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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY
(NSA)
2008

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
AGENCE OTAN DE NORMALISATION
(AON)
2008

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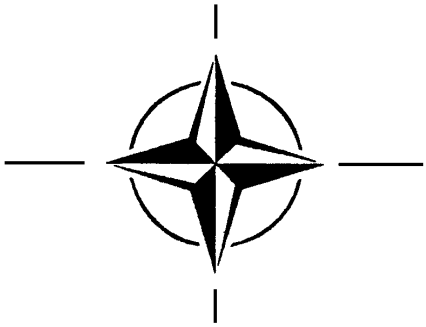
NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)

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

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



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NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

1. AAP-6(2008) is promulgated by the NATO Standardization Agency and is effective NATO-wide upon receipt.

2. This publication completes actions under NATO Agreed lists up to and including No 97.

3. All terms are followed by a date, (day, month, year), indicating when they became NATO Agreed and inserted in AAP-6 as terms or changed if they had already been included in AAP-6.

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

1. L'AAP-6(2008) 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 No 97.

3. Tous les termes sont suivis d’une date (jour, mois, année), indiquant quand ils ont obtenu le statut Agréé OTAN et été incorporés dans l'AAP-6 en tant que termes ou modifiés s'ils figuraient déjà dans cette publication.

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

01 April 2008

1. AAP-6(2008) - 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.

2. AAP-6(2008) is effective upon receipt. It supersedes AAP-6(2007), which shall be destroyed in accordance with local procedures for destruction of documents.

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ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

AGENCE OTAN DE NORMALISATION (AON)

LETTRE DE PROMULGATION OTAN

01 avril 2008

1. L'AAP-6(2008) - 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. L'AAP-6(2008) entre en vigueur dès réception. Elle annule et remplace l'AAP-6(2007), qui sera détruite conformément aux procédures locales de destruction des documents.

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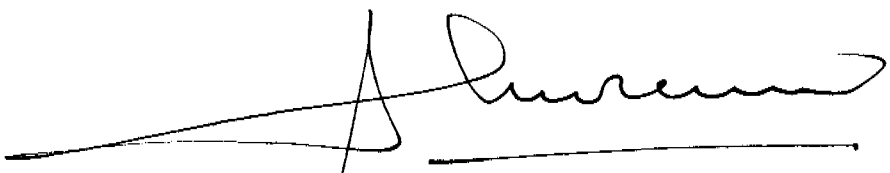

Juan A. MORENO
Vice Admiral, ESP(N) / Vice-amiral, ESP(N)
Director, NSA / Directeur de l'AON

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RECORD OF CHANGES
RÉPERTOIRE DES MISES À JOUR

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

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DETAILED LIST OF CHANGES
LISTE DÉTAILLÉE DES MODIFICATIONS

1. NEW ENTRIES / ARTICLES NOUVEAUX

1587-009 combat identification / identification au combat
1623-001 dummy ammunition / munition factice
1631-001 misfire / raté
1637-014 shipping risk area / zone de navigation à risque
1643-001 heavy replenishment at sea / ravitaillement lourd à la mer
1658-002 prevention of mutual interference / prévention des interférences mutuelles
1660-001 civilianization / civilarisation
1663-007 operational art / art opérationnel
1666-003 battlespace awareness / connaissance de l'espace de bataille
1666-005 joint fires / tirs interarmées

2. DELETED ENTRIES / ARTICLES SUPPRIMÉS

1636-001 electro-explosive device / dispositif électropyrotechnique
1651-001 exercise programme / programme annuel d'exercises ou de manœuvre
1656-010 standard / norme
1656-012 standardization objective/ objectif de normalisation
1656-013 standardization requirement[1+2]/ besoin de normalisation – specification de normalisation
1656-014 supplement / supplément
1657-001 consular shipping advisor / conseiller consulaire pour la navigation commerciale
1657-002 final destination / destination finale
1657-003 merchant convoy / convoi marchand
1657-004 original destination / destination initiale
1657-005 wanted cargo / cargaison requise
1668-002 misfire[1] / raté[2]
1668-003 misfire[2] / raté[3]
1668-004 field of view[2] / angle de champ[2]
1668-005 angle of view[2] / angle de vue[2]

3. MODIFIED ENTRIES / ARTICLES MODIFIÉS

1615-001 hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare
1615-002 hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare
1631-004 servicing / entretien courant
1656-001 administration / administration
1656-004 implementation / mise en application
1656-007 NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN
1656-008 ratification / ratification
1656-009 reservation / réserve[1]
1639-001 flight surgeon / médecin de l'air
1664-002 component command[1] / commandement de composante[1]
1664-003 NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN
1664-004 NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN
1664-005 operational level / niveau opérationnel
1664-006 stategic level / niveau stratégique
1664-007 tactical level / niveau tactique
1666-007 targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement
1668-001 decoy / leurre

4. EDITORIAL CHANGES / CHANGEMENTS RÉDACTIONNELS

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Parts 2 and 3 / 2e et 3e parties

- advance force / force d'avant-garde
- charge[2] / charge[2]
- commercial standard, this entry was in Part 3 and has been deleted.
- continuously computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage
- counter-terrorism / contre-terrorisme
- direct support / soutien direct
- fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées
- fire-control radar / radar de conduite de tir
- fire direction centre / bureau de conduite de tir
- aeromedical staging unit / hôpital de transit "air"
- identification, friend or foe / identification ami/ennemi
- joint / interarmées
- low-level transit route / route de transit à basse altitude
- movement control / mouvements et transports
- peace support force / force de soutien de la paix
- radar countermeasures / contre-mesures radar
- real wander / dérive vraie
- recognized environmental picture / situation générale de l'environnement
- recognition / reconnaissance[1]
- rendezvous point / point de regroupement
- scheduled speed / vitesse type
- speed / vitesse
- task force[1]/ force opérationnelle[1]
- thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique
- tir de blocage, this entry was in Part 2 and has been deleted.

See Preface, paragraph 5 / voir le paragraphe 5 de la préface.

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PREFACE
PRÉFACE

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

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

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

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

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

4. The glossary is divided into four main parts:

Part 1. Organization and Procedures.

Part 2. NATO Agreed terms and definitions of military significance in English. The corresponding French preferred terms are

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

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

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

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

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

4. Le glossaire est divisé en grandes parties :

1re Partie. Organisation et procédures

2e Partie. Termes et définitions d'importance militaire agréés OTAN en anglais. Les termes français privilégiés

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

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shown immediately following the English entry term e.g., **nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale**.

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

Part 4. List of Abbreviations

5. AAP-6(2008) is the first edition in which entries include the abbreviations from AAP-15 NATO Glossary of Abbreviations used in NATO Documents and Publications, where the terms in AAP-6 correspond with the abbreviations' full forms listed in AAP-15.

Thus another step has been made towards adopting the layout for NATO glossaries prescribed by C-M (2007)0023, *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology*, a transition that was started in the 2007 edition.

Since both AAP-6 and AAP-15 developed independently over the past years, however, proposals are being dealt with to harmonize the differences that currently exist between these two glossaries.

With the introduction of the new layout in the 2007 edition of AAP-6, elements such as preferred terms and synonyms in many entries (uninotional *and* multinotional) had to be separated. Where this would have involved more than just editorial decisions, a number of cross-references that do not conform with the *Guidance* were retained and in some instances even created. These issues will be taken care of in the next few years.

6. Proposals for new terms and definitions or changes to or deletion of existing terms and definitions are to be made in accordance with Chapter 3 of

correspondants sont indiqués immédiatement après l'entrée anglaise, par exemple **nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale**.

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

4e Partie. Liste d'abréviations

5. L'AAP-6(2008) est la première édition à inclure dans les articles les abréviations extraites de l'AAP-15, le Glossaire OTAN des abréviations utilisées dans les documents et publications OTAN ; les termes de l'AAP-6 correspondent aux formes complètes des abréviations énumérées dans l'AAP-15.

Une étape supplémentaire a donc été franchie en vue de l'adoption de la présentation préconisée pour les glossaires de l'OTAN dans le C-M(2007)0023, intitulé *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN*, une transition qui a débuté avec l'édition 2007.

L'AAP-6 et l'AAP-15 ayant cependant été toutes deux élaborées de manière indépendante ces dernières années, des propositions sont étudiées en vue d' harmoniser les différences qui existent actuellement entre ces deux glossaires.

L'adoption de la nouvelle présentation dans l'édition 2007 de l'AAP-6 a conduit à séparer des éléments comme les termes privilégiés et les synonymes dans bon nombre d'articles (uninotionnels *et* plurinotionnels). Dans les cas où cette mesure aurait dépassé le cadre purement rédactionnel, de nombreux renvois non conformes au *Guide* ont été conservés, voire parfois même créés. Ces questions seront réglées au cours des prochaines années.

6. Les propositions visant à insérer de nouveaux termes et définitions ou à modifier ou supprimer des termes et définitions existants doivent être formulées

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Part 1 and using the terminology tracking form at Annex A to Part 1.

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

NATO Terminology Coordinator

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

Tel : +32 2 707-5530 or +32 2 707-5560
Fax: +32 2 707-5718
Email: terminology@nsa.nato.int

conformément au chapitre 3 de la 1re Partie, à l'aide de la fiche de suivi terminologique figurant à l'Annexe A à la 1re Partie.

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

Coordonnateur de la terminologie OTAN

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

Tél. : +32 2 707-5530 ou +32 2 707-5560
Fax : +32 2 707-5718
Courriel : terminology@nsa.nato.int

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PART 1

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

Chapter 1

ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AAP-6, NATO GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS (ENGLISH AND FRENCH)

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

1. 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:

a. assigned responsibility for the coordination of NATO military terminology to the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS) (predecessor of the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA));

b. outlined the initial steps for processing terminology;

c. provided general terms of reference (TOR).

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

The object of STANAG 3680 as stated in its 5th Edition (Amendment 1) "is to register national acceptance of Allied Administrative Publication No 6 (AAP-6)". The details of the agreement state that "participating nations agree to use AAP-6 and any subsequent changes published periodically as the primary glossary for NATO terms of military significance and their definitions".

In 2004, the Military Committee (MC) formalized the name change of the NATO Terminology Conference to Military Committee Terminology Conference (MCTC). The NATO Military Terminology Standardization Programme was also renamed MCTSP. The MCTC received tasking authority from the MC to standardize terminology under the purview of the MC.

REGULATIONS

2. The following is a list of regulations that govern the MCTSP:

a.	MC 20/10, 27 May 2004	Military Committee (MC) Policy on Standardization
b.	C-M(2003)37-AS1, 22 May 2003	NATO Policy for Standardization of Terminology

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c.	C-M(2005)0023, 14 April 2005	Directive on the NATO Terminology Programme
d.	STANAG 3680 (Edition 5, Amendment 1)	Agreement of NATO nations to use AAP-6
e.	NATO Standardization Agency Procedures (NSAP) (September 2005)	Chapter 1 - outlines the responsibilities of the NATO Terminology Coordinator (TC) and the Service Boards towards the Terminology Standardization Programme.
f.		Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology.

SECTION II - POLICY

OBJECT

1. The MCTSP is defined as that part of the NATO Terminology Programme through which standardized terminology under the purview of the 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 FOR INCLUSION OF ENTRIES IN AAP-6

3. a. Entries published in the "glossary" parts of AAP-6 are to be of a general application for NATO.

b. Specialized entries of narrow application or terms already adequately defined in English in *The Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (COED) and in French in *Le Petit Robert de la langue française* (le Petit Robert) will not normally be considered for inclusion in AAP-6.

c. Whenever appropriate, entries will be taken directly from publications of recognized international standardization bodies (e.g. ISO, IEC, ITU, etc.) and will be adapted in accordance with the *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology* and the lexicographic conventions of AAP-6. The source field will contain the publication number and date of 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 entries which have been agreed by consensus of all NATO member nations through the Military Committee Terminology Conference, in

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both English and French, and have been coordinated through the Office of NATO Terminology Coordination (ONTC) will be considered "NATO AGREED" and published in AAP-6.

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

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Chapter 2

CHANGE PROCEDURES

PROPOSERS

1. Proposals for additions to, changes in and deletions of entries in AAP-6 may be submitted by:

a. A NATO member nation, a NATO tasking authority (TA) or one of its bodies, a strategic command (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

2. 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

3. On receipt of a proposal, the Chairman of the MCTC first ensures that it meets the basic criteria for inclusion in AAP-6 and that there is no conflict with other definitions. Where problems exist with the proposal, the Chairman of the MCTC returns the proposal to the proposer with the necessary explanations. If and when the proposal meets the basic criteria and there is no conflict 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 consensus of all NATO member nations and after coordination with and through the ONTC is the proposal considered "NATO AGREED".

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 / Withdrawal List".

COORDINATION

7. 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

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whenever requested by a nation or SC. At any time, proposers can withdraw their proposals. In this case the Chairman of the MCTC prepares a "Rejection / Withdrawal List" accordingly and distributes it to the MCTC for information.

TIME LIMIT ON THE STAFFING OF A PROPOSAL

8. 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 / Withdrawal List".

MCTC MEETINGS

9. 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.

10. MCTC meetings are organized alternately by the NSA and Allied Command Transformation (ACT), or one of the member nations. MCTC meetings are conducted alternately in one of the two official NATO languages, although discussions may be in either language as required. Simultaneous interpretation is available at each MCTC meeting.

11. 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.

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Chapter 3

USER GUIDE

GENERAL

1. English conventions used when developing terms and definitions are laid down in the *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology* (hereinafter called the *Guidance*). The purpose of this section is to summarize these English conventions for easy reference by users of AAP-6. The French conventions are laid down in the *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN*, a summary of which can be found under the same chapter in the French version of the present document. Proposals shall conform to the 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 English Dictionary* (COED) is the authorized reference source for the English language in NATO.

(2) The latest edition of *Le Petit Robert de la langue française* (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.

TERMINOLOGICAL ENTRIES IN AAP-6

3. a. Structure of the glossary
This glossary is presented with an entry for each term, in the English alphabetical order in Part 2, and in the French alphabetical order in Part 3.

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

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

preferred term
admitted synonym
deprecated synonym
obsolete synonym
abbreviation
Definition
Notes

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Examples
Related terms
[source]
date

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF TERMINOLOGY PROPOSALS (PL)

4. Thorough research and documentation by the proposer 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 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 authoritative publications, 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 it.

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 it is entered 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 is written in accordance with chapter 3 of the *Guidance* and in particular that it:

(1) is suitably qualified when the corresponding term is or may be used to designate a different concept.

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(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 COED or *Le Petit Robert*;

(5) does not constitute an official statement of doctrine or procedure although it is to be expected that a definition will reflect established doctrine or procedure; and

(6) does not contain examples unless considered essential for clarity.

CONVENTIONS (English)

5. a. Cross-references

(1) *Preferred term(s)* - is used after an undefined term to refer the user to the synonym that is considered to be the best to use e.g., "**materiel control** - *Preferred term: inventory control* ".

(2) *Related term(s)* - is used after a definition to draw attention to terms of the same family e.g., "**inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel** - That phase of military logistics... *Related term: stock control*".

However, the related terms listed need not necessarily constitute an exhaustive list.

(3) The following acceptability ratings of synonyms of the preferred term will be introduced for new entries, and for existing entries that are changed:

(admitted) – is used for a synonymous term that is also acceptable;

(deprecated) - is used for a term which may be in use but is considered to be unsuitable, for example it is misleading or incomplete;

(obsolete) - if appropriate, list as "obsolete" a term which is no longer in use either because it has been replaced by another term, or because the concept it refers to is no longer in use, but which still appears in the glossary.

All 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 and the *Guidance*, paragraph 19.4.b). Example:

Entry with incorrect qualifier:

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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. Comma

(1) A comma is used to separate the qualifier at the beginning of a definition from the definition proper or a clause or phrase which is parenthetical. 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 but generally speaking commas are not placed before the conjunctions “and”, “or”. 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."

d. Verbs. A verb shall be defined as a verb. When defining a term which is a verb or a verbal phrase, the definition should normally begin with an infinitive preceded by the particle "to".

e. Hyphenation. Use the forms given in the COED for individual words or expressions. Note that recent editions of the COED have removed the hyphen previously found in many compound words or between prefixes and roots of words. When the COED lists two forms: one with, one without a hyphen, use the unhyphenated form. Some words must nevertheless be hyphenated, for example for phonological reasons or to distinguish them from other words. Compound words not shown in the COED 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.

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See the introduction to the COED for more detailed explanations regarding hyphenation.

f. 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).

g. Use of and/or. In English, the conjunction “and” is used to indicate that both or all of the items listed are included. The conjunction “or” is used when only one of the items listed is concerned. To avoid ambiguity, the expression “and/or” will be used to show that one or more items in a list may be concerned.

h. Use of numerals. Single-figure numbers should be written in letters. In other cases, numerals are to be used.

i. Metric system. Measurements are normally given using metric (Système international) units. If necessary, show measurements in the English system in brackets after metric ones.

j. Quotation marks. The rule is to follow the COED.

k. Repetition. The term should not be included in the definition, as a term cannot be defined by itself. However, the use of a generic concept is permitted when a definition is based on this concept, 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.

l. 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. See also Appendix 1 to Annex D to the *Guidance*.

m. 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:". For example:

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[1,2]; military grid; mosaic; photomap.
14 Oct 2002

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

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ANNEX A TO
PART I

TTF (serial number issued by ONTC) English term / French term

Terminology Tracking Form (TTF) / Fiche de suivi terminologique (TTF) (serial number issued by ONTC) TERM IN ENLISH / TERM IN FRENCH
(Preferably use the electronic form in the NTMS)

DATE: day–month-year

PROPOSER/
AUTEUR: The nation, strategic command, agency or other body making this proposal, e.g. MOD UK, ACT, NHQC3 Staff, MCASB, NCSTP, NACMA, ONTC.

REFERENCE/
RÉFÉRENCE: Reference of the document, letter, report, etc. in which this proposal was communicated to the ONTC.

PROPOSAL/
PROPOSITION: Submit the proposal in English and French whenever possible. If not provided in both languages, translation will be provided through the ONTC. Include two paragraphs as follows:

(1) Nature of the proposal (i.e. add a new entry, modify an existing entry, delete an existing entry). If an abbreviation, state whether it needs to have NATO Agreed status.

(2) Terminology (i.e. write the term and definition and/or abbreviation and full form plus all other data which are to be included in the NTMS/NTDB and glossary). If the proposal is to detele an entry write nothing here.

JUSTIFICATION: State the reasons for the proposal in sufficient detail to enable the approving TA or DTA to take an informed decision. If an abbreviation needs to be NATO Agreed, state why.

EXISTING ENTRY/
ARTICLE EXISTANT: Include the complete English and French versions of the current entry to be modified or deleted (if not a proposed new entry) as listed in the NTDB or in the NATO Glossary it is proposed to amend.

TERMINOLOGY
SOURCE/ SOURCE
DE LA
TERMINOLOGIE: Indicate any additional reference sources not indicated in the proposed entry, such as specialist glossaries, ISO standards, Allied publications, documents adopted by NATO committees, etc. on which the proposal is based and which may support staffing of the proposal.

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

Then all subsequent comments and decisions recorded chronologically.

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Lexicon

agreed list
A list of proposals that have been agreed for addition to, modification in or deletion from AAP-6.

Note: Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially.

Not NATO Agreed

liste agréée
Liste des propositions qui ont été adoptées en vue de leur ajout dans l'AAP-6, de leur modification ou de leur retrait de l'AAP-6.
Note : les listes agréées sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

Military Committee Terminology Conference
MCTC
An executive body in continuous session embracing all NATO nations which makes decisions, and provides recommendations and advice on military operational terminology under the purview of the Military Committee (MC), and in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers.
Not NATO Agreed

Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire
MCTC
Organe exécutif, siégeant en continu, réunissant tous les pays de l'OTAN, qui prend des décisions et formule des recommandations et des avis sur des questions de terminologie opérationnelle militaire relevant du Comité militaire et auquel participent les commandements stratégiques (SC) de l'OTAN à titre de conseillers officiels.
Non agréé OTAN

NATO Agreed Terminology
The terminology that has been approved in both official languages of NATO by the consensus of the NATO member nations, through the NATO Terminology Programme.
[AAP-42]
NATO Agreed

terminologie agréée OTAN
Terminologie qui a été approuvée dans les deux langues officielles de l'OTAN par consensus des pays membres de l'Organisation dans le cadre du Programme OTAN de terminologie.
[AAP-42]
Agréé OTAN

terminology proposal
PL
A formal request by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.

Not NATO Agreed

proposition de terminologie
PL
Demande officielle formulée par une source habilitée visant à proposer une modification à l'AAP-6 par l'ajout, la modification ou la suppression d'articles.
Non agréé OTAN

rejection list
A list of proposals that have been rejected by the MCTC.
Note: Rejection lists are numbered sequentially.

Not NATO Agreed

liste des propositions rejetées
Liste des propositions qui ont été rejetées par la MCTC.
Note : ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

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

Note: Within NATO, only the member nations may break silence.
[AAP-42]
NATO Agreed

procédure d'accord tacite
Procédure par laquelle un accord tacite est acquis si aucune objection n'est reçue d'ici à une date déterminée.
Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre la procédure d'accord tacite.
[AAP-42]
Agréé OTAN

status report
A list 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.
Not NATO Agreed

rapport de situation
Liste des propositions en cours d'examen par un pays, une autorité responsable (TA) ou un autre organisme de l'OTAN ; on y retrouve également les propositions renvoyées pour étude complémentaire.
Non agréé OTAN

withdrawal list
A list of proposals that have been withdrawn by the proposer(s).

Note: Withdrawal lists are numbered sequentially.

Not NATO Agreed

liste des propositions retirées
Liste des propositions qui ont été retirées par leurs auteurs.

Note : ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

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1re PARTIE

ORGANISATION ET PROCÉDURES

Chapitre 1

ORGANISATION CHARGÉE DE L'ÉLABORATION ET DE LA MISE À JOUR DE L'AAP-6, GLOSSAIRE OTAN DE TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS (ANGLAIS ET FRANÇAIS)

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

GÉNÉRALITÉS

1. 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 :

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

b. précisait les étapes préliminaires du traitement de la terminologie ;

c. définissait un mandat général.

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

Tel que décrit dans sa 5e édition (Amendement 1), le STANAG 3680 a pour but d'enregistrer l'engagement des pays à utiliser l'AAP-6. Les modalités de l'accord stipulent que "les pays participants sont convenus d'utiliser l'AAP-6, y compris ses corrections ultérieures, comme principal glossaire OTAN de termes d'importance militaire et leurs définitions".

En 2004, le Comité militaire a officialisé le changement de nom de la Conférence de terminologie de l'OTAN qui est devenue la Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire (MCTC). Le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie de l'OTAN fut également rebaptisé le MCTSP et la MCTC fut habilitée par le Comité militaire à normaliser la terminologie relevant de son domaine de compétence.

DIRECTIVES

2. On trouvera ci-après la liste des directives qui régissent le MCTSP :

a.	MC 20/10, 27 mai 2004	Politique du Comité militaire en matière de normalisation
b.	C-M(2003)37-AS1, 22 mai 2003	Politique OTAN de normalisation de la terminologie

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c.	C-M(2005)0023, 14 April 2005	Directive sur le Programme OTAN de terminologie
d.	STANAG 3680 (Édition 5, Amendement 1)	Accord relatif à l'emploi de l'AAP-6 par les par les pays de l'OTAN
e.	Procédures de l'Agence OTAN de normalisation (NSAP) (septembre 2005)	Le Chapitre 1 définit les responsabilités du Coordonnateur de la terminologie OTAN et des Bureaux d'armée en ce qui concerne le Programme de normalisation de la terminologie.
f.		Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN

SECTION II - POLITIQUE

BUT

1. Le MCTSP est défini comme étant la partie du Programme OTAN de terminologie par laquelle la terminologie normalisée relevant du Comité militaire est élaborée, coordonnée, approuvée, traitée, documentée et diffusée.

2. Le MCTSP a pour but de promouvoir 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 D'INCLUSION DES ARTICLES DANS L'AAP-6

3. a. Les articles publiés dans les parties « glossaire » de l'AAP-6 doivent être d'application générale pour l'OTAN.

b. Les articles techniques d'application restreinte ou les termes définis de façon satisfaisante en anglais dans *The Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (COED) et, en français, dans le *Petit Robert de la langue française* (le Petit Robert) ne seront généralement pas inclus dans l'AAP-6.

c. Dans la mesure où cela se justifie, les articles seront directement extraits de publications d'organismes de normalisation internationaux reconnus (par exemple l'ISO, la CEI, l'UIT, etc.) et seront adaptés conformément au *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN* et aux conventions lexicographiques applicables de l'AAP-6. Le champ source indiquera le numéro et la date de la publication dont seront repris ces termes et définitions. Par exemple, une définition empruntée à l'ISO pourrait être identifiée comme suit : « [ISO 1087-2(2002)] », « ISO 1087-2 » étant la source et « 2002 » l'année de publication. Si nécessaire, le président de la MCTC demandera aux organismes compétents l'autorisation d'incorporer leur terminologie dans l'AAP-6.

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d. Seuls les articles approuvés à l'unanimité par tous les pays membres de l'OTAN, en français et en anglais, dans le cadre de la Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire et coordonnés par l'intermédiaire du Bureau de coordination de la terminologie OTAN (ONTC) seront considérés comme « AGRÉÉS OTAN » et publiés dans l'AAP-6.

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

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Chapitre 2

PROCÉDURES DE MISE À JOUR

AUTEURS

1. Les propositions d'ajouts d'articles à l'AAP-6 ou de modifications ou suppressions d'articles figurant dans la présente publication peuvent être soumises par :

a. un pays membre de l'OTAN, une autorité responsable (TA) de l'OTAN ou un de ses organes, un commandement stratégique (SC), une agence OTAN ou un état-major de l'OTAN ;

b. une organisation au sein des commandements de l'OTAN, mais les propositions doivent alors être coordonnées par le SC compétent.

SOUMISSION D'UNE PROPOSITION

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

GESTION D'UNE PROPOSITION

3. 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'elle ne va pas à l'encontre d'autres définitions. 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'elle ne va pas à l'encontre d'autres définitions, le président de la MCTC harmonise les termes anglais et français proposés ainsi que leurs définitions et soumet la proposition suivant 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 l'accord unanime de tous les pays membres de l'OTAN et après coordination avec et par l'intermédiaire de l'ONTC que la proposition est déclarée « AGRÉÉE OTAN ».

4. Si un pays membre de l'OTAN interrompt la procédure d'accord tacite relative à la proposition, le président de la MCTC étudie cette proposition jusqu'à l'obtention du consensus. Si celui-ci ne peut toujours pas être obtenu, la proposition est inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la réunion suivante de la MCTC pour qu'une solution puisse être trouvée.

5. Les termes et définitions de propositions approuvées par les pays membres de l'OTAN aux réunions de la MCTC seront promulgués « AGRÉÉS OTAN », si aucune interruption de la procédure d'accord tacite n'est signalée au président de la MCTC dans un délai de 60 jours à compter de la diffusion du compte rendu de décisions de la réunion. Les commentaires que le président de la MCTC reçoit des SC et autres organismes de l'OTAN au cours du délai de grâce de 60 jours seront transmis à tous les pays membres de l'OTAN pour examen.

6. Si une proposition est rejetée par un pays membre de l'OTAN et qu'un compromis par correspondance paraisse peu probable, la proposition est inscrite automatiquement à l'ordre du jour de la réunion suivante de la MCTC. En l'absence de solution à la réunion en question, la proposition est rejetée et placée sur une « liste des propositions rejetées / retirées ».

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COORDINATION

7. Le président de la MCTC est responsable de la coordination générale des propositions. Il fournit un rapport de situation aux auteurs visant à les informer de l'évolution de leurs propositions dans le cadre du MCTSP, ou bien aux pays ou SC chaque fois qu'ils en font la demande. Les auteurs peuvent retirer leurs propositions à tout moment. Dans ce cas, le président de la MCTC prépare une « liste des propositions rejetées / retirées » qu'il communique à la MCTC pour information.

DÉLAI D'ÉTUDE D'UNE PROPOSITION

8. Toute proposition datant de plus de trois ans et pour laquelle aucune solution n'est en vue sera soumise pour décision à la prochaine réunion appropriée de la MCTC. Cette dernière peut alors décider soit de la rejeter, soit de prolonger son étude pour une durée donnée. En l'absence d'accord au cours de ce délai supplémentaire, la proposition est automatiquement rejetée et placée sur une « liste des propositions rejetées / retirées ».

RÉUNIONS DE LA MCTC

9. La MCTC tient deux réunions par an, normalement à intervalles de six mois. Le président de la MCTC prépare les avis de convocation, qui comprennent l'ordre du jour de la réunion et les documents d'information complémentaires, 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.

10. Les réunions de la MCTC sont organisées à tour de rôle par l'AON et le Commandement allié Transformation (ACT) ou l'un des pays membres. Elles sont menées tour à tour dans l'une des deux langues officielles de l'OTAN, bien que les débats puissent être tenus dans l'une ou l'autre de ces deux langues, si nécessaire. Des services d'interprétation simultanée sont fournis à chaque réunion.

11. La MCTC peut tenir des réunions spéciales si nécessaire. Un avis de convocation à une réunion spéciale de la MCTC sera publié au moins 30 jours avant ladite réunion. Ces réunions spéciales ont normalement lieu au siège de l'OTAN dans l'une des deux langues officielles de l'Organisation. Des services d'interprétation simultanée peuvent ne pas être fournis à chaque réunion spéciale de la MCTC.

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Chapitre 3

GUIDE D'UTILISATION

GÉNÉRALITÉS

1. Les conventions françaises suivies pour l'élaboration de termes et définitions sont énoncées dans le *Guide pour l'élaboration et la publication de la terminologie de l'OTAN* (ci-après dénommé le *Guide*). La présente section a pour but de les résumer en vue de rendre la consultation de l'AAP-6 plus aisée pour ses utilisateurs. Les conventions anglaises figurent dans le *Guidance for the Development and Publication of NATO Terminology*, dont le lecteur trouvera un résumé dans le chapitre correspondant de la version anglaise du présent document. Les propositions doivent être conformes aux règles grammaticales 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 langue anglaise à l'OTAN est la dernière édition du *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (COED).

(2) L'ouvrage de référence officiel de la langue française à l'OTAN est la dernière édition du *Petit Robert de la langue française* (le Petit Robert).

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

ARTICLES TERMINOLOGIQUES DE L'AAP-6

3. a. Structure du glossaire
Le présent glossaire comprend un article pour chaque terme, dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais dans la 2e Partie, et dans l'ordre alphabétique français dans la 3e Partie.

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

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

terme privilégié
synonyme toléré
synonyme déconseillé
synonyme désuet
abréviation

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Définition
Notes
Exemples
Termes connexes
[source]
date

DIRECTIVES POUR L'ÉLABORATION DES PROPOSITIONS DE TERMINOLOGIE (PL)

4. Une recherche et une documentation approfondies de la part de l'auteur lorsqu'il élabore une proposition de terminologie augmenteront les chances de cette dernière d'être approuvée. Cela facilitera également son étude par les personnes qui participent au processus d'approbation et, par conséquent, accélèrera ce processus. Les suggestions qui suivent aideront les auteurs à mieux préparer leurs propositions :

a. Vérifier auprès de l'ONTC que la question ne fait pas déjà l'objet d'un examen dans le cadre d'une autre proposition.

b. Vérifier que l'adoption de la proposition n'entraînera pas de doubles emplois, de contradictions ou d'autres anomalies par rapport à des termes de la même famille déjà définis dans la base de données terminologique de l'OTAN. La proposition devrait également indiquer l'incidence que son adoption pourrait avoir sur les articles déjà existants 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 contradiction avec des 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 rédigées d'une façon claire et concise.

f. Lors de la rédaction de la définition d'un terme, conserver la définition qui existe déjà, à moins qu'elle ne soit incorrecte du point de vue grammatical, difficile à comprendre ou trop technique.

g. Employer les termes existants anglais et français de l'AAP-6 dans les définitions proposées, s'il y a lieu, ou lors de leur 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 utiles à son appui.

i. S'assurer que la proposition est approuvée par toutes les armées et par tous les autres organismes de défense concernés, 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, de manière à ce qu'ils soient inscrits dans le glossaire dans l'ordre alphabétique correct, en particulier lorsqu'ils sont composés de plusieurs mots.

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k. S'assurer que la définition proposée est rédigée conformément au chapitre 3 du *Guide* et, en particulier, qu'elle :

(1) est convenablement décrite lorsque le terme correspondant est ou peut être employé pour désigner un concept différent ;

(2) définit correctement le terme, c'est-à-dire définition d'un nom par un nom, d'un adjectif par un adjectif et d'un verbe par un verbe ;

(3) renvoie à d'autres articles de l'AAP-6, selon qu'il convient ;

(4) ne contient ni abréviation ni acronyme, à moins que ceux-ci ne soient employés comme mots dans le COED 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 reflète la doctrine ou la procédure établies ; et

(6) ne contient pas d'exemples, sauf s'ils sont jugés indispensables pour des raisons de clarté.

CONVENTIONS (français)

5. a. Renvois

(1) *Terme(s) privilégié(s)* – Employé(s) après un terme sans définition pour renvoyer l'utilisateur à un synonyme dont l'emploi est jugé préférable, par exemple « **position d'attaque**. *Terme privilégié : zone de démarrage ».*

(2) *Terme(s) connexe(s)* – Employé(s) après une définition pour attirer l'attention sur des termes de la même famille, par exemple « **acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition**.- Opération consistant à … *Terme connexe : analyse d'objectifs ».*

Les termes connexes énumérés ne constituent cependant pas une liste exhaustive.

(3) Les cotes d'acceptabilité suivantes des synonymes du terme privilégié seront utilisées pour les nouveaux articles ainsi que pour les articles existants auxquels des modifications sont apportées :

(toléré) – synonyme dont l'emploi peut également être accepté ;
(déconseillé) – terme éventuellement utilisé, mais jugé peu approprié du fait, par exemple, qu'il prête à confusion ou est incomplet ;
(désuet) – le cas échéant, indiquer comme « désuet » un terme sorti de l'usage, soit parce qu'il a été remplacé par un autre terme, soit parce que le concept auquel il renvoie n'est plus utilisé, mais continue de figurer dans le glossaire.

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

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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 et *Guide*, paragraphe 19.4.b). Par exemple :

Article rédigé de manière incorrecte avec un qualifiant :

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

Article rédigé correctement avec un qualifiant :

durée d'écoulement / pass time
En circulation routière, temps ...

c. Verbes. Un verbe sera défini par un verbe. Si le terme défini est un verbe ou un syntagme verbal, l'infinitif sera employé de manière générale. S'il s'agit d'un verbe pronominal, le pronom sera écrit entre parenthèses après le verbe de manière à conserver l'ordre alphabétique normal.

d. Adjectifs et participes passés. Si le terme à définir est un adjectif, un syntagme adjectival ou un participe passé, il sera présenté au masculin singulier.

e. Mots avec traits d'union. Les formes indiquées dans le *Petit Robert* seront employées, sauf si les règles grammaticales du français en disposent autrement. Le trait d'union pourra être omis dans les mots composés qui ne figurent pas dans ce dictionnaire, car il s'agit d'expressions récentes, spécialisées ou temporaires, sauf lorsque cette omission peut être source d'ambiguïté ou lorsque le trait d'union doit être placé avant et après le « t » entre la troisième personne du singulier d'un verbe et un pronom pour des raisons phonétiques.

f. Emploi des chiffres. Les nombres à un chiffre seront écrits en toutes lettres. Dans les autres cas, les chiffres seront utilisés.

g. Système de mesure. En règle générale, les mesures sont exprimées en unités du système métrique (Système international). Si nécessaire, les mesures du système anglais seront indiquées entre parenthèses après les unités métriques.

h. Ponctuation. La ponctuation sera marquée conformément aux règles de la langue française. Pour cela, on consultera l'édition actuelle de l'ouvrage de Grevisse, « Le Bon Usage ». Les points suivants seront cependant particulièrement gardés à l'esprit :

. **Les guillemets** s'emploient, en langue française, comme suit :

- obligatoirement :

  . pour indiquer une expression, un tour ne faisant pas partie du langage ordinaire (néologismes, régionalismes, emprunts à une langue étrangère) ;

- facultativement :

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. pour indiquer une citation ;

. parfois au lieu de l'italique 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).

. On utilisera de préférence les **guillemets français** (« … ») à la place des guillemets anglais (" "). L'apostrophe simple et la minute (' ') peuvent être utilisées pour guillemeter une citation à l'intérieur d'une autre citation.

. **La barre oblique**, dans l'AAP-6, est utilisée exclusivement pour séparer le terme anglais du terme français et vice-versa.

Une ponctuation sera utilisée uniquement pour que la définition ou la note soient le plus claires possible. Il faudra toutefois éviter d'employer les signes de ponctuation suivants : parenthèses, tirets, guillemets, deux-points et points-virgules. Voir l'Annexe E du *Guide* pour de plus amples détails.

. **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 les conjonctions « ou » et « et ». La virgule peut précéder « et » lorsque les éléments coordonnés sont longs ou nombreux. La virgule sera utilisée pour séparer le qualifiant, au début d'une définition, de la définition proprement dite. Elle le sera également pour séparer une proposition ou un membre de phrase qui sert de parenthèse.

i. Temps. Dans la mesure du possible, la définition d'un terme est donnée à l'indicatif présent, sauf nécessités de concordance des temps.

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

k. 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 concept générique est autorisé lorsque la définition repose sur ce concept, par exemple « Ordre permanent - Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé ».

l. Et/ou. Cette double conjonction ne doit pas être employée en français, même lorsqu'elle est l'équivalent de « and/or » en anglais. L'équivalent français de « and/or » est le plus souvent « ou » ; lorsque l'on doit être plus précis, on utilise « …ou…, ou les deux », ou « soit… soit, ou les deux ».

m. Emploi de la majuscule. N'employez pas de majuscules, sauf lorsque la grammaire de la langue l'exige, par exemple dans les noms propres, les nationalités ou les titres officiels. Voir l'Appendice 1 à l'Annexe E du *Guide* pour des explications détaillés sur l'emploi de la majuscule.

Note : la majuscule initiale ne s'emploie après deux points que s'il s'agit d'une citation complète, avec ou sans guillemets ; les points de suspension sont

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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.

n. 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 : ».

o. Signes mathématiques. L'emploi de signes mathématiques à la place d'expressions lexicales doit être évité (par exemple « = » au lieu de « égal à » ; « + » au lieu de « plus » ou « davantage »).

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ANNEXE A À LA
1re PARTIE

TTF (numéro de série attribué par l'ONTC) Terme anglais / terme français

Terminology tracking form (TTF) / Fiche de suivi terminologique (TTF) (numéro de série attribué par l'ONTC) – TERME EN ANGLAIS / TERME EN FRANÇAIS
(Utiliser de préférence le formulaire électronique disponible dans le NTMS)

DATE : jour-mois-année

PROPOSER/
AUTEUR : Le pays, le commandement stratégique, l'agence ou tout autre organe soumettant cette proposition, par exemple MDN UK, ACT, NHQC3S, MCASB, NCSTP, NACMA, ONTC.

REFERENCE/
RÉFÉRENCE : Référence du document, de la lettre, du rapport, etc., dans lequel cette proposition a été transmise à l'ONTC.

PROPOSAL/
PROPOSITION : Soumettre la proposition en anglais et en français chaque fois que possible. Sinon, une traduction sera fournie par l'intermédiaire de l'ONTC. Inclure deux paragraphes comme suit :

(1) Nature de la proposition (par exemple ajouter un nouvel article, modifier ou supprimer un article existant). S'il s'agit d'une abréviation, indiquer s'il est nécessaire qu'elle ait le statut « Agréé OTAN ».

(2) Terminologie (écrire le terme et sa définition ou l'abréviation et sa forme complète, ainsi que tout autre élément à inclure dans le NTMS/la NTDB et le glossaire). S'il s'agit d'une proposition visant à supprimer un article, ne rien inscrire.

JUSTIFICATION : Exposer les raisons pour lesquelles cette proposition est soumise, de façon suffisamment détaillée afin que la TA ou la DTA chargée de l'approuver puisse prendre une décision en connaissance de cause. S'il est nécessaire qu'une abréviation soit « Agréée OTAN », en indiquer les raisons.

EXISTING ENTRY/
ARTICLE EXISTANT : Indiquer les versions anglaise et française complètes de l'article existant devant être modifié ou supprimé (s'il ne s'agit pas d'une proposition d'ajout d'un nouvel article), telles qu'elles figurent dans la NTDB ou dans le glossaire OTAN qu'il est proposé de modifier.

TERMINOLOGY SOURCE/ SOURCE DE LA TERMINOLOGIE : Indiquer toute autre source de référence qui n'est pas indiquée dans l'article proposé (glossaires spécialisés, normes ISO, publications interalliées, documents approuvés par des comités OTAN, etc.) sur laquelle la proposition se fonde et qui est susceptible d'appuyer son étude.

TC COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES DU TC (date) :
Si besoin est.

Observations et décisions dans l'ordre chronologique.

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Lexique

Conférence de terminologie du Comité militaire
MCTC
Organe exécutif, siégeant en continu, réunissant tous les pays de l'OTAN, qui prend des décisions et formule des recommandations et des avis sur des questions de terminologie opérationnelle militaire relevant du Comité militaire et auquel participent les commandements stratégiques (SC) de l'OTAN à titre de conseillers officiels.
Non agréé OTAN

Military Committee Terminology Conference
MCTC
An executive body in continuous session which makes decisions, and provides recommendations and advice on military operational terminology under the purview of the Military Committee (MC), and in which the Strategic Commands (SCs) participate as official advisers.
Not NATO Agreed

liste agréée
Liste des propositions qui ont été adoptées en vue de leur ajout dans l'AAP-6, de leur modification ou de leur retrait de l'AAP-6.
Note : les listes agréées sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

agreed list
A list of proposals that have been agreed for addition to, modification in or deletion from AAP-6.
Note: Agreed Lists are numbered sequentially.

Not NATO Agreed

liste des propositions rejetées
Liste des propositions qui ont été rejetées par la MCTC.
Note : ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

rejection list
A list of proposals that have been rejected by the MCTC.
Note: Rejection lists are numbered sequentially.

Not NATO Agreed

liste des propositions retirées
Liste des propositions qui ont été retirées par leurs auteurs.
Note : ces listes sont numérotées suivant un ordre séquentiel.
Non agréé OTAN

withdrawal list
A list of proposals that have been withdrawn by the proposer(s).
Note: Withdrawal lists are numbered sequentially.
Not NATO Agreed

procédure d'accord tacite
Procédure par laquelle un accord est acquis si aucune objection n'est reçue d'ici à une date déterminée.
Note : au sein de l'OTAN, seuls les pays membres peuvent rompre la procédure d'accord tacite.
[AAP-42]
Agréé OTAN

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

Note: Within NATO, only the member nations may break silence.
[AAP-42]
NATO Agreed

proposition de terminologie
PL
Demande officielle formulée par une source habilitée visant à modifier l'AAP-6 par l'ajout, la modification ou la suppression d'articles.
Non agréé OTAN

terminology proposal
PL
A formal request by an authorized proposer to modify AAP-6 by adding, changing or deleting entries.
Not NATO Agreed

rapport de situation
Liste des propositions en cours d'examen par un pays, une autorité responsable (TA) ou un autre organisme de l'OTAN ; on y retrouve également les propositions renvoyées pour étude complémentaire.
Non agréé OTAN

status report
A list 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.
Not NATO Agreed

terminologie agréée OTAN

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

[AAP-42]
Agréé OTAN

NATO Agreed Terminology

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

[AAP-42]
NATO Agreed

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PART 2

ENGLISH TERMS AND DEFINITIONS IN ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

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A

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

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

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

abort[1] / 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.
01 May 1973

abort[2] / avorter[2]
To discontinue aircraft take-off or missile launch.
01 May 1973

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

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

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

absorbed dose / dose absorbée
The amount of energy imparted by nuclear (or ionizing) radiation to unit mass of absorbing material. The unit is the rad.
01 Feb 1973

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

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

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

access procedure / procédure d'accès
Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.
09 Jan 1996

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

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

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

acknowledgement signal / signal d'accusé de réception
A signal sent to indicate that a message has been received properly.
09 May 2000

aclinic line
Preferred term: magnetic equator.

acoustic circuit / mise de feu acoustique
A circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a target.
Related term: mine[1].
02 May1995

acoustic intelligence / renseignement acoustique ACINT
Intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena.
01 Nov 1986

acoustic mine / mine acoustique
A mine with an acoustic circuit which responds to the acoustic field of a ship or sweep.
Related term: mine[1].
01 Aug 1976

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

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

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

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

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

acoustic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique
AWSM
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 Dec 1999

action information centre
Preferred term: combat information centre.

activate / activer
In military administration, to make active by official order a previously established military organization so that it can function in its assigned capacity.
13 Dec 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

actual ground zero / point zéro réel
AGZ
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.
01 Sep 1981

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

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

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

add / plus loin
In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter to indicate that an increase in range along a

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spotting line is desired.
01 Sep 1974

additional military layer / couche militaire additionnelle
AML
A unified range of digital geospatial data products designed to satisfy the totality of NATO non-navigational maritime defence requirements.
01 Oct 2003

ad hoc movement / mouvement improvisé
A movement which may occur at any time, for which necessary or appropriate planning data is not yet available. This movement will be partially or fully planned as soon as the required information has been provided.
Related terms: fully planned movement; partially planned movement.
01 Nov 1990

adjust fire[1] / prêt à régler
In artillery and naval fire support, a method of control transmitted in the call for fire by the observer or spotter to indicate that he will control the adjustment.
01 Sep 1974

adjust fire[2] / réglage
In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to initiate an adjustment of fire.
01 Sep 1974

adjustment of fire / réglage observé de tir
Process used in artillery and naval fire to obtain correct bearing, range and height of burst (if time fuzes are used) when engaging a target by observed fire.
Related term: spot.
01 Feb 1973

administration/administration
The provision and implementation of regulations and procedures related to the management of an organization in support of the accomplishment of its mission.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
10 Mar 2004

administrative chain of command / voie administrative
The normal chain of command for administration.
Related terms: chain of command; operational chain of command.
01 Jun 1984

administrative control / contrôle administratif
ADCON
Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
Related terms: command[1]; control; full command; operational command; operational control.
01 Apr 1971

administrative escort / escorteur administratif
A warship or merchant ship under naval control, carrying a convoy commodore and his staff, serving as a platform for simultaneous communication with an operational control authority and a coastal convoy.
01 Oct 1978

administrative loading / chargement administratif
commercial loading
A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troops and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used.
01 Feb 1973

administrative movement / mouvement administratif
A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated.
01 Feb 1973

administrative order / ordre administratif
An order covering traffic, supplies, maintenance, evacuation, personnel and other administrative details.
13 Dec 1999

administrative plan / plan administratif et logistique
A plan, normally relating to and complementing the operation plan or order, which provides information and instructions covering the logistic and administrative support of the operation.
01 Sep 1981

advanced aerodrome / aérodrome avancé
An aerodrome, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area.
Related term: aerodrome.
20 Nov 1996

advanced base / base avancée
A base located in or near a theatre of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations.
01 Mar 1981

advanced fleet anchorage / mouillage avancé de flotte
A secure anchorage for a large number of naval vessels, mobile support units and auxiliaries located in or near a theatre of operations.
Related term: emergency anchorage
01 Feb 1973

advanced guard / avant-garde
The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to ensure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions:
a. to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system;
b. to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition;
c. to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body.
Related term: mainguard.
01 Feb 1973

advance force / force d'avant-garde
A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support.
01 Jun 1981

advance to contact / marche à l'ennemi
An offensive operation designed

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to gain or re-establish contact with the enemy.
Related term: approach march.
01 Oct 1978

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

advisory area / région à service consultatif
A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available.
01 Feb 1973

advisory control / contrôle consultatif
A mode of control under which the aircraft commander selects his own speed, altitude and heading, and has freedom of action to accomplish the assigned task. The aircraft control unit will inform the aircraft of the current tactical picture and provide adequate warnings of hazards affecting aircraft safety.
01 Nov 1975

aerial picket
Preferred term: air picket.

aerial reconnaissance
Preferred term: air reconnaissance.

aerodrome / aérodrome
airfield
AD
An area prepared for the accommodation (including any buildings, installations and equipment), landing and take-off of aircraft.
Related terms: advanced aerodrome; aerodrome traffic[1,2]; air strip; air traffic; alternate aerodrome; diversion[4]; diversion aerodrome; helipad; landing area[2]; landing site[1]; landing zone; main aerodrome; redeployment aerodrome; touchdown zone[1,2].
01 Feb 1973

aerodrome damage repair / réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome
ADR
The range of activities required to restore the operational capability of an aerodrome after non-nuclear attack, including:
a. reconnaissance to assess the damage and essential recuperative work;
b. explosive ordnance disposal;
c. restoration of minimum operating surfaces, including aircraft manoeuvring areas and access tracks;
d. restoration of services and facilities essential for the conduct of air operations.
03 Aug 1998

aerodrome traffic[1] / circulation d'aérodrome[1]
All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.
Related terms: aerodrome; air traffic.
01 Oct 2001

aerodrome traffic[2] / circulation d'aérodrome[2]
All aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
Related terms: aerodrome; air traffic.
01 Oct 2001

aerodynamic missile / missile aérodynamique
A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path.
Related terms: ballistic missile; guided missile.
01 Nov 1994

aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne
The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation.
01 Feb 1973

aeromedical evacuation control centre / centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes
AECC
The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command movement control centre and coordinates overall medical requirements with airlift capability. It also assigns medical missions to the appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system and monitors patient movement activities.
01 Feb 1973

aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer / officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes
AECO
An officer of an originating, in-transit, or destination medical facility/ establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment.
10 Jun 2003

aeromedical evacuation operations officer / officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes
An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an aeromedical evacuation control centre, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements.
01 Feb 1973

aeromedical evacuation system / chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes
AES
A system which provides:
a. control of patient movement by air transport;
b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care;
c. 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;
d. communication with destination and en route medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements.
01 Feb 1973

aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique
A chart specifically designed to meet air navigation requirements.
Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.
01 Nov 1991

aeronautical information overprint / surimpression d'informations aéronautiques
Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation.
01 Feb 1973

aeronautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route aéronautique

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A chart designed for the graphical processes of navigation.
Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.
01 Oct 1984

aeronautical topographic chart / carte topographique aéronautique
A representation of features of the surface of the earth, designed primarily as an aid to visual or radar navigation, which shows selected terrain, cultural or hydrographic features and supplementary aeronautical information.
Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; chart; map; special aeronautical chart.
01 Feb 1973

aeropause / aéropause
Region in which functional effects of the atmosphere on man and aircraft cease to exist.
01 Feb 1973

afloat support / soutien logistique à la mer
A form of logistic support outside the confines of a harbour in which fuel, ammunition and supplies are provided for operating forces either underway or at anchor.
01 Dec 1974

afterburning[1] / postcombustion[1]
The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased.
01 Feb 1973

afterburning[2] / postcombustion[2]
The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine).
01 Feb 1973

after-flight inspection / vérification après le vol
post- flight inspection
General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft.
01 Feb 1973

agency / organisme de renseignement
collection agency
In intelligence usage, an organization or individual engaged in collecting and/or processing information.
Related terms: agent; intelligence cycle; source.
01 Sep 1981

agent / agent
In intelligence usage, one who is recruited, trained, controlled and employed to obtain and report information.
Related terms: agency; source.
01 Sep 1981

age of moon / âge de la lune
The elapsed time, usually expressed in days, since the last new moon.
01 Feb 1973

agonic line / ligne agonale
A line drawn on a map or chart joining points of zero magnetic declination for a specified year date.
01 Feb 1974

agreed point / repère convenu
A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment.
01 Feb 1973

airborne[1] / aéroporté[1]
Adjective used to describe troops specially trained to carry out operations, either by paradrop or air landing, following an air movement.
Related terms: airborne force; airborne operation; air portable; air-transportable; operation; paradrop.
01 Oct 2001

airborne[2] / aéroporté[2]
Adjective used to describe materiel specially designed for airborne troops.
01 Oct 2001

airborne[3] / aéroporté[3]
Adjective used to describe aeronautical equipment used to accomplish a particular mission.
01 Oct 2001

airborne[4] / de bord
Adjective used to describe items forming an integral part of an aircraft.
01 Oct 2001

airborne[5] / en vol
Adjective used to describe the state of an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained.
01 Oct 2001

airborne alert / alerte en vol
A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat-equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for immediate action.
Related terms: alert[1]; fighter cover.
01 Sep 2003

airborne assault
Preferred term: assault phase[2].

airborne command post / poste de commandement volant
ACP
A suitably equipped aircraft used by the commander for the conduct of his operations.
01 Oct 2003

airborne early warning and control / alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés
Air surveillance and control provided by airborne early warning aircraft which are equipped with search and height-finding radar and communication equipment for controlling weapon systems.
Related term: air picket.
01 Feb 1973

airborne force / force aéroportée
A force composed primarily of ground and air units organized, equipped and trained for airborne operations.
Related terms: airborne[1]; force(s).
01 Feb 1973

airborne force liaison officer / officier de liaison des forces aéroportées
An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the air force on aerodromes being used for airborne operations.
01 Feb 1973

airborne interception equipment / centrale d'interception
A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception.
01 Aug 1973

airborne operation / opération aéroportée

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An operation involving the movement of combat forces and their logistic support into an objective area by air.
Related terms: airborne[1]; air transportable unit.
01 Feb 1973

airborne radio relay / relais radio en vol
A technique employing aircraft fitted with radio relay stations for the purpose of increasing the range, flexibility or physical security of communication systems.
01 Feb 1973

airburst / explosion aérienne
An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration.
Related term: type of burst.
01 Feb 1973

air cargo / cargaison aérienne
Stores, equipment or vehicles, which do not form part of the aircraft, and are either part or all of its payload.
Related term: cargo.
01 Mar 1981

air cartographic camera / chambre aérophotogrammétrique
mapping camera
A camera having the accuracy and other characteristics essential for air survey or cartographic photography.
01 May 1973

air cartographic photography / photographie aérienne cartographique
air survey photography
The taking and processing of air photographs for mapping and charting purposes.
01 Feb 1973

air control / contrôle aérien
Related terms: air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control area; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air control centre; tactical air controller; terminal control area.
01 Feb 1973

air controller / contrôleur aérien
An individual especially trained for and assigned the duty of the control (by use of radio, radar, or other means) of such aircraft as may be allotted to him for operation within his area.
Related terms: air control; tactical air controller.
01 Feb 1973

air corridor / corridor aérien
A restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly aircraft and established for the purpose of preventing friendly aircraft from being fired on by friendly forces.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft / aéronef
Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.
[ICAO]
20 Jun 2006

aircraft arresting barrier / barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef
emergency barrier
A device, not dependent on an aircraft arresting hook, used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its forward momentum in an emergency landing or aborted take-off.
Related term: aircraft arresting system.
01 Nov 1994

aircraft arresting cable / câble d'arrêt d'aéronef
aircraft arresting wire
That portion of an aircraft arresting system which spans the runway surface or flight deck landing area and is engaged by the aircraft arresting hook.
Related term: aircraft arresting system.
13 Jul 1994

aircraft arresting gear / dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef
A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off.
Related term: aircraft arresting system.
01 Jan 1983

aircraft arresting hook / crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef
tail hook
A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear.
Related term: aircraft arresting system.
01 Jul 1994

aircraft arresting system / système d'arrêt d'aéronef
A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off.
Related terms: aircraft arresting barrier; aircraft arresting cable; aircraft arresting gear; aircraft arresting hook.
01 Nov 1994

aircraft arresting wire
Preferred term: aircraft arresting cable.

aircraft arrestment / arrêt d'un aéronef
Controlled stopping of an aircraft by external means.
01 Aug 1974

aircraft captain
Preferred term: aircraft commander.

aircraft climb corridor / couloir de montée pour aéronefs
Controlled airspace of defined vertical and horizontal dimensions extending from a controlled area that may include an aerodrome, in which an aircraft executes all or part of a climb under positive control.
04 Oct 2000

aircraft commander / commandant d'aéronef
aircraft captain
The aircrew member designated by a competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation.
Note: The aircraft commander may also be the mission commander.
Related term: mission commander.
01 Oct 2001

aircraft control unit / unité de contrôle tactique air
A unit with facilities and personnel, including controllers, for conducting aircraft control and which exercises tactical control of aircraft or a unit(s).
01 Nov 1975

aircraft cross-servicing / services mutuels pour aéronefs
ACS
Services performed on an aircraft

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by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned, according to an established operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement, and for which there may be a charge. Aircraft cross-servicing has been divided into two categories:
a. Stage A cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown to another aerodrome/ship.
b. Stage B cross-servicing - The servicing of an aircraft on an aerodrome/ship, which enables the aircraft to be flown on an operational mission.
Related terms: aircraft servicing, aircraft transient servicing; operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement.
01 Nov 1994

aircraft dispersal area / aire de dispersion
An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of enemy air raid.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft flat pallet / palette d'aéronef
A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is specifically designed for tie-down in an aircraft.
Related term: palletized unit load.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft ground support equipment / matériel de servitude au sol
Equipment needed to carry out servicing and maintenance of an aircraft and its associated mission systems.
25 Sep 1998

aircraft guide
Preferred term: aircraft marshaller.

aircraft handover / prise en compte successive d'un aéronef
The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft inspection / vérification d'aéronefs
The process of systematically examining, checking and testing aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft loading table / tableau de fractionnement
A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft marshaller / signaleur aircraft guide
A person trained to direct by visual or other means the movement of aircraft on the ground into and out of landing, parking or hovering points.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft marshalling area / aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs
An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing.
Related term: manoeuvring area.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft mission equipment / équipement particulier d'un aéronef
aircraft role equipment
Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfil a particular mission or task.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft modification / modification d'un aéronef
A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft, accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft picketing / saisie d'aéronef
aircraft tie-down
Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area.
01 Dec 1974

aircraft replenishing / ravitaillement d'un aéronef
The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gasses to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. Rearming is excluded.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft role equipment
Preferred term: aircraft mission equipment.

aircraft scrambling / ordre de décollage immédiat
Directing the immediate take-off of aircraft from a ground alert condition of readiness.
01 Feb 1973

aircraft servicing / entretien courant pour aéronefs
Activities and procedures related to inspection, replenishment of expendables and consumables, cleaning, lubrication, marshalling, parking and securing of aircraft.
Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing connector; aircraft transient servicing; cross-servicing; servicing.
02 Mar 2007

aircraft servicing connector / raccord de servitude pour aéronefs
A device fitted to aircraft and/or ground equipment which enables replenishing and/or servicing to be carried out.
Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing; aircraft transient servicing; cross-servicing; servicing.
01 Dec 1979

aircraft store / charge emportée par aéronef
Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Aircraft stores are classified in two categories as follows:
a. Expendable store - An aircraft store normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a missile, rocket, bomb, nuclear weapon, mine, torpedo, pyrotechnic device, sonobuoy, signal underwater sound device, or other similar items.
b. Non-expendable store - An aircraft store which is not normally separated from the aircraft in flight such as a tank (fuel and spray), line-source disseminator, pod (refuelling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic-countermeasures, data link, etc.), multiple rack, target, cargo drop container, drone or other similar items.
Related terms: cluster bomb unit;

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load.
01 Sep 1981

aircraft tie-down
Preferred term: aircraft picketing.

aircraft transient servicing / assistance aux aéronefs de passage
Services performed on an aircraft by an organization other than that to which the aircraft is assigned and for which there may be a financial charge. This activity is separate from the established aircraft cross-servicing programme and requires that the transient aircrew supervise the correct application of ground crew procedures.
Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft servicing
01 Jul 1994

aircraft vectoring / guidage des appareils par transmission de cap
The directional control of in-flight aircraft through transmission of azimuth headings.
01 Feb 1973

air-cushion vehicle / aéroglisseur
ACV
A vehicle capable of being operated so that its weight, including its payload, is wholly or significantly supported on a cushion of air generated continuously at higher than ambient pressure.
Related term: ground-effect machine.
09 Jan 1996

air data computer
Preferrred term: central air data computer.
01 Mar 1981

air defence / défense aérienne
AD
All measures designed to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air action.
Related terms: active air defence; passive air defence.
01 Mar 1985

air defence action area / zone d'action de défense aérienne
An area and the airspace above it within which friendly aircraft or surface-to-air weapons are normally given precedence in operations except under specified conditions.
Related term: air defence operations area.
01 Jul 1993

air defence area / zone de défense aérienne
A specifically defined airspace for which air defence must be planned and provided.
Related term: combat air patrol.
01 Jul 1993

air defence command / commandement de la défense aérienne
ADC
The authority and responsibility for the air defence of a designated area.
01 Nov 1975

air defence commander / commandant de la défense aérienne
A duly appointed commander responsible for the air defence of a designated area
01 Nov 1975

air defence control centre / centre de contrôle de défense aérienne
ADCC
The principal information, communication and operations centre from which all aircraft, anti-aircraft operations, air defence artillery, guided missiles and air warning functions of a specific area of air defence responsibility are supervised and coordinated.
Related term: combat information centre.
09 Jul 1997

air defence early warning
Preferred term: early warning.

air defence ground environment / 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.
01 Jan 1983

air defence identification zone / zone d'identification de défense aérienne
ADIZ
Airspace of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of aircraft is required.
Related term: air defence operations area.
01 Feb 1973

air defence operations area / zone d'opérations de défense aérienne
A geographical area within which procedures are established to minimize interference between air defence operations and other types of operations. It may include one or more of the following:
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; fire-power umbrella.
04 Oct 2000

air defence region / région de défense aérienne
ADR
A geographical subdivision of an air defence area.
01 Dec 1974

air defence sector / secteur de défense aérienne
A geographical subdivision of an air defence region.
01 Feb 1973

air defence ship / bâtiment de défense aérienne
The ship detailed to assume responsibility for air defence.
01 Feb 1973

air draught / tirant d'air
The vertical distance between the waterline and the highest point of a ship's structure.
Related terms: draught; overhead clearence.
04 Oct 2000

airdrop / largage[1]
Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight.
Related terms: airdrop platform; air movement; free drop; hill shading; low velocity drop; platform drop.
01 Feb 1973

airdrop platform / plate-forme de largage
A base on which vehicles, cargo or equipment are loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction.
Related terms: airdrop; platform drop.
01 Feb 1973

air evacuation / évacuation par air

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Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo.
01 Feb 1973

airfield
Preferred term: aerodrome.

air freighting / aérotransport de matériel
The non-tactical movement of cargo by air.
01 Feb 1973

air-ground operations system / système d'opérations air-sol
An Army and/or Air Force system providing the ground commander with the means for receiving, processing and forwarding the requests of subordinate ground commanders for air support missions and for the rapid dissemination of information and intelligence.
01 Feb 1973

airhead[1] / 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.
Related terms: beachhead; bridgehead.
01 Feb 1973

airhead[2] / tête de pont aérienne[2]
A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air.
Related terms: beachhead; bridgehead.
01 Feb 1973

air interception / interception aérienne
An operation by which aircraft effect visual or electronic contact with other aircraft.
Related terms: broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception; controlled interception.
01 Dec 1974

air interdiction / mission d'interdiction aérienne
AI
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.
01 Feb 1973

air landed / posé[1]
Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering.
Related terms: air movement; landing area[1,2]
01 Dec 1974

air liaison officer / officier de liaison "air"
A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground or naval unit or formation as the advisor on tactical air operation matters.
Related term: ground liaison officer.
01 Nov 1975

airlift capability / capacité d'emport instantané
The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service.
Related terms: airlift requirement; allowable load; load; loading.
01 Feb 1973

airlift requirement / capacité d'enlèvement demandé
The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task.
Related terms: airlift capability; load; loading.
01 Feb 1973

air logistic support operation / opération aérienne de soutien logistique
An air operation, excluding an airborne operation, conducted within a theatre of operations to distribute and/or recover personnel, equipment and supplies.
04 Oct 2000

airmiss
Preferred term: near miss.

air mission
Preferred term: mission[2].

airmobile forces / force aéromobile
The ground combat, supporting and air vehicle units required to conduct an airmobile operation.
01 Mar 1979

airmobile operation / opération aéromobile
An operation in which combat forces and their equipment manoeuvre about the battlefield by aircraft to engage in ground combat.
Related term: helicopterborne operation.
01 Nov 1992

airmobility / aéromobilité
A capability of airmobile forces which permits them to move by air while retaining the ability to engage in ground combat.
01 Dec 1977

air movement / mouvement par voie aérienne
Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, equipment and matériel.
Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air trooping; free drop; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; release.
01 Nov 1994

air movement officer / régulateur
An officer trained for duties in air movement/traffic sections.
01 Feb 1973

air movement table / tableau d'enlèvement
A table prepared by a ground force commander in coordination with an air force commander. This form, issued as an annex to the operation order:
a. indicates the allocation of aircraft space to elements of the ground units to be airlifted;
b. designates the number and type of aircraft in each serial;
c. specifies the departure area, time of loading and take-off.
01 Feb 1973

air movement traffic section / section trafic des mouvements aériens
A section located on those aerodromes which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail and materiel.
01 Feb 1973

air observation post
Preferred term: observation post.

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air observer / observateur aérien
An individual whose primary mission is to observe or take photographs from an aircraft in order to adjust artillery fire or obtain military information.
01 Feb 1973

air photographic reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne photographique
The obtaining of information by air photography, divided into three types:
a. strategic photographic reconnaissance;
b. tactical photographic reconnaissance;
c. survey / cartographic photography - air photography taken for survey/ cartographical purposes and to survey/cartographic standards of accuracy. It may be strategic or tactical.
01 Feb 1973

air picket / avion piquet-radar aerial picket
An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts.
Related term: airborne early warning and control.
01 Aug 1976

air plot[1] / graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air[1]
A continuous plot used in air navigation of a graphic representation of true headings steered and air distances flown.
01 Feb 1973

air plot[2] / graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air[2]
A continuous plot of the position of an airborne object represented graphically to show true headings steered and air distances.
01 Feb 1973

air plot[3] / plot air
Within ships, a display which shows the positions and movements of an airborne object relative to the plotting ship.
01 Feb 1973

air policing / police aérienne
The use of interceptor aircraft, in peacetime, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of a specified airspace.
01 Dec 1974

air-portable / aéroportable
An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which, loaded either internally or externally, can be transported by air with no more than minor dismantling and reassembling by the user unit.
Note: The type of aircraft must be specified to indicate the degree of air portability.
Related terms: airborne[1]; air-transportable.
01 Oct 2001

air position / position air no-wind position
The calculated position of an aircraft assuming no wind effect.
01 Feb 1973

air priorities committee / comité de priorités aériennes
A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo.
Related term: air transport allocations board.
01 Feb 1973

air 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.
01 Feb 1973

air reconnaissance / reconnaissance aérienne aerial reconnaissance
AR
The collection of information of intelligence interest either by visual observation from the air or through the use of airborne sensors.
Related term: reconnaissance.
01 Mar 1981

air route / route aérienne
AR
The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules.
01 Feb 1973

airspace control / contrôle de l'espace aérien
AC
ASC
The implementation and coordination of the procedures governing airspace planning and organization in order to minimize risk and allow for the efficient and flexible use of airspace.
Related term: airspace control authority.
22 Jun 2004

airspace control area / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien
Airspace which is laterally defined by the boundaries of the area of operations. The airspace control area may be subdivided into airspace control sub-areas.
01 Mar 1981

airspace control authority / autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien
ACA
The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in his or her assigned area.
Related term: airspace control.
22 Jun 2004

airspace control boundary / limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien
The lateral limits of an airspace control area, airspace control sub-area, high density airspace control zone or airspace restricted area.
01 Mar 1981

airspace control system / système de contrôle de l'espace aérien
ACS
An arrangement of those organizations, personnel, policies, procedures and facilities required to perform airspace control functions.
01 Sep 1981

airspace restrictions / restrictions de l'espace aérien
Special restrictive measures applied to segments of airspace of defined dimensions.
01 Jul 1980

airspace warning area
Preferred term: danger area.

airspeed indicator / indicateur de vitesse air
An instrument which displays the indicated airspeed of the aircraft derived from inputs of pitot and static pressures.
01 Mar 1981

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air staging unit / service d'escale aérienne
A unit situated at an aerodrome and concerned with reception, handling, servicing and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo.
01 Dec 1993

air station / point de prise de vue
exposure station
In photogrammetry, the point in space occupied by the camera lens at the moment of exposure.
01 Sep 1974

air strip / bande d'atterrissage
An unimproved surface which has been adapted for take-off or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities.
Related term: aerodrome.
01 Feb 1973

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

air supply / ravitaillement par air
The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing.
01 Feb 1973

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

air support operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui aérien
ASOC
An agency of a tactical air control system collocated with a corps headquarters or an appropriate land force headquarters, which coordinates and directs close air support and other tactical air support.
Related term: tactical air control centre.
01 Jan 1983

air supremacy / maîtrise de l'air
That degree of air superiority wherein the opposing air force is incapable of effective interference.
01 Feb 1973

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

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

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

air survey photography
Preferred term: air cartographic photography.

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

air-to-air guided missile / missile air-air
An air-launched guided missile for use against air targets.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Aug 1982

air-to-surface guided missile / missile air-surface
An air-launched guided missile for use against surface targets.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Aug 1982

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

air traffic control centre / centre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne
ATCC
A unit combining the functions of an area control centre and a flight information centre.
Related terms: air control; area control centre; flight information centre; flight information region.
13 Dec 1999

air traffic control clearance / autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne
Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions.
01 Feb 1973

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

air-transportable / aérotransportable
An adjective used to describe materiel or equipment which can be transported by air, but which requires dismantling and reassembling beyond the capabilities of the user unit.
Related terms: airborne[1]; air portable.
01 Oct 2001

air transportable unit / unité aérotransportable
A unit, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for air movement.
Related terms: airborne[5]; airborne operation.
01 Feb 1973

air transport allocations board /

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bureau d'allocations de transports aériens
The joint agency responsible within the theatre for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theatre.
Related term: air priorities committee.
01 Feb 1973

air transported force / force transportée par air
A force which is moved by air.
Related term: force(s).
01 Feb 1973

air transport liaison officer / officier de liaison de transport par air
An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit.
01 Feb 1973

air transport liaison section / section de liaison de transport aérien
A sub-unit of the movement control organization deployed to aerodromes and responsible for the control of service movement at the aerodrome in connection with air movement operations and exercises.
01 Feb 1973

air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien
Related terms: strategic air transport operations; tactical air transport operations.
01 Feb 1973

air trooping / aérotransport de personnel
The non-tactical air movement of personnel.
Related term: air movement.
01 Feb 1973

airway / voie aérienne
A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigational aids.
Related terms: air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.
01 Feb 1973

alert[1] / alerte[1]
Readiness for action, defence or protection.
01 Feb 1973

alert[2] / alerte[2]
A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.
01 Feb 1973

alert[3] / alerte[3]
The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.
01 Feb 1973

alert[4] / alerter
To forewarn; to prepare for action.
01 Feb 1973

alerting service / service d'alerte
A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.
01 Feb 1973

alighting area / aire d'amerrissage
A specified surface, reserved for vehicles that depend upon water surfaces for their landing.
01 Feb 1973

alignment[1] / alignement[1]
The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons, etc.) as seen by an observer.
01 Feb 1973

alignment[2] / alignement[2]
Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail.
01 Feb 1973

Allied commander
Preferred term: NATO commander.

Allied joint operation / opération interarmées interalliée
An operation carried out by forces of two or more NATO nations, in which elements of more than one service participate.
Related term: joint.
16 Jul 1999

Allied press information centre / centre interallié d'information de la presse
APIC
A facility established by the public information staff of an Allied military headquarters to provide the media with timely and accurate information on Allied issues, events and operations occurring within the command and to provide other support, advice and assistance.
Related term: press information centre.
01 Nov 1991

allocation[1] / allocation
In nuclear warfare planning, the specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons allocated to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only.
16 Jul 1999

allocation[2] / attribution des ressources
The translation of the apportionment into total numbers of sorties by aircraft type available for each operation or mission.
Related terms: apportionment; mission[2]; sortie.
16 Jul 1999

allotment / détachement pour emploi
The temporary change of assignment of tactical air forces between subordinate commands. The authority to allot is vested in the commander having operational command.
01 Jun 1981

allowable load / charge offerte
The total load that an aircraft can transport over a given distance taking into account weight and volume.
Related terms: airlift capability; embarkation; loading.
01 Jun 1984

all-source intelligence / renseignement de toutes sources
Intelligence produced using all available sources and agencies.
Related term: intelligence.
01 Dec 1990

all weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps
A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets in all weather conditions, day and night.
Related term: fighter.
17 Oct 1984

alternate aerodrome / aérodrome de dégagement
An aerodrome specified in the flight plan to which a flight may proceed when it becomes inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing.

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An alternate aerodrome may be the aerodrome of departure.
[ICAO Lexicon, Doc 9294/5 Vol II: 1985]
Related terms: aerodrome; diversion[4]; main aerodrome.
01 Jul 1993

alternate escort operating base / base de remplacement pour escorteurs
A base providing the facilities and activities required for the support of escort units for short periods of time.
01 Feb 1973

alternate water terminal / terminus maritime auxiliaire
A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. It covers a relatively small area and is located away from population centres. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated a probable nuclear target.
Related term: water terminal.
01 Feb 1973

altimeter / altimètre
An instrument which measures vertical distance with respect to a reference level.
01 Nov 1992

altitude / altitude
Alt.
The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Feb 1973

altitude acclimatization / accoutumance à l'altitude
A slow physiological adaptation from prolonged exposure to significantly reduced atmospheric pressure.
01 Feb 1973

altitude chamber
Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.

altitude datum / référence d'altitude
The arbitrary level from which vertical displacement is measured. The datum for height measurement is the terrain directly below the aircraft or some specified datum; for pressure altitude, the level at which the atmospheric pressure is 29.92 inches of mercury (1013.2 m.bs); and for true altitude, mean sea level.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Feb 1973

altitude delay / retard de suppression d'écho proche
Synchronization delay introduced between the time of transmission of the radar pulse and the start of the trace on the indicator, for the purpose of eliminating the altitude hole on the plan position indicator-type display.
01 Feb 1973

altitude hole / cône mort
The blank area at the origin of a radial display, on a radar tube presentation, the centre of the periphery of which represents the point on the ground immediately below the aircraft. In side-looking airborne radar, this is known as the altitude slot.
01 Dec 1974

altitude tint
Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.

ammunition
Ammo
Preferred term: munition.

ammunition and toxic material open space / parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques
An area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings.
01 Feb 1973

ammunition lot / lot de munitions
A quantity of homogeneous ammunition, identified by a unique lot number, which is manufactured, assembled or renovated by one producer under uniform conditions and which is expected to function in a uniform manner.
Related term: munition.
01 Feb 1988

amphibious assault / assaut amphibie
The principal type of amphibious operation which involves establishing a force on a hostile or potentially hostile shore.
Related terms: assault[2]; amphibious operation.
01 Oct 2001

amphibious assault area
Preferred term: landing area[1].

amphibious chart / carte pour opérations amphibies
A special naval chart designed to meet special requirements for landing operations and passive coastal defence, at a scale of 1:25,000 or larger, and showing foreshore and coastal information in greater detail than a combat chart.
Related terms: combat chart; chart.
13 Dec 1999

amphibious command ship / navire de commandement amphibie
A naval ship from which a commander exercises control in amphibious operations.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious control group / groupe de contrôle amphibie
Personnel, ships and craft designated to control the waterborne ship-to-shore movement in an amphibious operation.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious demonstration / démonstration amphibie
A type of amphibious operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavourable to him.
Related terms: amphibious

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operation; demonstration.
01 Jul 1983

amphibious force[1] / force amphibie[1]
A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized and equipped for amphibious operations.
Related terms: amphibious task force; landing area[1]; task force[3].
01 Feb 1973

amphibious force[2] / force amphibie[2]
In naval usage, the administrative title of the amphibious type command of a fleet.
Related term: landing force.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious group / groupement amphibie
A command within the amphibious force, consisting of the commander and his staff, designed to exercise operational command of assigned units in executing all phases of division-size amphibious operation.
13 Dec 1999

amphibious lift / capacité de transport amphibie
The total capacity of assault shipping utilized in an amphibious operation, expressed in terms of personnel, vehicles, and measurement or weight tons of supplies.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious objective area / zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie
AOA
A geographical area, delineated in the initiating directive, for purposes of command and control within which is located the objective(s) to be secured by the amphibious task force. This area must be of sufficient size to ensure accomplishment of the amphibious task force's mission and must provide sufficient area for conducting necessary sea, air and land operations.
01 Jul 1983

amphibious operation / opération amphibie
A military operation launched from the sea by a naval and landing force embarked in ships or craft, with the principal purpose of projecting the landing force ashore tactically into an environment ranging from permissive to hostile.
Related terms: amphibious assault; amphibious demonstration; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal.
14 Oct 2002

amphibious raid / raid amphibie
A type of amphibious operation involving swift incursion into or temporary occupation of an objective followed by a planned withdrawal.
Related term: amphibious operation.
01 Jul 1987

amphibious reconnaissance / reconnaissance amphibie
An amphibious landing conducted by minor elements, normally involving stealth rather than force of arms, for the purpose of securing information, and usually followed by a planned withdrawal.
01 Oct 1980

amphibious task force / force operationnelle amphibie
ATF
A task organization of naval forces and a landing force, with their organic aviation and other supporting forces, formed for the purpose of conducting an amphibious operation.
Related terms: amphibious force[1]; task force[1,3].
01 Oct 1980

amphibious transport group / groupe de transport amphibie
A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transport ships.
01 Jan 1983

amphibious vehicle / véhicule amphibie
A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water.
Related terms: landing craft; vehicle.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious vehicle launching area / zone de mise à l'eau des véhicules amphibies
An area, in the vicinity of and to seaward of the line of departure, to which landing ships proceed and launch amphibious vehicles.
01 Feb 1973

amphibious withdrawal / repli amphibie
A type of amphibious operation involving the extraction of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile or potentially hostile shore.
Related term: amphibious operation.
01 Jul 1987

amplifying report
Preferred term: contact report.

analysis[1] / analyse[1]
The study of a whole by examining its parts and their interactions.
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.
Related terms: assessment; certification; evaluation[1]; validation.
02 Mar 2007

analysis[2] / analyse[2]
In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Sep 1991

analysis staff
Preferred term: central analysis team.

anchor
Preferred term: sinker.

anchor cable / câble de parachutage
In air transport, a cable in an aircraft to which the parachute static lines or strops are attached.
01 Mar 1982

anchor line extension kit / prolongateur de câble de largage
A device fitted to an aircraft equipped with removable clamshell doors to enable paratroopers to exit from the rear.
01 Feb 1973

ancillary facilities / moyens d'appoint
Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces.

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20 Nov 1996

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

angle of depression[1] / angle de dépression[1]
depression angle
The angle in a vertical plane between the horizontal and a descending line.
Related term: tilt angle.
01 Mar 1979

angle of depression[2] / angle de dépression[2]
depression angle
In air photography, the angle between the optical axis of an obliquely mounted air camera and the horizontal
Related term: tilt angle.
01 Mar 1979

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

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

angle T / angle d'observation
In artillery and naval fire support, the angle formed by the intersection of the gun-target line and the observer-target line.
01 Feb 1973

angular velocity sights / viseur à déplacement angulaire
A sighting system in which the correct release point is determined when the angular velocity of the target relative to the bomb aimer reaches a precomputed value.
Related terms: bomb sighting system; tachometric sights; vector sights.

01 Dec 1976

annotated print / épreuve renseignée
A photograph on which interpretation details are indicated by words or symbols.
01 Feb 1973

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

antenna mine / mine à antennes
In naval mine warfare, a contact mine fitted with antennae which, when touched by a steel ship, set up galvanic action to fire the mine.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Aug 1976

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

anti-air warfare / lutte antiaérienne
AAW
Measures taken to defend a maritime force against attacks by airborne weapons launched from aircraft, ships, submarines and land-based sites.
13 Dec 1999

antiarmour helicopter / hélicoptère antichar
antitank helicopter
A helicopter armed primarily for use in the destruction of armoured targets.
01 Nov 1986

anticountermining device / dispositif anti-contre-minage
A device fitted in an influence mine designed to prevent its actuation by shock.
01 Aug 1976

anticrop agent / agent anticultures
A living organism or chemical used to cause disease or damage to selected food or industrial crops.

01 Feb 1973

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

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

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

antimateriel operation / opération antimatériel
The employment of antimateriel weapons or agents in military operations.
01 Feb 1973

antiradiation missile / missile antiradiations
ARM
A missile which homes passively on a radiation source.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Feb 1973

antirecovery device / dispositif antirécupération
prevention of stripping equipment
In naval mine warfare, any device in a mine designed to prevent an enemy discovering details of the working of the mine mechanism.
01 Nov 1975

antisubmarine action / action de lutte anti-sous-marine
An operation by one or more antisubmarine ships, submarines or aircraft, or a combination thereof, against a particular enemy submarine.
Related term: antisubmarine warfare.
16 Jul 1996

antisubmarine barrier / barrage anti-sous-marin[2]
The line formed by a series of static devices or mobile units

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arranged for the purpose of detecting, denying passage to, or destroying hostile submarines.
Related term: barrier.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine carrier group / groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions
hunter-killer group
A formed group of ships consisting of one or more antisubmarine carriers and a number of escort vessels whose primary mission is to detect and destroy submarines. Such groups may be employed in convoy support or hunter/killer roles.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine minefield / champ de mines anti-sous-marins
A field laid specifically against submarines. It may be laid shallow and be unsafe for all craft, including submarines, or laid deep with the aim of being safe for a surface ships.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Mar 1977

antisubmarine patrol / barrage anti-sous-marin[1]
The systematic and continuing investigation of an area or along a line to detect or hamper submarines, used when the direction of submarine movement can be established.
Related term: barrier.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine screen / écran anti-sous-marin
An arrangement of ships and/or aircraft for the protection of a screened unit against attack by a submarine.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine search / recherche anti-sous-marine
Systematic investigation of a particular area for the purpose of locating a submarine known or suspected to be somewhere in the area. Some types of search are also used in locating the position of a distress incident.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine support operation / opération de soutien anti-sous-marin
An operation conducted by an antisubmarine force in the area around a force or convoy, in areas through which the force or convoy is passing, or in defence of geographic areas. Support operations may be completely coordinated with those of the force or convoy, or they may be independent operations coordinated only to the extent of providing operational intelligence and information.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine warfare / guerre anti-sous-marine
Operations conducted with the intention of denying the enemy the effective use of his submarines.
Related terms: antisubmarine action; submarine action area; submarine haven.
01 Feb 1973

antisubmarine warfare free area / zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine
In naval warfare, a waterspace management area in which no friendly submarines are operating and in which there are no restrictions on the use of antisubmarine weapons.
Related terms: submarine action area; submarine haven; waterspace management.
16 Jul 1996

antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation / opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin
pouncer operation
The stationing of a screening ship or antisubmarine warfare aircraft between the screen and main body to strengthen the antisubmarine defence in the direction of advance of the formation.
Note: That ship or aircraft is considered part of the antisubmarine screen.
Related term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.
04 Oct 2000

antisurface air operation / opération aérienne antisurface
An air operation conducted in an air/sea environment against enemy surface forces.
01 Mar 1982

antisweep device / dispositif antidrague
Any device incorporated in the mooring of a mine or obstructor, or in the mine circuits to make the sweeping of the mine more difficult.
01 Nov 1975

antisweeper mine / mine antidragueur
A mine which is laid or whose mechanism is designed or adjusted with the specific object of damaging mine countermeasures vessels.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

antitank helicopter
Preferred term: antiarmour helicopter.

antitank mine / mine antichar
A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank.
Related term: mine[1].

antiterrorism / antiterrorisme AT
All defensive and preventive measures taken to reduce the vulnerability of forces, individuals and property to terrorism.
Note: Such measures include protective and deterrent measures aimed at preventing an attack or reducing its effect(s).
Related term: counterterrorism.
01 Oct 2003

antivignetting filter / filtre compensateur
A filter bearing a deposit which is graduated in density to correct for the uneven illumination given by certain lenses, particularly wide-angle types.
01 Feb 1973

antiwatching device / dispositif antirepérage
A device fitted in a moored mine which causes it to sink should it watch, so as to prevent the position of the mine or minefield being disclosed.
Related term: watching mine.
01 Nov 1975

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

apparent precession / précession apparente
apparent wander
The apparent deflection of the gyro axis, relative to the earth, due to the rotating effect of the

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earth and not due to any applied force.
Related term: precession.
01 Aug 1974

apparent wander
Preferred term: apparent precession.

apportionment / répartition
The quantification and distribution by percentage of the total expected effort, in relation to the priorities which are to be given to the various air operations in geographic areas for a given period of time.
Related term: allocation[2].
09 May 2000

appreciation of the situation
Preferred term: estimate of the situation.

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

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

approach march / marche d'approche
Advance of a combat unit when direct contact with the enemy is imminent. Troops are fully or partially deployed. The approach march ends when ground contact with the enemy is made or when the attack position is occupied.
Related term: advance to contact.
01 Aug 1974

approach route / route d'approche
A route which joins a port to a coastal or transit route.
01 Nov 1975

approach schedule / horaire d'approche
In amphibious operations, the plan indicating, for each scheduled wave:
a. the time of departure from the rendezvous area;
b. the time when the line of departure is to be crossed;
c. the times when other control points are expected to be crossed;
d. the estimated time of arrival at the beach.
04 Oct 2000

approach sequence / séquence d'approche
The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared for an approach.
01 Sep 1981

approach time / heure d'approche
The time at which an aircraft commences its final approach preparatory to landing.
01 Feb 1973

apron / aire de trafic
A defined area on an aerodrome, intended for parking, loading, unloading and/or servicing of aircraft.
01 Nov 1992

area bombing / bombardement de zone
Bombing of a group of targets constituting an area rather than a pinpoint target.
04 Oct 2000

area clearance / dépollution de zone
In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.
Note: Area clearance is normally conducted by military units.
Related terms: explosive ordnance; improvised explosive device; proofing.
14 Oct 2002

area control centre / centre de contrôle régional
ACC
A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction.
Related terms: air control; air traffic control centre; flight information region.
01 Feb 1973

area damage control / organisation de sécurité d'une zone
Measures taken before, during or after hostile action or natural or man-made disasters, to reduce the probability of damage and minimize its effects.
Related term: damage control.
01 Feb 1973

area interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction
An operation aimed at preventing or hindering enemy operations in a specified area.
01 Jun 1978

area of influence / zone d'influence
A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations, by manoeuvre or fire support systems normally under his command or control.
Related terms: area of interest; sector.
01 Mar 1977

area of intelligence responsibility / zone de responsabilité 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].
01 Mar 1982

area of interest / zone d'intérêt
AOI
The area of concern to a commander relative to the objectives of current or planned operations, including his areas of influence, operations and/or responsibility, and areas adjacent thereto.
Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of influence; area of operations; area of responsibility[1].
13 Dec 1999

area of militarily significant fallout / zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire
Area in which radioactive fallout affects the ability of military units to carry out their normal mission.
01 Nov 1992

area of operational interest / zone d'intérêt opérationnel
AOOI
In air defence, an area in which automatic cross-telling of tracks of interest is provided to an adjacent

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site based on established criteria, such as identity and location.
01 Sep 1974

area of operations / zone d'opérations
AOO
An operational area defined by a joint commander for land or maritime forces to conduct military activities. Normally, an area of operations does not encompass the entire joint operations area of the joint commander, but is sufficient in size for the joint force component commander to accomplish assigned missions and protect forces.
Related terms: area of interest; area of responsibility[1,2]; component command[1,2]; joint operations area.
14 Oct 2002

area of responsibility[1] / zone de responsabilité[1]
AOR
The geographical area assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.
Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of interest; area of operations; joint operations area; NATO strategic commander; operational level; strategic command.
01 Oct 1980

area of responsibility[2] / zone de responsabilité[2]
AOR
In naval operations, a predefined area of enemy terrain for which supporting ships are responsible for covering by fire on known targets or targets of opportunity and by observation.
Related terms: area of intelligence responsibility; area of interest; area of operations; joint operations area; operational level; strategic command.
01 Oct 1980

area operations / opérations de zone
In maritime usage, operations conducted in a geographical area and not related to the protection of a specific force.
01 Aug 1979

area search / recherche sur zone
A/S
Reconnaissance or search of a specific area to provide new or updated information on general or specific situations and/or activities.
01 Sep 1981

area target / objectif non ponctuel
A target consisting of an area rather than a single point.
01 Feb 1973

armed
Preferred term: state of readiness[2].

armed helicopter / hélicoptère armé
A helicopter fitted with weapons or weapon systems.
01 Nov 1975

armed mine / mine armée
A mine from which all safety devices have been withdrawn and, after laying, all automatic safety features and/or arming delay devices have operated. Such a mine is ready to be actuated after receipt of a target signal, influence or contact.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Feb 1973

armed sweep / drague armée
A sweep fitted with cutters or other devices to increase its ability to cut mine moorings.
01 Nov 1975

arming / armement
As applied to explosives, weapons or weapon systems, the changing from a safe to an armed state of readiness.
02 May1995

arming delay device / dispositif de retard d'armement
A device fitted to a mine or any autonomous munition designed to prevent it from being armed for a pre-set time after laying or delivery.
Related term: standby state.
16 Jul 1999

arming lanyard
Preferred term: arming wire.

arming pin / goupille de sécurité
safety pin
A safety device inserted in a munition, which until its removal, prevents the unintentional action of the arming cycle.
Related term: safety device.
02 May1995

arming wire / fil d'armement
arming lanyard
A cable, wire or lanyard routed from the aircraft to an expendable aircraft store in order to initiate the arming sequence for the store upon release from the aircraft, when the armed release condition has been selected; it also prevents arming initiation prior to store release and during safe jettison.
Related term: safety wire.
01 Jul 1993

army[1] / armée[1]
A formation larger than an army corps but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps.
01 Jul 1983

army[2] / armée[2]
In certain nations "army" is the land component of the armed forces.
01 Jul 1983

army[3] / armée[3]
In certain nations "armée" covers all the armed forces.
01 Jul 1983

army corps / corps d'armée corps
AC
A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services.
01 Jul 1983

army group / groupe d'armées
AG
The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander.
01 Jul 1983

artificial daylight / jour artificiel
Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.)
Related term: battlefield illumination.
01 Feb 1973

artificial horizon
Preferred term: attitude indicator.

artificial moonlight / clair de lune artificiel
Illumination of an intensity between that of starlight and that

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of a full moon on a clear night.
Related term: battlefield illumination.
01 Feb 1973

artillery fire plan table / plan de feux d'artillerie
A presentation of planned targets giving data for engagement. Scheduled targets are fired in a definite time sequence. The starting time may be on call, at a prearranged time or at the occurrence of a specific event.
01 Feb 1973

artillery manoeuvre area / zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie
AMA
An area within which artillery is authorized to deploy but which is not reserved for its exclusive use.
Related term: artillery reserved area.
03 Aug 1998

artillery preparation / préparation d'artillerie
Artillery fire delivered before an attack to disrupt communications and disorganize the enemy's defence.
01 Feb 1973

artillery reserved area / zone réservée à l'artillerie
ARA
An area reserved exclusively for the positioning of artillery assets.
16 Jul 1999

artillery survey control point / point topographique d'artillerie
A point at which the coordinates and the altitude are known and from which the bearings/azimuths to a number of reference objectives are also known.
01 Aug 1982

aspect change / fluctuation d'écho
The different appearance of a reflecting object viewed by radar from varying directions. It is caused by the change in the effective reflecting area of the target.
01 Feb 1973

assault[1] / assaut[1]
The climax of an attack; closing with the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.
01 Mar 1981

assault[2] / assaut[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[1,2]; follow-on echelon; follow-up.
01 Mar 1981

assault aircraft / aéronef de transport d'assaut
A powered aircraft that moves assault troops and/or cargo into an objective area.
01 Mar 1992

assault craft / engin d'assaut
A landing craft or amphibious vehicle primarily employed for landing troops and equipment in the assault waves of an amphibious operation.
01 Jul 1980

assault echelon / échelon d'assaut
The element of a force which is scheduled for initial assault on the objective area.
Related term: objective area.
01 Aug 1982

assault phase[1] / 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.
Related term: assault[2].
01 Sep 1991

assault phase[2]/ phase d'assaut[2]
airborne assault
In an airborne operation, a phase beginning with delivery by air of the assault echelon of the force into the objective area and extending through attack of assault objectives and consolidation of the initial airhead.
Related term: assault[2].
01 Sep 1991

assault shipping / bâtiments d'assaut
Shipping assigned to the amphibious task force and utilized for transporting assault troops, vehicles, equipment and supplies to the objective area.
01 Feb 1973

assault wave / vague d'assaut
Related term: wave.
01 Feb 1973

assembly / ensemble
In logistics, an item forming a portion of an equipment, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity and which normally incorporates replaceable parts or groups of parts.
Related terms: component; equipment; part; sub-assembly.
01 Mar 1992

assembly anchorage / mouillage de rassemblement
An anchorage intended for the assembly and onward routing of ships.
Related terms: emergency anchorage; holding anchorage.
01 Jun 1978

assembly area[1] / aire de montage
In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into complete units, kits, or assemblies.
Related terms: rendezvous point.
01 Feb 1973

assembly area[2] / zone de rassemblement
An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.
Related terms: join up; rendezvous point.
01 Feb 1973

assessment / appréciation
The process of estimating the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems.
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.
Related terms: analysis[1]; certification; evaluation[1]; validation.
02 Mar 2007

assign[1] / 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.
Related term: attach[1,2].
01 Jul 1980

assign[2] / affecter[2]
To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary

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and/or relatively permanent.
Related term: attach[1,2].
01 Jul 1980

associated product / produit connexe
In the context of fuels and lubricants, a petroleum or chemical product used as a hydraulic fluid, corrosion preventive, liquid propellant or specialized product, required for the operation, maintenance or storage of military equipment.
01 Oct 1992

associated support / soutien associé
AS
In naval usage, operations in which a designated unit operates independently of a specified force or group, but is tasked to provide contact information to, receive intelligence from and,if authorized, to cooperate and coordinate operations with the supported force. Tactical control of the unit remains with the assigning authority who coordinates tasking and movement of the unit in response to the requirements of the supported force commander.
Related term: direct support[2]
25 Sep 1998

astern refuelling / ravitaillement en combustible en flèche
The transfer of fuel at sea during which the receiving ship(s) keep(s) station astern of the delivering ship.
01 Mar 1981

astro altitude / hauteur astronomique
The arc of the vertical circle measured from the celestial horizon to the body.
01 Nov 1975

astro compass / astrocompas
An instrument used primarily to obtain true heading or true bearing by reference to celestial bodies.
01 Feb 1975

astro-tracker / astro-poursuiveur
A navigation equipment which automatically acquires and continuously tracks a celestial body in azimuth and altitude.
01 Jan 1973

asylum seeker / demandeur d'asile
A person who invokes the protection of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees before the national authorities of a State and claims persecution to gain official refugee status in that country.
Related terms: evacuee; internally displaced person; refugee.
04 Oct 2000

asymmetrical sweep / drague dissymétrique
A sweep whose swept path under conditions of no wind or cross-tide is not equally spaced either side of the sweeper's track.
01 Nov 1975

asymmetric threat / menace asymétrique
A threat emanating from the potential use of dissimilar means or methods to circumvent or negate an opponent's strengths while exploiting his weaknesses to obtain a disproportionate result.
01 Oct 2003

at my command / à mon commandement
In artillery and naval fire support, the command used when it is desired to control the exact time of delivery of fire.
01 Nov 1975

atomic demolition munition / charge nucléaire statique
ADM
A nuclear device designed or adapted for use as a demolition munition.
01 Mar 1982

atomic weapon
Preferred term: nuclear weapon.

attach[1] / détachement pour 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.
Related term: assign[1,2].
01 Mar 1981

attach[2] / détachement pour mise aux ordres[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[1,2].
01 Mar 1981

attack group / groupe d'assaut
A subordinate task organization of the navy forces of an amphibious task force. It is composed of assault shipping and supporting naval units designated to transport, protect, land and initially support a landing group.
01 Feb 1973

attack helicopter / hélicoptère d'attaque
AH
A helicopter specifically designed to employ various weapons to attack and destroy enemy targets.
01 Nov 1985

attack position
Preferred term: forming-up place.

attenuation[1] / 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.
01 Nov 1991

attenuation[2] / atténuation[2]
In mine warfare, the reduction in intensity of an influence as distance from the source increases.
01 Nov 1991

attenuation[3] / atténuation[3]
tone down
In camouflage and concealment, the process of making an object of surface less conspicuous by reducing its contrast to the surroundings and/or background.
01 Nov 1991

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

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attitude[1] / 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.
01 Jan 1983

attitude[2] / orientation[2]
The grid bearing of the long axis of a target area.
01 Jan 1983

attitude indicator / indicateur d'assiette
artificial horizon
An instrument which displays the attitude of the aircraft by reference to sources of information which may be contained within the instrument or be external to it. When the sources of information are self-contained, the instrument may be referred to as an artificial horizon.
01 Mar 1979

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

attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition
In naval mine warfare, a field intended primarily to cause damage to enemy ships.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Nov 1975

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

attrition sweeping / dragage d'attrition
The continuous sweeping of minefields to keep the risk of mines to all ships as low as possible.
01 Aug 1976

augmentation force / force d'appoint
Any force designated by a nation to strengthen its national forces.
Related term: reinforcing force.
01 Jul 1987

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

authentication[1] / authentification[1]
Evidence by proper signature or seal that a document is genuine and official.
01 Feb 1973

authentication[2] / authentification[2]
A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions.
01 Feb 1973

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

automatic flight control system / système de contrôle automatique de vol
AFCS
A system 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.
01 Feb 1973

automatic search jammer / brouilleur à poursuite automatique
search jammer
An intercept receiver and jamming transmitter system which searches for and jams signals automatically which have specific radiation characteristics.
01 Feb 1973

automatic toss / lancement automatique en cabré
In a flight control system, a control mode in which the toss bombing manoeuvre of an aircraft is controlled automatically.
01 Jan 1973

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

auxiliary contours / courbe auxiliaire
Additional contours used to portray unique ground forms not adequately portrayed by the selected contour interval.
01 Feb 1973

available supply rate / taux de ravitaillement consenti
ASR
The rate of consumption that can be allocated considering the supplies and facilities available for a planned operation or a given period.
01 Oct 1984

average heading / cap moyen
The arithmetic mean of the different values of the headings maintained over a certain period of time.
01 Jan 1973

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

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

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

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

azimuth angle / angle d'azimut
An angle measured clockwise in

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the horizontal plane between a reference direction and any other line.
01 Feb 1973

azimuth guidance / guidage directionnel
Information which will enable the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft to follow the required track.
01 Oct 1980

azimuth resolution / pouvoir séparateur en azimut
The ability of radar equipment to separate two reflectors at similar ranges but different bearings from a reference point. Normally the minimum separation distance between the reflectors is quoted and expressed as the angle subtended by the reflectors at the reference point.
01 Mar 1981

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B

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

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

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

back tell / transfert descendant
Related term: track telling.
01 Feb 1973

back-up / renvoi au verso
In cartography, an image printed on the reverse side of a map sheet already printed on one side. Also the printing of such images.
01 Feb 1973

balance station zero
Preferred term: reference datum.

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

balisage / balisage de circulation routière
The marking of a route by a system of dim beacon lights enabling vehicles to be driven at near day-time speed, under blackout conditions.
01 Feb 1973

ballistic missile / missile balistique
BM
A missile which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated.
Related terms: aerodynamic missile; guided missile.
04 Oct 2000

ballistics / balistique
The science or art that deals with the motion, behaviour, appearance, or modification of missiles or other vehicles acted upon by propellants, wind, gravity, temperature, or any other modifying substance, condition, or force.
01 Dec 1974

ballistic trajectory / trajectoire balistique
The trajectory traced after the propulsive force is terminated and the body is acted upon only by gravity and aerodynamic drag.
01 Feb 1973

balloon reflector / réflecteur-ballon
In electronic warfare, a balloon-supported confusion reflector to produce fraudulent echoes.
01 Dec 1974

bank angle / angle d'inclinaison[1]
The angle between the aircraft's normal axis and the earth's vertical plane containing the aircraft's longitudinal axis.
Related term: angle of depression[1].
01 Jan 1980

barometric altitude / altitude barométrique
The altitude determined by a barometric altimeter by reference to a pressure level and calculated according to the standard atmosphere laws.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Nov 1994

barrage fire / tir de barrage
Fire which is designed to fill a volume of space or area rather than aimed specifically at a given target.
01 Feb 1973

barrage jamming / brouillage en barrage
Simultaneous electronic jamming over a broad band of frequencies.
Related term: jamming.
01 Mar 1973

barrier / système d'obstacles
A coordinated series of obstacles designed or employed to detect, channel, direct, restrict, delay or stop the movement of an opposing force, and to impose additional losses in personnel, time and equipment on the opposing force.
Related term: antisubmarine barrier.
01 Nov 1991

barrier gap / couloir à travers un système d'obstacles
In land operations, an area within a barrier, free of obstacles and not exposed to the effects of mines, whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through in tactical formation.
Related term: phoney minefield.
31 Jan 2005

barrier restricted area / zone d'obstacles réglementée
An area declared by an authorized commander where manoeuvre of friendly forces must not be hindered by barriers. Restrictions imposed may include a complete ban on the emplacement of obstacles in certain areas for specified periods.
09 Jan 1996

bar scale
Preferred term: graphic scale.

base[1] / base
An area or locality containing installations which provide logistic or other support.
Related terms: emergency fleet operating base; deployment operating base; establishment[1].
01 Mar 1973

base[2] / base de départ
A locality from which operations are projected or supported.

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01 Mar 1973

base development / aménagement d'une base
The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations.
01 Mar 1973

base ejection shell / obus à éjection par le culot
A type of shell which ejects its load from its base.
01 Mar 1973

base fuze / fusée de culot
Fuze located in the base of a projectile or bomb.
Related term: fuze.
01 Mar 1973

baseline[1] / base géodésique[1]
In topography, a surveyed line established with more than usual care, to which surveys are referred for coordination and correlation.
01 Nov 1994

baseline[2] / base géodésique[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.
01 Nov 1994

baseline[3] / base de radionavigation
In radio navigation, the shorter arc of the great circle joining two radio transmitting stations of a navigation system.
01 Nov 1994

baseline[4] / base de triangulation
In triangulation, the side of one of a series of coordinated triangles the length of which is measured with prescribed accuracy and precision and from which lengths of the other triangle sides are obtained by computation.
01 Nov 1994

base map / carte de base[1]
A map or chart showing certain fundamental information, used as a base upon which additional data of specialized nature are compiled or overprinted. Also a map containing all the information from which maps showing specialized information can be prepared.
Related term: chart base.
01 Mar 1974

base map symbol / symbole de carte de base
base symbol
A symbol used on a base map or chart as opposed to one used on an overprint to the base map or chart.
01 Mar 1973

base surge / nuage de base
A cloud which rolls out from the bottom of the column produced by a subsurface burst of a nuclear weapon. For underwater bursts the surge is, in effect, a cloud of liquid droplets which has the property of flowing almost as if it were a homogeneous fluid. For subsurface land bursts the surge is made up of small solid particles but still behaves like a fluid.
01 Mar 1973

base symbol
Preferred term: base map symbol.

basic intelligence / renseignement de base
Intelligence, on any subject, which may be used as reference material for planning and as a basis for processing subsequent information or intelligence.
Related terms: current intelligence; information; intelligence.
01 Nov 1994

basic load / dotation initiale
The quantity of supplies required to be on hand within, and which can be moved by, a unit or formation. It is expressed according to the wartime organization of the unit or formation and maintained at the prescribed levels.
01 Mar 1981

basic military route network / réseau routier militaire de base
Axial, lateral, and connecting routes designated in peacetime by the host nation to meet the anticipated military movements and transport requirements, both Allied and national.
01 Mar 1979

basic stocks / stocks initiaux
Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans for an initial predetermined period.
Related terms: sustaining stocks; stocks.
01 Feb 1988

basic stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire
The probability, expressed as a percentage, of a single vehicle being stopped by mines while attempting to cross a minefield.
01 Dec 1979

bathymetric contour
Preferred term: depth contour.

battery[1] / batterie[1]
Bty
Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.
01 Mar 1973

battery[2] / batterie[2]
Bty
All guns, torpedo tubes, searchlights or missile launchers of the same size or calibre or used for the same purpose, either installed in one ship or otherwise operating as an entity.
01 Mar 1973

battery control centre / central de conduite de tir de batterie
The operations centre from which Hawk missiles are controlled at battery level.
01 Nov 1975

battle casualty / perte au combat
BC
Any casualty incurred as the direct result of hostile action, sustained in combat or relating thereto or sustained going to or returning from a combat mission.
Related terms: casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.
01 Jun 1989

battle damage assessment / évaluation des dommages de combat
BDA
The assessment of effects resulting from the application of military action, either lethal or non-lethal, against a military objective.
17 Jan 2005

battle damage repair / réparation au combat
Essential repair, which may be improvised, carried out rapidly in a

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battle environment in order to return damaged or disabled equipment to temporary service.
01 Jun 1989

battlefield illumination / éclairement du champ de bataille
The lighting of the battle area by artificial light either visible or invisible to the naked eye.
Related terms: artificial daylight; artificial moonlight; indirect illumination.
01 Mar 1982

battlefield psychological activities / activités psychologiques du champ de bataille
BPA
Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of combat operations and designed to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in achievement of operational and tactical objectives.
Related terms: peace support psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.
16 Jul 1999

battlefield surveillance / surveillance du champ de bataille
Systematic observation of the battle area for the purpose of providing timely information and combat intelligence.
Related terms: air surveillance; camouflage; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.
01 Aug 1979

battlespace awareness / connaissance de l'espace de bataille
Knowledge and understanding of the battlespace that enable timely, relevant, comprehensive and accurate assessments in order to successfully apply combat power, protect the force and/or complete the mission.
15 Jan 2008

beach capacity / capacité de plage
An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day.
Related term: port capacity.
01 Mar 1973

beach group
Preferred term: shore party.

beachhead / tête de plage
A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore which, when seized and held, provides for the continuous landing of troops and matériel, and provides manoeuvring space required for subsequent projected operations ashore.
Related terms: airhead[1,2]; bridgehead.
01 Dec 1993

beach minefield / champ de mines antidébarquement
A minefield in the shallow water approaches to a possible amphibious landing beach.
Related term: minefield[1,2]
01 Nov 1977

beach reserves / réserves de plage
In an amphibious operation, an accumulation of supplies of all classes established in dumps in beachhead areas.
01 Mar 1992

beacon / balise
Related terms: crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Mar 1973

beam rider / guidé sur faisceau
A missile guided by radar or radio beam.
01 Mar 1973

bearing[1] / azimut
The horizontal angle measured clockwise from a reference direction to a specified direction.
Related terms: grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.
09 Jan 1996

bearing[2]
Preferred term: true bearing.

before-flight inspection / préparation pour le vol preflight inspection
Preflight check to ensure general aircraft safety and that disposable loads, e.g., fuel and armament equipment, etc., are correctly adjusted for the particular operation or sortie.
01 Apr 1990

belligerent / belligérant
In time of crisis or war, an individual, entity, military force or state engaged in conflict.
01 Oct 2003

bilateral infrastructure / infrastructure bilatérale
Infrastructure which concerns only two NATO members and is financed by mutual agreement between them (e.g., facilities required for the use of forces of one NATO member in the territory of another).
Related terms: common infrastructure; infrastructure; national infrastructure.
01 Mar 1973

bi-margin format / carte à deux marges
The format of a map or chart on which the cartographic detail is extended to two edges of the sheet, normally north and east, thus leaving two margins only.
01 Mar 1973

binary chemical munition / munition chimique binaire
A munition in which chemical substances, held in separate containers, react when mixed or combined as a result of being fired, launched or otherwise initiated to produce a chemical agent.
Related terms: chemical ammunition; multi-agent munition; munition.
01 Nov 1991

binding / chargement sur palette
The fastening or securing of items to a movable platform called a pallet.
Related term: palletized unit load.
01 Mar 1973

biological agent / agent biologique
A micro-organism which causes disease in man, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of materiel.
Related terms: biological environment; biological operation; biological weapon;chemical agent.
01 Mar 1973

biological ammunition /

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munition biologique
A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a biological agent.
01 Mar 1992

biological defence / défense biologique
The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attack utilizing biological agents.
01 Oct 1992

biological environment / environnement biologique
Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of biological weapons.
Related term: biological agent.
01 Nov 1990

biological operation / opération biologique
biological warfare
BW
Employment of biological agents to produce casualties in man or animals and damage to plants or materiel; or defence against such employment.
Related term: biological agent.
01 Mar 1973

biological warfare
BW
Preferred term: biological operation.

biological weapon / arme biologique
An item of materiel which projects, disperses, or disseminates a biological agent including arthropod vectors.
Related term: biological agent.
01 Mar 1973

blast[1] / souffle[1]
The brief and rapid movement of air, vapour or fluid away from a centre of outward pressure, as in an explosion or in the combustion of rocket fuel; the pressure accompanying this movement. This term is commonly used for "explosion", but the two terms may be distinguished.
01 Mar 1973

blast[2]/ souffle[2]
Related term: blast[2].

blast wave / onde de souffle
Wave created by the rapid expansion of hot gases in the atmosphere which results from an explosion. The blast wave is initially a shock wave which subsequently decays into a sound wave.
Related terms: blast wave diffraction; shock wave.
01 Oct 1992

blast wave diffraction / diffraction de l'onde de souffle
The passage around and envelopment of a structure by the nuclear blast wave.
R*elated terms: blast wave; shock wave.*
16 Jul 1999

bleeding edge / champ vif
That edge of a map or chart on which cartographic detail is extended to the edge of the sheet.
01 Aug 1979

blind bombing zone / zone de bombardement sans restriction
A restricted area (air, land, or sea) established for the purpose of permitting air operations, unrestricted by the operations or possible attack of friendly forces.
01 Mar 1973

blip / spot
The luminous image of an object on a visual display.
02 May1995

blister agent / agent vésicant vesicant agent
A chemical agent which injures the eyes and lungs, and burns or blisters the skin.
01 Aug 1976

blocking and chocking / calage
The use of wedges or chocks to prevent the inadvertent shifting of cargo in transit.
01 Mar 1973

blocking fire / tir de blocage
A concentration of fire intended to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent their advance in a given direction.
17 Jan 2005

blocking position / position d'arrêt
A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent his advance in a given direction.
01 Jun 1978

block stowage loading / chargement par destination
A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid offloading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points.
Related terms: embarkation; loading.
01 Mar 1973

block time / temps bloc à bloc
The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take-up of moorings after the flight.
01 Mar 1973

blood agent / hémotoxique
A chemical compound, including the cyanide group, that affects bodily functions by preventing the normal utilization of oxygen by body tissues.
01 Nov 1991

blowback[1] / fuite de gaz vers l'arrière
Escape, to the rear and under pressure, of gases formed during the firing of the weapon. Blowback may be caused by a defective breech mechanism, a ruptured cartridge case or a faulty primer.
01 Mar 1973

blowback[2] / pression des gaz vers l'arrière
Type of weapon operation in which the force of expanding gases acting to the rear against the face of the bolt furnishes all the energy required to initiate the complete cycle of operation. A weapon which employs this method of operation is characterized by the absence of any breech-lock or bolt-lock-mechanism.
01 Mar 1973

blue commander / commandant bleu
The officer designated to exercise operational control over blue forces for a specific period during an exercise.
01 Jul 1985

blue forces / forces bleues
Those forces used in a friendly role during NATO exercises.
Related term: force(s).
01 Oct 1980

blue key / fond bleu actinique
A blue image on any medium which is not reproduced when the

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superimposed work is reproduced, used as a guide for scribing or drawing.
Related terms: drawing key; key.
01 Mar 1973

boat lane / couloir de débarquement
A lane for amphibious assault landing craft, which extends seaward from the landing beaches to the line of departure. The width of a boat lane is determined by the length of the corresponding beach.
01 Mar 1973

boattail / tronçon de queue
The conical section of a ballistic body that progressively decreases in diameter toward the tail to reduce overall aerodynamic drag.
01 Mar 1973

boat wave / vague d'embarcations
Related term: wave.
01 Mar 1973

body of a map or chart / corps d'une carte
That area of a map or chart contained within the neatlines.
01 Mar 1973

bombing angle / angle de bombardement
The angle between the vertical and a line joining the aircraft to what would be the point of impact of a bomb released from it at that instant.
01 Mar 1973

bombing errors[1] / 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.
01 Mar 1973

bombing errors[2] / écarts de bombardement[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.
01 Mar 1973

bombing errors[3] / écarts de bombardement[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.
01 Mar 1973

bombing height / hauteur de bombardement
In air operations, the height above ground level at which the aircraft is flying at the moment of ordnance release. Bombing heights are classified as follows:
very low: below 100 feet;
low: from 100 to 2,000 feet;
medium: from 2,000 to 10,000 feet;
high: from 10,000 to 50,000 feet;
very high: 50,000 feet and above.
01 Jan 1983

bombing run / passage de bombardement
In air bombing, that part of the flight that begins, normally from an initial point, with the approach to the target, includes target acquisition, and ends normally at the weapon release point.
01 Nov 1983

bomb release line / ligne de largage de bombes
An imaginary line around a defended area or objective over which an aircraft should release its bomb in order to obtain a hit or hits on an area or objective.
01 Mar 1973

bomb release point / point de largage de bombes
The point in space at which bombs must be released to reach the desired point of detonation.
01 Mar 1973

bomb sighting system / viseur de bombardement
Related terms: angular velocity sights; tachometric sights; vector sights.
01 Dec 1976

bonding / métallisation
In electrical engineering, the process of connecting together metal parts so that they make low resistance electrical contact for direct current and lower frequency alternating currents.
Related terms: earthing; grounding.
01 Oct 1980

booby trap / piège
A device designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure, which functions when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.
Related term: proofing.
01 Oct 2001

booster[1] / propulseur d'appoint
An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain, or consist of, one or more units.
01 Jan 1991

booster[2] / renforçateur d'amorçage
A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling.
Related terms: booster[1]; charge[1,2].
01 Jan 1991

border / marge intérieure
In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying between the neatline and the surrounding framework.
01 Mar 1973

border break / crevé
A cartographic technique used when it is required to extend a portion of the cartographic detail of a map or chart beyond the sheetlines into the margin.
01 Mar 1973

border crosser / frontalier
An individual, living close to a frontier, who normally has to cross the frontier frequently for legitimate purposes.
01 Mar 1973

boresafe fuze / fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme
Type of fuze having an interrupter in the explosive train that prevents a projectile from exploding until after it has cleared the muzzle of a weapon.
Related term: fuze.

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01 Mar 1973

bottom mine / mine de fond ground mine
A mine with negative buoyancy which remains on the seabed.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Dec 1976

bottom sweep / drague de fond
A sweep, either wire or chain, used either to sweep mines close to the bottom or to remove mines from a channel by dragging.
01 Dec 1976

bound / bond
In land warfare, a single movement, usually from cover to cover, made by troops often under enemy fire.
01 Sep 1991

boundary / limite
In land warfare, a line by which areas of responsibility between adjacent units/formations are defined.
01 Jun 1978

boundary disclaimer / non-reconnaissance de frontière
A statement on a map or chart that the status and/or alignment of international or administrative boundaries is not necessarily recognized by the government of the publishing nation.
01 Mar 1973

bouquet mine / mine bouquet
In naval mine warfare, a mine in which a number of buoyant mine cases are attached to the same sinker, so that when the mooring of one mine case is cut, another mine rises from the sinker to its set depth.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

bracketing / réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation
A method of adjusting fire in which a bracket is established by obtaining an over and a short along the spotting line, and then successively splitting the bracket in half until a target hit or desired bracket is obtained.
01 Mar 1973

branch / branche
Part of a NATO headquarters division responsible for a major functional area.
Related terms: cell; division[2]; section.
01 Jul 1988

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.
01 Mar 1973

break-off position / point de séparation
The position at which a leaver or leaver section breaks off from the main convoy to proceed to a different destination.
01 Mar 1979

break-up[1] / 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.
01 Dec 1974

break-up[2] / éclatement[2] split-up
In imagery interpretation, the result of magnification or enlargement which causes the imaged item to lose its identity and the resultant presentation to become a random series of tonal impressions.
01 Dec 1974

brevity code / code abrégé
A code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content.
01 Mar 1973

bridgehead / tête de pont
An area of ground, in a territory occupied or threatened by the enemy, which must be held or at least controlled, so as to permit the continuous embarkation, landing or crossing of troops and material, and/or to provide manoeuvre space requisite for subsequent operations.
Related terms: airhead[1]; beachhead.
01 Mar 1982

bridgehead line / limite de tête de pont
The limit of the objective area in the development of the bridgehead.
Related term: objective area.
01 Mar 1973

briefing / exposé
The act of giving in advance specific instructions or information.
04 Oct 2000

broadcast-controlled air interception / interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air
An interception in which the interceptor is given a continuous broadcast of information concerning an enemy raid and effects interception without further control.
Related terms: air interception; close-controlled air interception.
01 Mar 1973

buffer distance / marge de sécurité
In nuclear warfare:
a. the horizontal distance which, when added to the radius of safety will give the desired assurance that the specified degree of risk will not be exceeded. The buffer distance is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the delivery error;
b. the vertical distance which is added to the fallout safe-height of burst in order to determine a desired height of burst which will provide the desired assurance that militarily significant fallout will not occur. It is normally expressed quantitatively in multiples of the vertical error.
01 Mar 1973

build-up / alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs
The process of attaining prescribed strength of units and prescribed levels of vehicles, equipment, stores and supplies. Also may be applied to the means of accomplishing this process.
01 Mar 1973

bulk petroleum product / produit pétrolier en vrac
A liquid petroleum product transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 litres.
01 Aug 1982

burial

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Preferred term: emergency burial.

burn-out / fin de combustion
The point in time or in the missile trajectory when combustion of fuels in the rocket engine is terminated by other than programmed cut-off.
01 Mar 1973

burn-out velocity / vitesse de fin de combustion
The velocity attained by a missile at the point of burn-out.
20 Nov 1996

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C

calibrated airspeed / vitesse corrigée
rectified airspeed
Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and installation errors.
01 Mar 1973

calibrated altitude / altitude corrigée
Indicated altitude corrected for instrument and installation errors.
Related terms: absolute height;*altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height*[1]*; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*
01 Mar 1973

calibrated focal length / distance focale mesurée
An adjusted value of the equivalent focal length, so computed as to equalize the positive and negative values of distortion over the entire field used in a camera.
Related terms: equivalent focal length; focal lenght; nominal focal length.
01 Mar 1973

call for fire / demande de tir
A request for fire containing data necessary for obtaining the required fire on a target.
Related terms: on call; on call mission.
01 Mar 1973

call sign / indicatif d'appel
C/S
Any combination of characters or pronounceable words, which identifies a communication facility, a command, an authority, an activity, or a unit; used primarily for establishing and maintaining communications.
Related terms: collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.
01 Mar 1973

camera axis / axe focal
An imaginary line through the optical centre of the lens perpendicular to the negative photo plane.
01 Mar 1973

camera axis direction / direction de prise de vue
Direction on the horizontal plane of the optical axis of the camera at the time of exposure. This direction is defined by its azimuth expressed in degrees in relation to true/magnetic north.
01 Mar 1973

camera calibration / étalonnage d'un appareil photographique
The determination of the calibrated focal length, the location of the principal point with respect to the fiducial marks and the lens distortion effective in the focal plane of the camera referred to the particular calibrated focal length.
01 Mar 1973

camera cycling rate / vitesse de prises de vues
The frequency with which camera frames are exposed, expressed as cycles per second.
01 Nov 1975

camera magazine / magasin
A removable part of a camera in which the unexposed and exposed portions of film are contained.
Related term: cassette.
01 Mar 1973

camera nadir
Preferred term: photo nadir.

camera window / hublot de prise de vue
A window in the camera compartment through which photographs are taken.
01 Mar 1973

camouflage / camouflage
The use of natural or artificial material on personnel, objects or tactical positions with the aim of confusing, misleading or evading the enemy.
Related term: countersurveillance.
01 Dec 1977

camouflage detection photography / photographie anticamouflage
Photography utilizing a special type of film (usually infrared) designed for the detection of camouflage.
Related term: false colour film.
01 Dec 1974

camouflet / camouflet
The resulting cavity in a deep underground burst when there is no rupture of the surface.
01 Mar 1973

campaign / campagne
A set of military operations planned and conducted to achieve a strategic objective within a given time and geographical area, which normally involve maritime, land and air forces.
16 Jul 1999

cancel / annulé
In artillery and naval fire support, the term cancel, when coupled with a previous order, other than an order for a quantity or type of ammunition, rescinds that order.
01 Dec 1974

cannibalize / cannibaliser
To remove serviceable assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from a repairable or serviceable item of equipment in order to install them on another.
Related term: salvage[2]*.*
04 Oct 2000

cannot observe / ne suis pas en mesure d'observer
A type of fire control which indicates that the observer or spotter will be unable to adjust fire, but believes a target exists at the given location and is of sufficient importance to justify firing upon it without adjustment or observation.
01 Mar 1977

capsule[1] / capsule[1]
A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal or equipment.
01 Mar 1973

capsule[2] / capsule[2]
An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface.
01 Mar 1973

captive firing / essai au banc
A firing test of short duration, conducted with the missile propulsion system operating while secured to a test stand.
01 Mar 1973

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cardinal point effect / effet de renforcement d'échos normal impact effect
The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radarscope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern.
01 Mar 1973

cargo / cargaison
Commodities and supplies in transit.
Related terms: air cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.
01 Mar 1981

cargo sling / élingue de suspension
A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended.
01 Mar 1973

carpet bombing / bombardement en tapis
The progressive distribution of a mass bomb load upon an area defined by designated boundaries, in such manner as to inflict damage to all portions thereof.
01 Mar 1973

carriage
Preferred term: gun carriage.

carrier air group / groupe aérien embarqué
CAG
A group of aircraft squadrons placed under a single command for administrative and tactical control of operations from an aircraft carrier.
04 Oct 2000

carrier striking force / force d'attaque de porte-avions
CARSTRIKFOR
A naval task force composed of one or more aircraft carriers, supporting combatant ships and submarines, capable of conducting offensive operations.
18 Dec 1997

cartesian coordinates / coordonnées cartésiennes
A coordinate system in which locations of points in space are expressed by reference to three mutually perpendicular planes, called coordinate planes. The three planes intersect in three straight lines called coordinate axes.
Related term: coordinates.
01 Mar 1973

cascade image intensifier / amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages
An optoelectronic amplifier capable of increasing the intensity of a radiant image by two or more stages.
01 Nov 1975

cassette / chargeur
In photography, a reloadable container for either unexposed or exposed sensitized materials which may be removed from the camera or darkroom equipment under lightened conditions.
Related term: camera magazine.
01 Mar 1973

casualty / perte
In relation to personnel, any person who is lost to his organization by reason of having been declared dead, wounded, diseased, detained, captured or missing.
Related terms: battle casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.
01 Jun 1989

casualty staging unit / unité de transit des malades et blessés
CSU
A medical unit caring for in-transit patients under medical personnel supervision.
Related term: in-transit evacuation facility.
22 Jun 2004

catapult / catapulte
A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same functions for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell.
01 Mar 1973

caution area / zone à restrictions
An air space of defined dimensions within which restrictions to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.
01 Mar 1973

caveat / restriction
In NATO operations, any limitation, restriction or constraint by a nation on its military forces or civilian elements under NATO command and control or otherwise available to NATO, that does not permit NATO commanders to deploy and employ these assets fully in line with the approved operation plan.
Note: A caveat may apply inter alia to freedom of movement within the joint operations area and/or to compliance with the approved rules of engagement.
20 Jun 2006

cease engagement / cessez l'engagement
In air defence, a fire control order used to direct units to stop the firing sequence against a designated target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept.
Related terms: engage; hold fire.
01 Jul 1983

cease loading / ne pas recharger
In artillery and naval fire support, the command used during firing of two or more rounds to indicate the suspension of inserting rounds into the weapon.
01 Mar 1973

celestial sphere / sphère céleste
An imaginary sphere of infinite radius concentric with the earth, on which all celestial bodies except the earth are imagined to be projected.
01 Mar 1973

cell / cellule
Part of a NATO headquarters section which produces work of a specific nature within a major functional area.
Related terms: branch; division^{2}; section.
01 Jul 1988

centigray / centigray
A unit of absorbed dose of radiation (one centigray equals one rad).
01 Jul 1987

central air data computer / centrale de bord
air data computer
A device which computes

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altitude, vertical speed, air speed and Mach number from inputs of pitot and static pressure and temperature.
01 Mar 1981

central analysis team / groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice
analysis staff
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.
01 Mar 1973

centralized control[1] / contrôle centralisé[1]
The retention of authority by a commander to direct actions to achieve his objectives.
Related term: decentralized execution.
22 Jun 2004

centralized control[2] / contrôle centralisé[2]
In air defence, the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units.
Related term: decentralized control.
22 Jun 2004

central planning team / groupe central de planification
planning staff
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.
01 Mar 1981

centre of burst
Preferred term: mean point of impact.

centre of gravity / centre de gravité
COG
Characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a nation, an alliance, a military force or other grouping derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight.
25 Sep 1998

centre of gravity limits / limites de centrage
The limits within which an aircraft's centre of gravity must lie to ensure safe flight. The centre of gravity of the loaded aircraft must be within these limits at take-off, in the air, and on landing. In some cases, take-off and landing limits may also be specified.
01 Mar 1973

certification / certification
The process of officially recognizing that organizations, individuals, materiel or systems meet defined standards or criteria.
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.
Related terms: analysis[1]; assessment; evaluation[1]; validation.
02 Mar 2007

certificate of security clearance
Preferred term: security certificate.

chaff / paillettes
Strips of frequency-cut metal foil, wire, or metallized glass fibre used to reflect electromagnetic energy, usually dropped from aircraft or expelled from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure.
01 Mar 1981

chain of command / chaîne de commandement
command channel
The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised.
Related terms: administrative chain of command; operational chain of command.
01 Mar 1973

chalk commander / chef de transport
The commander of all troops embarked under one chalk number.
Related terms: chalk number; chalk troops.
01 Mar 1973

chalk number / numéro-repère
The number given to a complete load and to the transporting carrier.
Related terms: chalk commander; chalk troops.
01 Mar 1973

chalk troops / troupe numérotée
A load of troops defined by a particular chalk number.
Related terms: chalk commander; chalk number.
01 Mar 1973

challenge / procédé d'identification
Any process carried out by one unit or person with the object of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identity of another.
Related terms: countersign; password; reply.
01 Mar 1973

change of operational control / changement de contrôle opérationnel
CHOP
The date and time (Greenwich Mean Time/Greenwich Civil Time) at which the responsibility for operational control of a force or unit passes from one operational control authority to another.
01 Mar 1973

characteristic actuation probability / probabilité caractéristique d'interception
The average probability of a mine of a given type being actuated by one run of the sweep within the characteristic actuation width.
01 Nov 1975

characteristic actuation width / intercept caractéristique
The width of path over which mines can be actuated by a single run of the sweep gear.
01 Nov 1975

characteristic detection probability / probabilité caractéristique de détection
The ratio of the number of mines detected on a single run to the number of mines which could have been detected within the characteristic detection width.
01 Nov 1975

characteristic detection width / intercept caractéristique de détection
The width of path over which mines can be detected on a single run.
01 Nov 1975

charge[1] / charge[1]
A given quantity of explosive,

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either in bulk or contained in a bomb, a projectile, a mine or similar device, or used as a propellant.
Related terms: primed charge; priming charge; shaped charge.
22 Jun 2004

charge[2] / charge[2]
A quantity of explosives prepared for demolition purposes.
Related terms: booster[2]; cutting charge; cratering charge; inert filling.
22 Jun 2004

charged demolition target / ouvrage miné
A demolition target on which all charges have been placed and which is in the state of readiness, either state 1 - safe, or state 2 - armed.
Related terms: state of readiness[1]; state of readiness[2].
01 Oct 1992

charged weapon / arme chargée
A loaded weapon, ready to fire except for the operation of the safety catch, when fitted.
Related terms: loaded weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.
01 Oct 2001

charging point / prise de ravitaillement
filler point
A connection on an aircraft, or aircraft component, through which the aircraft or aircraft component can be replenished with a specific commodity, e.g., oxygen, air or hydraulic fluid, etc.
01 Mar 1973

chart / carte spécialisée
A special purpose map, generally designed for navigation or other particular purposes, in which essential map information is combined with various other data critical to the intended use.
Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; map; special aeronautical chart.
16 Jul 1996

chart base / carte de base[2]
topographic base
A chart used as a primary source for compilation or as a framework on which new detail is printed.
Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart; chart; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; map; map index; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; non-submarine contact chart.
01 Mar 1973

chart index
Preferred term: map index.

chart series
Preferred term: map series.

chart sheet
Preferred term: map sheet.

check firing / halte au tir
In artillery and naval fire support, a command to cause a temporary halt in firing.
01 Jul 1987

checkout / vérification systématique
A sequence of functional, operational, and calibrational tests to determine the condition and status of a weapon system or element thereof.
01 Mar 1973

checkpoint[1] / point de référence[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.
Related term: contact point[1].
01 Mar 1973

checkpoint[2] / point de référence[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.
01 Mar 1973

checkpoint[3] / centre d'impact
Centre of impact; a burst centre.
01 Mar 1973

checkpoint[4] / poste de contrôle de la circulation
A place where military police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic in order to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders and regulations.
01 Mar 1973

check sweeping / dragage de vérification
In naval mine warfare, sweeping to check that no moored mines are left after a previous clearing operation.
01 Dec 1976

chemical agent / agent chimique
A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides and substances generating smoke and flame.
Related terms: biological agent; biological environment; biological operation; biological warefare; biological weapon; chemical defence; chemical dose; chemical environment; incapacitating agent; riot control agent.
01 Dec 1993

chemical ammunition / munition chimique
A type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent.
Related terms: binary chemical munition; multi-agent munition; munition.
01 Mar 1973

chemical, biological and radiological operation / opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire
A collective term used only when referring to a combined chemical, biological, and radiological operation.
01 Mar 1973

chemical defence / défense contre agents chimiques
The methods, plans and procedures involved in establishing and executing defensive measures against attacks utilizing chemical agents.
Related term: chemical agent.
01 Nov 1991

chemical dose / dose chimique
The amount of chemical agent, expressed in milligrams, that is taken or absorbed by the body.
Related terms: biological agent; biological environment; biological operation; biological warefare; biological weapon; chemical agent; chemical defence; chemical environment; incapacitating agent; riot control agent.
01 Feb 1988

chemical environment /

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environnement chimique
Conditions found in an area resulting from direct or persisting effects of chemical weapons.
Related term: chemical agent.
01 Nov 1990

chemical horn / corne chimique
Hertz-Horn
In naval mine warfare, a mine horn containing an electric battery, the electrolyte for which is in a glass tube protected by a thin metal sheet.
01 Nov 1975

chemical mine / mine chimique
A mine containing a chemical agent designed to kill, injure, or incapacitate personnel or to contaminate materiel or terrain.
Related term: mine[1].
01 Aug 1976

chemical monitoring / veille chimique
The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present.
Related term: chemical survey.
01 Feb 1988

chemical operation / opération chimique
chemical warfare
Employment of chemical agents to kill, injure, or incapacitate for a significant period of time, man or animals, and deny or hinder the use of areas, facilities or materiel; or defence against such employment.
01 Aug 1979

chemical survey / reconnaissance chimique
The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area.
Related term: chemical monitoring.
01 Sep 1981

chemical warfare
Preferred term: chemical operation.

chop
Preferred term: change of operational control.

chronic radiation dose / dose d'irradiation chronique
A dose of ionising radiation received either continuously or intermittently over a prolonged period 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.
01 Aug 1982

chuffing / toux d'une fusée
The characteristic of some rockets to burn intermittently and with an irregular noise.
01 Mar 1973

circling approach / approche indirecte
An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing.
[ICAO]
Related term: minimum descent height.
04 Oct 2000

circular error probable / écart circulaire probable
CEP
An indicator of the accuracy of a missile/projectile, used as a factor in determining probable damage to a target. It is the radius of a circle within which half of the missiles/projectiles are expected to fall.
Related terms: convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation[2]; dispersion[6]; dispersion error; horizontal error.
01 Mar 1973

civil defence / protection civile
CD
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.
01 Mar 1973

civil disturbance / troubles publics
Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.
01 Mar 1973

civilianization / civilarisation
The transfer of responsibilities, functions or posts from military personnel to civilian staff.
15 Jan 2008

civilian preparedness for war / préparation civile pour le temps de guerre
All measures and means taken in peacetime, by national and Allied agencies, to enable a nation to survive an enemy attack and to contribute more effectively to the common war effort.
01 Mar 1973

civil-military cooperation / coopération civilo-militaire
CIMIC
The coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including the national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies.
14 Oct 2002

clandestine operation / opération clandestine
Operation related to intelligence, counter-intelligence and other similar activities, sponsored or conducted in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment.
04 Oct 2000

classification of bridges and vehicles
Preferred term: military load classification.

classified matter / sujet classifié
Official information or matter in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national security.
Related term: unclassified matter
01 Mar 1973

cleansing station
Preferred term: decontamination station.

clearance diving / déminage par plongeur
The process involving the use of divers for locating, identifying and disposing of mines.
01 Aug 1976

clearance rate / vitesse de déblaiement
The area which would be cleared per unit time with a stated minimum percentage clearance, using specific minehunting and/or minesweeping procedures.
01 Aug 1976

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clearway / prolongement dégagé
A defined rectangular area on the ground or water at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off and under control of the competent authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aircraft may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height.
01 Jul 1980

clear weather air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair
A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets by day and by night, but in clear weather conditions only.
Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter; fighter interceptor.
01 Oct 1984

climb mode / montée automatique
In a flight control system, a control mode in which aircraft climb is automatically controlled to a predetermined programme.
01 Mar 1973

close air support / appui aérien rapproché
CAS
Air action against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces.
Related terms: immediate air support; indirect air support; on call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support.
01 Mar 1973

close control / contrôle serré
A form of aircraft mission control in which the aircraft is continuously controlled for altitude, speed and heading, to a position from which the mission can be accomplished.
Related terms: air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close-controlled air interception.
01 Nov 1990

close-controlled air interception / interception aérienne en contrôle serré
An interception in which the interceptor is continuously controlled to a position from which the target is within visual range or radar contact.
Related terms: air interception; broadcast-controlled air interception; close control.
01 Mar 1973

closed area / zone fermée
A designated area in or over which passage of any kind is prohibited.
Related terms: air surface zone; closed area; danger area; prohibited area; restricted area[1,2,3].
01 Mar 1973

close support / appui rapproché
CS
That action of the supporting force against targets or objectives which are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with the fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force.
Related terms: cross-servicing; mutual support; support.
01 Mar 1973

close supporting fire / tir d'appui rapproché
Fire placed on enemy troops, weapons, or positions which, because of their proximity present the most immediate and serious threat to the supported unit.
Related terms: fire[3]; supporting fire.
01 Mar 1973

closure minefield / champ de mines d'interdiction
In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is planned to present such a threat that water-borne shipping is prevented from moving.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Aug 1976

cloud amount / couverture nuageuse
cloud cover
The proportion of sky obscured by cloud, expressed as a fraction of sky covered.
01 Jul 1980

cloud cover
Preferred term: cloud amount.

cluster[1] / grappe[1]
Fireworks signal in which a group of stars burns at the same time.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[2] / grappe[2]
Group of bombs released together. A cluster usually consists of fragmentation or incendiary bombs.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[3] / grappe[3]
Two or more parachutes for dropping light or heavy loads.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[4] / grappe[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.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[5] / grappe[5]
In minehunting, designates a group of mine-like contacts.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[6] / grappe[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.
01 Mar 1981

cluster[7] / groupe énergétique
Two or more engines coupled together so as to function as one power unit.
01 Mar 1981

cluster bomb unit / arme à dispersion
CBU
An expendable aircraft store composed of a dispenser and submunitions.
Related terms: dispenser; submunition.
04 Oct 2000

coarse mine / mine coriace
In naval mine warfare, a relatively insensitive influence mine.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

coastal convoy / convoi côtier
A convoy whose voyage lies in general on the continental shelf and in coastal waters.
Related term: convoy[1].
01 Dec 1977

coastal refraction / réfraction côtière

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land effect
shore line effect
The change of the direction of travel of a radio ground wave as it passes from land to sea or from sea to land.
Related term: shore line effect.
01 Mar 1973

cocooning / coconisation
plastic spray packaging
An operation consisting in covering equipment with a wrapping to protect it against the action of atmospheric factors.
01 Oct 2001

code word[1] / 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.
01 Aug 1976

code word[2] / mot-code[2]
A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data.
01 Aug 1976

collapse depth / immersion d'écrasement
The design depth, referenced to the axis of the pressure hull, beyond which the hull structure or hull penetrations are presumed to suffer catastrophic failure to the point of total collapse.
01 Mar 1981

collateral damage / dommages collatéraux
Inadvertent casualties and destruction in civilian areas caused by military operations.
17 Jan 2005

collation / regroupement
In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the grouping together of related items of information provides a record of events and facilitates further processing.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Feb 1988

collection / recherche
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Mar 1973

collection agency
Preferred term: agency.

collection management / gestion de la recherche
In intelligence usage, the process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results and retasking, as required.
Related terms: intelligence; intelligence cycle.
01 Nov 1990

collection plan / plan de recherche
CP
A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies.
Related terms: information; information requirements; intelligence cycle.
01 Jul 1993

collective call sign / indicatif d'appel collectif
Any call sign which represents two or more facilities, commands, authorities, or units. The collective call sign for any of these includes the commander thereof and all subordinate commanders therein.
Related terms: call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.
01 Mar 1973

collective 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.
01 Apr 1982

collimating mark / repère de fond de chambre
fiducial mark
An index mark, rigidly connected with the camera body, which forms an image on the negative. This image is used to determine the position of the optical centre or principal point of the imagery.
01 Mar 1973

collocation / co-implantation
The physical placement of two or more detachments, units, organizations, or facilities at a specifically defined location.
01 Jul 1980

column cover / couverture de colonne
Cover of a column by aircraft in radio contact therewith, providing for its protection by reconnaissance and/or attack of air or ground targets which threaten the column.
Related terms: airborne alert; alert[2]; concealment; coverage; fighter cover; screen.
01 Mar 1973

column formation / formation en ligne de file
A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other.
Related terms: trail formation; transport stream.
01 Mar 1973

column gap / créneau
The space between two consecutive elements proceeding on the same route. It can be calculated in units of length or in units of time measured from the rear of one element to the front of the following element.
01 Dec 1979

column length / longueur d'encombrement
The length of the roadway occupied by a column or a convoy in movement.
Related term: road space.
01 Oct 1980

combat air patrol / patrouille aérienne de combat
CAP
An aircraft patrol provided over an objective area, the force protected, the critical area of a combat zone, or in an air defence area, for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft before they reach their targets.
Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol; target.
04 Oct 2000

combat available aircraft / aéronef disponible pour le combat
An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat ready crews.

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Related term: combat ready aircraft.
01 Dec 1993

combat chart / carte de combat
A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50.000, designed for naval fire support and close air support during coastal or amphibious operations and showing detailed hydrography and topography in the coastal belt.
Related terms: amphibious chart; chart.
01 Oct 1980

combat control team / équipe de guidage
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.
01 Nov 1983

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 terms: one day's supply; standard day of supply.
01 Mar 1973

combat identification / identification au combat
The use of identification measures to reduce friendly fire and increase the operational effectiveness of forces and weapon systems.
Related term: identification.
05 Sep 2007

combat information / renseignement brut de combat
That frequently perishable data gathered in combat by, or reported directly to, units which may be immediately used in battle or in assessing the situation. Relevant data will simultaneously enter intelligence reporting channels.
Related term: combat intelligence.
01 Aug 1982

combat information centre / centre d'information de combat
action information centre
CIC
The agency in a ship or aircraft manned and equipped to collect, display, evaluate, and disseminate tactical information for the use of the embarked flag officer, commanding officer, and certain control agencies. Certain control, assistance and coordination functions may be delegated by command to the combat information centre.
Related term: air defence control centre.
01 Mar 1973

combat intelligence / renseignement de combat
That intelligence concerning the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations.
Related terms: combat information; intelligence; tactical intelligence.
01 Sep 1981

combat load / charge de combat
CL
The total warlike stores carried by an aircraft.
Related terms: aircraft store; airlift capability; airlift requirement; load; payload[1]; transport capacity.
22 Jun 2004

combat loading / chargement de combat
The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time.
Related terms: embarkation; loading; selective loading.

combat patrol / patrouille de combat
fighting patrol
For ground forces, a tactical unit sent out from the main body to engage in independent fighting; detachment assigned to protect the front, flank, or rear of the main body by fighting if necessary.
Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol; target.
01 Mar 1982

combat power / puissance de combat
The total means of destructive and/or disruptive force which a military unit/formation can apply against the opponent at a given time.
01 Aug 1974

combat readiness
Preferred term: combat ready[1,2].

combat ready[1] / prêt au combat[1]
As applied to organizations or equipment: available for combat operations.
09 Jan 1996

combat ready[2] / prêt au combat[2]
As applied to personnel: qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned.
09 Jan 1996

combat ready aircraft / aéronef prêt au combat
A combat available aircraft which is fuelled, armed and has a combat ready aircrew available.
Related term: combat available aircraft.
01 Dec 1993

combat search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage de combat
CSAR
The detection, location, identification and rescue of downed aircrew in hostile territory in time of crisis or war and, when appropriate, isolated military personnel in distress, who are trained and equipped to receive combat search and rescue support.
Related term: search and rescue.
01 Oct 2003

combat service support / soutien logistique du combat
CSS
The support provided to combat forces, primarily in the fields of administration and logistics.
01 Dec 1974

combat support / appui tactique
CS
Fire support and operational assistance provided to combat elements.
01 Nov 1994

combat survival / mesure de survie en zone de combat
Those measures to be taken by

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service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture.
01 Mar 1973

combat zone[1] / zone de combat[1]
CZ
That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations.
Related term: communication zone.
01 Jul 1983

combat zone[2] / zone de combat[2]
CZ
The territory forward of the army group rear boundary. It is divided into:
a. The forward combat zone, comprising the territory forward of the corps rear boundary.
b. The rear combat zone, usually comprising the territory between the corps rear boundary and the army group rear boundary.
Related term: communication zone.
01 Jul 1983

combination circuit / mise de feu combinée
Firing circuit actuated by two or more influences received either simultaneously or at a predetermined interval.
Related term: firing circuit.
25 Sep 1998

combination firing circuit / circuit combiné de mise de feu
An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, one non-electric and one electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges.
Related term: dual firing circuit.
01 Mar 1981

combination influence mine / mine à influences combinées
combined influence mine
A mine designed to actuate only when two or more different influences are received either simultaneously or in a predetermined order.
01 Nov 1994

combined / multinational multinational
Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations, in which elements of more than one nation participate.
Related terms: Allied joint operation; combined joint operation; joint; multinational.
16 Jul 1999

combined airspeed indicator / badin combiné
An instrument which displays both indicated airspeed and Mach number.
01 Mar 1981

combined force / force multinationale
A force composed of elements of two or more nations.
25 Sep 1998

combined influence mine
Preferred term: combination influence mine.

combined joint operation / opération interarmées multinationale
An operation carried out by forces of two or more nations, in which elements of at least two services participate.
Related terms: joint; multinational.
16 Jul 1999

combined logistic support / soutien logistique multinational
The pooling of specified resources by member nations for use by NATO nations as decided by a coordinating authority.
Related terms: logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority.
01 Nov 1994

combined operation / opération interalliée
An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.
01 Mar 1973

combustor / dispositif combustor
A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer, igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine.
01 Mar 1973

command[1] / commandement[1]
The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.
29 May 2002

command[2] / commandement[2]
An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.
29 May 2002

command[3] / commandement[3]
A unit, group of units, organization or area under the authority of a single individual.
29 May 2002

command[4] / commander[2]
To dominate an area of situation.
29 May 2002

command[5] / commander[1]
To exercise command.
Related terms: administrative control; full command; functional command; national command; operational command.
29 May 2002

command and control communication system / système de communication de commandement et de contrôle
C2CS
A communication system which conveys information between military authorities for command and control purposes.
29 May 2002

command and control protection / protection du commandement et du contrôle
The defensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at preventing an adversary from influencing, degrading or destroying friendly command and control capabilities.
Related terms: command and control warfare; counter-command and control.
29 May 2002

command and control system / système de commandement et de contrôle
C2S
An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, that enables commanders and their staffs to exercise command and control.
Related terms: communication and information system;

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communication system; information system; NATO consultation.
14 Oct 2002

command and control warfare / guerre du commandement et du contrôle
C2W
The integrated use of all military capabilities including operations security, deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare and physical destruction, supported by all-source intelligence and communication and information systems, to deny information to, influence, degrade or destroy an adversary's command and control capabilities while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against similar actions.
Related terms: command and control protection; counter-command and control.
04 Oct 2000

command axis / axe de déplacement des postes de commandement
A line along which a headquarters will move.
01 Mar 1973

command channel
Preferred term: chain of command.

command controlled stocks / stocks contrôlés par un commandement
Stocks which are placed at the disposal of a designated NATO commander in order to provide him with a flexibility with which to influence the battle logistically. "Placed at the disposal of" implies responsibility for storage, maintenance, accounting, rotation or turnover, physical security and subsequent transportation to a particular battle area.
01 Mar 1984

command destruct signal / signal de destruction télécommandé
A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction signal in a missile.
01 Mar 1973

command-detonated munition / munition télécommandée
A munition that is deliberately and remotely detonated by the person in control of that munition.
01 Oct 2003

command ejection system / système d'éjection commandée
Related terms: ejection system; independent ejection system; sequenced ejection system.
01 Mar 1981

commander / commandant
COM
Related terms: executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national force commander; national territorial commander; releasing commander.
01 Mar 1973

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; D-day; E-day; G-day; H-hour; K-day; latest arrival date.
29 May 2002

command guidance / guidage télécommandé
A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path.
01 Mar 1973

command net / réseau de commandement
A communication network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control.
01 Mar 1973

command of the sea / maîtrise de l'espace maritime
The freedom to use the sea and to deny its use to an adversary in the sub-surface, surface and above-water environments.
Related terms: sea control; sea denial.
13 Dec 1999

command post / poste de commandement
CP
A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post.
01 Mar 1973

command post exercise / exercice de poste de commandement
CPX
An exercise in which the forces are simulated, involving the commander, his staff, and communications within and between headquarters.
Related terms: exercise; field exercise.
01 Nov 1983

command select ejection system / système d'éjection à commande sélective
Related term: ejection systems.
01 Mar 1981

commercial loading
Preferred term: administrative loading.

commercial off-the-shelf / commercial sur étagère
COTS
Pertaining to a commercially marketed product which is readily available for procurement and normally used without modification.
Related terms: government off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.
01 Oct 2001

commodity loading / chargement séparé par produit
A method of loading in which various types of cargoes are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others.
Related terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; convoy loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.

commonality / communité
The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures or equipment are used.
Related terms: common user item; compatibility; force interoperability, interchangeability;

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interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
04 Oct 2000

common infrastructure / infrastructure commune
Infrastructure essential to the training of NATO forces or to the implementation of NATO operational plans which, owing to its degree of common use or interest and its compliance with criteria laid down from time to time by the North Atlantic Council, is commonly financed by NATO members.
Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; infrastructure; national infrastructure.
01 Mar 1973

common user item / article d'usage commun
An item of an interchangeable nature which is in common use by two or more nations or services of a nation.
Related terms: commonality; compatibility; force interoperability, interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.
01 Jul 1982

communication and information systems / systèmes d'information et de communication
CIS
Collective term for communication systems and information systems.
Related terms: command and control systems; communication system; information system; NATO consultation.
29 May 2002

communication centre / centre de communication
signal centre
An organization responsible for handling and controlling communications traffic, normally comprising a message centre, a cryptographic centre, and transmitting and receiving stations.
Note: Transmitting and receiving stations are not normally located in the communication centre but the remote controls for these facilities are located there.
01 Oct 2003

communication reporting gate / seuil de compte rendu
CRG
A geographical reference point or line at which merchant ships are required to call the naval cooperation and guidance for shipping organization in order to establish initial contact or to update previous information.
Related terms: merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.
02 Mar 2007

communications intelligence / renseignement transmissions
COMINT
Intelligence derived from electromagnetic communications and communication systems by other than intended recipients or users.
01 Oct 2001

communication system / système de communication
An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information transfer functions.
Notes:
1. A communication system provides communication between its users and may embrace transmission systems, switching systems and user systems.
2. A communication system may also include storage or processing functions in support of information transfer.
Related terms: command and control systems; communication and information system; information system; NATO consultation.
29 May 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[1,2].
01 Mar 1973

comparative cover / couverture de comparaison
Coverage of the same area or object taken at different times, to show any changes in details.
Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; fighter cover; screen.
13 Dec 1999

compartment marking / marquage de soute
In an aircraft, a system of marking a cabin into compartments for the positioning of loads in accordance with the weight and balance requirements.
01 Mar 1973

compass direction / direction de compas
The horizontal direction expressed as an angular distance measured clockwise from compass north.
01 Mar 1973

compass north / nord du compas
The uncorrected direction indicated by the north seeking end of a compass needle.
Related term: magnetic north.
01 Mar 1973

compass rose / rose du compas
A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium.
01 Mar 1973

compatibility / compatibilité
The suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfil relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
04 Oct 2000

compilation / compilation
Selection, assembly, and graphic presentation of all relevant information required for the preparation of a map or chart. Such information may be derived from other maps or charts or from other sources.
01 Mar 1973

compilation diagram / carton des références
A diagram giving details of the source material from which the map or chart has been compiled; this does not necessarily include reliability information.
Related terms: information box;

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reference box; reliability diagram.
01 Mar 1973

complete round / coup complet
Ammunition which contains all the components necessary for it to function.
01 Sep 1981

component / composant
In logistics, a part or combination of parts, having a specific function, which can be installed or replaced only as an entity.
Related terms: assembly; base; deployment operating base; emergency fleet operating base; equipment; establishment[1]; part; sub-assembly; supplies; unit equipment.
01 Mar 1992

component command[1] / commandement de composante[1]
CC
In the NATO military command structure, a third-level command organization with specific air, maritime or land capabilities that is responsible for operational planning and conduct of subordinate operations as directed by the NATO commander.
Related terms: component commander[1]; NATO strategic commander.
15 Jan 2008

component command[2] / commandement de composante[2]
CC
A functional component command or service component command responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.
Related term: component commander[2].
14 Oct 2002

component commander[1] / commandant de composante[1]
CC
A single-service or functional component commander at the third level of the NATO military command structure.
Related terms: component command[1]; NATO strategic commander.
29 May 2002

component commander[2] / commandant de composante[2]
CC
A designated commander responsible for the planning and conduct of a maritime, land, air, special or other operation as part of a joint force.
29 May 2002

component life / durée de vie d'un composant
The period of normal usage of a component after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases.
04 Oct 2000

compound helicopter / hélicoptère hybride
A helicopter with an auxiliary propulsion system which provides thrust in excess of that which the rotor alone could produce, thereby permitting increased forward speeds; wings may or may not be provided to reduce the lift required from the rotor system.
01 Dec 1976

compression chamber
CC
Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

compromised / compromis
A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing.
01 Mar 1973

computed air release point / point de largage calculé
CARP
A computed air position where the first paratroop or cargo item is released to land on a specified impact point.
Related term: release point.
01 Mar 1973

computer network attack / attaque de réseau 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 Jan 2005

computer network exploitation / exploitation de réseau informatique
CNE
Action taken to make use of a computer or computer network, as well as the information hosted therein, in order to gain advantage.
17 Jan 2005

concealment / dissimulation
The protection from observation or surveillance.
Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; coverage; fighter cover; screen.
01 Nov 1975

concentrated fire[1] / tir de concentration[1]
The fire of the batteries of two or more ships directed against a single target.
01 Mar 1973

concentrated fire[2] / tir de concentration[2]
Fire from a number of weapons directed at a single point or small area.
01 Mar 1973

concentration area[1] / zone de concentration[1]
An area, usually in the theatre of operations, where troops are assembled before beginning active operations.
01 Mar 1973

concentration area[2] / zone de concentration[2]
A limited area on which a volume of gunfire is placed within a limited time.
01 Mar 1973

concept / concept
A notion or statement of an idea, expressing how something might be done or accomplished, that may lead to an accepted procedure.
01 Nov 1983

concept of operations / concept de l'opération
A clear and concise statement of the line of action chosen by a commander in order to accomplish his mission.
01 Mar 1982

conduct of operations / conduite des opérations
The art of directing, coordinating, controlling and adjusting the actions of forces to achieve specific objectives.

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14 Oct 2002

cone of silence / cône de silence
An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some forms of radio beacons in which signals are unheard or greatly reduced in volume.
Related terms: beacon; fan marker beacon; radio beacon; Z-marker beacon.
01 Mar 1973

conflict prevention / prévention des conflits
A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil, and - when necessary - military means, to monitor and identify the causes of conflict, and take timely action to prevent the occurrence, escalation, or resumption of hostilities.
Related terms: peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force.
14 Oct 2002

confusion reflector / réflecteur
A reflector of electromagnetic radiations used to create echoes for confusion purposes. Radar confusion reflectors include such devices as chaff, rope and corner reflectors.
01 Mar 1973

connecting route / itinéraire de raccordement
A route connecting axial and/or lateral routes.
Related terms: axial route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.
01 Jun 1978

console[1] / console
A long-range radio aid to navigation, the emissions of which, by means of their radio frequency modulation characteristics, enable bearings to be determinate.
01 Mar 1973

console[2] / pupitre de commande
A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of, and/or control specific functions of, a system, such as missiles check-out, countdown, or launch operations.
01 Mar 1973

consolidation of position / organisation d'une position conquise
Organizing and strengthening a newly captured position so that it can be used against the enemy.
01 Mar 1973

constant of the cone / constante du cône
For Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection.
01 Mar 1973

consultation / consultation
The exchange of views and the conduct of deliberations amongst the highest authorities of the Alliance and member nations aiming at harmonizing positions and formulating recommendations on issues of common concern.
Note: Consultation may involve international organizations, Partner nations and, as required, other non-NATO nations.
01 Oct 2001

consultation, command and control systems
Preferred term: NATO consultation, command and control systems.

consumer logistics / logistique de consommation
That part of logistics concerning the reception, storage, transport, maintenance and disposal of materiel, as well as the provision of support and services.
Related terms: acceptance trial; production logistics.
22 Jun 2004

consumption rate / taux de consommation
The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis.
01 Mar 1973

contact / contact
Any discrete airborne, surface or subsurface object detected by electronic, acoustic, and/or visual sensors.
16 Jul 1996

contact lost / contact perdu
A target tracking term used to signify that a target believed to be still within sensor coverage is temporarily lost but the termination of track plotting is not warranted.
09 Jan 1996

contact mine / mine à contact
A mine detonated by physical contact.
Related term: mine.
01 Mar 1977

contact point[1] / point de jonction[1]
In land warfare, a point on the terrain, easily identifiable, where two or more units are required to make contact.
Related terms: checkpoint[1]; control point[3]; coordinating point.
01 Dec 1976

contact point[2] / point de jonction[2]
In air operations, the position at which a mission leader makes radio contact with an air control agency.
Related terms: control point[2]; coordinating point; pull-up point; turn-in point.
01 Dec 1976

contact print / tirage contact
A print made from a negative or a diapositive in direct contact with sensitized material.
01 Mar 1973

contact report / compte rendu de contact
amplifying report
initial contact report
A report indicating any detection of the enemy.
01 Dec 1979

contain / contenir
To stop, hold, or surround the forces of the enemy or to cause the enemy to centre his activity on a given front and to prevent his withdrawing any part of his forces for use elsewhere.
01 Mar 1973

container anchorage terminal / terminal de mouillage pour conteneurs
A sheltered anchorage (not a port) with the appropriate facilities for the transshipment of containerized cargo from containerships to other vessels.

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01 Jun 1978

contamination / contamination
The deposit, absorption or adsorption of radioactive material or of biological or chemical agents on or by structures, areas, personnel or objects.
Related terms: induced radiation; initial radiation; residual radiation.
01 Nov 1994

contamination control / contrôle de contamination
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.
01 Mar 1981

contamination control line / ligne de contrôle de contamination
A line established by competent authority identifying the area contaminated to a specific level of the contaminant of interest.
01 Mar 1973

contamination control point / point de contrôle de contamination
That portion of the contamination control line used by personnel to control entry to and exit from the contaminated area.
01 Mar 1973

contingency plan / plan de circonstance
CONPLAN
A plan which is developed for possible operations where the planning factors have been identified or can be assumed. This plan is produced in as much detail as possible, including the resources needed and deployment options, as a basis for subsequent planning.
25 Sep 1998

continuous fire[1] / tir continu[1]
Fire conducted at a normal rate without interruption for application of adjustment corrections or for other reasons.
09 Jan 1996

continuous fire[2] / tir continu[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.
09 Jan 1996

continuous illumination fire / tir éclairant continu
A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at specified time intervals to provide uninterrupted lighting on the target or specified area.
Related term: coordinated illumination fire.
01 Mar 1973

continuously-computed release point / calcul continu du point de largage
CCRP
Solution of the weapon delivery release point by continuous prediction of the release point for a given set of ballistics, altitudes and airspeeds.
01 Nov 1975

continuous processor / machine à traitement continu
Equipment which processes film or paper in continuous strips.
01 Mar 1973

continuous strip camera / appareil photographique à défilement continu
A camera in which the film moves continuously past a slit in the focal plane, producing a photograph in one unbroken length by virtue of the continuous forward motion of the aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

continuous strip imagery / bande d'image continue
Imagery of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.
01 Aug 1976

continuous strip photography / photographie en défilement continu
Photography of a strip of terrain in which the image remains unbroken throughout its length, along the line of flight.
01 Mar 1973

contour interval / équidistance
Difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines.
01 Mar 1973

contour line / courbe de niveau
A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation.
01 Mar 1973

control[1] / contrôle
That authority exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate organizations, or other organizations not normally under his command, which encompasses the responsibility for implementing orders or directives. All or part of this authority may be transferred or delegated.
01 Sep 1981

control[2] / réseau de points de contrôle
In mapping, charting and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations, or both, have been or will be determined.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; operational comman; operational control; operational control; tactical control.
01 Sep 1981

control and reporting centre / centre de détection et de contrôle
CRC
A subordinate air control element of the tactical air control centre from which radar control and warning operations are conducted within its area of responsibility.
Related term: air control.
01 Mar 1973

control and reporting system / réseau de détection et de contrôle
CRS
An organization set up for:
a. early warning, tracking, and recognition of aircraft and tracking of surface craft, and
b. control of all active air defences. It consists primarily of a chain of radar reporting stations and control centres and an observer organization, together with the necessary communication network.
01 Mar 1973

control area / région de contrôle
A controlled airspace extending

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upwards from a specified limit above the earth.
Related terms: air control; air controller; air traffic control centre; airway; area control centre; control and reporting centre; control zone; controlled airspace; interceptor controller; tactical air controller; tactical air control centre; terminal control area.
01 Jul 1980

controllable mine / mine contrôlable
A mine which after laying can be controlled by the user, to the extent of making the mine safe or live, or to fire the mine.
Related term: mine.
01 Nov 1991

controlled airspace / espace aérien contrôlé
An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided to controlled flights.
Related terms: air control; control area; control zone; terminal control area.
01 Mar 1973

controlled dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée
Cargo which is regarded as highly dangerous and which may only be carried by cargo aircraft operating within specific safety regulations.
Related terms: cargo; dangerous cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; restricted dangerous air cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.
01 Jul 1982

controlled exercise / exercice dirigé
An exercise characterized by the imposition of constraints on some or all of the participating units by planning authorities with the principal intention of provoking types of interaction.
Related term: free play exercise.
01 Aug 1976

controlled interception / interception aérienne contrôlée
An aircraft intercept action wherein the friendly aircraft are controlled from a ground, ship, or airborne station.
Related terms: air interception; broadcast controlled air interception; close controlled air interception.
01 Mar 1973

controlled item
Preferred term: regulated item.

controlled mosaic / mosaïque contrôlée
A mosaic corrected for scale, rectified and laid to ground control to provide an accurate representation of distances and direction.
Related terms: mosaic; rectification.
01 Mar 1973

controlled passing / croisement contrôlé
A traffic movement procedure whereby two lines of traffic travelling in opposite directions are enabled to traverse alternately a point or section of route which can take only one line of traffic at a time.
01 Mar 1973

controlled port / port contrôlé
A harbour or anchorage at which entry and departure, assignment of berths, and traffic within the harbour or anchorage are controlled by military authorities.
01 Mar 1973

controlled route / itinéraire réglementé
A route, the use of which is subject to traffic or movement restrictions, which may be supervised.
Related term: route.
01 Jun 1984

control point[1] / point de référence[3]
A point located by ground survey with which a corresponding point on a photograph is matched as a check, in marking mosaics.
Related terms: contact point[1]; field control; ground control.
01 Mar 1973

control point[2] / point repère
A position marked by a buoy, boat, aircraft, electronic device, conspicuous terrain feature, or other identifiable object which is given a name or number and used as an aid to navigation or control of ships, boats, or aircraft.
Related term: contact point[2].
01 Mar 1973

control point[3] / poste de contrôle
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[1]; field control.
01 Mar 1973

control zone / zone de contrôle CTZ
A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.
Related terms: air control; airway; control area; controlled airspace; terminal control area.
01 Jul 1980

conventional weapon / arme classique
A weapon which is neither nuclear, biological nor chemical.
01 Mar 1979

converge / en convergence
In artillery and naval fire support, a command or request used in a call for fire to indicate that the observer/spotter desires the planes of fire to intersect at a point.
01 Mar 1982

convergence / convergence
Related terms: convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence.
01 Mar 1973

convergence factor / facteur de convergence
The ratio of the angle between any two meridians on the chart to their actual change of longitude.
Related terms: convergence; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence.
01 Mar 1973

conversion angle / angle de conversion
The angle between a great circle (orthodromic) bearing and a rhumb line (loxodromic) bearing of a point, measured at a common origin.
01 Mar 1973

conversion scale / échelle de conversion
A scale indicating the relationship between two different units of measurement.
Related terms: bar scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.
01 Mar 1973

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convoy[1] / 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; naval supervision of merchant ships; ocean convoy.
01 Mar 1973

convoy[2] / convoi[2]
A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection.
01 Mar 1973

convoy assembly port / port de rassemblement de convois
A port from which convoys, whether ocean going or coastal, sail.
01 Mar 1973

convoy commodore / commodore de convoi
A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy, designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the officer in tactical command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command.
01 Dec 1974

convoy dispersal point / point de dislocation d'un convoi
The position at sea where a convoy breaks up, each ship proceeding independently thereafter.
Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion error; disposition[2]; horizontal error.
01 Jun 1978

convoy escort[1]/ escorte de convoi[1]
A naval ship(s) or aircraft in company with a convoy and responsible for its protection.
Related term: escort[1,2].
01 Mar 1979

convoy escort[2]/ escorte de convoi[2]
An escort to protect a convoy of vehicles from being scattered, destroyed or captured.
Related term: escort[1,3].
01 Mar 1979

convoy joiner
Preferred term: joiner.

convoy leaver
Preferred term: leaver.

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 terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; embarkation; horizontal loading; loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.
01 Mar 1973

convoy route / route de convoi
The specific route assigned to each convoy by the appropriate routing authority.
01 Mar 1973

convoy schedule / plan de convois
Planned convoy sailings showing the shipping lanes, assembly, and terminal areas, scheduled speed, and sailing interval.
01 Mar 1979

convoy 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: critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; maximum sustained; pace; pace setter; rate of march; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.
01 Mar 1973

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.
01 Dec 1979

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.
01 Mar 1973

convoy title / baptême de convoi
A combination of letters and numbers that gives the port of departure and arrival, speed, and serial number of each convoy.
01 Oct 1978

coordinated attack / attaque coordonnée
A carefully, planned and executed offensive action in which the various elements of a command are employed in such a manner as to utilize their powers to the greatest advantage to the command as a whole.
01 Mar 1973

coordinated draft plan / projet de plan coordonné
A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated with the nations involved. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may be implemented during an emergency.
Related terms: draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.
01 Mar 1979

coordinated illumination fire / tir éclairant coordonné
A type of fire in which the firing of illuminating and high-explosive projectiles is coordinated to provide illumination of the target and surrounding area only at the time required for spotting and adjusting the fire.
Related term: continuous illumination fire.
04 Oct 2000

coordinates / coordonnées
Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates.
Related terms: cartesian coordinates; geographic coordinates; georef; grid coordinates; grid coordinate system.
01 Mar 1973

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coordinating authority / autorité de coordination
CA
The authority granted to a commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more countries or commands, or two or more services or two or more forces of the same service. He has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved or their representatives, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In case of disagreement between the agencies involved, he should attempt to obtain essential agreement by discussion. In the event he is unable to obtain essential agreement he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authority.
01 Jul 1985

coordinating commander / commandant coordonnateur
In nuclear warfare, the regional commander who coordinates the activities of nuclear delivery and supporting units.
Related terms: commander(s); executing commander.
09 Jan 1996

coordinating point / point de coordination
Designated point at which, in all types of combat, adjacent units/formations must make contact for purposes of control and coordination.
Related term: contact point[1,2].
01 Mar 1973

copy negative / copie négative[1]
A negative produced from an original not necessarily at the same scale.
01 Dec 1974

corner reflector[1] / réflecteur polyédrique
A device, normally consisting of three metallic surfaces or screens perpendicular to one another, designed to act as a radar target or marker.
01 Jul 1980

corner reflector[2] / réflecteur à écho renforcé
In radar interpretation, an object which, by means of multiple reflections from smooth surfaces, produces a radar return of greater magnitude than might be expected from the physical size of the object.
01 Jul 1980

corps
Preferred term: army corps.

corps troops / élément organique de corps d'armée
Troops assigned or attached to a corps, but not a part of one of the divisions that make up the corps.
01 Mar 1973

corrective maintenance / maintenance corrective
Maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore equipment to a state in which it can perform a required function.
Related terms: examination; maintenance[1]; planned maintenance; prevenntive maintenance.
01 Oct 2001

correlation / corrélation
In air defence, the determination that an aircraft appearing on a detection or display device or visually, is the same as that on which information is being received from another source.
02 May 1995

correlation factor / facteur de corrélation
restitution factor
The ratio of a ground dose rate reading to a reading taken at approximately the same time at survey height over the same point on the ground.
01 Mar 1973

counter-aggression / contre-agression
CA
A stage of the NATO Precautionary System marking the transition from a condition of preparation and development of readiness to one of authorization for the employment of NATO forces against a nation, or nations, and against forces which are conducting or actively supporting aggression against NATO territory and/or forces.
01 Oct 2001

counter-air operation / opération de supériorité aérienne
CAO
An air operation directed against the enemy's air offensive and defensive capability in order to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority.
01 Aug 1979

counter-attack / contre-attaque
Attack by a part or all of a defending force against an enemy attacking force, for such specific purposes as regaining ground lost or cutting off or destroying enemy advance units, and with the general objective of denying to the enemy the attainment of his purpose in attacking. In sustained defensive operations, it is undertaken to restore the battle position and is directed at limited objectives.
Related term: countermove.
01 Jan 1960

counterbattery fire / tir de contrebatterie
Fire delivered for the purpose of destroying or neutralizing the enemy's fire support system.
Note: Counterbattery fire can be either proactive or reactive.
29 May 2002

counter-command and control / contre commandement et contrôle
The offensive aspect of command and control warfare aimed at denying an adversary the effective use of his command and control capabilities by influencing, degrading or destroying them.
Related terms: command and control protection; command and control warfare.
29 May 2002

counter-espionage / contre-espionnage
Action designed to detect and counteract espionage.
Related term: counter-intelligence.
01 Mar 1981

counterfire / tir contre armes à feu
Fire intended to destroy or neutralize enemy weapons.
Related term: fire.
01 Mar 1973

counter-guerrilla warfare / lutte antiguérilla
Operations and activities conducted by armed forces, paramilitary forces, or non-military

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agencies against guerrillas.
01 Nov 1990

counter-insurgency / mesure anti-insurrectionnelle
Those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken to defeat insurgency.
01 Mar 1973

counter-intelligence / contre-ingérence
CI
Those activities which are concerned with identifying and counteracting the threat to security posed by hostile intelligence services or organizations or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.
Related terms: clandestine operation; counter-espionage; counter-sabotage; counter-subversion; operations security; protective security; security[1,2,3]; security intelligence; tactical security.
01 Jul 1980

countermarker / bâtiment en contre-marquage
In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact on a marker from a position which enables it to counter the threat presented by the marker.
01 Oct 2001

countermine / contre-miner
To explode the main charge in a mine by the shock of a nearby explosion of another mine or independent explosive charge. The explosion of the main charge may be caused either by sympathetic detonation or through the explosive train and/or firing mechanism of the mine.
Related term: mine.
01 Sep 2003

countermine operation / opération de contreminage
In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields.
Related terms: demining; proofing.
14 Oct 2002

countermove / contre-mouvement
An operation undertaken in reaction to or in anticipation of a move by the enemy.
Related term: counter-attack.
01 Mar 1982

counterpreparation fire / tir de contre-préparation
Intensive prearranged fire delivered when the imminence of the enemy attack is discovered.
01 Mar 1973

counter-sabotage / contre-sabotage
Action designed to detect and counteract sabotage.
Related term: counter-intelligence.
01 Mar 1981

countersign / signal d'identification convenu
A secret challenge and its reply.
Related terms: challenge; password; reply.
01 Mar 1973

counter-subversion / contre-subversion
Action designed to detect and counteract subversion.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; subversion.
01 Mar 1981

countersurveillance / contre-surveillance
All measures, active or passive, taken to counteract hostile surveillance.
Related term: air surveillance.
01 Sep 1981

counterterrorism / contre-terrorisme
CT
All offensive measures taken to neutralize terrorism before and after hostile acts are carried out.
Note: Such measures include those counterforce activities justified for the defence of individuals as well as containment measures implemented by military forces or civilian organizations.
Related term: anti-terrorism.
01 Oct 2003

country cover diagram / schéma de surface couverte[1]
A small scale index, by country, depicting the existence of air photography for planning purposes only.
01 Dec 1974

course / route à suivre
The intended direction of movement in the horizontal plane.
01 Oct 1978

course of action / mode d'action
COA
In the estimate process, an option that will accomplish or contribute to the accomplishment of a mission or task, and from which a detailed plan is developed.
Related term: estimate of the situation.
29 May 2002

cover[1] / couverture[1]
The action by land, air, or sea forces to protect by offence, defence, or threat of either or both.
Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; comparative cover; concealment; fighter cover.

cover[2] / couverture[2]
Those measures necessary to give protection to a person, plan, operation, formation or installation from the enemy intelligence effort and leakage of information.
01 Mar 1981

cover[3] / veille radio
The act of maintaining a continuous receiver watch with transmitter calibrated and available, but not necessarily available for immediate use.
01 Mar 1981

cover[4] / abri
Shelter or protection, either natural or artificial.
01 Mar 1981

coverage / couverture[3]
The ground area represented on imagery, photomaps, mosaics, maps, and other geographical presentation systems.
Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; fighter cover; screen.
01 Mar 1981

covering fire[1] / tir de protection[1]
Fire used to protect troops when they are within range of enemy small arms.
01 Mar 1973

covering fire[2] / tir de protection[2]
In amphibious usage, fire delivered prior to the landing to cover preparatory operations such as underwater demolition or minesweeping.
01 Mar 1973

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covering force[1] / force de couverture
A force operating apart from the main force for the purpose of intercepting, engaging, delaying, disorganizing and deceiving the enemy before he can attack the force covered.
01 Mar 1973

covering force[2] / force de sécurité
covering troops
Any body or detachment of troops which provides security for a larger force by observation, reconnaissance, attack, or defence, or by any combination of these methods.
01 Mar 1973

covering force area / zone des forces de couverture
The area forward of the forward edge of the battle area out to the forward positions initially assigned to the covering forces. It is here that the covering forces execute assigned tasks.
01 Jul 1983

covering troops
Preferred term: covering force.

cover search / recherche de couverture
In air photographic reconnaissance, the process of selection of the most suitable existing cover for a specific requirement.
01 Mar 1973

covertrace / calque de surface couverte
One of a series of overlays showing all air reconnaissance sorties covering the map sheet to which the overlays refer.
01 Feb 1974

crab angle / angle de dérive
The angle between the aircraft track or flight line and the fore and aft axis of a vertical camera, which is in line with the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.
01 Dec 1974

crash locator beacon / radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté
An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft.
Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Jul 1987

cratering charge / charge enterrée
A charge placed at an adequate depth to produce a crater.
Related term: charge[2].
01 Mar 1979

creeping mine / mine rampante
In naval mine warfare, a buoyant mine held below the surface by a weight, usually in the form of a chain, which is free to creep along the seabed under the influence of stream or current.
Related term: mine.

crest / masque
A terrain feature of such altitude that it restricts fire or observation in an area beyond, resulting in dead space, or limiting the minimum elevation, or both.
01 Aug 1976

crested / masqué
In artillery and naval fire support, a report which indicates that engagement of a target or observation of an area is not possible because of an obstacle or intervening crest.
01 Mar 1977

crisis management / gestion des crises
CM
The coordinated actions taken to defuse crises, prevent their escalation into an armed conflict and contain hostilities if they should result.
02 May1995

crisis response shipping / transport maritime de crise
All shipping employed in support of allied military operations, including ships taken up from trade, chartered shipping and, when appropriate, national prepositioned ships.
03 Aug 1998

critical altitude / altitude critique
The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

critical item / article critique
An item, the lack or failure of which would cause the loss of a mission-essential operational capability.
Related terms: controlled item; critical supplies and matériel; regulated item.
01 Jul 1993

critical speed / allure vibratoire
A speed or range of speeds which a ship cannot sustain due to vibration or other similar phenomena.
Related terms: convoy speed; declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; maximum sustained; pace; pace setter; rate of march; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.
01 Jun 1978

critical supplies and matériel / approvisionnement critique
Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply.
Related terms: controlled item; critical item; regulated item.
01 Oct 1992

crossing area / zone de franchissement
A number of adjacent crossing sites under the control of one commander.
01 Dec 1977

cross-servicing / services mutuels
That servicing performed by one service or national element for other services or national elements and for which the other services or national elements may be charged.
Related terms: aircraft servicing, close support; mutual support; support.
01 Oct 1978

cross tell / transfert latéral
Related term: track telling.
01 Mar 1973

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cruising altitude / altitude de croisière
A level determined by vertical measurement from mean sea level, maintained during a flight or portion thereof.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

cruising level / niveau de croisière
A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight.
Related terms: absolute height; altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

cryptanalysis / analyse cryptographique
The study of encrypted texts. The steps or processes involved in converting encrypted text into plain text without initial knowledge of the key employed in the encryption.
01 Mar 1973

cryptomaterial / matériel de cryptographie
All material, including documents, devices or equipment that contains crypto information and is essential to the encryption, decryption or authentification of telecommunications.
01 Mar 1973

culture / caractéristique artificielle
A feature of the terrain that has been constructed by man. Included are such items as roads, buildings, and canals; boundary lines, and in a broad sense, all names and legends on a map.
01 Mar 1973

currency / fiabilité
The up-to-dateness of a map or chart as determined by comparison with the best available information at a given time.
01 Mar 1973

current intelligence / renseignement de situation
Intelligence which reflects the current situation at either strategic or tactical level.
Related terms: basic intelligence; intelligence.
01 Sep 1981

curve of pursuit / courbe de poursuite
The curved path described by a fighter plane making an attack on a moving target while holding the proper aiming allowance.
01 Mar 1973

customer ship / bâtiment ravitaillé
The ship in a replenishment unit that receives the transferred personnel and/or supplies.
01 Jun 1980

cut-off / arrêt du réacteur
The deliberate shutting off of a reaction engine.
01 Mar 1973

cut-off velocity / vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion
The velocity attained by a missile at the point of cut-off.
01 Mar 1973

cutter / cisailles
In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a sweep wire to cut or part the moorings of mines or obstructors; it may also be fitted in the mooring of a mine or obstructors to part a sweep.
01 Dec 1976

cutting charge / charge coupante
A charge which produces a cutting effect in line with its plane of symmetry.
Related term: charge[2].
01 Nov 1990

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D

damage area / zone de choc
In naval mine warfare, the plan area around a minesweeper inside which a mine explosion is likely to interrupt operations.
01 Nov 1975

damage assessment / évaluation des dommages
DA
The determination of the effect of attacks on targets.
01 Mar 1973

damage control / organisation sécurité
DAMCON
In naval usage, measures necessary aboard ship to preserve and re-establish 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.
01 Mar 1973

damage radius / rayon de choc
In naval mine warfare, the average distance from a ship within which a mine containing a given weight and type of explosive must detonate if it is to inflict a specified amount of damage.
01 Nov 1975

damage threat / probabilité d'avarie
The probability that a target ship passing once through a minefield will explode one or more mines and sustain a specified amount of damage.
01 Aug 1976

danger area / zone dangereuse airspace warning area
In air traffic control, an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.
Related terms: closed area; prohibited area[1]; restricted area[1].
01 Feb 1973

danger close / amis à proximité
In artillery and naval fire support, information in a call for fire to indicate that friendly forces are within 600 metres of the target.
01 Mar 1973

dangerous cargo / cargaison dangereuse
Cargo which, because of its dangerous properties, is subject to special regulations for its transport.
Related term: cargo.
01 Mar 1973

dangerously exposed waters / zone maritime menacée
The sea area adjacent to a severely threatened coastline.
Related terms: evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; ocean convoy severely threatened coastline.
01 Feb 1989

dan runner / bâtiment longe-bouées dan
A ship running a line of dan buoys.
01 Dec 1976

data block / légende[2]
Additional data displayed on a photographic, electro-optical or radar image with the aim of improving its exploitation.
01 Dec 1993

date line
Preferred term: international date line.

date-time group / groupe date-heure
DTG
A group of six digits with a zone time suffix and the standardized abbreviation for the month. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair the hour; the third pair the minutes. After the month may be added the last two digits of the year.
01 Mar 1981

datum / donnée
Any numerical or geometrical quantity or set of such quantities which may serve as reference or base for other quantities. Where the concept is geometric, the plural form is "datums" in contrast to the normal plural "data".
01 Mar 1973

datum dan buoy / bouée dan repère
In naval mine warfare, a dan buoy intended as a geographical reference or check, which needs to be more visible and more securely moored than a normal dan buoy.
01 Dec 1976

datum level / niveau de référence
A surface to which elevations, heights or depths on a map or chart are related.
Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

datum point / datum
Any reference point of known or assumed coordinates from which calculation or measurements may be taken.
Related term: pinpoint[1].
01 Mar 1973

day air defence fighter / chasseur de défense aérienne de jour
A fighter aircraft with equipment and weapons which enable it to engage airborne targets, but in clear weather conditions and by day only.
Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter; fighter interceptor.
01 Oct 1984

D-day / jour J
Related terms:designation of days and hours; commander's required date; E-day; G-day; H-hour; K-day; latest arrival date.
01 Aug 1982

deadly force / force létale
Force intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death.
Related term: non-deadly force.
01 Oct 2001

dead mine / mine inerte[1]
A mine which has been

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neutralized, sterilized or rendered safe.
Related terms: disarmed mine; drill mine; instructional mine; mine[2]; practice mine[1,2].
01 Aug 1976

dead space[1] / zone en angle mort[1]
dead zone
An area within the maximum range of a weapon, radar, or observer, which cannot be covered by fire or observation from a particular position because of intervening obstacles, the nature of the ground, or the characteristics of the trajectory, or the limitations of the pointing capabilities of the weapon.
01 Mar 1982

dead space[2] / zone en angle mort[3]
The volume of space above and around a gun or guided missile system into which it cannot fire because of mechanical or electronic limitations.
01 Mar 1982

dead space[3] / zone en angle mort[2]
An area or zone which is within range of a radio transmitter, but in which a signal is not received.
01 Mar 1982

dead zone
Preferred term: dead space[1].

debarkation / débarquement
The unloading of troops with their supplies and equipment from a ship.
Related terms: embarkation; port of debarkation; port of embarkation.
01 Mar 1973

debarkation schedule / horaire de débarquement
disembarkation schedule
A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and emergency supplies for the water-borne ship-to-shore movement.
01 Mar 1973

decca / decca
A radio phase-comparison system which uses a master and slave stations to establish a hyperbolic lattice and provide accurate ground position-fixing facilities.
Related term: hyperbolic navigation system.
01 Dec 1974

decentralized control / contrôle décentralisé
In air defence, the normal mode whereby a higher echelon monitors unit actions, making direct target assignments to units only when necessary to insure proper fire distribution or to prevent engagement of friendly aircraft.
Related term: centralized control[2].
01 Mar 1973

decentralized execution / exécution décentralisée
Delegation of the appropriate authority to subordinate commanders to execute their assigned tasks and missions.
Related terms: centralized control[1]; delegation of authority; transfer of authority.
22 Jun 2004

deception / déception
Those measures designed to mislead the enemy by manipulation, distortion, or falsification of evidence to induce him to react in a manner prejudicial to his interests.
01 Mar 1973

decision altitude / altitude de décision
An altitude related to the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.
Related terms: decision altitude, decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height; missed approach procedure.
01 Aug 1976

decision height / hauteur de décision
A height above the highest elevation in the touchdown zone, specified for a glide slope approach, at which a missed-approach procedure must be initiated if the required visual reference has not been established.
Related terms: decision altitude, minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height; missed approach procedure.
01 Jun 1978

decision point / point de prise de décision
A point in space and time, identified during the planning process, where it is anticipated that the commander must make a decision concerning a specific course of action.
06 Jan 2006

decisive point / point décisif
A point from which a hostile or friendly centre of gravity can be threatened. This point may exist in time, space or the information environment.
13 Dec 1999

declared speed / vitesse déclarée
The continuous speed which a master declares his ship can maintain on a forthcoming voyage under moderate weather conditions having due regard to her present condition.
Related terms: scheduled speed.
01 Dec 1977

declassify / déclassifier
To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter.
Related term: downgrade.
01 Mar 1973

declination / déclinaison astronomique
The angular distance to a body on the celestial sphere measured north or south through 90 from the celestial equator along the hour circle of the body. Comparable to latitude on the terrestrial sphere.
01 Mar 1973

decompression chamber
Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.

decontamination / décontamination
The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing, chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.
Related terms: immediate decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.
01 Mar 1973

decontamination station / station de décontamination
cleansing station

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A building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and materiel are cleansed of chemical, biological or radiological contaminants.
01 Nov 1975

decoy / leurre
dummy
An imitation of a person, object or phenomenon, which is intended to deceive hostile surveillance or detection systems or mislead the adversary.
15 Jan 2008

decoy ship / navire-piège
Q-ship
A ship camouflaged as a non-combatant ship with its armament and other fighting equipment hidden and with special provisions for unmasking its weapons quickly.
01 Mar 1982

dedicated mine countermeasures asset / moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines
In naval mine warfare, a platform, unit or system designed exclusively or primarily for mine countermeasures.
Related term: mine warfare group.
06 Jan 2006

deep fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué profond
The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing and/or a special waterproofing kit, to negotiate a water obstacle with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground.
Related terms: shallow fording capabilit; wading crossing.
01 Aug 1973

deep minefield / champ de mines profond
An antisubmarine minefield which is safe for surface ships to cross.
Related term: minefield[2].

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.
01 Mar 1973

deep water / grands fonds
Water having a depth greater than 200 metres.
14 Oct 2002

de facto boundary / frontière de fait
An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administrating authorities.
01 Sep 1981

defector / transfuge
A person who repudiates his or her country when beyond its jurisdiction or control.
01 Sep 1981

defence area / zone de défense
For any particular command, the area extending from the forward edge of the battle area to its rear boundary. It is here that the decisive defensive battle is fought.
01 Jul 1983

defence in depth / défense en profondeur
The siting of mutually supporting defence positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to manoeuvre his reserve.
01 Mar 1983

defence readiness condition / état de préparation[1]
state of readiness[3]
A number or code word indicating the readiness posture of a unit for actual operations or exercises.
Related terms: evaluation[2]; operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.
01 Feb 1973

defence shipping authority / autorité des transports maritimes
The NATO civil wartime agency activated in time of crisis or war responsible for the allocation of merchant ships assigned to the Allied ocean shipping pool to achieve the greatest possible efficiency in support of the common effort.
01 Oct 1978

defensive coastal area / zone côtière de défense
A part of a coastal area and of the air, land, and water area adjacent to the coast line within which defence operations may involve land, sea, and air forces.
01 Feb 1973

defensive counter-air operation / opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien
Active and passive defensive measures designed to detect, identify, intercept, and destroy or make ineffective forces attempting to attack or to penetrate friendly airspace.
Related terms: active air defence; air defence; air superiority; air supremacy; counter-air operation; offensive counter-air operation; passive air defence
20 Jun 2006

defensive fire / tir défensif
DF
Fire delivered by supporting units to assist and protect a unit engaged in a defensive action.
01 Nov 1975

defensive mine countermeasures / mesures de protection contre les mines
Countermeasures intended to reduce the effect of enemy minelaying.
01 Aug 1976

defensive minefield / champ de mines défensif
In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in international waters or international straits with the declared intention of controlling shipping in defence of sea communications.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Dec 1976

defilade[1] / défilement[1]
Protection from hostile observation and fire provided by an obstacle such as a hill, ridge, or bank.
01 Mar 1973

defilade[2] / défilement[2]
A vertical distance by which a position is concealed from enemy observation.
01 Mar 1973

defilade[3] / défilement[3]
To shield from enemy fire or

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observation by using natural or artificial obstacles.
01 Mar 1973

defoliant operation / opération de défoliation
The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations.
01 Mar 1973

defoliating agent / agent défoliant
A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely.
01 Mar 1973

degree of nuclear risk / risque nucléaire
As specified by the commander, the risk to which friendly forces may be subjected from the effects of the detonation of a nuclear weapon used in the attack of a close-in enemy target; acceptable degrees of risk under differing tactical conditions are emergency, moderate, and negligible.
Related terms: emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.
01 Aug 1976

de jure boundary / frontière de droit
An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is recognized.
01 Sep 1981

delaying operation / manoeuvre retardatrice
An operation in which a force under pressure trades space for time by slowing down the enemy's momentum and inflicting maximum damage on the enemy without, in principle, becoming decisively engaged.
01 Jul 1983

delay release sinker / crapaud à prise d'immersion différée
A sinker which holds a moored mine on the seabed for a predetermined time after laying.
01 Aug 1976

delegation of authority / délégation de pouvoirs
An action by which a commander assigns to a subordinate commander a clearly stated part of his authority.
Related terms: decentralized execution; transfer of authority.
22 Jun 2004

deliberate attack / attaque délibérée
A type of offensive action characterized by preplanned coordinated employment of fire power and manoeuvre to close with and destroy or capture the enemy.
Related term: hasty attack.
01 Jun 1978

deliberate breaching / ouverture de brèche préparée
The creation of a lane through a minefield or a clear route through a barrier or fortification, which is systematically planned and carried out.
01 Jan 1991

deliberate crossing / franchissement préparé
The crossing of an inland water obstacle that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations.
Related term: hasty crossing.
01 Jul 1987

deliberate defence / défense préparée
A defence normally organized when out of contact with the enemy or when contact with the enemy is not imminent and time for organization is available. It normally includes an extensive fortified zone incorporating pillboxes, forts, and communication systems.
Related term: hasty defence.
01 Mar 1973

delivering ship / bâtiment ravitailleur
In replenishment at sea, the ship that delivers the rig(s).
Related term: receiving ship.
04 Oct 2000

delivery error / dispersion globale
The inaccuracy associated with a given weapon system resulting in a dispersion of shots about the aiming point.
Related terms: circular error probable; deviation[2]; dispersion[1,2]; dispersion error; horizontal error.
01 Oct 1984

demilitarized zone / zone démilitarisée
DMZ
A defined area in which the stationing, or concentrating of military forces, or the retention or establishment of military installations of any description, is prohibited.
01 Mar 1973

demining / dépollution à des fins civiles
The removal of all unexploded mines, explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps from a defined area to make the area safe for civilians.
Note: Demining is not normally conducted by military units.
Related terms: countermine operation; improvised explosive device; unexploded explosive ordnance.
29 May 2002

demolition / destruction
The destruction of structures, facilities or materiel by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means.
Related terms: technical neutralization; uncharged demolition target.
01 Jul 1993

demolition chamber / chambre de destruction
Space intentionally provided in a structure for the emplacement of explosive charges.
01 Nov 1994

demolition firing party / équipe de mise a feu du dispositif de destruction
The party at the site which is technically responsible for the demolition.
Related term: demolition guard.
01 Mar 1973

demolition guard / détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction
A local force positioned to ensure that a target is not captured by an enemy before orders are given for its demolition and before the demolition has been successfully fired. The commander of the demolition guard is responsible for the operational command of all troops at the demolition site, including the demolition firing party. He is responsible for transmitting the order to fire to the demolition firing party.
Related term: demolition firing party.
01 Mar 1973

demolition kit / lot de destruction

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The demolition tool kit complete with explosives.
01 Jan 1991

demolition target / ouvrage à détruire
A target of known military interest identified for possible future demolition.
01 Nov 1992

demolition tool kit / lot d'artificier
The tools, materials and accessories of a non-explosive nature necessary for preparing demolition charges.
Related term: demolition kit.
01 Jan 1991

demonstration / démonstration
An attack or show of force on a front where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy.
Related terms: amphibious demonstration; amphibious operation; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal; diversion; diversionary attack.
01 Mar 1973

denial measure / mesure d'interdiction
An action to hinder or deny the enemy the use of space, personnel, or facilities. It may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions.
Related term: secure.
01 Mar 1973

density altitude / densité-altitude
An atmospheric density expressed in terms of the altitude which corresponds with that density in the standard atmosphere.
01 Mar 1973

departure end / fin de bande
That end of a runway nearest to the direction in which initial departure is made.
01 Aug 1979

departure point[1] / point d'origine[1]
A navigational check point used by aircraft as a marker for setting course.
01 Jul 1980

departure point[2] / point d'origine[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.
01 Jul 1980

deployment[1] / déploiement[1]
In naval usage, the change from a cruising approach or contact disposition to a disposition for battle.
Related term: disposition[2].
01 Feb 1988

deployment[2] / déploiement[2]
The movement of forces within areas of operations.
Related terms: deployment[4]; dipposition[1,2,3].
01 Feb 1988

deployment[3]/ déploiement[3]
The positioning of forces into a formation for battle.
Related terms: deployment[4]; disposition[1,2,3].
01 Feb 1988

deployment[4] / redéploiement
The relocation of forces to desired areas of operations.
Related terms: deployment[2,3]; disposition[1].
01 Feb 1988

deployment operating base / base de redéploiement
A base, other than the peacetime base, having minimum essential operational and support facilities, to which a unit or part of a unit will deploy to operate from in time of tension or war.
Related terms: base; emergency fleet operating base.
01 Sep 1975

depression angle / angle de dépression
Preferred term: angle of depression[2].
01 Aug 1979

depth / profondeur
In maritime/hydrographic use, the vertical distance from the plane of the hydrographic datum to the bed of the sea, lake, or river.
01 Mar 1973

depth contour / ligne bathymétrique
bathymetric contour
depth curve
A line connecting points of equal depth below the hydrographic datum.
01 Mar 1973

depth curve
Preferred term: depth contour.

derived information / information dérivée
A parameter such as angle, range, position, velocity, etc. is said to be derived in the first receiver or other sensor in which that parameter exists or is capable of existing without reference to further information.
01 Nov 1977

description of target / description de l'objectif
target description
In artillery and naval fire support, an element in the call for fire in which the observer or spotter describes the installation, personnel, equipment or activity to be taken under fire.
01 Aug 1973

descriptive name / terme descriptif
Written indication on maps and charts, used to specify the nature of a feature (natural or artificial) shown by a general symbol.
01 Mar 1973

designated merchant ship / navire marchand désigné
A merchant ship with a special status that may give it priority over other ships for higher level naval cooperation and guidance for shipping activities and, when it is placed under the naval supervision of merchant ships, compels it to comply with military orders.
Related terms: merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships.
02 Mar 2007

designation of days and hours / désignation des jours et des heures
The following designations have the meaning shown:
D-day - The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation.
E-day - The day on which a NATO

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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.
01 Oct 2001

desired ground zero / point zéro désiré
DGZ
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.
01 Sep 1981

despatch route / itinéraire gardé
In road traffic, a roadway over which full control, both as to priorities of use and the regulation of movement of traffic in time and space is exercised. Movement credit is required for its use, even by a single vehicle.
Related term: route.
09 May 2000

destruction fire mission / mission de destruction
In artillery, fire delivered for the purpose of destroying a point target.
Related term: fire[1].
01 Aug 1982

destruction radius / rayon de destruction
In mine warfare, the maximum distance from an exploding charge of stated size and type at which a mine will be destroyed by sympathetic detonation of the main charge, with a stated probability of destruction, regardless of orientation.
01 Nov 1975

detachment[1] / détachement[1]
A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere.
01 Mar 1973

detachment[2]/ détachement[2]
A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units.
01 Mar 1973

detail / détail
The basic graphic representation of features.
01 Mar 1973

detailed photographic report / compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique
A comprehensive, analytical, intelligence report written as a result of the interpretation of photography usually covering a single subject, a target, target complex, and of a detailed nature.
01 Mar 1973

detecting circuit / détecteur
The part of a mine firing circuit which responds to the influence of a target.
01 Mar 1977

detection / détection
The discovery by any means of the presence of a person, object or phenomenon of potential military significance.
Related terms: friend; hostile; identification[2]; identification friend or foe; neutral; recognition; unknown.
01 Dec 1976

detection and tactical control system/système de détection et de contrôle tactique
In air usage, a complete, mobile and autonomous system (equipment and personnel) permitting the coordination of all assets used in a given airspace above the battlefield.
20 Nov 1996

detention / détention
The act of holding in custody for lawful purposes such as prosecution, maintenance of public safety, or pursuant to legal order.
22 Jun 2004

deterioration limit / limite de détérioration
A limit placed on a particular product characteristic to define the minimum acceptable quality requirement for the product to retain its NATO code number.
01 Aug 1979

deterrence / dissuasion
The convincing of a potential aggressor that the consequences of coercion or armed conflict would outweigh the potential gains. This requires the maintenance of a credible military capability and strategy with the clear political will to act.
09 Jan 1996

detonating cord / cordeau détonant
A waterproof flexible fabric tube containing a high explosive designed to transmit the detonation wave.
01 Nov 1994

detonating cord amplifier / relais d'amorçage
A device attached to a detonating cord which allows for the ignition of a charge and the simultaneous transmission of a detonating wave to another charge.
01 Dec 1977

detonator / détonateur
A device containing a sensitive explosive intended to produce a detonation wave.
01 Jul 1980

detour / détour
Deviation from those parts of a route, where movement has become difficult or impossible, to ensure continuity of movement to the destination. The modified part of the route is known as a detour.
01 Aug 1973

deviation[1] / déviation[1]
The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.
01 Mar 1973

deviation[2] / écart
The distance by which a point of impact or burst misses the target.
Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; dispersion[1,2]; dispersion error; horizontal error.
01 Mar 1973

diaphragm / diaphragme
The physical element of an optical system which regulates the quantity of light traversing the system. The quantity of light determines the brightness of the image without affecting the size of the image.

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01 Mar 1973

diapositive / diapositive
A positive photograph on a transparent medium.
Related terms: plate[2]; transparency.
01 Mar 1973

died of wounds received in action / décédé des suites de blessures de guerre
A battle casualty who dies of wounds or other injuries received in action, after having reached a medical treatment facility.
Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; killed in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.
01 Dec 1979

differential ballistic wind / vent balistique différentiel
In bombing, a hypothetical wind equal to the difference in velocity between the ballistic wind and the actual wind at a release altitude.
01 Mar 1973

diffraction loading / force de diffraction
The total force which is exerted on the sides of a structure by the advancing shock front of a nuclear explosion.
01 Apr 1990

dip / surimmersion
In naval mine warfare, the amount by which a moored mine is carried beneath its set depth by a current or tidal stream acting on the mine casing and mooring.
01 Nov 1975

diplomatic authorization / autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique
Authority for overflight or landing obtained at government-to-government level through diplomatic channels.
01 Mar 1973

dip needle circuit / mise de feu à aiguille aimantée
In naval mine warfare, a mechanism which responds to a change in the magnitude of the vertical component of the total magnetic field.
01 Jun 1978

direct action / action directe
DA
A short-duration strike or other small-scale offensive action by special operations forces or special operations-capable units to seize, destroy, capture, recover or inflict damage to achieve specific, well-defined and often time-sensitive results.
01 Oct 2001

direct action fuze
Preferred term: impact action fuze.

direct damage assessment / évaluation directe des dommages
A direct examination of an actual strike area by air observation, air photography, or by direct observation.
01 Mar 1973

direct fire / tir direct
Fire directed at a target which is visible to the aimer.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Mar 1973

direct illumination / éclairage direct
Illumination provided by direct light from pyrotechnics or searchlights.
01 Mar 1973

directing staff
DISTAFF
Preferred term: exercise directing staff.

direction[1] / gisement d'observation
In artillery and naval fire support, a term used by a spotter/observer in a call for fire to indicate the bearing of the spotting line.
01 Jan 1983

direction[2] / orientation[3]
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Jan 1983

directive[1] / directive[1]
A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered.
01 Mar 1973

directive[2] / directive[2]
A plan issued with a view to putting it into effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises.
01 Mar 1973

directive[3] / directive[3]
Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure.
01 Mar 1973

direct laying / pointage à vue
Laying in which the sights of weapons are aligned directly on the target.
01 Aug 1974

direct support[1] / appui direct
DS
The support provided by a unit not attached to or under the command of the supported unit or formation, but required to give priority to the support required by that unit or formation.
Related term: in support of.
22 Jun 2004

direct support[2] / soutien direct[1]
DS
In maritime usage, operations related to the protection of a specific force by other units, normally under the tactical control of that force.
Related term: associated support.
22 Jun 2004

direct support[3] / soutien direct[2]
DS
In land operations, a primary tactical task given to an artillery unit to provide fire requested by a supported unit other than an artillery unit, without specifying the command relationship.
Related term: general support reinforcing.
22 Jun 2004

direct supporting fire / tir d'appui direct
Fire delivered in support of part of a force, as opposed to general supporting fire which is delivered in support of the force as a whole.
Related terms: fire[3]; supporting fire.
01 Mar 1973

disabled submarine / sous-marin desemparé
A submarine that has lost all or part of its means of propulsion, steering or buoyancy control.
16 Jul 1999

disabling fire / tir désemparant
Fire directed at a vessel so as to impair its manoeuvrability but not its seaworthiness.
14 Oct 2002

disarmed mine / mine désarmée
A previously armed mine which has been returned to a safe state.

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Related terms: dead mine; inert mine.
09 May 2000

discriminating circuit / circuit d'analyse
That part of the operating circuit of a sea mine which distinguishes between the response of the detecting circuit to the passage of a ship and the response to other disturbances (e.g. influence sweep, countermining, etc.).
01 Aug 1976

disembarkation schedule
Preferred term: debarkation schedule.

dispenser / distributeur
In air armament, a container or device which is used to carry and release submunitions.
Related terms: cluster bomb unit; submunition.
01 Jul 1980

dispersal / dispersion[6]
dispersion[6] (admitted)
In maritime operations, the reduction of the concentration of ships by reberthing within a port area or at working or holding anchorages in the vicinity.
Related terms: holding anchorage; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; working anchorage.
02 Mar 2007

dispersed movement pattern / dispositif dispersé
A pattern for ship-to-shore movement which provides additional separation of landing craft both laterally and in depth. This pattern is used when nuclear weapon threat is a factor.
01 Mar 1973

dispersed site / site isolé
A site selected to reduce concentration and vulnerability by its separation from other military targets or a recognized threat area.
01 Jul 1987

dispersion[1] / dispersion[1]
A scattered pattern of hits around the mean point of impact of bombs and projectiles dropped or fired under identical conditions.
01 Sep 1981

dispersion[2] / dispersion[2]
In anti-aircraft gunnery, the scattering of shots in range and deflection about the mean point of explosion.
01 Sep 1981

dispersion[3] / dispersion[3]
The spreading or separating of troops, materiel, establishments, or activities which are usually concentrated in limited areas to reduce vulnerability.
01 Sep 1981

dispersion[4] / dispersion[4]
In chemical and biological operations, the dissemination of agents in liquid or aerosol form.
01 Sep 1981

dispersion[5] / dispersion[5]
In airdrop operations, the scatter of personnel and/or cargo on the drop zone.
01 Sep 1981

dispersion[6]
Preferred term: dispersal.

dispersion error / écart de dispersion
The distance from the point of impact or burst of a round to the mean point of impact or burst.
Related terms: circular error probable; convoy dispersal point; delivery error; deviation[2]; horizontal error.
01 Mar 1973

dispersion pattern / schéma de dispersion
The distribution of a series of rounds fired from one weapon or a group of weapons under conditions as nearly identical as possible; the points of burst or impact being dispersed about a point called the mean point of impact.
01 Mar 1973

disposition[1] / 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.
Related term: deployment[2,3].
01 Mar 1973

disposition[2] / dispositif[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.
Related terms: deployment[1]; dispersal.
01 Mar 1973

disposition[3] / dispositif[3]
A prescribed arrangement of all the tactical units composing a flight or group of aircraft.
Related term: deployment[2,3].
01 Mar 1973

disruptive pattern / dessin de camouflage
In surveillance, an arrangement of suitably coloured irregular shapes which, when applied to the surface of an object, is intended to enhance its camouflage.
01 Dec 1974

dissemination / diffusion
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Mar 1973

distressed submarine / sous-marin en détresse
A disabled submarine on the seabed unable to surface.
16 Jul 1999

distressed submarine personnel / personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse
DISSUB personnel
Survivors of a distressed submarine who have not escaped or been rescued.
18 Dec 1997

distributed fire / tir sur zone
Fire so dispersed as to engage most effectively an area target.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Mar 1973

distribution point / point de distribution
DP
A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks; items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible.
01 Mar 1973

diversion[1] / diversion[1]
The act of drawing the attention and forces of an enemy from the point of the principal operation.
01 Jul 1980

diversion[2] / diversion[2]
An attack, or alarm, or feint which diverts attention.
Related term: demonstration.

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01 Jul 1980

diversion[3] / déroutement[1]
A change made in a prescribed route for operational or tactical reasons. Except in the case of aircraft, a diversion order will not constitute a change of destination.
Related term: emergency movement.
01 Jul 1980

diversion[4] / déroutement[2]
In air traffic control, the act of proceeding to an aerodrome other than one at which a landing was intended.
Related terms: aerodrome; alternate aerodrome; diversion aerodrome.
01 Jul 1980

diversion[5] / déroutement[3]
The act of deflecting or turning persons or objects from their planned route.
Related term: emergency movement.
01 Oct 2001

diversion[6] / déviation[2]
In naval mine warfare, a route or channel bypassing a dangerous area. A diversion may connect one channel to another or it may branch from a channel and rejoin it on the other side of the danger.
Related term: route.
14 Oct 2002

diversion aerodrome / aérodrome de déroutement
An aerodrome with at least minimum essential facilities, which may be used as an emergency aerodrome or when the main or deployment aerodrome is not usable or as required to facilitate tactical operations.
Related terms: aerodrome; alternate aerodrome; diversion[4].
01 Nov 1994

diversionary attack / attaque de diversion
An attack wherein a force attacks, or threatens to attack, a target other than the main target for the purpose of drawing enemy defences away from the main effort.
Related terms: amphibious demonstration; amphibious operation; amphibious raid; amphibious withdrawal; diversion; demostration.
01 Mar 1973

diving chamber
Preferred term: hypobaric chamber.

division[1] / 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.
01 Mar 1973

division[2] / division[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.
Related terms: branch; cell; section.
01 Mar 1973

division[3] / division[3]
A number of personnel of a ship's complement grouped together for operational and administrative command.
01 Mar 1973

doctrine / doctrine
Fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgement in application.
01 Mar 1973

dome / dôme
Preferred term: spray dome.

door bundle / colis d'accompagnement
A bundle for manual ejection in flight normally followed by parachutists.
01 Mar 1973

Doppler effect / effet Doppler
The phenomenon evidenced by the change in the observed frequency of a sound or radio wave caused by a time rate of change in the effective length of the path of travel between the source and the point of observation.
01 Mar 1973

Doppler radar / radar Doppler
Any form of radar which detects motion relative to a reflecting surface by measuring the frequency shift of reflected radio energy due to the motion of the observer or of the reflecting surface.
01 Dec 1976

dormant / insensible
In mine warfare, the state of a mine with an arming delay device functioning, thus preventing it from being actuated.
02 May 1995

dormant state / état dormant
In mine warfare, the transitory state of a mine during which design features prevent it from being actuated.
Related term: actuate.
04 Oct 2000

dose rate contour line / courbe(s) d'isointensité[1] isodose rate line
A line on a map, diagram, or overlay joining all points at which the radiation dose rate at a given time is the same.
01 Mar 1973

dosimetry / dosimétrie
The measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.
01 Mar 1973

double flow route / itinéraire à double courant
A route of at least two lanes allowing two columns of vehicles to proceed simultaneously, either in the same direction or in opposite directions.
Related terms: double flow route; route; single flow route.
01 Nov 1980

down[1] / plus bas[1]
In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is at a lower altitude than the reference point used in identifying the target.
01 Sep 1974

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down[2] / plus bas[2]
In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer/spotter in time fire to indicate that a decrease in height of burst is desired.
01 Sep 1974

downgrade / déclasser
To reduce the security classification of a classified document or an item of classified matter or material.
Related term: declassify.
01 Mar 1973

down lock / verrou train sorti
A device for locking retractable landing gear in the down or extended position.
01 Jul 1980

draftee
Preferred term: transient.

draft plan / projet de plan
A plan for which a draft plan has been coordinated and agreed with the other military headquarters and is ready for coordination with the nations involved, that is those nations who would be required to take national action to support the plan. It may be used for future planning and exercises and may form the basis for an operation order to be implemented in time of emergency.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation plan.
01 Mar 1979

drag loading / pression résultante
The force on an object or structure due to transient winds accompanying the passage of a blast wave. It is the product of the dynamic pressure and the drag coefficient, which is dependent upon the shape or geometry of the object or structure.
Related term: dynamic pressure.
03 Aug 1998

drainage system / réseau hydrographique
Rivers, streams, and other inland water features.
01 Mar 1973

draught / tirant d'eau
The vertical distance between the waterline and the lowest point of a ship.
Related term: air draught.
04 Oct 2000

drawing key / fond provisoire
An image or preliminary drawing used as a guide for scribing or drawing.
Related terms: blue key; key.
01 Mar 1973

drift / dérive
In ballistics, a shift in projectile direction due to gyroscopic action which results from gravitational and atmospheric induced torques on the spinning projectile.
01 Apr 1974

drift angle / angle de dérive
The angle measured in degrees between the heading of an aircraft or ship and the track made good.
01 Mar 1973

drifting mine / mine dérivante[1]
A buoyant or neutrally buoyant mine free to move under the influence of waves, wind, current or tide.
Related term: floating mine.
01 Mar 1973

drill mine / mine d'entraînement[1]
An inert-filled mine, or mine-like body, used in loading, laying or discharge practice and trials.
Related term: practice mine[1,2].
01 Jan 1991

drone / drone
An unmanned vehicle which conducts its mission without guidance from an external source.
Related terms: remotely piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle.
01 Feb 1988

droop stop / butées centrifuges
A device to limit downward vertical motion of helicopter rotor blades upon rotor shutdown.
01 Mar 1981

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

drop altitude / altitude de largage
The altitude above mean sea level at which airdrop is executed.
Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop height; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

drop height / hauteur de largage
The vertical distance between the drop zone and the aircraft.
Related terms: altitude; altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; elevation; height[1]; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.
01 Mar 1973

drop message / message lesté
A message dropped from an aircraft to a ground or surface unit.
01 Mar 1973

drop zone / zone de largage DZ
A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, or supplies are airdropped.
01 Mar 1973

dry gap bridge / pont sur brèche sèche
A bridge, fixed or portable, which is used to span a gap that does not normally contain water, e.g., antitank ditches, road craters, etc.
01 Mar 1973

dual capable unit / unité à double capacité
A nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear missions.
01 Oct 1984

dual firing circuit / circuit double de mise de feu
An assembly comprising two independent firing systems, both electric or both non-electric, so that the firing of either system will detonate all charges.
Related term: combination firing circuit.
01 Mar 1981

dud / raté[1]
Explosive munition which has not been armed as intended or which has failed to explode after being armed.
01 Mar 1983

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dummy
Preferred term: decoy.

dummy ammunition / munition factice
dummy munition (admitted)
A completely inert ammunition that resembles an operational or practice item but is designed not to incorporate or be used in combination with energetic material nor to be delivered in or by a weapon system.
Notes:
1. It is used in activities such as assembly, handling, instruction, training, gauging or maintenance.
2. A colour scheme is used to differentiate this ammunition from other types of ammunition.
05 Sep 2007

dummy message / message de volume
A message sent for some purpose other than its content, which may consist of dummy groups or may have a meaningless text.
01 Mar 1973

dummy minefield / champ de mines factice
In naval mine warfare, a minefield containing no live mines and presenting only a psychological threat.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Nov 1975

dump / dépôt temporaire
A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies.
01 Mar 1973

duplicate negative / copie négative[2]
A negative reproduced from a negative or diapositive.
01 Aug 1973

durable materiel
Preferred term: non-expendable supplies and materiel.

dwell at/on / restez sur les éléments
In artillery and naval fire support, this term is used when fire is to continue for an indefinite period at specified time or on a particular target or targets.
01 Aug 1974

dynamic pressure / pression dynamique
Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave.
Related term: drag loading.
01 Mar 1973

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E

early resupply / premiers ravitaillements
The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply.
Related terms: element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.
01 Mar 1973

early warning / alerte lointaine
air defence early warning
EW
Early notification of the launch or approach of unknown weapons or weapons carriers.
01 Mar 1981

earmarked for assignment / forces prévues pour affectation
The status of forces which nations have agreed to assign to the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander at some future date. In designating such forces, nations should specify when these forces will be available in terms currently agreed by the Military Committee.
01 Dec 1974

earmarking of stocks / désignation de stocks
The arrangement whereby nations agree, normally in peacetime, to identify a proportion of selected items of their war reserve stocks to be called for by specified NATO commanders.
01 Mar 1984

earthing / mise à la terre
The process of making a satisfactory electrical connection between the structure, including the metal skin, of an object or vehicle, and the mass of the earth, to ensure a common potential with the earth.
Related terms: bonding; grounding.
01 Jul 1980

easting / vers l'est
Eastward (that is from left to right) reading of grid values on a map.
01 Mar 1973

echelon[1] / échelon[1]
A subdivision of a headquarters, i.e., forward echelon, rear echelon.
01 Mar 1973

echelon[2] / échelon[2]
Separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon.
01 Mar 1973

echelon[3] / échelon[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.
01 Mar 1973

echelon[4] / en échelon
A formation in which its subdivisions are placed one behind another, with a lateral and even spacing to the same side.
01 Mar 1973

echeloned displacement / déplacement par échelons
Movement of a unit from one position to another without discontinuing performance of its primary function.
01 Mar 1973

economic mobilization / mobilisation économique
The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency.
01 Mar 1973

economic potential / potentiel économique
The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services.
Related terms: strength; unit strenght.
01 Mar 1973

economic shipping / transports maritimes à but économique
Civil shipping operating commercially not in support of the military.
03 Aug 1998

E-day / jour E
Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date; D-day; G-day; H-hour; K-day; latest arrival date.
01 Aug 1982

edition / édition
In cartography, a particular issue of a map or chart which is different from other issues.
01 Mar 1973

edition designation / désignation d'édition
The number, letter, date, or symbol distinguishing one edition from another.
01 Mar 1973

ejection[1] / éjection[1]
Escape from an aircraft by means of an independently propelled seat or capsule.
01 Jul 1983

ejection[2] / éjection[2]
In air armament, the process of forcefully separating an aircraft store from an aircraft to achieve satisfactory separation.
01 Jul 1983

ejection systems / systèmes d'éjection
a. Command ejection system - A system in which the pilot of an aircraft or the occupant of the other ejection seat(s) initiates ejection resulting in the automatic ejection of all occupants.
b. Command select ejection system - A system permitting the optional transfer from one crew station to another of the control of a command ejection system for automatic ejection of all occupants.
c. Independent ejection system - An ejection system which operates independently of other ejection systems installed in one aircraft.
d. Sequenced ejection system - A system which ejects the aircraft crew in sequence to ensure a safe minimum total time of escape without collision.
01 Mar 1981

electrode sweep / drague à électrode
In naval mine warfare, a magnetic cable sweep in which the salt water and the seabed form part of the electric circuit.
04 Oct 2000

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electromagnetic compatibility / compatibilité électromagnétique
EMC
The ability of equipment or a system to function in its electromagnetic environment without causing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment.
Related term: electromagnetic vulnerability.
09 May 2000

electromagnetic environment / environnement électromagnétique
The totality of electromagnetic phenomena existing at a given location.
01 Jul 1993

electromagnetic interference / interférence électromagnétique
EMI
Any electromagnetic disturbance, whether intentional or not, which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronic or electrical equipment.
01 Jul 1987

electromagnetic radiation hazard / risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique
A condition which would expose personnel, equipment, munitions or fuel to a dangerous level of electromagnetic radiation.
01 Nov 1990

electromagnetic vulnerability / vulnérabilité électromagnétique
The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer degradation in performance of, or inability to perform, its specified task as a result of electromagnetic interference.
Related term: electromagnetic compatibility.
01 Jul 1987

electronic countermeasures / contre-mesures électroniques
ECM
That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum through the use of electromagnetic energy. There are three subdivisions of electronic countermeasures: electronic jamming, electronic deception and electronic neutralization.
Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic jamming; jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.
09 Jan 1996

electronic deception / déception électronique
ED
In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate radiation, re-radiation, alteration, absorption or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intented to confuse, distract or seduce an enemy or his electronic systems.
09 Jan 1996

electronic intelligence / renseignement électronique
ELINT
Intelligence derived from electromagnetic non-communications transmissions by other than intended recipients or users.
09 Jan 1996

electronic jamming / brouillage électronique
EJ
The deliberate radiation, reradiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the effectiveness of hostile electronic devices, equipment or systems.
Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.
13 Dec 1999

electronic masking / camouflage électronique
The controlled radiation of electromagnetic energy on friendly frequencies in a manner to protect the emissions of friendly communications and electronic systems against enemy electronic warfare support measures/signals intelligence, without significantly degrading the operation of friendly systems.
01 Nov 1991

electronic neutralization / neutralisation électronique
EN
In electronic countermeasures, the deliberate use of electromagnetic energy to either temporarily or permanently damage enemy devices which rely exclusively on the electromagnetic spectrum.
20 Nov 1996

electronic order of battle / ordre de bataille électronique
EOB
A list of emitters used by a force or in a scenario with specific information on the electromagnetic characteristics, parameters, locations and platforms of these emitters.
01 Oct 2003

electronic protective measures/ mesures de protection électronique
EPM
That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy's use of electromagnetic energy. There are two subdivisions of electronic protective measures: active electronic protective measures and passive electronic protective measures.
Related terms: active electronic protective measures; passive electronic protective measures.
20 Nov 1996

electronic warfare / guerre électronique
EW
Military action to exploit the electromagnetic spectrum encompassing: the search for, interception and identification of electromagnetic emissions, the employment of electromagnetic energy, including directed energy, to reduce or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and actions to ensure its effective use by friendly forces.
Related terms: electronic countermeasures; electronic protective measures; electronic warfare support measures; operations security.
09 Jan 1996

electronic warfare support measures / mesures de soutien de guerre électronique
ESM
That division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to search for, intercept and

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identify electromagnetic emissions and to locate their sources for the purpose of immediate threat recognition. It provides a source of information required for immediate decisions involving electronic countermeasures, electronic protective measures and other tactical actions.
09 Jan 1996

electro-optics / optoélectronique
EO
The technology associated with those components, devices and systems which are designed to interact between the electromagnetic (optical) and the electric (electronic) state.
01 Nov 1986

element of resupply / élément de réapprovisionnement
Related terms: early resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.
01 Mar 1973

elevation / élévation
The vertical distance of a point or level, on, or affixed to, the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level.
Related terms: altitude; *altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; height*[1]*; high altitude; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*
01 Mar 1973

elevation guidance / guidage en altitude
Information which will enable the pilot or auto-pilot of an aircraft to follow the required glide path.
01 Oct 1980

elevation of security / hausse de sécurité
Minimum elevation permissible for firing above friendly troops without endangering their safety. This concept can only be applied to certain equipment having a flat trajectory.
Related term: angle of safety.
01 Mar 1973

elevation tint
Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.

embarkation / embarquement
The process of putting personnel and/or vehicles and their associated stores and equipment into ships or aircraft.
Note: In French, the word "embarquement" applies to rail and road transport in addition to ships and aircraft.
Related terms: allowable load; block stowage loading; combat loading; commodity loading; convoy loading; horizontal loading; loading; selective loading; selective unloading; unit loading; vertical loading.

embarkation area / zone d'embarquement
An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark.
01 Mar 1973

embarkation order / ordre d'embarquement
An order specifying dates, times, routes, loading diagrams and methods of movement to shipside or aircraft for troops and their equipment.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; movement order; notice to move; operational readines; operation order;operation plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.
01 Mar 1979

emergency anchorage / mouillage auxiliaire
An anchorage, which may have a limited defence organization, for naval vessels, mobile support units, auxiliaries, or merchant ships.
Related terms: advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; holding hanchorage; laying up position ;waiting position; working anchorage
01 Mar 1973

emergency barrier
Preferred term: aircraft arresting barrier.

emergency burial / inhumation d'urgence
burial
A burial, usually on the battlefield, when conditions do not permit either evacuation for interment in a cemetery or burial according to national or international legal regulations.
01 Oct 1980

emergency complement
Preferred term: emergency establishment.

emergency destruction of nuclear weapons / destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires
The destruction of nuclear munitions, components, and associated classified material, without significant nuclear yield, to render the weapon tactically useless, to prevent the disclosure of classified design information, and to prevent salvage of the weapon for reprocessing.
01 Nov 1975

emergency establishment / tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise
emergency complement
A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions.
01 Nov 1975

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.
01 Mar 1973

emergency in war / état de crise en temps de guerre
An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied Commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied Commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National Commander concerned.
01 Mar 1973

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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; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Jun 1987

emergency movement / mouvement d'urgence
In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the execution of diversion, port evacuation, area evacuation and subsequent movements in order to preserve ships and cargoes when attack is imminent.
Related terms: diversion[3,5]; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; port evacuation of cargoes; port evacuation of shipping.
02 Mar 2007

emergency nuclear risk / risque nucléaire exceptionnel
A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects may cause some temporary shock, casualties, or both and may significantly reduce the unit's combat efficiency.
Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.
01 Mar 1973

emergency substitute / produit de remplacement d'urgence
A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations.
Related terms: acceptable product; standardized product.
01 Mar 1973

emission control / contrôle d'émission
EMCON
Selective control of emitted electromagnetic or acoustic energy. The aim may be twofold:
a. to minimize the enemy's detection of emissions and exploitation of the information so gained;
b. to reduce electromagnetic interference thereby improving friendly sensor performance.
01 Nov 1994

emplacement[1] / emplacement
A prepared position for one or more weapons or pieces of equipment, for protection against hostile fire or bombardment, and from which they can execute their tasks.
01 Jun 1981

emplacement[2] / mise en batterie
The act of fixing a gun in a prepared position from which it may be fired.
01 Jun 1981

end item / matériel complet
In logistics, a final combination of assemblies, components and/or parts ready for its intended use.
01 Nov 1994

end of mission / cessez le feu!
In artillery and naval fire support, an order given to terminate firing on a specific target.
01 Sep 2003

end state / état final
The political and/or military situation to be attained at the end of an operation, which indicates that the objective has been achieved.
04 Oct 2000

endurance / autonomie
The time an aircraft can continue flying, or a ground vehicle or ship can continue operating, under specified conditions e.g., without refuelling.
Related term: endurance distance.
01 Mar 1973

endurance distance / distance franchissable d'endurance
Total distance that a ground vehicle or ship can be self-propelled at any specified endurance speed.
Related term: endurance.
01 Mar 1973

endurance speed / vitesse d'endurance
The nautical miles per hour a ship will travel through the water under average conditions of hull, sea in temperate weather, and wartime readiness. Endurance speeds in each case will correspond with specific engine speeds.
01 Mar 1973

endurance time / endurance
The total time for which any specified endurance speed of a ship can be maintained. If this value is dependent on factors other than fuel, it shall be so indicated.
01 Mar 1973

engage / engagez
In air defence, a fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target.
Related terms: cease engagement; hold fire.
01 Nov 1980

engagement[1] / engagement[1]
In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against a hostile force with intent to deter, damage or neutralize it.
29 May 2002

engagement[2] / engagement[2]
In the context of rules of engagement, action taken against an aircraft with intent to destroy it.
29 May 2002

engagement control / contrôle d'interception
In air defence, that degree of control exercised over the operational functions of an air defence unit that are related to detection, identification, engagement, and destruction of hostile targets.
01 Mar 1973

engineer commander / commandant du génie militaire
In land warfare, a combat engineer officer who advises an appropriate commander on engineer matters, proposes engineer operations, commands engineer operations as directed, and supervises engineer operations by troops not directly under his command. In some armies, these responsibilities may be divided between two individuals.
01 Dec 1993

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envelopment / enveloppement
An offensive manoeuvre in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to the enemy's rear.
Related term: turning movement.
01 Oct 1978

environment/ environnement
The surroundings in which an organization operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation.
14 Oct 2002

equal area projection / projection équivalente
One in which equal areas on the ground are represented by equal areas on the map.
01 Mar 1973

equipment / équipement
All non-expendable items needed to outfit/equip an individual or organization.
Related terms: assembly; base; component; deployment operating base; emergency fleet operating base; establishment[1]; part; sub-assembly; supplies; unit equipment.
01 Oct 1992

equipment casualty evacuation / évacuation du matériel endommagé
The movement within the logistic system of an equipment requiring maintenance.
04 Oct 2000

equivalent focal length / distance focale équivalente
The distance measured along the optical axis of the lens from the rear nodal point to the plane of best average definition over the entire field used in a camera.
Related terms: calibrated focal length; focal lenght; nominal focal length.
01 Mar 1973

escort[1] / escorte[1]
A combatant unit(s) assigned to accompany and protect another force or convoy.
Related term: convoy escort[1,2].
01 Dec 1979

escort[2] / escorte[2]
Aircraft assigned to protect other aircraft during a mission.
Related term: convoy escort[1].
01 Dec 1979

escort[3] / escorte[3]
An armed guard that accompanies a convoy, a train, prisoners, etc.
Related term: convoy escort[2].
01 Dec 1979

escort[4] / escorte[4]
An armed guard accompanying persons as a mark of honour.
01 Dec 1979

essential cargo
Preferred term: essential supply.

essential supply / approvisionnement essentiel essential cargo
A commodity which is essential for the prosecution of the war in the survival period, or for national survival in that period, and which should be discharged as soon as circumstances permit. This will comprise such things as food, refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and medical stores.
Related term: cargo.
01 Mar 1973

establishment[1] / organisme
An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.
01 Mar 1973

establishment[2] / tableau d'effectifs et de dotation table of organization table of organization and equipment
The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipment in a unit/formation.
Related terms: base; equipment; unit equipment.
01 Mar 1973

estimate of the situation / appréciation de la situation appreciation of the situation
A logical process of reasoning by which a commander considers all the circumstances affecting the military situation and arrives at a decision as to the course of action to be taken in order to accomplish his mission.
Related term: course of action.
29 May 2002

evacuation control ship / bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire
In an amphibious operation, a ship designated as a control point for landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters evacuating casualties from the beaches. Medical personnel embarked in the evacuation control ship effect distribution of casualties throughout the attack force in accordance with ship's casualty capacities and specialized medical facilities available, and also perform emergency surgery.
01 Mar 1973

evacuation convoy / convoi d'évacuation
A convoy which is used for evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.
Related terms: convoy[1]; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.
01 Dec 1977

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.
01 Feb 1989

evacuation of port equipment / évacuation de l'équipement portuaire
The transfer of mobile/movable equipment from a threatened port to another port or to a working anchorage.
01 Nov 1994

evacuee / évacué
A person who has been ordered or authorized to move from a place of danger by competent authorities, and whose movements and accommodation are planned, organized and controlled by such authorities.
Related terms: asylum seeker; internally displaced person; refugee.
04 Oct 2000

evaluation[1] / évaluation[1]
The structured process of examining activities, capabilities and performance against defined

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standards or criteria.
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.
Related terms: analysis[1]; assessment; certification; validation.
02 Mar 2007

evaluation[2] / évaluation[2]
In intelligence usage, a step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle constituting appraisal of a item of information in respect of the reliability of the source, and the credibility of the information.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Sep 1981

evasion / évasion[2]
Measures taken either to avoid or escape detection, or to break contact with a hostile or potentially hostile unit.
01 Oct 2001

evasion and escape / évasion[1]
The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control.
09 Jan 1996

exaggerated stereoscopy
Preferred term: hyperstereoscopy.

examination / inspection
In maintenance, a comprehensive scrutiny supplemented by measurement and physical testing in order to determine the condition of an item.
Related term: maintenance[1,3].
01 Nov 1990

exceptional transport / transport exceptionnel
In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight, or preparation entails special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of even one of the railway systems to be used.
Related term: ordinary transport.
01 Nov 1994

executing commander / commandant utilisateur
In nuclear warfare, the NATO strategic commander to whom nuclear weapons are released for delivery against specific targets or in accordance with approved plans.
Related terms: commander; coordinating commander.
09 Jan 1996

exercise / exercice
EX
A military manoeuvre or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training and evaluation. It may be a combined, joint, or single service exercise, depending on participating organizations.
Related terms: command post; field exercise.
01 Mar 1981

exercise area / zone d'exercice
A geographical area specifically delineated in time and space for the conduct of training activities.
Note: An exercise area is delineated in coordination with the host nations.
01 Oct 2001

exercise commander / commandant participant
A commander taking part in the exercise who will issue appropriate operation orders to forces placed under his control. He may be allocated responsibilities regarding controlling, conducting, and/or directing the exercise in addition to that of command.
Related term: commander.
01 Jun 1984

exercise directing staff / état-major de direction d'exercice directing staff
A group of officers who by virtue of experience, qualifications, and a thorough knowledge of the exercise instructions, are selected to direct or control an exercise.
01 Mar 1981

exercise filled mine / mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences
In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an inert filling and an indicating device.
Related terms: dead mine; explosive filled mine; fitted mine; inert mine; mine.
01 Aug 1976

exercise incident / incident en cours d'exercice
An occurrence injected by directing staffs into the exercise which will have an effect on the forces being exercised, or their facilities, and which will require action by the appropriate commander and/or staff being exercised.
01 Jun 1981

exercise mine / mine d'exercice
In naval mine warfare, a mine suitable for use in mine warfare exercises, fitted with visible or audible indicating devices to show where and when it would normally fire.
Related terms: mine; practice mine[2].
01 Oct 1978

exercise planning directive / directive pour la planification de l'exercice
The exercise specification as developed by the officer scheduling the exercise, designed to provide further guidance to the planners of a particular exercise.
01 Nov 1975

exercise specifications / spécifications d'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.
01 Jun 1984

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.
01 Sep 1981

exercise study / étude théorique
An activity which may take the form of a map exercise, a war game, a series of lectures, a discussion group, or an operational analysis.
01 Nov 1983

expeditionary operation / opération expéditionnaire
The projection of military power

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over extended lines of communications into a distant operational area to accomplish a specific objective.
7 Jul 2003

expendable supplies and materials / approvisionnement consommable
Items which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, or which lose their identity such as certain repair parts, or which are of low intrinsic value, unworthy of full accounting procedures.
01 Mar 1973

exploder / exploseur
A device assigned to generate an electric current in a firing circuit after deliberate action by the user in order to initiate an explosive charge or charges.
01 Jul 1980

exploitation[1] / exploitation[1]
Taking full advantage of success in battle and following up initial gains.
01 Mar 1981

exploitation[2] / exploitation[2] processing[2]
Taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical or strategic purposes.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Mar 1981

exploitation[3] / exploitation[3]
An offensive operation that usually follows a successful attack and is designed to disorganize the enemy in depth.
01 Mar 1981

exploratory hunting / chasse d'exploration
In naval mine warfare, a parallel operation to search sweeping, in which a sample of the route or area is subjected to minehunting procedures to determine the presence or absence of mines.
01 Nov 1975

explosive / explosif
A substance or mixture of substances which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.
01 Jun 1989

explosive filled mine / mine chargée
In mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge but not necessarily the firing train needed to detonate it.
Related terms: exercise filled mine; fitted mine.
01 Dec 1976

explosive ordnance / explosifs et munitions
All munitions containing explosives, nuclear fission or fusion materials and biological and chemical agents. This includes bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes and depth charges, demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.
Related terms: area clearance; binary chemical munition; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition improvised explosive device; semi-fixed ammunition; munition; proofing; separate loading ammunition.
14 Oct 2002

explosive ordnance disposal / neutralisation des explosifs et munitions
EOD
The detection, identification, on-site evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded explosives ordnance. It may also include explosives ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration.
Related terms: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation; *mine countermeasures pounce procedure.*
01 Jun 1989

explosive ordnance disposal incident / incident de neutralisation de munition explosive
The suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, or damaged explosive ordnance, which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive material, technical service assembly operations or the laying of mines and demolition charges.
01 Dec 1974

explosive ordnance disposal procedures / procédures d'élimination des explosifs recovery procedure
Those particular courses or modes of action taken by explosive ordnance disposal personnel for access to, diagnosis, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident.
a. Access procedures - Those actions taken to locate exactly and to gain access to unexploded explosive ordnance.
b. Diagnostic procedures - Those actions taken to identify and evaluate unexploded explosive ordnance.
c. Render-safe procedures - The portion of the explosive ordnance disposal procedures involving the application of special explosive ordnance disposal methods and tools to provide for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of unexploded explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.
d. Recovery procedures - Those actions taken to recover unexploded explosive ordnance.
e. Final disposal procedures - The final disposal of explosive ordnance which may include demolition or burning in place, removal to a disposal area or other appropriate means.
Related terms: final disposal procedures; recovery procedure.
01 Oct 1980

explosive ordnance reconnaissance / reconnaissance de munition explosive
EOR
Reconnaissance involving the investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected unexploded explosive ordnance, by explosive ordnance reconnaissance agents, in order to determine further action.
01 Mar 1973

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explosive train / chaîne de mise à feu
A succession of initiating and igniting elements arranged to cause a charge to function.
01 Dec 1979

exposure dose / dose d'exposition
The exposure dose at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure dose is the roentgen.
01 Mar 1973

exposure station
Preferred term: air station.

extent of a military exercise / importance d'un exercice militaire
The scope of an exercise in relation to the involvement of NATO and/or national commands.
Related terms: inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.
01 Nov 1985

external reinforcing force / force de renfort extérieure
A reinforcing force which is principally stationed in peacetime outside its intended Major NATO Command area of operations.
01 Jun 1984

extraction drop / largage par extraction
The dropping of loads by means of one or more extraction parachutes.
Related terms: extraction parachute; gravity extraction; platform drop.
15 Jul 2000

extraction parachute / parachute extracteur
An auxiliary parachute used to release lashings, pull cargo out of an aircraft or deploy one or more cargo parachutes.
Related term: extraction drop.
04 Oct 2000

extraction zone / zone de largage à faible hauteur
EZ
A specified drop zone used for the delivery of supplies and/or equipment by means of an extraction technique from an aircraft flying very close to the ground.
01 Jul 1980

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F

face of a map or chart / recto d'une carte
The side on which the printed image of the map or chart appears.
01 Mar 1973

fair drawing / dessin final
A drawing complete in all respects in the style and form specified for reproduction.
01 Mar 1973

fallout contours / courbe(s) d'isointensité[2]
Lines joining points which have the same radiation intensity that define a fallout pattern, represented in terms of roentgens per hour.
01 Mar 1973

fallout pattern / diagramme des retombées radioactives
The distribution of fallout as portrayed by fallout contours.
01 Mar 1973

fallout wind vector plot / graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées
A wind vector diagram based on the wind structure from the surface of the earth to the highest altitude of interest.
01 Mar 1973

false colour film / film à spectre décalé
A colour film with at least one emulsion layer sensitive to radiation outside the visible region of the spectrum (e.g. infrared), in which the representation of colours is deliberately altered.
Related term: camouflage detection photography.
01 Mar 1973

false origin / fausse origine
A fixed point to the south and west of a grid zone from which grid distances are measured eastward and northward.
01 Mar 1973

false parallax / parallaxe fausse
The apparent vertical displacement of an object from its true position when viewed stereoscopically, due to movement of the object itself as well as to change in the point of observation.
01 Mar 1981

fan camera photography / faisceau de photographies
Photography taken simultaneously by an assembly of three or more cameras, systematically installed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.
Related terms: fan cameras; tri-camera photography.
01 Mar 1973

fan cameras / faisceau d'appareils photo
An assembly of three or more cameras systematically disposed at fixed angles relative to each other so as to provide wide lateral coverage with overlapping images.
Related terms: fan camera photography; tri-camera photography.
01 Mar 1973

fan marker beacon / radioborne en éventail
A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical, fan-shaped pattern. The signal can be keyed for identification purposes.
Related terms: beacon; radio beacon; Z-marker beacon.
01 Mar 1973

feature / détail cartographique
In cartography, any object or configuration of ground or water represented on the face of the map or chart.
01 Mar 1973

feature line overlap / couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain
A series of overlapping air photographs which follow the line of a ground feature, e.g., river, road, railway, etc.
01 Mar 1973

fiducial mark
Preferred term: collimating mark.

field control / réseau trigonométrique
A series of points whose relative positions and elevations are known. These positions are used in basic data in mapping and charting. Normally, these positions are established by survey methods, and are sometimes referred to as trig control or trigonometrical net(work).
Related terms: control point[1]; ground control.
01 Aug 1979

field exercise / exercice de combat à simple action
An exercise conducted in the field under simulated war conditions in which troops and armament of one side are actually present, while those of the other side may be imaginary or in outline.
Related terms: command post exercise; exercise.
01 Mar 1973

field fortification / fortification de campagne
An emplacement or shelter of a temporary nature which can be constructed with reasonable facility by units requiring no more than minor engineer supervisory and equipment participation.
01 Mar 1973

field of fire / champ de tir
The area which a weapon or a group of weapons may cover effectively with fire from a given position.
01 Mar 1973

field of view / angle de champ
In photography, the angle between two rays passing through the perspective centre (rear nodal point) of a camera lens to the two opposite sides of the format. Not to be confused with angle of view.
Related term: angle of view
01 Dec 1974

field of vision / angle de vision
The total solid angle available to the gunner from his normal position.
5 May 1973

fighter / chasseur
A generic term to describe a type of fast and manoeuvrable fixed wing aircraft capable of tactical air operations against air and/or surface targets.
Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter interceptor.
01 Feb 1989

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fighter cover / couverture aérienne
The maintenance of a number of fighter aircraft over a specified area or force for the purpose of repelling hostile air activities.
Related terms: airborne alert; column cover; concealment; coverage; screen.
01 Jul 1993

fighter direction aircraft / aéronef directeur d'avions de combat
An aircraft equipped and manned for directing fighter aircraft.
01 Jul 1993

fighter engagement zone
FEZ
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

fighter interceptor
Preferred term: interceptor.

fighter sweep / sweep
An offensive mission by fighter aircraft to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft or targets of opportunity in an allotted area of operations.
01 Mar 1973

fighting patrol
Preferred term: combat patrol.

filler point
Preferred term: charging point.

film badge / dosiphote
A photographic film packet to be carried by personnel, in the form of a badge, for measuring and permanently recording (usually) gamma-ray dosage.
01 Mar 1973

filter / filtre
In electronics, a device which transmits only part of the incident energy and may thereby change the spectral distribution of energy:
a. high pass filters transmit energy above a certain frequency;
b. low pass filters transmit energy below a certain frequency;
c. band pass filters transmit energy of a certain bandwidth;
d. band stop filters transmit energy outside a specific frequency band.
01 Mar 1977

filtering / filtrage
The process of interpreting reported information on movements of aircraft, ships, and submarines in order to determine their probable true tracks and, where applicable, heights or depths.
01 Mar 1973

final approach / approche finale
That part of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.
a. In a non-precision approach it normally begins at the final approach fix or point and ends at the missed approach point or fix.
b. In a precision approach the final approach is deemed to commence at the glide path intercept point and ends at the decision height/altitude.
01 Nov 1983

final disposal procedures / procédé de destruction définitive
Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.
01 Nov 1974

final plan / plan final
A plan for which drafts have been coordinated and approved and which has been signed by or on behalf of a competent authority.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; embarkation order; initial draft plan; movement order; notice to move; operational readines; operation order; operation plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.
01 Jul 1980

final protective fire / tir d'arrêt
FPF
An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas.
01 Dec 1979

fire[1] / feu
The command given to discharge a weapon(s).
01 Nov 1975

fire[2] / tirer
To detonate the main explosive charge by means of a firing system.
01 Nov 1975

fire[3] / tir
Related terms: barrage fire; close supporting fire; concentrated fire[1,2]; 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; suppression fire;supporting fire; unobserved fire.
01 Nov 1975

fireball / boule de feu
The luminous sphere of hot gases which forms a few millionths of a second after detonation of a nuclear weapon and immediately starts expanding and cooling.
01 Sep 2003

fire capabilities chart / carte des possibilités de tir
A chart, usually in the form of an overlay, showing the areas which can be reached by the fire of the bulk of the weapons of a unit.
Related term: chart.
01 Aug 1973

fire control / conduite de tir
FC
The control of all operations in connection with the application of fire on a target.
01 Mar 1977

fire-control radar / radar de conduite de tir
FCR
Radar used to provide target information inputs to a weapon fire control system.
02 Mar 2007

fire-control system / système de conduite de tir
FCS
A group of interrelated fire control equipment and/or instruments designed for use with a weapon or group of weapons.
06 Jan 2006

fire coordination
Preferred term: fire support coordination.

fire coordination area / zone de coordination des feux
An area with specified restraints into which fires in excess of those restraints will not be delivered without approval of the authority establishing the restraints.
01 Aug 1974

fire direction centre / poste central de tir

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That element of a command post, consisting of gunnery and communication personnel and equipment, by means of which the commander exercises fire direction and/or fire control. The fire direction centre receives target intelligence and requests for fire, and translates them into appropriate fire direction.
01 Aug 1976

fire for effect[1] / tir d'efficacité[1]
FFE
Fire which is delivered after the mean point of impact or burst is within the desired distance of the target or adjusting/ranging point.
01 Mar 1973

fire for effect[2] / tir d'efficacité[2]
FFE
Term in a call for fire to indicate the adjustment/ranging is satisfactory and fire for effect is desired.
01 Mar 1973

fire mission[1] / mission de tir[1]
Specific assignment given to a fire unit as part of a definite plan.
01 Mar 1973

fire mission[2] / mission de tir[2]
Order used to alert the weapon/battery area and indicate that the message following is a call for fire.
01 Mar 1973

fire plan / plan d'emploi des feux
A tactical plan for using the weapons of a unit or formation so that their fire will be coordinated.
01 Mar 1973

firepower[1] / puissance de feu[1]
The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system.
01 Mar 1973

firepower[2] / puissance de feu[2]
Ability to deliver fire.
01 Mar 1973

fire-power umbrella / zone de tir contre-avions
An area of specified dimensions defining the boundaries of the airspace over a naval force at sea within which the fire of ships anti-aircraft weapons can endanger aircraft, and within which special procedures have been established for the identification and operation of friendly aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

firestorm / tempête de feu
Stationary mass fire, generally in built-up urban areas, generating strong, inrushing winds from all sides; the winds keep the fires from spreading while adding fresh oxygen to increase their intensity.
01 Mar 1981

fire support / appui-feu
FS
The application of fire, coordinated with the manoeuvre of forces, to destroy, neutralize or suppress the enemy.
Related term: naval fire support.
01 Nov 1994

fire support area / zone de tirs d'appui
FSA
An appropriate manoeuvre area assigned to fire support ships from which to deliver gun-fire support of an amphibious operation.
Related term: naval support area
01 Mar 1973

fire support coordination / coordination des tirs d'appui
fire coordination
FSC
The planning and executing of fire so that targets are adequately covered by a suitable weapon or group of weapons.
01 Mar 1973

fire support coordination centre / centre de coordination des feux d'appui
supporting arms coordination centre
A single location in which are centralized communication facilities and personnel incident to the coordination of all forms of fire support.
01 Aug 1979

fire support coordination line / ligne de coordination des feux d'appui
FSCL
Within an assigned area of operations, a line established by a land or amphibious force commander to denote coordination requirements for fires by other force elements which may affect the commander's current and planned operations. The fire support coordination line applies to fires of air, ground or sea weapons using any type of ammunition against surface or ground targets. The establishment of the fire support coordination line must be coordinated with the appropriate commanders and supporting elements. Attacks against surface or ground targets short of the fire support coordination line must be conducted under the positive control or procedural clearance of the associated land or amphibious force commander. Unless in exceptional circumstances, commanders of forces attacking targets beyond the fire support coordination line must coordinate with all affected commanders in order to avoid fratricide and to harmonize joint objectives.
Note: In the context of this definition the term "surface targets" applies to those in littoral or inland waters within the designated area of operations.
04 Oct 2000

fire support group / groupement de tirs d'appui
A temporary grouping of ships under a single commander charged with supporting troop operations ashore by naval fire. A fire support group may be further subdivided into fire support units and fire support elements.
01 Mar 1973

fire unit / unité de tir
The smallest artillery or mortar organization, consisting of one or more weapon systems, capable of being employed to execute a fire mission.
20 Nov 1996

firing / mise à feu
Actuation of the firing system.
Related term: firing system.
25 Sep 1998

firing area / aire d'explosion
In a sweeper - sweep combination, the horizontal area at the depth of a particular mine in which the mine will detonate. The firing area has exactly the same dimensions as the interception area but will lie astern of it unless the mine detonates immediately when actuated.
01 Dec 1976

firing circuit[1] / circuit de mise de feu[1]
firing mechanism
In land operations, an electrical circuit and/or pyrotechnic loop designed to detonate connected

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charges from a firing point.
01 Jul 1980

firing circuit[2]/ circuit de mise de feu[2]
firing mechanism
In naval mine warfare, that part of a mine circuit which either completes the detonator circuit or operates a ship counter.
01 Jul 1980

firing mechanism
Preferred term: firing circuit[1,2].

firing point / point de mise de feu
That point in the firing circuit where the device employed to initiate the detonation of the charges is located.
01 Mar 1979

firing system / mise de feu
System designed to actuate an explosive, electric or other train, in order to cause the explosion of a charge.
Related term: firing.
25 Sep 1998

fission / fission
The process whereby the nucleus of a heavy element splits into (generally) two nuclei of lighter elements, with the release of substantial amounts of energy.
01 Nov 1975

fission products / produits de fission
A general term for the complex mixture of substances produced as a result of nuclear fission.
01 Mar 1973

fission to yield ratio / rapport "fission/puissance"
The ratio of the yield derived from nuclear fission to the total yield; it is frequently expressed in percent.
01 Mar 1973

fitted mine / mine disponible
In naval mine warfare, a mine containing an explosive charge, a primer, detonator and firing system.
Related terms: exercise filled mine; explosive filled mine.
01 Nov 1975

fix / point
A position determined from terrestrial, electronic, or astronomical data.
01 Mar 1973

fixed ammunition / munition encartouchée
Ammunition in which the cartridge case is permanently attached to the projectile.
Related term: munition.
01 Mar 1973

fixed medical treatment facility / installation fixe du service de santé
A medical treatment facility which is designed to operate for an extended period of time at a specific site.
01 Mar 1973

fixed station patrol / barrage fixe
One in which each scout maintains station relative to an assigned point on a barrier line while searching the surrounding area. Scouts are not stationary but remain underway and patrol near the centre of their assigned stations. A scout is a surface ship, submarine, or aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

fixer network / réseau de détermination de position
fixer system
A combination of radio or radar direction-finding installations which, operating in conjunction, are capable of plotting the position relative to the ground of an aircraft in flight.
01 Mar 1973

fixer system
Preferred term: fixer network.

flame-thrower / lance-flammes
A weapon that projects incendiary fuel and has provision for ignition of this fuel.
01 Mar 1973

flank guard / flanc-garde
A security element operating to the flank of a moving or stationary force to protect it from enemy ground observation, direct fire, and surprise attack.
Related terms: guard; screen.
01 Aug 1976

flanking attack / attaque de flanc
An offensive manoeuvre directed at the flank of an enemy.
Related term: frontal attack.
01 Jul 1983

flare / arrondi
roundout
The change in the flight path of an aircraft so as to reduce the rate of descent for touchdown.
01 Mar 1973

flash blindness / aveuglement par l'éclair
Impairment of vision resulting from an intense flash of light. It includes temporary or permanent loss of visual functions and may be associated with retinal burns.
01 Nov 1983

flash burn / brûlure par l'éclair
A burn caused by excessive exposure (of bare skin) to thermal radiation.
01 Mar 1973

flash suppressor / cache-flamme
Device attached to the muzzle of the weapon which reduces the amount of visible light or flash created by burning propellant gases.
01 Mar 1973

flash-to-bang time / intervalle éclair-son
The time from light being first observed until the sound of the nuclear detonation is heard.
01 Jul 1988

flat / non contrasté
In photography, lacking in contrast.
01 Mar 1977

flight following / contrôle en vol
The task of maintaining contact with specified aircraft for the purpose of determining en route progress and/or flight termination.
01 Mar 1973

flight information centre / centre d'information de vol
A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.
01 Mar 1973

flight information region / région d'information de vol
FIR
An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.
Related terms: air tarffic control centre; area control centre.
01 Mar 1973

flight information service / service d'information de vol

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FIS
A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.
01 Feb 1988

flight 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.).
01 Mar 1973

flight path / trajectoire de vol
The line connecting the successive positions occupied, or to be occupied, by an aircraft, missile or space vehicle as it moves through air or space.
01 Oct 1980

flight plan / plan de vol
Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

flight readiness firing / essai au point fixe
Short duration tests relating to a rocket system, carried out with the propulsion device in operation, the rocket being fixed on the launcher. Such tests are carried out in order to define the state of preparation of the rocket system and of the launching facilities before the flight test.
01 Mar 1973

flight surgeon / médecin de l'air
A physician who is specially trained and holds a current qualification in aviation medicine.
15 Jan 2008

flight test / essai en vol
Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information.
01 Mar 1973

floatation / flottabilité
The capability of a vehicle to float in water.
01 Mar 1973

floating base support / bâtiment de soutien logistique
A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other services are provided in harbour or at an anchorage for operating forces from ships.
01 Dec 1974

floating lines / ligne flottante
In photogrammetry, lines connecting the same two points of detail on each print of a stereo pair, used to determine whether or not the points are intervisible. The lines may be drawn directly on to the prints or superimposed by means of strips of transparent material.
01 Mar 1973

floating mark or dot / marque repère
A mark seen as occupying a position in the three dimensional space formed by the stereoscopic fusion of a pair of photographs, used as a reference mark in examining or measuring a stereoscopic model.
01 Mar 1973

floating mine / mine flottante
In naval mine warfare, a mine visible on the surface.
Related terms: drifting mine; free mine; mine[2]; watching mine.
01 Nov 1975

floating reserve / réserve non débarquée
In an amphibious operation, reserve troops which remain embarked until needed.
01 Mar 1973

flooder / dispositif de sabordage
In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a buoyant mine which, on operation after a pre-set time, floods the mine case and causes it to sink to the bottom.
01 Nov 1975

fluxgate / fluxmètre
fluxvalve
A detector which gives an electrical signal proportional to the intensity of the external magnetic field acting along its axis.
01 Jan 1980

fluxvalve
Preferred term: fluxgate.

focal length / distance focale
Related terms: calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; nominal focal length.
01 Mar 1973

focal plane / plan focal
The plane, perpendicular to the optical axis of the lens, in which images of points in the object field of the lens are focused.
01 Mar 1973

folded optics / système à trajet optique replié
Any optical system containing reflecting components for the purpose of reducing the physical length of the system or for the purpose of changing the path of the optical axis.
01 Jun 1978

follow-on echelon / échelon de premier renfort
In amphibious operations, that echelon of the assault troops, vehicles, aircraft equipment, and supplies which, though not needed to initiate the assault, is required to support and sustain the assault.
Related terms: assault[2]; amphibious assault; amphibious operation; assault phase[1]; follow-up.
01 Mar 1982

follow-on mine countermeasures / opérations ultérieures de lutte contre les mines
Mine countermeasures operations carried out after the initial amphibious landing during the amphibious assault and post-assault phases in order to expand the areas cleared during the pre-assault mine countermeasures operations.
01 Oct 2001

follow-up / renfort-soutien
In amphibious operations, the landing of reinforcements and stores after the assault and follow-on echelons have been landed.
Related terms: assault[2]; amphibious assault; amphibious operation; assault phase[1]; follow-on echelon.
01 Mar 1982

follow-up echelon / échelon de renforcement
In air transport operations, elements moved into the objective

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area after the assault echelon.
01 Jul 1983

force interoperability / interopérabilité des forces
The ability of the forces of two or more nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.
06 Jan 2006

force protection / protection des forces
FP
All measures and means to minimize the vulnerability of personnel, facilities, equipment and operations to any threat and in all situations, to preserve freedom of action and the operational effectiveness of the force.
22 Jun 2004

force ratio / rapport de forces
The qualitative and quantitative ratio between friendly and hostile forces at a specific time and location.
01 Oct 2001

force rendezvous / point de rendez-vous des forces
group rendezvous
A checkpoint at which formations of aircraft or ships join and become part of the main force.
01 Mar 1981

force(s) / force(s)
Related terms: airborne force; airborne operation; air portable; air transportable unit; air transported force; blue forces; combined force; covering force; forces allocated to NATO; garrison force; national forces for the defence of the NATO area; NATO assigned forces; NATO command forces; NATO earmarked forces; Nato forces; opposing forces; other forces for NATO; purple forces; task force; underway replenishment force; white forces.
01 Jul 1994

forces allocated to NATO / forces allouées à l'OTAN
Those forces made available to NATO by a nation under the categories of:
a. NATO command forces;
b. NATO assigned forces;
c. NATO earmarked forces;
d. other forces for NATO.
Related term: force(s).
01 Aug 1979

forces in being / forces constituées
Forces classified as being in state of readiness "A" or "B" as prescribed in the appropriate Military Committee document.
01 Mar 1985

format[1] / format[1]
In photography, the size and/or shape of a negative or of the print therefrom.
01 Mar 1973

format[2] / format[2]
In cartography, the shape and size of a map or chart.
01 Mar 1973

formation[1] / formation[1]
An ordered arrangement of troops and/or vehicles for a specific purpose.
01 Oct 1980

formation[2] / formation[2]
An ordered arrangement of two or more ships, units, or aircraft proceeding together under a commander.
01 Oct 1980

formatted message text / texte de message formaté
A message text composed of several sets ordered in a specified sequence, each set characterized by an identifier and containing information of a specified type, coded and arranged in an ordered sequence of character fields in accordance with the NATO message text formatting rules. It is designed to permit both manual and automated handling and processing.
Related terms: free form message text; structured message text.
01 Jul 1987

forming-up place / zone de démarrage
attack position
The last position occupied by the assault echelon before crossing the start line/line of departure.
01 Mar 1973

form lines / courbe figurative
Lines resembling contours, but representing no actual elevations, which have been sketched from visual observation or from inadequate or unreliable map sources, to show collectively the configuration of the terrain.
01 Mar 1973

form overlay / cadre de surimpression
A pattern, such as a report form, grid or map, used as background image.
05 Sep 2000

forward aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant
That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients between points within the battlefield, from the battlefield to the initial point of treatment, and to subsequent points of treatment within the combat zone.
01 Mar 1973

forward air controller / contrôleur air avancé
FAC
A qualified individual who, from a forward position on the ground or in the air, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support of land forces.
01 Aug 1982

forward edge of the battle area / limite avant de la zone de bataille
FEBA
The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the manoeuvre of units.
01 Jul 1983

forward line of own troops / ligne avant des forces amies
FLOT
A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time.
01 Mar 1991

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forward observer / observateur avancé
An observer with forward troops trained to call for and adjust supporting fire and pass battlefield information.
01 Mar 1981

forward overlap
Related term: overlap[1].

forward slope / glacis
Any slope which descends towards the enemy.
01 Mar 1973

forward tell / transfert ascendant
Related term: track telling.
01 Mar 1973

found shipment / marchandise non manifestée
Freight received but not listed or manifested.
01 Mar 1973

fragmentary order / ordre simplifié
FRAGO
An abbreviated form of an operation order, issued as required, that eliminates the need for restating information contained in a basic operation order. It may be issued in sections.
01 Mar 1991

frame / cliché
In photography, any single exposure contained within a continuous sequence of photographs.
01 Mar 1973

free air overpressure / surpression incidente
The unreflected pressure, in excess of the ambient atmospheric pressure, created in the air by the blast wave from an explosion.
01 Mar 1973

free drop / largage en chute libre
The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes.
Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air movement; air trooping; extraction drop; extraction parachute; free fall; gravity extraction; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; landing area[2]; landing site[1]; landing zone; platform drop.
01 Mar 1973

free fall / saut en commandé
A parachute manoeuvre in which the parachute is opened, either manually or automatically, at a predetermined altitude.
Related terms: air landed; airdrop; air movement; air trooping; extraction drop; extraction parachute; free drop; gravity extraction; high velocity drop; low velocity drop; landing area[2]; landing site[1]; landing zone; platform drop.
01 Mar 1971

free form message text / texte de message libre
A message text without prescribed format arrangements. It is intended for fast drafting as well as manual handling and processing.
Related terms: formatted message text; structured message text.
01 Jul 1987

free mine / mine dérivante[2]
In naval mine warfare, a moored mine whose mooring has parted or been cut.
Related terms: floating mine; mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

free play exercise / exercice à libre action
An exercise to test the capabilities of forces under simulated contingency and/or wartime conditions, limited only by those artificialities or restrictions required by peacetime safety regulations.
Related term: controlled exercise.
01 Jun 1984

friend / ami
In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity belonging to a declared, presumed or recognized friendly nation, faction or group.
Related terms: detection; hostile; identification[2]; identification friend-or-foe; neutral; recognition; unknown.
01 Oct 2003

front[1] / front[1]
The lateral space occupied by an element measured from the extremity of one flank to the extremity of the other flank.
01 Mar 1973

front[2] / front[2]
The direction of the enemy.
01 Mar 1973

front[3] / front[3]
The line of contact of two opposing forces.
01 Mar 1973

front[4] / front[4]
When a combat situation does not exist or is not assumed, the direction toward which the command is faced.
01 Mar 1973

frontal attack / attaque frontale
An offensive manoeuvre in which the main action is directed against the front of the enemy forces.
Related term: flanking attack.
01 Dec 1977

full beam spread / faisceau ouvert
Related term: indirect illumination.
01 Nov 1975

full command / commandement intégral
The military authority and responsibility of a commander to issue orders to subordinates. It covers every aspect of military operations and administration and exists only within national services.
Note: The term"command"as used internationally, implies a lesser degree of authority than when it is used in a purely national sense. No NATO or coalition commander has full command over the forces assigned to him since, in assigning forces to NATO, nations will delegate only operational command or operational control.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; functional command; national command; operational command; operational control.
04 Oct 2000

fully planned movement / mouvement entièrement planifié
A movement which is prepared in detail, based on definite data and for which all necessary movement and transportation support will be arranged as required or agreed. This type of movement can be executed on declaration of alert measures or on call.
Related terms: ad hoc movement; partially planned movement.
01 Nov 1990

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functional command / commandement fonctionnel
A command organization based on military functions rather than geographic areas.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; operational command; operational control; tactical control.
01 Mar 1973

fusion[1] / fusion
The process whereby the nuclei of light elements combine to form the nucleus of a heavier element, with the release of tremendous amounts of energy.
01 Nov 1991

fusion[2] / fusionnement
In intelligence usage, the blending of intelligence and/or information from multiple sources or agencies into a coherent picture. The origin of the initial individual items should then no longer be apparent.
01 Nov 1991

fuze / fusée
A device which initiates an explosive train.
Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; direct action fuze; fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; safety fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.
01 Oct 1980

fuze cavity / alvéole d'amorçage
A recess in a charge for receiving a fuze.
01 Dec 1979

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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.
01 Dec 1974

gap marker / marqueur d'extrémité de couloir
In land mine warfare, markers used to indicate a minefield gap. Gap markers at the entrance to, and exit from, the gap will be referenced to a landmark or immediate marker.
Related terms: lane marker; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.
01 Mar 1981

garnishing / garnissage de camouflage
In surveillance, natural or artificial material applied to an object to achieve or assist camouflage.
01 Dec 1974

garrison force / garnison
All units assigned to a base or area for defence, development, operation, and maintenance of facilities.
Related term: force(s).
01 Mar 1973

G-day / jour G
Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date; D-day; E-day; H-hour; K-day; latest arrival date.
01 Feb 1989

general air cargo / cargaison aérienne ordinaire
Cargo without hazardous or dangerous properties and not requiring extra precautions for air transport.
Related term: cargo.
01 Jul 1987

general stopping power / pouvoir d'arrêt général
The percentage of a group of vehicles in battle formation likely to be stopped by mines when attempting to cross a minefield.
01 Sep 1981

general support / action d'ensemble
That support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof.
01 Aug 1976

general support reinforcing / action d'ensemble et renforcement
A tactical task in which an artillery unit fires in support of the force as a whole and, on a secondary basis, provides reinforcing fire for another artillery unit.
30 Jun 2005

general unloading period / phase de déchargement général
In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily logistic in character, and emphasizes speed and volume of unloading operations. It encompasses the unloading of units and cargo from the ships as rapidly as facilities on the beach permit. It proceeds without regard to class, type, or priority of cargo, as permitted by cargo handling facilities ashore.
Related term: initial unloading period.
01 Mar 1982

generic plan / plan générique GEP
A basic plan which is developed for possible operations where some planning factors have not yet been fully identified or cannot be assumed. It identifies at this stage the general capabilities required.
25 Sep 1998

geocoded image / image géocodée
In photogrammetry, an orthorectified image encoded with grid or geographical coordinates so as to define the position of its pixels in relation to the surface of the earth.
Related terms: geographic coordinates; georeferenced image; grid coordinate system; mosaic; orthorectification.
14 Oct 2002

geographic coordinates / coordonnées géographiques
The quantities of latitude and longitude which define the position of a point on the surface of the earth with respect to the reference spheroid.
Related terms: coordinates; georeferenced image.
01 Mar 1973

geomatics / géomatique
The science and technology of geospatial information management, including the acquisition, storage, analysis and processing, display and dissemination of georeferenced information.
Related term: geospatial.
16 Jul 1999

georef / géoref
A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System".)
Related term: coordinates.
01 Mar 1973

georeferenced image / image géoréférencée
In photogrammetry, an image which has been processed such that its pixels are assigned map coordinates, and then resampled to conform to a map projection system.
Related terms: geocoded image; projection.
14 Oct 2002

geospatial / géospatial
Of or related to any entity whose position is referenced to the Earth.
Related term: geomatics.
13 Dec 1999

go around
Preferred term: overshoot.

go no-go / go no-go
The condition or state of operability of a component or system: "go", functioning properly; or "no-go", not functioning properly.
01 Mar 1982

government off-the-shelf / gouvernemental sur étagère GOTS
Pertaining to a product developed for a national government and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.
Related terms: commercial off-the-shelf; NATO off-the-shelf.

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01 Oct 2001

gradient circuit / mise de feu à gradient
In mine warfare, a circuit which is actuated when the rate of change, with time, of the magnitude of the influence is within predetermined limits.
01 Nov 1975

graphic / document graphique
Any and all products of the cartographic and photogrammetric art. A graphic may be either a map, chart, or mosaic or even a film-strip that was produced using cartographic techniques.
01 Mar 1973

graphic scale / échelle graphique
bar scale
linear scale
A graduated line by means of which distances on the map, chart, or photograph may be measured in terms of ground distance.
Related term: scale.
01 Feb 1974

grapnel / grappin
In naval mine warfare, a device fitted to a mine mooring designed to grapple the sweep wire when the mooring is cut.
01 Nov 1975

graticule[1] / graticule[1]
In cartography, a network of lines representing the earth's parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.
Related terms: image map; neatlines.
01 Nov 1977

graticule[2] / graticule[2]
Preferred term: reticle.

graticule ticks / amorce de réseau géographique
In cartography, short lines indicating where selected meridians and parallels intersect.
01 Mar 1973

gravity extraction / largage par gravité
The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight.
Related term: extraction drop.
01 Mar 1973

grazing fire / tir rasant
Fire approximately parallel to the ground where the centre of the cone of fire does not rise above one metre from the ground.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Mar 1973

great circle route / orthodromie
The route which follows the shortest arc of a great circle between two points.
01 Mar 1973

grid
Preferred term: military grid.

grid bearing / azimut grille
Bearing measured with reference to grid north.
Related terms: magnetic bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.
09 Jan 1996

grid convergence / convergence de la grille
The horizontal angle at a point between true north and grid north.
Related terms: convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence factor; map convergence; true convergence
01 Mar 1973

grid convergence factor / facteur de convergence de la grille
The ratio of the grid convergence angle to the longitude difference. In the Lambert Conical Orthomorphic projection this ratio is constant for all charts based on the same two standard parallels.
Related terms: constant of the cone; convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence; map convergence; true convergence
01 Mar 1973

grid coordinate / coordonnées de carroyage
Coordinates of a grid coordinate system to which numbers and letters are assigned for use in designating a point on a gridded map, photograph, or chart.
Related term: coordinates.
01 Dec 1974

grid coordinate system / système de carroyage
A plane-rectangular coordinate system usually based on, and mathematically adjusted to, a map projection in order that geographic positions (latitudes and longitudes) may be readily transformed into plane coordinates and the computations relating to them may be made by the ordinary method of plane surveying.
Related terms: coordinates; georeferenced image.
01 Mar 1973

grid interval / intervalle d'un quadrillage
The distance represented between the lines of a grid.
01 Mar 1973

grid magnetic angle / déclinaison magnétique du carroyage
grid variation
grivation
Angular difference in direction between grid north and magnetic north. It is measured east or west from grid north.
Related term: isogriv.
01 Mar 1973

grid navigation / navigation-grille
A method of navigation using a grid overlay for direction reference.
Related term: navigational grid.
01 Dec 1974

grid north / nord de la grille
The northerly or zero direction indicated by the grid datum of directional reference.
01 Mar 1973

grid ticks / amorce d'un quadrillage
Small marks on the neatline of a map or chart indicating additional grid reference systems included on that sheet. Grid ticks are sometimes shown on the interior grid lines of some maps for ease of referencing.
01 Mar 1973

grid variation
Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.

gripper edge / bord d'entraînement
The edge by which paper or other printing material is drawn into the printing machine.
01 Mar 1973

grivation
Preferred term: grid magnetic angle.

gross weight[1] / poids total en charge[1]
Weight of a vehicle, fully equipped and serviced for operation,

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including the weight of the fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, crew, personal equipment and load.
Related term: net weight[1].
01 Mar 1982

gross weight[2] / poids total en charge[2]
Weight of a container or pallet including freight and binding.
Related term: net weight[2].
01 Mar 1982

ground alert / alerte au sol
That status in which aircraft on the ground/deck are fully serviced and armed, with combat crews in readiness to take off within a specified short period of time (usually 15 minutes) after receipt of a mission order.
01 Apr 1974

ground control / cheminement par triangulation
A system of accurate measurements used to determine the distances and directions or differences in elevation between points on the earth.
Related terms: control point[1]; field control; traverse[2].
01 Mar 1973

ground-controlled approach procedure / procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol
The technique for talking down, through the use of both surveillance and precision approach radar, an aircraft during its approach so as to place it in a position for landing.
13 Dec 1999

ground-controlled interception / interception contrôlée du sol
GCI
A technique which permits control of friendly aircraft or guided missiles for the purpose of effecting interception.
01 Aug 1973

ground-effect machine / appareil à effet de sol
GEM
A machine which normally manoeuvres within the zone of the ground effect or on an air cushion.
Related terms: air cushion vehicle; *vehicle.*
01 Nov 1994

grounding / mise à la masse
The bonding of an equipment case, frame or chassis, to an object or vehicle structure to ensure a common potential.
Related terms: bonding; earthing.
01 Jul 1980

ground liaison officer / officier de liaison de l'armée de terre
An officer especially trained in air reconnaissance and/or offensive air support activities. These officers are normally organized into teams under the control of the appropriate ground force commander to provide liaison to air force and navy units engaged in training and combat operations.
Related term: air liaison officer.
01 Mar 1973

ground liaison section / section de liaison des forces terrestres
A ground unit responsible for ground-air liaison under control of the ground headquarters.
01 Mar 1982

ground mine
Preferred term: bottom mine.

ground nadir / nadir au sol
The point on the ground vertically beneath the perspective centre of the camera lens. On a true vertical photograph this coincides with the principal point.
01 Mar 1973

ground observer organization / corps d'observateurs terrestres
A corps of ground watchers deployed at suitable points throughout an air defence system to provide visual and aural information of aircraft movements.
01 Mar 1973

ground position / point sol
The position on the earth vertically below an aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

ground position indicator / indicateur de position-sol
An instrument which determines and displays automatically the ground position of an aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

ground return / écho de sol
The radar reflection from the terrain as displayed and/or recorded as an image.
09 May 2000

ground signal / signal de trafic
A visual signal displayed on an aerodrome to give local air traffic rules information to flight crews in the air.
Related term: signal area.
01 Mar 1973

ground speed / vitesse sol
The horizontal component of the speed of an aircraft relative to the earth's surface.
01 Nov 1975

ground zero / point zéro
surface zero
GZ
SZ
The point on the surface of the earth at, or vertically below or above, the centre of a planned or actual nuclear detonation.
Related terms: actual ground zero; desired ground zero.
01 Sep 1981

group of targets / groupe d'objectifs
Two or more targets on which fire is desired simultaneously. A group of targets is designated by a letter/number combination or a nickname.
01 Aug 1976

group rendezvous
Preferred term: force rendezvous.

guard / élément de protection
A security element whose primary task is to protect the main force by fighting to gain time, while also observing and reporting information.
Related terms: flank guard; screen.
01 Mar 1981

guarded frequency / fréquence gardée
An enemy frequency used as a source of information, on which jamming is therefore controlled.
09 Jan 1996

guard-ship / bâtiment de garde
A ship detailed for a specific duty for the purpose of enabling other ships in company to assume a lower degree of readiness.
01 Mar 1973

guerilla warfare / guérilla
Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces.
01 Mar 1973

guidance coverage / zone de guidage

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That volume of space in which guidance information (azimuth and/or elevation and/or distance) is provided to aircraft to the specified performance and accuracy. This may be specified either with relation to aerodrome/airstrip geometry, making assumptions about deployment of ground equipment or with relation to the coverage provided by individual ground units.
01 Sep 1981

guidance station equipment / équipement de guidage au sol
The ground-based portion of a missile guidance system necessary to provide guidance during missile flight.
01 Mar 1973

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; air-to-surface guided missile; antiradiation missile; sea skimmer; surface-to-air guided missile; surface-to-surface guided missile.
01 Aug 1982

guide signs / signal indicateur
Signs used to indicate locations, distances, directions, routes, and similar information.
01 Mar 1973

guide specification / spécification-type
Minimum requirements to be used as a basis for the evaluation of a national specification covering a fuel, lubricant or associated product proposed for standardization action.
01 Oct 1984

guinea-pig / cobaye
In naval mine warfare, a ship used to determine whether an area can be considered safe from influence mines under certain conditions, or, specifically, to detonate pressure mines.
01 Nov 1975

gull / leurre flottant
In electronic warfare, a floating radar reflector used to simulate a surface target at sea for deceptive purposes.
01 Dec 1973

gun carriage / affût de canon carriage
A mobile or fixed support for a gun. It sometimes includes the elevating and traversing mechanisms.
01 Mar 1973

gun clear
Preferred term: gun empty.

gun direction / direction de tir
The distribution and direction of the gun-fire of a ship.
01 Mar 1973

gun empty / pièce vide
gun clear
In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that a gun is empty as ordered.
16 Jul 1996

gun-target line / ligne pièce-but
An imaginary straight line from gun to target.
Related terms: observer-target line; spotting line.
02 May 1995

gun-type weapon / arme nucléaire type canon
A device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly so as to form a supercritical mass which can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain.
01 Mar 1979

gyromagnetic compass / compas gyromagnétique
A directional gyroscope whose azimuth scale is maintained in alignment with the magnetic meridian by a magnetic detector unit.
01 Dec 1979

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H

hachuring / hachures
A method of representing relief upon a map or chart by shading in short disconnected lines drawn in the direction of the slopes.
01 Mar 1973

half-life / période radioactive
The time required for the activity of a given radioactive species to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination.
01 Mar 1973

half-residence time / demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère
As applied to delayed fallout, it is the time required for the amount of weapon debris deposited in a particular part of the atmosphere, to decrease to half of its initial value.
01 Mar 1973

half thickness / demi-épaisseur
Thickness of absorbing material necessary to reduce by one-half the intensity of radiation which passes through it.
01 Mar 1973

half-tone / demi-teinte
Any photomechanical printing surface or the impression therefrom in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape, varying in direct proportion to the intensity of the tones they represent.
Related term: half-tone screen.
01 Mar 1973

half-tone screen / trame de demi-teinte
A series of regular spaced opaque lines on glass, crossing at right angles, producing transparent apertures between intersections. Used in a process camera to break up a solid or continuous tone image into a pattern of small dots.
Related terms: half-tone; screen[2].
01 Mar 1973

handover line / ligne de recueil
A control feature, preferably following easily defined terrain features, at which responsibility for the conduct of combat operations is passed from one force to another.
01 Jul 1985

hang fire / long feu
An undesired delay in the functioning of a firing system.
01 Oct 1978

harassing fire / tir de harcèlement
Fire designed to disturb the rest of the enemy troops, to curtail movement and, by threat of losses, to lower morale.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Mar 1973

harassment / harcèlement
Repeated, deliberate and intimidating activities intended to discourage, impede and disrupt.
14 Oct 2002

harbour defence / défense portuaire
The defence of a harbour or anchorage and its water approaches against external threats such as:
a. submarine, submarine borne, or small surface craft attack;
b. enemy minelaying operations; and
c. sabotage.
The defence of a harbour from guided or dropped missiles while such missiles are airborne is considered to be a part of air defence.
Related term: port security.
01 Dec 1974

hardened site / site durci
A site, normally constructed under rock or concrete cover, designed to provide protection against the effects of conventional weapons. It may also be equipped to provide protection against the side-effects of a nuclear attack and against a chemical or a biological attack.
01 Mar 1981

hard missile base / base durcie pour missiles
A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion.
01 Jul 1985

hard stand[1] / aire de stationnement
A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked.
01 Mar 1973

hard stand[2] / aire de stockage
Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for the storage of material.
01 Mar 1973

hasty attack / attaque improvisée
In land operations, an attack in which preparation time is traded for speed in order to exploit an opportunity.
Related term: deliberate attack.
01 Jul 1983

hasty breaching / ouverture de brèche rapide
The rapid creation of a route through a minefield, barrier or fortification by any expedient method.
01 Jul 1980

hasty crossing / franchissement dans la foulée
The crossing of an inland water obstacle using the crossing means at hand or those readily available, and made without pausing for elaborate preparations.
Related term: deliberate crossing.
01 Jan 1991

hasty defence / défense improvisée
A defence normally organized while in contact with the enemy or when contact is imminent and time available for the organization is limited. It is characterized by improvement of the natural defensive strength of the terrain by utilization of foxholes, emplacements, and obstacles.
Related term: deliberate defence.
01 Mar 1973

heading / cap
The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft or ship is pointed, usually expressed in degrees clockwise from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid).
01 Mar 1973

heading indicator / répétiteur de cap
An instrument which displays heading transmitted electrically

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from a remote compass system.
01 Nov 1980

headroom / hauteur libre[2]
The vertical distance between the top of the superstructure of a vehicle or the head of a person and any obstruction above them.
Related terms: air draught; overhead clearance.
04 Oct 2000

head-up display / 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.
01 Nov 1980

health and medical support / soutien sanitaire
A set of actions which contribute to the preparation and preservation of the human potential by full and coherent care.
30 Jun 2005

heavy replenishment at sea / ravitaillement lourd à la mer
heavy RAS
Replenishment at sea involving the transfer of solid cargo weighing more than 2,000 kg (4,410 lb) and up to 6,000 kg (13,216 lb) including the container.
Related term: replenishment at sea.
05 Sep 2007

health service support / soutien santé
All services provided directly or indirectly to contribute to the health and well-being of patients or a population.
13 Dec 1999

heavy-lift-ship / bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes
A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons.
01 Mar 1973

height[1] / hauteur[1]
The vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.
Related terms: altitude; *elevation.*
[ICAO]
01 Mar 1973

height[2]/ hauteur[2]
The vertical dimension of an object.
01 Mar 1973

height of burst / hauteur d'explosion
HOB
The vertical distance from the earth's surface or target to the point of burst.
Related terms: optimum height of burst; safe burst height.
01 Mar 1973

helicopter approach route / itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères
The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move to a specific landing site or landing zone.
Related terms: helicopter lane; helicopter retirement route.
01 Oct 1980

helicopter assault force / force d'assaut d'hélicoptères
A task organization combining helicopters, supporting units, and helicopter-borne troop units for use in helicopter-borne assault operations.
01 Mar 1973

helicopterborne operation / opération héliportée
An operation in which helicopters act in support of a formation, unit or organization to accomplish the movement of troops, supplies and/or equipment.
Related term: airmobile operation.
20 Nov 1996

helicopter direction centre / centre de direction des hélicoptères
HDC
In amphibious operations, the primary direct control agency for the helicopter group/unit commander operating under the overall control of the tactical air control centre.
01 Mar 1982

helicopter lane / couloir d'hélicoptères
A safety air corridor in which helicopters fly to or from their destination during helicopter operations.
Related terms: helicopter approach route; helicopter retirement route.
01 Mar 1973

helicopter retirement route / itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères
The track or series of tracks along which helicopters move from a specific landing site or landing zone.
Related terms: helicopter approach route; helicopter lane.
01 Oct 1980

helicopter support team / groupe de soutien des hélicoptères
A task organization formed and equipped for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the landing and movement of helicopter-borne troops, equipment and supplies, and to evacuate selected casualties and prisoners of war.
01 Aug 1979

helicopter wave / vague d'hélicoptères
Related term: wave.
01 Mar 1973

helipad / aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères
A prepared area, including landing and hover points, designated and used for take-off and landing of helicopters.
Related terms: aerodrome.
30 Jun 2005

heliport / héliport
A facility designated for operating, basing, servicing, and maintaining helicopters.
01 Mar 1973

Hertz-Horn
Preferred term: chemical horn.

H-hour / heure H
Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date; D-day; E-day; G-day; K-day; latest arrival date.
01 Aug 1982

high altitude / haute altitude
Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 metres (33,000 feet).
Related terms: altitude; *altitude datum; barometric altitude; calibrated altitude; critical altitude; cruising altitude; cruising level; datum level; drop altitude; drop height; elevation; height[1]; minimum safe altitude; pressure-altitude; transition altitude; transition level.*

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01 Mar 1973

high altitude burst / explosion nucléaire à haute altitude
The explosion of a nuclear weapon which takes place at a height in excess of 100,000 feet (30,000 metres).
Related terms: airburst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground.
01 Mar 1973

high angle / tir vertical
In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to obtain high angle fire (superior to 45°).
01 Sep 1974

high angle fire / tir vertical (ou courbe)
Fire delivered at angles of elevation greater than the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned; fire, the range of which decreases as the angle of elevation is increased.
01 Aug 1979

high density airspace control zone / zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité
Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in which there is a concentrated employment of numerous and varied weapons/airspace users.
01 Sep 1981

high-velocity drop / largage à vitesse de descente élevée
A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low-velocity drop) and lower than free-drop velocity.
Related terms: airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.
01 Mar 1973

hill shading / estompage
A method of representing relief on a map by depicting the shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from a certain direction.
Related term: shaded relief.
01 Mar 1973

hoist / treuil
In helicopters, the mechanism by which external loads may be raised or lowered vertically.
01 Mar 1982

hold[1] / cale
A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
01 Mar 1973

hold[2] / tenir
In land operations, to maintain possession of a position or area by force.
01 Oct 2001

hold[3] / fixer
In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redisposition of enemy forces.
01 Mar 1973

hold[4] / maintenir en attente
As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with Air Traffic Control instructions.
01 Mar 1973

holdee
Preferred term: transient.

hold fire / halte au feu
In air defence, an emergency order to stop firing. Missiles already in flight must be prevented from intercepting, if technically possible.
Related terms: cease engagement; engage.
01 Jul 1983

holding anchorage / mouillage d'attente[1]
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; dispersal; emergency anchorage; working anchorage.
01 Jun 1978

holding attack / action de fixation
An attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to deceive him as to where the main attack is being made, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main attack and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location.
01 Mar 1973

holding point / point d'attente
A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight in a predetermined pattern in accordance with air traffic control clearances.
Related term: orbit point.
01 Oct 1984

holding position / position d'attente[1]
A specified location on the aerodrome, close to the active runway and identified by visual means, at which the position of a taxiing aircraft is maintained in accordance with air traffic control instructions.
01 Mar 1979

holiday / blanc
In naval mine warfare, a gap left unintentionally during sweeping or minehunting arising from errors in navigation, station-keeping, dan laying, breakdowns or other causes.
01 Nov 1975

hollow charge / charge perforante
A shaped charge producing a deep cylindrical hole of relatively small diameter in the direction of its axis of rotation.
01 Dec 1977

homing / processus de ralliement
The technique whereby a mobile station directs itself, or is directed, towards a source of primary or reflected energy, or to a specified point.
01 Mar 1979

homing adaptor / adaptateur de radioralliement
A device which, when used with an aircraft radio receiver, produces aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station with respect to the heading of the aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

homing guidance / guidage de collision
A system by which a missile steers itself towards a target by means of a self-contained mechanism which is activated by some distinguishing characteristics of the target.
Related terms: active homing guidance; passive homing

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guidance; semi-active homing guidance.
01 Mar 1973

homing mine / mine à tête chercheuse
In naval mine warfare, a mine fitted with propulsion equipment which homes on to a target.
Related terms: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

hook operation / transport sous élingue
In helicopter operations, any transport of underslung loads.
Related term: underslung load.
01 Jul 1988

horizontal action mine / mine à action horizontale
In land mine warfare, a mine designed to produce a destructive effect in a plane approximately parallel to the ground.
Related term: mine[1].
01 Jan 1991

horizontal error / écart probable horizontal
probable error
The error in range, deflection, or in radius, which a weapon may be expected to exceed as often as not. Horizontal error of weapons making a nearly vertical approach to the target is described in terms of circular error probable. Horizontal error of weapons producing elliptical dispersion pattern is expressed in terms of probable error.
Related terms: circular error probable; delivery error; deviation[2]; dispersion error.
01 Mar 1973

horizontal loading / chargement à l'horizontale
Loading of items of like character in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship.
Related term: loading.
01 Mar 1973

horizontal situation display / visualisation de la situation horizontale
An electronically generated display on which navigation information and stored mission and procedural data can be presented. Radar information and television picture can also be displayed either as a map overlay or as a separate image.
Related term: head-up display.
01 Nov 1980

horizontal situation indicator / plateau de route
An instrument which may display bearing and distance to a navigation aid, magnetic heading, track/course and track/course deviation.
01 Nov 1973

horn / corne
In naval mine warfare, a projection from the mine shell of some contact mines which, when broken or bent by contact, causes the mine to fire.
Related term: switch horn.
01 Nov 1975

horse collar
Preferred term: rescue strop.

hostile / hostile
In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour or origin indicate that it is a threat to friendly forces. Designation as hostile does not necessarily imply clearance to engage.
Related terms: friend; identification[1,2]; neutral; unknown.
01 Oct 2003

hostile track / piste hostile
A track determined to be a threat in accordance with established criteria.
04 Oct 2000

host nation / pays hôte
HN
A nation which, by agreement:
a. receives forces and materiel of NATO or other nations operating on/from or transiting through its territory;
b. allows materiel and/or NATO organizations to be located on its territory; and/or
c. provides support for these purposes.
Related term: host-nation support.
04 Oct 2000

host nation post / poste tenu par un ressortissant local
A post which has been agreed by the local national authorities and should be permanently filled by them in view of its administrative/national nature.
01 Nov 1975

host-nation support / soutien fourni par le pays hôte
HNS
Civil and military assistance rendered in peace, crisis or war by a host nation to NATO and/or other forces and NATO organizations which are located on, operating on/from, or in transit through the host nation's territory.
Related term: host nation.
04 Oct 2000

hot spot / point chaud
Region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighbouring regions in the area.
01 Mar 1973

hovering / plongée statique
A self-sustaining manoeuvre whereby a fixed, or nearly fixed, position is maintained relative to a spot on the surface of the earth or underwater.
01 Mar 1973

hovering ceiling / plafond de vol stationnaire
The highest altitude at which the helicopter is capable of hovering in standard atmosphere. It is usually stated in two figures: hovering in ground effect and hovering out of ground effect.
01 Mar 1973

human intelligence / renseignement humain
HUMINT
A category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources.
01 Jan 1983

humanitarian aid / aide humanitaire
The resources needed to directly alleviate human suffering.
Related terms: humanitarian assistance; humanitarian operation.
22 Jun 2004

humanitarian assistance / assistance humanitaire
HA
As part of an operation, the use of available military resources to assist or complement the efforts of responsible civil actors in the operational area or specialized civil humanitarian organizations in fulfilling their primary responsibility to alleviate human suffering.
Related terms: humanitarian aid; humanitarian operation.
22 Jun 2004

humanitarian

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operation / opération humanitaire
An operation specifically mounted to alleviate human suffering where responsible civil actors in an area are unable or unwilling to adequately support a population. It may precede, parallel, or complement the activity of specialized civil humanitarian organizations.
Related terms: humanitarian aid; humanitarian assistance.
22 Jun 2004

hung store / charge d'armement suspendue
An aircraft store that has failed to separate from an aircraft or a launcher although actuated for employment or jettison.
20 Jun 2006

hunter-killer group
Preferred term: antisubmarine carrier group.

hunter track / route du chasseur
sweeper track
In naval mine warfare, the track to be followed by the hunter (or sweeper) to ensure that the hunting (or sweeping) gear passes over the lap track.
01 Nov 1975

hydrogen bomb
Preferred term: thermonuclear weapon.

hydrographic chart / carte hydrographique
nautical chart
A nautical chart showing depths of water, nature of bottom, contours of bottom and coastline, and tides and currents in a given sea or sea and land area.
Related term: chart.
01 Mar 1973

hydrography / hydrographie
The science which deals with the measurements and description of the physical features of the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and their adjoining coastal areas, with particular reference to their use for navigational purposes.
01 Mar 1973

hyperbaric chamber / caisson hyperbare
compression chamber (admitted)
diving chamber (admitted)
recompression chamber (admitted)
A chamber used to induce an increase in ambient pressure as would occur in descending below sea level, in a water or air environment.
Note: It is the only type of chamber suitable for use in the treatment of decompression sickness in flying or diving.
05 Sep 2007

hyperbolic navigation system / système de navigation hyperbolique
A radio navigation system which enables the position of an aircraft equipped with a suitable receiver to be fixed by two or more intersecting hyperbolic position lines. The system employs either a time difference measurement of pulse transmissions or a phase difference measurement of phase-locked continuous wave transmissions.
Related term: decca.
01 Dec 1974

hyperfocal distance / distance hyperfocale
The distance from the lens to the nearest object in focus when the lens is focused at infinity.
01 Mar 1973

hypergolic fuel / carburant hypergolique
Fuel which will spontaneously ignite with an oxidizer, such as aniline with fuming nitric acid. It is used as the propulsion agent in certain missile systems.
01 Mar 1973

hypersonic / hypersonique
Of or pertaining to speeds equal to, or in excess of, 5 times the speed of sound.
Related term: speed of sound.
01 Mar 1973

hyperstereoscopy / hyperstéréoscopie
exaggerated stereoscopy
Stereoscopic viewing in which the relief effect is noticeably exaggerated, caused by the extension of the camera base.
01 Mar 1973

hypobaric chamber / caisson hypobare
altitude chamber (admitted)
decompression chamber (admitted)
A chamber used to induce a decrease in ambient pressure as would occur in ascending to altitude.
Note: This type of chamber is primarily used for training and experimental purposes.
05 Sep 2007

hypsometric tinting / coloriage hypsométrique
altitude tint
elevation tint
layer tint
A method of showing relief on maps and charts by colouring in different shades those parts which lie between selected levels.
01 Mar 1973

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I

identification[1] / identification[1]
The indication by any act or means of one's own friendly character or individuality.
15 Jul 2000

identification[2]/ identification[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.
01 Oct 2003

identification[3] / identification[3]
identity
In imagery interpretation, the discrimination between objects within a particular type or class.
15 Jul 2000

identification, friend-or-foe / identification ami/ennemi
IFF
A system using electromagnetic transmissions to which equipment carried by friendly forces automatically responds, for example, by emitting pulses, thereby distinguishing themselves from enemy forces.
Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification[2]; neutral; recognition; unknown.
01 Aug 1982

identity
Preferred term: identification[3].

igniter / allumeur
A device designed to produce a flame or a spark to initiate an explosive train.
18 Dec 1997

illumination by diffusion / éclairage par diffusion
Related term: indirect illumination.
01 Nov 1975

illumination by reflection / éclairage par réflexion
Related term: indirect illumination.
01 Nov 1975

illumination fire / tir éclairant
Fire designed to illuminate an area.
01 Mar 1973

image degradation / affaiblissement de l'image
The reduction of the inherent optimum potential of individual sensor systems caused by error in sensor operations, processing procedures or incorrect film handling. Reduction in quality caused by unavoidable factors not associated with the sensor system, i.e. atmospherics, snow, cover, etc., are not associated with the term.
01 Nov 1975

image displacement / déformation de l'image
In a photograph, any dimensional or positional error.
01 Mar 1973

image map / iconocarte
In photogrammetry, a map made from an image or image mosaic, usually overlaid with a grid or graticule, and cartographically enhanced to aid interpretation.
Note: It may be in hard or soft copy format and be capable of substituting a conventional map product.
Related terms: graticule[1,2]; military grid; mosaic; photomap.
14 Oct 2002

image motion compensation / compensation de filé
Movement intentionally imparted to film at such a rate as to compensate for the forward motion of an air or space vehicle when photographing ground objects.
01 Mar 1973

imagery / imagerie
Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices, or other media.
01 Mar 1973

imagery collateral / documents d'interprétation
The reference materials which support the imagery interpretation function.
01 Jun 1978

imagery correlation / corrélation de représentation
The mutual relationship between the different signatures on imagery from different types of sensors in terms of position and the physical characteristics signified.
01 Nov 1975

imagery data recording / enregistrement des données de représentation
The transposing of information relating to the airborne vehicle, and sensor, such as speed, height, tilt, position and time, to the matrix block on the sensor record at the moment of image acquisition.
01 Dec 1976

imagery exploitation / exploitation photographique
The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the preparation of reports and the dissemination of information.
01 Sep 1974

imagery interpretation[1] / interprétation d'une représentation
The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery.
01 Dec 1974

imagery interpretation[2] / interprétation photographique
photographic interpretation
The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images.
01 Dec 1974

imagery interpretation key / clé d'interprétation
photo interpretation key
Any diagram, chart, table, list, or set of examples, etc., which is used to aid imagery interpreters in the rapid identification of objects visible on imagery.
01 Mar 1973

imagery pack / dossier de représentation d'objectif
An assembly of the records from different imagery sensors covering a common target area.
01 Dec 1974

imagery sortie / sortie de reconnaissance photographique

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photographic sortie
One flight by one aircraft for the purpose of recording air imagery.
01 Mar 1973

immediate air support / appui aérien immédiat
Air support to meet specific requests which arise during the course of a battle and which by their nature cannot be planned in advance.
Related terms: close air support; indirect air support; on call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support.
01 Mar 1973

immediate decontamination / décontamination immédiate
Decontamination carried out by an individual upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing and/or equipment.
Related terms: decontamination; operational decontamination; thorough decontamination.
01 Nov 1991

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.
01 Mar 1973

immediately vital cargo / cargaison immédiatement vitale
IVC
A cargo already loaded which the consignee country regards as immediately vital for the prosecution of the war or for national survival, notwithstanding the risk to the ship. If the cargo is carried in a ship of another nation, then that nation must agree to the delivery of the cargo. The use of this term is limited to the period of implementation of the shipping movement policy.
Related term: cargo.
01 Mar 1973

immediate operational readiness / situation paré à combattre
The state in which an armed force is ready in all respects for instant combat.
Related terms: nuclear weapon exercise; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.
01 Mar 1981

impact action fuze / fusée percutante
direct action fuze
A fuze that is set in action by the striking of a projectile or bomb against an object, e.g., percussion fuze, contact fuze.
Related term: fuze.
01 Mar 1973

impact area / zone d'impact
An area having designated boundaries within the limits of which all ordnance is to make contact with the ground.
01 Mar 1973

impact point
Preferred term: point of impact[2].

impact pressure / pression d'impact
The difference between pitot pressure and static pressure.
01 Aug 1979

implementation / mise en application
In NATO standardization, the performance of an obligation laid down in a NATO standardizaton agreement.
Related terms: NATO standardization agreement; ratification; reservation.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
20 May 2005

implosion weapon / arme à implosion
A device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass, has its volume suddenly decreased by compression, so that it becomes supercritical and an explosion can take place. The compression is achieved by means of a spherical arrangement of specially fabricated shapes of ordinary high explosive which produce an inwardly-directed implosion wave, the fissionable material being at the centre of the sphere.
01 Nov 1985

imprint / référence de publication
Brief note in the margin of a map giving all or some of the following: date of publication, printing, name of publisher, printer, place of publication, number of copies printed, and related information.
01 Mar 1973

improvised early resupply / ravitaillement improvisé
The onward movement of commodities which are available on land and which can be readily loaded into ships.
Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.
01 Mar 1973

improvised explosive device / dispositif explosif de circonstance
IED
A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.
Related terms: area clearance; demining; proofing.
01 Oct 1992

incapacitating agent / agent incapacitant
A chemical agent which produces temporary disabling conditions which (unlike those caused by riot control agents) can be physical or mental and persist for hours or days after exposure to the agent has ceased. Medical treatment, while not usually required, facilitates a more rapid recovery.
Related terms: chemical agent; riot control agent.
01 Mar 1982

inclination angle
Preferred term: pitch angle.

indefinite call sign / indicatif d'appel indéfini
A call sign which does not represent a specific facility, command, authority, activity, or unit, but which may represent any one or any group of these.
Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; international call sign; net call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.
01 Mar 1973

independent / indépendant
A merchant ship under naval control sailed singly and unescorted by a warship.
Related term: military independent.
01 Jun 1978

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independent ejection system / système d'éjection indépendant
Related terms: command ejection system; ejection system; sequenced ejection system.
01 Mar 1981

independent mine / mine autonome
A mine which is not controlled by the user after laying.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1994

index contour line / courbe maîtresse
A contour line accentuated by a heavier line weight to distinguish it from intermediate contour lines. Index contours are usually shown as every fifth contour with their assigned values, to facilitate reading elevations.
Related term: intermediate contour line.
01 Mar 1973

index to adjoining sheets
Preferred term: inter-chart relationship diagram.

indicator / indice
In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action.
01 Mar 1981

indirect air support / appui aérien indirect
Support given to land or sea forces by air action against objectives other than enemy forces engaged in tactical battle. It includes the gaining and maintaining of air superiority interdiction, and harassing.
Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; on call mission; preplanned air support; tactical air support
01 Mar 1973

indirect fire / tir indirect
Fire delivered at a target which cannot be seen by the aimer.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Mar 1973

indirect illumination / éclairage indirect
Battlefield illumination provided by employing searchlight or pyrotechnic illuminants using diffusion or reflection.
a. Illumination by diffusion: illumination of an area beneath and to the flank of a slightly elevated searchlight or of pyrotechnic illuminants, by the light scattered from atmospheric particles.
b. Illumination by reflection: illumination of an area by reflecting light from low cloud.
Either or both of these effects are present when a searchlight is used in defilade or with its beam spread to maximum width.
Related term: battlefield illumination.
01 Nov 1975

individual 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.
01 Apr 1982

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.
01 Jul 1993

induced precession / précession induite
A precession resulting from a torque, deliberately applied to a gyroscope.
Related term: precession.
01 Aug 1976

induced radiation / radiation induite
Radiation produced as a result of exposure to radioactive materials, particularly the capture of neutrons.
Related terms: contamination; initial radiation; residual radiation.
01 Mar 1973

induction circuit / mise de feu à induction
In naval mine warfare, a circuit actuated by the rate of change in a magnetic field due to the movement of the ship or the changing current in the sweep.
01 Nov 1975

inert filling / charge inerte
A prepared non-explosive filling of the same weight as the explosive filling.
Related term: charge[2].
01 Nov 1975

inertial navigation system / système de navigation à inertie
A self-contained navigation system using inertial detectors, which automatically provides vehicle position, heading and velocity.
01 Oct 1980

inert mine / mine inerte[2]
A mine or replica of a mine incapable of producing an explosion.
Related terms: disarmed mine; drill mine; instructional mine; mine[2]; practice mine[1,2].
01 Nov 1986

infill / teinte de remplissage
In cartography, the filling of an area or feature with colour, e.g., roads, town shapes, lakes, etc.
01 Mar 1973

infiltration / infiltration
A technique and process in which a force moves as individuals or small groups over, through or around enemy positions without detection.
01 Aug 1982

in-flight report / compte rendu en vol
A standard form of message whereby air crews report mission results while in flight. It is also used for reporting any other tactical information sighted of such importance and urgency that the delay, if reported by normal debriefing, would negate the usefulness of the information.
01 Mar 1973

influence field / champ d'influence
The distribution in space of the influence of a ship or minesweeping equipment.
01 Dec 1976

influence mine / mine à influence
A mine actuated by the effect of a target on some physical condition in the vicinity of the mine or on radiations emanating from the mine.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1994

influence release sinker /

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crapaud à largage à influence
In naval mine warfare, a sinker which holds a moored or rising mine at the seabed and releases it when actuated by a suitable target influence.
Related term: sinker.
04 Oct 2000

influence sweep / drague à influence
In naval mine warfare, a sweep designed to produce an influence similar to that produced by a ship and thus actuate mines.
04 Oct 2000

information / renseignement brut
Unprocessed data of every description which may be used in the production of intelligence.
Related terms: basic intelligence; collection plan; intelligence cycle.
01 Nov 1991

information box / cadre d'informations
A space on an annotated overlay, mosaic, map, etc., which is used for identification, reference, and scale information.
Related terms: compilation diagram; reference box; reliability diagram.
01 Jul 1988

information requirements / besoins en information
IR
Those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of a commander.
Related terms: collection plan; priority intelligence requirements.
01 Jul 1980

information system / système d'information
IS
An assembly of equipment, methods and procedures and, if necessary, personnel, organized to accomplish information processing functions.
Related terms: command and control systems; communication and information system; communication system; NATO consultation.
14 Oct 2002

infrared film / film infrarouge
Film carrying an emulsion especially sensitive to the near infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.
01 Nov 1977

infrared linescan system / analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire
IRLS
A passive airborne infrared recording system which scans across the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive lines to the record as the vehicle advances along the flight path.
Related term: laser linescan system.
01 Dec 1979

infrastructure / infrastructure
A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces.
Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; national infrastructure.
01 Mar 1973

initial approach / approche initiale
a. That part of an instrument approach procedure in which the aircraft has departed an initial approach fix or point and is manoeuvring to enter the intermediate or final approach. It ends at the intermediate fix or point or, where no intermediate segment is established, at the final approach fix or point.
b. That part of a visual approach of an aircraft immediately prior to arrival over the aerodrome of destination, or over the reporting point from which the final approach to the aerodrome is commenced.
01 Jun 1984

initial approach area / aire d'approche initiale
An area of defined width lying between the last preceding navigational fix or dead reckoning position and either the facility to be used for making an instrument approach or a point associated with such a facility that is used for demarcating the termination of initial approach.
01 Mar 1973

initial contact report
Preferred term: contact report.

initial draft plan / projet de plan initial
A plan which has been drafted and coordinated by the originating headquarters, and is ready for external coordination with other military headquarters. It cannot be directly implemented by the issuing commander, but it may form the basis for an operation order issued by the commander in the event of an emergency.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; operation plan.
01 Mar 1979

initial early resupply / ravitaillement initial
The onward movement of ships which are already loaded with cargoes which will serve the requirements after D-day. This includes such shipping evacuation from major ports/major water terminals and subsequently dispersed to secondary ports/alternate water terminals and anchorages.
Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; planned resupply; resupply of Europe.
01 Mar 1973

initial path sweeping / dragage d'une bande initiale
In naval mine warfare, initial sweeping to clear a path through a mined area dangerous to the following minesweepers.
Related term: precursor sweeping.
01 Nov 1975

initial point[1] / point initial[1]
IP
A well-defined point, easily distinguishable visually and/or electronically, used as a starting point for the run to the target.
01 Sep 1974

initial point[2] / point initial[2]
IP
A pre-selected point on the surface of the earth which is used as a reference.
Related term: target approach point.
01 Sep 1974

initial point[3] / trace origine
IP
The first point at which a moving target is located on a plotting board.
01 Sep 1974

initial point[4] / point

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d'orientation (air)
IP
In air transport operations, a navigational checkpoint over which the final turn into the drop zone/landing zone is made.
01 Sep 1974

initial point[5] / point de contrôle
IP
An air control point in the vicinity of the landing zone from which individual flights of helicopters are directed to their prescribed landing sites.
01 Sep 1974

initial programmed interpretation report / compte rendu initial d'interprétation
IPIR
A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information on programmed mission objectives or other vital intelligence information which can be readily identified near these objectives, and which has not been reported elsewhere.
01 Sep 1981

initial radiation / rayonnement initial
The radiation, essentially neutrons and gamma rays, resulting from a nuclear burst and emitted from the fireball within one minute after burst.
Related terms: contamination; induced radiation; residual radiation.
01 Mar 1973

initial unloading period / phase de déchargement initial
In amphibious operations, that part of the ship-to-shore movement in which unloading is primarily tactical in character and must be instantly responsive to landing force requirements. All elements intended to land during this period are serialized.
Related term: general unloading period.
01 Jun 1981

initiation[1] / 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.
01 Sep 1981

initiation[2] / amorçage[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).
01 Sep 1981

in-place force / force en place
IPF
A NATO assigned force which, in peacetime, is principally stationed in the designated combat zone of the NATO Command to which it is committed.
01 Jul 1985

inset / carton intérieur
In cartography, a separate map positioned within the neatline of a larger map. Three forms are recognized:
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.
01 Mar 1973

inshore patrol / défense littorale
A naval defence patrol operating generally within a defence coastal area and comprising all elements of harbour defences, the coastal lookout system, patrol craft supporting bases, aircraft, and Coast Guard stations.
01 Mar 1973

instructional mine / mine d'instruction[2]
An inert mine used for instruction and normally sectionalized for this purpose.
Related terms: dead mine; drill mine; inert mine; practice mine[1].
01 Oct 1984

instrument approach procedure / procédure d'approche aux instruments
IAP
A series of predetermined manoeuvres for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually or the missed approach procedure is initiated.
01 Sep 1981

instrument flight / vol aux instruments
Flight in which the path and attitude of the aircraft are controlled solely by reference to instruments.
01 Mar 1973

instrument landing system / système d'atterrissage aux instruments
ILS
A system of radio navigation intended to assist aircraft in landing which provides lateral and vertical guidance, which may include indications of distance from the optimum point of landing.
Related term: localizer.
01 Jan 1980

instrument recording photography / enregistrement photographique des instruments
Photography of the presentation of instrument data.
01 Mar 1973

in support of / en appui de
Term designating the support provided to another unit, formation or organization while remaining under the initial command.
Related terms: direct support[1,2,3]; support.
22 Jun 2004

insurgency / sédition
An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through use of subversion and armed conflict.
01 Jul 1980

integrated logistic support / soutien logistique intégré
ILS
The management and technical process through which supportability and logistic support considerations are integrated into the design and taken into account throughout the life cycle of systems/equipment and by which all elements of logistic support are planned, acquired, tested and provided in a timely and cost-effective manner.
Related term: combined logistic support.
01 Nov 1994

integrated staff / état-major intégré
A staff in which one officer only is appointed to each post on the establishment of the headquarters, irrespective of nationality and service.
Related terms: joint staff; staff.

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01 Oct 2003

integrating circuit / mise de feu à intégration
A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the time integral of a function of the influence.
01 Nov 1975

integration[1] / superposition
In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print, or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image.
01 Jul 1994

integration[2] / synthèse
In intelligence usage, a step in processing phase of the intelligence cycle whereby analyzed information and/or intelligence is selected and combined into a pattern in the course of the production of further intelligence.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Jul 1994

intelligence / renseignement
Int.
INTEL (admitted)
The product resulting from the processing of information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity.
Related terms: agency; all-source intelligence;analysis[2]; agent; basic intelligence; collation; collection; collection management; current intelligence; direction[2]; dissemination; evaluation[2]; information; information requirements; integration[2]; intelligence cycle; interpretation; operational intelligence; operational level; priority intelligence requirements; processing; source; strategic intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.
01 Mar 1981

intelligence cycle / cycle du renseignement
The sequence of activities whereby information is obtained, assembled, converted into intelligence and made available to users. This sequence comprises the following four phases:
a. Direction - Determination of intelligence requirements, planning the collection effort, issuance of orders and requests to collection agencies and maintenance of a continuous check on the productivity of such agencies.
b. Collection - The exploitation of sources by collection agencies and the delivery of the information obtained to the appropriate processing unit for use in the production of intelligence.
c. Processing - The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation.
d. Dissemination - The timely conveyance of intelligence, in an appropriate form and by any suitable means, to those who need it.
Related terms: agency; all-source intelligence; analysis[2]; agent; basic intelligence; collation; collection; collection management; current intelligence; direction[2]; dissemination; evaluation[2]; information; information requirements; integration[2]; intelligence; interpretation; operational intelligence; operational level; priority intelligence requirements; processing; source; strategic intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.
01 Sep 1981

intelligence estimate / appréciation renseignement
The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption.
01 Jul 1983

intensity factor / coefficient d'intensité
A multiplying factor used in planning activities to evaluate the foreseeable intensity or the specific nature of an operation in a given area for a given period. It is applied to the standard day of supply in order to calculate the combat day of supply.
01 Sep 1981

intensity mine circuit / mise de feu à intensité
A circuit whose actuation is dependent on the field strength reaching a level differing by some pre-set minimum from that experienced by the mine when no ships are in the vicinity.
01 Nov 1975

intercepting search / recherche d'interception
A type of search designed to intercept an enemy whose previous position is known and the limits of whose subsequent course and speed can be assumed.
01 Mar 1973

interceptor /intercepteur
fighter interceptor
A manned aircraft utilized for identification and/or engagement of airborne objects.
Related terms: all weather air defence fighter; clear weather air defence fighter; day air defence fighter; interceptor; fighter.
01 Apr 1973

interceptor controller / contrôleur d'interception aérienne
An officer who controls fighter aircraft allotted to him for interception purposes.
Related term: air control.
01 Apr 1973

intercept point / point d'interception
The point to which an airborne vehicle is vectored or guided to complete an interception.
01 Apr 1973

intercept receiver / détecteur d'interception radioélectrique
A receiver designed to detect and provide visual and/or aural indication of electromagnetic emissions occurring within the particular portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to which it is tuned.
01 Apr 1973

interchangeability / interchangeabilité
The ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfil the same requirements.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interoperability; military interoperability; standardization.
[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996]
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
04 Oct 2000

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inter-chart relationship diagram / carton index
index to adjoining sheets
A diagram on a map or chart showing names and/or numbers of adjacent sheets in the same (or related) series.
Related term: map.
01 Dec 1974

inter-command exercise / exercice inter-commandements
An exercise involving the two NATO strategic commands and/or their subordinate commands.
Related terms: extent of a military exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise; scale of an exercise.
04 Oct 2000

intercount dormant period / période d'insensibilisation après avance
In naval mine warfare, the period after the actuation of a ship counter before it is ready to receive another actuation.
01 Aug 1976

interdiction fire / tir d'interdiction[1]
Fire placed on an area or point to prevent the enemy from using the area or point.
01 Apr 1973

inter-look dormant period / période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions
ILDP
In mine warfare, the time interval after each look in a multi-look mine, during which the firing mechanism will not register.
01 Dec 1976

intermediate approach / approche intermédiaire
That part of an instrument approach procedure in which aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made. It blends the initial approach segment into the final approach segment. It begins at the intermediate fix or point and ends at the final approach fix or point.
01 Jun 1984

intermediate area illumination / éclairage de la zone intermédiaire
Illumination in the area, extending in depth from the far boundary of the close-in (about 2,000 metres) to the maximum effective range of the bulk of division artillery weapons (about 10,000 metres).
01 Apr 1973

intermediate contour line / courbe de niveau normale
A contour line drawn between index contours. Depending on the contour interval there are three or four intermediate contours between the index contours.
Related term: index contour line.
01 Apr 1973

intermediate marker / marqueur intermédiaire
In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial or specially installed, which is used as a point of reference between the landmark and the minefield.
Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; marker[1,2]*; minefield lane; minefield breaching; row marker; strip marker.*
01 Apr 1973

intermediate objective / objectif intermédiaire
In land warfare, an area or feature between the line of departure and an objective which must be seized and/or held.
01 Feb 1988

intermittent arming device / dispositif de réceptivité intermittente
A device included in a mine so that it will be armed only at set times.
01 Nov 1975

intermittent illumination / éclairage intermittent
A type of fire in which illuminating projectiles are fired at irregular intervals.
01 Mar 1974

internally displaced person / personne déplacée
A person who, as part of a mass movement, has been forced to flee his or her home or place of habitual residence suddenly or unexpectedly as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violation of human rights, fear of such violation, or natural or man-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
Related terms: asylum seeker; evacuee; refugee.
04 Oct 2000

internal radiation / rayonnement interne
Nuclear radiation (alpha and beta particles and gamma radiation) resulting from radioactive substances in the body.
01 Apr 1973

international actual strength / effectif international réel
The total number of military and civilian personnel currently filling international posts.
01 Dec 1976

international call sign / indicatif d'appel international
signal letters
A call sign assigned in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunications Union to identify a radio station. The nationality of the radio station is identified by the first or the first two characters. (When used in visual signalling, international call signs are referred to as signal letters.)
Related term: call sign.
01 Apr 1973

international civilian personnel with NATO status / personnel civil international à statut OTAN
Civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized NATO international civilian posts.
01 Oct 1978

international cooperative logistics / coopération logistique internationale
Cooperation and mutual support in the field of logistics through the coordination of policies, plans, procedures, development activities and the common supply and exchange of goods and services arranged on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements with appropriate cost reimbursement provisions.
01 Jul 1985

international date line / ligne internationale de changement de date
date line
The line coinciding approximately with the antimeridian of Greenwich, modified to avoid certain habitable land. In crossing this line there is a date change of one day.
01 Apr 1973

international identification code / indice international

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d'identification
In railway terminology, a code which identifies a military train from point of origin to final destination. The code consists of a series of figures, letters, or symbols indicating the priority, country of origin, day of departure, national identification code number and country of destination of the train.
01 Mar 1981

international job description / fiche de poste international
A delineation of the specific duties, responsibilities and qualification pertaining to a specific international post.
01 Nov 1975

international loading gauge / gabarit international de chargement
PPI gauge
GIC
PPI (obsolete)
The loading gauge upon which international railway agreements are based. A load whose dimensions fall within the limits of this gauge may move without restriction on most of the railways of Continental Western Europe. GIC is an abbreviation for "gabarit international de chargement".
01 Jul 1985

international manpower ceiling / maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux
The total number of international posts, military and civilian, which has been authorized for each international organization.
01 Nov 1975

international map of the world / carte internationale du monde
PPI gauge
A map series at 1: 1,000.000 scale published by a number of countries to common internationally agreed specifications.
01 Aug 1974

international military personnel / personnel militaire international
Military persons assigned or appointed to authorized international military posts.
01 Nov 1977

international military post / poste militaire international
An international post authorized to be filled by a military person whose pay and allowances remain the responsibility of the parent nation.
01 Aug 1976

international personnel / personnel international
Military and civilian persons assigned or appointed to authorized international posts.
01 Nov 1975

international post / poste international
A post, position, job or billet, authorized in a peacetime establishment or emergency establishment which carries a specific international job description, whose incumbent is responsible to international authority.
01 Nov 1975

interoperability / interopérabilité
The ability to operate in synergy in the execution of assigned tasks.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; military interoperability; standardization.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
22 Jun 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.
01 Dec 1979

interpretation / interprétation
In intelligence usage, the final step in the processing phase of the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information and/or intelligence is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge.
Related term: intelligence cycle.
01 Jul 1994

interrupted line / ligne discontinue
A broken, dashed, or pecked line usually used to indicate the indefinite alignment or area of a feature on the chart.
01 Apr 1973

interval[1] / intervalle[1]
The space between adjacent groups of ships or boats measured in any direction between the corresponding ships or boats in each group.
01 Apr 1973

interval[2] / intervalle[2]
The space between adjacent individuals, ground vehicles, or units in a formation that are placed side by side, measured abreast.
01 Apr 1973

interval[3] / intervalle[3]
The space between adjacent aircraft measured from front to rear in units of time or distance.
01 Apr 1973

interval[4] / intervalle[4]
The time lapse between photographic exposures.
01 Apr 1973

interval[5] / intervalle[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.
01 Apr 1973

interval[6] / intervalle[6]
At rounds of fire for effect the interval is the time in seconds between successive rounds from each gun.
01 Apr 1973

intervention / intervention
Action taken to exert influence over, modify or control a specific activity.
01 Oct 2001

intra-command exercise / exercice intra-commandement
An exercise which involves part of a NATO strategic command or subordinate command.
Related terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise;

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scale of an exercise.
04 Oct 2000

in-transit evacuation facility / centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire
IEF
A medical facility that has all the functions of a casualty staging unit, but with an expandable holding capacity for national medical evacuation.
Related term: casualty staging unit.
22 Jun 2004

intruder / intrus
An individual, unit, weapon system or tactical track in or near an operational or exercise area, which presents a threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity.
09 Jan 1996

intruder operation / opération d'intruder
An offensive operation by day or night over enemy territory with the primary object of destroying enemy aircraft in the vicinity of their bases.
01 Apr 1973

inventory control / gestion et administration du matériel
inventory management
materiel control
materiel management
supply management
That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloguing, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel.
Related term: stock control
01 Apr 1973

inventory management
Preferred term: inventory control.

inverter / onduleur
In electrical engineering, a device for converting direct current into alternating current.
Related term: rectifier.
01 Jul 1983

ionization / ionisation
The process of producing ions by the removal of electrons from, or the addition of electrons to, atoms or molecules.
01 Apr 1973

irregular outer edge / contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines
In land mine warfare, short mine rows or strips laid in an irregular manner in front of a minefield facing the enemy, to deceive the enemy as to the type or extent of the mine field. Generally, the irregular outer edge will only be used in minefields with buried mines.
01 Jan 1991

isocentre / isocentre
The point on a photograph intersected by the bisector of the angle between the plumb-line and the photograph perpendicular.
01 Aug 1974

isodose rate line
Preferred term: dose rate contour line.

isogriv / isogrille
A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between grid north and magnetic north.
Related term: grid magnetic angle.
01 Aug 1974

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J

jamming / brouillage
Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; spot jamming; sweep jamming.
01 Mar 1973

jettison / délestage
Deliberate release of an aircraft store from an aircraft to effect aircraft safety or prepare for air combat.
01 Jul 1983

jettisoned mines / mines rejetées à la mer
Mines which are laid as quickly as possible in order to empty the minelayer of mines, without regard to their condition or relative positions.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Oct 1978

joiner / navire ralliant un convoi convoy joiner
An independent merchant ship sailed to join a convoy.
Related terms: joiner convoy; joiner section.
01 Jun 1978

joiner convoy / convoi ralliant
A convoy sailed to join the main convoy.
Related terms: joiner; joiner section.
01 Oct 1978

joiner section / section ralliant un convoi
A joiner or joiner convoy, after rendezvous, and while manoeuvring to integrate with the main convoy.
Related terms: joiner; joiner convoy.
01 Jun 1978

joint / interarmées multiservice
Adjective used to describe activities, operations and organizations in which elements of at least two services participate.
Related terms: allied joint operation; combined.
16 Jul 1999

joint air attack team / groupe d'attaque aérienne interarmées
A combination of attack and/or reconnaissance rotary-wing aircraft and fixed-wing close air support aircraft, operating together to locate and attack high-priority targets and targets of opportunity. Joint air attack team operations are coordinated and conducted to support the ground commander's scheme of manoeuvre.
Note: The joint air attack team normally operates as a coordinated effort supported by fire support, air defence artillery, naval surface fire support, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems, electronic warfare systems, and ground manoeuvre forces.
17 Jan 2005

joint fires / tirs interarmées
Fires applied during the employment of forces from two or more components, in coordinated action toward a common objective.
15 Jan 2008

joint operations area / zone d'opérations interarmées JOA
A temporary area defined by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in which a designated joint commander plans and executes a specific mission at the operational level of war. A joint operations area and its defining parameters, such as time, scope of the mission and geographical area, are contingency- or mission-specific and are normally associated with combined joint task force operations.
Related terms: area of operations; area of responsibility[1,2]; operational level.
17 Jan 2005

joint staff / état-major interarmées J
A staff formed of two or more of the services of the same country.
Related terms: integrated staff; staff.
01 Oct 2003

joint subregional command / commandement interarmées sous-régional
A subregional command organization at the third level of the NATO military command structure with no permanently allocated area of responsibilities. This command is characterized as follows:
a. it contains a combination of appropriate specific tri-service capabilities;
b. it assumes subregional responsibilities for training and exercises; and
c. it provides a permanent planning and command and control capability for the conduct of joint operations, allowing it to undertake or contribute to all Alliance missions as directed by the NATO regional commander.
04 Oct 2000

join up / rassemblement
To form separate aircraft or groups of aircraft into a specific formation.
01 Aug 1976

jump speed / vitesse de largage
The airspeed at which parachute troops can jump with comparative safety from an aircraft.
01 Apr 1974

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K

K-day / jour K
Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date; D-day; E-day; G-day; H-hour; latest arrival date.
01 Aug 1982

key / clé
In cartography, a term sometimes loosely used as a synonym for "legend".
Related terms: blue key; drawing key; legend.
01 Apr 1973

key point / point sensible
A concentrated site or installation, the destruction or capture of which would seriously affect the war effort or the success of operations.
01 Apr 1973

key symbol / symbole clé
In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, colour, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target audience and which creates a favourable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme.
01 Apr 1973

key terrain / position clé
Any locality, or area, the seizure or retention of which affords a marked advantage to either combatant.
01 Apr 1973

killed in action / tué au combat
KIA
A battle casualty who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries before reaching a medical treatment facility.
Related terms: casualty; died of wounds received in action; non-battle casualty; wounded in action.
01 Dec 1979

kill probability / probabilité de destruction
Pk
A measure of the probability of destroying a target.
01 Apr 1973

kiloton weapon / arme kilotonnique
A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yields from 1 to 999 kilotons.
Related terms: megaton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.
01 Apr 1973

kite / plongeur
In naval mine warfare, a device which when towed, submerges and planes at a predetermined level without sideways displacement.
01 Nov 1975

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L

laid life / durée d'activation
In land mine warfare, the period of time throughout which the fuzing system of a mine may be activated.
16 Jul 1999

land effect
Preferred term: coastal refraction.

landing aid / aide à l'atterrissage
Any illuminating light, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing.
01 Apr 1973

landing approach / approche d'atterrissage
The continuously changing position of an aircraft in space directed toward effecting a landing on a predetermined area.
01 Apr 1973

landing area[1] / zone de mise à terre[1]
amphibious assault area
The part of the objective area within which the landing operations of an amphibious force are conducted.
Note: It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the airspace occupied by aircraft in close support and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective.
Related terms: amphibious force[1]; fire support area; landing site[2]; objective area.
30 Jun 2005

landing area[2] / zone de mise à terre[2]
The area used for air landing of troops and materiel.
Related terms: aerodrome; air landed; landing zone.
30 Jun 2005

landing beach / plage de débarquement
The portion of a shoreline required for landing a battalion landing team, which can also be used as a tactical locality over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed.
01 Oct 2001

landing craft / engin de débarquement
A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and their equipment and for beaching, unloading and retracting. It is also used for resupply operations.
Related terms: amphibious vehicle; resupply.
04 Oct 2000

landing diagram / présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre
A graphic means of illustrating the plan for the ship-to-shore movement.
Related term: plan for landing.
01 Apr 1973

landing force / force de débarquement
LF
The task organization of ground and aviation units assigned to an amphibious operation.
Related term: amphibious force[2].
01 Oct 2001

landing group / groupe de débarquement
A subordinate task organization of the landing force capable of conducting landing operations, under a single tactical command, against a position or group of positions.
01 Jul 1980

landing mat / grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement)
A prefabricated, portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc.
01 Apr 1973

landing point / point d'atterrissage[2]
A point within a landing site where one helicopter or vertical take-off and landing aircraft can land.
01 Oct 1980

landing roll / course à l'atterrissage
The movement of an aircraft from touchdown through deceleration to taxi speed or full stop.
01 Jul 1980

landing ship / bâtiment de débarquement
An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and on to a beach.
01 Apr 1973

landing ship dock / 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.
01 Apr 1973

landing site[1] / site d'atterrissage
A site within a landing zone containing one or more landing points.
Related terms: aerodrome; landing point; landing zone.
30 Jun 2005

landing site[2] / site de débarquement
In amphibious operations, a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment and supplies can be landed by surface means.
Related terms: aerodrome; landing point; landing zone.
30 Jun 2005

landing zone / zone d'amerrissage
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 term: aerodrome.
30 Jun 2005

landing zone control party / groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement
Personnel specially trained and equipped to establish and operate communication devices from the ground for traffic control of aircraft/helicopters for a specific landing zone.
1 Sep 1981

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landmark / repère terrestre
A feature, either natural or artificial, that can be accurately determined on the ground from a grid reference.
01 Apr 1973

land mine warfare
Preferred term: mine warfare.

lane marker / marqueur de cheminement
In land mine warfare, sign used to mark a minefield lane. Lane markers, at the entrance to and exit from the lane, may be referenced to a landmark or intermediate marker.
Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.
01 Jun 1984

lap / bande
In naval mine warfare, that section or strip of an area assigned to a single sweeper or formation of sweepers for a run through the area.
1 Nov 1975

lap course / route de dragage
In naval mine warfare, the true course desired to be made good during a run along a lap.
01 Nov 1975

lap track / rail
In naval mine warfare, the centre line of a lap; ideally, the track to be followed by the sweep or detecting gear.
01 Aug 1976

lap turn / retournement
In naval mine warfare, the manoeuvre a minesweeper carries out during the period between the completion of one run and the commencement of the run immediately following.
1 Jun 1978

lap width / largeur de bande interceptée
In naval mine warfare, the swept path of the ship or formation divided by the percentage coverage being swept to.
01 Nov 1975

large ship / grand bâtiment
A ship of over 137 metres (or 450 feet) in length.
Related term: small ship.
01 Nov 1975

laser designator / marqueur laser
laser illuminator
laser target marker
A device that emits a beam of laser energy which is used to mark a specific place or object.
31 May 2000

laser guidance unit / dispositif de guidage par laser
A system fitted with a laser seeker to compute trajectory data for use by the control system of a missile, projectile or bomb.
Related term: laser seeker.
04 Oct 2000

laser guided weapon / arme guidée par laser
A weapon which utilizes a seeker to detect laser energy reflected from a laser marked/designated target and through signal processing provides guidance commands to a control system which guides the weapon to the point from which the laser energy is being reflected.
Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser linescan system; laser seeker.
1 Dec 1979

laser illuminator
Preferred term: laser designator.

laser linescan system / analyseur laser à balayage linéaire
An active airborne imagery recording system which uses a laser as the primary source of illumination to scan the ground beneath the flight path, adding successive across-track lines to the record as the vehicle advances.
Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser guided weapon; laser seeker.
1 Mar 1981

laser pulse duration / durée d'impulsion laser
The time during which the laser output pulse power remains continuously above half its maximum value.
01 Jan 1980

laser range-finder / télémètre laser
A device that uses a laser to determine the distance from the device to a place or object.
4 Nov 2005

laser seeker / chercheur laser
A device based on a direction sensitive receiver which detects the energy reflected from a laser designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to the receiver.
Related terms: infrared linescan system; laser guided weapon; laser linescan system.
01 Aug 1979

laser target designating system / système marqueur d'objectif à laser
laser target marking system
A system which is used to direct (aim or point) laser energy at a target. The system consists of the laser designator or laser target marker with its display and control components necessary to acquire the target and direct the beam of laser energy thereon.
01 Nov 1975

laser target marker
Preferred term: laser designator.

laser target marking system
Preferred term: laser target designating system.

laser tracker / appareil de poursuite laser
A device which locks on to the reflected energy from a laser marked/designated target and defines the direction of the target relative to itself.
01 Jul 1980

lashing
Preferred term: tie down.

lashing point
Preferred term: tie down point.

late / retard
In artillery and naval fire support, a report made to the observer or spotter, whenever there is a delay in reporting "shot" by coupling a time in seconds with the report.
01 Aug 1974

lateral gain / gain latéral
The amount of new ground covered laterally by successive photographic runs over an area.
01 Apr 1973

lateral route / rocade
A route generally parallel to the forward edge of the battle area, which crosses, or feeds into, axial routes.
Related term: route.

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01 Apr 1973

latest arrival date / date limite d'arrivée
In movement planning, the latest date, calculated from G-day, on which an organization or unit is required to arrive at the designated ports of debarkation.
Related terms: designation of days and hours; commander's required date; D-day; E-day; G-day; H-hour; K-day.
01 Oct 2001

latitude band / zone de latitude
latitudinal band
Any latitudinal strip, designated by accepted units of linear or angular measurement, which circumscribes the earth.
01 Apr 1973

latitudinal band
Preferred term: latitude band.

lattice / canevas
A network of intersecting positional lines printed on a map or chart from which a fix may be obtained.
01 Apr 1973

launcher / rampe de lancement
A structural device designed to support and hold a missile in position for firing.
01 Apr 1973

launching site / site de lancement
Any site or installation with the capacity of launching missiles from surface to air or surface to surface.
01 Apr 1973

launch pad / aire de lancement
A concrete or other hard surface area on which a missile launcher is positioned.
01 Apr 1973

laydown bombing / bombardement en vol rasant
A very low level bombing technique wherein delay fuses and/or devices are used to allow the attacker to escape the effects of his bomb.
01 Apr 1973

layer tint
Preferred term: hypsometric tinting.

laying-up position / mouillage d'attente[2]
Any suitable position where naval units can berth, camouflage and replenish in preparation for forthcoming operations.
Related terms: advanced fleet anchorage; assembly anchorage; emergency anchorage; holding hanchorage; waiting position; working anchorage.
01 Oct 1984

lay reference number / numéro de référence de mouillage
LRN
In naval mine warfare, a number allocated to an individual mine by the minefield planning authority to provide a simple means of referring to it.
01 Nov 1975

lead aircraft[1] / avion leader[1]
An airborne aircraft designated to provide certain command and air control functions.
01 Apr 1973

lead aircraft[2] / avion leader[2]
An aircraft in the van of two or more aircraft.
01 Apr 1973

lead collision course / cap de collision
A vector which, if maintained, would result in a collision between an interceptor and a target.
01 Oct 2001

lead pursuit / cap de poursuite
An interceptor vector designed to maintain a course of flight at a predetermined point ahead of a target.
01 Dec 1974

leapfrog / progression par bonds
Form of movement in which like supporting elements are moved successively through or by one another along the axis of movement of supported forces.
01 Apr 1973

leaver / navire quittant convoy leaver
A merchant ship which breaks off from a convoy to proceed to a different destination and becomes independent.
Related terms: leaver convoy; leaver section.
01 Sep 1989

leaver convoy / convoi détaché
A convoy which has broken off from the main convoy and is proceeding to a different destination.
Related terms: leaver; leaver section.
01 Jun 1978

leaver section / section à détacher d'un convoi
LS
A group of ships forming part of the main convoy which will subsequently break off to become leavers or a leaver convoy.
Related terms: leaver; leaver convoy.
01 Jun 1978

left (or right)[1] / 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.
01 Aug 1973

left (or right) / gauche (ou droite)[2]
right (or left)
Correction used in adjusting fire to indicate that a lateral shift of the mean point of impact perpendicular to the reference line or spotting line is desired.
01 Aug 1973

legend / légende[1]
An explanation of symbols used on a map, chart, sketch, etc., commonly printed in tabular form at the side of the map, etc..
Related term: key.
01 Dec 1993

lens coating / couche antireflet
A thin transparent coating applied to a surface of a lens element.
01 Jul 1970

lens distortion / distorsion
Image displacement caused by lens irregularities and aberrations.
01 Jul 1970

lethal weapon / arme létale
A weapon that can be used to cause death or serious bodily injury.
22 Jun 2004

level-of-effort munitions / stocks de soutien en munitions
In stockpile planning, munitions stocked on the basis of expected daily expenditure rate, the number

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of combat days and the attrition rate assumed, to counter targets the number of which is unknown.
Related term: threat-oriented munitions.
01 Feb 1988

level of supply / niveau des approvisionnements
The quantity of supplies or materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands.
01 Apr 1973

liaison / liaison[1]
That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action.
01 Apr 1971

liberated territory / territoire libéré
Any area, domestic, neutral or friendly, which, having been occupied by an enemy, is retaken by friendly forces.
01 Apr 1973

light damage / dégât léger
Related term: nuclear damage.
01 Nov 1975

lightening / allégement
The operation (normally carried out at anchor) of transferring crude oil cargo from a large tanker to a smaller tanker, so reducing the draught of the larger tanker to enable it to enter port.
01 Mar 1979

light filter / filtre optique
An optical element such as a sheet of glass, gelatine or plastic dyed in a specific manner to absorb selectively light of certain colours.
01 Oct 1980

light line / ligne d'éclairage réduit
A designated line forward of which vehicles are required to use blackout lights at night.
01 Apr 1973

limited access route / itinéraire à accès réglementé
A oneway route with one or more restrictions which preclude its use by the full range of military traffic.
Related terms: double flow route; route; single flow route.
01 Jan 1980

limit of fire[1] / limite de tir[1]
The boundary marking off the area on which gun-fire can be delivered.
01 Feb 1974

limit of fire[2] / limite de tir[2]
Safe angular limits for firing at aerial targets.
01 Feb 1974

linear scale
Preferred term: graphic scale.

line astern
Preferred term: trail formation.

line gauge / largeur de ligne
A measurement of line width.
01 Feb 1974

line of arrival
Preferred term: line of impact.

line of departure[1] / ligne de départ[1]
In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements.
01 Nov 1985

line of departure[2] / ligne de départ[2]
In amphibious warfare, a suitably marked offshore coordinating line to assist assault craft to land on designated beaches at scheduled times.
01 Nov 1985

line of impact / ligne d'incidence
line of arrival
A line tangent to the trajectory at the point of impact or burst
01 Mar 1982

line of operation / ligne d'opération
In a campaign or operation, a line linking decisive points in time and space on the path to the centre of gravity.
01 Oct 2001

line overlap
Related term: overlap[1].
01 Mar 1981

line search / reconnaissance sur itinéraire
Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as a road, railway or waterway, to detect fleeting targets and activities in general.
01 Aug 1979

lines of communications / lignes de communications
All the land, water, and air routes that connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move.
01 Jun 1981

link[1] / liaison[2]
In communications, a general term used to indicate the existence of communication facilities between two points.
01 Nov 1975

link[2] / bretelle
A maritime route, other than a coastal or transit route, which links any two or more routes.
01 Nov 1975

liquid explosive / explosif liquide
Explosive which is fluid at normal temperatures.
01 Dec 1977

list of targets
Preferred term: target list.

live exercise / exercice réel LIVEX
An exercise using real forces and units.
01 Aug 1974

load /charge[3]
The total weight of passengers or cargo transported.
Related terms: aircraft store; airlift requirement; airlift capability; combat load; payload[1]; standard load; transport capacity.
22 Jun 2004

load control group / équipe de contrôle du chargement
Personnel who are concerned with organization and control of loading within the pick-up zone.
01 Dec 1976

loaded weapon / arme approvisionnée
A weapon to which the ammunition is joined, but which is not charged and remains unable to fire.
Related terms: charged weapon; uncharged weapon; unloaded weapon.
01 Oct 2001

loading / chargement
The process of putting personnel, matériel, supplies and other

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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.
01 Oct 1992

loading plan / plan de chargement
All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel, and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or material moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation.
Related term: ocean manifest.
01 Feb 1974

loading point / point de chargement
A point where one aircraft can be loaded or unloaded.
01 Dec 1976

loading site / site de chargement
An area containing a number of loading points.
09 Jul 1997

load spreader / répartiteur de charges
Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given area to avoid exceeding designed stress.
01 Mar 1973

local mean time / temps local moyen
The time interval elapsed since the mean sun's transit of the observer's antimeridian.
01 Mar 1973

local wage rate NATO civilian employee / employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local
Civilian employee who does not occupy a NATO international civilian post and who does not enjoy NATO status.
01 Oct 1978

localizer / radiophare d'alignement
A directional radio beacon which provides to an aircraft an indication of its lateral position relative to a predetermined final approach course.
Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Nov 1980

location diagram / carton de localisation
On a map or chart, a diagram shown in the margin to indicate the position of the sheet in relation to the surrounding country, or to adjoining sheets of the same or adjacent map series.
Related term: chart index.
01 Mar 1973

lock-on / verrouillage
The state of a tracking system or target acquisition system which is continuously and automatically tracking a target, using one or more parameters.
Related term: track (to)[2].
04 Oct 2000

logistic assessment / évaluation logistique
An evaluation of the logistic support required to conduct a military operation, compared to the actual and/or potential logistic support available for that operation.
04 Oct 2000

logistic assistance / aide logistique
A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war.
Related terms: combined logistic support; mutual aid; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority.
01 Mar 1973

logistics / logistique
Log.
The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive
sense, the aspects of military operations which deal with:
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.
10 Dec 1993

logistic sustainment / maintien en puissance logistique
The process and mechanism by which sustainability is achieved and which consists of supplying a force with consumables and replacing combat losses and non-combat attrition of equipment in order to maintain the force's combat power for the duration required to meet its objectives.
Related term: sustainability.
02 Mar 2007

long-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action
Related term: transport aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

look / période de réceptivité
In mine warfare, a period during which a mine circuit is receptive of an influence.
01 Nov 1975

lost / non vu
In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, of an observation used by a spotter or an observer to indicate that rounds fired by a gun or mortar were not observed.
01 Feb 1974

low airburst / explosion nucléaire à basse altitude
The fallout safe height of burst for a nuclear weapon which maximizes damage to or casualties on surface targets.
Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground.
01 Aug 1976

low angle / tir plongeant
In artillery and naval gunfire support, an order or request to obtain low-angle fire (less than 45).
01 Sep 1974

low-angle fire / tir plongeant
Fire delivered at angles of elevation below the elevation that corresponds to the maximum range of the gun and ammunition concerned.
01 Nov 1975

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low-angle loft bombing / bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude
Type of loft bombing of free fall bombs wherein weapon release occurs at an angle less than 35 degrees above the horizontal.
01 Mar 1973

low-velocity drop / largage à faible vitesse de descente
A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second.
Related terms: airdrop; air movement; free drop; release.
01 Mar 1973

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M

Mach front
Preferred term: Mach stem.

Mach stem / avant de l'onde de choc
Mach front
The shock front formed by the fusion of the incident and reflected shock fronts from an explosion. The term is generally used with reference to a blast wave, propagated in the air, reflected at the surface of the earth. In the ideal case, the Mach stem is perpendicular to the reflecting surface and slightly convex (forward).
01 Sep 1971

magnetic bearing / azimut magnétique
Bearing measured with reference to magnetic north.
Related terms: grid bearing; relative bearing; true bearing.
09 Jan 1996

magnetic circuit
Preferred term: magnetic mine.

magnetic compass / compas magnétique
An instrument containing a freely suspended magnetic element which displays the direction of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the point of observation.
01 Feb 1974

magnetic equator / équateur magnétique
aclinic line
A line drawn on a map or chart connecting all points at which the magnetic inclination (dip) is zero for a specified epoch.
01 Jul 1972

magnetic mine / mine magnétique
magnetic circuit
A mine which responds to the magnetic field of a target.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Dec 1976

magnetic minehunting / chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques
The process of using magnetic detectors to determine the presence of mines or minelike objects which may be either on or protruding from the sea-bed, or buried.
01 Dec 1976

magnetic north / nord magnétique
The direction indicated by the north seeking pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, influenced only by the earth's magnetic field.
Related term: compass north.
01 Mar 1973

main aerodrome / aérodrome principal
Aerodrome designed for permanent occupation in peacetime, also suitable for use in wartime and having sufficient operational facilities for full use of its combat potential.
01 Nov 1994

main attack[1] / attaque principale[1]
The principal attack or effort into which the commander throws the full weight of the offensive power at his disposal.
20 Nov 1996

main attack[2] / attaque principale[2]
An attack directed against the chief objective of the campaign, major operation or battle.
20 Nov 1996

main convoy / convoi principal
The convoy as a whole which sails from the convoy assembly port/anchorage to its destination. It may be supplemented by joiners or joiner convoys, and leavers or leaver convoys may break off.
Related term: convoy[1].
04 Oct 2000

main detonating line / cordeau maître
In demolition, a line of detonating cord used to transmit the detonation wave to two or more branches.
01 Jan 1991

mainguard / réserve d'avant-garde
Element of an advanced guard.
Related term: advanced guard.
01 Mar 1973

main supply route / itinéraire principal de ravitaillement
The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations.

01 Mar 1973

maintainability / maintenabilité
The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to a state in which it can perform its required functions, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using prescribed procedures and resources.
[IEC]
01 Mar 1991

maintenance[1] / 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.
Related terms: coorrective maintenance; examination.
04 Oct 2000

maintenance[2] / maintenance[2]
All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission.
04 Oct 2000

maintenance[3] / maintenance[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.
01 Mar 1982

major nuclear power / puissance nucléaire importante
Any nation that possesses a nuclear striking force capable of posing a serious threat to every other nation.
Related terms: military nuclear power; nuclear nation; nuclear power.
01 Jul 1970

major port / port principal
Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from ocean-going ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets.

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01 Mar 1973

major water terminal / terminus maritime principal
A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages, located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets. It covers a relatively large area, and its scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target.
Related terms: alternate water terminal; major water terminal; port; secondary water terminal water terminal.
01 Mar 1973

manoeuvre[1] / manoeuvre[1]
A movement to place ships or aircraft in a position of advantage over the enemy.
01 Aug 1982

manoeuvre[2] / manoeuvre[2]
A tactical exercise carried out at sea, in the air, on the ground, or on a map in imitation of war.
01 Aug 1982

manoeuvre[3] / manoeuvre[3]
The operation of a ship, aircraft, or vehicle, to cause it to perform desired movements.
01 Aug 1982

manoeuvre[4] / manoeuvre[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.
01 Aug 1982

manoeuvring area / aire de manoeuvre
That part of on aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing, excluding aprons.
Related term: aircraft marshalling area.
01 Sep 1981

man portable / portable
Capable of being carried by one man. Specifically, the term may be used to qualify:
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.
01 Oct 1978

manpower management / gestion du personnel
The means of manpower control to ensure the most efficient and economical use of available manpower.
01 Nov 1975

manpower management survey / étude sur la gestion du personnel
Systematic evaluation of a functional area, utilizing expert knowledge, manpower scaling guides, experience and other practical considerations in determining the validity and managerial efficiency of the function's present or proposed manpower establishment
01 Nov 1975

manpower scaling guide / normes d'utilisation du personnel
Manpower management standards or guidelines which express a manpower requirement as a variable dependant upon workload encountered.
01 Nov 1975

map / carte
A graphic representation, usually on a plane surface, and at an established scale, of natural or artificial features on the surface of a part or the whole of the earth or other planetary body. The features are positioned relative to a coordinate reference system.
Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; special aeronautical chart.
01 Sep 1971

map convergence / convergence des méridiens sur la carte
The angle at which one meridian is inclined to another on a map or chart.
Related terms: convergence; convergence factor; grid convergence; grid convergence factor; true convergence.
01 Apr 1971

map index / schéma d'assemblage (topographie)
chart index
Graphic key primarily designed to give the relationship between sheets of a series, their coverage, availability, and further information on the series.
Related terms: chart; location diagram; map.
01 Nov 1990

mapping camera
Preferred term: air cartographic camera.

map reference / localisation
A means of identifying a point on the surface of the earth by relating it to information appearing on a map, generally the graticule or grid.
01 Aug 1979

map reference code / code à référence cartographique
A code used primarily for encoding grid coordinates and other information pertaining to maps. This code may be used for other purposes where the encryption of numerals is required.
01 Jan 1968

map series / série de cartes
chart series
A group of maps or charts usually having the same scale and cartographic specifications, and with each sheet appropriately identified by producing agency as belonging to the same series.
Related terms: chart; map.
01 Aug 1973

map sheet / carte[2]
chart sheet
An individual map or chart either complete in itself or part of a series.
01 Sep 1971

margin / marge
In cartography, the area of a map or chart lying outside the border.
01 Aug 1979

marginal data / donnée marginale
marginal information
All explanatory information given in the margin of a map or chart which clarifies, defines, illustrates, and/or supplements the graphic portion of the sheet.
01 Apr 1971

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marginal information
Preferred term: marginal data.

maritime interdiction operation / opération d'interdiction maritime
MIO
An operation conducted to enforce prohibition on the maritime movement of specified persons or material within a defined geographic area.
01 Jan 2006

maritime operation / opération maritime
An action performed by forces on, under, or over the sea to gain or exploit control of the sea or to deny its use to the enemy.
01 Mar 1973

mark[1] / marquer un objectif[1]
In artillery and naval fire support:
a. to call for fire on a specified location in order to orient the observer/spotter or to indicate targets;
b. to report the instant of optimum light on the target produced by illumination shells.
Related terms: marker[1] ; shadower; trailer aircraft.
01 Feb 1989

mark[2] / marquer un objectif[2]
Related term: mark[1].

marker[1] / marqueur[1]
A visual or electronic aid used to mark a designated point.
01 Feb 1989

marker[2] /marqueur[2]
In land mine warfare:
Related terms: gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; minefield lane; minefield breaching; row marker; strip marker.
01 Feb 1989

marker[3] / bâtiment en marquage serré
In naval operations, a maritime unit which maintains an immediate offensive or obstructive capability against a specified target.
Related terms: mark[1,2]; shadower; trailer aircraft.
01 Feb 1989

marker ship / bâtiment-jalon
In an amphibious operation, a ship which takes accurate station on a designated control point. It may fly identifying flags by day and show lights to seaward by night.
01 Mar 1973

marking error / erreur de balisage
In naval mine warfare, the distance and bearing of a marker from a target.
01 Nov 1975

marking fire / tir de balisage
Fire placed on a target for the purpose of identification.
01 Aug 1974

marking panel / panneau
A sheet of material displayed for visual communication usually between friendly units.
Related term: panel code.
01 Mar 1973

marking team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage)
Personnel landed in the landing area with the task of establishing navigational aids.
Related term: pathfinder aircraft.
01 Mar 1973

married failure / raté de prise d'immersion
In naval mine warfare, a moored mine lying on the sea-bed connected to its sinker from which it has failed to release owing to defective mechanism.
01 Nov 1975

marshalling[1] / 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].
01 Mar 1973

marshalling[2] / agencement[2]
The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement.
Related term: staging area[1,2].
01 Mar 1973

mass[1] / concentration
The concentration of combat power.
01 Apr 1971

mass[2]/ formation concentrée
The military formation in which units are spaced at less than the normal distances and intervals.
Related term: mass[1].
01 Apr 1971

mass casualties / pertes massives
MASCAL
Any number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time which overwhelms the available medical and logistic support capabilities.
01 Nov 1986

master film / film original
The earliest generation of imagery (negative or positive) from which subsequent copies are produced.
01 Nov 1975

master plot / schéma de surface couverte[2]
sortie plot
A portion of a map or overlay on which are drawn the outlines of the areas covered by an air photographic sortie. Latitude and longitude, map, and sortie information are shown.
01 Dec 1974

materiel control
Preferred term: inventory control.

materiel management
Preferred term: inventory control.

materials handling / manutention
The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semi-finished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas.
01 Mar 1973

maximum effective range / portée efficace maximale
MER
The maximum distance at which a weapon may be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired result.
01 Mar 1983

maximum elevation figure / indication d'élévation maximale
A figure, shown in each quadrangle bounded by ticked graticule lines on aeronautical charts, which represents the height in thousands and hundreds of feet, above mean sea level, of the highest known natural or man-

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made feature in that quadrangle, plus suitable factors to allow for inaccuracy and incompleteness of the topographical heighting information.
01 Jul 1987

maximum landing weight / masse maximale à l'atterrissage
The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to land.
01 Mar 1973

maximum operating depth / immersion maximale opérationnelle
The depth which a submarine is not to exceed during operations. This depth is determined by the submarines national naval authority.
01 Sep 1981

maximum ordinate / flèche vertex height
In artillery and naval fire support, the height of the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile above the horizontal plane passing through its origin.
Related term: vertex.
01 Dec 1974

maximum permissible concentration
Preferred term: radioactivity concentration guide.

maximum permissible dose / dose maximale consentie
That radiation dose which a military commander or other appropriate authority may prescribe as the limiting cumulative radiation dose to be received over a specific period of time by members of his command, consistent with current operational military considerations.
01 Mar 1973

maximum range / portée maximale
The greatest distance a weapon can fire without consideration of dispersion.
01 Aug 1976

maximum sustained speed / vitesse maximale de croisière
In road transport, the highest speed at which a vehicle, with its rated payload, can be driven for an extended period on a level first-class highway without sustaining damage.
Related terms: convoy speed; critical speed; declared speed; endurance speed; hypersonic; pace; pace setter; rate of march; scheduled speed; speed of advance; speed of sound; transonic.

maximum take-off weight / poids maximal de décollage
The maximum gross weight due to design or operational limitations at which an aircraft is permitted to take-off.
01 Mar 1973

M-day / jour M
Related term: designation of days and hours.
01 Aug 1982

meaconing / transplexion
A system of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause inaccurate bearings to be obtained by aircraft or ground stations.
Related term: beacon.
01 Mar 1973

mean lethal dose[1] / 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.
01 Jul 1987

mean lethal dose[2]/ dose létale moyenne[2]
The dose of chemical agent that would kill 50 % of exposed, unprotected and untreated personnel.
01 Jul 1987

mean point of burst
Preferred term: mean point of impact.

mean point of impact / point moyen des impacts
centre of burst
mean point of burst
MPI
The point whose coordinates are the arithmetic means of the coordinates of the separate points of impact/burst of a finite number of projectiles fired or released at the same aiming point under a given set of conditions.
01 Oct 1978

measured mile / base de vitesse
In maritime navigation, distance precisely measured and marked, used by a vessel to calibrate its log.
02 May1995

measurement and signature intelligence / renseignement mesures et signature
MASINT
Scientific and technical intelligence derived from the analysis of data obtained from sensing instruments for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter or sender, to facilitate the latter's measurement and identification.
25 Sep 1998

measuring magnifier / loupe micrométrique
A magnifying instrument incorporating a graticule for measuring small distances.
01 Mar 1973

mechanical sweep / drague mécanique
In naval mine warfare, any sweep used with the object of physically contacting the mine or its appendages.
01 Nov 1975

median incapacitating dose / dose incapacitante moyenne
The amount or quantity of chemical agent which when introduced into the body will incapacitate 50 percent of exposed, unprotected personnel.
01 Aug 1974

medical intelligence / renseignement médical
Intelligence derived from medical, bio-scientific, epidemiological, environmental and other information related to human or animal health.
Note: This intelligence, being of a specific technical nature, requires medical expertise throughout its direction and processing within the intelligence cycle.
06 Jan 2006

medical officer / médecin militaire
Physician with officer rank.
01 Oct 1984

medical preparation / mise en

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condition sanitaire
All medical and dental measures taken to ensure that military personnel retain the ability to carry out operational duties, including during and following any deployment, unimpeded by physical or psychological problems.
Note: Such measures include prophylactic and curative treatment, immunizations and health education.
06 Jan 2006

medium-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen
Related term: transport aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

meeting engagement / combat de rencontre
A combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy at an unexpected time and place.
01 Aug 1973

megaton weapon / arme mégatonnique
A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of millions of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents.
Related terms: kiloton weapon; nominal weapon; subkiloton weapon.
01 Mar 1973

member nation / pays membre
A signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty.
09 Jan 1996

merchant ship / navire marchand
A vessel engaged in mercantile trade except river craft, estuarial craft, or craft which operate solely within harbour limits.
Related terms: accompaniment; communication reporting gate; designated merchant ship; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ship; shipping cooperation point.
01 Oct 1978

merchant ship communication system / système de télécommunication pour navires marchands
mercomm system
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.
01 Oct 2001

merchant ship control zone / zone de contrôle naval
MERZONE
A defined area of sea or ocean inside which it may be necessary to offer guidance, control and protection to Allied shipping.
01 Mar 1979

merchant shipping / marine marchande
In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the complete commercial maritime industry, including the fishing industry.
Related term: accompaniment; merchant ship; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ships; shipping cooperation point.
02 Mar 2007

merchant ship reporting and control message system / système de messages du contrôle naval
A world-wide message system for reporting the movements of and information relating to the control of merchant ships.
01 Mar 1979

mercomm system
Preferred term: merchant ship communication system.

message / message
Msg
Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language, prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.
01 Mar 1973

microform / microformat
A generic term for any form, whether film, videotape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices.
01 Jun 1981

midcourse guidance / guidage en vol
The guidance applied to a missile between termination of the launching phase and the start of the terminal phase of flight.
01 Nov 1975

military convoy / convoi militaire
A land or maritime convoy that is controlled and reported as a military unit. A maritime convoy can consist of any combination of merchant ships, auxiliaries or other military units.
01 Mar 1984

military currency / monnaie de stationnement
Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either.
01 Mar 1973

military geographic documentation / documentation géographique militaire
Military geographic information which has been evaluated, processed, summarized and published in standardized format in order to meet a military requirement.
01 Aug 1982

military geographic information / renseignement géographique militaire
Geographic information which is necessary for planning and operations.
01 Aug 1982

military governor / gouverneur militaire
The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from his government or his superior.
01 Mar 1973

military grid / carroyage militaire
grid

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Two sets of parallel lines intersecting at right angles and forming squares; the grid is superimposed on maps, charts, and other similar representations of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit identification of ground locations with respect to other locations and the computation of direction and distance to other points.
Related terms: image map; military grid reference system; navigational grid.
01 Mar 1973

military grid reference system / système de référence de carroyage militaire
MGRS
A system which uses a standard-scaled grid square, based on a point of origin on a map projection of the surface of the earth in an accurate and consistent manner to permit either position referencing or the computation of direction and distance between grid positions.
Related term: military grid.
01 Mar 1973

military independent / indépendant à statut militaire
A merchant ship or auxiliary sailed singly but controlled and reported as a military unit.
Related term: independent.
01 Jun 1978

military interoperability / interopérabilité militaire
The ability of military forces to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability; interchangeability; interoperability; standardization.
30 Jun 2005

military load classification / classement militaire
classification of bridges and vehicles
MLC
A standard system in which a route, bridge or raft is assigned class number(s) representing the load it can carry. Vehicles are also assigned number(s) indicating the minimum class of route, bridge or raft they are authorized to use.
Related term: route classification.
01 Dec 1979

military necessity / nécessité militaire
The principle whereby a belligerent has the right to apply any measures which are required to bring about the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not forbidden by the laws of war.
01 Mar 1973

military nuclear power / puissance nucléaire militaire
nuclear-weapons state
NWS
A nation which has nuclear weapons and the capability for their employment.
Related terms: major nuclear power; nuclear nation; nuclear power.
01 Apr 1971

military strategy / stratégie militaire
That component of national or multinational strategy, presenting the manner in which military power should be developed and applied to achieve national objectives or those of a group of nations.
01 Mar 1982

military symbol / signe conventionnel militaire
A graphic sign used, usually on map, display or diagram, to represent a particular military unit, installation, activity or other item of military interest.
01 Jun 1984

mine[1] / 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; antenna mine; antisweeper mine; antitank mine; antiwatching device; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; contact mine; controllable mine; countermine; creeping mine; dead mine; drifting mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine;explosive filled mine; fitted mine; free mine;ground mine; homing mine;horizontal action mine;independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; instructional mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mine[2]; mine row; mine strip; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; practice mine[1,2]; pressure mine[1]; pressure mine[2]; remotely delivered mine; rising mine; scatterable mine; snagline mine; watching mine.
01 Oct 2001

mine[2] / mine[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: acoustic circuit; acoustic mine; antenna mine; antisweeper mine; antitank mine; antiwatching device; armed mine; bottom mine; bouquet mine; chemical mine; coarse mine; contact mine; controllable mine; countermine; creeping mine; dead mine; drifting mine; drill mine; exercise filled mine; exercise mine;explosive filled mine; fitted mine; free mine;ground mine; homing mine;horizontal action mine;independent mine; inert mine; influence mine; instructional mine; jettisoned mines; magnetic mine; mine[1]; mine row; mine strip; mobile mine; moored mine; oscillating mine; poised mine; practice mine[1,2]; pressure mine[1]; pressure mine[2]; remotely delivered mine; rising mine; scatterable mine; snagline mine; watching mine.
01 Oct 2003

mineable waters / eaux susceptibles d'être minées
Waters where naval mines of any given type may be effective against any given target.
01 Nov 1975

mine clearance / déminage[2]
The process of removing all mines from a route or area.
01 Feb 1988

mine countermeasures pouncer procedure / procédure de parachèvement du déminage pouncer procedure

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The delivery of explosive ordnance disposal divers, by helicopters or, occasionally, small surface vessels, to previously swept drifting mines or shallow moored mines to carry out disposal operations.
Related terms: explosive ordnance disposal; antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.
04 Oct 2000

mined area / zone minée
An area which is dangerous because of the presence or suspected presence of mines.
01 Oct 2001

mine defence / emploi défensif des mines
The defence of a position, area, etc., by land or underwater mines. A mine defence system includes the personnel and equipment needed to plant, operate, maintain, and protect the minefields that are laid.
01 Mar 1973

mine disposal / déminage[1]
The process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing or destroying mines.
09 May 2005

minefield[1] / champ de mines[1]
In land mine warfare, a defined area in which mines have been emplaced.
Related terms:antisubmarine barrier; antisubmarine patrol; barrier; barrier gap; mixed minefield; nuisance minefield; phoney minefield; protective minefield[1]; tactical minefield.
01 Jan 2006

minefield[2] / champ de mines[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[2]; sustained tactical minefield.
01 May 1977

minefield breaching / ouverture d'un champ de mines
In land mine warfare, the process of clearing a lane through a minefield under tactical conditions.
Related terms: gap marker; intermediate marker; lane marker; marker[1,2]; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.
01 Jul 1988

minefield density / densité d'un champ de mines
In land mine warfare, the average number of mines per meter of minefield front, or the average number of mines per square meter of minefield.
01 Nov 1985

minefield lane / passage à travers un champ de mines
In land mine warfare, a marked passage leading through a minefield, free of obstacles and not directly exposed to the effects of mines.
Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; row marker; strip marker.
16 Jul 1999

minefield marking / marquage des champs de mines
A standardized system of marking to indicate the location and extent of a minefield.
01 Mar 1981

minefield record / compte rendu de mouillage de mines
A complete written record of all pertinent information concerning a minefield, submitted on a standard form by the officer in charge of the laying operations.
01 Nov 1994

minehunting / chasse aux mines
The employment of ships, airborne equipment and/or divers to locate and dispose of individual mines.
01 Oct 1978

mine row / rangée de mines
A single row of mines or clusters.
Related term: mine strip.
01 Jul 1972

mine spotting / repérage à vue des mines
In naval mine warfare, the process of visually observing a mine or minefield.
01 Nov 1975

mine strip / rangée double
In land mine warfare, two parallel mine rows laid simultaneously six metres or six paces apart.
Related term: mine row.
01 Jul 1983

minesweeping / dragage des mines
The technique of searching for, or clearing mines using mechanical or explosion gear, which physically removes or destroys the mine, or produces, in the area, the influence fields necessary to actuate it.
01 Mar 1973

mine warfare / guerre des mines
land mine warfare
MW
The strategic and tactical use of mines and their counter-measures.
01 Mar 1973

mine warfare chart / carte pour la guerre des mines
A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:50,000 or larger (preferably 1:25,000 or larger) designed for planning and executing mine warfare operations, either based on an existing standard nautical chart, or produced to special specifications.
01 Oct 1980

mine warfare group / groupe de guerre des mines
A task organization of mine warfare units for the conduct of minelaying and/or mine countermeasures in maritime operations.
Related term: dedicated mine countermeasures asset.
01 Mar 1981

minewatching / guet contre les mines
In naval mine warfare, the mine countermeasures procedure to detect, record and, if possible, track potential minelayers and to detect, find the position of, and/or identify mines during the actual minelaying.
01 Nov 1985

mine weapons / armes de guerre des mines
The collective term for all weapons which may be used in mine warfare.
01 Jun 1978

minimum aircraft operating surface / surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs
The minimum surface on an aerodrome which is essential for the movement of aircraft. It

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includes the aircraft dispersal areas, the minimum operating strip and the taxiways between them.
Related term: minimum operating strip.
01 Mar 1982

minimum descent altitude / altitude minimale de descente
A specified altitude in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.
Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent height; missed approach. procedure.
4/10/2000

minimum descent height / hauteur minimale de descente
A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference.
Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent altitude; missed approach procedure.
04 Oct 2000

minimum force / force minimale
Force, up to and including deadly force, limited to the degree, intensity and duration necessary to achieve the objective
01 Oct 2001

minimum nuclear safe distance / distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire
The sum of the radius of safety and the buffer distance.
01 Mar 1973

minimum nuclear warning time / temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire
The sum of system reaction time and personnel reaction time.
01 Mar 1973

minimum operating strip / piste opérationnelle minimale
MOS
A runway which meets the minimum requirements for operating assigned and/or allocated aircraft types on a particular aerodrome at maximum or combat gross weight
Related term: minimum aircraft operating surface.
01 Mar 1982

minimum quality surveillance / contrôle de qualité
The minimum measures to be applied to determine and maintain the quality of bulk and packaged petroleum products in order that these products will be in a condition suitable for immediate use.
01 Dec 1979

minimum residual radioactivity weapon / arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum
A nuclear weapon designed to have optimum reduction of unwanted effects from fallout, rainout, and burst site radioactivity.
Related term: salted weapon.
01 Jun 1978

minimum safe altitude / altitude minimale de sécurité
safety height
MSA
The altitude below which it is hazardous to fly owing to presence of high ground or other obstacles.
Related term: altitude.
01 Mar 1973

minor port / port mineur
A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only.
01 Mar 1973

misfire / raté
The failure of a weapon, munition or other device to fire or explode as or when expected due to a fault in the firing system, initiator, propellant or other charge.
05 Sep 2007

missed approach / approche interrompue
An approach which is not completed by landing.
01 Aug 1979

missed approach procedure / procédure d'approche interrompue
The procedure to be followed if the approach cannot be continued.
[ICAO]
Note: It is carried out:
a. during an instrument approach, at the pilot's initiative if no visual contact with the runway environment has been established at the minimum descent altitude or height, or at the decision height or altitude; or
b. during a visual approach, at the pilot's initiative if a landing cannot be carried out safely; or
c. whenever so directed by air traffic control.
Related terms: decision altitude; decision height; minimum descent altitude; minimum descent height.
04 Oct 2000

missile control system / système de commande de missile
A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections.
Related term: missile guidance system.
01 Mar 1973

missile destruct / destruction missile
Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons.
01 Mar 1973

missile destruct system / système de destruction missile
A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle.
01 Mar 1973

missile engagement zone
MEZ
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

missile guidance system / système de guidage de missiles
A system which evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, determines the desired flight path of a missile and communicates the necessary commands to the missile flight control system.
Related term: missile control system.
01 Mar 1973

mission[1] / mission[1]
Msn
A clear, concise statement of the task of the command and its purpose.
01 Aug 1982

mission[2] / mission[2]
Msn
One or more aircraft ordered to accomplish one particular task.
Related terms: allocation[2]; sortie.
01 Aug 1982

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mission commander / commandant 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 force / force essentielle à la mission
MEF
Force and/or asset, the lack of which would likely preclude the successful accomplishment of the commander's mission.
01 Oct 2001

mission report / compte rendu de mission
A standard report containing the results of a mission and significant sightings along the flight route.
01 Oct 1980

mixed bag / macédoine
In naval mine warfare, a collection of mines of various types, firing systems, sensitivities, arming delays and ship counter settings.
01 Mar 1987

mixed minefield / champ de mines mixte
A minefield containing both antitank and anti-personnel mines.
Related term: minefield[1].
01 Aug 1973

mobile air movements team / équipe mobile des mouvements aériens
An air force team trained for operational deployment on air movement/traffic section duties.
01 Jul 1970

mobile mine / mine autopropulsée
propelled mine
In naval mine warfare, a mine designed to be propelled to its proposed laying position by propulsion equipment like a torpedo. It sinks at the end of its run and then operates like a mine.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

mobile support group / groupe de soutien logistique naval
A group which provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore.
01 Mar 1982

mobility / mobilité
A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfil their primary mission.
01 Mar 1973

mobilizable reinforcing force / force de renfort mobilisable
In reinforcement planning, any force which is not in being and which, when mobilized, is NATO assigned, NATO earmarked or otherwise designated to strengthen NATO forces.
Related terms: augmentation force; renforcing force.
01 Nov 1986

mobilization[1] / mobilisation[1]
The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources.
Related term: regeneration
01 Mar 1973

mobilization[2]/ mobilisation[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.
01 Mar 1973

mock-up / maquette
A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon, used in studying the construction of, and in testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon.
01 Jul 1980

moderate damage / dégât modéré
Related term: nuclear damage.
01 Nov 1975

moderate nuclear risk / risque nucléaire modéré
A degree of nuclear risk where anticipated effects are tolerable, or at worst a minor nuisance.
Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; emergency nuclear risk; negligible nuclear risk.
01 Mar 1973

modify / modification
In artillery, an order by the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan.
01 Aug 1976

moment / moment
In air transport, the weight of a load multiplied by its distance from a reference point in the aircraft.
Related terms: balance station zero; reference datum.
01 Jul 1970

monitoring[1] / écoute de contrôle[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.
01 Jul 1983

monitoring[2] / écoute de contrôle[2]
The act of listening, carrying out surveillance on, and/or recording of enemy emissions for intelligence purposes.
01 Jul 1983

monitoring[3] / contrôle de radioactivité
radiological monitoring
The act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement thereof with radiation measuring instruments.
01 Jul 1983

moored mine / mine à orin
A contact or influence-operated mine of positive buoyancy held below the surface by a mooring attached to a sinker or anchor on the bottom.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

mopping up / nettoyage
The liquidation of remnants of enemy resistance in an area that has been surrounded or isolated, or through which other units have passed without eliminating all active resistance.
01 Mar 1973

mosaic / mosaïque
An assembly of overlapping photographs that have been

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matched to form a continuous photographic representation of a portion of the surface of the earth.
Related terms: controlled mosaic; geographic coordinates; georef; georeferenced image; photomap; semi-controlled mosaic; uncontrolled mosaic.
10 Mar 1973

motorized unit / unité motorisée
A unit equipped with complete motor transportation that enables all of its personnel, weapons, and equipment to be moved at the same time without assistance from other sources.
01 Mar 1973

mounting / préparatifs en vue d'une opération
All preparations made in areas designated for the purpose, in anticipation of an operation. It includes the assembly in the mounting area, preparation, and maintenance within the mounting area, movement to loading points, and subsequent embarkation into ships, craft, or aircraft if applicable.
20 Nov 1996

movement control[1] / mouvements et transports
The planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements over lines of communication.
01 Nov 1994

movement control[2] / organisation des mouvements et transports
movement control centre
An organization responsible for the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and cargo movements.
01 Nov 1994

movement control centre
MCC
Preferred term: movement control[2].

movement control officer / officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements
An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport.
01 Jul 1970

movement control post / poste de contrôle des mouvements
The post through which the control of movement is exercised by the commander, depending on operational requirements.
01 Oct 1980

movement credit / crédit de mouvement
The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions.
01 Apr 1971

movement order / ordre de mouvement
An order issued by a commander covering the details for the movement of a unit, personnel and/or materiel.
Related terms: movement table; notice to move; operational readines; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.
06 Jan 2006

movement priority / priorité de mouvement
The relative precedence given to each movement requirement.
01 Mar 1973

movement restriction / restriction imposée à la circulation
A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of, or prevention of congestion.
01 Mar 1973

movement table / tableau des mouvements et transports
A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction.
Related terms: embarkation order; movement order; order to move.
01 Mar 1973

moving map display / visualisation cartographique mobile
A display in which a symbol, representing the vehicle, remains stationary while the map or chart image moves beneath the symbol so that the display simulates the horizontal movement of the vehicle in which it is installed. Occasionally the design of the display is such that the map or chart image remains stationary while the symbol moves across a screen.
Related term: projected map display
01 Jul 1985

moving mine / mine mobile
The collective description of mines, such as drifting, oscillating, creeping, mobile, rising, homing and bouquet mines
01 Mar 1982

multi-agent munition / munition à agents multiples
A munition that, when activated, disperses two or more chemical and/or biological agents.
Related terms: binary chemical munition; chemical ammunition; munition.
01 Nov 1991

multimodal / multimode
In transport operations, a term applied to the movement of passengers and cargo by more than one method of transport.
01 Jul 1980

multinational
Preferred term: combined.

multiservice
Preferred term: joint.

multispectral imagery / représentation à spectres multiples
The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete special bands.
01 Jan 1980

munition / munition
ammunition
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.
Note: In common usage, munitions (plural) can be military weapons, ammunition and equipment.
Related terms: ammunition lot; binary chemical munition; explosive ordnance; fixed ammunition; multi-agent munition;

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semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition.
01 Oct 1992

mutual aid / aide mutuelle
Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other.
Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; reallocation of resources; reallocation authority
01 Mar 1973

mutual support / appui réciproque
That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.
Related terms: cross-servicing; close support; support.
01 Mar 1973

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N

named area of interest / zone d'intérêt désignée
NAI
A geographical area where information is gathered to satisfy specific intelligence requirements.
02 Mar 2007

national command / commandement national
A command that is organized by, and functions under the authority of, a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a NATO commander.
Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national force commander; national territorial commander; releasing commander.
01 Mar 1973

national commander / commandant national
A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the Allied chain of command.
01 Mar 1973

national component / contingent national
Any national forces of one or more services under the command of a single national commander, assigned to any NATO commander.
01 Mar 1973

national force commander / commandant des forces nationales intégrées
Commander of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate Allied commands.
Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national territorial commander; releasing commander.
01 Mar 1973

national forces for the defence of the NATO area / forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN
Non-allocated forces whose mission involves the defence of an area within the NATO area of responsibility
Related term: force(s).
01 Mar 1973

national infrastructure / infrastructure nationale
Infrastructure provided and financed by a NATO member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for NATO).
Related terms: bilateral infrastructure; common infrastructure; infrastructure.
01 Mar 1973

nationality undetermined post / poste de nationalité non fixée
An international military post which has not been accepted by any nation.
01 Nov 1975

national military authority / autorité nationale militaire
NMA
The government agency, such as Ministry of Defence or Service Ministry, empowered to make decisions on military matters on behalf of its country. This authority may be delegated to a military or civilian group or individual at any level appropriate for dealing with Allied commanders or their subordinates.
01 Mar 1973

national shipping authority / autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande
NSA
The organization within each Allied government responsible in time of war for the direction of its own merchant shipping.
01 Dec 1979

national territorial commander / autorité territoriale nationale
A national commander who is responsible for the execution of purely national functions in a specific geographical area. He remains a national territorial commander regardless of any Allied status which may be assigned to him.
Related terms: commander; executing commander; exercise commander; national command; national force commander; releasing commander.
01 Mar 1973

NATO airspace / espace aérien OTAN
The airspace above any NATO nation and its territorial waters.
01 Nov 1975

NATO assigned forces / forces affectées à l'OTAN
Forces/HQs which nations agree to place under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in accordance with the NATO Crisis Response System, or as specified in special agreements such as a MOU or when requested by a Strategic Commander through an Activation Order on the basis of a North Atlantic Council-agreed OPLAN and Execution Directive.
Related term: force(s).
15 Jan 2008

NATO code number / numéro de code OTAN
An identifying letter and number allocated to a product when it meets a specification which has been accepted under a NATO Standardization Agreement.
01 Mar 1982

NATO commander / commandant OTAN
Allied commander
A military commander in the NATO chain of command.
01 Mars 1984

NATO command forces / forces sous commandement OTAN
Forces in being which nations have placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander.
Related term: force(s).
01 Jul 1980

NATO consultation, command and control systems / systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle consultation, command and control systems
Communication and information systems, sensor systems and facilities which enable NATO authorities and commands to carry out consultation, command and control.
Related terms: command and control systems; communication and information system; communication system; information system.
01 Oct 2001

NATO earmarked forces / forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN
Forces and/or headquarters that nations agree to place under the operational command or the operational control of a NATO commander at some future time.

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Related term: force(s).
15 Jan 2008

NATO forces / forces de l'OTAN
Related term: force(s).
01 Mar 1973

NATO intelligence subject code / répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN
A numerical framework developed for indexing the subject matter of intelligence documents. In addition to the subject outline, it includes a system of alphabetical or numerical symbols for geographic areas which are used with the subject classification.
01 Mar 1973

NATO international civilian post / emploi civil international OTAN
A permanent international post of NATO grade A, L, B or C authorized to be filled by a civilian whose pay and allowances are established by the North Atlantic Council and provided from the international budget.
01 Nov 1977

NATO military authority / autorité militaire de l'OTAN NMA
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.
01 Aug 1979

NATO off-the-shelf / OTAN sur étagère
NOTS
Pertaining to a product developed for a NATO organization and made available for authorized use, normally without modification.
Related terms: commercial off-the-shelf; government off-the-shelf.
01 Oct 2001

NATO standardization agreement / accord de normalisation OTAN STANAG
A normative document, recording an agreement among several or all NATO member nations, that has been ratified at the authorized national level, to implement a standard, in whole or in part, with or without reservation.
Note: NATO member nations may ratify a STANAG without implementation in their own country, if the prerequisites for the implementation are not met.
Related terms: implementation; ratification; reservation.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
20 May 2005

NATO strategic commander / commandant stratégique de l'OTAN
A commander at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.
Related terms: area of responsibility[1]; command; component command[1]; component commander[1]; strategic command; Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.
30 Jun 2005

NATO warning time / délai avant attaque
The time between recognition by a NATO strategic commander, or higher NATO authority that an attack is impending and the start of the attack.
20 Jul 2000

NATO-wide exercise / exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN
An exercise involving the NATO strategic commands and the majority of subordinate commands and national defence staffs.
Related terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; scale of an exercise.
09 May 2000

nautical chart
Preferred term: hydrographic chart.

nautical plotting chart / carte de tracé de route maritime
An outline chart, devoid of hydrographic information, of a specific scale and projection, usually portraying a graticule and compass rose, designed to be ancillary to standard nautical charts, and produced either as an individual chart or a part of a coordinated series.

Related term: chart.
01 Oct 1984

naval advanced logistic support site / site avancé de soutien logistique naval NALSS
A location used as the primary transshipment point in the theatre of operations for fleet logistic support
Related term: naval forward logistic site.
01 Dec 1993

naval 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.
01 Mar 1973

naval beach group / groupement naval de plage naval beach unit
A permanently organized naval command, within an amphibious force, comprised of a commander, his staff, a beachmaster unit, an amphibious construction battalion, and an assault craft unit, designed to provide an administrative group from which required naval tactical components may be made available to the attack force commander and to the amphibious landing force commander to support the landing of one division (reinforced).
Related term: shore party.
01 Aug 1974

naval beach unit
Preferred term: naval beach group.

naval campaign / campagne navale
An operation or a connected series of operations conducted essentially by naval forces including all surface, subsurface, air and amphibious troops, for the purpose of gaining, extending, or maintaining control of the sea.
01 Mar 1973

naval cooperation and guidance for shipping /

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coopération navale avec la marine marchande
NCAGS
The provision of NATO military cooperation, guidance, advice, assistance and supervision to merchant shipping to enhance the safety of participating merchant ships and to support military operations.
Related terms: accompaniment; communication reporting gate; designated merchant ship; dispersal; emergency movement; merchant shipping; naval supervision of merchant ships; participating merchant ship; shipping cooperation point; standard route.
02 Mar 2007

naval fire support / appui-feu naval
In naval operations, fire support provided from warships.
Related term: fire support.
01 Nov 1994

naval fire liaison team / équipe de liaison d'appui naval
Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and advise ground/landing forces on naval fire employment.
01 Mar 1973

naval fire operations centre / centre d'opérations d'appui naval
The agency established in a ship to control the execution of plans for the employment of naval fire, process requests for naval fire support, and to allot ships to forward observers. Ideally located in the same ship as the supporting arms coordination centre.
01 Mar 1973

naval forward logistic site / site logistique naval de l'avant
NFLS
A location, with port and aerodrome facilities nearby, which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theatre of operations.
Related term: naval advanced logistic support site.
01 Dec 1993

naval stores / approvisionnements navals
Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition.
01 Mar 1973

naval supervision of merchant ships / supervision navale des navires marchands
In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, the mandatory routeing of merchant ships, control of their movements and/or convoy organization by naval authorities.
Related terms: convoy[1]; designated merchant ship; merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.
02 Mar 2007

naval support area / zone de soutien naval
A sea area assigned to naval ships detailed to support an amphibious operation
Related term: fire support area.
01 Mar 1973

navigational grid / grille de navigation
A series of straight lines, superimposed over a conformal projection and indicating grid north, used as an aid to navigation. The interval of the grid lines is generally a multiple of 60 or 100 nautical miles.
Related terms: grid navigation; military grid.
01 Apr 1971

navigation head / point de transbordement
A point alongside a waterway where loads are transferred between water carriers and land carriers. It is similar in function to a railhead or truckhead.
Related terms: railhead; trans-shipment point.
04 Oct 2000

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.
04 Oct 2000

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.
09 May 2000

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.
09 May 2000

near miss / quasi collision airmiss
Any circumstance in flight when the degree of separation between two aircraft might constitute a hazardous situation.
01 Aug 1982

near real time / temps quasi réel (en)
NRT
Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays.
01 Nov 1991

neatlines / limite de coupure
The lines that bound the body of a map, usually parallels and meridians.
Related term: graticule[1].
01 Sep 1974

negative photo plane / plan du négatif
The plane in which a film or plate lies at the moment of exposure.
01 Jul 1970

negligible nuclear risk / risque nucléaire négligeable
A degree of nuclear risk where personnel are reasonably safe from a nuclear burst, with the exception of dazzle or temporary loss of night vision.
Related terms: degree of nuclear risk; emergency nuclear risk; moderate nuclear risk.
01 Jul 1980

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nerve agent / agent neurotoxique
A potentially lethal chemical agent which interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.
01 Nov 1985

net call sign / indicatif d'appel de réseau
A call sign which represents all stations within a net.
Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; tactical call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.
01 Mar 1973

net sweep / drague à filet
In naval mine warfare, a two-ship sweep, using a net like device, designed to collect drifting mines or scoop them up from the sea bottom.
01 Aug 1976

net weight[1] / 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.
Related term: gross weight[1].
01 Mar 1982

net weight[2] / poids net à vide[2]
Weight of a container or pallet without freight and binding.
Related term: gross weight[2].
01 Mar 1982

neutral / neutre
In identification, the designation given to a track, object or entity whose characteristics, behaviour, origin or nationality indicate that it is neither supporting nor opposing friendly forces
Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification[2]; identification friend or foe; recognition; unknown.
01 Oct 2003

neutralization / neutralisation
In mine warfare, a mine is said to be neutralized when it has been rendered, by external means, incapable of firing on passage of a target, although it may remain dangerous to handle.
01 Aug 1976

neutralization fire / tir de neutralisation
Fire delivered to render a target temporarily ineffective or unusable.
Related terms: suppression fire; fire[3].
17 Jan 2005

neutron induced activity / activité induite par les neutrons
Radioactivity induced in the ground or an object as a result of direct irradiation by neutrons.
01 Mar 1973

nickname / nom conventionnel
Two short separate words which may be formally or informally assigned by any appropriate authority to an event project, activity, place name, topographical feature, or item of equipment for convenience of reference but not for the security of information.
01 Jul 1980

night effect / effet de nuit
An effect mainly caused by variations in the state of polarization of reflected waves, which sometimes result in errors in direction finding bearings. The effect is most frequent at night-fall.
01 Mar 1973

nominal filter / filtre nominal
A filter capable of cutting off a nominated minimum percentage by weight of solid particles greater than a stated micron size.
01 Mar 1979

nominal focal length / distance focale nominale
An approximate value of the focal length, rounded off to some standard figure, used for the classification of lenses, mirrors, or cameras.
Related terms: calibrated focal length; equivalent focal length; focal length.
01 Apr 1971

nominal scale
Preferred term: principal scale.

nominal weapon / arme de puissance nominale
A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons.
Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; subkiloton weapon.
01 Mar 1973

non-battle casualty / perte hors combat
A person who is not a battle casualty, but who is lost to his organization by reason of disease or injury, including persons dying from disease or injury, or by reason of being missing where the absence does not appear to be voluntary or due to enemy action or to being interned.
Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; wounded in action.
01 Sep 2003

non-combatant evacuation operation / opération d'évacuation de non-combattants
NEO
An operation conducted to relocate designated non-combatants threatened in a foreign country to a place of safety.
14 Oct 2002

non-deadly force / force non létale
Force not intended or likely to cause death, or serious injury resulting in death
Related term: deadly force.
01 Oct 2001

non-disabling fire / tir d'interdiction[2]
Fire directed at a non-vital part of a vessel so as not to impair its seaworthiness and manoeuvrability.
01 Oct 2001

non-expendable supplies and materiel / matériel non consommable durable materiel
Items which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, and which normally require further accounting.
01 Mar 1973

non-lethal weapon / arme non létale
NLW
A weapon that is explicitly designed and primarily employed to incapacitate or repel persons or to disable equipment, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury and damage to property and the environment.
17 Jan 2005

non-linear approach / approche non rectiligne
In approach and landing systems,

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a final approach in which the nominal flight path is not a straight line.
01 Jan 1980

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.
01 Nov 1975

non-registered publication / publication non enregistrée
A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required.
01 Mar 1971

non-sub contact chart
Preferred term: non-submarine contact chart

non-submarine contact chart / carte des faux échos
non-sub contact chart
A special naval chart, at a scale of 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000, showing bathymetry, bottom characteristics, wreck data and non-submarine contact data for coastal and off-shore waters. It is designed for use in conducting submarine and anti-submarine warfare operations.
Related terms: aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; amphibious chart;chart; chart base; combat chart; fire capabilities chart; hydrographic chart; inter-chart relationship diagram; location diagram;map;map index; map series; map sheet; mine warfare chart; nautical plotting chart; special aeronautical chart.
01 Oct 1980

normal impact effect
Preferred term: cardinal point effect.

normal lighting / éclairage normal
Lighting of vehicles as prescribed or authorized by the law of a given country without restrictions for military reasons.
Related term: reduced lighting.
01 Jan 1980

North Atlantic Treaty area / zone du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord
In accordance with Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the area including the territory of the Parties in Europe and North America and the territory of Turkey, the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.
01 Oct 2001

northing / vers le nord
Northward, that is, from bottom to top, reading of grid values on a map.
01 Mar 1973

notice to airmen / avis aux navigants
NOTAM
A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.
[ICAO]
04 Oct 2000

notice to move / préavis de mouvement
A warning order that specifies the time given to a unit or headquarters to be ready to deploy.
Note: This order normally precedes an order to move and may increase or decrease the time to prepare.
Related terms: movement order; order to move; readiness; readiness time; warning order.
01 Oct 2003

no-wind position
Preferred term: air position.

nuclear airburst / explosion nucléaire aérienne
The explosion of a nuclear weapon in the air, at a height greater than the maximum radius of the fireball.
Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground
01 Mar 1973

nuclear, biological, chemical control centre / centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique
NBC CC
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.
01 Mar 1981

nuclear bonus effects / effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles
Desirable damage or casualties produced by the effects from friendly nuclear weapons that cannot be accurately calculated in targeting as the uncertainties involved preclude depending on them for a militarily significant result.
01 Jul 1980

nuclear certifiable / apte à l'homologation nucléaire
Indicates a unit or vehicle possessing the potential of passing functional tests and inspections of all normal and emergency systems affecting the nuclear weapons.
01 Nov 1986

nuclear certified / homologué nucléaire
Related terms: nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear delivery veichle.
01 Nov 1985

nuclear certified delivery unit / unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire
Any level of organization and support elements which are capable of executing nuclear missions in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements and NATO directives.
Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear delivery veichle.
01 Nov 1985

nuclear certified delivery vehicle / vecteur homologué nucléaire
A delivery vehicle whose compatibility with a nuclear weapon has been certified by the applicable nuclear power through formal procedures.
Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear delivery unit; nuclear

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delivery vehicle.
01 Nov 1985

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.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear collateral effects / effets nucléaires subsidiaires
Undesired damage or casualties resulting from the detonation of friendly nuclear weapons.
09 Jan 1996

nuclear column / colonne nucléaire
A hollow cylinder of water and spray thrown up from an underwater burst of a nuclear weapon, through which the hot, high-pressure gases formed in the explosion are vented to the atmosphere. A somewhat similar column of dirt is formed in an underground explosion.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear commitment / engagement nucléaire
A statement by a NATO member that specific forces have been committed or will be committed to NATO in a nuclear only or dual capable role.
01 Oct 1984

nuclear damage / dégât nucléaire
1. Light Damage. Damage which does not prevent the immediate use of equipment or installations for which it was
intended. Some repair by the user may be required red to make full use of the equipment or installations.
2. Moderate Damage. Damage which prevents the use of equipment or installations until extensive repairs are made.
3. Severe Damage. Damage which prevents use of equipment or installations permanently.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear damage assessment / évaluation de dommages nucléaires
The determination of the damage effect to the population, forces and resources resulting from actual nuclear attack. It is performed during and after an attack. The operational significance of the damage is not evaluated in this assessment.
01 Jul 1980

nuclear defence / défense nucléaire
The methods, plans, and procedures involved in establishing and exercising defensive measures against the effects of an attack by nuclear weapons or radiological warfare agents. It encompasses both the training for, and the implementation of, these methods, plans, and procedures.
Related term: radiological defence.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear delivery unit / unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire
Any level of organization capable of employing a nuclear weapon system or systems when the weapon or weapons have been released by proper authority.
Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery veichle.
01 Oct 1984

nuclear delivery vehicle / vecteur à capacité nucléaire
That portion of the weapon system which provides the means of delivery of a nuclear weapon to the target.
Related terms: nuclear certified; nuclear certified delivery unit; nuclear certified delivery vehicle; nuclear delivery unit.
01 Oct 1984

nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system / système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire
A system deployed to provide surveillance coverage of critical friendly target areas, and indicate place, height of burst, yield, and ground zero of nuclear detonations.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear incident / incident nucléaire
An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component, but not constituting a nuclear weapon(s) accident.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear logistic movement / transport nucléaire
The transport of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear nation / nation nucléaire
Military nuclear powers and civil nuclear powers.
Related terms: major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear power.
01 Apr 1971

nuclear power / puissance nucléaire
Not to be used without appropriate modifier.
Related terms: major nuclear power; military nuclear power; nuclear nation.
01 Apr 1971

nuclear radiation / rayonnement nucléaire
Particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important nuclear radiations, from the weapon standpoint, are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true; X-rays for example, are included among ionizing radiations, but they are not nuclear radiations since they do not originate from atomic nuclei.
01 Sep 1971

nuclear safety line / ligne de sécurité nucléaire
A line selected, if possible, to follow well-defined topographical features and used to delineate levels of protective measures, degrees of damage or risk to friendly troops, and/or prescribe limits to which the effects of friendly weapons may be permitted to extend.
01 Apr 1971

nuclear strike warning / préavis d'attaque nucléaire
A warning of impending friendly or suspected enemy nuclear attack.
01 Aug 1976

nuclear surface burst / explosion nucléaire de surface

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An explosion of a nuclear weapon at the surface of land or water; or above the surface, at a height less than the maximum radius of the fireball.
Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear underground.
01 Jul 1970

nuclear target response / effet sur l'objectif nucléaire
The effect on men, material, and equipment of blast, heat, light, and nuclear radiation resulting from the explosion of a nuclear weapon.
01 May 1983

nuclear underground burst / explosion nucléaire souterraine
The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the ground.
Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear underwater burst / explosion nucléaire sous-marine
The explosion of a nuclear weapon in which the centre of the detonation lies at a point beneath the surface of the water.
Related terms: nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground burst.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear vulnerability assessment / évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire
The estimation of the probable effect on population, forces, and resources from a hypothetical nuclear attack. It is performed predominantly in the pre-attack period; however, it may be extended to the trans-attack or post-attack periods.
01 Jul 1970

nuclear warfare / guerre nucléaire
NW
Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear weapon / arme nucléaire
atomic weapon
A complete assembly (i.e. implosion type, gun type, or thermonuclear type), in its intended ultimate configuration which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy.
01 Nov 1983

nuclear weapon debris / résidu d'arme nucléaire
The residue of a nuclear weapon after it has exploded; that is, materials used for the casing and other components of the weapon, plus unexpended plutonium or uranium, together with fission products.
01 Nov 1983

nuclear weapon employment time / délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire
The time required for delivery of a nuclear weapon after the decision to fire has been made.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear weapon exercise / exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire
An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It includes removal of a weapon from its normal storage location, prepared for use, delivery to an employment unit, the movement in a ground training exercise to include loading aboard an aircraft or missile and return to storage. It may include any or all of the operations listed above, but does not include launching or flying operations. Typical exercises include aircraft generation exercises, ground readiness exercises, ground tactical exercises, and various categories of inspections designed to evaluate the capability of the unit to perform its prescribed mission.
Related terms: immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon manoeuvre.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear weapon manoeuvre / exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire
An operation not directly related to immediate operational readiness. It may consist of all those operations listed for a nuclear weapon exercise and is extended to include fly-away in combat aircraft, but does not include expenditure of the weapon. Typical manoeuvres include nuclear operational readiness manoeuvres and tactical air operations.
Related terms: immediate operational readiness; nuclear weapon exercise.
01 Sep 1981

nuclear weapon(s) accident / accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s)
Any unplanned occurrence involving loss or destruction of, or serious damage to, nuclear weapons or their components which results in an actual or potential hazard to life or property.
01 Mar 1973

nuclear-weapons state
NWS
Preferred term: military nuclear power.

nuclear yield / puissance d'une arme nucléaire
The energy released in the detonation of a nuclear weapon, measured in terms of the kilotons or megatons of trinitrotoluene required to produce the same energy release.
01 Jul 1970

nuisance minefield / champ de mines de harcèlement
A minefield laid to delay and disorganize the enemy and to hinder his use of an area or route.
01 Dec 1976

numbered reference position system / positions de référence repérées
A system for maritime use based upon predetermined geographical positions through which a desired route is drawn.
03 Aug 1998

numbered wave / vague numérotée
Related term: wave.
01 Mar 1973

number ... in (out) / énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir)
In artillery, term used to indicate a change in status of weapon number.
01 Aug 1976

numerical scale
Preferred term: scale.

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O

objective / objectif[1]
Obj
A clearly defined and attainable goal for a military operation, for example seizing a terrain feature, neutralizing an adversary's force or capability or achieving some other desired outcome that is essential to a commander's plan and towards which the operation is directed.
06 Jan 2006

objective area / zone de l'objectif
OA
A defined geographical area within which is located an objective to be captured or reached by the military forces. This area is defined by competent authority for purposes of command and control.
Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patroltarget.
01 Mar 1973

oblique air photograph / photographie aérienne oblique
An air photograph taken with the camera axis directed between the horizontal and vertical planes. Commonly referred to as an "oblique".
a. High Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon appears, and
b. Low Oblique - One in which the apparent horizon does not appear.
01 Jul 1970

observation helicopter / hélicoptère d'observation
Helicopter used primarily for observation and reconnaissance but which may be used for other roles.
01 Dec 1974

observation post / observatoire air observation post
A position from which military observations are made, or fire directed and adjusted, and which possesses appropriate communications; may be airborne.
01 Mar 1973

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[3].
01 Mar 1973

observed fire procedure / réglage de tir par observation
A standardized procedure for use in adjusting indirect fire on a target.
01 Mar 1973

observer identification / identification de l'observateur
In artillery and naval fire support, the first element of a call for fire to establish communication and to identify the observer/spotter.
01 Sep 1974

observer-target distance / distance d'observation
The distance along an imaginary straight line from the spotter or observer to the target.
01 Nov 1975

observer-target line / ligne d'observation
An imaginary straight line from the observer/spotter to the target.
Related terms: gun target line; spotting line.
01 Sep 1974

obstruction[1] / 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.
01 Aug 1982

obstruction[2] / obstacle[2]
Any object which rises far enough above the surrounding sea bed to create a hazard to navigation.
01 Aug 1982

obstructor / obstructeur
In naval mine warfare, a device laid with the sole object of obstructing or damaging mechanical minesweeping equipment.
01 Mar 1977

occupation of position / occupation d'une position
Movement into and proper organization of an area to be used as a battle position.
01 Mar 1973

ocean convoy / convoi océanique
A convoy whose voyage lies, in general, outside the continental shelf.
Related terms: convoy[1]; coastal convoy; dangerously exposed waters; evacuation convoy; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters; severely threatened coastline.
01 Dec 1977

ocean manifest / manifeste
A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed.
Related term: loading plan.
01 Mar 1981

ocean station ship / navire stationnaire océanique
A ship assigned to operate within a specified area to provide several services including search and rescue, meteorological information, navigational aid, and communication facilities.
01 Mar 1973

offensive counter-air operation / opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien
OCA
An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt or limit enemy air power as close to its source as possible.
01 Mar 1982

offensive mine countermeasures / mesures offensives antimines
Measures intended to prevent the enemy from successfully laying mines.
01 Dec 1976

offensive minefield / champ de mines offensif
In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in enemy territorial water or waters under enemy control.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Dec 1976

officer conducting the exercise / officier directeur de l'exercice
OCE
The officer responsible for the conduct of an allocated part of the exercise from the Blue, Orange and Purple aspects. He will issue necessary supplementary instructions. In addition, he may be an exercise commander.
11 Nov 1983

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officer conducting the serial / officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice
OCS
The officer designated to exercise tactical control over assigned forces for a specific exercise serial.
01 Sep 1974

officer in tactical command / officier assurant le commandement tactique
OTC
In maritime usage, the senior officer present eligible to assume command, or the officer to whom he has delegated tactical command.
01 Jun 1981

officer scheduling the exercise / officier chargé de la mise sur pied de l'exercice
OSE
The officer who originates the exercise and the orders it to take place. He will issue basic instructions which will include the designation of exercise areas, the allocation of forces, and the necessary coordinating instructions. He will also designate the officers conducting the exercise.
01 Mar 1973

offset bombing / bombardement en déport
Any bombing procedure which employs a reference or aiming point other than the actual target.
01 Jan 1973

offset distance / distance de décentrement
In nuclear warfare, the distance the desired ground zero or actual ground zero is offset from the centre of an area target or from a point target.
01 Mar 1973

offset point / point futur
In air interception, a point in space relative to a target's flight path toward which an interceptor is vectored and from which the final or a preliminary turn to attack heading is made.
01 Sep 1974

offset post / poste à reporter
A post identified for elimination or disestablishment when establishing a newly authorized post. The disestablished post may be within or outside the organization receiving the new post.
01 Aug 1976

offshore patrol / patrouille du large
A naval defence patrol operating in the outer area of navigable coastal waters. It is a part of the naval local defence forces consisting of naval ships and aircraft and operates outside those areas assigned to the inshore patrol.
Related term: patrol.
01 Mar 1973

oiler / pétrolier
A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea.
01 Mar 1973

on call / à la demande
A term used to signify that a prearranged concentration, air strike, or final protective fire may be called for.
Related terms: call for fire; on call mission.
01 Sep 1971

on-call mission / mission sur demande
A type of air support mission which is not requested sufficiently in advance of the desired time of execution to permit detailed planning and briefing of pilots prior to take-off. Aircraft scheduled for this type of mission are on air, ground, or carrier alert, and are armed with a prescribed load.
Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; preplanned air support; tactical air support.
04 Oct 2000

on-call target / tir à la demande
In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target other than a scheduled target on which fire is delivered when requested.
01 Aug 1976

on-call wave / vague sur demande
Related term: wave.
01 Mar 1973

one day's supply / jour de ravitaillement
A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day.
Related terms: combat day of supply; standard day of supply.
01 Sep 1971

one-look circuit / mise de feu à impulsion unique
A mine circuit which requires actuation by a given influence once only.
01 Nov 1975

open route / itinéraire libre
A route not subject to traffic or movement control restrictions.
Related term: route.
01 Jan 1980

open source intelligence / renseignement de source ouverte
OSINT
Intelligence derived from publicly available information, as well as other unclassified information that has limited public distribution or access.
25 Sep 1998

operation / opération
Op
OP (admitted)
A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission; the process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defence and manoeuvres needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.
Related term: airborne[1].
01 Mar 1973

operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement / besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs
A military requirement, established by a NATO commander, for a designated airfield or ship to provide stage A or stage B cross-servicing to aircraft not assigned to that airfield or ship.
Related terms: aircraft cross-servicing; aircraft transient servicing.
01 Nov 1986

operational art / art opérationnel
The employment of forces to attain strategic and/or operational objectives through the design, organization, integration and conduct of strategies, campaigns, major operations and battles.

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operational chain of command / chaîne de commandement opérationnel
The chain of command established for a particular operation or series of continuing operations.
Related terms: administrative chain of command; chain of command.
01 Mar 1973

operational characteristics / caractéristiques opérationnelles
The specific military qualities required of an item of equipment to enable it to meet an agreed operational need.
Related term: technical specification.
01 Aug 1982

operational command / commandement opérationnel
OPCOM
The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as the commander deems necessary.
Note: It does not include responsibility for administration.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; functional command; operational control; tactical control.
01 Oct 2001

operational control / contrôle opérationnel
OPCON
The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; functional command; operational command; tactical control.
01 Oct 2001

operational control authority / autorité de contrôle opérationnel
OCA
The naval commander responsible within a specified geographical area for the naval control of all merchant shipping under Allied naval control.
01 Nov 1994

operational decontamination / décontamination opérationnelle
Decontamination carried out by an individual and/or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, matériel and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination.
Related terms: decontamination; immediate decontamination; thorough decontamination.
01 Oct 1992

operational intelligence / renseignement opérationnel
OPINTEL
Intelligence required for the planning and conduct of campaigns at the operational level.
Related terms: operational level; strategic intelligence; tactical intelligence.
01 Oct 2001

operational interchangeability / interchangeabilité opérationnelle
Ability to substitute one item for another of different composition or origin without loss in effectiveness, accuracy, and safety of performance.
01 Mar 1973

operational level / niveau opératif
The level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives within theatres or areas of operations.
15 Jan 2008

operational performance standard / norme de performance opérationnelle
OPS
A performance standard that an individual or unit must achieve to be able to execute a mission effectively.
01 Oct 2003

operational procedures / procédures opérationnelles
The detailed methods by which headquarters and units carry out their operational tasks.
01 Aug 1982

operational readiness / état de préparation opérationnelle
The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; movement order; movement table; notice to move; operation order; opeeration plan; order to move; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.
01 Aug 1976

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.
Related terms: defence readiness condition; readiness state; readiness time.
14 Oct 2002

operational requirement / besoin opérationnel
OR
An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military or civil objectives, operations, missions or actions.
01 Oct 2001

operational route / itinéraire opérationnel
Land route allocated to a command for the conduct of a specific operation, derived from the corresponding basic military route network.
01 Sep 1981

operational stocks / stocks opérationnels
Level of stock necessary to meet possible operational requirements over and above holdings/allowances.
Related terms: basic stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre

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operational stocks; stocks.
01 Aug 1973

operational training / entraînement opérationnel
Training that develops, maintains or improves the operational readiness of individuals or units.
01 Apr 1974

operation order / ordre d'opération
OPORD
A directive, usually formal, issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for the purpose of effecting the coordinated execution of an operation
Related terms: movement order; operation plan; order to move.
01 Mar 1973

operation plan / plan d'opération
OPLAN
A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes the operation order.
Related terms: coordinated draft plan; draft plan; final plan; initial draft plan; operation order.
01 Mar 1973

operations security / sécurité des opérations
OPSEC
The process which gives a military operation or exercise appropriate security, using passive or active means, to deny the enemy knowledge of the dispositions, capabilities and intentions of friendly forces.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; electronic warfare; physical security; port security; protective security; security[1,2,3]; tactical security.
01 Oct 1992

opportunity target
Preferred term: target of opportunity.

opposing forces / forces d'opposition
OPFOR
Those forces used in an enemy role during NATO exercises.
Related term: force(s).
01 Jul 1994

opposing forces commander / commandant des forces d'opposition
The officer designated to exercise operational control over opposing forces for a specific period during NATO exercises.
01 Jul 1994

optical axis / axe optique
In a lens element, the straight line which passes through the centres of curvature of the lens surfaces. In an optical system, the line formed by the coinciding principal axes of the series of optical elements.
01 Jul 1970

optical minehunting / chasse aux mines à vue
The use of an optical system (e.g. television or towed diver) to detect and classify mines or mine-like objects on or protruding from the sea-bed.
01 Nov 1975

optimum height / hauteur type
The height of an explosion which will produce the maximum effect against a given target.
01 Mar 1973

optimum height of burst / hauteur type d'explosion
For nuclear weapons and for a particular target (or area), the height at which it is estimated a weapon of a specified energy yield will produce a certain desired effect over the maximum possible area.
Related terms: height of burst; safe burst height.
01 Nov 1986

orbit point / point d'orbite
A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established.
Related term: holding point.
01 Jun 1984

order / ordre
A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate.
01 Mar 1973

order of battle / ordre de bataille
ORBAT
The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force.
01 Mar 1973

order to move / ordre de déplacement
An order given by a commander to execute a movement.
Related terms: movement order; notice to move; operation order; operation plan; readiness; readiness state; readiness time; warning order.
06 Jan 2006

ordinary transport / transport ordinaire
In railway terminology, transport of a load whose size, weight or preparation does not entail special difficulties vis-à-vis the facilities or equipment of the railway systems to be used.
Related term: exceptional transport.
01 Nov 1994

organic / organique
Forming an integral part of a military organization.
01 Mar 1981

organizational strength / potentiel organisationnel
The number of trained personnel, facilities and the amount of materiel required to perform a unit's assigned mission.
Note: The organizational strength of a unit may change in response to changing situations and mission requirements.
22 Jun 2004

organization of the ground / organisation du terrain
The development of a defensive position by strengthening the natural defences of the terrain and by assignment of the occupying troops to specific localities.
01 Mar 1973

originating medical facility / échelon sanitaire initial
OMF
A medical facility that initially transfers a patient to another medical facility.
01 Mar 1973

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oropesa sweep / drague mécanique divergente
In naval mine warfare, a form of sweep in which a length of sweep wire is towed by a single ship, lateral displacement being caused by an otter and depth being controlled at the ship end by a kite and at the other end by a float and float wire.
01 Nov 1975

orthomorphic projection / projection orthomorphique
A projection in which the scale, although varying throughout the map, is the same in all directions at any point, so that very small areas are represented by correct shape and bearings are correct.
01 Mar 1973

orthorectification / orthorectification
In photogrammetry, the process of removing geometric distortions in an image caused by sensor tilt and terrain relief, and projecting the resulting image onto a map projection system.
Related terms: geocoded image; projection; rectification.
14 Oct 2002

oscillating mine / mine ludion
A mine, hydrostatically controlled, which maintains a pre-set depth below the surface of the water independently of the rise and fall of the tide.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Aug 1976

other forces for NATO / autres forces pour l'OTAN
OFN
Forces not assigned or earmarked for a NATO command, but which might co-operate with NATO forces or be placed under the operational command or operational control of a NATO commander in certain circumstances which should be specified.
Related term: force(s).
01 Oct 1980

otter / divergent
In naval mine warfare, a device which, when towed, displaces itself sideways to a predetermined distance
01 Aug 1976

outline map / carte à grandes lignes
A map which represents just sufficient geographic information to permit the correlation of additional data placed upon it.
01 Apr 1971

outline plan / avant-projet
A preliminary plan which outlines the salient features or principles of a course of action prior to the initiation of detailed planning.
01 Mar 1973

overhead clearance / hauteur libre[1]
The minimum vertical distance between a ground or water surface and any obstruction above it.
Related term: air draught.
04 Oct 2000

overlap[1]/ 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.
01 Mar 1981

overlap[2]/ recouvrement[2]
In cartography, that portion of a map or chart which overlaps the area covered by another of the same series.
01 Mar 1981

overlap[3]/ recouvrement[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.
01 Mar 1981

overlap tell / transfert de recoupement
Related term: track telling.
01 Aug 1973

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.
01 Mar 1973

overprint / surimpression
Information printed or stamped upon a map or chart, in addition to that originally printed, to show data of importance or special use.
01 Jul 1972

overrun control / commande de prolongation de fonctionnement
Equipment enabling a camera to continue operating for a predetermined number of frames or seconds after normal cut-off
01 Jul 1970

overshoot / remise de gaz
go around
A phase of flight wherein a landing approach of an aircraft is not continued to touchdown.
01 Jan 1973

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P

pace / vitesse de marche
For ground forces, the speed of a column or element regulated to maintain a prescribed average speed.
Related terms: pace setter; rate of march.
01 Jul 1973

pace setter / guide
An individual, selected by the column commander, who travels in the lead vehicle or element to regulate the column speed and establish the pace necessary to meet the required movement order.
Related term: pace.
01 Jul 1972

packaged petroleum product / produit pétrolier conditionné
A petroleum product, generally a lubricant, oil, grease or speciality item, normally packaged by the manufacturer and subsequently stored, transported, and issued in containers having an individual fill capacity of 250 litres or less.
01 Aug 1982

pallet / palette
A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation, and storage by materials handling equipment.
01 Sep 1971

palletized unit load / charge palettisée
Quantity of any item, packaged or unpackaged, which is arranged on a pallet in a specified manner and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit.
Related terms: aircraft flat pallet; binding.
01 Mar 1973

panel code / code de panneaux surface code
A prearranged code designed for visual communications, usually between friendly units, by making use of marking panels.
Related term: marking panel.
01 Jan 1968

panoramic camera[1] / 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.
01 Sep 1971

panoramic camera[2] / appareil photographique panoramique[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.
01 Sep 1971

parachute deployment height / hauteur d'ouverture de parachute
The height above the intended impact point at which the parachute or parachutes are fully deployed.
01 Mar 1973

paradrop / parachutage
Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight.
Related term: airborne[1].
01 Jul 1970

parallactic angle / angle parallactique
Angle formed by the optical axes of two instruments, for example, a telescope and its viewfinder seeing the same object.
01 Jul 1970

parallax / parallaxe
In photography, the apparent displacement of the position of an object in relation to a reference point, due to a change in the point of observation.
01 Jul 1970

parallax difference / différence de parallaxe
The difference in displacement of the top of an object in relation to its base, as measured on the two images of the object on a stereo pair of photographs.
01 Jul 1970

parallel classification / classification parallèle
In railway terminology, the classification of ordinary transport military vehicles and equipment, based on a comparative study of the main characteristics of those vehicles and equipment and of those of the ordinary flat wagons of a corresponding category onto which they can be loaded
01 Mar 1981

part / pièce
piece part
In logistics, an item of an assembly or sub-assembly, which is not normally further broken down.
Related terms: assembly; component; equipment; sub-assembly.
01 Mar 1992

partially planned movement / mouvement partiellement planifié
A movement which is prepared as far as possible or as appropriate, based on data available and for which provision of movement and transport support has been arranged, adequate to the information available. Prior to the execution, this movement will be fully planned as soon as all necessary complementary information has been provided.
Related terms: ad hoc movement; fully planned movement.
11 Nov 1990

participating merchant ship / navire marchand participant
A merchant ship taking part in a naval cooperation and guidance for shipping operation.
Related terms: merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.
02 Mar 2007

pass time / durée d'écoulement
In road transport, the time that elapses between the moment when the leading vehicle of a column passes a given point and the moment when the last vehicle passes the same point.
01 Jul 1970

passage of lines / passage de lignes
An operation in which a force moves forward or rearward through another force's combat positions with the intention of moving into or out of contact with the enemy.
01 Nov 1985

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passive / passif
In surveillance, an adjective applied to actions or equipments which emit no energy capable of being detected.
01 Dec 1976

passive air defence / défense aérienne passive
Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of air and/or missile attack.
Related terms: active air defence; air defence; air superiority; air supremacy; counter-air operation; defensive counter-air operation; offensive counter-air operation.
20 Jun 2006

passive defence / défense passive
Passive measures taken for the physical defence and protection of personnel, essential installations and equipment in order to minimize the effectiveness of hostile action.
Related term: active defence.
17 Jan 2005

passive electronic protective measures / mesures de protection électronique passives
Undetectable measures, such as those in operating procedures and technical features of equipment, to ensure effective friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum.
Related terms: active electronic protective measures; electronic protective measures.
20 Nov 1996

passive homing guidance / guidage passif
A system of homing guidance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiation from the target.
Related terms: active homing guidance; homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.
01 Jan 1973

passive mine[1] / 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.
01 Nov 1994

passive mine[2] / mine passive[2]
A mine which does not emit a signal to detect the presence of a target.
Related term: active mine.
01 Nov 1994

passive public information policy / attitude passive en matière d'information publique
A policy which dictates that no attempts will be made to generate media/public interest in an issue or activity. However, when the passive policy is in effect, authorities must be prepared to respond to media queries about the issue or activity, or to make brief statements to avoid confusion, speculation, misunderstanding or false information that may prevail if media queries go unanswered.
Related term: active public information policy.
01 Mar 1991

password / mot de passe
A secret word or distinctive sound used to reply to a challenge.
Related terms: challenge; countersign; reply
01 Mar 1973

pathfinder aircraft / aéronef marqueur
An aircraft with a specially trained crew carrying drop zone/landing zone marking teams, target markers, or navigational aids, which precedes the main force to the drop zone/landing zone or target.
Related term: marking team.
01 Aug 1980

pathfinder team / équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs
A team dropped or air landed at an objective to establish and operate navigational aids for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones.
01 Jul 1970

patrol / patrouille
A detachment of ground, sea, or air forces sent out for the purpose of gathering information or carrying out a destructive, harassing, mopping up, or security mission.
Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective; objective area; offshore patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol.
01 Jul 1970

pattern laying / pose de mines suivant schéma
In land mine warfare, the laying of mines in a fixed relationship to each other.
01 Jul 1972

payload[1] / charge
The sum of the weight of passengers and cargo that an aircraft can carry.
Related terms: aircraft store; airlift capability; combat load; load.
01 Nov 1985

payload[2] / charge utile[2]
The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile.
01 Nov 1985

payload[3] / charge utile
The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile.
01 Nov 1985

payload[4] / charge utile[1]
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 terms: loading; transport capacity.
01 Nov 1985

peacebuilding / consolidation de la paix
A peace support operation employing complementary diplomatic, civil and - when necessary - military means, to address the underlying causes of conflict and the longer-term needs of the people. It requires a commitment to a long-term process and may run concurrently with other types of peace support operations.
Related terms: conflict prevention; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force
14 Oct 2002

peace enforcement / imposition de la paix
PE
A peace support operation conducted to maintain a ceasefire or peace agreement where the level of consent and compliance is uncertain and the threat of disruption is high. The peace support force must be capable of applying credible coercive force and must apply the provisions of

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the ceasefire or peace agreement impartially.

Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support forc; peace support operation
21 Jan 2004

peacekeeping / maintien de la paix
PK
A peace support operation following an agreement or ceasefire that has established a permissive environment where the level of consent and compliance is high, and the threat of disruption is low. The use of force by a peace support force is normally limited to self-defence.
Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacemaking; peace support operation; peace support force.
17 Jan 2005

peacemaking / rétablissement de la paix
A peace support operation, conducted after the initiation of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement, that involves primarily diplomatic action supported, when necessary, by direct or indirect use of military assets.
Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peace support operation; peace support force.
14 Oct 2002

peace support force / force de soutien de la paix
PSF
A military force assigned to a peace support operation.
Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support operation.
17 Jan 2005

peace support operation / opération de soutien de la paix
PSO
An operation that impartially makes use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in pursuit of United Nations Charter purposes and principles, to restore or maintain peace. Such operations may include conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and/or humanitarian operations.
Related terms: conflict prevention; peacebuilding; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; peacemaking; peace support force.
14 Oct 2002

peace support psychological activities / activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix
Planned psychological activities conducted as an integral part of peace support operations, designed to create a supportive atmosphere and a willingness to cooperate among the parties in conflict and the civilian population in the area of operations, to protect the peace support force and to assist in the achievement of mission objectives.
Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.
04 Oct 2000

peacetime complement
Preferred term: peacetime establishment.

peacetime establishment / tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix
peacetime complement
A table setting out the authorized peacetime manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters.
01 Aug 1974

peak overpressure / surpression de crête
The maximum value of overpressure at a given location which is generally experienced at the instant the shock (or blast) wave reaches that location.
01 Jul 1970

pecked line / tiretés
A symbol consisting of a line broken at regular intervals.
01 Apr 1971

pencil beam / pinceau lumineux
A searchlight beam reduced to, or set at, its minimum width.
01 Sep 1974

penetration / attaque de rupture
In land operations, a form of offensive which seeks to break through the enemy's defence and disrupt the defensive system.
01 Aug 1982

percentage clearance / pourcentage de déblaiement
In mine warfare, the estimated percentage of mines of specified characteristics which have been cleared from an area or channel.
01 Nov 1975

permanent echo / écho permanent
Any dense and fixed radar return caused by reflection of energy from the earth's surface. Distinguished from ground clutter by being from definable locations rather than large areas.
01 Jul 1972

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.
01 Feb 1988

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; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; radio beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Jul 1987

personnel reaction time / temps de réaction du personnel
The time required by personnel to take prescribed protective measures after receipt of a nuclear strike warning.
01 Jul 1970

perspective grid / réseau perspectif
A network of lines, drawn or superimposed on a photograph, to represent the perspective of a systematic network of lines on the ground or datum plane.
01 Mar 1973

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petroleum intersectional service / direction des essences inter-sections
An intersectional or interzonal service in a theatre of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theatre Army elements and other forces as directed.
01 Jul 1970

petroleum, oils, and lubricants / carburants et lubrifiants
A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the armed forces.
01 Jul 1970

phase line / ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires
PL
A line utilized for control and coordination of military operations, usually a terrain feature extending across the zone of action.
Related term: report line.
01 Aug 1976

phoney minefield / faux champ de mines
An area free of live mines used to simulate a minefield, or section of a minefield, with the object of deceiving the enemy.
Related terms: barrier gap; minefield[1,2].
01 Dec 1979

photoflash bomb / bombe photo-éclair
A bomb designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for medium altitude night photography.
01 Jul 1970

photoflash cartridge / cartouche photo-éclair
A pyrotechnic cartridge designed to produce a brief and intense illumination for low altitude night photography.
01 May 1973

photogrammetric control / cheminement photogrammétrique
Control established by photogrammetric methods as distinguished from control established by ground methods. Sometimes called minor control.
01 Dec 1974

photogrammetry / photogrammétrie
The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images.
01 Jul 1970

photographic filter / filtre photographique
A layer of glass, gelatine, or other material used to modify the spectrum of the incidental light.
01 Jul 1970

photographic interpretation
Preferred term: imagery interpretation.

photographic reading / lecture photographique
The simple recognition of natural or man-made features from photographs not involving imagery interpretation techniques.
01 Jul 1980

photographic scale / échelle photographique
The ratio of a distance measured on a photograph or mosaic to the corresponding distance on the ground, classified as follows:
a. very large scale 1:4,999 and larger;
b. large scale 1:5,000 to 1:9,999;
c. medium scale 1:10,000 to 1:24,999;
d. small scale 1:25,000 to 1:49,999;
e. very small scale 1:50,000 and smaller.
Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; principal scale; scale.
01 Mar 1979

photographic sortie
Preferred term: imagery sortie.

photographic strip / bande de photographies
Series of successive overlapping photographs taken along a selected course or direction.
01 Sep 1969

photo interpretation key
Preferred term: imagery interpretation key.

photomap / photocarte
A reproduction of a photograph or photomosaic upon which the grid lines, marginal data, contours, place names, boundaries, and other data may be added.
Related term: image map.
01 Aug 1970

photo nadir / nadir de la photographie
camera nadir
The point at which a vertical line through the perspective centre of the camera lens intersects the photo plane.
01 Sep 1969

physical security / sécurité physique
That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, installations, material and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft.
01 Aug 1979

pictorial symbolization / représentation conventionnelle
The use of symbols which convey the visual character of the features they represent.
01 Aug 1971

piece part
Preferred term: part.

pillbox / emplacement de tir abrité
A small, low fortification that houses machine guns, antitank weapons, etc.. A pillbox is usually made of concrete, steel, or filled sandbags.
01 Jul 1970

pilot's trace / tracé du pilote
A rough overlay to a map made by the pilot of a photographic reconnaissance aircraft during or immediately after a sortie. It shows the location, direction, number, and order of photographic runs made, together with the camera(s) used on each run.
01 Jul 1970

pinpoint[1] / repère[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.
Related term: datum point.
01 Jul 1970

pinpoint[2] / repère[2]
The ground position of aircraft determined by direct observation of the ground.
Related term: datum point.
01 Jul 1970

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pinpoint photograph / photographie d'un objectif ponctuel
A single photograph or a stereo pair of a specific object or target.
01 May 1973

pipeline / ligne de ravitaillement
In logistics, the channel of support or a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use.
01 Jul 1970

pitch[1] / tangage
The movement of an aircraft or ship about its transverse axis.
18 Dec 1997

pitch[2] / inclinaison tip
In air photography, the camera rotation about the transverse axis of the aircraft.
18 Dec 1997

pitch angle / assiette longitudinale
inclination angle
The angle between the aircraft's longitudinal axis and the horizontal plane.
01 Dec 1979

plan for landing / plan général de débarquement
In amphibious operations, a collective term referring to all individually prepared naval and landing force documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for execution of the ship-to-shore movement.
Related terms: landing diagram; ship-to-shore movement.
01 Mar 1982

planned maintenance / maintenance périodique
Preventive maintenance carried out systematically according to the degree of use of the equipment.
Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination; maintenance[1,2,3]; prevenntive maintenance.
01 Oct 2001

planned resupply / ravitaillement préorganisé
The shipping of supplies in a regular flow as envisaged by existing preplanned schedules and organizations, which will usually include some form of planned procurement.
Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; resupply of Europe.
01 Jul 1970

planned target / objectif prévu
In artillery and naval fire support, a target on which fire is prearranged.
01 Aug 1976

planning factor / facteur de planification
A multiplier used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time.
01 Nov 1985

planning staff
Preferred term: central planning team.

plan range / distance horizontale
In air photographic reconnaissance, the horizontal distance from the point below the aircraft to an object on the ground.
01 Jul 1970

plastic explosive / explosif plastique
Explosive which is malleable at normal temperatures.
01 Dec 1977

plastic range / champ d'élasticité
The stress range in which a material will not fail when subjected to the action of a force, but will not recover completely so that a permanent deformation results when the force is removed.
01 Jul 1970

plastic spray packaging
Preferred term: cocooning.

plastic zone / zone plastique
The region beyond the rupture zone associated with crater formation resulting from an explosion in which there is no visible rupture, but in which the soil is permanently deformed and compressed to a high density.
Related term: rupture zone.
01 Jul 1970

plate[1] / planche
In cartography:
a. a printing plate of zinc, aluminium, or engraved copper;
b. collective term for all "states" of an engraved map reproduced from the same engraved printing plate;
c. all details to appear on a map or chart which will be reproduced from a single printing plate (e.g. the " blue plate"
or the "contour plate").
Related term: diapositive; transparency.
01 Apr 1971

plate[2] / plaque
In photography, a transparent medium, usually glass, coated with a photographic emulsion.
Related terms: diapositive; transparency.
01 Apr 1971

platform drop / largage lourd
The airdrop of loaded platforms from rear loading aircraft with roller conveyors.
Related terms: airdrop; airdrop platrform.
01 Sep 1969

plot[1] / schéma
Map, chart, or graph representing data of any sort.
01 Jul 1972

plot[2] / position graphique
Representation on a diagram or chart of the position or course of a target in terms of angles and distances from positions; location of a position on a map or a chart.
01 Jul 1972

plot[3] / position visualisée
The visual display of a single location of an airborne object at a particular instant of time.
01 Jul 1972

point designation grid / grille de désignation des points
A system of lines, having no relation to the actual scale, or orientation, drawn on a map, chart, or air photograph dividing it into squares so that points can be more readily located.
01 Aug 1973

point of impact[1] / point d'atterrissage[1]
The point on the drop zone where the first parachutist or air dropped cargo item lands or is expected to land.
01 Dec 1974

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point of impact[2] / point d'impact
impact point
The point at which a projectile, bomb, or re-entry vehicle impacts or is expected to impact.
01 Dec 1974

point of no return / point de non-retour
A point along an aircraft track beyond which its endurance will not permit return to its own or some other associated base on its own fuel supply.
01 Sep 1969

point target / objectif ponctuel
A target which requires the accurate placement of bombs or fire.
01 Sep 1969

poised mine / mine mûre
A mine in which the ship counter setting has been run down to "one" and which is ready to detonate at the next actuation.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Oct 1978

polar coordinates[1] / coordonnées polaires[1]
Coordinates derived from the distance and angular measurements from a fixed point (pole).
01 Sep 1974

polar coordinates[2] / coordonnées polaires[2]
In artillery and naval fire support, the direction, distance, and vertical correction from the observer/spotter position to the target.
01 Sep 1974

polar plot / désignation en coordonnées polaires
The method of locating a target or point on the map by means of polar coordinates.
01 Jul 1972

port / port
Related terms: major water terminal; secondary water terminal major port; minor port; secondary port; water terminal.
01 Jun 1978

port capacity / capacité portuaire
The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons.
Related term: beach capacity.
01 Sep 1969

port 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.
01 Sep 1969

port designator / repère de port
A group of letters identifying ports in convoy titles or messages.
01 Jun 1978

port evacuation of cargoes / évacuation portuaire des cargaisons
The removal of cargoes from a threatened port to alternative storage sites.
Related term: emergency movement.
01 Jul 1973

port evacuation of shipping / évacuation de port par des navires marchands
The movement of merchant ships from a threatened port for their own protection.
Related term: emergency movement.
01 Jul 1980

port of debarkation / port de débarquement
port of disembarkation
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are unloaded from a means of transport.
Related terms: debarkation; embarkation; port of embarkation
4 Nov 2005

port of disembarkation
Preferred term: port of debarkation.

port of embarkation / port d'embarquement
A seaport, airport or railhead where personnel, equipment and/or stocks are loaded onto a means of transport.
Related terms: debarkation; embarkation; port of debarkation.
4 Nov 2005

port security / sécurité portuaire
The safeguarding of vessels, harbours, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature.
Related terms: harbour defence; physical security; protective security; security; tactical security.
01 Dec 1974

positional defence
Preferred term: position defence.

position defence / défense ferme
positional defence
The type of defence in which the bulk of the defending force is disposed in selected tactical localities where the decisive battle is to be fought. Principal reliance is placed on the ability of the forces in the defended localities to maintain their positions and to control the terrain between them. The reserve is used to add depth, to block, or restore the battle position by counterattack.
01 Oct 1980

positive control / contrôle intégral
In air traffic control within NATO, a method of regulation of all identified air traffic within a designated airspace, conducted with electronic means by an air traffic control agency having the authority and responsibility therein.
01 Feb 1989

post-flight inspection
Preferred term: after-flight inspection.

post-strike damage estimation / estimation indirecte des dommages
A revised target analysis based on new data such as actual weapon yield, burst height, and ground zero obtained by means other than direct assessment.
01 Apr 1970

pouncer operation
Preferred term: antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation.

pouncer procedure
Preferred term: mine countermeasures pouncer procedure.

PPI gauge

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Preferred term: international loading gauge.

practice mine[1] / mine d'entraînement[2]
In land mine warfare, an inert mine to which is fitted a fuze and a device to indicate, in a non-lethal fashion, that the fuze has been activated.
01 Nov 1975

practice mine[2] / mine d'instruction[1]
In naval mine warfare, an inert-filled mine but complete with assembly, suitable for instruction and for practice in preparation.
Related terms: drill mine; exercise mine; inert mine; instructional mine; mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

prearranged fire / tir préparé
Fire that is formally planned and executed against targets or target areas of known location. Such fire is usually planned well in advance and is executed at a predetermined time or during a predetermined period of time.
01 Aug 1976

pre-assault operation / opération avant l'assaut
In amphibious operations, an operation conducted prior to the assault, which includes amongst others: reconnaissance, mine countermeasures operations, naval fire support, bombing, underwater demolition and destruction of beach obstacles.
01 Oct 2001

precedence / priorité
A designation assigned to a message by the originator to indicate to communication personnel the relative order of handling and to the addressee the order in which the message is to be noted.
01 Sep 1969

precession / précession
Related terms: apparent precession; induced precession; real precession.
01 Aug 1976

precursor front / front de pression précurseur
An air pressure wave which moves ahead of the main blast wave for some distance as a result of a nuclear explosion of appropriate yield and low burst height over a heat-absorbing (or dusty) surface. The pressure at the precursor front increases more gradually than in a true (or ideal) shock wave, so that the behaviour in the precursor region is said to be non-ideal.
01 Aug 1979

precursor sweeping / dragage précurseur
The sweeping of an area by relatively safe means in order to reduce the risk to mine countermeasures vessels in subsequent operations.
Related term: initial path sweeping.
01 Nov 1975

predicted fire / tir d'efficacité d'emblée
Fire that is delivered without adjustment.
01 Jan 1983

predominant height / hauteur prédominante
In air reconnaissance, the height of 51 % or more of the structures within an area of similar surface material.
01 Nov 1975

preflight inspection
Preferred term: before-flight inspection.

preliminary demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préliminaire
A target, other than a reserved demolition target, which is earmarked for demolition and which can be executed immediately after preparation, provided that prior authority has been granted.
Related term: reserved demolition target.
01 Mar 1982

preload loading / chargement précurseur
The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another.
01 Sep1969

preparation fire / tir de préparation
Fire delivered before an attack to weaken the enemy position.
Related term: fire[3].
18 Dec 1997

preplanned air support / appui aérien à temps
Air support in accordance with a programme, planned in advance of operations.
Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; on call mission; tactical air support.
01 Sep 1969

pre-position / prépositionner
To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation.
20 Nov 1996

prescribed nuclear load / dotation nucléaire
A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day among similar delivery units.
16 Jul 1999

prescribed nuclear stockage / stockage nucléaire prescrit
A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units.
01 Sep 1969

press information centre / centre d'information de la presse
PIC
A facility established by national headquarters/organizations to provide the media with timely and accurate information on national and Allied issues, events and operations, and to provide other

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support, advice and assistance including escorts for war correspondents.
Related term: allied press information centre.
01 Nov 1991

pressure-altitude / altitude-pression
An atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of altitude which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere.
Related term: altitude.
01 Mar 1985

pressure breathing / alimentation en oxygène sous pression
The technique of breathing which is required when oxygen is supplied direct to an individual at a pressure higher than the ambient barometric pressure.
01 Jul 1970

pressure front
Preferred term: shock front.

pressure mine[1] / mine à pression
In land mine warfare, a mine whose fuze responds to the direct pressure of a target.
Related term: mine[1].
01 Dec 1976

pressure mine[2] / mine à dépression
pressure mine circuit
In naval mine circuit.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Dec 1976

pressure mine circuit
Preferred term: pressure mine[2].

pressure suit / vêtement de pressurisation
a. Partial - A skin tight suit which does not completely enclose the body but which is capable of exerting pressure on the major portion of the body in order to counteract an increased intrapulmonary oxygen pressure.
b. Full - A suit which completely encloses the body and in which a gas pressure, sufficiently above ambient pressure for maintenance of function may be sustained.
01 Sep 1969

prevention of mutual interference[1] / prévention des interférences mutuelles
Procedures designed to prevent interference between friendly forces and units.
05 Sep 2007

prevention of mutual interference[2] / 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.
25 Sep 1998

prevention of mutual interference[3] / mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle[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.
Related term: submarine patrol area.
25 Sep 1998

prevention of stripping equipment
Preferred term: antirecovery device.

preventive maintenance / maintenance préventive
PM
Systematic and/or prescribed maintenance intended to reduce the probability of failure.
Related terms: corrective maintenance; examination; maintenance[1,2,3]; planned maintenance.
01 Oct 2001

primed charge / charge amorcée
A charge ready in all aspects for ignition.
Related terms: charge[1]; priming charge; shaperd charge.
01 Jun 1978

priming charge / charge d'amorçage
An initial charge which transmits the detonation wave to the whole of the charge.
Related terms: charge[1]; primed charge; shaped charge.
01 Jan 1991

principal parallel / horizontale principale
On an oblique photograph, a line parallel to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.
01 Sep 1969

principal plane / plan principal
A vertical plane which contains the principal point of an oblique photograph, the perspective centre of the lens and the ground nadir.
01 Sep 1969

principal point / point principal
The foot of the perpendicular to the photo plane through the perspective centre. Generally determined by intersection of the lines joining opposite collimating or fiducial marks.
01 Oct 1969

principal scale / échelle principale
nominal scale
In cartography, the scale of a reduced or generating globe representing the sphere or spheroid, defined by the fractional relation of their respective radii.
Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; scale.
01 Aug 1970

principal vertical / ligne de plus grande pente
On an oblique photograph, a line perpendicular to the true horizon and passing through the principal point.
01 Sep 1969

printing size of a map or chart / format de carte
The dimensions of the smallest rectangle which will contain a map or chart including all the printed material in its margin.
01 Sep 1969

print reference / référence d'une épreuve
A reference to an individual print in an air photographic sortie.
01 Sep 1969

priority intelligence requirements / besoins prioritaires en renseignement
PIR
Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision

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making.

Related terms: information requirements; intelligence cycle.
01 Jul 1980

prior permission / autorisation préalable
Permission granted by the appropriate authority prior to the commencement of a flight or a series of flights landing in or flying over the territory of the nation concerned.
01 Sep 1969

prisoner of war branch camp / dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre
A subsidiary camp under the supervision and administration of a prisoner of war camp.
01 Nov 1977

prisoner of war camp / camp de prisonniers de guerre
A camp of a semi-permanent nature established in the communication zone or zone of interior (home country) for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. It may be located on, or independent of, other military installations.
01 Sep 1969

prisoner of war collecting point / point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre
A designated locality in a forward battle area where prisoners are assembled pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation.
01 Sep 1969

prisoner of a war compound / bloc de prisonniers de guerre
A subdivision of a prisoner of war enclosure.
01 Sep 1969

prisoner of war enclosure / enclos de prisonniers de guerre
A subdivision of a prisoner of war camp.
01 Sep 1969

prisoner of war personnel record / fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre
A form for recording photograph, fingerprints, and other pertinent personal data concerning the prisoner of war, including that required by the Geneva Convention.
01 Sep 1969

probability of damage / dégâts probables
The probability that damage will occur to a target expressed as a percentage or as a decimal.
01 Nov 1968

probable error
PE
Preferred term: horizontal error.

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.
01 Nov 1968

procedural control / contrôle aux procédures
A method of airspace control which relies on a combination of previously agreed and promulgated orders and procedures.
01 Mar 1981

procedure turn / virage conventionnel
An aircraft manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction, both turns being executed at a constant rate so as to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track.
01 Jul 1972

processing[1] / traitement
In photography, the operations necessary to produce negatives, diapositives, or prints from exposed films, plates or paper.
01 Oct 1980

processing[2]
Preferred term: exploitation[2].

production logistics / logistique de production
That part of logistics concerning the process and procedures of research, design, development, manufacture and acceptance of materiel.
Related terms: acceptance trial; consumer logistics.
22 Jun 2004

proforma / formulaire
A standard form.
01 Oct 1984

programme of nuclear cooperation / programme de coopération nucléaire
Presidentially approved bilateral proposals for the United States to provide nuclear weapons, and specified support to user nations who desire to commit delivery units to NATO in nuclear only or dual capable roles. After presidential approval in principle, negotiations will be initiated with the user nation to develop detailed support arrangements.
01 Oct 1984

prohibited area[1] / 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.
01 Jun 1981

prohibited area[2] / zone interdite[2]
An area shown on charts within which navigation and/or anchoring is prohibited except as authorized by appropriate authority.
Related terms: air surface zone; closed area; danger area; restricted area[2,3].
01 Jun 1981

projected map display / carte projetée
The displayed image of a map or chart projected through an optical or electro-optical system on to a viewing surface.
Related term: moving map display.
01 Oct 1980

projectile / projectile
An object capable of being propelled by a force normally from a gun, and continuing in motion by virtue of its kinetic energy.
01 Aug 1982

projection / projection
In cartography, any systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the curved surface of the sphere or spheroid upon a plane.
Related terms: georeferenced image; orthorectification.
01 Aug 1970

projection print / épreuve par projection
A photographic print obtained by

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projection of the image of a negative or a transparency on to a sensitized surface.
01 Mar 1981

proofing / vérification de dépollution
In land operations, the process following breaching, route or area clearance to further reduce the risk from mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps in a defined area.
Related terms: area clearance; booby trap; countermine operation; improvised explosive device; multi-agent munition; munition; semi-fixed ammunition; separate loading ammunition; unexploded explosive ordnance.
14 Oct 2002

propaganda / propagande
Any information, ideas, doctrines, or special appeals disseminated to influence the opinion, emotions, att itudes, or behaviour of any specified group in order to benefit the sponsor either directly or indirectly.
a. Black - Propaganda which purports to emanate from a source other than the true one.
b. Grey - Propaganda which does not specifically identify any source.
c. White - Propaganda disseminated and acknowledged by the sponsor or by an accredited agency thereof.
01 Jul 1970

propelled mine
Preferred term: mobile mine.

protected frequency / fréquence protégée
A friendly frequency on which interference must be minimized.
02 May1995

protected site / site protégé
A facility which is protected by the use of camouflage or concealment, selective siting, construction of facilities designed to prevent damage from fragments caused by conventional weapons, or a combination of such measures.
01 Jul 1987

protective clothing / vêtement protecteur
Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or treated to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action.
01 Jul 1970

protective minefield[1] / champ de mines de protection[1]
In land mine warfare, a minefield employed to assist a unit in its local, close-in protection.
Related term: minefield[1].
01 Nov 1975

protective minefield[2] / champ de mines de protection[2]
In naval mine warfare, a minefield laid in friendly territorial waters to protect ports, harbours, anchorages, coasts and coastal routes.
Related term: minefield[2].
01 Nov 1975

protective security / sûreté[1]
The organized system of defensive measures instituted and maintained at all levels of command with the aim of achieving and maintaining security.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; operations security; physical security; security[1,2,3].
01 Mar 1981

proximity fuze / fusée de proximité
A fuze wherein primary initiation occurs by remotely sensing the presence, distance, and/or direction of a target or its associated environment by means of a signal generated by the fuze or emitted by the target, or by detecting a disturbance of a natural field surrounding the target.
Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze;direct action fuze; fuze; impact action fuze; safety fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.
01 Aug 1976

psychological consolidation activities / activités psychologiques de consolidation
PCA
Planned psychological activities in crisis and war directed at the civilian population located in areas under friendly control in order to achieve a desired behaviour which supports the military objectives and the operational freedom of the supported commanders.
Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psichological operation; strategic psychological activities.
16 July 1999

psychological media / moyens psychologiques
The media, technical or non-technical, which establish any kind of communication with a target audience
01 Aug 1972

psychological operation / opération psychologique
PsyOp
Planned psychological activities designed to influence attitudes and behaviour affecting the achievement of political and military objectives.
Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological consolidation activities; strategic psychological activities.
13 Dec 1999

psychological operations approach / forme d'opérations psychologiques
The technique adopted to induce a desired reaction on the part of the target audience.
01 Aug 1972

psychological situation / situation psychologique
The current emotional state, mental disposition or other behavioral motivation of a target audience, basically founded on its national political, social, economic, and psychological peculiarities but also subject to the influence of circumstances and events.
01 Aug 1972

psychological theme / thème psychologique
An idea or topic on which a psychological operation is based.
01 Aug 1972

public information / information publique
PI
Information which is released or published for the primary purpose of keeping the public fully informed, thereby gaining their understanding and support.
01 Aug 1972

pull-up point / point de cabré

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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.*
01 Aug 1970

pulsejet / pulsoréacteur
A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine. Equipped with valves in the front which open and shut, it takes in air to create thrust in rapid periodic bursts rather than continuously.
01 Nov 1968

pulsing / impulsion
In naval mine warfare, a method of operating magnetic and acoustic sweeps in which the sweep is energized by current which varies or is intermittent in accordance with a predetermined schedule.
01 Nov 1975

purple commander / commandant pourpre
The officer designated to exercise operational control over purple forces for a specific period during an exercise.
01 Jul 1985

purple forces / forces pourpres
In NATO exercises, forces used to oppose both blue and opposing forces. This term is most usually applicable to submarines and aircraft.
09 Jan 1996

pursuit / poursuite[1]
An offensive operation designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it
01 Aug 1979

pyrotechnic delay / retard pyrotechnique
A pyrotechnic device added to a firing system which transmits the ignition flame after a predetermined delay.
01 Jun 1978

pyrotechnics / composition pyrotechnique
A mixture of chemicals which, when ignited, is capable of reacting exothermically to produce light, heat, smoke, sound or gas, and may be used to introduce a delay into a firing system because of its known burning time. The term excludes propellants and explosives.
04 Oct 2000

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Q

q-message / message q
A classified message relating to navigational dangers, navigational aids, mined areas, and searched or swept channels.
01 Jun 1978

Q-ship
Preferred term: decoy ship.

quadrant elevation / angle au niveau
The angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the bore when the weapon is laid.
01 Aug 1976

quick search procedure / méthode de recherche rapide
A method of search done as quickly as possible by searching the entire area on the outbound leg and by using twice as many aircraft as are normally used.
01 Nov 1968

quota post / poste permanent
An international post which a particular nation has accepted to fill indefinitely.
01 Nov 1975

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R

radar altimeter / altimètre radar
A type of absolute altimeter which measures vertical distance to the surface below using radar technology.
01 Dec 1993

radar altimetry area / zone de référence altimétrique radar
A large and comparatively level terrain area with a defined elevation which can be used in determining the altitude of airborne equipment by the use of radar.
01 Apr 1971

radar camouflage / camouflage radar
The use of radar absorbent or reflecting materials to change the radar echoing properties of a surface of an object.
01 Aug 1973

radar coverage / couverture radar
The limits within which objects can be detected by one or more radar stations.
01 Nov 1968

radar danning / navigation radar sur bouée dan
In naval mine warfare, a method of navigating by using radar to keep the required distance from a line of dan buoys.
01 Nov 1975

radar fire / tir au radar
Gun-fire aimed at a target which is tracked by radar.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Nov 1968

radar guard-ship / bâtiment de veille radar
Any ship which has been assigned the task by the officer in tactical command of maintaining the radar watch.
20 Nov 1996

radar horizon / horizon radar
The locus of points at which the rays from a radar antenna become tangential to the earth's surface. On the open sea this locus is horizontal but on land it varies according to the topographical features of the terrain.
01 Jun 1978

radar netting / réseau radar
The linking of several radars to a single centre to provide integrated target information.
Related term: radar netting station.
01 Jul 1970

radar netting station / centre de réseau radar
A centre which can receive data from radar tracking stations and exchange this data among other radar tracking stations, thus forming a radar netting system.
Related term: radar netting.
01 Jul 1970

radar picket / piquet radar
Any ship, aircraft, or vehicle, stationed at a distance from the force protected, for the purpose of increasing the radar detection range.
01 Nov 1968

radarscope overlay / calque pour écran radar
A transparent overlay for placing on the radarscope for comparison and identification of radar returns.
01 Sep 1969

radarscope photography / photographie d'écran radar
A film record of the returns shown by a radar screen.
01 Sep 1969

radar silence / silence radar
An imposed discipline prohibiting the transmission by radar of electromagnetic signals on some or all frequencies.
01 Nov 1968

radiac / radiac
An acronym derived from the words "radioactivity, detection, indication and computation" and used as an all-encompassing term to designate various types of radiological measuring instruments or equipment. (This word isnormally used as an adjective.)
01 Mar 1981

radial displacement / déformation radiale
On vertical photographs, the apparent "leaning out", or the apparent displacement of the top of any object having height in relation to its base. The direction of displacement is radial from the principal point on a true vertical, or from the isocentre on a vertical photograph distorted by tip or tilt.
01 Nov 1975

radiation dose / dose d'irradiation
The total amount of ionizing radiation absorbed by material or tissues, expressed in centigrays.
Related terms: acute radiation dose; chronic radiation dose; radiation dose rate.
01 Jul 1985

radiation dose rate / débit de dose de rayonnement
The radiation dose (dosage) absorbed per unit of time.
Related terms: acute radiation dose; chronic radiation dose; radiation dose.
01 Nov 1986

radiation exposure state / condition d'exposition aux radiations
RES
The condition of a unit, or exceptionally an individual, deduced from the cumulative whole body radiation dose(s) received. It is expressed as a symbol which indicates the potential for future operations and the degree of risk if exposed to additional nuclear radiation.
01 Jul 1980

radiation intensity / intensité d'irradiation
The radiation dose rate at a given time and place. It may be used, coupled with a figure, to denote the radiation intensity at a given number of hours after a nuclear burst, e.g., RI-3 is the radiation intensity 3 hours after the time of burst.
01 Nov 1968

radiation scattering / diffusion du rayonnement
The diversion of radiation (thermal, electromagnetic, or nuclear) from its original path as a result of interaction or collisions with atoms, molecules, or larger particles in the atmosphere or other media between the source of the radiation (e.g., a nuclear explosion) and a point at some distance away. As a result of scattering, radiation (especially gamma rays and neutrons) will be received at such a point from many directions instead of only

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from the direction of the source.

01 Nov 1968

radiation sickness / maladie des rayons
An illness resulting from excessive exposure to ionizing radiation. The earliest symptoms are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, which may be followed by loss of hair, haemorrhage, inflammation of the mouth and throat, and general loss of energy.
01 Jul 1970

radiation situation map / carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire
A map showing the actual and/or predicted radiation situation in the area of interest.
01 Nov 1968

radioactive decay / décroissance de la radioactivité
The decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time.
01 Mar 1973

radioactive decay curve / courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité
A graph line representing the decrease of radioactivity with the passage of time.
01 Mar 1973

radioactive decay rate / taux de décroissance de la radioactivité
The rate of disintegration of radioactive material with respect to time.
01 Mar 1973

radioactive fallout[1] / retombées radioactives[1]
The return to the lower atmospheric layers and to earth of radioactive substances projected to high altitude.
20 Nov 1996

radioactive fallout[2] / retombées radioactives[2]
Contaminated particulate matter and debris absorbed into the cloud of a nuclear burst.
20 Nov 1996

radioactivity concentration guide / barème de radioconcentration
maximum permissible concentration
The amount of any specified radioisotope that is acceptable in air and water for continuous consumption.
01 Nov 1968

radio approach aids / aides radio d'approche
Equipment making use of radio to determine the position of an aircraft with considerable accuracy from the time it is in the vicinity of an aerodrome or carrier until it reaches a position from which landing can be carried out.
01 Nov 1968

radio beacon / radiophare
A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive, or characteristic, signal used for the determination of bearings, courses, or location.
Related terms: beacon; crash locator beacon; emergency locator beacon; fan marker beacon; localizer; meaconing; personal locator beacon; submarine locator acoustic beacon; Z marker beacon.
01 Nov 1968

radio detection / détection radioélectrique
The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position.
01 Nov 1968

radio direction finding / radiogoniométrie
RDF
Radiolocation in which only the direction of a station is determined by means of its emissions.
01 Nov 1968

radio fix[1] / localisation radiogoniométrique
The locating of a radio transmitter by bearings taken from two or more direction finding stations, the site of the transmitter being at the point of intersection.
01 Jul 1973

radio fix[2] / point radio
The location of a ship or aircraft by determining the direction of radio signals coming to the ship or aircraft from two or more sending stations, the locations of which are known.
01 Jul 1973

radiological defence / défense radiologique
Defensive measures taken against the radiation hazards resulting from the employment of nuclear and radiological weapons.
Related term: nuclear defence.
01 Sep 1969

radiological environment / environnement radiologique
Conditions found in an area resulting from the presence of a radiological hazard.
01 Nov 1990

radiological monitoring
Preferred term: monitoring[3].

radiological operation / opération radiologique
The employment of radioactive materials or radiation producing devices to cause casualties or restrict the use of terrain. It includes the intentional employment of fallout from nuclear weapons.
01 Nov 1968

radiological survey / reconnaissance radiologique
The directed effort to determine the distribution and dose rates of radiation in an area.
01 Sep 1981

radio magnetic indicator / indicateur radio magnétique
An instrument which displays aircraft heading and bearing to selected radio navigation aids.
01 Jan 1980

radio navigation / radionavigation
Radio location intended for the determination of position or direction or for obstruction warning in navigation.
01 Nov 1968

radio range finding / radiotélémétrie
Radiolocation in which the distance of an object is determined by means of its radio emissions, whether independent, reflected, or retransmitted on the same or other wavelength.
01 Nov 1968

radio range station / station radiophare
A radio navigation land station in the aeronautical radio navigation service providing radio equi-signal zones. (In certain instances a radio range station may be placed on board a ship.)
01 Nov 1968

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radio recognition / identification radioélectrique
The determination by radio means of the friendly or enemy character, or the individuality, of another.
01 Nov 1968

radio silence / silence radio
A condition in which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative.
01 Jul 1980

radio sonobuoy
Preferred term: sonobuoy.

radius of action / rayon d'action
R/A
ROA
The maximum distance a ship, aircraft, or vehicle can travel away from its base along a given course with normal combat load and return without refuelling, allowing for all safety and operating factors.
01 Nov 1968

radius of safety / rayon de sécurité
The horizontal distance from ground zero beyond which the weapon effects on friendly troops are acceptable.
01 Nov 1968

raid / raid
An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy his installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission.
01 Nov 1968

raid report / compte rendu de raid
In air defence, one of a series of related reports that are made for the purpose of developing a plot to assist in the rapid evaluation of a tactical situation.
01 Sep 1974

railhead / terminal ferroviaire
A point on a railway where loads are transferred between trains and other means of transport.
Related terms: navigation head; trans-shipment point.
04 Oct 2000

railway line capacity / capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer
The maximum number of trains which can be moved in each direction over a specified section of track in a 24 hour period.

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.
01 Mar1983

railway loading ramp / rampe de chargement
A sloping platform situated at the end or beside a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars or wagons.
01 Aug 1979

rainout / pluie radioactive
Radioactive material in the atmosphere brought down by precipitation.
01 May 1963

ramjet / statoréacteur
A jet-propulsion engine containing neither compressor nor turbine which depends for its operation on the air compression accomplished by the forward motion of the engine.
01 May 1963

random minelaying / pose de mines sans schéma
In land mine warfare, the laying of mines without regard to pattern.
01 Oct 1978

range[1] / distance
The distance between any given point and an object or target.
01 Aug 1982

range[2] / distance-limite
Extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship, or gun.
01 Aug 1982

range[3] / champ de tir[2]
target range
An area reserved and normally equipped for practice in weapons delivery and/or shooting at targets.
01 Aug 1982

range[4] / autonomie[2]
The distance which can be covered over a hard surface by a ground vehicle, with its rated payload, using the fuel in its tank and in cans normally carried as part of the ground vehicle equipment.
01 Aug 1982

range marker / marqueur de distance
A single calibration blip fed on to the time base of a radial display. The rotation of the time base shows the single blips as a circle on the plan position indicator scope. It may be used to measure range.
01 Sep 1969

range resolution / pouvoir séparateur en portée
The ability of the radar equipment to separate two reflecting objects on a similar bearing, but at different ranges from the antenna. The ability is determined primarily by the pulse length in use.
01 Sep 1969

ranging / télémétrie
The process of establishing target distance. Types of ranging include echo, intermittent, manual, navigational, explosive echo, optical, radar, etc.
Related terms: adjustment of fire; spot.
01 May 1963

rated load / charge nominale
The designed safe operating load for the equipment under prescribed conditions.
01 Nov 1983

rate of fire / cadence de tir
The number of rounds fired per weapon per minute.
01 Nov 1968

rate of march / vitesse de progression[1]
The average number of miles or kilometres to be travelled in a given period of time, including all ordered halts. It is expressed in miles or kilometres in the hour.
Related terms: speed of advance.
01 Sep 1969

ratification / ratification
In NATO standardization, the formal declaration by which a NATO member nation confirms its consent, with or without reservation, to be committed to a NATO standardization agreement.
Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; reservation.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
28 Jan 2005

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readiness / préparation
Note: In English, "readiness" is a generic term covering "readiness state" and "readiness time".
Related terms: readiness state; readiness time.
04 Oct 2000

readiness state / état de préparation[2]
The measure of the capability of forces at a given point in time to execute their assigned missions.
Related terms: evaluation[2]; operational readiness; readiness; readiness time.
04 Oct 2000

readiness time / délai de préparation
The time within which a unit can be made ready to perform the tasks for which it has been organized, equipped and trained. This time is amplified or measured by indicators of the unit's current personnel, materiel and training state. It does not include transit time.
Related terms: evaluation[2]; movement order; notice to move; operational readines; readiness; readiness state.
01 Oct 2003

ready / prêt
The term used to indicate that a weapon(s) is loaded, aimed and prepared to fire.
01 Jan 1973

ready position / position d'attente[2]
In helicopter operations, a designated place where a helicopter load of troops and/or equipment waits for pick-up.
01 Jul 1973

reallocation authority / pouvoirs de réaffectation
The authority given to NATO commanders and normally negotiated in peacetime, to reallocate in an "emergency in war" national logistic resources controlled by the combat forces under their command, and made available by nations, in order to influence the battle logistically.
Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation of resources.
01 Mar 1984

reallocation of resources / réallocation de ressources
The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate NATO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority.
Related terms: combined logistic support; logistic assistance; mutual aid; reallocation authority.
01 Nov 1968

real precession / précession vraie
real wander
Precession resulting from an applied torque such as friction and dynamic imbalance.
Related term: precession.
01 Aug 1976

real wander
Preferred term: real precession.

rear area / zone arrière
RA
For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area of responsibility of the next lower level of command. This area is provided primarily for the performance of combat service support functions.
01 Jul 1973

rear echelon / échelon arrière
Elements of a force which are not required in the objective area.
Related term: objective area.
01 Nov 1968

rear guard[1]/ 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.
01 Aug 1982

rear guard[2]/ arrière-garde[2]
Security detachment which a moving ground force details to the rear to keep it informed and covered.
01 Aug 1982

receiving ship / bâtiment ravitaillé
RECSHIP
In replenishment at sea, the ship that receives the rig(s).
Related term: delivering ship.
04 Oct 2000

receptivity / réceptivité
The vulnerability of a target audience to particular psychological operations media.
01 Jan 1973

recognition / reconnaissance[1]
The determination of the nature or a detected person, object or phenomenon, and possibly its class or type. This may include the determination of an individual within a particular class or type.
Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification[2]; identification friend or foe; neutral; unknown.
01 Feb 1989

recognized environmental picture / situation générale de l'environnement
REP
A complete and seamless depiction of geospatial, oceanographic and meteorological information designated for the planning and conduct of joint operations in a specific area at a specific time and which supports the unity of effort throughout the battlespace.
20 Jun 2006

recompression chamber
Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

reconnaissance / reconnaissance[2]
RECCE
A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area.
Related term: air reconnaissance.
01 Mar 1992

reconnaissance by fire / reconnaissance par le feu
A method of reconnaissance in which fire is placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return of fire.
01 Nov 1968

reconnaissance exploitation report / compte rendu

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d'exploitation de reconnaissance
RECCEXREP
A standard message format used to report the results of a tactical air reconnaissance mission. Whenever possible the report should include the interpretation of sensor imagery.
01 Jan 1983

reconnaissance in force / reconnaissance en force
An offensive operation designed to discover and/or test the enemy's strength or to obtain other information.
01 Jul 1980

reconnaissance patrol / patrouille de reconnaissance
For ground forces, a patrol used to gain tactical information preferably without the knowledge of the enemy.
Related terms: air defence area; bridgehead line; combat air patrol; combat patrol; objective;objective area; offshore patrol; patrol; reconnaissance patrol; standing patrol; target.
01 Mar 1982

record as target / enregistrer comme objectif
In artillery and naval fire support, the order used to denote that the target is to be recorded for future engagement or reference.
01 Jan 1973

recorded / enregistré
In artillery and naval fire support, the response used to indicate that the action to "record as target" has been completed.
16 Jul 1996

recovery[1] / récupération[1]
In operations, contacting, protecting and extracting personnel, small groups or units, or material.
25 Sep 1998

recovery[2] / récupération[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[2].
25 Sep 1998

recovery[3] / retour
In air operations, that phase of a mission which involves the return of an aircraft to a base.
25 Sep 1998

recovery[4] / recupération[4]
In battlefield maintenance, the extrication of an abandoned, disabled or immobilized vehicle and, if necessary, its removal to a maintenance point.
13 Dec 1999

recovery controller / contrôleur de recueil
The air controller responsible for the correct execution of recovering aircraft to the appropriate terminal control agency.
01 Nov 1975

recovery procedure / procédé d'enlèvement
Related term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.
01 Aug 1974

rectification / redressement
In photogrammetry, the process whereby an image is corrected for distortions caused by sensor tilt and projected onto a map projection system.
14 Oct 2002

rectified airspeed
Preferred term: calibrated airspeed.

rectifier / redresseur
A device for converting alternating current into direct current.
Related term: inverter.
01 Jan 1983

redeployment aerodrome / aérodrome de redéploiement
An aerodrome not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as the main aerodrome.
Related terms: aerodrome; diversion aerodrome; main aerodrome.
01 Nov 1994

reduced lighting / éclairage réduit
The reduction in brightness of ground vehicle lights by either reducing power or by screening in such a way that any visible light is limited in output.
Related term: normal lighting.
01 Mar 1982

re-entry vehicle / corps de rentrée
RV
That part of a space vehicle designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere in the terminal portion of its trajectory.
01 Nov 1968

reference box / cartouche de référence
refer-to box
The identification box placed in the margin of a map or chart which contains the series designation, sheet number and edition number in a readily identified form.
Related terms: compilation diagram; information box; reliability diagram.
01 Jul 1988

reference datum / plan de référence
balance station zero
In aircraft loading, an imaginary vertical plane at or near the nose of the aircraft from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes.
Related term: moment.
09 Jul 1997

reference 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.
01 Mar 1979

reference point / point de référence[4]
A prominent, easily located point in the terrain.
01 Aug 1973

refer-to box
Preferred term: reference box.

reflex sight / viseur reflex
An optical or computing sight that reflects a reticle image (or images) onto a combining glass for superimposition on the target.
01 Nov 1975

refuge area / zone de refuge
A coastal area considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.
Related term: safe anchorage.

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01 Jun 1978

refugee / réfugié
Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. [UN]
Related terms: asylum seeker; evacuee; internally displaced person.
04 Oct 2000

regeneration / régénération
The timely activation, in full or in part, of existing force structures and infrastructure, including the restoration of manning, equipment and stocks to designated levels.
Related terms: activate; mobilization.
25 Sep 1998

regional reinforcing force / force de renfort régionale
A reinforcing force made available to a strategic commander which is further allocated by him or her to a specific egional commander.
01 Oct 2001

register / contrôle de repérage
In cartography, the correct position of one component of a composite map image in relation to the other components, at each stage of production.
01 Jan 1973

registered matter / question enregistrée
Any classified matter registered, usually by number, and accounted for periodically.
01 Nov 1968

registered publication / publication enregistrée
A classified publication bearing a register number as well as a long and short title, and for which periodic accounting is required.
01 Nov 1968

register glass / glace de repérage
In photography, a glass plate at the focal plane against which the film is pressed during exposure.
01 Jul 1970

register marks / index de repérage
In cartography, designated marks, such as small crosses, circles, or other patterns applied to original copy prior to reproduction to facilitate registration of plates and to indicate the relative positions of successive impressions.
01 Apr 1971

registration fire / tir de réglage
Fire delivered to obtain accurate data for subsequent effective engagement of targets.
Related term: fire[3].
20 Nov 1996

registration point / point de réglage
Terrain feature or other designated point on which fire is adjusted for the purpose of obtaining corrections to firing data.
01 Jan 1973

regulated item / article contrôlé controlled item
Any item whose issue to a user is subject to control by an appropriate authority for reasons that may include cost, scarcity, technical or hazardous nature, or operational significance.
Related terms: controlled item; critical item; critical supplies and matériel.
01 Nov 1991

regulatory sign / panneau de signalisation
A sign used by competent authority to regulate and control traffic.
01 Nov 1968

reimbursable NATO military personnel / personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable
A category of military personnel provided by the receiving state to NATO and for which reimbursement to the nation concerned is made from the NATO international budget.
01 Aug 1979

reinforcing / renforcement
In artillery usage, a tactical mission in which one artillery unit augments the fire of another artillery unit.
01 Mar 1985

reinforcing force / force de renfort
In rapid reinforcement planning, a force in being which is made available to a Major NATO Commander by nations to supplement in-place forces.
Related terms: augmentation force; mobilizable reinforcing force.
01 Nov 1986

reinforcing nation / pays fournissant des renforts
A NATO nation which will send reinforcing forces to a NATO command.
01 Nov 1986

relateral tell / transfert par tiers interposé
Related term: track telling.
01 Aug 1973

relative altitude
Preferred term: vertical separation.

relative bearing / gisement
The direction expressed as a horizontal angle normally measured clockwise from the forward point of the longitudinal axis of a vehicle, aircraft or ship to an object or body.
Related terms: bearing[1]; grid bearing.
01 Mar 1979

relative biological effectiveness / efficacité biologique relative
The ratio of the absorbed dose of gamma or X-rays of a certain energy to the absorbed dose of another ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect.
01 Aug 1982

release / largage[2]
In air armament, the intentional separation of a free-fall aircraft store, from its suspension equipment, for purposes of employment of the store.
01 Jul 1980

released / au repos
In air defence, weapons and crews which have been released from commitments and states of readiness. When so released, they are given a time at which a state of readiness will be resumed.
01 Aug 1973

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release point[1] / point de dislocation
RP
In road movements, a well-defined point on a route at which the elements composing a column return under the authority of their respective commanders, each one of these elements continuing its movement towards its own appropriate destination.
01 Jul 1993

release point[2] / point de largage
RP
In air transport, a point on the ground directly above which the first paratroop or cargo item is dropped.
Related term: computed air release point.
01 Jul 1993

reliability diagram / carton documentaire
In cartography, a diagram showing the dates and quality of the source material from which a map or chart has been compiled.
Related terms: compilation diagram; information box; reference box.
01 Apr 1971

relief / relief
Inequalities of elevation and the configuration of land features on the surface of the earth which may be represented on maps or charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading, or spot elevations.
01 Apr 1971

relief in place / relève sur 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.
01 Nov 1968

remotely delivered mine / mine posée à distance
A mine delivered to the target area by air assets, or by indirect fire from a distance of more than 500 metres.
Note: The exact position of the mines may not be known.
Related term: scatterable mine.
01 Oct 2001

remotely piloted vehicle / véhicule téléguidé
RPV
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; unmanned aerial vehicle; vehicle
01 Oct 1980

render safe procedures
RSP
Preferred term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.

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[2].
04 Nov 2005

repeat / mêmes éléments
In artillery and naval fire support, an order or request to fire again the same number of rounds with the same method of fire.
01 Aug 1973

repeater-jammer / brouilleur-répéteur
A receiver transmitter device which amplifies, multiplies and retransmits the signals received, for purposes of deception or jamming.
01 Aug 1973

replacement factor / taux de remplacement
The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes.
01 May 1963

replenishment at sea / ravitaillement à la mer
underway replenishment
RAS
UR
Those operations required to make a transfer of personnel and/or supplies when at sea.
Related term: heavy replenishment at sea
01 Sep 1981

reply / réponse
An answer to a challenge.
Related terms: challenge; countersign; password.
01 Nov 1968

reporting post / poste de détection
RP
An element of the control and reporting system used to extend the radar coverage of the control and reporting centre. It does not undertake the control of aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

report line / ligne de compte rendu
A line at which troops, after having reached it, must report to their command echelon.
Related term: phase line.
01 Aug 1974

representative downwind direction / direction virtuelle du vent
During the forecast period, the mean surface downwind direction in the hazard area towards which the cloud travels.
Related term: representative downwind speed.
01 Feb 1988

representative downwind speed / vitesse virtuelle du vent
The mean surface downwind speed in the hazard area during the forecast.
Related term: downwind direction.
01 Feb 1988

representative fraction
Preferred term: scale.

reproduction material / matériel de reproduction
Material, generally in the form of positive or negative copies on film or glass for each colour plate, from which a map or a chart may be directly reproduced.
01 Dec 1974

request modify / demande de modification
In artillery and naval fire support, a request by any person, other than the person authorized to make modifications to a fire plan, for a modification.
01 Aug 1974

required military force / moyens nécessaires
The armed forces necessary to carry out a military mission over a specified period of time.
01 Nov 1968

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required supply rate / taux de ravitaillement requis
RSR
The amount of ammunition expressed in rounds per weapon per day for those items fired by weapons, and of all other items of supply expressed in terms of appropriate unit of measure per day, estimated to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period.
01 Jun 1984

requisition / réquisition
An authoritative demand or request especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request.
01 Nov 1975

rescue ship / navire de sauvetage
In shipping control, a ship of a convoy stationed at the rear of a convoy column to rescue survivors.
01 Mar 1979

rescue strop / sangle de sauvetage
horse collar
A piece of rescue equipment which is placed around a person's chest to secure that person to a rescue line or helicopter hoist cable.
01 Jun 1984

reseau / réseau
A grid system of a standard size in the image plane of a photographic system used for mensuration purposes.
01 Jan 1980

reservation/ réserve[1]
In NATO standardization, a formal statement by which a member nation describes the part of a standard or standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations.
Related terms: implementation; NATO standardization agreement; ratification.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
20 May 2005

reserve / réserve[2]
A force held to counter unforeseen situations or to impact on future events.
16 Jul 1999

reserved demolition target / ouvrage à destruction réservée
A target for demolition, the destruction of which must be controlled at a specific level of command because it plays a vital part in the tactical or strategical plan, or because of the importance of the structure itself, or because the demolition may be executed in the face of the enemy.
Related term: preliminary demolition target.
01 Jul 1972

reserved route / itinéraire réservé
In road traffic, a specific route allocated exclusively to an authority or formation.
Related term: route.
01 Jun 1984

residual contamination / contamination résiduelle
Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally.
01 Mar 1982

residual radiation / rayonnement résiduel
Nuclear radiation caused by fallout, artificial dispersion of radioactive material, or irradiation which results from a nuclear explosion and persists longer than one minute after burst.
Related terms: contamination; induced radiation; initial radiation.
01 Oct 1986

resolution / pouvoir séparateur
A measurement of the smallest detail which can be distinguished by a sensor system under specific conditions.
01 Mar 1979

responsor / répondeur
An electronic device used to receive an electronic challenge and display a reply thereto.
Related term: transponder.
01 Feb 1974

rest / repos
In artillery, a command that indicates that the unit(s) or gun(s) to which it is addressed shall not follow up fire orders during the time that the order is in force.
01 Mar 1977

restart at ... / continuez sur ...
In artillery, a term used to restart a fire plan after "dwell at ..." or "check firing" or "cease loading" has been ordered.
01 Mar 1977

restitution / restitution
The process of determining the true planimetric position of objects whose images appear on photographs.
01 Sep 1969

restitution factor
Preferred term: correlation factor.

restraint factor / coefficient d'arrimage
In air transport, a factor, normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity, which determines the required strength of lashings and tie-downs to secure a particular load.
01 Sep 1969

restricted area[1] / zone réglementée[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.
Related terms: closed area; danger area; prohibited area[1,2].
01 Mar 1982

restricted area[2] / zone réglementée[2]
An area in which there are special restrictive measures employed to prevent or minimize interference between friendly forces.
01 Mar 1982

restricted area[3] / zone réservée
An area under military jurisdiction in which special security measures are employed to prevent unauthorized entry.
Related terms: closed area; danger area; prohibited area[1,2].
01 Mar 1982

restricted dangerous air cargo / cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée
Cargo which does not belong to the highly dangerous category but which is hazardous and requires, for transport by cargo or passenger aircraft, extra precautions in packing and handling.
Related terms: cargo; controlled dangerous air cargo; dangerous

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cargo; essential supply; general air cargo; immediately vital cargo; unwanted cargo; valuable cargo.
01 Jul 1987

restricted operations area / zone d'opérations réglementée
Airspace of defined dimensions, designated by the airspace control authority, in response to specific operational situations/requirements within which the operation of one or more airspace users is restricted.
01 Mar 1981

restrictive fire plan / plan de tir restrictif
A safety measure for friendly aircraft which establishes airspace that is reasonably safe from friendly surface delivered non-nuclear fires.
01 Feb 1974

resupply / réapprovisionnement
The act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply.
Related terms: amphibious vehicle; *air cushion vehicle*; *drone; ground effect machine; landing craft; remotely piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle; vehicle.*
01 Jul 1985

resupply of Europe / ravitaillement de l'Europe
The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location.
Related terms: early resupply; element of resupply; improvised early resupply; initial early resupply; planned resupply.
01 Nov 1968

reticle / réticule
A mark such as a cross or a system of lines lying in the image plane of a viewing apparatus. It may be used singly as a reference mark on certain types of monocular instruments or as one of a pair to form a floating mark as in certain types of stereoscopes.
Related term: graticule[1].
01 Nov 1975

retirement / repli
An operation in which a force out of contact moves away from the enemy.
01 Jul 1973

retrograde shipping / transports maritimes vers l'arrière
Shipping used to return personnel, stores and equipment from a theatre of operations.
03 Aug 1998

return load / chargement de retour
Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier.
01 Nov 1968

reverse slope / contre-pente
Any slope which descends away from the enemy.
01 Nov 1968

riding-off / dégagement
The manoeuvre of an escort ship to interpose itself between an escorted unit or units and an opposing force to cause the latter to turn away.
01 Oct 2001

right (or left)
Preferred term: left (or right).

riot control agent / agent 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.
01 Oct 2001

riot control means / moyens anti-émeute
Non-lethal means used to deter, prevent, contain or suppress riots and other violent civil disorders.
17 Jan 2005

ripe / réceptive
In mine warfare, a word once used to mean "armed".
Related term: armed mine.
01 Dec 1976

rising mine / mine à flotteur largable
In naval mine warfare, a mine having positive buoyancy which is released from a sinker by a ship influence or by a timing device. The mine may fire by contact, hydrostatic pressure or other means.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Dec 1976

road block / barrage routier
A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block, or limit the movement of, hostile vehicles along a route.
01 Nov 1968

road clearance time / durée d'encombrement
The total time a column requires to travel over and clear a section of the road.
01 Jul 1970

road hazard sign / signal de danger routier
A sign used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communication zone area only in accordance with existing agreements with national authorities.
01 Dec 1966

road space / longueur de colonne
The length of roadway allocated to, and/or actually occupied by, a column on a route, expressed in miles or kilometres.
Related term: column length.
01 Nov 1968

roamer / rapporteur de coordonnées
Grids constructed to common map scales used for determination of map coordinates.
01 Aug 1973

rocket / roquette
A self-propelled vehicle whose trajectory or course, while in flight, cannot be controlled.
01 Aug 1982

roentgen / roentgen
A unit of exposure dose of gamma (or X-) radiation. In field dosimetry, one roentgen is essentially equal to one rad.
01 Aug 1976

role number / numéro caractéristique
In the medical field, the classification of treatment facilities according to their different capabilities.
01 Jul 1985

roll[1] / roulis
The rotation of an aircraft or ship about its longitudinal axis.

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01 Jul 1972

roll[2] / inclinaison latérale
tilt
In air photography, the camera rotation about the longitudinal axis of the aircraft.
Related term: tilt angle.
01 Jul 1972

roller conveyor / chemin de roulement[1]
A material handling aid containing rollers over which cargo is moved.
01 Sep 1969

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.
01 Mar 1979

rotational post / poste tournant
A manpower post filled on a rotational basis. Within NATO, it may be confined to specified nations.
01 Aug 1976

rotor governing mode / contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor
A control mode in which helicopter rotor speed is maintained automatically.
01 Jan 1973

roundout
Preferred term: flare.

rounds complete / tir terminé
In artillery and naval fire support, the procedural term used to indicate that all the rounds ordered at "fire for effect" have been fired.
Related term: shot.
16 Jul 1996

route / itinéraire
The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination.
Related terms: axial route; connecting route; controlled route; despatch route; diversion; double flow route; lateral route; limited access route; main supply route; open route; reserved route; route classification; single flow route; supervised route.
01 Nov 1968

route capacity[1] / capacité d'itinéraire[1]
The maximum traffic flow of vehicles in one direction at the most restricted point on the route.
Related term: railway line capacity.
01 Oct 1980

route capacity[2] / capacité d'itinéraire[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.
01 Oct 1980

route classification / classification d'un itinéraire
Classification assigned to a route using factors of minimum width, worst route type, least bridge, raft or culvert military load classification, and obstructions to traffic flow.
Related term: route.
01 Apr 1971

route clearance / dépollution le long d'itinéraire
In land operations, the detection and if found, the identification, marking and neutralization, destruction or removal of mines or other explosive ordnance, improvised explosive devices and booby traps threatening a defined route to allow a military operation to continue with reduced risk.
Note: Route clearance is normally conducted by military units.
01 Oct 2003

route lanes / râteau de routes
A series of parallel tracks for the routing of independently sailed ships.
01 Jun 1978

route reconnaissance / reconnaissance d'itinéraire
Reconnaissance along a specific line of communications, such as road, railway or waterway, to provide new or updated information on route conditions and activities along the route.
01 Dec 1979

row marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée
In land mine warfare, a natural, artificial, or specially installed marker, located at the start or finish of a mine row where mines are laid by individual rows.
Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; strip marker.
01 Nov 1994

rules of engagement / règles d'engagement
ROE
Directives issued by competent military authority which specify the circumstances and limitations under which forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered.
01 Jan 1973

rules of engagement profile / profil de règles d'engagement
A list of rules of engagement selected for a force assigned to a particular role or operation within defined time and space boundaries.
01 Oct 2001

run[1] / passage de prise de vues
That part of a flight of one reconnaissance aircraft during which sensor imagery is taken.
01 Aug 1982

run[2] / passage
The transit of a sweeper-sweep combination or of a minehunter operating its equipment through a lap. This term may also be applied to a transit of any formation of sweepers.
01 Aug 1982

running fix / point par transport de lieux géométriques
The intersection of two or more position lines, not obtained simultaneously, adjusted to a common time.
01 May 1974

run-up area / zone de point fixe
A zone within the manoeuvring area reserved for testing aircraft engines prior to take-off.
01 Jul 1972

runway / piste
A defined rectangular area on an aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length.
01 Dec 1976

runway visual range / portée visuelle de piste
RVR
The maximum distance in the direction of take-off or landing at which the runway, or specified lights or markers delineating it,

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can be seen from a position above a specified point on its centre line at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown.
01 Jul 1980

rupture zone / zone de rupture
The region immediately adjacent to the crater boundary in which the stresses produced by the explosion have exceeded the ultimate strength of the medium. It is characterized by the appearance of numerous radial cracks of various sizes.
Related term: plastic zone.
01 Sep 1969

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S

sabot / sabot
Lightweight carrier in which a subcalibre projectile is centred to permit firing the projectile in the larger calibre weapon. The carrier fills the bore of the weapon from which the projectile is fired; it is normally discarded a short distance from the muzzle.
01 Jun 1961

safe
Preferred term: state of readiness[1].

safe anchorage / mouillage sûr
An anchorage considered safe from enemy attack to which merchant ships may be ordered to proceed when the shipping movement policy is implemented.
Related term: refuge area.
01 Jun 1978

safe area / zone de sécurité[2]
In peace support operations, a secure area in which NATO or NATO-led forces protect designated persons and/or property.
Related term: secure area.
29 May 1992

safe burst height / hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité
The height of burst at or above which the level of fallout, or damage to ground installations is at a predetermined level acceptable to the military commander.
Related terms: optimum height of burst; height of burst.
01 May 1963

safe current / intensité d'autoprotection
In naval mine warfare, the maximum current that can be supplied to a sweep in a given waveform and pulse cycle which does not produce a danger area with respect to the mines being swept for.
01 Aug 1976

safe depth / profondeur de sécurité
In naval mine warfare, the shallowest depth of water in which a ship will not actuate a bottom mine of the type under consideration. Safe depth is usually quoted for conditions of ship upright, calm sea and a given speed.

01 Dec 1976

safe distance / distance de sécurité[1]
In naval mine warfare, the horizontal range from the edge of the explosion damage area to the centre of the sweeper.
01 Nov 1975

safe separation distance / distance de sécurité au largage
The minimum distance between the delivery system and the weapon beyond which the hazards associated with functioning (detonation) are acceptable.
01 Mar 1981

safe speed / vitesse de sécurité
In naval mine warfare, the speed at which a particular ship can proceed without actuating a given influence mine, at the depth under consideration, within the damage area.
01 Nov 1975

safe state / état de sécurité
The state in which a mine cannot function and in which it is safe to handle and transport.
09 May 2000

safety and arming mechanism / mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement
A dual function device which prevents the unintended actuation of a main charge or propulsion unit prior to arming but allows activation thereafter upon receipt of the appropriate stimuli.
01 Nov 1994

safety angle
Preferred term: angle of safety.

safety-critical system / système critique sur le plan de la sécurité
A system in which a failure or malfunction may cause a direct hazard to persons, the environment and/or materiel.
09 May 2000

safety device / dispositif de sécurité
A device which prevents unintentional functioning.
Related terms: arming delay device; arming pin; standby state.
01 Nov 1994

safety distance / distance de sécurité[2]
In road transport, the distance between vehicles travelling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements.
01 Sep 1969

safety fuze / mèche lente
Pyrotechnics contained in a flexible and weatherproof sheath burning at a constant rate, used to transmit a flame to the detonator with a predetermined delay.
Related terms: base fuze; boresafe fuze; direct action fuze; fuze; impact action fuze; proximity fuze; self-destroying fuze; shuttered fuze; time fuze.
09 Jan 1996

safety height
Preferred term: minimum safe altitude.

safety lane / chenal de sécurité
Specified sea lane designated for use in transit by submarine and surface ships to prevent attack by friendly forces.
01 May 1963

safety line / marquage de sécurité
In land mine warfare, demarcation line for trip wire or wire-actuated mines in a minefield. It serves to protect the laying personnel. After the minefield is laid this line is neither marked on the ground nor plotted on the minefield record.
01 Dec 1977

safety pin
Preferred term: arming pin.

safety wire / fil de sécurité
A cable, wire or lanyard attached to the aircraft and routed to an expendable aircraft store to prevent arming initiation prior to store release.
Related term: arming wire.
01 Jul 1993

safety zone / zone de sécurité[1]
An area (land, sea or air) reserved for non-combat operations of friendly aircraft, surface ships, submarines or ground forces.
01 Mar 1981

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safe working load / charge maximum pratique
In sea operations, the maximum load that can be safely applied to a fitting, and normally shown on a label plate adjacent to the fitting.
Related term: static test load.
01 Mar 1981

salted weapon / arme dopée
A nuclear weapon which has, in addition to its normal components, certain elements or isotopes which capture neutrons at the time of the explosion and produce radioactive products over and above the usual radioactive weapon debris.
Related term: minimum residual radioactivity weapon.
01 Nov 1968

salvage[1] / matériel récupéré
Damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel including ships, craft or floating equipment which is recovered for reuse.
Related terms: recovery[1,4]; salvage[2]; salvage procedure.
01 Jul 1988

salvage[2] / récupérer
To remove assemblies, sub-assemblies or components from an unrepairable item of equipment for reuse.
Related term: cannibalize.
04 Oct 2000

salvage[3] / récupération[3]
The saving or recovering of materials contained in damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy equipment for reuse.
Related term: salvage procedure[1].
25 Sep 1998

salvage procedure[1] / procédure de renflouage
The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned Allied or enemy matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabrication, or scrapping.
Related terms: recovery[1]; salvage[1,2,3].
01 Dec 1974

salvage procedure[2] / déblaiement et renflouage
Naval salvage operations include harbour and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of matériel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded.
01 Dec 1974

S-bend distortion
Preferred term: S-curve distortion.

scale / échelle
numerical scale
representative fraction
The ratio or fraction between the distance on a map, chart, or photograph and the corresponding distance on the surface of the earth.
Related terms: bar scale; conversion scale; graphic scale; photographic scale; principal scale.
01 Aug 1973

scale of an exercise / ampleur d'un 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 terms: extent of a military exercise; inter-command exercise; intra-command exercise; NATO-wide exercise.
01 Nov 1985

scaling law / loi des distances
A mathematical relationship which permits the effects of a nuclear explosion of given energy yield to be determined as a function of distance from the explosion (or from ground zero) provided the corresponding effect is known as a function of distance for a reference explosion, e.g., of 1-kiloton energy yield.
01 Nov 1968

scan / balayage
In electromagnetic or acoustic search, one complete rotation of the antenna. It may determine a time base.
01 Apr 1971

scan rate / fréquence de balayage
The rate at which individual scans are recorded.
01 Jan 1980

scatterable mine / mine dispersable
SCATMIN
SM
In land mine warfare, a mine laid without regard to classical pattern and which is designed to be delivered by aircraft, artillery, missile, ground dispenser or by hand. Once laid, it normally has a limited life.
Related terms: mine[1]; remotely delivered mine.
01 Oct 2001

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.
01 Sep 1969

schedule of targets / programme de tir à l'horaire
In artillery and naval fire support, individual targets, groups or series of targets to be fired on, in a definite sequence according to a definite programme.
01 Oct 1978

scheduled fire / tir sur horaire
A type of prearranged fire executed at a predetermined time.
01 Aug 1974

scheduled 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.
01 Jun 1978

scheduled target / tir à l'horaire
In artillery and naval fire support, a planned target on which fire is to be delivered at a specific time.
01 Aug 1976

scheduled wave / vague à l'horaire
Related term: wave.
01 Nov 1968

scramble / décollage immédiat
An order directing take-off of aircraft as quickly as possible, usually followed by mission instructions.
01 Dec 1974

screen[1] / protection
An arrangement of ships, aircraft and/or submarines to protect a main body or convoy.
Related term: screen coordinator.
01 Mar 1981

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screen[2] / trame
In cartography, a sheet of transparent film, glass or plastic carrying a "ruling" or other regularly repeated pattern which may be used in conjunction with a mask, either photographically or photomechanically, to produce areas of the pattern.
Related term: half-tone screen.
01 Mar 1981

screen[3] / écran-rideau
In surveillance, camouflage and concealment, any natural or artificial material, opaque to surveillance sensor(s), interposed between the sensor(s), and the object to be camouflaged or concealed.
Related term: concealment.
01 Mar 1981

screen[4] / écran
A security element whose primary task is to observe, identify and report information, and which only fights in self-protection.
Related terms: flank-guard; guard.
01 Mar 1981

screen coordinator / coordonnateur d'écran
In naval usage, an officer appointed by the officer in tactical command to exercise specific command functions relating to the screen.
Related term: screen[1].
01 Dec 1976

scribing / tracé
In cartography, a method of preparing a map or chart by cutting the lines into a prepared coating.
01 Apr 1971

S-curve distortion / distorsion en S
S-bend distortion
The distortion in the image produced by a scanning sensor which results from the forward displacement of the sensor during the time of lateral scan.
01 Jan 1980

sea control / contrôle de l'espace maritime
The condition that exists when one has freedom of action within an area of the sea for one's own purposes for a period of time in the subsurface, surface and above water environments.
Related terms: command of the sea; sea denial.
13 Dec 1999

sea denial / interdiction de l'espace maritime
Preventing an adversary from controlling a maritime area without being able to control that area oneself.
Related terms: command of the sea; sea control.
13 Dec 1999

sea echelon / échelon maritime
A portion of the assault shipping which withdraws from, or remains out of, the transport area during an amphibious landing and operates in designated areas to seaward in an on-call or unscheduled status.
01 May 1963

sealed cabin / cabine étanche
The occupied space of an aircraft characterized by walls which do not allow any gaseous exchange between the ambient atmosphere and the inside atmosphere and containing its own ways of regenerating the inside atmosphere.
01 Nov 1968

search and rescue / recherche et sauvetage
SAR
The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.
Related term: combat search and rescue.
01 Oct 2003

searched channel / chenal exploré
In naval mine warfare, the whole or part of a route or a path which has been searched, swept or hunted, the width of the channel being specified.
01 Nov 1975

searching fire / tir de recherche
Fire distributed in depth by successive changes in the elevation of the gun.
Related term: fire[3].
01 May 1963

search jammer
Preferred term: automatic search jammer.

search mission / mission de recherche
In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area.
01 Nov 1968

search sweeping / dragage d'exploration
In naval mine warfare, the operation of sweeping a sample of route or area to determine whether poised mines are present.
01 Dec 1976

sea skimmer / missile à trajectoire rasante
A missile designed to transit at less than 50 feet (or 15 metres) above the surface of the sea.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Nov 1975

sea surveillance / surveillance maritime
The systematic observation of surface and sub-surface sea areas by all available and practicable means primarily for the purpose of locating, identifying and determining the movements of ships, submarines, and other vehicles, friendly and enemy, proceeding on or under the surface of the world's seas and oceans.
Related terms: sea surveillance system; surveillance.
01 Nov 1968

sea surveillance system / système de surveillance maritime
A system for collecting, reporting, correlating and presenting information supporting and derived from the task of sea surveillance.
Related term: sea surveillance.
01 Nov 1968

secondary port / port secondaire
A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate ocean-going ships for discharge.
Related terms: major water terminal; secondary water terminal major port; minor port; port; water terminal.
01 Nov 1968

secondary water terminal / terminus maritime secondaire
A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water

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terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highways. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target.
Related terms: major water terminal; secondary water terminal major port; minor port; port; secondary port; water terminal.
1 Jan 1965

second strike capability / capacité de deuxième frappe
The ability to survive a first strike with sufficient resources to deliver an effective counterblow (generally associated with nuclear weapons).
01 Apr 1971

section / section
Part of a NATO headquarters branch which deals with specific assigned tasks within a major functional area.
Related terms: branch; cell; division[2].
01 Jul 1988

sector / secteur
An area designated by boundaries within which a unit operates, and for which it is responsible.
Related terms: area of influence; zone of action.
01 Jul 1985

sector commander / commandant de secteur
An officer responsible for the tactical control of air defence forces and the operations of facilities within a specified sector of an air defence area.
01 Oct 1978

sector controller / contrôleur de secteur
An officer appointed to act on behalf of a sector commander in a sector operations centre. He is responsible for operational control of all active air defences in the sector area in coordination with those of adjacent sectors. In these tasks he is subject to overall direction by the group or command controller.
01 Nov 1968

sector of fire / secteur de tir
A defined area which is required to be covered by the fire of individual or crew served weapons or the weapons of a unit.
01 Apr 1971

sector scan / balayage sectorielle
Scan in which the antenna oscillates through a selected angle.
13 Dec 1999

secure / s'assurer de
In an operational context, to gain possession of a position or terrain feature, with or without force, and to make such disposition as will prevent, as far as possible, its destruction or loss by enemy action.
Related term: denial measure.
01 Jun 1981

secure area / zone protégée
A designated location or area within which NATO or NATO-led forces accept a specified degree of responsibility for persons or property and may impose restrictions on movement.
Note: The use of force may be authorized to establish and protect a secure area.
Related term: safe area.
01 Oct 2001

security[1] / sécurité[1]
Sy
The condition achieved when designated information, materiel, personnel, activities and installations are protected against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.
09 May 2000

security[2] / sécurité[2]
Sy
The measures necessary to achieve protection against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.
09 May 2000

security[3] / sécurité[3]
Sy
The organizations responsible for protecting against espionage, sabotage, subversion and terrorism, as well as against loss or unauthorized disclosure.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; countersurveillance; operations security; protective security; security intelligence; subversion; tactical security.
09 May 2000

security certificate / certificat de sécurité
certificate of security clearance
A certificate issued by a competent national authority confirming that a person has been investigated and is eligible for access to classified material as stated in the certificate.
01 Oct 2003

security classification / classification de sécurité
A category or grade assigned to defence information or material to indicate the degree of danger to NATO/national security that would result from its unauthorized disclosure and the standard of protection required to guard against unauthorized disclosure.
01 Nov 1968

security clearance / habilitation de sécurité
An administrative determination by competent national authority that an individual is eligible, from a security standpoint, for access to classified information.
01 Jan 1973

security intelligence / renseignement de sécurité
Intelligence on the identity, capabilities and intentions of hostile organizations or individuals who are or may be engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion or terrorism.
Related terms: counter-intelligence; intelligence; security[1,2,3].
01 Mar 1981

selective identification feature / équipement d'identification sélective
SIF
Airborne pulse-type transponder which provides automatic selective identification of aircraft in which it is installed, to friend-or-foe identification installations,

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whether ground, shipboard, or airborne.
01 Sep 1969

selective jamming
Preferred term: spot jamming.

selective loading / chargement sélectif
The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units.
Related term: selective unloading.

selective unloading / déchargement sélectif
In an amphibious operation, the controlled unloading from assault shipping, and movement ashore, of specific items of cargo at the request of the landing force commander.
Related term: selective loading.

self-deactivation / autodésactivation
In land mine warfare, automatically rendering a mine inoperable and therefore safe to handle by the exhaustion of a component essential to the operation of the mine.
Note: This process may be reversed by the replacement of the exhausted component, for example a battery.
01 Oct 2003

self-destroying fuze / fusée autodestructrice
A fuze designed to burst a projectile before the end of its flight.
Related term: fuze.
01 Nov 1968

self-neutralization / autoneutralisation
The rendering of a mine inoperable, but not necessarily safe to handle, by means of an automatically functioning mechanism incorporated into the mine. This process may be reversible.
01 Oct 2003

self-protection depth / profondeur d'autoprotection
The depth of water where the aggregate danger width relative to mines affected by a mine-sweeping technique is zero. Safe depth is a particular self-protection depth.
01 Aug 1976

semi-active homing guidance / guidage semi-actif
A system of homing distance wherein the receiver in the missile utilizes radiations from the target which has been illuminated by an outside source.
Related terms: active homing guidance; homing guidance; passive homing guidance; semi-active homing guidance.
01 Jul 1972

semi-controlled mosaic / mosaïque semi-contrôlée
A mosaic composed of corrected or uncorrected prints laid so that major ground features match their geographical coordinates.
Related terms: mosaic; rectification.
01 Feb 1974

semi-fixed ammunition / munition à douille séparée
Ammunition in which the cartridge case is not permanently attached to the projectile.
Related term: munition.
01 Nov 1968

sensor / capteur
An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected, or modified by objects.
01 Mar 1979

separate loading ammunition / munition à charge séparée
Ammunition in which the projectile and charge are loaded into a gun separately.
Related term: munition.
01 Nov 1968

separation zone / zone de séparation
An area between two adjacent horizontal or vertical areas into which units are not to proceed unless certain safety measures can be fulfilled.
01 Nov 1975

sequence circuit / mise de feu à séquence
In mine warfare, a circuit which requires actuation by a predetermined sequence of influences of predetermined magnitudes.
01 Nov 1975

sequenced ejection system / système d'éjection séquentielle
Related terms: command ejection system; ejection system; independent ejection system.
01 Mar 1981

serial / numéro d'ordre
An element or a group of elements within a series which is given a numerical or alphabetical designation for convenience in planning, scheduling, and control.
01 Nov 1968

series of targets / série d'objectifs
In artillery and naval fire support, a number of targets and/or group(s) of targets planned to support a manoeuvre phase. A series of targets may be indicated by a nickname.
01 Aug 1976

service environment / environnement d'exploitation
All external conditions, whether natural or induced, to which items of materiel are likely to be subjected throughout their life cycle.
01 Jun 1989

service mine / mine réelle
A mine capable of a destructive explosion.
01 Dec 1976

servicing / entretien courant
Activities and procedures related to cleaning, lubrication, replenishment, examination and minor repairs to keep equipment in operational condition.
Note: In some cases, servicing may include rearming.
Related term: aircraft servicing.
05 Sep 2007

severe damage / dégât grave
Related term: nuclear damage.
01 Nov 1975

severely threatened coastline / littoral gravement menacé
A coastline already specified within the NATO area which should be evacuated under threat of nuclear attack.
Related terms: dangerously exposed waters; evacuation of dangerously exposed waters.
01 Jun 1978

shaded relief / relief par ombres portées
A cartographic technique that provides an apparent three-dimensional configuration of the terrain on maps and charts by the

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use of graded shadows that would be cast by high ground if light were shining from the northwest. Shaded relief is usually used in combination with contours.
Related term: hill shading.
01 Feb 1974

shadow
Preferred term: trailer aircraft.

shadower / navire suiveur
A maritime unit observing and (not necessarily continuously) maintaining contact with an object; shadowing may be carried out either overtly or covertly.
Related terms: marker; trailer aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

shadow factor / facteur d'ombre tan alt
A multiplication factor derived from the sun's declination, the latitude of the target and the time of photography, used in determining the heights of objects from shadow length.
01 Dec 1974

shallow fording capability / aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond
The characteristic of a self-propelled gun or ground vehicle equipped with built-in waterproofing, with its wheels or tracks in contact with the ground, to negotiate a water obstacle without the use of a special waterproofing kit.
Related terms: deep fording capability; wading crossing.
01 Aug 1973

shallow water / petits fonds
Water having a depth between 10 metres and 200 metres.
14 Oct 2002

shaped charge / charge formée
A charge shaped so as to concentrate its explosive force in a particular direction.
Related term: charge[1].
01 Jun 1978

shear link assembly / lien à casser
A device designed to break at a specified mechanical load.
01 Mar 1981

sheet explosive / explosif en feuille
Plastic explosive provided in a sheet form.
01 Jan 1991

shelf life / durée de conservation
The length of time during which an item of supply, subject to deterioration or having a limited life which cannot be renewed, is considered serviceable while stored.
Related term: storage life.
01 Aug 1982

shell (specify) / à obus
A command or request indicating the type of projectile to be used.
01 Mar 1977

shelling report / compte rendu de bombardement
SHELREP
Any report of enemy shelling containing information on calibre, direction, time, density and area shelled.
01 Nov 1968

shielding[1] / 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.
01 Nov 1968

shielding[2] / écran de protection[2]
Obstructions which tend to protect personnel or materials from the effects of a nuclear explosion.
01 Nov 1968

ship counter / compteur de navires
In naval mine warfare, a device in a mine which prevents the mine from detonating until a preset number of actuations has taken place.
01 Nov 1975

ship influence / influence de navire
In naval mine warfare, the magnetic, acoustic and pressure effects of a ship, or a minesweep simulating a ship, which is detectable by a mine or other sensing devices.
01 Aug 1976

shipping cooperation point / point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale
A location where naval cooperation and guidance for shipping staff gather and disseminate information on local merchant shipping and naval operations and provide the means to brief merchant ships on risks, routeing and protective measures.
Related terms: merchant ship; merchant shipping; naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.
02 Mar 2007

shipping lane / route maritime
A term used to indicate the general flow of merchant shipping between two departure/terminal areas.
01 Feb 1974

shipping 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.
01 Jun 1978

shipping risk area / zone de navigation à risque
In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a military-designated geographical area of increased or specific risk to merchant ships.
15 janv. 2008

ship-to-shore movement / mouvement navire-rivage
That portion of the assault phase of an amphibious operation which includes the deployment of the landing force from the assault shipping to designated landing areas.
Related terms: landing diagram; plan for landing.
01 Nov 1968

shock front / front de choc
pressure front
The boundary between the pressure disturbance created by an explosion (in air, water, or earth) and the ambient atmosphere, water, or earth.
01 May 1963

shock wave / onde de choc
The continuously propagated pressure pulse formed by the blast from an explosion in air, underwater or underground.
Related terms: blast wave; blast wave diffraction.
01 Jul 1980

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shore bombardment line / ligne de tir contre la terre
A ground line established to delimit bombardment by friendly surface ships.
01 May 1963

shore line effect
Preferred term: coastal refraction.

shore party / élément de plage beach group
A task organization of the landing force, formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement off the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction and salvaging of landing ships and craft. It comprises elements of both the naval and landing forces.
Related term: naval beach group.
01 Jun 1963

short / court
In artillery and naval fire support, a spotting, or an observation, used by an observer to indicate that a burst(s) occurred short of the target in relation to the spotting line.
01 Mar 1977

short distance navigational aid / aide à la navigation à courte distance
An equipment or system which provides navigational assistance to a range not exceeding 200 statute miles/320 kilometres.
01 Nov 1968

short-range air defence engagement zone
SHORADEZ
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

short-range transport aircraft / aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action
SRT
Related term: transport aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

short scope buoy / bouée sans dérive
A buoy used as a navigational reference which remains nearly vertical over its sinker.
01 Nov 1975

short take-off and landing / 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.
01 Jul 1964

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.
Related terms: short take-off and landing; vertical/short take-off and landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.
01 Nov 1991

short title / titre abrégé
A short, identifying combination of letters, and/or numbers assigned to a document or device for purposes of brevity and/or security.
01 Jun 1961

shot / coup parti
In artillery and naval fire support, a report that indicates that a gun, or guns, have been fired.
Related term: rounds complete.
01 Feb 1974

shuttered fuze / fusée à obturateur
A fuze in which inadvertent initiation of the detonator will not initiate either the booster or the burst charge.
Related term: fuze.
01 Nov 1968

sidelay / dispositif d'alignement de marge
Device on the feed board of a printing machine for controlling the lateral alignment of the printing paper.
01 Dec 1974

side-looking airborne radar / radar aéroporté à antenne latérale
An airborne radar, viewing at right angles to the axis of the vehicle, which produces a presentation of terrain or moving targets.
01 Nov 1968

side overlap
Related term: overlap[1].
01 Mar 1981

sighting angle / angle de visée
In bombing, the angle between the line-of-sight to the aiming point and the vertical.
01 Nov 1975

signal[1] / signal
As applied to electronics, any transmitted electrical impulse.
01 Jun 1965

signal[2] / message conventionnel
Operationally, a type of message, the text of which consists of one or more letters, words, characters, signal flags, visual displays, or special sounds, with prearranged meaning and which is conveyed or transmitted by visual, acoustical, or electrical means.
01 Jun 1965

signal area / aire à signaux
An area on an aerodrome used for the display of ground signals.
Related term: ground signals.
01 Jul 1972

signal centre
Preferred term: communication centre.

signal letters
Preferred term: international call sign.

signals intelligence / renseignement d'origine électromagnétique
SIGINT
The generic term used to describe communications intelligence and electronic intelligence when there is no requirement to differentiate between these two types of intelligence, or to represent fusion of the two.
16 Jul 1996

signals support / renfort de transmissions
The provision of personnel and equipment from other forces for the establishment of a special or supplementary communication system.
01 Nov 1968

signature equipment / équipement caractéristique
Any item of equipment which reveals the type and nature of the

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unit or formation to which it belongs.
01 Jul 1980

significant track / piste significative
In air defence, tracks of aircraft or missiles which behave in an unusual manner which warrants attention and could pose a threat to a defended area.
01 Apr 1971

single flow route / itinéraire à simple courant
A route at least one and a half lanes wide allowing the passage of a column of vehicles, and permitting isolated vehicles to pass or travel in the opposite direction at predetermined points.
Related terms: double flow route; limited access route; route.
01 Mar 1979

sinker / crapaud
anchor
In naval mine warfare, a heavy weight to which a buoyant mine is moored. The sinker generally houses the mooring rope drum and depth setting mechanism and for mines laid by ships, it also serves as a launching trolley.
Related term: influence release sinker.
01 Nov 1975

situation map / carte de situation
A map showing the tactical or the administrative situation at a particular time.
01 Nov 1968

situation report / compte rendu de situation
A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation.
01 Nov 1968

skim sweeping / dragage de contrôle d'immersion
In naval mine warfare, the technique of wire sweeping to a fixed depth over deep laid moored mines to cut any shallow enough to endanger surface shipping.
01 Aug 1976

slant range / distance oblique
The line of sight distance between two points, not at the same level relative to a specific datum.
01 Jan 1980

small ship / petit navire
A ship of 137 metres (or 450 feet) or less in length.
Related term: large ship.
01 Nov 1975

smoke screen / écran de fumée
Cloud of smoke used to mask either friendly or enemy installations or manoeuvres.
01 May 1963

snagline mine / mine à ligne flottante
A contact mine with a buoyant line attached to one of the horns or switches which may be caught and pulled by the hull or propellers of a ship.
Related term: mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

snake mode / contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification
A control mode in which the pursuing aircraft files a programmed weaving flight path to allow time to accomplish identification functions.
01 Jul 1972

soft missile base / base de lancement pour missile non protégée
A launching base that is not protected against a nuclear explosion.
01 Jun 1964

solenoid sweep / drague à solénoïde
In naval mine warfare, a magnetic sweep consisting of a horizontal axis coil wound on a floating iron tube.
01 Jun 1978

sonobuoy / bouée radioacoustique
radio sonobuoy
An acoustic device, used mainly for the detection of submarines which, when activated, transmits information by radio.
01 Mar 1981

sortie / sortie
In air operations, an operational flight by one aircraft.
Related terms: allocation[2]; mission[2].
01 Nov 1968

sortie number / numéro de sortie
sortie reference
A reference used to identify the images taken by all the sensors during one air reconnaissance sortie.
01 Sep 1969

sortie plot
Preferred term: master plot.

sortie reference
Preferred term: sortie number.

sorting
Preferred term: triage[1,2].

source / source
In intelligence usage, a person from whom or thing from which information can be obtained.
Related terms: agency; agent.
01 Sep 1981

spare / pièce de rechange
An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment.
01 Dec 1977

special aeronautical chart / carte aéronautique spéciale
A topographic chart with aeronautical information designed to meet military peacetime requirements for low level air navigation.
Related terms: aeronautical chart; aeronautical plotting chart; aeronautical topographic chart; chart; map.
17 Jan 2005

special air operation / opération aérienne spéciale
An operation, conducted at any level of conflict, in support of unconventional warfare and clandestine, covert and psychological activities.
01 Dec 1976

special flight / transport aérien à la demande
An air transport flight, other than a scheduled service, set up to move a specific load.
01 Jun 1965

special hazard / risque particulier
In aircraft crash rescue and fire-fighting activities: fuels, materials, components or situations that could increase the risks normally associated with military aircraft accidents and could require special procedures, equipment or extinguishing agents.
01 Oct 1984

special job cover map / carte

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d'avancement des travaux photographiques
A small-scale map used to record progress on photographic reconnaissance tasks covering very large areas. As each portion of the task is completed, the area covered is outlined on the map.
01 Sep 1969

special operations / opérations spéciales
Military activities conducted by specially designated, organized, trained and equipped forces using operational techniques and modes of employment not standard to conventional forces. These activities are conducted across the full range of military operations independently or in coordination with operations of conventional forces to achieve political, military, psychological and economic objectives. Politico-military considerations may require clandestine, covert or discreet techniques and the acceptance of a degree of physical and political risk not associated with conventional operations.
13 Dec 1999

special reconnaissance and surveillance / reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales
Reconnaissance and surveillance activities conducted by special operations forces, which complement theatre intelligence assets and systems by obtaining strategic and/or operational information. These are human intelligence operations, conducted independently or in support of conventional operations, which may use special techniques, equipment, methods or indigenous assets.
04 Oct 2000

spectrozonal photography / photographie par bandes spectrales
A photographic technique whereby the natural spectral emissions of all objects are selectively filtered in order to image only those objects within a particular spectral band or zone and eliminate the unwanted background.
01 Aug 1976

speed of advance / vitesse de progression[2]
SOA
In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the ground.
Related terms: pace; rate of march; scheduled speed.
01 Jan 1983

speed of sound / vitesse du son
The speed at which sound travels in a given medium under specified conditions. The speed of sound at sea level in the International Standard Atmosphere is 1108 ft/second, 658 knots, 1215 km/hour.
Related terms: hypersonic; transonic.

spigot
Preferred term: sprag.

splash[1] / arrivée
In artillery and naval fire support, word transmitted to an observer or spotter five seconds before the estimated time of the impact of a salvo or round.
01 Feb 1974

splash[2] / destruction[2]
In air interception, target destruction verified by visual or radar means.
01 Feb 1974

split cameras / appareils photographiques jumelés
An assembly of two cameras disposed at a fixed overlapping angle relative to each other.
01 Aug 1970

split pair
Preferred term: split vertical photography.

split-up
Preferred term: break-up[2].

split vertical photography / verticales divisées
split pair
Photographs taken simultaneously by two cameras mounted at an angle from the vertical, one tilted to the left and one to the right, to obtain a small sidelap.
01 Aug 1973

spoiling attack / attaque préventive de harcèlement
A tactical manoeuvre employed to impair seriously a hostile attack while the enemy is in the process of forming up or assembling for an attack.
01 Mar 1982

spot[1] / observer
To determine by observation, deviations of ordnance from the target for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment of fire.
Related terms: adjustment of fire; ranging.
01 Aug 1973

spot[2] / situer
To place in a proper location.
01 Aug 1973

spot elevation / point coté
A point on a map or chart whose elevation is noted.
01 Jan 1968

spot jamming / brouillage sélectif
selective jamming
The jamming of a specific channel or frequency.
Related term: jamming.
01 Jun 1964

spot size / dimensions du spot
The size of the electron spot on the face of the cathode ray tube.
01 Jun 1964

spotting / observation du tir
A process of determining by visual or electronic observation, deviations of artillery or naval fire from the target in relation to a spotting line for the purpose of supplying necessary information for the adjustment or analysis of fire.
01 Aug 1976

spotting line / axe d'observation
Any straight line to which the fall of shot of projectiles is related or fire is adjusted by an observer or a spotter.
Related terms: gun target line; observer-target line.
01 Nov 1994

sprag / tenon
spigot
A projection preventing the movement of platforms or pallets in the side guidance rails in an aircraft cabin.
01 Sep 1969

spray dome / dôme d'écume
dome
The mound of water spray thrown up into the air when the shock wave from an underwater detonation of a nuclear weapon reaches the surface.

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01 Dec 1976

sprocket / roue à rochets
In naval mine warfare, an antisweep device included in a mine mooring to allow a sweep wire to pass through the mooring without parting the mine from its sinker.
01 Nov 1975

squirt / jet de repérage
In air-to-air refuelling, a means of providing visual detection of a nearby aircraft. In practice this is achieved by the donor aircraft dumping fuel and/or the receiver aircraft selecting afterburners, if so equipped.
11 Nov 1983

stability augmentation feature / amortisseur d'instabilité
In a flight control system, an automatic device which operates to augment the short term stability characteristics of an aircraft.
01 Jan 1973

stable base film / film à faible retrait
A particular type of film having a high stability in regard to shrinkage and stretching.
01 Apr 1971

staff / état-major
In a military organization, a group of military and civilian personnel assisting a commander in all his functions.
Related terms: integrated staff; joint staff.
01 Oct 2003

stage[1] / étage
An element of the missile or propulsion system that generally separates from the missile at burnout or cut-off. Stages are numbered chronologically in order of burning.
Related term: staging area.
01 Mar 1982

stage[2] / étape[1]
To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another.
Related term: marshalling[2].
01 Mar 1982

stage[3] / étape[2]
The part of an air route from one air staging unit to the next.
Related term: staging area.
01 Mar 1982

staged crew / équipage de relève
Aircrew prepositioned at specific points along an air route to allow the continuous operation of the aircraft.
01 Nov 1968

staging area[1] / zone d'étape[1]
SA
An area located between the mounting area and the objective area through which all or part of the forces pass after mounting, for the purpose of refuelling, regrouping, training, inspection and distribution of troops and matériel.
Related terms: marshalling[2]; mounting; objective area.
25 Sep 1998

staging area[2] / zone d'étape[2]
SA
A general locality established for the concentration of troop units and transient personnel between movements over lines of communications.
25 Sep 1998

STANAG
Preferred term: NATO standardization agreement.

standard day of supply / jour standard d'approvisionnement
SDOS
The total amount of supplies required for an average day based on Standing Group NATO rates and/or on national rates as appropriate.
Related terms: combat day of supply; one day's supply.
01 Feb 1974

standardization / normalisation
The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs in order to achieve and maintain the compatibility, interchangeability or commonality which are necessary to attain the required level of interoperability, or to optimise the use of resources, in the fields of operations, materiel and administration.
Related terms: commonality; common user item; compatibility; force interoperability, interchangeability; interoperability; military interoperability.
[Approving authority(ies): NCS]
22 Jun 2004

standardized product / produit normalisé
A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same or equivalent technical requirements. NATO standardized products are identified by a NATO code number.
Related terms: acceptable product; emergency substitute.
01 Aug 1982

standard load / charge standard
A load conforming to predetermined dimensions, weight and balance and designated by a number or code.
Related term: load.
22 Jun 2004

standard operating procedure
SOP
Preferred term: standing operating procedure.

standard parallel / parallèle de référence
A parallel on a map or chart along which the scale is as stated for that map or chart.
01 Jun 1981

standard pattern / plan de pose réglementaire
In land mine warfare, the agreed pattern to which mines are normally laid.
01 Nov 1968

standard route / route standard
In naval cooperation and guidance for shipping, a preplanned single track connecting positions within the main shipping route.
Related term: naval cooperation and guidance for shipping.
02 Mar 2007

standby state / état de veille
The state of a land mine when all safety and arming delay devices have operated and the mine is awaiting an arming signal.
Related terms: arming delay device; arming pin; safety device.
09 May 2000

stand fast / halte
In artillery, the order at which all action on the position ceases immediately.
01 Mar 1982

standing operating procedure / instructions permanentes
standard operating procedure
SOP

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A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless ordered otherwise.
01 Jun 1984

standing order / ordre permanent
A promulgated order which remains in force until amended or cancelled.
01 Nov 1968

standing patrol / patrouille en attente
A patrol which will be of a strength decided by the commander allotting the task. Its task maybe recce, listening, fighting, or a combination of these. It differs from a recce, fighting, or listening patrol, in that, having taken up its allotted position, it is not free to manoeuvre in the performance of its task without permission.
Related term: patrol.
01 May 1963

start point / point initial[3]
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.
11 Nov 1983

state 1
Preferred term: state of readiness[1].

state 2
Preferred term: state of readiness[2].

state of readiness
Preferred term: defence readiness condition.

state of readiness[1] / état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1)
state 1
safe
The state of a demolition target in which charges are in place. The firing circuit may be in place, but the detonators are not installed and the means of firing are not connected.

Related terms: charged demolition target; state of readiness[2].
01 Mar 1982

state of readiness[2] / état de préparation amorcé (stade 2)
state 2
armed
The state of a demolition target in which the demolition charges are in place, the firing and priming circuits are installed and complete, ready for immediate firing.
Related terms: charged demolition target; state of readiness[1].
01 Mar 1981

state of readiness[3]
Preferred term: defence readiness preparation.

static air temperature / température de l'air statique
The temperature at a point at rest relative to the ambient air.
01 Jan 1980

static marking / interférence due à l'électricité statique
Marks on photographic negatives and other imagery caused by unwanted discharges of static electricity.
01 Dec 1974

static test load / charge d'épreuve statique
In sea operations, twice the safe working load.
Related term: safe working load.
01 Jul 1980

station time / heure de fin de chargement
In air transport operations, the time at which crews, passengers, and cargo are to be on board and ready for the flight.
01 Sep 1981

stay behind force / détachement de sûreté
A force which is left in position to conduct a specified mission when the remainder of the force withdraws or retires from the area.
01 Aug 1976

stepped-up separation / séparation verticale
The vertical separation in a formation of aircraft measured from an aircraft ahead upward to the next aircraft behind or in echelon.
01 Nov 1975

step-up[1] / bascule
In land operations, a procedure by which control is passed from an organization to an element of that organization which has been sent to a new location in order to maintain continuity of control during relocation(s) of that organization.
01 Nov 1975

step-up[2] / détachement de bascule
In land operations, the element of an organization which is sent to carry out a step-up procedure.
01 Nov 1975

stereogram / stéréogramme
A stereoscopic set of photographs or drawings correctly oriented and mounted for stereoscopic viewing.
01 Sep 1969

stereoscopic cover / couverture stéréoscopique
Photographs taken with sufficient overlap to permit complete stereoscopic examinations.
01 Sep 1969

stereoscopic model / représentation stéréoscopique
The mental impression of an area or object seen as being in three dimensions when viewed stereoscopically on photographs.
01 Sep 1969

stereoscopic pair / couple stéréoscopique
Two photographs with sufficient overlap of detail to make possible stereoscopic examination of an object or an area common to both.
01 Sep 1969

sterilize / stérilisation
In naval mine warfare, to permanently render a mine incapable of firing, by means of a device (e.g. sterilizer) within the mine.
01 Nov 1975

sterilizer / dispositif de stérilisation
In mine warfare, a device included in mines to render the mine permanently inoperative on expiration of a predetermined time after laying.
01 Nov 1975

stick / groupe de saut

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A number of paratroopers who jump from one aperture or door of an aircraft during one run over a drop zone.
01 Mar 1982

stock control / contrôle de stock
Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, on-hand and due out, to determine quantities of material and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material.
Related term: inventory control.
01 Nov 1968

stockpile to target sequence / successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif
The order and permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target.
01 May 1963

stocks / stock
The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use.
Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; theatre operational stocks.
01 Feb 1974

stopway / prolongement d'arrêt
A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of take-off designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted take-off. It must be capable of supporting aircraft of approximately 23 000 kilogrammes (50,000 lbs).
01 Mar 1981

storage life / durée limite de stockage
The length of time for which an item of supply including explosives, given specific storage conditions, may be expected to remain serviceable and, if relevant, safe.
Related term: shelf life.
01 Sep 1981

stowage diagram / plan d'arrimage
A scaled drawing included in the loading plan of a vessel for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo.
01 Dec 1979

straggler[1] / isolé[1]
Any personnel, vehicles, ships or aircraft which, without apparent purpose or assigned mission, become separated from their unit, column or formation.
01 Dec 1979

straggler[2] / traînard
A ship separated from its convoy by more than 5 nautical miles, through inability to keep up, and unable to rejoin before dark, or over 10 nautical miles from its convoy whether or not it can rejoin before dark.
Related term: romper.
01 Mar 1979

strategic aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique
That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from overseas areas or from theatres of active operations, to the home base, to other NATO countries or to a temporary safe area.
Related term: tactical aeromedical evacuation.
09 Jul 1997

strategic air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien stratégique
The carriage of passengers and cargo between theatres by means of:
a. scheduled service;
b. special flight;
c. air logistic support;
d. aeromedical evacuation.
Related terms: air transport operations; tactical air transport operations.
01 Sep 1969

strategic air warfare / guerre aérienne stratégique
Air operations designed to effect the progressive destruction and disintegration of the enemy's war-making capacity.
01 Nov 1968

strategic command / commandement stratégique SC
The command organization at the highest level of the NATO military command structure.
Note: There are two strategic commands, namely, Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.
Related term: NATO strategic commander.
30 Jun 2005

strategic concentration / concentration stratégique
The assembly of designated forces in areas from which it is intended that operations of the assembled force shall begin so that they are best disposed to initiate the plan of campaign.
01 Nov 1968

strategic concept / concept stratégique
The course of action accepted as a result of the estimate of the strategic situation. It is a statement of what is to be done in broad terms sufficiently flexible to permit its use in framing the military, diplomatic, economic, psychological and other measures which stem from it.
11 Nov 1983

strategic intelligence / renseignement stratégique
Intelligence required for the formulation of policy, military planning and the provision of indications and warning, at the national and/or international levels.
Related terms: intelligence; operational intelligence; strategic level; tactical intelligence.
14 Oct 2002

strategic level / niveau stratégique
The level at which a nation or group of nations determines national or multinational security objectives and deploys national, including military, resources to achieve them.
Related term: strategic intelligence.
15 Jan 2008

strategic mining / minage stratégique
A long term mining campaign designed to deny the enemy the use of specific sea routes or sea areas.
01 Nov 1975

strategic mobility / mobilité stratégique
The capability to move forces and their associated logistics in a timely and effective manner over long distances. This could be between joint operations areas, between regions, or beyond

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NATO's area of responsibility.

17 Jan 2005

strategic psychological activities / activités psychologiques stratégiques
SPA
Planned psychological activities in peace, crisis and war which pursue objectives to gain the support and cooperation of friendly and neutral countries and to reduce the will and the capacity of hostile or potentially hostile countries to wage war.
Related terms: battlefield psychological activities; peace support psychological activities; psychological operation; psychological consolidation activities.
16 Jul 1999

strategic transport aircraft / avion de transport stratégique
Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances.
Related term: transport aircraft.
01 Sep 1969

strategic warning / alerte stratégique
A notification that hostilities may be imminent. This notification may occur at any time prior to the initiation of hostilities.
Related term: tactical warning.
01 Oct 1992

stream take-off / décollage en série
Aircraft taking off in trail/column formation.
01 Jun 1965

strength / potentiel
Related terms: economic potential; unit strength.
01 Jul 1970

strike / action de choc
An attack which is intended to inflict damage on, seize, or destroy an objective.
01 May 1963

strike photography / photographie de contrôle d'attaque
Air photographs taken during an air strike.
01 Apr 1971

strip marker / repère d'extrémité de rangée double
In land mine warfare, a marker, natural, artificial, or specially installed, located at the start and finish of a mine strip.
Related terms: gap marker; lane marker; minefield lane; row marker.
01 Mar 1981

strip plot / plot de bande photo
A portion of a map or overlay on which a number of photographs taken along a track is delineated without defining the outlines of individual prints.
01 Sep 1969

strip search / reconnaissance sur axe
Reconnaissance along a straight line between two given reference points.
01 Mar 1981

strong point / centre de résistance
A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection.
Related term: key point.
20 Nov 1996

structured message text / texte de message structuré
A message text composed of paragraphs ordered in a specified sequence, each paragraph characterized by an identifier and containing information in free form. It is designed to facilitate manual handling and processing.
Related terms: formatted message text; free form message text.
01 Jul 1987

sub-assembly / sous-ensemble
In logistics, a portion of an assembly, consisting of two or more parts, that can be provisioned and replaced as an entity.
Related terms: assembly; component; equipment; part.
01 Oct 1992

subkiloton weapon / arme subkilotonnique
A nuclear weapon producing a yield below one kiloton.
Related terms: kiloton weapon; megaton weapon; nominal weapon.
01 May 1963

submarine action area / zone d'action de sous-marins
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 Jul 1996

submarine base / base de sous-marins
A base providing logistic support for submarines.
01 Nov 1968

submarine exercise area coordinator / coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins
SEAC
An authority who publishes permanently established national submarine exercise areas and lanes which have been agreed to by the nations concerned.
11 Nov 1983

submarine haven / zone de sécurité de sous-marins
A specified sea area for submarine operations including:
a. a submarine sanctuary announced by the area, fleet or equivalent commander;
b. an area reserved for submarine operations and training in non-combat zones; and
c. a moving area established by a submarine notice surrounding one or more submarines in transit, extending a designated number of nautical miles ahead, astern and on each side of the planned track position of the submarine(s).
16 Jul 1996

submarine locator acoustic beacon / balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin
An electronic device, used by submarines in distress, for emitting a repetitive sonic pulse underwater.
Related term: beacon.
01 Feb 1988

submarine movement advisory authority / autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins
SMAA
The authority who monitors movements of submarines and ships operating variable depth

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sonar or towed arrays within his area of responsibility and advises the submarine operating authorities and, if necessary, units concerned, of possible mutual interference.
01 Jun 1984

submarine notice / avis de mouvement de sous-marins
SUBNOTE
A message report originated by a submarine operating authority providing operational and movement instructions for submarines in peace and war, including transit and patrol area information.
11 Nov 1983

submarine operating authority / autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins
SUBOPAUTH
The naval commander exercising operational control of submarines.
11 Nov 1983

submarine patrol area / zone de patrouille de sous-marins
SPA
A stationary area established to allow submarine operations unimpeded by submerged mutual interference.
Related terms: prevention of mutual interference; submarine action area; waterspace management.
16 Jul 1996

submunition / sous-munition
Any munition that, to perform its task, separates from a parent munition.
Related terms: cluster bomb unit; dispenser.

subordinate-level plan / plan d'échelon subordonné
A plan developed by a subordinate command and approved by the next superior level of command once the relevant strategic command-level plan has been approved by the initiating authority.
01 Oct 2001

subsidiary landing / débarquement secondaire
In an amphibious operation, a landing usually made outside the designated landing area, the purpose of which is to support the main landing.
01 Jul 1980

subversion / subversion
Action designed to weaken the military, economic or political strength of a nation by undermining the morale, loyalty or reliability of its citizens.
Related terms: counter-subversion; security[1,2,3].
01 Mar 1981

superimposed / en superposition
A term used in fire planning to indicate that an artillery unit is augmenting fire on a target and its fire may be lifted from that target by the authority implicit in its fire support role.
01 Aug 1974

supernumerary NATO civilian personnel / personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN
International civilian personnel, previously assigned to an international civilian post who are on extended sick leave in accordance with article 45.74 of the NATO civilian personnel regulations and who continue to enjoy NATO status.
01 Mar 1977

supervised route / itinéraire surveillé
In road traffic, a roadway over which limited control is exercised by means of traffic control posts, traffic patrols or both. Movement credit is required for its use by a column of vehicles or a vehicle of exceptional size or weight.
Related term: route.
09 May 2000

supplemental programmed interpretation report / compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation
SUPIR
A standardized imagery interpretation report providing information, which has not previously been included in other reports, on significant targets covered by the mission; or when supplemental information is required.
01 Sep 1981

supplementary facilities / services supplémentaires
Facilities required at a particular location to provide a specified minimum of support for reinforcing forces, which exceed the facilities required to support in-place forces.
01 Nov 1994

supplies / ravitaillement
All matériel and items used in the equipment, support and maintenance of military forces.
Related term: equipment.
01 Nov 1986

supplying ship / bâtiment ravitailleur
The ship in a replenishment unit that provides the personnel and/or supplies to be transferred.
01 Sep 1981

supply management
Preferred term: inventory control.

supply point / point de ravitaillement
Any point where supplies are issued in detail.
01 Nov 1968

support / appui
The action of a force, or portion thereof, which aids, protects, complements, or sustains any other force.
Related terms: cross-servicing; close support; mutual support.
01 Nov 1968

supported commander / commandant bénéficiaire
A commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by a higher NATO military authority and who receives forces or other support from one or more supporting commanders.
Related term: supporting commander.
04 Oct 2000

supporting arms coordination centre
SACC
Preferred term: fire support coordination centre.

supporting attack / attaque d'appui
An offensive operation carried o ut in conjunction with a main attack and designed to achieve one or more of the following:
a. deceive the enemy;
b. destroy or pin down enemy forces which could interfere with the main attack;
c. control ground whose occupation by the enemy will hinder the main attack; or
d. force the enemy to commit

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reserves prematurely or in an indecisive area.

11 Nov 1983

supporting commander / commandant en soutien
A commander who provides a supported commander with forces or other support and/or who develops a supporting plan.
Related term: supported commander.
04 Oct 2000

supporting fire / tir d'appui
Fire delivered by supporting units to assist or protect a unit in combat.
Related terms: close supporting fire; deep supporting fire; direct supporting fire; fire[3].
01 Nov 1968

supporting operations / opérations d'appui
In amphibious operations, those operations conducted by forces other than those assigned to the amphibious task force. They are ordered by higher authority at the request of the amphibious task force commander and normally are conducted outside the area for which the amphibious task force commander is responsible at the time of their execution.
01 Mar 1982

suppression fire / tir de suppression
Fire that degrades the performance of a target below the level needed to fulfil its mission. Suppression is usually only effective for the duration of the fire.
Related term: neutralization fire.
17 Jan 2005

suppression of enemy air defences / mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis
SEAD
That activity which neutralizes, temporarily degrades or destroys enemy air defences by a destructive and/or disruptive means.
18 Dec 1997

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe / Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe
SACEUR
The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Operations and responsible for the planning and execution of NATO operations.
Related terms: NATO strategic commander; Supreme Allied Commander Transformation; transformation.
30 Jun 2005

Supreme Allied Commander Transformation / Commandant suprême allié Transformation
SACT
The NATO strategic commander commanding Allied Command Transformation and responsible for the transformation of NATO military capabilities over the full range of Alliance military missions.
Related terms: NATO strategic commander; Supreme Allied Commander Europe; transformation.
30 Jun 2005

surface code
Preferred term: panel code.

surface-to-air guided missile / missile surface-air
A surface-launched guided missile for use against air targets.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Aug 1982

surface-to-surface guided missile / missile surface-surface
A surface-launched guided missile for use against surface targets.
Related term: guided missile.
01 Aug 1982

surface zero
SZ
Preferred term: ground zero.

surf zone / zone de déferlement
The sea area from where waves start to break up, to the waterline.
14 Oct 2002

surprise dosage attack / attaque à dose surprise
A chemical operation which establishes on target a dosage sufficient to produce the desired casualties before the troops can mask or otherwise protect themselves.
11 Nov 1983

surveillance / surveillance
The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.
Related terms: air surveillance; battlefield surveillance; countersurveillance; sea surveillance.
01 Apr 1971

susceptibility / susceptibilité
The vulnerability of a target audience to particular forms of psychological operations approach.
01 Dec 1976

suspension equipment / système d'emport
All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, pylons, used for carriage, employment and jettison of aircraft stores.
01 Mar 1981

suspension strop / raccord d'élingue
A length of webbing or wire rope between the helicopters and cargo sling.
01 Sep 1969

sustainability / soutenabilité
The ability of a force to maintain the necessary level of combat power for the duration required to achieve its objectives.
Related term: logistic sustainment
01 Feb 1989

sustained attrition minefield / champ de mines d'attrition entretenu
In naval mine warfare, a minefield which is replenished to maintain its danger to the enemy in the face of counter-measures.
Related term: minefield[2].

sustained rate of fire / cadence normale de tir
Actual rate of fire that a weapon can continue to deliver for an indefinite length of time without seriously overheating
01 Aug 1973

sustaining stocks / stocks d'entretien
Stocks to support the execution of approved operational plans beyond the initial predetermined period covered by basic stocks until resupply is available for support of continued operations.
Related terms: basic stocks;

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operational stocks; theatre operational stocks; stocks.
01 Feb 1988

sweeper track
Preferred term: hunter track.

sweep jamming / brouillage par balayage
A narrow band of jamming that is swept back and forth over a relatively wide operating band of frequencies.
Related terms: barrage jamming; electronic countermeasures; electronic jamming; jamming; spot jamming.
01 Aug 1973

swept path / intercept mécanique
In naval mine warfare, the width of the lane swept by the mechanical sweep at all depths less than the sweep depth.
01 Mar 1977

switch horn / antenne interrupteur
In naval mine warfare, a switch in a mine operated by a projecting spike.
Related term: horn.
01 Aug 1976

sympathetic detonation / détonation par influence
Detonation of a charge by exploding another charge adjacent to it.
01 Dec 1977

synchronous sights
Preferred term: tachometric sights.

synthetic exercise / exercice synthétique
SYNEX
An exercise in which enemy and/or friendly forces are generated, displayed and moved by electronic or other means on simulators, radar scopes or other training devices.
11 Nov 1983

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T

table of organization
Preferred term: establishment[2].

table of organization and equipment
TO&E
Preferred term: establishment[2].

taboo frequency / fréquence taboue
A friendly frequency on which jamming or other intentional inteference is prohibited.
02 May1995

tacan / tacan
An ultra-high frequency electronic air navigation system, able to provide continuous bearing and slant range to a selected station. The term is derived from tactical air navigation.
01 Feb 1974

tachometric sights / viseur tachymétrique
synchronous sights
Sighting systems which automatically release the bomb at the correct bombing angle by maintaining the sight line on the target, thus determining the speed relative to the target and in some cases the track through the target.
Related terms: angular velocity sights; bomb sighting system; vector sights.
01 Dec 1976

tactical aeromedical evacuation / évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique
That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communication zone.
Related term: strategic aeromedical evacuation.
09 Jul 1997

tactical air control centre / centre de contrôle aérien tactique
The principal air operations installation (land or ship based) from which all aircraft and air warning functions of tactical air operations are controlled.
Related terms: air support operations centre; air control.
01 Nov 1968

tactical air control party / élément de contrôle aérien tactique
TACP
A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for the control of aircraft.
01 Aug 1982

tactical air control system / système de contrôle aérien tactique
TACS
The organization and equipment necessary to plan, direct, and control tactical air operations and to coordinate air operations with other Services. It is composed of control agencies and communications-electronics facilities which provide the means for centralized control and decentralized execution of missions.
01 Dec 1974

tactical air controller / contrôleur aérien tactique
The officer in charge of all operations of the tactical air control centre. He is responsible to the tactical air commander for the control of all aircraft and air warning facilities within his area of responsibility.
Related terms: air control; air controller.
01 Nov 1968

tactical air doctrine / doctrine tactique aérienne
Fundamental principles designed to provide guidance for the employment of air power in tactical air operations to attain established objectives.
01 Nov 1980

tactical air force / force aérienne tactique
An air force charged with carrying out tactical air operations in coordination with ground or naval forces.
01 Nov 1968

tactical air operation / opération aérienne tactique
The employment of air power in coordination with ground or naval forces to:
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.
04 Oct 2000

tactical air support / appui aérien tactique
Air operations carried out in coordination with surface force and which directly assist land or maritime operations.
Related terms: close air support; immediate air support; indirect air support; on call mission; preplanned air support.
01 Jul 1973

tactical air transport operations / opérations de transport aérien tactique
The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theatre by means of:
a. airborne operations; parachute assault, helicopterborne assault, air landing;
b. air logistic support;
c. special missions;
d. aeromedical evacuation missions.
Related terms: air transport operations; strategic air transport operations.
01 Nov 1968

tactical call sign / indicatif d'appel tactique
A call sign which identifies a tactical command or tactical communication facility.
Related terms: call sign; collective call sign; indefinite call sign; international call sign; net call sign; visual call sign; voice call sign.
01 Nov 1968

tactical command / commandement tactique
TACOM
The authority delegated to a commander to assign tasks to forces under his command for the accomplishment of the mission assigned by higher authority.
01 Sep 1974

tactical concept / concept tactique
A statement, in broad outline, which provides a common basis for future development of tactical doctrine.
01 Aug 1976

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tactical control / contrôle tactique
TACON
The detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned.
Related terms: administrative control; command; full command; functional command; operational command; operational control.
01 Oct 2001

tactical intelligence / renseignement tactique
Intelligence required for the planning and execution of operations at the tactical level.
Related terms: combat intelligence; intelligence; operational intelligence; strategic intelligence; tactical level.
01 Oct 2001

tactical level / niveau tactique
The level at which activities, battles and engagements are planned and executed to accomplish military objectives assigned to tactical formations and units.
15 Jan 2008

tactical loading
Preferred term: unit loading.

tactical locality / zone d'intérêt tactique
An area of terrain which, because of its location or features, possesses a tactical significance in the particular circumstances existing at a particular time.
01 Nov 1968

tactical minefield / champ de mines de manoeuvre
A minefield which is part of a formation obstacle plan and is laid to delay, channel or break up an enemy advance.
Related term: minefield[1,2].
01 Jul 1980

tactical mining / mouillage tactique de mines
In naval mine warfare, mining designed to influence a specific operation or to counter a known or presumed tactical aim of the enemy. Implicit in tactical mining is a limited period of effectiveness of the minefield.
01 Dec 1976

tactical range / champ de tir tactique
A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed.
01 Mar 1982

tactical security / sûreté[2]
In operations, the measures necessary to deny information to the enemy and to ensure that a force retains its freedom of action and is warned or protected against an unexpected encounter with the enemy or an attack.
Related terms: countersurveillance; operations security; physical security; security[1,2,3].
01 Nov 1991

tactical sub-concept / sous-concept tactique
A statement, in broad outline, for a specific field of military capability within a tactical concept which provides a common basis both for equipment and weapon system development and for future development of tactical doctrine
01 Jan 1983

tactical track / piste tactique
The representation of a moving object in terms of its position, course, velocity and general characteristics. The information is usually correlated from different sources.
09 Jan 1996

tactical transport aircraft / aéronef de transport tactique
Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over short or medium distances.
Related terms: long-range transport aircraft; medium-range transport aircraft; short-range transport aircraft; strategic transport aircraft; transport aircraft.
01 Sep 1969

tactical warning / alerte tactique
A notification that a local enemy attack is imminent. This notification may occur at any time from the indication of a probable attack until just prior to the target being struck or engaged.
Related term: strategic warning.
01 Feb 1974

tail hook
Preferred term: aircraft arresting hook.

takedown / abordage
The insertion of specially trained forces onto a vessel to compel the master to submit to a search by a boarding party.
14 Oct 2002

tan alt
Preferred term: shadow factor.

target[1] / objectif[2]
The object of a particular action, for example a geographic area, a complex, an installation, a force, equipment, an individual, a group or a system, planned for capture, exploitation, neutralization or destruction by military forces.
Related term: objective.
06 Jan 2006

target[2] / objectif[3]
In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence activities are directed.
06 Jan 2006

target[3] / objectif[4]
In artillery, an area designated and numbered for future firing.
06 Jan 2006

target[4] / coup au but
In artillery and naval fire support, a term indicating that the target has been hit.
06 Jan 2006

target acquisition / acquisition d'objectif
The detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons.
Related term: target analysis.
01 Sep 1971

target allocation / affectation des objectifs
In air defence, the process, following weapon assignment, of allocating a particular target or area to a specific surface-to-air missile unit or interceptor aircraft.
01 Sep 1974

target analysis / analyse d'objectifs
An examination of potential targets to determine military importance, priority of attack, and weapons required to obtain a desired level of damage or casualties.
Related term: target acquisition.
01 May 1965

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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[4].
01 Jun 1966

target audience / audience-cible
An individual or group selected for influence or attack by means of psychological operations.
01 Jan 1973

target complex / complexe d'objectifs
A geographically integrated series of target concentrations.
Related term: target concentration.
01 Nov 1968

target concentration / concentration d'objectifs
A grouping of geographically proximate targets.
Related term: target complex.
01 Feb 1974

target date / date d'exécution
The date on which it is desired that an action be accomplished or initiated.
01 Nov 1968

target description
Preferred term: description of target.

target designation / désignation d'objectif
The act of assigning a target to a weapon system.
01 Oct 2001

target discrimination / discrimination des objectifs
The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present.
01 Sep 1969

target dossier / dossier d'objectifs
A file of assembled target intelligence about a specific geographic area.
01 Nov 1968

target folder / carnet d'objectifs
A folder containing target intelligence and related materials prepared for planning and executing action against a specific target.
01 Nov 1968

target grid / grille d'objectif
Device for converting the observer's target locations and corrections with respect to the observer target line to target locations and corrections with respect to the gun target line.
01 May 1963

target illustration print / photographie d'objectif
A single contact print or enlarged portion of a selected area from a single print, providing the best available illustration of a specific installation or pin-point target.
01 Sep 1969

target information sheet / fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif
Brief description of the target, completing the "descriptive target data". It should include technical and physical characteristics, details on exact location, disposition, importance, and possible obstacles for an aircraft flying at low altitudes.
01 Jun 1964

targeting / choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement
The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, taking into account operational requirements and capabilities.
15 Jan 2008

target intelligence / renseignement sur l'objectif
Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.
01 May 1963

target list / liste d'objectifs
list of targets
A tabulation of confirmed or suspected targets maintained by any echelon for information and fire support planning purposes.
01 Jul 1980

target number / numéro de référence de l'objectif
The reference number given to the target by the fire control unit.
01 Jan 1966

target of opportunity / objectif inopiné
opportunity target
TOO
A target which appears during combat and which can be reached by ground fire, naval fire, or aircraft fire, and against which fire has not been scheduled.
01 Jan 1968

target overlay / calque d'objectifs
A transparent sheet which, when superimposed on a particular chart, map, drawing, tracing or other representation, depicts target locations and designations. The target overlay may also show boundaries between manoeuvre elements, objectives and friendly forward dispositions.
01 Aug 1973

target range
Preferred term: range[3].

target signature[1] / signature d'un objectif[1]
The characteristic pattern of a target displayed by detection and identification equipment.
01 Jun 1978

target signature[2] / signature d'un objectif[2]
In naval mine warfare, the variation in the influence field produced by the passage of a ship or sweep.
01 Jun 1978

target status board / tableau de situation d'objectifs
A wall chart maintained by the air intelligence division of the joint operations centre. It includes target lists, locations, priority, and status of action taken. It may also include recommended armament and fusing for destruction.
01 Nov 1968

target system / système d'objectifs
All the targets situated in a particular geographic area and functionally related.
01 Nov 1968

task force[1]/ force opérationnelle[1]
TF
A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.
06 Jan 2006

task force[2]/ force opérationnelle[2]
TF

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A semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.
06 Jan 2006

task force[3]/ force opérationnelle[3]
TF
A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.
06 Jan 2006

tasking / attribution des missions
The process of translating the allocation into orders, and passing these orders to the units involved. Each order normally contains sufficient detailed instructions to enable the executing agency to accomplish the mission successfully.
01 Oct 1978

tasking authority[1] / autorité responsable[1]
TA
In NATO standardization, a principal NATO committee that has the authority to task its subordinate groups to produce standardization agreements and Allied publications.
Note: A tasking authority may delegate this function to a subordinate group.
01 Oct 2003

tasking authority[2] / autorité responsable[2]
TA
In NATO operations, the authority of an organization or individual to task assets, resources or personnel.
01 Oct 2003

tattletale / commère
In naval operations, a unit maintaining contact with a target from a position which enables it to pass targeting information to other units.
01 Oct 2001

taxiway / voie de circulation
A defined path on a land aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another.
[ICAO]
06 Jan 2006

technical analysis / analyse technique
In imagery interpretation, the precise description of details appearing on imagery.
01 Mar 1982

technical intelligence / renseignement technique
Intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which have or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes.
01 Aug 1979

technical material[1] / matériel technique[1]
In intelligence, equipment, matériel, systems and procedures, technical developments and capabilities intended for operational activities, from which intelligence may be derived
25 Sep 1998

technical material[2] / matériel technique[2]
In signals intelligence, data concerning cryptographic systems, communication systems, procedures and methods, signal characteristics, equipment and procedures.
25 Sep 1998

technical neutralization / neutralisation technique
A technical operation to render equipment temporarily unusable.
Related terms: demolition; uncharged demolition target.
04 Oct 2000

technical specification / spécification technique
A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics.
Related term: operational characteristics.
01 Nov 1968

telebrief / transmetteur d'ordres
Direct telephone communications between an air controller and the crews in their aircraft on the ground.
18 Dec 1997

telecommunication / télécommunication
Communication by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.
01 Jul 2004

telecommunication / télécommunication
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.
01 Jul 2004

temporarily filled military post / poste militaire temporaire
A nationally undetermined post which a nation has agreed to fill for one tour of duty only.
01 Aug 1976

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.
01 Jun 1959

temporary civilian personnel / personnel civil temporaire
Civilians engaged either to replace members of the staff who are temporarily absent or to undertake tasks, temporarily in excess of the national or international manpower ceiling.
01 Nov 1975

terminal control area / zone de contrôle terminale
A control area normally established at the confluence of Air Traffic Service routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.
Related terms: air control; airway; control area; control zone; controlled airspace.
01 Jan 1973

terminal guidance / guidage de fin de trajectoire
The guidance applied to a missile between midcourse guidance and its arrival in the vicinity of the target.
01 Jan 1973

terminal velocity[1] / vitesse limite
Hypothetical maximum speed a body could attain along a specified flight path under given

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conditions of weight and thrust if diving through an unlimited distance in air of specified uniform density.
01 Nov 1968

terminal velocity[2] / vitesse terminale
Remaining speed of a projectile at the point in its downward path where it is level with the muzzle of the weapon.
01 Nov 1968

terrain analysis / analyse du terrain
The collection, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and man-made features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations.
01 Nov 1990

terrain avoidance system / fonction "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.
01 Feb 1974

terrain clearance system / fonction "découpe"
A system which provides the pilot, or autopilot, of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain a selected height over flat ground and clear the peaks of undulating ground within the selected height in a vertical plane through the flight vector. This system differs from terrain following in that the aircraft need not descend into a valley to follow the ground contour.
01 Jan 1973

terrain flight / vol tactique
Flight close to the earth's surface during which airspeed, height and/or altitude are adapted to the contours and cover of the ground in order to avoid enemy detection and fire.
01 Jun 1984

terrain following system / fonction "suivi du terrain"
A system which provides the pilot or autopilot of an aircraft with climb or dive signals such that the aircraft will maintain as closely as possible, a selected height above a ground contour in a vertical plane through the flight vector.
01 Feb 1974

terrorism / terrorisme
The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments or societies to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.
01 Sep 1989

test depth / immersion d'épreuve
The depth of which the submarine is tested by actual or simulated submergence.
01 Sep 1981

theatre operational stocks / stocks opérationnels du théâtre
Operational stocks normally held in a theatre to support that theatre.
Related terms: basic stocks; operational stocks; sustaining stocks; stocks.
01 Aug 1973

thermal exposure / effet thermique
The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in calories per square centimetre and/or megajoules per square metre.
01 Aug 1979

thermal imagery / imagerie thermique
TI
Imagery produced by sensing and recording the thermal energy emitted or reflected from the objects which are imaged.
01 Jul 1973

thermal radiation / rayonnement thermique[1]
The heat and light produced by a nuclear explosion.
01 May 1963

thermal shadow / ombre thermique
The tone contrast difference of infrared linescan imagery which is caused by a thermal gradient which persists as a result of a shadow of an object which has been moved.
01 Dec 1976

thermal X-rays / rayonnement thermique[2]
The electromagnetic radiation, mainly in the soft (low-energy) X-ray region, emitted by the debris of a nuclear weapon by virtue of its extremely high temperature.
01 Sep 1981

thermonuclear / thermonucléaire
An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy.
01 Nov 1968

thermonuclear weapon / arme thermonucléaire
hydrogen bomb
A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission.
1 Nov 1968

thorough decontamination / décontamination approfondie
Decontamination carried out by a unit, with or without external support, to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, materiel and/or working areas to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. This may include terrain decontamination beyond the scope of operational decontamination.
Related terms: decontamination; immediate decontamination; operational decontamination.
01 Oct 1992

threat-oriented munitions / stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace
In stockpile planning, munitions intended to neutralize a finite assessed threat and for which the total requirement is determined by an agreed mathematical model.
Related term: level-of-effort munitions.
01 Feb 1988

threshold / seuil

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The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.
01 Dec 1976

tie down / arrimage
lashing
The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier by use of ropes, cables or other means to prevent shifting during transport. Also used (as a noun) to describe the material employed to secure a load.
01 Dec 1974

tie down diagram / schéma d'arrimage
A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle.
01 Sep 1969

tie down point / point d'arrimage
lashing point
An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo.
01 Nov 1968

tie down point pattern / plan de soute
The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle.
01 Nov 1968

tilt
Preferred term: roll[2].

tilt angle / angle d'inclinaison[2]
The angle between the optical axis of an air camera and the vertical at the time of exposure.
Related terms: angle of depression[2]; roll[2].
01 Mar 1979

time fuze / fusée à temps
A fuze which contains a graduated time element to regulate the time interval after which the fuze will function.
Related term: fuze.
01 Nov 1968

time of flight / durée de trajet
In artillery and naval fire support, the time in seconds from the instant a weapon is fired, launched, or released from the delivery vehicle or weapons system to the instant it strikes or detonates.
01 Aug 1976

time on target[1] / heure sur l'objectif[1]
TOT
Time at which aircraft are scheduled to attack or photograph a target.
01 Jul 1987

time on target [2]/ heure sur l'objectif[2]
TOT
In other than air operations, the time of the first weapons effect on the target groups.
01 Jul 1987

time on target[3] / heure sur l'objectif[3]
TOT
In coordinated maritime operations, the time of arrival of the first warhead in a specified target area.
01 Jul 1987

time slot / créneau de temps
Period of time during which certain activities are governed by specific regulations.
01 Mar 1982

tip
Preferred term: pitch[2].

titling strip / donnée de marquage
The information added to negatives and/or positives, in accordance with regulations to identify and provide reference information.
01 Sep 1969

TNT equivalent / équivalence TNT
A measure of the energy released from the detonation of a nuclear weapon, or from the explosion of a given quantity of fissionable material, in terms of the amount of TNT (Trinitrotoluene) which could release the same amount of energy when exploded.
01 May 1963

tone / ton
Each distinguishable shade variation from black to white on imagery.
01 Feb 1974

tone down
Preferred term: attenuation[3].

topographic base
Preferred term: chart base.

torpedo defence net / filet pare-torpille
A net employed to close an inner harbour to torpedoes fired from seaward or to protect an individual ship at anchor or underway.
01 May 1963

total dosage attack / attaque à dose totale
A chemical operation which does not involve time limit within which to produce the required toxic level.
01 Nov 1985

total pressure / pression totale
The sum of dynamic and static pressures.
01 Aug 1979

touchdown / posé[2]
The contact, or moment of contact, of an aircraft or spacecraft with the landing surface.
01 Jan 1973

touchdown zone[1] / zone de posé[1]
For fixed-wing aircraft, the first 3,000 feet or 1,000 metres of runway beginning at the threshold.
Related term: aerodrome.
06 Jan 2006

touchdown zone[2] / zone de posé[2]
For rotary-wing and vectored-thrust aircraft, the portion of the helipad or runway used for landing.
Related term: aerodrome.
06 Jan 2006

track (to)[1] /suivre
To display or record the successive positions of a moving object.
18 Feb 1998

track (to) [2] /acquérir
To lock on to a point of radiation and obtain guidance therefrom.
Related term: lock on.
18 Feb 1998

track (to) [3] / poursuivre
To keep a gun properly aimed, or to point continuously a target-locating instrument at a moving target.
18 Feb 1998

track[1] / axe de passage
In air photographic reconnaissance, the prescribed ground path over which an air vehicle moves during the execution of its mission.

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18 Feb 1998

track[2] / trace
A mark left on the ground by the passage or presence of a person or object.
18 Feb 1998

track[3] / chenille
One of two endless belts on which a full-track or half-track vehicle runs.
18 Feb 1998

track [4]/ route
The projection on the surface of the earth of the path of a spacecraft, aircraft or ship, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic, or grid).
18 Feb 1998

track [5]/ chemin de guidage
A metal part forming a path for a moving object.
18 Feb 1998

track handover / transfert de piste(s)[1]
In air defence, the process of transferring the responsibility for production of a track from one track production area to another.
01 Sep 1974

tracking / poursuite[2]
Precise and continuous position-finding of targets by radar, optical, or other means.
01 Jan 1973

track production / production des pistes
A function of a surveillance organization in which the active and passive radar inputs are correlated into coherent position reports, together with historical positions, identity, height, strength and direction.
01 Dec 1974

track production area / zone de production des pistes
TPA
An area in which tracks are produced by one radar station.
01 Aug 1973

track symbology / symboles de piste
Symbols used to display tracks on a data display console or other display device.
01 Aug 1973

track telling / transfert de piste(s)[2]
The process of communicating air surveillance and tactical data information between command and control systems or between facilities within the systems.
Telling may be classified into the following types:
a. Back tell - The transfer of information from a higher to a lower echelon of command.
b. Cross tell - The transfer of information between facilities at the same operational level.
c. Forward tell - The transfer of information to a higher level of command.
d. Overlap tell - The transfer of information to an adjacent facility concerning tracks detected in the adjacent facility's area of responsibility.
e. Relateral tell - The relay of information between facilities through the use of a third facility. This type of telling is appropriate between automated facilities in a degraded communication environment.
01 Dec 1974

trafficability / aptitude à la circulation
Capability of terrain to bear traffic. It refers to the extent to which the terrain will permit continued movement of any and/or all types of traffic.
01 Apr 1971

traffic control police / police de la circulation
Any personnel ordered by a military commander and/or by a civil authority to facilitate the movement of traffic and to prevent and/or report any breach of road traffic regulations.
04 Oct 2000

traffic density / densité du trafic
The average number of vehicles that occupy one mile or one kilometre of road space, expressed in vehicles per mile or per kilometre.
01 Nov 1968

traffic flow / débit d'itinéraire
The total number of vehicles passing a given point in a given time. Traffic flow is expressed as vehicles per hour.
01 Sep 1969

trail / traînée de bombardement
The manner in which a bomb trails behind the aircraft from which it has been released, assuming the aircraft does not change its velocity after the release of the bomb.
01 Nov 1975

trailer aircraft / avion suiveur shadow
Aircraft which are following and keeping under surveillance a designated airborne contact.
Related term: shadower.
01 Feb 1974

trail formation / formation en ligne
A formation in which all aircraft are in single file, each directly behind the other.
Related terms: column formation; transport stream.
01 Nov 1977

train path / marche
In railway terminology, the timing of a possible movement of a train along a given route. All the train paths on a given route constitute a time table.
01 Mar 1981

transfer loader / chariot de transbordement
A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft, ships, or other vehicles.
01 Nov 1968

transfer of authority / transfert d'autorité
TOA
Within NATO, an action by which a member nation or NATO Command gives operational command or control of designated forces to a NATO Command.
09 Jan 1996

transformation / transformation
A continuous and proactive process of developing and integrating innovative concepts, doctrines and capabilities in order to improve the effectiveness and interoperability of military forces.
Related term: Supreme Allied Commander Transformation.
30 Jun 2005

transient / isolé[2]
draftee
holdee
An individual awaiting orders, transport, eat, at a post or station to which he is not attached or

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assigned.
01 Mar 1979

transit bearing / relèvement en transit
A bearing determined by nothing the time at which two features on the earth's surface have the same relative bearing.
01 Aug 1976

transition altitude / altitude de transition
The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitude.
Related terms: altitude; *transition level.*
01 Mar 1982

transition layer / couche de transition
The airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level.
01 Jan 1973

transition level / niveau de transition
The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude.
Related terms: altitude; transition altitude.
01 Apr 1971

transit route[1] / route de transit
In air operations, a temporary air corridor of defined dimensions established in the forward area to minimize the risks to friendly aircraft from friendly air defences or surface forces.
22 Jun 2004

transit route[2] / route du large
In maritime operations, a sea route that crosses open waters normally joining two coastal routes.
Related term: transit route[1].
22 Jun 2004

transonic / transsonique
Of or pertaining to the speed of a body in a surrounding fluid when the relative speed of the fluid is subsonic in some places and supersonic in others. This is encountered when passing from subsonic to supersonic speed and vice versa.
Related term: speed of sound.
01 Aug 1979

transparency / épreuve transparente
An image fixed on a clear base by means of a photographic, printing, chemical or other process, especially adaptable for viewing by transmitted light.
Related terms: diapositive; plate[2].
01 Mar 1981

transponder / transpondeur
A receiver-transmitter which will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation.
Related term: responsor.
01 Jul 1973

transport aircraft / aéronef de transport
Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:
a. Short-range - Not to exceed 1 200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 km).
b. Medium-range - Between 1 200 and 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 km).
c. Long-range - Exceeds 3 500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 km).
Related terms: strategic transport aircraft; tactical transport aircraft.
01 Feb 1974

transport capacity / capacité de transport
The number of persons, weight or volume of the load which can be carried by means of transport under given conditions.
Related term: payload[1, 4].
01 Sep 1981

transport stream / courant aérien
Transport aircraft flying in single file, either in formation or singly, at defined intervals.
Related terms: column formation; trail formation.
01 Mar 1991

trans-shipment point / point de transbordement[2]
A location where material is transferred between vehicles.
Related terms: navigation head; railhead.
04 Oct 2000

traverse[1] / pointer en direction
To turn a weapon to the right or left on its mount.
01 Dec 1974

traverse[2] / cheminement graphique
A method of surveying in which lengths and directions of lines between points on the earth are obtained or from field measurements, and used in determining positions of the points.
Related term: ground control.
01 Dec 1974

traverse level / altitude de transit
That vertical displacement above low level air defence systems, expressed both as height and altitude, at which aircraft can cross the area.
01 Mar 1981

triage[1] / triage[1] sorting
The evaluation and classification of wounded for purposes of treatment and evacuation. It consists of the immediate sorting of patients according to type and seriousness of injury, and likehood of survival, and the establishment of priority for treatment and evacuation to assure medical care of the greatest benefit to the largest number.
01 Nov 1977

triage[2] /triage[2] sorting
In battlefield maintenance, the evaluation and classification of equipment by a maintenance unit for further action.
13 Dec 1999

triangulation station / station de triangulation trig point
A point on the earth, the position of which is determined by triangulation.
01 Feb 1974

tri-camera photography / faisceau de trois photographies
Photography obtained by simultaneous exposure of three cameras systematically disposed in the air vehicle at fixed overlapping angles relative to each other in order to cover a wide field.
Related terms: fan camera photography; fan cameras.
01 Sep 1969

trig point
Preferred term: triangulation station.

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trim size / format massicoté
The size of a map or chart sheet when the excess paper outside the margin has been trimmed off after printing.
01 Apr 1971

tropopause / tropopause
The transition zone between the stratosphere and the troposphere. The tropopause normally occurs at an altitude of about 25.000 to 45.000 feet (8 to 15 kilometres) in polar and temperate zones, and at 55.000 feet (20 kilometres) in the tropics.
01 Nov 1968

troposphere / troposphère
The lower layers of atmosphere, in which the change of temperature with height is relatively large. It is the region where clouds form, convection is active, and mixing is continuous and more or less complete.
01 Nov 1968

true bearing / azimut géographique
bearing
Bearing measured with reference to true north.
Related terms: grid bearing; magnetic bearing; relative bearing.
09 Jan 1996

true convergence / convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde
A change in the azimuth of a great circle from one meridian to another.
Related term: convergence.
01 Aug 1973

true horizon[1] / horizon vrai
The boundary of a horizontal plane passing through a point of vision.
01 Dec 1974

true horizon[2] / horizon théorique
In photogrammetry, the boundary of a horizontal plane passing through the perspective centre of a lens system.
01 Dec 1974

true north / nord vrai ou géographique
The direction from an observer's position to the geographic North Pole. The north direction of any geographic meridian.
01 Apr 1971

trunk air route / route aérienne principale
An air route established for the strategic movement of military forces.
20 Nov 1996

turn and slip indicator / indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage
An instrument which combines the functions of a turn and a slip indicator.
01 Jan 1980

turnaround / rotation
The length of time between arriving at a point and being ready to depart from that point. It is used in this sense for the loading, unloading, refuelling and re-arming, where appropriate, of vehicles, aircraft and ships.
Related term: turnaround cycle.
01 Dec 1977

turnaround cycle / temps de rotation
A term used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft, and comprising the following: loading time at departure point; time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination; unloading time at returning point, planned maintenance time, and where applicable, time awaiting facilities.
Related term: turnaround.
01 Dec 1979

turning movement / mouvement tournant
A variation of the envelopment in which the attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear to force the enemy to abandon his position or divert major forces to meet the threat.
Related term: envelopment.
01 Aug 1976

turning point / point d'inflexion
In land mine warfare, a point on the centreline of a mine strip or row where it changes direction.
02 May 1995

turn-in point / point de début d'attaque
The point at which an aircraft starts to turn from the approach direction to the line of attack.
Related terms: contact point[2]; pull-up point.
01 Nov 1968

twilight / crépuscule
The periods of incomplete darkness following sunset and preceding sunrise. Twilight is designated as civil, nautical or astronomical, as the darker limit occurs when the centre of the sun is 6, 12 or 18, respectively, below the celestial horizon.
01 Jan 1973

two-up / par deux
A formation with two elements disposed abreast; the remaining element(s) in rear.
01 May 1963

type of burst / type d'explosion
Related terms: airburst; high altitude burst; low airburst; nuclear airburst; nuclear surface burst; nuclear underground; burst; nuclear underwater burst.
01 Jul 1970

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U

uncharged demolition target / ouvrage à destruction préparée
A demolition target for which charges have been calculated, prepared, and stored in a safe place, and for which execution procedures have been established.
Related terms: demolition; technical neutralization.
01 Jul 1993

uncharged weapon / arme déchargée
A previously charged weapon which has been returned to a loaded state.
Related terms: charged weapon; loaded weapon; unloaded weapon.
01 Oct 2001

unclassified matter / texte non classifié
Official matter which does not require the application of security safeguards but the disclosure of which may be subject to control for other reasons.
Related term: classified matter.
01 Jun 1963

uncontrolled mosaic / mosaïque sommaire
A mosaic composed of uncorrected photographs, the details of which have been matched from print to print without ground control or other orientation. Accurate measurement and direction cannot be accomplished.
Related terms: mosaic; rectification.
01 Sep 1969

unconventional warfare / guerre non conventionnelle
UW
General term used to describe operations conducted for military, political or economic purposes within an area occupied by the enemy and making use of the local inhabitants and resources.
01 Apr 1992

underslung load / charge sous élingue
In helicopter transport operations, any external load hanging under the helicopter fuselage.
Related term: hook operation.
01 Jul 1988

underwater demolition / démolition sous-marine
The destruction or neutralization of underwater obstacles; this is normally accomplished by underwater demolition teams.
01 Nov 1968

underway replenishment
Preferred term: replenishment at sea.

underway replenishment force / force de ravitaillement à la mer
A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces.
Related term: force(s).
01 Nov 1968

unexploded explosive ordnance / munition explosive non explosée
UXO
Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or for any other cause.
Related term: demining.
29 May 2002

unit[1] / unité[1]
A military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority.
Related term: task force.
09 Jan 1996

unit[2] / unité de dotation
unit of issue
A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used.
09 Jan 1996

unit commitment status / état d'engagement d'unité
The degree of commitment of any unit designated and categorized as a force allocated to NATO.
01 Jun 1984

unit emplaning officer / officier d'embarquement de l'unité
In air transport, a representative of the transported unit responsible for organizing the movement of that unit.
09 Jan 1996

unit equipment / dotation
The equipment prescribed by the table of organization and equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit.
Related term: establishment[2].
01 Dec 1974

unit loading / chargement par unité constituée
tactical loading
The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same vessels, ships, aircraft, or land vehicles.
Related term: embarkation.
01 Nov 1968

unit of issue
Preferred term: unit[2].

unit strength / potentiel d'une unité
As applied to a friendly or enemy unit, relates to the number of personnel, amount of supplies, armament equipment and vehicles and the total logistic capabilities.
Related term: strength.
01 Dec 1970

universal transverse Mercator grid / grille de Mercator transverse universelle
UTM
A grid coordinate system based on the transverse Mercator projection, applied to maps of the earth's surface extending to 84 N and 80 S latitudes.
01 Aug 1973

unknown / inconnu
In identification, the designation given to an evaluated track, object or entity that has not been identified.
Related terms: detection; friend; hostile; identification[2]; identification friend or foe; neutral; recognition.
01 Oct 2003

unloaded weapon / arme non approvisionnée
A weapon separated from its ammunition.

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Related terms: charged weapon; loaded weapon; uncharged weapon.
01 Oct 2001

unmanned aerial vehicle / véhicule aérien sans pilote
UAV
A powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload. Ballistic or semi-ballistic vehicles, cruise missiles, and artillery projectiles are not considered unmanned aerial vehicles.
Related terms: drone; remotely piloted vehicle.
30 Jun 2005

unobserved fire / tir non contrôlé
Fire for which points of impact or burst are not observed.
Related term: fire[3].
01 Nov 1968

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.
01 Jun 1978

unwanted cargo / cargaison non requise
A cargo loaded in peacetime which is not required by the consignee country in wartime.
Related term: cargo.
01 Mar 1981

unwarned exposed / exposé et non alerté
The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be standing in the open at burst time, but have dropped to a prone position by the time the blast wave arrives. They are expected to have areas of bare skin exposed to direct thermal radiation, and some personnel may suffer dazzle.
Related terms: warned exposed; warned protected.
01 Apr 1971

up[1] / plus haut[1]
In artillery and naval fire support, a term used in a call for fire to indicate that the target is higher in altitude than the point which has been used as a reference point for the target location.
01 Feb 1974

up[2] / plus haut[2]
In artillery and naval fire support, a correction used by an observer or a spotter in time fire to indicate that an increase in height of burst is desired.
01 Feb 1974

urgent mining / mouillage des mines d'urgence
In naval mine warfare, the laying of mines with correct spacing but not in the ordered or planned positions. The mines may be laid either inside or outside the allowed area in such positions that they will hamper the movements of the enemy more than those of our own forces.
01 Aug 1976

utility helicopter / hélicoptère de manoeuvre
Multi-purpose helicopter capable of lifting troops but may be used in command and control, logistics, casualty evacuation or armed helicopter role.
01 Nov 1983

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V

validation / validation
The confirmation of the capabilities and performance of organizations, individuals, materiel or systems to meet defined standards or criteria, through the provision of objective evidence.
Note: In the context of military forces, the hierarchical relationship in logical sequence is: assessment, analysis, evaluation, validation and certification.
Related terms: analysis[1]; assessment; certification; evaluation[1].
02 Mar 2007

valuable cargo / cargaison de valeur
Cargo which may be of value during a later stage of war.
Related term: cargo.
01 May 1963

variability / variabilité
The manner in which the probability of damage to a specific target decreases with the distance from ground zero; or, in damage assessment, a mathematical factor introduced to average the effects of orientation, minor shielding and uncertainty of target response to the effects considered.
01 May 1963

vectored attack / attaque téléguidée
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.
01 Nov 1968

vector sights / viseur vectoriel
Sighting systems using the vector principle and incorporating a mechanical representation of the vectors of the bombing triangle.
a. Pre-set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and wind are set manually on the bomb sight.
b. Continuously set vector - A sighting system in which the values for height, airspeed and drift are automatically and continuously updated.
Related terms: angular velocity sights; bomb sighting system; tachometric sights.
01 Dec 1976

vehicle / véhicule
A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea or through air or space.
Related terms: amphibious vehicle; ground effect machine; remotely piloted vehicle; unmanned aerial vehicle.
01 Oct 1992

vehicle distance / distance entre véhicules
The clearance between vehicles in a column which is measured from the rear of one vehicle to the front of the following vehicle.
01 Mar 1982

verify / vérifier
To ensure that the meaning and phraseology of the transmitted message conveys the exact intention of the originator.
01 May 1963

vertex / vertex
In artillery and naval fire support, the highest point in the trajectory of a projectile.
Related term: maximum ordinate.
01 Nov 1991

vertex height
Preferred term: maximum ordinate.

vertical air photograph / photographie aérienne verticale
An air photograph taken with the optical axis of the camera perpendicular to the surface of the earth.
01 Sep 1969

vertical interval / intervalle vertical
Difference in altitude or height between two specified points or locations.
01 Feb 1974

vertical loading / chargement vertical
A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading.
Related term: loading.
01 May 1963

vertical replenishment / ravitaillement vertical
The use of a helicopter for the transfer of materiel to or from a ship.
01 Mar 1981

vertical scale instrument system / système d'instruments à échelles verticales
A system of vertical scale indicators which display flight and engine information.
01 Feb 1974

vertical separation / espacement vertical relative altitude
Separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance.
01 Jul 1980

vertical/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.
Related terms: short take-off and landing; short take-off and vertical landing aircraft; vertical take-off and landing.
01 Nov 1991

vertical situation display / présentation de situation verticale
An electronically generated display on which information on aircraft attitude and heading, flight director commands, weapon aiming and terrain following can be presented, choice of presentation being under the control of the pilot.
01 Dec 1979

vertical speed indicator / indicateur de vitesse verticale
An instrument which displays rate of climb or descent.
a. Barometric - An instrument which displays the apparent vertical speed of the aircraft as derived from the rate of change of static pressure.
b. Instantaneous - An instrument which displays the vertical speed

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of the aircraft as derived from a combination of accelerometric and barometric sources.
01 Nov 1980

vertical take-off and landing / décollage et atterrissage verticaux
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.
01 Nov 1991

very deep draught ship / navire à très grand tirant d'eau
VDDS
A ship with a laden draught of 13.72 metres (45 feet) or more.
01 Dec 1977

very shallow water / très petits fonds
Water having a depth less than 10 metres.
Related term: very shallow water mine countermeasures.
14 Oct 2002

very shallow water mine countermeasures / lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds
Searching for, detecting, locating, neutralizing and/or disposing of explosive ordnance and/or obstructions in very shallow water.
Related term: very shallow water.
14 Oct 2002

vesicant agent
Preferred term: blister agent.

vignetting / vignettage
A method of producing a band of colour or tone on a map or chart, the density of which is reduced uniformly from edge to edge.
01 Feb 1974

visual call sign / indicatif d'appel visuel
A call sign provided primarily for visual signalling.
Related term: call sign.
01 May 1963

visual identification / contrôle automatique pour identification à vue
In a flight control system, a control mode in which the aircraft follows a radar target and is automatically positioned to allow visual identification.
01 Jan 1973

visual mine firing indicator / indicateur visuel de mise de feu
VMFI
A device used with exercise mines to indicate that the mine would have detonated hat it been poised.
01 Mar 1981

vital ground / terrain vital
Ground of such importance that it must be retained or controlled for the success of the mission.
01 Jul 1987

vital zone / zone vitale
A designated area or installation to be defended by air defence units.
01 Dec 1976

voice call sign / indicatif d'appel phonie
A call sign provided primarily for voice communications.
Related term: call sign.
01 May 1963

VOR / VOR
A air navigational radio aid which uses phases comparison of a ground transmitted signal to determine bearing. This term is derived from the words "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".
01 Dec 1976

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W

wading crossing / passage à gué
Related terms: deep fording capability; shallow fording capability.
01 Apr 1971

waiting position / position d'attente[3]
Any suitable position in which naval units can be kept ready for operations at immediate notice.
Related term: laying-up position.
01 Oct 1984

walking patient / malade ambulatoire
A patient not requiring a litter while in transit.
01 Nov 1991

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.
01 Nov 1975

war game / jeu de guerre
A simulation of a military operation, by whatever means, using specific rules, data, methods and procedures.
04 Oct 2000

warhead / charge militaire
WH
That part of a missile, projectile, torpedo or any other munition, intended to inflict damage.
25 Sep 1998

warhead section / section du cône de charge
A completely assembled warhead including appropriate skin sections and related components.
01 May 1963

warned exposed / exposé et alerté
The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to be prone with all skin covered and with thermal protection at least that provided by a two-layer summer uniform.
Related terms: unwarned exposed; warned protected.
01 Apr 1971

warned protected / protégé et alerté
The vulnerability of friendly forces to nuclear weapon effects. In this condition, personnel are assumed to have some protection against heat, blast, and radiation such as that afforded in closed armoured vehicles or crouched in fox holes with improvised overhead shielding.
Related terms: unwarned exposed; warned exposed.
01 Apr 1971

warning off / sommation de dégager
Notifying potentially hostile units that their actions are interfering with NATO or NATO-led operations and ordering them to stop forthwith.
Note: Normally used in naval operations.
01 Oct 2001

warning order /ordre préparatoire
A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow.
Related terms: movement order; notice to move; order to move.
01 Oct 2003

war reserve modes / modes réservés pour le temps de guerre
WRM
Characteristics or operating procedures of equipment or systems, which are held in reserve for war or crisis.
01 Dec 1993

war reserves / réserves de guerre
Stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected.
Related terms: operational stocks; theatre operational stocks.
01 Nov 1968

watching mine / mine à orin en surface
In naval mine warfare, a mine secured to its mooring but showing on the surface, possibly only in certain tidal conditions.
Related terms: antiwatching device; floating mine; mine[2].
01 Nov 1975

waterspace management / gestion de l'espace marin
WSM
In naval warfare, a system of procedures for the control of antisubmarine weapons to prevent inadvertent engagement of friendly submarines.
Related terms: antisubmarine warfare free area; submarine action area.
16 Jul 1996

water terminal / terminus maritime
Related terms: alternate water terminal; major water terminal; port; secondary water terminal.

wave / vague
In amphibious operations, a formation of forces, landing ships and craft, amphibious vehicles or aircraft, required to beach or land at about the same time. It can be classified as to type, function or order as shown:
a. assault wave;
b. boat wave;
c. helicopter wave;
d. numbered wave;
e. on-call wave;
f. scheduled wave.
01 Oct 2001

weapon engagement zone / zone d'engagement d'arme
fighter engagement zone
missile engagement zone
short-range air defence engagement zone
WEZ
FEZ
MEZ
SHORADEZ
In air defence, airspace of defined dimensions within which the responsibility for engagement normally rests with a particular weapon system.
01 Jul 1983

weapon of mass destruction / arme de destruction massive
WMD
A weapon that is capable of a high order of destruction and of being used in such a manner as to destroy people, infrastructure or other resources on a large scale.
01 Oct 2003

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weapons assignment / affectation d'armes
In air defence, the process by which weapons are assigned to individual air weapons controllers for use in accomplishing an assigned mission.
01 Feb 1974

weapons free / tir libre
In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired at any target not positively recognized as friendly.
Related terms: weapons hold; weapons tight.
01 Jul 1973

weapons hold / tir prescrit
In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may only be fired in self-defence or in response to a formal order.
Related terms: weapons free; weapons tight.
01 Jul 1973

weapon(s) system / système d'arme(s)
A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency.
01 Nov 1986

weapons tight / tir restreint
In air defence, a weapon control order imposing a status whereby weapons systems may be fired only at targets recognized as hostile.
Related terms: weapons free; weapons hold.
01 Jul 1973

weapon system employment concept / concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes
A description in broad terms, based on established outline characteristics, of the application of a particular equipment or weapon system within the framework of tactical concept and future doctrines.
01 Jan 1983

weight and balance sheet / feuillet de chargement et de centrage
A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the centre of gravity of an aircraft at take-off and landing.
01 Nov 1968

wheelbase / empattement
The distance between the centres of two consecutive wheels. In the case of vehicles with more than two axles or equivalent systems, the successive wheelbases are all given in the order front to rear of the vehicle.
01 Dec 1979

white forces / forces blanches
In NATO exercises, forces used as umpires.
Related term: force(s).
09 Jan 1996

whiteout / voile blanc
Loss of orientation with respect to the horizon caused by sun reflecting on snow and overcast sky.
01 Sep 1969

wild weasel / wild weasel
An aircraft specially modified to identify, locate, and physically suppress or destroy ground based enemy air defence systems that employ sensors radiating electromagnetic energy.
01 Aug 1982

wind velocity / vecteur vent
The horizontal direction and speed of air motion.
01 Sep 1974

wingman / ailier
A pilot flying subordinate to and in support of his designated leader; also, the aircraft flown in this role.
01 Mar 1981

withdrawal operation / désengagement
A planned operation in which a force in contact disengages from an enemy force.
01 Jul 1973

working anchorage / mouillage de travail
An anchorage where ships lie to load or discharge cargoes overside using coasters or lighters.
Related term: dispersal; emergency anchorage.
09 Jan 1996

wounded in action / blessé au combat
WIA
A battle casualty other than "killed in action" who has incurred an injury due to an external agent or cause. The term encompasses all kinds of wounds and other injuries incurred in action, whether there is a piercing of the body, as in a penetrating or perforated wound, or none, as in the contused wound; all fractures, burns, blast concussions, all effects of biological and chemical warfare agents, the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or any other destructive weapon or agent.
Related terms: battle casualty; casualty; died of wounds received in action; killed in action; non-battle casualty.
01 Nov 1968

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X

X-scale / échelle en X
On an oblique photograph, the scale along a line parallel to the true horizon.
01 Sep 1969

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Y

yaw[1] / 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.
01 Dec 1974

yaw[2] / lacet[2]
The rotation of a camera or a photograph coordinate system about either the photograph z-axis or the exterior z-axis.
01 Dec 1974

yaw[3] / lacet[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.
01 Dec 1974

Y-scale / échelle en Y
On an oblique photograph, the scale along the line of the principal vertical, or any other line inherent or plotted,
which, on the ground, is parallel to the principal vertical.
01 Jul 1970

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Z

zero-length launching / départ ponctuel
A technique in which the first motion of the missile or aircraft removes it from the launcher.
01 Nov 1968

Z-marker beacon / radioborne Z
A type of radio beacon, the emissions of which radiate in a vertical cone shaped pattern.
Related terms: beacon; cone of silence; fan marker beacon; radio beacon.
01 Apr 1982

zone of 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.
01 Nov 1968

zone of fire / zone de tir
An area into which a designated ground unit or fire support asset delivers, or is prepared to deliver, fires.
04 Nov 2005

Z-scale / échelle en Z
On an oblique photograph, the scale used in calculating the height of an object. Also the name given to this method of height determination.
01 Sep 1969

zulu time / heure zulu
Greenwich Mean Time.
01 Sep 1969

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3e PARTIE

TERMES ET DÉFINITIONS EN FRANÇAIS DANS L'ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE FRANÇAIS

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A

abaque de conversion / abac scale
Nomogramme destiné au calcul de l'angle de conversion à utiliser pour le report des relèvements orthodromiques sur une carte en projection de Mercator.
01 juil. 1973

abordage / takedown
Insertion sur un navire de forces spécialement entraînées pour obliger son capitaine à se soumettre à une perquisition par une équipe de visite.
14 oct. 2002

abri / cover[4]
Protection naturelle ou artificielle.
01 mars 1981

accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s) / nuclear weapon(s) accident
Tout événement imprévu impliquant la perte, la destruction ou des dommages graves subis par des armes nucléaires ou leurs éléments, entraînant un risque réel ou potentiel pour les vies ou les biens.
01 mars 1973

accompagnement / accompaniment
Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, traversée coordonnée d'une zone particulière à risque accru par un ou plusieurs navires marchands accompagnés de moyens militaires. Résultant d'une concertation, cet accompagnement n'implique pas une protection directe par des moyens militaires.
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande; marine marchande ; navire marchand.
02 mars 2007

accord de normalisation OTAN / NATO standardization agreement
STANAG
Document normatif qui enregistre un accord passé entre plusieurs ou entre tous les pays membres de l'OTAN, qui a été ratifié au niveau national autorisé, pour mettre en application tout ou partie d'une norme, avec ou sans réserve.
Note: Les nations membres de l'OTAN peuvent ratifier un STANAG sans le mettre en application dans leur propre pays si les conditions préalables nécessaires à la mise en application font défaut.
Termes connexes : mise en application ; ratification ; réserve[1].
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
20 mai 2005

accoutumance à l'altitude / altitude acclimatization
Lente adaptation physiologique à une pression atmosphérique sensiblement réduite, adaptation résultant d'une exposition prolongée.
01 févr. 1973

acquérir / track (to)[2]
Verrouiller un équipement de détection électromagnétique sur un écho afin de l'utiliser pour un guidage.
Terme connexe : verrouillage.
01 mars 1992

acquisition d'objectif / target acquisition
Opération consistant à détecter, localiser et identifier un objectif avec une précision suffisante pour permettre son traitement par une arme donnée.
Terme connexe : analyse d'objectifs.
01 sept. 1971

actif(ve) / active
En surveillance du champ de bataille, adjectif s'appliquant à des méthodes ou à des équipements émettant une énergie susceptible d'être détectée.
01 nov. 1975

action de choc / strike
Attaque destinée à infliger des dégâts à un objectif, à s'en emparer ou à le détruire.
01 mai 1963

action d'ensemble / general support
appui général
Appui donné à la force bénéficiaire considérée comme un tout et non pas à une des composantes de cette force.
01 août 1976

action d'ensemble et renforcement / general support reinforcing
appui général et renforcement
Mission/tâche tactique au cours de laquelle une unité d'artillerie appuie de ses feux une force dans son ensemble et, à titre secondaire, renforce les feux d'une autre unité d'artillerie.
30 juin 2005

action de fixation / holding attack
Opération destinée à maintenir l'ennemi sur place, à le tromper sur le lieu réel de l'attaque principale, à gêner ses renforcements face à notre effort principal et à provoquer l'engagement prématuré de ses réserves à un endroit non décisif.
01 mars 1973

action de lutte anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine action
Opération effectuée par un ou plusieurs bâtiments, sous-marins ou aéronefs de lutte anti-sous-marine, ou par une combinaison de ces moyens, contre un sous-marin ennemi particulier.
Terme connexe : guerre anti-sous-marine.
16 juil. 1996

action directe / direct action
Frappe de courte durée ou action offensive de faible envergure exécutée par des forces d'opérations spéciales ou par des unités capables de mener ce type d'opération. La finalité de ce type de frappe ou d'action est de saisir, détruire, capturer, récupérer ou infliger des dommages en vue d'obtenir des résultats spécifiques, bien définis et souvent tributaires du facteur temps.
01 oct. 2001

activer / activate
En administration militaire, mettre en activité, par un ordre officiel, un organisme militaire constitué préalablement afin de lui permettre d'exercer les fonctions pour lesquelles il a été créé.
13 déc. 1999

activité induite par les neutrons / neutron induced activity
Radioactivité induite dans le sol ou dans un objet du fait d'une irradiation directe par neutrons.
01 mars 1973

activités psychologiques de

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consolidation / psychological consolidation activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de crise ou de guerre, s'adressant à la population civile située dans des zones sous contrôle ami, afin d'obtenir un comportement souhaité qui soutienne les objectifs militaires et la liberté de manoeuvre des commandants bénéficiant de ce soutien.
Terme connexe : opération psychologique.
16 juil. 1999

activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix / peace support psychological activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de soutien de la paix, conçues pour créer un environnement favorable et une volonté de coopération parmi les parties en conflit et les populations civiles de la zone d'opérations, afin de protéger la force de soutien de la paix et de contribuer à atteindre la réalisation des objectifs de la mission.
Terme connexe : opération psychologique.
04 oct. 2000

activités psychologiques du champ de bataille / battlefield psychological activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées faisant partie intégrante des opérations de combat, visant à exercer une pression psychologique sur les forces ennemies et les populations civiles sous contrôle ennemi dans la zone des opérations, pour aider à la réalisation des objectifs opératifs et tactiques.
Terme connexe : opération psychologique.
16 juil. 1999

activités psychologiques stratégiques / strategic psychological activities
Activités psychologiques planifiées, du temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre, qui visent à obtenir le soutien et la coopération de pays amis ou neutres, ainsi qu'à affaiblir la volonté et réduire l'aptitude de pays hostiles ou potentiellement hostiles à mener une guerre.
Terme connexe : opération psychologique.
16 juil. 1999

adaptateur de 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.
01 mars 1973

administration/administration
Élaboration et mise en oeuvre de règlements et de procédures relatives à la gestion d'une organisation soutenant l'accomplissement de sa mission.
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
10 mars 2004

adversaire / adversary
Partie reconnue potentiellement hostile aux amis et contre laquelle l'emploi de la force peut être envisagé.
14 oct. 2002

aérodrome / aerodrome terrain d'aviation
Zone (y compris toutes les constructions, installations et équipements) aménagée pour permettre l'atterrissage, la vie courante et le décollage d'aéronefs.
Termes connexes : aérodrome avancé ; aérodrome de dégagement ; aérodrome de déroutement ; aérodrome de redéploiement ; aérodrome principal ; bande d'atterrissage ; circulation aérienne ; circulation d'aérodrome[1,2] ; déroutement[2] ; site d'atterrissage ; zone de posé[1,2].
01 févr. 1973

aérodrome avancé / advanced aerodrome
Aérodrome possédant généralement un équipement minimal, situé soit à l'intérieur, soit à proximité de la zone de l'objectif.
Terme connexe : aérodrome.
20 nov. 1996

aérodrome de dégagement / alternate aerodrome
Aérodrome spécifié dans le plan de vol vers lequel le vol peut être poursuivi lorsqu'il devient inopportun d'atterrir à l'aérodrome d'atterrissage prévu. L'aérodrome de départ peut être pris comme aérodrome de dégagement.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome principal ; déroutement[2].
[Lexique de l'OACI, Doc 9294/5 Vol II : 1985]
01 juil. 1993

aérodrome de déroutement / diversion aerodrome
Aérodrome disposant au moins des installations essentielles minimales pouvant être utilisé 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 ; aérodrome de redéploiement ; déroutement[2].
01 nov. 1994

aérodrome de redéploiement / redeployment aerodrome
Aérodrome occupé partiellement en temps de paix, utilisable dès l'ouverture des hostilités par des unités déployées à partir de leurs bases du temps de paix. Cet aérodrome doit posséder, dans l'ensemble, des moyens opérationnels de même niveau que ceux de l'aérodrome principal.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de déroutement ; aérodrome principal.
01 nov. 1994

aérodrome principal / main aerodrome
Aérodrome conçu pour une occupation permanente en temps de paix, convenant aussi en temps de guerre et disposant de moyens opérationnels suffisants au plein emploi de son potentiel de combat.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de dégagement ; aérodrome de redéploiement.
01 nov. 1994

aérogare / air terminal
Ensemble des installations d'un aérodrome permettant le chargement et le déchargement d'un aéronef ainsi que les opérations liées au trafic (passagers, bagages, fret et courrier).
01 juil. 1987

aéroglisseur / air cushion vehicle
Véhicule pouvant être mis en oeuvre de telle façon que sa masse, y compris la charge utile,

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soit supportée totalement ou en grande partie par un coussin d'air continuellement régénéré à une pression supérieure à la pression ambiante.
Terme connexe : appareil à effet de sol.
09 janv. 1996

aéromobilité / airmobility
Possibilité de forces aéromobiles de se déplacer par aéronefs et de garder quand même la possibilité d'engager un combat terrestre.
01déc. 1977

aéronef / aircraft
Tout appareil qui peut se soutenir dans l'atmosphère grâce à des réactions de l'air autres que les réactions de l'air sur la surface de la terre.
[OACI]
20 juin 2006

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.
Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts ; décollage et atterrissage courts ; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.
01 nov. 1991

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.
Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical ; décollage et atterrissage courts ; décollage et atterrissage verticaux.
01 nov. 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.
01 sept. 2003

aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action / short-range transport aircraft
Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.
01 févr. 1974

aéronef de transport à long rayon d'action / long-range transport aircraft
Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.
01 févr. 1974

aéronef de transport à rayon d'action moyen / medium-range transport aircraft
Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.
01 févr. 1974

aéronef de transport d'assaut / assault aircraft
Aéronef propulsé transportant soit des troupes, soit du matériel, ou les deux, vers la zone de l'objectif.
01 mars 1992

aéronef de transport tactique / tactical transport aircraft
Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport, de personnel et/ou de matériel, à courte ou moyenne distance.
Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.
01 sept. 1969

aéronef directeur d'avions de combat / fighter direction aircraft
Aéronef doté de l'équipement et du personnel nécessaires à la direction d'avions de combat.
01 juil. 1993

aéronef disponible pour le combat / combat available aircraft
Aéronef capable d'assurer la mission pour laquelle il est généralement désigné. Son système d'armes principal est en état de fonctionner, mais l'aéronef peut avoir besoin d'un complément de carburant, d'armement ou d'un équipage prêt au combat.
Terme connexe : aéronef prêt au combat.
01 déc. 1993

aéronef marqueur / pathfinder aircraft
éclaireur
Aéronef disposant d'un équipage spécialisé dont la mission est de précéder les forces principales pour identifier les objectifs ou les zones de mise à terre, en utilisant des équipages d'orienteurs-marqueurs embarqués à cet effet, ou en mettant en place des balises électroniques ou visuelles.
Terme connexe : équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage).
01 août 1980

aéronef prêt au combat / combat ready aircraft
Aéronef disponible, dont les pleins sont faits, dont l'armement est au complet et dont l'équipage est prêt au combat et disponible.
Terme connexe : aéronef disponible pour le combat.
01 déc. 1993

aéropause / aeropause
Région dans laquelle cessent d'exister les effets fonctionnels de l'atmosphère sur l'homme et sur les aéronefs.
01 févr. 1973

aéroportable / air-portable
Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air, en chargement interne ou externe, sans autre démontage ni remontage que ceux pouvant être effectués par les unités utilisatrices.
Note : le type d'aéronef doit être spécifié de façon à montrer le degré d'aéroportabilité.
Termes connexes : aéroporté[1] ; aérotransportable.
01 oct. 2001

aéroporté[1]/airborne[1]
Qualificatif employé pour décrire des troupes spécialement entraînées pour effectuer, après un mouvement par voie aérienne, des opérations, soit par parachutage, soit par poser.
Termes connexes : aéroportable ; aérotransportable ; force aéroportée ; opération ; *opération*

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aéroportée ; parachutage.
01 oct. 2001

aéroporté[2]/airborne[2]
Qualificatif employé pour décrire un matériel spécialement conçu pour des troupes aéroportées.
01 oct. 2001

aéroporté[3]/airborne[3]
Qualificatif employé pour décrire un équipement d'aéronef utilisé pour accomplir une mission particulière.
Termes connexes : de bord ; en vol.
01 oct. 2001

aérotransportable / air-transportable
Qualifie un matériel ou un équipement pouvant être acheminé par air mais nécessitant un démontage et un remontage qui dépassent les capacités de l'unité utilisatrice.
Termes connexes : aéroportable ; aéroporté[1].
01 oct. 2001

aérotransport de matériel / air freighting
Déplacement aérien non tactique de matériel.
01 févr. 1973

aérotransport de personnel / air trooping
Mouvement de personnel effectué par voie aérienne et sans caractère tactique.
Terme connexe : mouvement par voie aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

affaiblissement de l'image / image degradation
Diminution des possibilités maximum d'un système de reproduction provoquée par une erreur de réglage, de développement ou une manipulation incorrecte du film. Ce terme ne couvre pas les diminutions de qualité provoquées par des facteurs indépendants du système, c'est-à-dire : atmosphère, neige, végétaux, etc.
01 nov. 1975

affectation d'armes / weapons assignment
En défense aérienne, processus par lequel les armes sont affectées à des contrôleurs particuliers pour l'accomplissement de la mission qui leur est assignée.
01 févr. 1974

affectation des objectifs / target allocation
En défense aérienne, répartition (après définition des armes) des objectifs entre unités de missiles ou aéronefs d'interception.
01 sept. 1974

affecter[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : détachement pour mise aux ordres[1,2].
01 juil. 1980

affecter[2] / assign[2]
Confier à des individus des fonctions particulières constituant leur tâche principale ou une tâche relativement permanente.
Terme connexe : détachement pour mise aux ordres[1,2].
01 juil. 1980

affût
Terme privilégié : affût de canon.

affût de canon / gun carriage
affût
Support fixe ou mobile d'un canon. Comprend parfois les mécanismes de pointage en hauteur et en direction.
01 mars 1973

âge de la lune / age of moon
Temps écoulé (généralement exprimé en nombre de jours) depuis la nouvelle lune.
01 févr. 1973

agencement[1] / 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[1].
01 mars 1973

agencement[2] / marshalling[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'étape[1,2].
01 mars 1973

agent / agent
En matière de renseignement, celui qui est recruté, instruit, contrôlé et employé pour obtenir des renseignements bruts.
Termes connexes : organisme de renseignement ; source.
01 sept. 1981

agent anticultures / anticrop agent
Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des maladies ou des dégâts sur certains aliments ou sur certaines cultures industrielles.
01 févr. 1973

agent antiémeute/ riot control agent
agent chimique antiémeute
Produit chimique non répertorié dans un tableau de la Convention de 1993 sur les armes chimiques, pouvant produire rapidement des effets irritants ou incapacitants qui disparaissent peu de temps après la fin de l'exposition.
Terme connexe : agent incapacitant.
01 oct. 2001

agent antimatériel / antimateriel agent
Organisme vivant ou produit chimique utilisé pour causer des détériorations ou des dégâts sur des matériels déterminés.
01 févr. 1973

agent biologique / biological agent
Micro-organisme qui provoque une maladie chez l'homme, chez les plantes et les animaux, ou qui s'attaque aux matières non vivantes.
Termes connexes : arme biologique ; agent chimique ; environnement biologique ; opération biologique.
01 mars 1973

agent chimique / chemical agent
Substance chimique destinée à un emploi militaire. Elle est prévue pour tuer, blesser sérieusement ou empêcher par ses effets physiologiques le

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personnel de remplir sa mission. Ce terme exclut les agents antiémeutes, les herbicides, les substances fumigènes et inflammables.
Termes connexes : agent antiémeutes ; agent biologique ; agent incapacitant ; défense contre agents chimiques ; dose chimique ; environnement chimique ; munition chimique.
01 déc. 1993

agent chimique antiémeute
Terme privilégié : agent antiémeute.

agent défoliant / defoliating agent
Produit chimique qui fait tomber prématurément les feuilles des arbres, des buissons et des autres plantes.
01 mars 1973

agent incapacitant / incapacitating agent
Agent chimique qui provoque une incapacité temporaire physique ou psychique et qui persiste plusieurs heures ou plusieurs jours après exposition (contrairement aux agents utilisés pour le maintien de l'ordre). Bien qu'un traitement médical ne soit pas habituellement requis, il peut assurer un rétablissement plus rapide.
Termes connexes : agent antiémeute ; agent chimique.
01 mars 1982

agent neurotoxique / nerve agent
Agent chimique potentiellement mortel agissant sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux.
01 nov. 1985

agent vésicant / blister agent
Agent chimique qui attaque les yeux et les poumons et qui inflige à la peau des brûlures ou des cloques.
01 août 1976

aide à la navigation à courte distance / short distance navigational aid
Équipement ou ensemble fournissant une aide à la navigation jusqu'à une distance n'excédant pas 320 kilomètres (200 milles terrestres).
01 sept. 2003

aide à l'atterrissage / landing aid
Tout feu éclairant, radiophare, dispositif radar, moyen de transmission, ou tout autre système analogue servant à aider l'aéronef dans son approche et son atterrissage.
01 avr. 1973

aide humanitaire / humanitarian aid
Ressources nécessaires pour alléger immédiatement les souffrances humaines.
Termes connexes : assistance humanitaire ; opération humanitaire.
22 juin 2004

aide logistique / logistic assistance
Terme général utilisé pour indiquer les types d'aide fournie entre commandements militaires et à l'intérieur d'un commandement militaire, à la fois en temps de paix et en temps de guerre.
Termes connexes : aide mutuelle ; réallocation de ressources ; soutien logistique intégré ; soutien logistique multinational.
01 mars 1973

aide mutuelle / mutual aid
Dispositions prises à l'échelon gouvernemental entre une nation et une ou plusieurs autres nations pour se prêter mutuellement assistance.
Termes connexes : aide logistique ; réallocation de ressources ; soutien logistique multinational.
01 mars 1973

aides radio d'approche / radio approach aids
Équipement utilisant la radio pour déterminer la position d'un aéronef avec une précision considérable, depuis le moment où cet aéronef est à proximité d'un aérodrome ou d'un porte-aéronefs jusqu'à celui où il atteint une position d'où l'atterrissage peut être effectué.
01 sept. 2003

ailier / wingman
Pilote en appui de son chef de formation. Par extension, avion de l'ailier.
01 mars 1981

aire à signaux / signal area
Aire de l'aérodrome où l'on place les signaux au sol.
Terme connexe : signal de trafic.
01 juil. 1972

aire d'amerrissage / alighting area
Surface délimitée, réservée au recueil d'appareils tributaires d'un plan d'eau pour leur retour à terre.
01 févr. 1973

aire d'approche initiale / initial approach area
Aire de largeur définie, comprise entre le dernier repère de radionavigation ou la dernière position déterminée à l'estime, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'installation à utiliser pour effectuer une approche aux instruments ou un point associé à cette installation et servant à indiquer la fin de l'approche initiale.
01 sept. 2003

aire d'attente
Terme privilégié : aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs.

aire de dispersion / aircraft dispersal area
Surface comprise dans une installation militaire et servant essentiellement à disperser les aéronefs au sol afin de les rendre moins vulnérables aux raids aériens ennemis.
01 févr. 1973

aire de lancement / launch pad
Plate-forme de béton ou autre matériau dur sur laquelle est installée une rampe de lancement pour fusée.
01 avr. 1973

aire de manoeuvre / manoeuvring area
Partie d'un aérodrome à utiliser pour les décollages et atterrissages des aéronefs et pour les manoeuvres au sol qui se rattachent au décollage ou à l'atterrissage, à l'exclusion des aires de trafic.
Terme connexe : aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs.
01 sept. 1981

aire de manoeuvre des aéronefs / aircraft marshalling area
aire d'attente
Zone dans laquelle les aéronefs peuvent se rassembler avant le décollage ou après l'atterrissage.

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Terme connexe : aire de manoeuvre.
01 févr. 1973

aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères / helipad
Zone aménagée destinée à l'atterrissage et au décollage des hélicoptères ; elle comprend des points d'atterrissage et de vol stationnaire.
Terme connexe : aérodrome.
30 juin 2005

aire de montage / assembly area[1]
Dans une installation logistique, l'aire globale utilisée pour le rassemblement et le montage des éléments constitutifs, en unités, en lots ou en ensembles.
Termes connexes : point de regroupement ; zone de rassemblement.
01 févr. 1973

aire de stationnement / hard stand[1]
Surface en dur ou compactée sur laquelle des véhicules sont parqués.
01 mars 1973

aire de stockage / hard stand[2]
Emplacement à ciel ouvert comportant une surface aménagée, utilisée pour le stockage de matériel.
01 mars 1973

aire de trafic / apron
Aire définie sur un aérodrome, destinée au stationnement, au chargement, au déchargement et à l'entretien courant des aéronefs.
01 nov. 1992

aire d'explosion / firing area
Aire d'explosion d'un ensemble dragueur-drague ; c'est la surface horizontale, pour une immersion correspondant à une mine donnée, à l'intérieur de laquelle la mine explosera. L'aire d'explosion a exactement les mêmes dimensions que l'aire d'interception, mais se trouve décalée sur l'arrière de celle-ci, à moins que la mine n'explose aussitôt influencée.
01 déc. 1976

ajustage observé de tir
Terme privilégié : réglage observé de tir.

à la demande / on call
Terme employé pour indiquer qu'une concentration, une action aérienne ou un barrage, fixé à l'avance, peut être réclamé.
Termes connexes : demande de tir ; mission sur demande.
01 sept. 1971

alerte[1] / alert[1]
État de préparation caractérisé par les mesures prises pour une action offensive ou défensive.
01 févr. 1973

alerte[2] / alert[2]
Signal avertissant d'un danger réel ou menaçant, tel qu'une attaque aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

alerte[3] / alert[3]
Période de temps pendant laquelle une unité est en état d'alerte.
01 févr. 1973

alerte au sol / ground alert
État d'un aéronef au sol (sur le pont) dont les pleins sont faits et l'armement prêt et dont l'équipage est en alerte de façon à ce qu'il puisse décoller dans les délais, généralement courts (de l'ordre de 15 minutes) après réception de l'ordre d'exécution d'une mission.
01 sept. 2003

alerte en vol / airborne alert
État de disponibilité d'aéronefs en vol équipés pour le combat et prêts à entrer immédiatement en action.
Termes connexes : alerte[1] ; couverture aérienne.
01 sept. 2003

alerte lointaine / early warning
alerte lointaine de défense aérienne
pré-alerte
Premier avis du lancement ou de l'approche d'armes ou de vecteurs d'armes non identifiés.
01 mars 1981

alerte lointaine de défense aérienne
Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.

alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés / airborne early warning and control
Surveillance aérienne et contrôle fournis par aéronefs d'alerte lointaine en vol, équipés d'un radar de veille et d'altimétrie ainsi que d'appareils de transmissions en vue d'assurer le contrôle des moyens de défense aérienne.
Terme connexe : avion piquet-radar.
01 févr. 1973

alerter / alert
Prévenir ; préparer à l'action.
01 févr. 1973

alerte stratégique / strategic warning
Avertissement de l'imminence du déclenchement des hostilités. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment avant le début des hostilités.
Terme connexe : alerte tactique.
01 oct. 1992

alerte tactique / tactical warning
Avertissement de l'imminence d'une attaque ennemie localisée. Cet avertissement peut être donné à tout moment depuis la détection d'indices d'une attaque probable jusqu'à l'instant précédant immédiatement la frappe ou l'engagement de l'objectif.
Terme connexe : alerte stratégique.
01 févr. 1974

alignement[1] / 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.
01 févr. 1973

alignement[2] / alignment[2]
Représentation d'une route, d'une voie ferrée, etc., sur une carte par référence aux détails topographiques environnants.
01 févr. 1973

alignement sur le tableau d'effectifs / build-up
Réalisation des niveaux prescrits en effectifs, véhicules, matériels, approvisionnements et ravitaillement. Peut aussi s'appliquer aux procédures destinées à réaliser ces niveaux.
01 mars 1973

alimentation en oxygène sous pression / pressure breathing
Technique qui consiste à fournir l'oxygène directement au sujet à une pression supérieure à la pression barométrique ambiante.

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01 juil. 1970

allégement / lightening
Transfert d'une partie de la cargaison de pétrole brut (qui s'effectue normalement au mouillage) entre un gros pétrolier et un pétrolier plus petit. Ce transfert est destiné à réduire le tirant d'eau du gros pétrolier pour lui permettre d'entrer dans un port.
01 mars 1979

allocation / allocation[1]
En planification nucléaire, nombre et types déterminés d'armes nucléaires attribuées, pendant une période de temps fixée, à un commandant. Ces données ne lui sont fournies que comme facteur de planification.
16 juil. 1999

allumeur / igniter
Dispositif conçu pour produire une flamme ou une étincelle afin d'amorcer une chaîne de mise de feu.
18 déc. 1997

allure vibratoire / critical speed
Vitesse ou plage de vitesses qu'un navire ne peut soutenir en raison de phénomènes vibratoires ou autres de nature analogue.
Termes connexes : vitesse type.
01 juin 1978

altimètre / altimeter
Instrument qui mesure la distance verticale le séparant d'un niveau de référence.
01 nov. 1992

altimètre radar / radar altimeter
Type d'altimètre absolu qui indique la distance verticale le séparant de la surface sous-jacente en utilisant le principe du radar.
01 déc. 1993

altitude / altitude
Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et le niveau moyen de la mer.
Termes connexes : altitude barométrique ; altitude corrigée ; altitude critique ; altitude de croisière ; altitude de largage ; altitude de transition ; altitude minimale de sécurité ; altitude-pression ; élévation ; haute altitude ; hauteur[1] *; hauteur absolue ; hauteur de largage ; niveau de croisière ; niveau de référence ; niveau de transition ; référence d'altitude.*
[OACI]
01 févr. 1973

altitude barométrique / barometric altitude
Altitude, déterminée selon les lois de l'atmosphère standard à partir d'une mesure de pression donnée par un altimètre barométrique.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 nov. 1994

altitude corrigée / calibrated altitude
Altitude obtenue à partir de l'altitude indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient compte des erreurs d'instruments et de position.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

altitude critique / critical altitude
Altitude au-dessus de laquelle le rendement aérodynamique ou le rendement de propulsion tombe au-dessous d'une valeur minimale reconnue comme nécessaire aux opérations.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

altitude de croisière / cruising altitude
Niveau mesuré par référence au niveau moyen des mers, etc., maintenu pendant un vol ou une portion de ce vol.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

altitude de décision / decision altitude
Altitude, par rapport à l'altitude du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.
Termes connexes : hauteur de décision ; procédure d'approche interrompue.
01 août 1976

altitude de largage / drop altitude
Altitude au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer à laquelle le largage est effectué.
Termes connexes : altitude ; hauteur de largage.
01 mars 1973

altitude de sécurité
Terme privilégié : altitude minimale de sécurité.

altitude de transit / traverse level
Hauteur de déplacement au-dessus des systèmes de défense aérienne à basse altitude à laquelle un avion peut traverser la zone. Elle est exprimée à la fois en hauteur et en altitude.
01 mars 1981

altitude de transition / transition altitude
Altitude à laquelle ou en dessous de laquelle la position verticale d'un aéronef est définie par référence à son altitude.
Termes connexes : altitude ; niveau de transition.
01 mars 1982

altitude minimale de descente / minimum descent altitude
Altitude spécifiée, dans une approche classique ou indirecte, au-dessous de laquelle une descente ne doit pas être exécutée sans la référence visuelle nécessaire.
Termes connexes : altitude ; approche indirecte ; procédure d'approche interrompue.
04 oct. 2000

altitude minimale de sécurité / minimum safe altitude
altitude de sécurité
Altitude au-dessous de laquelle il est dangereux de voler en raison du relief ou de la présence d'autres obstacles.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

altitude-pression / pressure-altitude
Pression atmosphérique exprimée sous forme de l'altitude correspondante en atmosphère type.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1985

altitude relative
Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.

alvéole d'amorçage / fuze cavity
Logement ménagé dans une charge pour recevoir le dispositif d'amorçage.
01 déc. 1979

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amarrage d'un aéronef
Terme privilégié : saisie d'aéronef.

âme claire
Terme privilégié : pièce vide.

aménagement d'une base / base development
Amélioration ou développement des ressources et facilités d'une région ou d'un lieu donné en vue du soutien d'opérations militaires.
01 mars 1973

ami / friend
En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité appartenant à un pays, à une faction ou à un groupe déclaré ou présumé ami, ou reconnu comme tel.
Termes connexes : hostile ; identification[1,2] ; neutre.
01 oct. 2003

amis à proximité / danger close
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, information qui dans une demande de feu indique que les forces amies sont à moins de 600 mètres de l'objectif.
01 mars 1973

à mon commandement / at my command
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé lorsque l'on désire ordonner le moment exact d'ouverture du feu.
01 nov. 1975

amorçage[1] / 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.
01 sept. 1981

amorçage[2] / initiation[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).
01 sept. 1981

amorce de réseau géographique / graticule ticks
En cartographie, amorce de traits indiquant l'intersection de certains méridiens et parallèles.
01 mars 1973

amorce d'un quadrillage / grid ticks
Petits traits portés sur la limite d'une coupure de carte indiquant la graduation d'un quadrillage supplémentaire. Les amorces sont parfois portées sur les lignes intérieures du quadrillage de certaines cartes afin de faciliter le repérage.
01 mars 1973

amortisseur d'instabilité / stability augmentation feature
Organe faisant partie d'un système de contrôle de vol. Il intervient pour augmenter la stabilité d'un aéronef.
01 janv. 1973

ampleur d'un 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.
01 nov. 1985

amplificateur d'images à plusieurs étages / cascade image intensifier
Amplificateur optoélectronique capable d'accroître l'intensité lumineuse d'une image au moyen de deux ou plusieurs étages.
01 nov. 1975

analyse[1] / analysis[1]
Étude d'un ensemble par l'examen de ses parties et de leurs interactions.
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.
Termes connexes : appréciation ; certification ; évaluation[1] ; validation.
02 mars 2007

analyse[2] / analysis[2]
En matière de renseignements, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le renseignement brut est étudié en détail pour en extraire les faits significatifs en vue de leur interprétation.
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 sept. 1991

analyse cryptographique / cryptanalysis
Étude de textes chiffrés. Ensemble des méthodes et procédés utilisés pour convertir un texte chiffré en texte clair sans connaissance préalable de la clef ayant servi au chiffrement.
01 sept. 2003

analyse d'objectifs / target analysis
Étude des objectifs possibles qui a pour objet de déterminer leur importance militaire, la priorité à leur donner en cas d'attaque et les armes nécessaires pour obtenir le degré souhaité de dommages et de pertes.
Terme connexe : acquisition d'objectif.
01 sept. 2003

analyse du terrain / terrain analysis
Collecte, analyse, évaluation et interprétation d'informations géographiques sur les accidents naturels et artificiels du terrain, en tenant compte d'autres facteurs connexes, afin de prévoir l'influence du terrain sur les opérations militaires.
01 nov. 1990

analyse technique / technical analysis
En interprétation d'imagerie, description précise des détails apparaissant sur une représentation.
01 mars 1982

analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire / infrared linescan system
Système passif aéroporté d'enregistrement infrarouge qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur ; ce système enregistre ligne après ligne au fur et à mesure du déplacement.
Terme connexe : analyseur laser à balayage linéaire.
01 déc. 1979

analyseur laser à balayage linéaire / laser linescan system
Système actif aéroporté d'enregistrement, utilisant un laser comme source principale d'illumination qui explore latéralement le sol sous le véhicule porteur par lignes successives au fur et à mesure du

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déplacement.
Terme connexe : analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire.
01 mars 1981

angle au niveau / quadrant elevation
Angle formé par le plan horizontal et l'axe de la bouche à feu pointée sur l'objectif.
01 août 1976

angle d'azimut / azimuth angle
Angle que fait dans un plan horizontal une direction déterminée avec une direction de référence et mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre à partir de cette dernière.
01 févr. 1973

angle de bombardement / bombing angle
Angle compris entre la verticale passant par le viseur et la droite joignant l'aéronef à la trace au sol de la ligne visée.
01 mars 1973

angle de champ / field of view
En photographie, angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif au milieu des côtés opposés du format de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de vue".
Terme connexe : angle de vue.
01 déc. 1974

angle de conversion / conversion angle
Angle compris entre les relèvements orthodromiques et loxodromiques d'un point à partir d'une même origine.
01 mars 1973

angle de dépression[1] / angle of depression[1]
Angle, mesuré dans un plan vertical, entre une ligne horizontale et une ligne descendante.
Terme connexe : angle d'inclinaison.
01 mars 1979

angle de dépression[2] / angle of depression[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.
01 mars 1979

angle de dérive[1] / crab angle
En photographie, angle que l'axe longitudinal d'un cliché (supposé parallèle à l'axe du véhicule) fait avec la route vraie de ce dernier.
01 déc. 1974

angle de dérive[2] / drift angle
Angle mesuré en degrés à partir de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire et compris entre cet axe et la direction de la route vraie suivie.
01 déc. 1974

angle de sécurité / angle of safety
Valeur minimale admissible pour l'angle de tir d'un canon correspondant à la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus des troupes amies. L'angle de sécurité est égal à l'angle d'écrêtement corrigé pour assurer la sécurité des troupes.
Terme connexe : hausse de sécurité.
01 févr. 1973

angle de visée / sighting angle
En technique de bombardement aérien, angle compris entre la ligne de visée et la verticale.
01 nov. 1975

angle de vision / field of vision
Angle solide délimitant l'espace que voit le tireur à partir de sa position d'observation.
Terme connexe : angle de champ[2].
01 mai 1973

angle de vue / angle of view
Angle compris entre deux rayons qui vont du centre de l'objectif aux deux coins opposés de l'image. Ne pas confondre avec "angle de champ".
Terme connexe : angle de champ[1].
01 févr. 1973

angle d'inclinaison[1] / bank angle
Angle compris entre l'axe de lacet de l'aéronef et le plan vertical contenant son axe longitudinal.
Terme connexe : angle de dépression[1].
01 janv. 1980

angle d'inclinaison[2] / tilt angle
En photographie aérienne, angle que fait l'axe optique d'un appareil de prise de vues avec la verticale à l'instant de la prise du cliché.
Termes connexes : angle de dépression[2] ; inclinaison latérale.
01 janv. 1980

angle d'observation / angle T angle O
En artillerie et en appui feu naval, angle formé par la ligne de tir et la ligne d'observation.
01 févr. 1973

angle O
Terme privilégié : angle d'observation.

angle parallactique / parallactic angle
Angle formé par les axes optiques de deux instruments, par exemple une lunette et son viseur, visant le même objet.
01 juil. 1970

annotation / annotation
Inscription ajoutée sur un document dans un but d'information complémentaire.
01 févr. 1973

annulé / cancel
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, contre-ordre qui, accouplé à un ordre antérieur n'appliquant pas une quantité ou un type de munition, annule cet ordre.
01 déc. 1974

antenne interrupteur / switch horn
En guerre des mines sur mer, dans une mine, contact électrique commandé par une antenne.
Terme connexe : corne.
01 août 1976

antiterrorisme / antiterrorism
Ensemble des mesures défensives et préventives prises pour réduire la vulnérabilité des forces, des individus et des biens au terrorisme.
Note : ces mesures comprennent les mesures de protection et de dissuasion qui visent à éviter une attaque ou à en réduire les effets.
Terme connexe : contre-terrorisme.
01 oct. 2003

À obus / shell (specify)
Commandement ou demande prescrivant le type d'obus à utiliser.
01 mars 1977

aperçu / acknowledgement
Communication d'autorité

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indiquant que le message auquel elle se réfère a été reçu et compris par le destinataire.
01 janv. 1974

appareil à effet de sol / ground-effect machine
Appareil qui évolue dans les limites de la zone de l'effet de sol ou sur un coussin d'air.
Termes connexes : aéroglisseur ; véhicule.
01 nov. 1994

appareil de poursuite laser / laser tracker
Dispositif qui se verrouille sur l'énergie réfléchie par un objectif marqué ou désigné par laser et définit la direction de cet objectif par rapport à lui-même.
01 juil. 1980

appareil photographique à défilement continu / continuous strip camera
Appareil photographique dans lequel le film défile de manière continue derrière une fente située dans le plan focal, ce qui permet d'obtenir une photographie ininterrompue en raison du déplacement continu de l'aéronef.
01 mars 1973

appareil photographique panoramique[1] / 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.
01 sept. 1971

appareil photographique panoramique[2] / panoramic camera[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.
01 sept. 1971

appareils photographiques jumelés / split cameras
Ensemble formé par deux appareils photographiques disposés à un angle de recouvrement déterminé l'un par rapport à l'autre.
01 août 1970

appréciation / assessment
Processus qui consiste à estimer les capacités et les performances d'organisations, d'individus, de matériels ou de systèmes.
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.
Termes connexes : analyse[1] ; certification ; évaluation[1] ; validation.
02 mars 2007

appréciation de la situation / estimate of the situation
Procédé de raisonnement logique qui permet au chef de prendre en considération tous les facteurs influant sur la situation militaire et d'arriver à une décision concernant la conduite à adopter en vue de l'accomplissement de sa mission.
Terme connexe : mode d'action.
29 mai 2002

appréciation renseignement / intelligence estimate
Appréciation, écrite ou verbale, des renseignements disponibles relatifs à une situation ou à des conditions spécifiques, en vue de déterminer les possibilités de l'ennemi actuel ou potentiel et le degré de probabilité de leur réalisation.
01 juil. 1983

approche d'atterrissage / landing approach
Phase de vol au cours de laquelle la position de l'aéronef change continuellement afin de l'amener à atterrir sur une zone déterminée.
01 avr. 1973

approche finale / final approach
Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle l'alignement et la descente en vue de l'atterrissage sont effectués.
a. Dans une approche de non-précision, elle débute au point d'approche finale et se termine au point d'approche interrompue.
b. Dans une approche de précision, l'approche finale est estimée débuter au point d'interception du plan de descente et elle se termine à l'altitude ou à la hauteur de décision.
01 nov. 1983

approche indirecte / circling approach
Prolongement d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments, qui prévoit des manoeuvres à vue autour de l'aérodrome avant l'atterrissage.
[OACI]
Termes connexes : altitude minimale de descente ; hauteur minimale de descente.
04 oct. 2000

approche initiale[1] / 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 ou, lorsqu'aucun segment intermédiaire n'existe, au point d'approche finale.
01 juin 1984

approche initiale[2] / initial approach[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.
01 juin 1984

approche intermédiaire / intermediate approach
Partie d'une procédure d'approche aux instruments au cours de laquelle la configuration, la vitesse et la position de l'aéronef sont ajustées. Elle réunit le segment d'approche initiale et le segment d'approche finale. Elle commence au point intermédiaire et se termine au point d'approche finale.
01 juin 1984

approche interrompue / missed approach
Approche qui n'est pas terminée par un atterrissage.
01 août 1979

approche non rectiligne / non-linear approach
Dans les procédures d'approche et d'atterrissage, approche finale pour laquelle la trajectoire

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normale n'est pas une ligne droite.
01 janv. 1980

approvisionnement consommable / expendable supplies and materials
Article que son utilisation même rend irrécupérable (munitions par exemple), ou pouvant perdre son identité lorsqu'il est incorporé dans un ensemble (telles certaines pièces de rechange), ou dont le prix de revient est si bas qu'il est inutile de le suivre en comptabilité.
01 mars 1973

approvisionnement critique / critical supplies and matériel
Ravitaillement ou matériel indispensable aux opérations qui, pour différentes raisons, est rare, ou risque de le devenir.
Termes connexes : article contrôlé ; article critique.
01 oct. 1992

approvisionnement 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.
01 mars 1973

approvisionnement essentiel
Terme privilégié : cargaison essentielle.

approvisionnements navals / naval stores
Articles ou produits utilisés par un bâtiment de guerre, ou une base navale, tels que : équipements, matières consommables, habillement, produits pétroliers, matériels et approvisionnements sanitaires, munitions.
01 mars 1973

appui / support
Action d'un groupement ou d'un détachement qui aide, couvre, élargit ou soutient la manoeuvre d'un autre élément.
Termes connexes : appui rapproché ; appui réciproque ; en appui de.
01 nov. 1968

appui aérien / air support
Toute forme d'appui fourni par des forces aériennes à des forces terrestres ou maritimes.
Termes connexes : appui aérien à temps ; appui aérien immédiat ; appui aérien indirect ; appui aérien rapproché ; appui aérien tactique ; mission sur demande.
01 févr. 1973

appui aérien à temps / preplanned air support
Appui aérien effectué conformément à un programme établi avant les opérations.
Terme connexe : appui aérien.
01 sept. 1969

appui aérien immédiat / immediate air support
appui aérien urgent
Appui aérien destiné à répondre à des demandes déterminées survenant pendant le cours d'une bataille et qui, par leur nature, ne peuvent être prévues à l'avance.
Terme connexe : appui aérien.
01 mars 1973

appui aérien indirect / indirect air support
Appui donné à des forces terrestres ou maritimes par l'intervention aérienne contre des objectifs autres que les forces ennemies engagées dans la bataille tactique. Il comprend l'acquisition et la conservation de la supériorité aérienne, l'interdiction et le harcèlement.
Terme connexe : appui aérien.
01 mars 1973

appui aérien rapproché / close air support
Action aérienne contre des objectifs ennemis qui sont à proximité immédiate des forces amies et qui exigent une intégration détaillée de chaque mission aérienne avec le feu et le mouvement de ces forces.
Terme connexe : appui aérien.
01 mars 1973

appui aérien tactique / tactical air support
Opérations aériennes exécutées en coordination avec les forces de surface et qui soutiennent directement les opérations terrestres ou maritimes.
Terme connexe : appui aérien.
01 juil. 1983

appui aérien urgent
Terme privilégié : appui aérien immédiat.

appui 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.
22 juin 2004

appui-feu / fire support
Emploi des feux en coordination avec la manoeuvre des forces, afin de détruire ou neutraliser l'ennemi.
Terme connexe : appui-feu naval.
01 nov. 1994

appui-feu naval / naval fire support
Dans le domaine des opérations navales, appui-feu fourni à partir de bâtiments de combat.
Terme connexe : appui-feu.
01 nov. 1994

appui général
Terme privilégié : action d'ensemble.

appui général et renforcement
Terme privilégié : action d'ensemble et renforcement.

appui rapproché / close support
Action menée par les formations d'appui contre des objectifs situés suffisamment près des formations appuyées pour nécessiter une intégration ou une coordination jusqu'aux plus petits échelons, des interventions réciproques de l'ensemble de ces formations, par le feu, le mouvement ou selon toutes autres modalités.
Terme connexe : appui.
01 mars 1973

appui réciproque / mutual support
Appui que des unités se donnent mutuellement contre l'ennemi en raison des tâches qui leur sont assignées, de leurs positions respectives et par rapport à l'ennemi, et de leurs possibilités intrinsèques.
Termes connexes : appui ; services mutuels.
01 mars 1973

appui tactique / combat support
Appui-feu et assistance

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opérationnelle fournis à des éléments de combat.
01 nov. 1994

apte à l'homologation nucléaire / nuclear certifiable
Indique qu'une unité ou un vecteur est doté du potentiel requis pour satisfaire aux inspections et aux essais de fonctionnement de tous les systèmes normaux et de secours exigés pour les armes nucléaires.
01 nov. 1986

aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond / shallow fording capability
Aptitude d'un canon automoteur ou d'un véhicule terrestre rendu étanche par construction, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond, de franchir un obstacle aquatique sans employer de dispositif spécial destiné à assurer son étanchéité.
Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué profond ; passage à gué.
01 août 1973

aptitude à franchir un gué profond / deep fording capability
Pour un canon automoteur ou un véhicule équipé par construction de dispositifs d'étanchéité et/ou muni d'un dispositif spécial qui le rend étanche, aptitude à franchir un obstacle aquatique, ses roues ou ses chenilles étant en contact avec le fond.
Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond ; passage à gué.
01 août 1973

aptitude à la circulation / trafficability
Aptitude d'un terrain à permettre les déplacements. Elle sert à définir la limite jusqu'à laquelle le terrain peut permettre le mouvement continu d'un certain type de circulation et/ou tous les types de circulation.
01 avr. 1971

arme à dispersion / cluster bomb unit
Charge largable emportée par aéronef, composée d'un distributeur et de sous-munitions.
Termes connexes : charge emportée par aéronef ; distributeur ; sous-munition.
04 oct. 2000

arme à implosion / implosion weapon
Arme nucléaire dans laquelle un élément de matière fissible à l'état sous-critique voit son volume diminuer brusquement à la suite d'une compression qui l'amène à l'état sur-critique et rend ainsi possible une explosion. Cette compression est obtenue par un ensemble de détonateurs comportant des explosifs classiques de grande puissance, de forme appropriée et disposés suivant une sphère ; ils émettent une onde dirigée vers le centre où la matière fissible est concentrée.
01 nov. 1985

arme approvisionnée / loaded weapon
Arme à laquelle la munition est jointe, mais qui ne peut pas tirer, n'étant pas chargée.
Termes connexes : arme chargée ; arme déchargée ; arme non approvisionnée.
01 janv. 2001

arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum / minimum residual radioactivity weapon
Arme nucléaire étudiée pour que soient réduits au minimum les effets résiduels de radioactivité par retombées, en pluies, ou sur le site de l'explosion.
Terme connexe : arme dopée.
01 juin 1978

arme atomique
Terme privilégié : arme nucléaire.

arme biologique / biological weapon
Matériel qui projette, dispense ou dissémine un agent biologique, y compris les porteurs microbiens.
Terme connexe : agent biologique.
01 mars 1973

arme chargée / charged weapon
Arme approvisionnée et prête à faire feu à l'exception de la manoeuvre du cran de sûreté, lorsqu'il y en a un.
Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme déchargée ; arme non approvisionnée.
01 oct. 2001

arme classique / conventional weapon
Arme qui n'est ni nucléaire, ni biologique, ni chimique.
01 mars 1979

arme déchargée / uncharged weapon
Arme précédemment chargée que l'on a ramenée à l'état d'arme approvisionnée.
Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme chargée ; arme non approvisionnée.
01 oct. 2001

arme de destruction massive / weapon of mass destruction ADM
Arme dotée d'un fort potentiel de destruction et pouvant être employée de façon à détruire en grand nombre des personnes, des infrastructures ou d'autres ressources.
01 oct. 2003

arme de puissance nominale / nominal weapon
Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est d'environ 20 kilotonnes.
Termes connexes : arme kilotonnique ; arme mégatonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.
01 mars 1973

arme dopée / salted weapon
Arme nucléaire qui comporte, en plus des constituants normaux, certains éléments ou isotopes qui capturent des neutrons à l'instant de l'explosion et donnent naissance à des produits radioactifs qui s'ajoutent ainsi aux résidus radioactifs habituels.
Terme connexe : arme à radioactivité résiduelle minimum.
01 nov. 1968

armée[1] / army[1]
Formation supérieure à un corps d'armée mais inférieure à un groupe d'armées comprenant généralement deux corps d'armée ou davantage.
01 juil. 1983

armée[2] / army[2]
Dans certains pays "army" désigne la composante terrestre des forces armées.
01 juil. 1983

armée[3] / army[3]
Dans certains pays "armée" désigne l'ensemble des forces armées.
01 juil. 1983

arme guidée par laser / laser

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guided weapon
Arme qui utilise un chercheur pour détecter l'énergie laser réfléchie 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 réfléchie.
Terme connexe : chercheur laser.
01 déc. 1979

arme kilotonnique / kiloton weapon
Arme nucléaire, dont la puissance est mesurée en milliers de tonnes d'équivalents TNT, et va de 1 à 999 kilotonnes.
Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme mégatonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.
01 avr. 1973

arme létale / lethal weapon
Arme pouvant être utilisée pour causer la mort ou des blessures graves.
22 juin 2004

arme mégatonnique / megaton weapon
Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est exprimée en millions de tonnes équivalentes de trinitrotoluène.
Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme kilotonnique ; arme subkilotonnique.
01 mars 1973

armement / arming
Dans le domaine des explosifs, des armes ou des systèmes d'armes, passage d'un état de préparation non amorcé à un état de préparation amorcé.
02 mai 1995

arme non approvisionnée / unloaded weapon
Arme à laquelle la munition n'est pas jointe.
Termes connexes : arme approvisionnée ; arme chargée ; arme déchargée.
01 oct. 2001

arme non létale / non-lethal weapon
ANL
Arme explicitement conçue et principalement utilisée pour neutraliser ou repousser des personnes ou pour neutraliser des équipements, tout en réduisant au maximum les accidents mortels, les lésions permanentes et les dégâts aux biens et à l'environnement.
17 janv. 2005

arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon
arme atomique
Munition (c'est-à-dire type à implosion, thermonucléaire ou canon) qui dans sa configuration finale, après accomplissement de la séquence armement allumage-explosion, est capable de produire la réaction nucléaire et la libération d'énergie désirées.
01 nov. 1983

arme nucléaire type canon / gun-type weapon
Arme nucléaire dans laquelle plusieurs éléments de matière fissile, dont chacun est inférieur à la masse critique, sont rassemblés en un temps extrêmement court de manière à former une masse critique qui peut alors exploser par l'établissement d'une chaîne de réactions de fission rapidement divergente.
01 mars 1979

armes de guerre des mines / mine weapons
Nom collectif utilisé pour désigner toutes les armes qui peuvent être employées en guerre des mines.
01 juin 1978

arme subkilotonnique / subkiloton weapon
Arme nucléaire dont la puissance est inférieure à une kilotonne.
Termes connexes : arme de puissance nominale ; arme kilotonnique ; arme mégatonnique.
01 mai 1963

arme thermonucléaire / thermonuclear weapon
bombe à hydrogène
Arme dans laquelle on utilise de très hautes températures pour obtenir la fusion de noyaux légers tels que ceux des isotopes de l'hydrogène (Deutérium et Tritium), fusion qui s'accompagne d'une libération d'énergie. Les hautes températures nécessaires sont obtenues par fission.
01 nov. 1968

arrêt d'un aéronef / aircraft arrestment
Immobilisation d'un aéronef à l'aide de moyens extérieurs.
01 août 1974

arrêt du réacteur / cut-off
Arrêt volontaire d'un réacteur.
01 mars 1973

arrière-garde[1] / 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.
01 août 1982

arrière-garde[2] / rear guard[2]
Détachement de sûreté rapproché chargé de renseigner et couvrir les arrières d'une troupe en marche.
01 août 1982

arrimage / tie down
Action de maintenir au moyen d'amarres, de cordes, de câbles, une charge à un élément de transport en vue d'empêcher tout déplacement pendant le transport.
01 déc. 1974

arrivée / splash[1]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, mot transmis à l'observateur cinq secondes avant l'heure estimée d'impact d'une salve ou d'une rafale.
01 févr. 1974

arrondi / flare
Modification de la trajectoire de vol d'un aéronef destinée à réduire la vitesse verticale de descente en vue du posé.
13 déc. 1999

article contrôlé / regulated item
Tout article dont la distribution à un utilisateur est soumise au contrôle d'une autorité compétente, en raison, en particulier, de son coût, de sa rareté, de sa nature technique ou du danger qu'il présente, ou encore de son importance sur le plan opérationnel.
Termes connexes : approvisionnement critique ; article critique.
01 nov. 1991

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article critique / critical item
Article dont l'absence ou la défaillance se traduirait par une diminution importante des capacités opérationnelles.
Termes connexes : approvisionnement critique ; article contrôlé .
01 juil. 1993

article d'usage commun / common user item
Article interchangeable en usage courant dans plusieurs nations ou armées d'une nation.
Terme connexe : interchangeabilité.
01 juil. 1982

art opérationnel / operational art
Emploi de forces visant à atteindre des objectifs stratégiques ou opérationnels grâce à la conception, l'organisation, l'intégration et la conduite de stratégies, de campagnes, d'opérations de grande envergure et de batailles.
15 janv. 2008

assaut[1] / assault[1]
Point culminant d'une attaque ; abordage de l'ennemi en combat corps à corps.
01 mars 1981

assaut[2] / assault[2]
Attaque courte, violente et soigneusement organisée contre un objectif de faible dimension, par exemple un emplacement de pièce d'artillerie, un fort ou un nid de mitrailleuses.
Termes connexes : assaut amphibie ; échelon de premier renfort ; phase d'assaut[1,2] ; renfort- soutien.
01 mars 1981

assaut aéroporté
Terme privilégié : phase d'assaut[2].

assaut amphibie / amphibious assault
Type principal d'opération amphibie qui comporte l'implantation d'une force sur une côte hostile ou potentiellement hostile.
Termes connexes : assaut[2]; opération amphibie.
01 oct. 2001

assiette longitudinale / pitch
angle
Angle formé par l'axe longitudinal d'un sous-marin ou aéronef et le plan horizontal.
01 déc. 1979

assistance aux aéronefs de passage / aircraft transient servicing
Prestation de service à un aéronef, éventuellement à titre onéreux, par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté. Cette activité n'est pas couverte par le programme des services mutuels pour aéronefs et nécessite que l'équipage veille à l'application correcte des procédures par les équipes au sol.
Termes connexes : entretien courant pour aéronefs ; services mutuels pour aéronefs.
01 juil. 1994

assistance humanitaire / humanitarian assistance
Dans le cadre d'une opération, emploi de ressources militaires disponibles afin d'appuyer ou de compléter les actions menées par les acteurs civils responsables dans la zone des opérations ou les organisations humanitaires civiles spécialisées pour s'acquitter de leurs responsabilités premières consistant à soulager les souffrances humaines.
Termes connexes : aide humanitaire ; opération humanitaire.
22 juin 2004

astrocompas / astro compass
Instrument permettant de matérialiser une direction par rapport à des corps célestes.
01 févr. 1975

astro-poursuiveur / astro-tracker
Équipement de navigation astronomique qui reste braqué automatiquement sur un corps céleste dont il mesure l'azimut et la hauteur.
01 sept. 2003

attaque à dose surprise / surprise dosage attack
Opération chimique d'un dosage sur l'objectif suffisant pour infliger les pertes désirées avant même que les troupes puissent mettre leur masque ou se protéger d'autres façons.
01 nov. 1983

attaque à dose totale / total dosage attack
Opération chimique n'impliquant pas une limitation de temps pour la mise en oeuvre de la quantité de toxique requise.
01 nov. 1985

attaque coordonnée / coordinated attack
Action offensive soigneusement préparée et exécutée, dans laquelle les divers éléments d'un commandement sont employés au mieux de leurs possibilités pour la plus grande efficacité de l'ensemble.
01 mars 1973

attaque d'appui / supporting attack
Opération offensive exécutée en marge d'une attaque principale et ayant un ou plusieurs des buts suivants :
a. tromper l'ennemi ;
b. détruire ou immobiliser des forces ennemies qui pourraient engager l'attaque principale ;
c. assurer l'avantage d'un terrain dont l'occupation par l'ennemi gênerait l'attaque principale ;
d. forcer l'ennemi à engager ses réserves prématurément ou à un endroit non décisif.
01 nov. 1983

attaque de diversion / diversionary attack
Attaque ou menace d'attaque par une force d'un objectif autre que l'objectif principal, en vue de détourner la défense ennemie de la région d'effort principal.
Terme connexe : démonstration.
01 mars 1973

attaque de flanc / flanking attack
Manoeuvre offensive visant à attaquer l'ennemi de flanc.
Terme connexe : attaque frontale.
01 juil. 1983

attaque délibérée / deliberate attack
Type d'action offensive caractérisée par l'emploi coordonné de feu et de la manoeuvre conformément à un plan préalable en vue d'établir le contact avec l'ennemi et de le détruire ou le capturer.
Terme connexe : attaque improvisée.
01 juin 1978

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attaque de réseau informatique / computer network attack
attaque informatique
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.
17 janv. 2005

attaque de rupture / penetration
En opérations terrestres, type d'offensive qui vise à percer la défense ennemie et à disloquer le système défensif.
01 août 1982

attaque frontale / frontal attack
Manoeuvre offensive au cours de laquelle l'effort principal s'exerce contre le front des forces adverses.
Terme connexe : attaque de flanc.
01 déc. 1977

attaque improvisée / hasty attack
En opérations terrestres, attaque dont les délais de préparation sont réduits au profit de la rapidité, dans le but d'exploiter une opportunité.
Terme connexe : attaque délibérée.
01 juil. 1983

attaque informatique
Terme privilégié : attaque de réseau informatique.

attaque préventive de harcèlement / spoiling attack
Manoeuvre tactique employée pour désorganiser sérieusement une attaque au moment où l'ennemi est en train de prendre position ou de se rassembler pour une attaque.
01 mars 1982

attaque principale[1] / main attack[1]
Attaque ou effort principal où le commandant jette tout le poids de la puissance offensive dont il dispose.
20 nov. 1996

attaque principale[2] / main attack[2]
Attaque dirigée sur l'objectif principal de la campagne, de l'opération de grande envergure ou de la bataille.
20 nov. 1996

attaque sur vecteur
Terme privilégié : attaque téléguidée.

attaque téléguidée / vectored attack
attaque sur vecteur
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.
01 nov. 1968

atténuation[1] / attenuation[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).
01 nov. 1991

atténuation[2] / attenuation[2]
En guerre des mines, diminution de l'intensité d'une influence à mesure qu'augmente l'éloignement de sa source.
01 nov. 1991

atténuation[3] / attenuation[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.
01 nov. 1991

attitude active en matière d'information publique / active public information policy
Ligne de conduite consistant à s'efforcer de stimuler l'intérêt des médias ou du public sur un sujet ou une activité, dans le but d'informer le public. L'intérêt sera stimulé par des avis à la presse, des communiqués de presse, des contacts personnels, des conférences de presse, ou d'autres formes de présentation publique.
Terme connexe : attitude passive en matière d'information publique.
01 nov. 1990

attitude passive en matière d'information publique / passive public information policy
Politique consistant à éviter toute initiative susceptible d'éveiller l'intérêt des médias ou du public à propos d'une question ou d'une activité. Toutefois, lorsqu'une politique d'attitude passive est adoptée, les autorités doivent être prêtes à répondre aux demandes d'information des médias ou à faire de brèves déclarations en vue d'éviter malentendu, confusion, spéculation, ou fausse information pouvant surgir si les demandes des médias restaient sans réponse.
Terme connexe : attitude active en matière d'information publique.
01 mars 1991

attribution des missions / tasking
Processus d'appréciation consistant à convertir l'allocation en ordres et à transmettre ceux-ci aux unités intéressées. Chaque ordre comprend habituellement les instructions détaillées suffisantes pour permettre à l'exécutant d'accomplir la mission avec succès.
01 oct. 1978

attribution des ressources / allocation[2]
Traduction de la répartition en nombre total de sorties par type d'aéronefs disponibles pour chaque opération ou mission.
Termes connexes : mission[2] ; répartition ; sortie.
16 juil. 1999

attrition / attrition
usure
Réduction de l'efficacité d'une force, causée par des pertes en personnel ou en matériel.
01 févr. 1973

audience-cible / target audience
Individu ou groupe choisis comme buts d'opérations psychologiques visant à les influencer ou à les frapper.
01 janv. 1973

au repos / released
En défense aérienne, caractérise la position des équipages et des systèmes d'armes qui ne sont plus en alerte. Au moment de la

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mise au repos on précise l'heure de reprise d'alerte.
01 août 1973

authentification[1] / authentication[1]
Garantie, par la signature ou le sceau voulus, qu'un document est authentique et officiel.
01 févr. 1973

authentification[2] / authentication[2]
Mesure de sécurité destinée à protéger un système de transmission contre une utilisation irrégulière.
01 févr. 1973

autodésactivation / self-deactivation
En guerre des mines terrestres, processus automatique qui rend une mine inopérante et donc manipulable en toute sécurité par l'épuisement irréversible d'un élément essentiel à son fonctionnement.
Note : la mine peut être réactivée par remplacement du composant épuisé, par exemple la pile.
01 oct. 2003

autoneutralisation / self-neutralization
Action de rendre une mine inopérante grâce à un dispositif automatique incorporé dans celle-ci, sans qu'elle soit nécessairement manipulable en toute sécurité.
L'autoneutralisation peut être réversible.
01 oct. 2003

autonomie[1] / endurance
Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut continuer à voler, un véhicule à rouler ou un navire à faire route, dans des conditions déterminées (par exemple sans être ravitaillé en combustible).
Terme connexe : distance franchissable d'endurance.
01 août 1982

autonomie[2] / range[4]
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.
01 août 1982

autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control clearance
Autorisation accordée à un aéronef de manoeuvrer dans les conditions spécifiées par un organe du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

autorisation obtenue par voie diplomatique / diplomatic authorization
Autorisation de survol et d'atterrissage obtenue au niveau des gouvernements par voie diplomatique.
01 mars 1973

autorisation préalable / prior permission
Autorisation accordée par une autorité habilitée avant un vol destiné ou une série de vols. Cette autorisation concerne le survol ou l'atterrissage.
01 sept. 1969

autorité consultative pour les mouvements 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.
01 juin 1984

autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control authority
Commandant désigné pour assumer la responsabilité d'ensemble du système de contrôle de l'espace aérien dans la zone qui lui a été attribuée.
Terme connexe : contrôle de l'espace aérien.
22 juin 2004

autorité de 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.
01 nov. 1994

autorité de coordination / coordinating authority
Autorité accordée à un commandant ou responsabilité donnée à une personne en vue d'assurer la coordination de fonctions ou d'activités déterminées intéressant des forces appartenant à plusieurs pays, commandements, armées, ou à plusieurs forces de la même armée. Ce commandant ou cette personne peut exiger que les organismes intéressés ou leurs représentants se consultent mais il n'a aucune autorité pour imposer un accord. En cas de désaccord entre les organismes intéressés, il devrait s'efforcer d'obtenir un accord sur l'essentiel par la discussion. Au cas où cet accord s'avère impossible, il rendra compte à l'autorité appropriée.
09 mai 2000

autorité des transports maritimes / defence shipping authority
Agence civile OTAN activée en temps de guerre ou de crise, dont le rôle est de répartir le plus efficacement possible les navires marchands affectés à la flotte alliée de transport maritime, dans le but d'assurer le soutien optimal de l'effort commun.
01 oct. 1978

autorité militaire de l'OTAN / NATO military authority
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).
01 sept. 2003

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.

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01 déc. 1979

autorité nationale militaire / national military authority
Instance gouvernementale telle que Ministère de la Défense ou Ministère des Armées ayant pouvoir de prendre des décisions sur des questions militaires au nom de son pays. Ce pouvoir peut être délégué à un groupe ou à une personne unique, civile ou bien militaire, d'un échelon hiérarchique quelconque, qualifié pour traiter avec les chefs alliés ou leurs subordonnés.
01 mars 1973

autorité responsable[1] / 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.
01 oct. 2003

autorité responsable[2] / tasking authority[2]
Dans le cadre des opérations de l'OTAN, autorité donnée à un organisme ou à un individu d'affecter des moyens ou de désigner du personnel pour une mission.
01 oct. 2003

autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins / submarine operating authority
Commandant maritime qui exerce le contrôle opérationnel des sous-marins.
01 nov. 1983

autorité territoriale nationale / national territorial commander
Autorité nationale responsable de l'exécution de fonctions purement nationales dans une zone géographique bien définie. Elle demeure autorité territoriale nationale quel que soit le statut allié qui pourrait lui être attribué.
Terme connexe : commandant.
01 mars 1973

autres forces pour l'OTAN / other forces for NATO
Forces qui ne sont ni affectées, ni réservées pour affectation à un commandement de l'OTAN, mais qui pourraient coopérer avec des forces de l'OTAN ou être placées sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans certaines circonstances qui doivent être spécifiées.
Terme connexe : force(s).
21 nov. 1996

avant de l'onde de choc / Mach stem
front de Mach
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 réfléchie par la surface de la terre. Dans le cas idéal, l'avant de l'onde de choc est perpendiculaire à la surface réfléchissante et légèrement convexe (vers l'avant).
01 sept. 1971

avant-garde / advanced guard
Élément de sûreté rapproché qu'une troupe en marche détache en avant pour la renseigner, la protéger contre les surprises terrestres et faciliter son engagement. Il a les fonctions suivantes :
a. découvrir et exploiter les brèches dans le système défensif de l'ennemi ;
b. éviter que le gros de la force en progression ne vienne se heurter aveuglément à une opposition ennemie ;
c. éliminer une faible opposition ou couvrir le déploiement du gros de la force en cas de rencontre avec une forte opposition.
Terme connexe : réserve d'avant-garde.
01 févr. 1973

avant-projet / outline plan
Plan préliminaire qui indique les traits principaux ou les principes d'une action envisagée et qui précède l'établissement d'un plan détaillé.
01 mars 1973

aveuglement par l'éclair / flash blindness
Altération de la vue causée par un éclair intense. Elle comporte la perte momentanée ou définitive des fonctions visuelles et peut être accompagnée de brûlures de la rétine.
01 nov. 1983

avion de transport stratégique / strategic transport aircraft
Aéronef conçu essentiellement pour le transport de personnel et/ou de matériel sur grandes distances.
Terme connexe : aéronef de transport.
01 sept. 1969

avion leader[1] / lead aircraft[1]
Avion en vol désigné pour assurer certaines fonctions de commandement et de contrôle aérien.
01 avr. 1973

avion leader[2] / lead aircraft[2]
Avion de tête d'un groupe de plusieurs avions.
01 avr. 1973

avion piquet-radar / air picket
Aéronef en vol chargé de l'alerte lointaine, placé de façon à détecter, signaler et suivre l'approche des aéronefs et des missiles ennemis ; certains peuvent contrôler des interceptions.
Terme connexe : alerte lointaine et contrôle aérien par moyens aéroportés.
01 août 1976

avion suiveur / trailer aircraft
Avion dont la mission est de suivre et de maintenir sous surveillance un aéronef donné.
Terme connexe : navire suiveur.
01 févr. 1974

avis aux navigants / notice to airmen
NOTAM
Avis diffusé par télécommunication et donnant, sur l'établissement, l'état ou la modification d'une installation, d'un service, d'une procédure aéronautiques, ou d'un danger pour la navigation aérienne, des renseignements qu'il est essentiel de communiquer à temps au personnel chargé des opérations aériennes.
[OACI]
04 oct. 2000

avis de mouvement de sous-marins / submarine notice
Message d'avis, émis par une autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins précisant les instructions

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concernant les mouvements et les opérations des sous-marins, en temps de paix et de guerre, y compris les informations relatives aux transits et aux zones de patrouille.
01 nov. 1983

avorter[1] / 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.
01 mai 1973

avorter[2] / abort[2]
Arrêter avant terme le décollage d'un aéronef ou le lancement d'un missile.
01 mai 1973

axe / axis
En guerre terrestre, direction générale des mouvements planifiés ou effectués habituellement dans des limites définies.
01 févr. 1989

axe de déplacement des postes de commandement / command axis
axe de transmission
Ligne le long de laquelle un poste de commandement doit se déplacer.
01 mars 1973

axe de passage / track[1]
En reconnaissance photographique aérienne, route que le véhicule aérien doit suivre en vol pendant l'exécution de sa mission.
09 juil. 1997

axe de transmission
Terme privilégié : axe de déplacement des postes de commandement.

axe d'observation / spotting line
Toute ligne droite par rapport à laquelle un observateur rend compte de l'arrivée d'un projectile ou règle le tir.
Terme connexe : ligne d'observation.
01 nov. 1994

axe focal / camera axis
Ligne imaginaire passant par le centre optique de l'objectif et perpendiculaire au plan du cliché.
01 mars 1973

axe optique / optical axis
Pour une lentille ou un miroir courbe : ligne droite passant par le centre de courbure et normale à la surface. Pour un système optique : ligne formée par les axes optiques des principaux éléments consécutifs.
01 juil. 1970

azimut / bearing[1]
relèvement
Angle horizontal mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre une direction de référence et une direction donnée.
Termes connexes : azimut géographique ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.
09 janv. 1996

azimut géographique / true bearing
azimut vrai
relèvement géographique
relèvement vrai
Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord géographique.
Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut grille ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.
09 janv. 1996

azimut grille / grid bearing
Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord grille ou au nord de la carte.
Termes connexes : azimut géographique ; azimut magnétique ; gisement.
09 janv. 1996

azimut magnétique / magnetic bearing
relèvement magnétique
Azimut mesuré par rapport au nord magnétique.
Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut géographique ; azimut grille ; gisement.
09 janv. 1996

azimut vrai
Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.

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B

badin
Terme privilégié : indicateur de vitesse air.

badin combiné / combined airspeed indicator
indicateur combiné de vitesse air
Instrument qui affiche à la fois la vitesse indiquée et le nombre de Mach.
01 mars 1981

balayage / scan
En recherche électromagnétique ou acoustique, rotation complète de l'antenne. Elle peut déterminer la base de temps.
01 avr. 1971

balayage sectoriel / sector scan
Balayage au cours duquel l'antenne oscille à l'intérieur d'un secteur déterminé.
13 déc. 1999

balisage de circulation routière / balisage
Marquage d'un itinéraire à l'aide d'un système de feux atténués qui permet ainsi de conduire les véhicules en éclairage "black-out" sensiblement à la même vitesse qu'en plein jour.
01 févr. 1973

balise / beacon
Termes connexes : balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise de repérage de détresse ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage ; radioborne en éventail ; radioborne Z ; radiophare ; radiophare d'alignement ; transplexion.
01 mars 1973

balise acoustique de repérage de sous-marin / submarine locator acoustic beacon
Appareil électronique, utilisé par les sous-marins en détresse, pouvant émettre une impulsion sonore répétitive sous l'eau.
Terme connexe : balise.
01 févr. 1988

balistique / ballistics
Science du mouvement des projectiles.
01 déc. 1974

bande / lap
En guerre des mines sur mer, partie de zone ou corridor attribué à un dragueur ou à une formation de dragueurs pour y effectuer un passage.
01 nov. 1975

bande d'atterrissage / air strip
Surface non améliorée qui a été adaptée au décollage ou à l'atterrissage des avions et qui dispose généralement d'un minimum d'installations.
Terme connexe : aérodrome.
01 févr. 1973

bande d'image continue / continuous strip imagery
Ensemble continu des représentations successives d'une bande de terrain prises suivant une ligne de vol.
01 août 1976

bande de photographies / photographic strip
Série de photographies successives prises suivant une direction déterminée et qui se recouvrent.
01 sept. 1979

baptême de convoi / convoy title
Combinaison de lettres et chiffres indiquant, pour chaque convoi, les ports de départ et d'arrivée, la vitesse et le numéro de série.
01 oct. 1978

barème de radioconcentration / radioactivity concentration guide
concentration maximale admissible
Table donnant, pour l'air ou pour l'eau, la quantité de radio-isotopes déterminés, qui peut être sans danger absorbée de manière continue.
01 mars 1973

barrage anti-sous-marin[1] / antisubmarine patrol
Exploration systématique et ininterrompue d'une zone le long d'une ligne pour détecter ou gêner les sous-marins. On utilise les barrages anti-sous-marins lorsqu'il est possible de déterminer la direction de déplacement du sous-marin.
Terme connexe : système d'obstacles.
01 févr. 1973

barrage anti-sous-marin[2] / antisubmarine barrier
Ligne formée par une série de dispositifs fixes ou d'unités mobiles disposées dans le but de détecter les sous-marins ennemis, de leur interdire le passage ou de les détruire.
Terme connexe : système d'obstacles.
01 févr. 1973

barrage fixe / fixed station patrol
Dispositif tel que chaque patrouilleur tient poste par rapport à un point déterminé sur une ligne de barrage et effectue des recherches dans la zone environnante. Les patrouilleurs restent en route et patrouillent au voisinage du centre du poste qui leur est attribué. Les patrouilleurs sont des bâtiments de surface, des sous-marins ou des aéronefs.
01 mars 1973

barrage routier / road block
Obstacle (habituellement couvert par un plan de feu) utilisé pour arrêter ou limiter le mouvement des véhicules ennemis le long d'un itinéraire.
01 nov. 1968

barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting barrier
barrière d'arrêt de secours
Dispositif ne nécessitant pas l'existence d'une crosse d'arrêt, utilisé pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage de fortune ou d'un décollage interrompu.
Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.
01 nov. 1994

barrière d'arrêt de secours
Terme privilégié : barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef.

bascule / step-up
En opérations terrestres, procédure selon laquelle le contrôle est transmis d'une organisation à un élément de cette organisation qui a été détaché à un nouvel endroit en vue de maintenir la continuité du contrôle lors d'un déplacement de cette organisation.
Terme connexe : détachement de bascule.
01 nov. 1975

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base / base[1]
Zone ou agglomération dans laquelle existent des installations qui fournissent un appui logistique ou autre.
Termes connexes : base de redéploiement ; base logistique de secours pour une flotte ; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.
01 mars 1973

base avancée / advanced base
Base située dans un théâtre d'opérations, ou à proximité, dont la mission est d'assurer le soutien des opérations militaires.
01 mars 1981

base de départ / base[2]
base de feux
Région à partir de laquelle les opérations sont lancées.
01 mars 1973

base de feux
Terme privilégié : base de départ.

base de lancement pour missile non protégée / soft missile base
Base de lancement de campagne pour missiles dont la protection contre une explosion nucléaire n'est pas assurée.
01 juin 1964

base de radionavigation / baseline[3]
En radionavigation, plus petit arc d'un grand cercle joignant deux stations émettrices d'un réseau de radionavigation.
01 nov. 1994

base de redéploiement / deployment operating base
Base vers laquelle une unité ou une partie d'unité se déploiera pour opérer en cas de tension ou d'hostilité. Elle est différente de la base occupée en temps de paix et dispose de l'infrastructure nécessaire.
Termes connexes : base ; base logistique de secours pour une flotte.
01 sept. 1975

base de remplacement pour escorteurs / alternate escort operating base
Base disposant des installations et des services nécessaires au soutien de bâtiments d'escorte pour de courtes périodes.
01 févr. 1973

base de sous-marins / submarine base
Base assurant le soutien logistique des sous-marins.
01 nov. 1968

base de triangulation / baseline[4]
En triangulation, côté de l'un des triangles pris comme base de mesure. Sa longueur est mesurée avec une précision connue et les côtés des triangles adjacents s'obtiennent par calcul à partir de cette dimension.
01 déc. 1974

base de vitesse / measured mile
En navigation maritime, distance exactement mesurée et balisée permettant à un navire d'étalonner son loch.
02 mai 1995

base durcie pour missiles / hard missile base
Base de lancement protégée contre une explosion nucléaire.
01 juil. 1985

base géodésique[1] **/ baseline**[1]
En topographie, ligne mesurée avec un maximum de précision et à laquelle sont rattachés les levés afin d'en assurer la coordination et l'homogénéité.
01 déc. 1974

base géodésique[2] **/ baseline**[2]
En photogrammétrique, droite joignant les points principaux de deux photographies aériennes verticales prises consécutivement. Se mesure habituellement sur une seule photographie après le report du point principal de l'autre.
01 déc. 1974

base logistique de secours pour une flotte / emergency fleet operating base
Base assurant le soutien logistique nécessaire aux unités de la flotte opérant dans une zone pour des périodes limitées.
Termes connexes : base ; base de redéploiement.
01 mars 1973

base topographique
Terme privilégié : carte de base[1,2]*.*

bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation sanitaire / evacuation control ship
Bâtiment désigné comme poste de contrôle des engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies et hélicoptères qui, au cours d'une opération amphibie, évacuent des blessés depuis les plages. Le personnel médical embarqué sur le bâtiment contrôleur d'évacuation répartit les blessés entre les bâtiments de la force d'assaut en fonction de la capacité d'hébergement et des moyens médicaux spécialisés dont chacun dispose, de plus il pratique les opérations chirurgicales urgentes.
01 mars 1973

bâtiment contrôleur des renseignements de raids aériens / air raid reporting control ship
Bâtiment auquel le bâtiment de défense aérienne a délégué les fonctions de contrôle de la veille radar air et du renseignement air.
01 févr. 1973

bâtiment de débarquement / landing ship
Bâtiment d'assaut construit pour de longues traversées en mer et pouvant être déchargé rapidement sur la plage même.
01 avr. 1973

bâtiment de défense aérienne / air defence ship
Bâtiment assurant la responsabilité de la défense aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

bâtiment de garde / guard-ship
Bâtiment désigné pour assurer une fonction déterminée afin de permettre aux autres bâtiments de la force navale de conserver un stade d'alerte moins élevé.
01 mars 1973

bâtiment de soutien logistique / floating base support
Soutien logistique dans lequel l'approvisionnement et la maintenance des forces opérationnelles sont assurés à partir de navires au port ou au mouillage.
01 déc. 1974

bâtiment de transport de chalands de débarquement / landing ship dock
Bâtiment conçu pour le transport et la mise à l'eau d'embarcations amphibies et de véhicules amphibies, avec leurs équipages ainsi que les personnels et

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équipements à débarquer. Il est capable de rendre des services limités pour le carénage et les réparations des petits bâtiments et engins.
01 avr. 1973

bâtiment de veille radar / radar guard-ship
Bâtiment désigné par l'officier investi du commandement tactique pour assurer la veille radar.
20 nov. 1996

bâtiment en contre-marquage / countermarker
En opérations navales, bâtiment maintenant le contact avec un bâtiment en marquage serré à partir d'une position qui lui permet de contrer la menace que représente ce dernier.
01 oct. 2001

bâtiment en marquage serré / marker[3]
En opérations navales, bâtiment qui maintient une capacité offensive immédiate à l'encontre d'un objectif défini ou qui se réserve la possibilité de gêner ses mouvements.
Termes connexes : marquer un objectif[2] ; navire suiveur.
01 févr. 1989

bâtiment fournisseur / delivering ship[1]
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le ou les gréements*.*
Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé[2].
15 juil. 2000

bâtiment-jalon / marker ship
Dans une opération amphibie, bâtiment placé avec précision en un point repère prescrit. Ce bâtiment peut, de jour, arborer des pavillons d'identification, de nuit, porter des feux visibles du large.
01 mars 1973

bâtiment longe-bouées dan / dan runner
Bâtiment naviguant le long d'une ligne de bouées dan.
01 déc. 1976

bâtiment ravitaillé[1] / customer ship
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui reçoit du personnel ou du matériel.
Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitailleur[1].
31 juil. 1980

bâtiment ravitaillé[2] / receiving ship
Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui reçoit le ou les gréements.
Termes connexes : bâtiment fournisseur ; bâtiment ravitailleur[2].
04 oct. 2000

bâtiment ravitailleur[1] / supplying ship
Bâtiment d'une unité de ravitaillement qui fournit le personnel ou le matériel à transférer.
Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé[1].
08 sept. 1981

bâtiment ravitailleur[2] / delivering ship[2]
Dans le domaine du ravitaillement à la mer, bâtiment qui fournit le ou les gréements.
Terme connexe : bâtiment ravitaillé[2].
04 oct. 2000

bâtiment transporteur de charges lourdes / heavy-lift-ship
Bâtiment spécialement conçu pour la manipulation et le transport de charges lourdes ou encombrantes. Ses panneaux sont desservis par des mâts de charges capables de soulever une charge unitaire de 100 tonnes.
01 mars 1973

bâtiments d'assaut / assault shipping
Bâtiments affectés à la force opérationnelle amphibie et utilisés pour le transport des troupes d'assaut, des véhicules, de l'équipement et des approvisionnements jusqu'à la zone de l'objectif.
01 févr. 1973

batterie[1] / battery[1]
Bie
Unité tactique et administrative d'artillerie correspondant à la compagnie (ou à l'unité équivalente dans les autres armes).
01 mars 1973

batterie[2] / battery[2]
Bie
Ensemble des canons, tubes lance-torpilles, projecteurs ou rampes de lancement de même taille, de même calibre ou de même utilisation, qui sont montés sur un même bâtiment ou qui agissent isolément.
01 mars 1973

belligérant / belligerent
En temps de crise ou de guerre, individu, entité, force militaire ou État engagé dans un conflit.
01 oct. 2003

besoin opérationnel / operational requirement
Besoin reconnu justifiant l'attribution en temps utile de ressources permettant d'atteindre des objectifs militaires ou civils approuvés, ou de mener à bien des opérations, des missions ou des actions militaires ou civiles.
01 oct. 2001

besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs / operational aircraft cross-servicing requirement
Besoin militaire établi par un commandant OTAN et attribution des missions qui en découlent à un terrain d'aviation ou navire désigné pour effectuer les services mutuels stade A ou stade B au profit d'aéronefs qui ne lui sont pas affectés.
Terme connexe : services mutuels pour aéronefs.
01 nov. 1986

besoins en information / information requirements
besoins en renseignement brut
Information relative à l'ennemi et à son environnement qui doit être recherchée et exploitée pour répondre aux besoins du commandement.
Termes connexes : besoins prioritaires en renseignement ; plan de recherche.
01 juil. 1980

besoins en renseignement brut
Terme privilégié : besoins en information.

besoins prioritaires en renseignement / priority intelligence requirements
Renseignement que le commandant doit recevoir en priorité pour être en mesure d'établir ses plans et de prendre ses décisions.
Termes connexes : besoins en information ; cycle du renseignement.

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13 déc. 1999

blanc / holiday
En guerre de mines sur mer, espace accidentellement non couvert au cours d'une opération de dragage ou de chasse aux mines par suite d'erreurs de navigation, de tenue de poste, de balisage, du fait d'avaries ou toute autre raison.
01 nov. 1975

blessé au combat / wounded in action
Doit être considéré comme perte autre que "tué au combat", tout individu blessé par un facteur ou une cause externe. Ce terme inclut les différentes sortes de plaies ou blessures contractées au combat, qu'il s'agisse d'une blessure ouverte, d'une contusion, d'une fracture, d'une brûlure, d'une blessure due au souffle ou de tous les effets dus aux agents biologiques et chimiques, l'exposition aux radiations ou à toute autre arme ou agent de destruction.
Termes connexes : décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte au combat ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.
01 nov. 1968

bloc de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of a war compound
Subdivision d'un enclos de prisonniers de guerre.
01 sept. 1979

bombardement de zone / area bombing
Bombardement d'un ensemble d'objectifs constituant une zone et non d'un objectif ponctuel.
04 oct. 2000

bombardement en cabré de faible amplitude / low-angle loft bombing
Type de bombardement par bombes non guidées dans lequel le largage est effectué à un angle de cabré inférieur à 35.
01 mars 1973

bombardement en déport / offset bombing
Procédure de bombardement qui utilise un point de visée différent de l'objectif.
01 janv. 1973

bombardement en tapis / carpet bombing
tapis de bombes
Répartition progressive d'un tonnage de bombes élevé sur une zone définie par des limites données, de manière à infliger des dommages dans toutes les parties de la zone.
01 mars 1973

bombardement en vol rasant / laydown bombing
Méthode de bombardement à très basse altitude où des fusées retardatrices et/ou d'autres équipements sont utilisés pour permettre à l'assaillant d'échapper aux effets de ses propres bombes.
01 avr. 1973

bombe à hydrogène
Terme privilégié : arme thermonucléaire.

bombe photo-éclair / photoflash bomb
Bombe capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à moyenne altitude.
01 juil. 1970

bombette
Terme privilégié : indicateur visuel de mise de feu.

bond / bound
En guerre sur terre, mouvement simple de troupes, généralement de couvert en couvert, souvent exécuté sous le feu de l'ennemi.
01 sept. 1991

bord d'entraînement / gripper edge
Bord par lequel le matériau à imprimer est amené et guidé dans la machine à imprimer.
01 mars 1973

bouée acoustique / sonobuoy
bouée radioacoustique
Appareil acoustique, utilisé principalement pour détecter les sous-marins, qui, une fois activé, transmet ses informations par radio.
01 nov. 1968

bouée dan repère / datum dan buoy
Bouée dan destinée à servir de repère géographique ou de point de référence, et qui doit par conséquent être plus visible et mieux ancrée qu'une bouée dan ordinaire.
01 déc. 1976

bouée radioacoustique
Terme privilégié : bouée acoustique.

bouée sans dérive / short scope buoy
Bouée employée comme repère pour la navigation et qui reste pratiquement à la verticale de son crapaud.
01 nov. 1975

boule de feu / fireball
Sphère lumineuse constituée par des gaz chauds qui se forme quelques millionièmes de seconde après l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire et commence immédiatement à augmenter de volume et à se refroidir.
01 sept. 2003

branche / branch
Partie d'une division qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, est responsable d'un domaine fonctionnel majeur.
Termes connexes : cellule ; division[2] ; section.
01 juil. 1988

bretelle / link[2]
Route maritime, autre que côtière ou du large, reliant deux ou plusieurs routes.
01 nov. 1975

briefing
Terme privilégié : exposé.

brin d'arrêt d'aéronef
Terme privilégié : câble d'arrêt d'aéronef.

brouillage / jamming
Termes connexes : brouillage électronique ; brouillage en barrage ; brouillage par balayage ; brouillage sélectif ; contre-mesures électroniques.
01 mars 1973

brouillage électronique / electronic jamming
Émission, réémission ou réflexion intentionnelle d'énergie électromagnétique visant à réduire l'efficacité des dispositifs, matériels ou systèmes électroniques hostiles.
Terme connexe : brouillage.
13 déc. 1999

brouillage en barrage / barrage jamming
Brouillage effectué en couvrant à la fois une large bande de fréquences.

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Terme connexe : brouillage.
01 mars 1973

brouillage par balayage / sweep jamming
Technique consistant à promener une émission de brouillage sur une large bande de fréquences.
Terme connexe : brouillage.
01 août 1973

brouillage sélectif / spot jamming
Brouillage d'une bande ou d'une fréquence particulière.
Terme connexe : brouillage.
01 août 1973

brouilleur à poursuite automatique / automatic search jammer
brouilleur chercheur
Système composé d'un récepteur d'interception et d'un émetteur de brouillage qui recherche, intercepte et brouille automatiquement certains signaux présentant des caractéristiques électromagnétiques spécifiques.
01 févr. 1973

brouilleur chercheur
Terme privilégié : brouilleur à poursuite automatique.

brouilleur-répéteur / repeater-jammer
Dispositif émetteur-récepteur qui amplifie, multiplie et retransmet les signaux reçus afin de les brouiller.
01 août 1973

brûlure par l'éclair / flash burn
Brûlure causée par une exposition excessive (peau à découvert) au rayonnement thermique d'une explosion nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

bureau d'allocations de transports aériens / air transport allocations board
Organisme interarmées responsable, à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, de la définition des priorités de transports aériens et de la répartition de la capacité de transport allouée au théâtre.
Terme connexe : comité de priorités aériennes.
01 févr. 1973

bureau de conduite de tir
Terme privilégié : poste central de tir.

butées centrifuges / droop stop
Système qui empêche les pales d'un hélicoptère de descendre trop bas lors de l'arrêt du rotor.
01 mars 1981

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cabine étanche / sealed cabin
Espace occupé d'un aéronef caractérisé par des parois ne permettant aucun échange gazeux entre l'atmosphère ambiante et l'atmosphère intérieure et contenant ses propres moyens de régénération de l'atmosphère intérieure.
01 nov. 1968

câble d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting cable
brin d'arrêt d'aéronef
Élément d'un système d'arrêt d'aéronef qui barre la surface d'une piste d'atterrissage ou d'un pont d'envol et dans lequel s'engage la crosse d'arrêt de l'aéronef.
Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.
13 juil. 1994

câble de parachutage / anchor cable
Câble d'un aéronef auquel sont fixées les sangles d'ouverture automatique des parachutes, ou leurs prolongateurs.
01 mars 1982

cache-flamme / flash suppressor
dispositif antilueur
Dispositif fixé à la bouche d'une arme à feu et qui réduit la lueur émise par la combustion des gaz de propulsion.
01 mars 1973

cadence de tir / rate of fire
Nombre de coups tirés par une arme en une minute.
01 nov. 1968

cadence normale de tir / sustained rate of fire
Cadence de tir que peut réellement soutenir une arme pendant une période illimitée, sans chauffer excessivement.
01 août 1973

cadre de référence
Terme privilégié : cartouche de référence.

cadre de surimpression / form overlay
Dessin représentant, par exemple, un formulaire, une grille, un plan ou une carte, utilisé en fond d'image.
09 mai 2000

cadre d'informations / information box
Sur la surface d'une carte, d'une mosaïque, d'un calque, encadrement contenant des renseignements tels que le titre, la référence ou l'échelle de l'ouvrage.
Termes connexes : carton documentaire ; cartouche de référence.
01 juil. 1988

caisson d'altitude
Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.

caisson de compression
Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

caisson de décompression
Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare.

caisson de plongée
Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

caisson de plongée
Terme privilégié : caisson hypobare

caisson de recompression
Terme privilégié : caisson hyperbare.

caisson hyperbare / hyperbaric chamber
caisson de compression (toléré)
caisson de plongée (toléré)
caisson de recompression (toléré)
Caisson utilisé pour créer une augmentation de la pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une descente au-dessous du niveau de la mer, dans l'air ou dans l'eau.
Note : ce type de caisson est le seul qui permette le traitement de la maladie de décompression après un vol ou une plongée.
05 sept 2007

caisson hypobare / hypobaric chamber
caisson d'altitude (toléré)
caisson de décompression (toléré)
Caisson utilisé pour créer une diminution de pression ambiante telle qu'elle se produirait lors d'une montée en altitude.
Note : ce type de caisson est employé principalement à des fins d'entraînement et d'expérimentation.
05 sept. 2007

calage / blocking and chocking
Utilisation de cales et de coins pour empêcher tout déplacement intempestif d'un chargement au cours d'un transport.
01 mars 1973

calcul continu du point de largage / continuously-computed release point
Prédiction continue par le calcul du point de largage des armes, tenant compte des données balistiques, des altitudes et des vitesses.
01 nov. 1975

cale / hold[1]
Compartiment d'un navire dans lequel la cargaison est arrimée.
01 mars 1973

calque d'objectifs / target overlay
Feuille transparente qui, superposée à une carte, à un dessin, à un croquis particulier, y localise les objectifs et précise certaines de leurs caractéristiques. Ce calque peut aussi comporter les limites entre des éléments, des objectifs et des dispositifs amis avancés.
01 août 1973

calque de surface couverte / covertrace
Calque faisant partie d'une série de transparents sur lesquels ont été reportées toutes les sorties de reconnaissance aérienne effectuées sur la zone correspondant à la carte de référence.
01 févr. 1974

calque pour écran radar / radarscope overlay
Calque placé sur un écran radar pour permettre de comparer et d'identifier les échos.
01 sept. 1969

camouflage / camouflage
Utilisation de matériaux naturels ou artificiels sur des personnes, des objets ou des positions tactiques en vue de désorienter, de tromper l'ennemi ou de se

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soustraire à sa vue.
Terme connexe : contre-surveillance.
01 déc. 1977

camouflage électronique / electronic masking
Rayonnement contrôlé d'énergie électromagnétique sur les fréquences amies dans le but de protéger les émissions des moyens de télécommunication et des systèmes électroniques amis vis-à-vis des mesures de soutien de guerre électronique et du renseignement d'origine électromagnétique ennemis, sans provoquer de dégradation importante du fonctionnement des systèmes amis.
01 nov. 1991

camouflage radar / radar camouflage
Emploi de matériaux absorbant ou réfléchissant les rayons radar afin de modifier les échos produits par la surface d'un objet.
01 août 1973

camouflet / camouflet
Cavité produite par une explosion souterraine qui n'a pas débouché en surface.
01 mars 1973

campagne / campaign
Ensemble d'opérations militaires planifiées et conduites pour atteindre un objectif stratégique dans un délai et une zone géographique donnés, impliquant généralement des forces maritimes, terrestres et aériennes.
Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.
16 juil. 1999

campagne navale / naval campaign
Opération, ou série d'opérations reliées entre elles, essentiellement menées par des forces navales (de surface, sous-marines, aériennes ou amphibies) dans le but d'acquérir, d'étendre ou de conserver le contrôle de la mer.
01 mars 1973

camp de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war camp
Dépôt de nature semi-permanente, établi dans la zone des communications ou dans la zone de l'intérieur (territoire national), pour l'internement et l'administration des prisonniers de guerre. Ce dépôt peut être situé dans d'autres installations militaires.
01 sept. 1969

canevas / lattice
Réseau de lignes de position reportées sur une carte qui permettent de définir une position.
01 avr. 1973

cannibaliser / cannibalize
Prélever sur un matériel réparable ou en état de service, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants en état de service, afin de les installer sur un autre.
Terme connexe : récupérer.
04 oct. 2000

cap / heading
Angle mesuré dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, entre la direction du nord (du compas, de la grille, magnétique ou vrai) et la direction de l'axe longitudinal de l'aéronef ou du navire.
01 mars 1973

capacité de deuxième frappe / second strike capability
Capacité de survivre à une première frappe avec des moyens suffisants pour riposter de façon efficace (cette riposte est généralement associée à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires).
01 avr. 1971

capacité d'emport instantané / airlift capability
Total des charges (offertes ou marchandes) susceptibles d'être emportées, à un moment donné et pour une mission déterminée, par l'ensemble des aéronefs disponibles d'une flotte de transport. Est exprimé en effectif ou en unités de poids ou de volume.
Termes connexes : capacité d'enlèvement demandé ; charge[3] ; chargement ; charge offerte.
01 févr. 1973

capacité d'enlèvement demandé / airlift requirement
Total des charges dont le transport par aéronefs est demandé pour une mission déterminée.
Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; charge[3] ; chargement.
01 févr. 1973

capacité de plage / beach capacity
Estimation en tonnes d'encombrement ou en tonnes-poids du fret qui peut être déchargé par jour sur une bande de rivage déterminée.
Terme connexe : capacité portuaire.
01 mars 1973

capacité de transport / transport capacity
Nombre de personnes, poids ou volume de chargement qu'un moyen de transport peut transporter dans des conditions déterminées.
Termes connexes : charge[1] ; charge utile[4].
01 sept. 1981

capacité de transport amphibie / amphibious lift
Capacité totale des bâtiments d'assaut utilisés dans une opération amphibie (exprimée en nombre d'hommes et de véhicules, et en tonnes d'encombrement ou tonnes-poids pour les approvisionnements).
01 févr. 1973

capacité d'itinéraire[1] / route capacity[1]
Débit d'itinéraire maximum des véhicules dans un seul sens au point où l'écoulement est le plus faible.
Terme connexe : capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer.
01 oct. 1980

capacité d'itinéraire[2] / route capacity[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.
01 oct. 1980

capacité d'une ligne de chemin de fer / railway line capacity
Nombre maximal de trains que l'on peut faire circuler dans chaque sens de circulation sur une ligne de chemin de fer en 24 heures.
Terme connexe : capacité d'itinéraire[1,2].
01 mars 1983

capacité portuaire / port capacity
Possibilités estimées d'un port ou d'un mouillage pour l'enlèvement journalier des cargaisons (exprimées habituellement en tonnes).

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Terme connexe : capacité de plage.
01 sept. 1969

capacité volumétrique en balles / bale cubic capacity
Volume utilisable pour la cargaison, mesuré en pieds cubiques à l'intérieur des lattes de vaigrage, à partir des membrures jusqu'aux barrots. Dans le cas d'une cargaison de marchandises mixtes, la capacité volumétrique en balles peut être utilisée. La cargaison mixte embarquée vient en contact avec les lattes de vaigrage et, d'une manière générale, n'atteint pas le bondé du navire.
01 févr. 1973

cap de collision / lead collision course
Vecteur qui, s'il était maintenu, entraînerait une collision entre un intercepteur et une cible.
01 oct. 2001

cap de poursuite / lead pursuit
Vecteur donné à un avion d'interception dans le but de faire passer sa route par un point déterminé en avant de l'objectif.
01 déc. 1974

cap moyen / average heading
Moyenne arithmétique des différentes valeurs de caps tenus au cours d'une période de temps.
01 janv. 1973

capsule[1] / 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.
01 mars 1973

capsule[2] / capsule[2]
Cabine hermétique éjectable munie d'appareils assurant la sécurité du retour au sol de ses occupants.
01 mars 1973

capteur / sensor
Équipement destiné à assurer la détection d'objets ou d'activités et permettant de les représenter ou de les enregistrer grâce à l'énergie ou aux particules qu'ils émettent, réfléchissent ou modifient.
01 sept. 2003

caractéristique artificielle / culture
Construction ou caractéristique du terrain due à l'action de l'homme. Par exemple routes, bâtiments, canaux, frontières. Au sens large du terme noms, légendes portés sur une carte.
01 mars 1973

caractéristiques opérationnelles / operational characteristics
Critères militaires spécifiques exigés d'un équipement afin de lui permettre de répondre à un besoin opérationnel reconnu.
Terme connexe : spécification technique.
01 août 1982

carburant hypergolique / hypergolic fuel
Carburant qui prend feu spontanément au contact d'un oxydant (exemple : l'aniline avec l'acide nitrique fumant). Utilisé comme agent de propulsion dans certains systèmes de missiles.
01 mars 1973

carburants et lubrifiants / petroleum, oils, and lubricants
Expression large qui englobe tous les produits pétroliers et assimilés, utilisés par les forces armées.
01 juil. 1970

cargaison / cargo
Marchandises et approvisionnements en transit.
Termes connexes : cargaison aérienne ; cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée ; cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée ; cargaison aérienne ordinaire ; cargaison dangereuse ; cargaison de valeur ; cargaison essentielle ; cargaison immédiatement vitale ; cargaison non requise.
01 mars 1981

cargaison aérienne / air cargo
Approvisionnements, matériel ou véhicules, n'appartenant pas à un aéronef mais constituant tout ou partie de sa charge utile.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 mars 1981

cargaison aérienne dangereuse contrôlée / controlled dangerous air cargo
Cargaison considérée comme extrêmement dangereuse et qui ne peut être transportée que par un aéronef-cargo selon des règles de sécurité spécifiques.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 juil. 1982

cargaison aérienne dangereuse réglementée / restricted dangerous air cargo
Cargaison qui n'appartient pas à la catégorie des cargaisons extrêmement dangereuses mais qui présente des risques et nécessite certaines précautions supplémentaires lors de l'emballage et de la manutention pour le transport par aéronef cargo ou par aéronef de transport de passagers.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 juil. 1987

cargaison aérienne ordinaire / general air cargo
Cargaison ne présentant ni risque ni danger et n'exigeant aucune précaution particulière pour le transport aérien.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 juil. 1987

cargaison dangereuse / dangerous cargo
Cargaison qui, en raison de son caractère dangereux, fait l'objet de règlements particuliers pour son transport.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 mars 1973

cargaison de valeur / valuable cargo
Cargaison dont la valeur peut se révéler importante au cours d'un stade ultérieur de la guerre.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 mai 1963

cargaison essentielle / essential supply approvisionnement essentiel
Produit essentiel à la poursuite de la guerre pendant la période de survie ou à la survie nationale durant cette même période et qui devrait être déchargé aussitôt que les circonstances le permettent.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 mars 1973

cargaison immédiatement vitale / immediately vital cargo
Cargaison déjà chargée que le pays consignataire considère comme immédiatement vitale pour la poursuite de la guerre ou pour la survie nationale, nonobstant les risques encourus par le navire. Si celui-ci appartient à un autre pays, la livraison doit être autorisée par ce pays. Ce terme n'est utilisé que pour la

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période de mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la marine commerciale.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
13 déc. 1999

cargaison non requise / unwanted cargo
Cargaison embarquée en temps de paix mais qui, en temps de guerre n'est plus réclamée par le pays destinataire.
Terme connexe : cargaison.
01 mars 1981

carnet d'objectifs
Terme privilégié : dossier d'objectifs[2].

carroyage
Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

carroyage militaire / military grid
grille
Deux réseaux de lignes parallèles formant des carrés et se superposant d'une façon précise et uniforme, sur les cartes ou toute autre représentation de la surface de la terre et permettant, par rapport à certains points, l'identification d'autres points du terrain ainsi que les calculs de direction et de distance.
Termes connexes : grille de navigation ; iconocarte ; système de référence de carroyage militaire.
01 mars 1973

carte[1] / map
Représentation graphique, généralement sur une sur surface plane et à une échelle donnée des caractéristiques naturelles et artificielles de la surface (entière ou partielle) de la terre ou d'une planète. Les éléments caractéristiques sont positionnés en référence à un système de coordonnées.
Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte topographique aéronautique ; carton index ; schéma d'assemblage (topographique) ; séries de cartes.
01 mars 1973

carte[2] / map sheet
Carte topographique particulière constituant un tout ou faisant partie d'une série (ou jeu).
01 mars 1973

carte à deux marges / bi-margin format
Carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'à deux bords de la feuille, normalement le nord et l'est, ne laissant ainsi que deux marges disponibles.
01 mars 1973

carte aéronautique / aeronautical chart
Carte spécialement conçue pour répondre aux besoins de la navigation aérienne.
Termes connexes : carte[1] ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte spécialisée ; carte topographique aéronautique.
01 nov. 1991

carte aéronautique spéciale / special aeronautical chart
Carte topographique comportant des informations aéronautiques destinées à répondre, en temps de paix, aux besoins militaires de la navigation aérienne à basse altitude.
Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte topographique aéronautique.
17 jan. 2005

carte à grandes lignes / outline map
Carte avec suffisamment d'informations géographiques qui permettent une corrélation de données supplémentaires ajoutées.
01 avr. 1971

carte d'avancement des travaux photographiques / special job cover map
Carte à petite échelle utilisée pour enregistrer l'état d'avancement d'une couverture aérienne de grande surface. Lorsqu'une partie de la tâche assignée est réalisée, la zone couverte est reportée sur la carte.
01 sept. 1969

carte de base[1] / base map
Carte présentant certaines informations fondamentales, utilisée comme fond sur lequel des renseignements supplémentaires ou particuliers sont imprimés en surcharge.
Terme connexe : carte spécialisée
01 sept. 2003

carte de base[2] / chart base
Également carte contenant toutes informations à partir desquelles peuvent être établies des cartes donnant des renseignements particuliers ; cartes utilisées comme source de renseignements.
Termes connexes : base topographique ; carte spécialisée.
01 sept. 2003

carte de combat / combat chart
Carte marine spéciale, à l'échelle de 1:50.000, destinée à l'appui-feu naval et à l'appui aérien rapproché au cours d'opérations côtières ou amphibies, indiquant en détail l'hydrographie et la topographie de la région côtière.
Termes connexes : carte pour opérations amphibies ; carte spécialisée.
13 déc. 1999

carte des faux échos / non-submarine contact chart
carte non-sub
Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle variant 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.
Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.
01 oct. 1980

carte de situation / situation map
Carte indiquant la situation tactique, logistique ou administrative à un moment donné.
01 nov. 1968

carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire / radiation situation map
carte de situation radiologique
Carte indiquant la situation réelle et/ou prévue du rayonnement dans la zone étudiée.
01 nov. 1968

carte de situation radiologique
Terme privilégié : carte de situation du rayonnement nucléaire.

carte des possibilités de tir / fire capabilities chart
Carte généralement sous forme de calque, précisant les zones qui peuvent être atteintes par le tir de l'ensemble des armes d'une unité.

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Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.
01 août 1973

carte de tracé de route aéronautique / aeronautical plotting chart
Carte destinée à l'utilisation des méthodes graphiques de navigation.
Termes connexes : carte[1] ; carte aéronautique ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte spécialisée ; carte topographique aéronautique.
01 oct. 1984

carte de tracé de route maritime / nautical plotting chart
Esquisse cartographique ne comprenant pas d'informations hydrographiques dans une échelle et une projection spécifiques, comportant habituellement un graticule et une rose de compas, conçue comme complément des cartes marines usuelles et produite soit isolément soit dans le cadre d'une série.
Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.
01 oct. 1984

carte hydrographique / hydrographic chart
carte nautique
Carte marine indiquant les profondeurs, la nature des fonds et leur relief, le contour des côtes, les marées et courants dans une mer ou une zone terrestre et maritime donnée.
Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.
01 mars 1973

carte index
Terme privilégié : schéma d'assemblage (topographique).

carte internationale du monde / international map of the world
Série de cartes au 1:1.000.000, publiée par un certain nombre de pays, à partir de spécifications communes faisant l'objet d'accords internationaux.
01 août 1974

carte nautique
Terme privilégié : carte hydrographique.

carte non-sub
Terme privilégié : carte des faux échos.

carte pour la guerre des mines / mine warfare chart
Carte marine spéciale, à une échelle de 1:50.000 ou plus (de préférence 1:25.000 ou plus), établie pour préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines, qui peut être réalisée selon des spécifications particulières, et destinée à préparer et exécuter des opérations de guerre des mines.
Terme connexe : carte spécialisée.
01 oct. 1980

carte pour opérations amphibies / amphibious chart
Carte marine spéciale destinée à répondre à des besoins particuliers concernant les opérations de débarquement et la défense côtière passive au 1:25.000 ou à plus grande échelle, comportant des informations sur la plage et le littoral plus détaillées que sur une carte de combat.
Termes connexes : carte de combat ; carte spécialisée.
13 déc. 1999

carte projetée / projected map display
Représentation d'une carte sur un écran produite à l'aide d'un système optique ou électro-optique.
Terme connexe : visualisation cartographique mobile.
01 oct. 1980

carte spécialisée / chart
Carte à usage particulier, généralement conçue pour la navigation ou pour toute autre utilisation précise, sur laquelle des renseignements cartographiques essentiels sont combinés à diverses données choisies en fonction de l'usage prévu.
Termes connexes : carte aéronautique ; carte de base[1,2] ; carte de combat ; carte des faux échos ; carte des possibilités de tir ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte de tracé de route maritime ; carte hydrographique ; carte index ; carte pour la guerre des mines ; carte pour opérations amphibies ; carte topographique aéronautique ; schéma d'assemblage ; série de cartes.
16 juil. 1996

carte topographique aéronautique / aeronautical topographic chart
Représentation graphique de la surface terrestre ayant pour but essentiel de faciliter la navigation à vue et au radar. Elle porte une sélection de caractéristiques du terrain, naturelles et artificielles, ainsi que des renseignements aéronautiques supplémentaires.
Termes connexes : carte[1] ; carte aéronautique ; carte aéronautique spéciale ; carte de tracé de route aéronautique ; carte spécialisée.
01 févr. 1973

carton de localisation / location diagram
Schéma, apparaissant généralement dans la marge d'une carte, destiné à indiquer la position de la feuille de carte par rapport à la surface terrestre et par rapport aux feuilles adjacentes de la même série.
Terme connexe : schéma d'assemblage.
01 mars 1973

carton des références / compilation diagram
Carton indiquant les spécifications des documents d'origine à partir desquels la carte a été préparée ; ce qui ne comporte pas nécessairement l'indication sur la valeur de ces sources.
Terme connexe : carton documentaire.
01 mars 1973

carton documentaire / reliability diagram
En cartographie, cartouche indiquant l'âge et la qualité des documents à partir desquels la carte en question a été réalisée.
Termes connexes : cadre d'informations ; carton des références.
01 avr. 1971

carton index / inter-chart relationship diagram
Petite carte supplémentaire figurant sur une carte principale et qui sert à situer la carte par rapport aux cartes adjacentes de la même série ou de séries associées.
Terme connexe : carte[1].
01 nov. 1991

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

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grande échelle ;
c. une carte à échelle réduite des zones voisines, pour permettre la localisation.
01 mars 1973

cartouche de référence / reference box
cadre de référence
Cadre d'identification placé dans la marge d'une carte et contenant la désignation de série, le numéro de la feuille et le numéro d'édition sous une forme convenue.
Terme connexe : cadre d'informations.
01 janv. 1973

cartouche photo-éclair / photoflash cartridge
Cartouche pyrotechnique capable d'émettre une illumination brève et intense pour la photographie de nuit à basse altitude.
01 mai 1973

catapulte / catapult
Installation ou dispositif qui assure une source auxiliaire de poussée à un avion ou à un missile. Elle doit combiner les fonctions de direction et d'accélération du missile pendant son parcours sur la catapulte. Remplit pour un missile les fonctions du tube de canon pour un obus.
01 mars 1973

cellule / cell
Partie d'une section qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, effectue certains travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur.
Termes connexes : branche ; division[2] ; section.
01 juil. 1988

centigray / centigray
Unité de mesure de la dose de rayonnement absorbée (1 centigray = 1 rad).
01 juil. 1987

centrage zéro
Terme privilégié : plan de référence.

central de conduite de tir de batterie / battery control centre
Le centre d'opération d'où sont contrôlés les missiles Hawk au niveau des batteries.
01 nov. 1975

centrale aérodynamique
Terme privilégié : centrale de bord.

centrale d'interception / airborne interception equipment
Système de commande de tir, comprenant l'équipement électronique associé, installé à bord d'un avion d'interception.
01 août 1973

centrale de bord / central air data computer
centrale aérodynamique
Équipement capable de restituer l'altitude, la vitesse verticale, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le nombre de Mach à partir de données fournies par les prises de pression statiques et dynamiques et par des capteurs de température.
01 mars 1981

centre de communication / communication centre
centre de transmissions
Organisme responsable du traitement et du contrôle des communications, qui comporte normalement un centre de traitement des messages, un centre de cryptographie et des installations d'émission et de réception.
Note : les stations émettrices et réceptrices ne sont normalement pas dans le centre de communication, mais leurs commandes à distance s'y trouvent.
01 oct. 2003

centre de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control centre
Principale installation d'opération aérienne (basée à terre ou sur un navire) d'où sont contrôlés tous les aéronefs et d'où sont assurées toutes les fonctions d'alerte aérienne relatives aux opérations aériennes tactiques.
Termes connexes : centre d'opérations d'appui aérien ; contrôle aérien.
01 nov. 1968

centre de contrôle de défense aérienne / air defence control centre
centre des opérations de défense aérienne
Centre principal de renseignements, de transmissions et d'opérations d'où sont contrôlés et coordonnés tous les moyens aériens, l'artillerie antiaérienne, les missiles et les moyens d'alerte à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée de défense aérienne.
Terme connexe : centre d'information de combat.
09 juil. 1997

centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control centre
CCCA
Unité qui cumule les fonctions d'un centre de contrôle régional et d'un centre d'information de vol.
Termes connexes : centre de contrôle régional ; centre d'information de vol ; contrôle aérien ; région d'information de vol.
13 déc. 1999

centre de contrôle des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation control centre
Organisme mis sur pied par le commandement d'une force de transport par air. Il est chargé, en liaison avec le centre de contrôle des mouvements aériens, de coordonner les besoins exprimés par les autorités médicales et les possibilités de la flotte de transport. Il répartit également les missions d'évacuation sanitaire entre les divers éléments de la flotte et contrôle leur exécution.
01 févr. 1973

centre de contrôle régional / area control centre
Organisme chargé d'assurer le service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne aux aéronefs effectuant des vols contrôlés dans les zones de contrôle placées sous sa juridiction.
Termes connexes : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; contrôle aérien ; région d'information de vol.
01 févr. 1973

centre de coordination des armes d'appui
Terme privilégié : centre de coordination des feux d'appui.

centre de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination centre
centre de coordination des armes d'appui
Organe de commandement appelé à coordonner toutes les formes d'appui de feux et qui rassemble, en un emplacement unique, les moyens de

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transmissions et le personnel nécessaires.
01 août 1979

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.
01 mars 1981

centre de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting centre
CDC
Élément subordonné au Centre de contrôle aérien tactique, et d'où les opérations de contrôle radar et d'alerte sont conduites à l'intérieur de sa zone de responsabilité.
Terme connexe : contrôle aérien.
01 sept. 2003

centre de direction des hélicoptères / helicopter direction centre
En opérations amphibies, organisme principal de contrôle direct du commandant d'un groupe ou unité d'hélicoptères. Cet organisme opère sous le contrôle général du centre de contrôle aérien tactique.
01 mars 1982

centre de gravité / centre of gravity
Caractéristiques, capacités ou situation géographique dont un pays, une alliance, une force militaire ou toute autre entité tire sa liberté d'action, sa puissance ou sa volonté de combattre.
Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.
25 sept. 1998

centre de réseau radar / radar netting station
Centre apte à recevoir des données fournies par des stations radar de poursuite, et à les redistribuer à d'autres stations radar de poursuite, formant ainsi un réseau radar.
Terme connexe : réseau radar.
01 juil. 1970

centre de résistance / strong point
Point sensible dans une position de défense, normalement très fortifié et fortement équipé d'armes automatiques, autour duquel sont groupées, pour sa protection, d'autres positions.
Terme connexe : point sensible.
20 nov. 1996

centre des opérations de défense aérienne
Terme privilégié : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne.

centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire / in-transit evacuation facility
Installation médicale qui a toutes les fonctions d'une unité de transit pour malades et blessés, mais avec une capacité d'accueil extensible pour l'évacuation sanitaire nationale.
Terme connexe : unité de transit des malades et blessés
01 oct. 2003

centre de transmissions
Terme privilégié : centre de communication.

centre d'impact / checkpoint[3]
Point moyen des éclatements.
01 mars 1973

centre d'information de combat / combat information centre
Organisme à bord d'un bâtiment ou aéronef, équipé en personnel et matériel pour recueillir, présenter, estimer et diffuser les informations tactiques à l'usage de l'officier général embarqué, du commandant et de certains organismes de commandement. Certaines fonctions de commandement et de coordination peuvent être déléguées au Centre d'information de combat.
Terme connexe : centre de contrôle de défense aérienne.
01 mars 1973

centre d'information de la presse / press information centre
Organisme mis en place par des instances nationales en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises sur des sujets, des événements et des opérations d'intérêt national ou allié et de mettre à disposition certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide, ainsi que des escortes pour des correspondants de guerre.
Terme connexe : centre interallié d'information de la presse.
01 nov. 1991

centre d'information de vol / flight information centre
Organe chargé d'assurer le service d'information de vol et le service d'alerte.
Terme connexe : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne.
01 mars 1973

centre d'opérations antiaériennes / anti-aircraft operations centre
État-major tactique d'un commandement antiaérien. État-major mis sur pied pour rassembler, apprécier et diffuser les renseignements relatifs à la défense antiaérienne et par l'intermédiaire duquel le contrôle opérationnel est exercé sur les unités subordonnées.
01 févr. 1973

centre d'opérations d'appui aérien / air support operations centre
Organisme du système de contrôle aérien tactique, au sein de l'état-major d'un corps d'armée ou d'un état-major approprié des forces terrestres, chargé de la coordination et de la conduite de l'appui aérien rapproché et d'autres formes d'appui aérien tactique.
Terme connexe : centre de contrôle aérien tactique.
01 janv. 1983

centre d'opérations d'appui naval / naval fire operations centre
Organisme installé à bord d'un bâtiment pour contrôler l'exécution des plans de mise en oeuvre de l'artillerie navale, pour exploiter les demandes de tirs d'appui et pour affecter les bâtiments aux observateurs avancés. Son emplacement idéal est sur le même bâtiment que le centre de coordination des armes d'appui.
01 mars 1973

centre interallié d'information de la presse / Allied press information centre
Organisme mis en place par le personnel chargé de l'information publique au sein d'un état-major militaire interallié en vue de fournir aux médias des informations récentes et précises

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relatives à des sujets, des événements et des opérations alliés se déroulant dans le cadre de ce commandement et de fournir certaines formes d'appui, de conseil et d'aide.
Terme connexe : centre d'information de la presse.
01 nov. 1991

certification / certification
Processus consistant à reconnaître officiellement que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis.
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.
Termes connexes : analyse[1] ; appréciation ; évaluation[1] ; validation.
02 mars 2007

certificat de sécurité / security certificate
Attestation délivrée par une autorité nationale compétente certifiant qu'une personne a fait l'objet d'une enquête et est qualifiée pour avoir accès à des matières classifiées conformément aux indications du certificat.
01 oct. 2003

cessez le feu ! / end of mission
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre donné pour faire cesser le feu sur un objectif déterminé.
01 sept. 2003

cessez l'engagement / cease engagement
En défense aérienne, ordre de conduite de tir prescrivant aux unités d'arrêter la séquence de tir contre un objectif désigné. Les missiles déjà lancés continueront à intercepter.
Termes connexes : engagez ; halte au feu.
01 juil. 1983

chaîne de commandement / chain of command
Succession, de supérieur à subordonné, de chefs militaires dans l'exercice du commandement.
Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement opérationnel ; voie administrative.
01 mars 1973

chaîne de commandement opérationnel / operational chain of command
Chaîne de commandement établie pour une opération particulière ou pour une suite d'opérations.
Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement ; voie administrative.
09 janv. 1996

chaîne de mise à feu / explosive train
Succession d'éléments de mise de feu et d'amorçage destinés à provoquer l'explosion des charges.
01 déc. 1979

chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation system
Organisme qui a la charge :
a. du contrôle de l'acheminement des patients par voie aérienne ;
b. du personnel et de l'équipement spécialisés pour les soins en vol ;
c. des installations sur des bandes d'atterrissage et des bases aériennes ou à proximité de celles-ci, destinées à fournir des soins limités aux patients en transit le long de la chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes ;
d. de la liaison avec les formations sanitaires de destination ou d'escale relatives aux transports aériens de patients.
01 févr. 1973

chambre aérophotogrammétrique / air cartographic camera
Appareil doté de la précision et des autres caractéristiques nécessaires à la prise de vue aérienne cartographique ou topographique.
01 mai 1973

chambre de destruction / demolition chamber
Espace prévu dans un ouvrage pour la mise en place de charges d'explosifs.
01 nov. 1994

champ d'élasticité / plastic range
Limite des contraintes entre lesquelles un matériau qui y est soumis ne cède pas mais ne retrouve pas ensuite son état initial : il subsiste une déformation permanente lorsque la contrainte cesse d'être appliquée.
01 juil. 1970

champ de mines[1] / 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 de protection[1] ; champ de mines mixte ; champ de mines tactique ; faux champ de mines.
01 oct. 2001

champ de mines[2] / minefield[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[2] ; champ de mines d'interdiction ; champ de mines factice ; champ de mines offensif ; champ de mines profond ; faux champ de mines.
01 mars 1977

champ de mines antidébarquement / beach minefield
Champ de mines par petits fonds défendant l'accès à une possible plage de débarquement amphibie.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 nov. 1977

champ de mines anti-sous-marins / antisubmarine minefield
Champ de mines spécialement destiné à la lutte contre les sous-marins. Ce champ de mines peut être mouillé à faible immersion, et être dangereux pour les bâtiments de surface de tout type, ou à grande immersion dans le but de ne pas créer de risque pour les bâtiments de surface.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 mars 1977

champ de mines d'attrition / attrition minefield
Champ de mines dont le but essentiel est d'infliger des avaries aux navires ennemis.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 nov. 1975

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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[2].
01 nov. 1975

champ de mines défensif / defensive minefield
En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines placé en eaux ou détroits internationaux avec l'intention déclarée de contrôler le trafic maritime, s'assurant ainsi des voies de communication.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 déc. 1976

champ de mines de harcèlement / nuisance minefield
Zone minée pour ralentir et désorganiser l'ennemi et pour retarder l'usage, par celui-ci, d'une zone ou d'un itinéraire.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[1].
01 déc. 1976

champ de mines de manoeuvre / tactical minefield
champ de mines tactique
Champ de mines faisant partie du plan d'obstacles d'une formation et posé dans le but de retarder, canaliser ou briser l'avance ennemie.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[1,2].
01 juil. 1980

champ de mines de protection[1] / protective minefield[1]
En guerre des mines sur terre, champ de mines destiné à la protection rapprochée d'une unité.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[1].
01 nov. 1975

champ de mines de protection[2] / protective minefield[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[2].
01 nov. 1975

champ de mines d'interdiction / closure minefield
En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines conçu pour présenter un tel danger que le trafic maritime soit bloqué.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 août 1976

champ de mines factice / dummy minefield
Champ de mines ne renfermant pas de mines actives et représentant une menace psychologique.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 nov. 1975

champ de mines mixte / mixed minefield
Champ de mines où des mines antichar et des mines antipersonnel ont été posées.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[1].
01 août 1973

champ de mines offensif / offensive minefield
En guerre des mines sur mer, champ de mines mouillées dans les eaux territoriales de l'ennemi ou dans les eaux contrôlées par ce dernier.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 déc. 1976

champ de mines profond / deep minefield
Champ de mines anti-sous-marins sans danger pour les bâtiments de surface.
Terme connexe : champ de mines[2].
01 août 1976

champ de mines tactique
Terme privilégié : champ de mines de manoeuvre.

champ de tir[1] / field of fire
Zone dans laquelle une arme ou un groupe d'armes est en mesure de tirer à partir d'une position donnée.
01 mars 1973

champ de tir[2] / range[3]
polygone
stand de tir
Zone réservée et normalement équipée pour le largage, le lancement des armes et le tir sur cibles.
01 mars 1973

champ de tir tactique / tactical range
Champ de tir dans lequel on effectue des parcours de combat en utilisant des cibles réalistes et où une certaine liberté de manoeuvre est accordée.
01 mars 1982

champ d'influence / influence field
Répartition dans l'espace de l'influence d'un navire ou d'une drague.
01 déc. 1976

champ vif / bleeding edge
Bord d'une carte sur laquelle la surface cartographiée s'étend jusqu'au bord de la feuille.
01 août 1979

changement de contrôle opérationnel / change of operational control
chop
Date et heure (GMT/GCT) auxquelles la responsabilité du contrôle opérationnel d'une force ou unité passe d'une autorité de contrôle opérationnel à une autre.
01 mars 1973

charge[1] / charge[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 ; renforçateur d'amorçage.
22 juin 2004

charge[2] / charge[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 ; renforçateur d'amorçage.
22 juin 2004

charge[3] / load
Poids total des passagers et du fret transportés.
Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; charge de combat ; charge emportée par aéronef ; chargement standard.
22 juin 2004

charge amorcée / primed charge
Charge munie de tous les

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accessoires nécessaires, prête à être mise à feu.
Terme connexe : charge[1,2].
01 juin 1978

charge coupante / cutting charge
Charge exerçant un effet de coupure suivant son plan de symétrie.
Terme connexe : charge[2].
01 nov. 1990

charge d'amorçage / priming charge
Charge élémentaire destinée à transmettre la détonation à l'ensemble de la charge.
Terme connexe : charge[1,2].
01 janv. 1991

charge d'armement suspendue / hung store
Charge emportée par un aéronef qui ne s'est pas détachée de ce dernier ou d'un lanceur alors que son emploi ou son largage a été déclenché.
20 juin 2006

charge de combat / combat load
Ensemble des approvisionnements, équipements et matériels de combat emportés par un aéronef.
Termes connexes : charge[3] ; chargement.
01 mars 1973

charge d'épreuve statique / static test load
Dans les opérations à la mer, deux fois la charge maximum pratique.
Terme connexe : charge maximum pratique.
01 juil. 1980

charge emportée par aéronef / aircraft store
Charge interne ou externe, montée sur l'équipement d'emport et de largage de l'aéronef et susceptible d'être larguée ou non en vol. Ces charges sont classées en deux catégories :
a. Charge largable - Charge emportée, larguée normalement par l'aéronef en vol telle que missile, roquette, bombe, arme nucléaire, mine, torpille, dispositif pyrotechnique, bouée acoustique, système de signalisation sous-marine, ou autres systèmes similaires.
b. Charge non largable - Charge emportée qui n'est normalement pas larguée en vol par l'aéronef telle que réservoir (de carburant et d'épandage), distributeur continu, nacelle (pour le ravitaillement en vol, les fusées de poussée additionnelle, les canons, les dispositifs de contre-mesures électroniques, les transmissions de données, etc.), lance-bombe multiple, cible, conteneur utilisé pour le largage de matériels, engins télépilotés, ou autres systèmes similaires.
Termes connexes : arme à dispersion ; charge[3].
01 sept. 1981

charge enterrée / cratering charge
Charge placée à une profondeur convenable pour produire un cratère.
Terme connexe : charge[2].
01 mars 1979

charge formée / shaped charge
Charge ayant une forme choisie de manière à concentrer l'énergie de l'explosion dans une direction.
Terme connexe : charge[2].
01 juin 1978

charge inerte / inert filling
Charge non explosive, ayant le même poids que la charge explosive.
Terme connexe : charge[2].
01 nov. 1975

charge maximum pratique / safe working load
Dans les opérations à la mer, charge à laquelle un point d'attache peut être soumis sans risque ; cette charge est normalement indiquée sur une plaque à proximité du point d'attache.
Terme connexe : charge d'épreuve statique.
01 mars 1981

chargement / loading
Action de mettre en place le matériel, l'approvisionnement et autre fret à bord de navires, d'aéronefs, de trains, de véhicules routiers et autres moyens de transport.
Note : en anglais, la notion de loading inclut le personnel.
Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; capacité d'enlèvement demandé ; charge de combat ; chargement à l'horizontale ; chargement de combat ; chargement par convoi ; chargement par destination ; chargement précurseur ; chargement sélectif ; chargement séparé par produit ; chargement standard ; chargement vertical ; charge offerte ; charge utile[1] ; déchargement sélectif ; embarquement.
01 oct. 1992

chargement administratif / administrative loading
Type de chargement basé sur le principe de l'utilisation maximale de l'espace disponible pour la troupe et le matériel, indépendamment de toute considération tactique. Les équipements et approvisionnements doivent être déchargés et triés avant d'être disponibles.
01 févr. 1973

chargement à l'horizontale / horizontal loading
Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont chargés en couches horizontales d'un bout à l'autre des cales d'un navire.
Terme connexe : chargement.
01 mars 1973

chargement de combat / combat loading
Répartition du personnel et arrimage du matériel et du ravitaillement de façon appropriée à l'opération tactique prévue pour l'unité embarquée. Chaque élément est arrimé de manière à pouvoir être débarqué au moment voulu.
Termes connexes : chargement ; déchargement sélectif ; embarquement.
01 mars 1973

chargement de retour / return load
Personnel et/ou fret devant être transportés par un moyen de transport sur son trajet de retour.
01 nov. 1968

chargement par 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.
01 mars 1973

chargement par destination / block stowage loading
Méthode de chargement par laquelle tout le fret ayant une

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même destination déterminée est arrimé ensemble. Le but est de faciliter le débarquement rapide à destination en dérangeant le moins possible le fret ayant d'autres destinations.
Termes connexes : chargement ; embarquement.
01 mars 1973

chargement par unité constituée / unit loading
chargement tactique
Mode de chargement des navires, aéronefs et véhicules dans lequel les unités ne sont pas divisées et sont accompagnées de leur matériel et de leur approvisionnement.
Terme connexe : embarquement.
01 nov. 1968

chargement précurseur / preload loading
Chargement de certains articles à bord d'un navire dans un port avant le chargement principal du navire dans un autre port.
Terme connexe : chargement.
01 sept. 1969

chargement sélectif / selective loading
Disposition et arrimage à bord de l'équipement et des approvisionnements de manière à faciliter la délivrance aux unités.
Termes connexes : chargement ; déchargement sélectif.
01 juil. 1980

chargement séparé par produit / commodity loading
Méthode de chargement impliquant la mise à bord ensemble de produits divers (tels que munitions, rations, ou véhicules en caisses) de telle sorte que chaque produit puisse être déchargé sans toucher aux autres.
Termes connexes : chargement ; embarquement.
01 mars 1973

chargement standard
Terme privilégié : charge standard.

chargement sur palette / binding
Amarrage ou immobilisation d'objets sur une plate-forme mobile du type palette.
Terme connexe : charge palettisée.
01 mars 1973

chargement tactique
Terme privilégié : chargement par unité constituée.

chargement vertical / vertical loading
Type de chargement dans lequel les articles similaires sont rangés verticalement dans les cales du navire, de telle sorte que les articles choisis soient accessibles à n'importe quel stade du déchargement.
Terme connexe : chargement.
01 mai 1963

charge militaire / warhead
Partie d'un missile, d'un projectile, d'une torpille ou de toute autre munition, destinée à provoquer des dégâts.
25 sept. 1998

charge nominale / rated load
Charge de sécurité déterminée pour un équipement dans des conditions prescrites.
01 nov. 1983

charge nucléaire prescrite
Terme privilégié : dotation nucléaire.

charge nucléaire statique / atomic demolition munition
Dispositif nucléaire conçu ou adapté pour être utilisé comme munition de démolition.
01 mars 1982

charge offerte / allowable load
Charge totale qu'un aéronef peut transporter sur une distance déterminée, prenant en considération le poids et le volume du chargement.
Termes connexes : capacité d'emport instantané ; chargement ; embarquement.
01 juin 1984

charge palettisée / palletized unit load
Quantité d'une denrée, emballée ou non, disposée sur une palette d'une certaine manière et attachée ou fixée de telle sorte que le tout soit manoeuvré comme une seule unité.
Termes connexes : chargement sur palette ; palette d'aéronef.
01 mars 1973

charge perforante / hollow charge
Charge formée destinée à produire suivant son axe de révolution une perforation profonde d'un diamètre relativement petit.
01 déc. 1977

charge sous élingue / underslung load
En héliportage, toute charge suspendue sous le fuselage d'un hélicoptère.
Terme connexe : transport sous élingue.
01 juil. 1988

charge standard / standard load
chargement standard
Charge dont les dimensions, le poids et le centrage sont préétablis et qui est désignée par un numéro ou un code.
Termes connexes : charge[3] ; chargement.
04 oct. 2000

chargeur / cassette
En photographie, boîte faisant partie d'un magasin que l'on peut recharger et contenant le support sensible, soit vierge, soit impressionné. On peut la séparer au jour de l'appareil de prise de vues ou du matériel de traitement.
Terme connexe : magasin.
01 mars 1973

charge utile[1] / payload[4]
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.
Termes connexes : capacité de transport ; chargement.
01 Nov 1985

charge utile[2] / payload[2]
Missiles : tête militaire, y compris son enveloppe et les équipements incorporés.
01 Nov 1985

chariot de transbordement / transfer loader
Véhicule, à roues ou à chenilles, doté d'une plate-forme capable de se mouvoir horizontalement et verticalement, utilisé pour le chargement ou le déchargement d'un moyen de transport quelconque (aéronef, etc.).
01 nov. 1968

chasse aux mines / minehunting

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Repérage de mines, une à une, au moyen de bâtiments, de matériels aéroportés ou de plongeurs, suivi du déminage.
01 oct. 1978

chasse aux mines acoustique / acoustic minehunting
Repérage au moyen d'un sonar, de mines ou objets donnant des échos "mine possible", posés, enfouis ou dépassant du fond sous-marin.
01 nov. 1975

chasse aux mines à vue / optical minehunting
Utilisation d'un procédé visuel (exemple : télévision ou plongeur remorqué) pour détecter et classifier des mines ou des objets "mine possible" dépassant du fond.
01 nov. 1975

chasse aux mines par détecteurs magnétiques / magnetic minehunting
Utilisation de détecteurs magnétiques pour déterminer la présence de mines ou d'objets "mine possible".
01 déc. 1976

chasse d'exploration / exploratory hunting
En guerre des mines sur mer, opération parallèle au dragage d'exploration, au cours de laquelle une partie de la route, ou de la zone, est soumise à des procédures de chasse aux mines : ceci permet de déterminer la présence ou l'absence de mines.
01 nov. 1975

chasseur / fighter
Terme générique pour désigner un type d'aéronef rapide et maniable, capable d'effectuer des opérations tactiques contre des objectifs aériens ou de surface.
Termes connexes : chasseur de défense aérienne de jour ; chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair ; chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps ; intercepteur.
01 févr. 1989

chasseur de défense aérienne de jour / day air defence fighter
Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens mais par temps clair et de jour seulement.
Terme connexe : chasseur.
01 oct. 1984

chasseur de défense aérienne temps clair / clear weather air defence fighter
Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens, de jour et de nuit, mais par temps clair seulement.
Terme connexe : chasseur.
01 oct. 1984

chasseur de défense aérienne tout temps / all weather air defence fighter
Avion de chasse dont l'équipement et l'armement permettent d'engager des objectifs aériens par toutes conditions météorologiques, de jour et de nuit.
Terme connexe : chasseur.
17 oct. 1984

chasseur d'interception
Terme privilégié : intercepteur.

chef de mission
Terme privilégié : commandant de mission.

chef de transport / chalk commander
Responsable des hommes et des matériels embarqués sous un même "numéro-repère".
Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.
01 mars 1973

chemin de guidage / track[5]
Dispositif servant à guider ou limiter le déplacement de certains matériels.
18 févr. 1998

chemin de roulement[1] / roller conveyor
Dipositif muni de rouleaux permettant la manutention de charges.
18 févr. 1969

chemin de roulement[2]
Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.

cheminement graphique / traverse[2]
En topographie, report d'une série de segments de droite joignant successivement différents points, les longueurs des segments et leurs angles étant mesurés avec précision.
Terme connexe : cheminement par triangulation.
01 déc. 1974

cheminement par triangulation / ground control
Système de mesures précises utilisé pour déterminer les distances et les directions, ou les différences d'altitude entre deux points de la surface terrestre.
Termes connexes : cheminement graphique ; point de référence[3] ; réseau trigonométrique.
01 mars 1973

cheminement photogrammétrique / photogrammetric control
Cheminement établi en utilisant des points de contrôle photogrammétrique successifs.
01 déc. 1974

chenal de sécurité / safety lane
Chenal établi pour le transit des sous-marins et des bâtiments de surface afin de leur éviter d'être attaqués par des forces amies.
01 mai 1963

chenal exploré / searched channel
En guerre des mines sur mer, totalité ou partie d'une route ou d'un passage qui a été exploré ou dragué, sur une largeur donnée.
01 nov. 1975

chenille / track[3]
Bande sans fin, articulée, équipant les véhicules chenillés ou semi-chenillés.
18 févr. 1998

chercheur laser / laser seeker
Appareil basé sur un récepteur sensible à la direction qui détecte l'énergie réfléchie à partir d'un objectif désigné par laser, et définit la direction de l'objectif par rapport au récepteur.
Terme connexe : arme guidée par laser.
01 août 1979

choix des objectifs et des moyens de traitement / targeting
Processus de sélection et de hiérarchisation des objectifs et de choix du mode de traitement approprié à ces objectifs, en tenant compte des capacités et des besoins opérationnels.
15 janv. 2008

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chop
Terme privilégié : changement de contrôle opérationnel.

cible
Terme privilégié : objectif[2,3].

cimetière temporaire / temporary cemetery
Cimetière destiné à :
a. une première inhumation de restes humains si les circonstances le permettent ;
b. une nouvelle inhumation de restes humains provenant d'une première inhumation d'urgence.
20 nov. 1996

circuit acoustique
Terme privilégié : mise de feu acoustique

circuit combiné de mise de feu / combination firing circuit
Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, l'un étant non électrique et l'autre électrique, disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre des systèmes provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.
Terme connexe : circuit double de mise de feu.
01 mars 1981

circuit d'analyse / discriminating circuit
Partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui fait la distinction entre la réponse du détecteur à une cible et la réponse à d'autres perturbations (par exemple dragues à influence, contre-minage, etc).
01 août 1976

circuit de mise de feu[1] / firing circuit[1]
mécanisme de mise de feu
En guerre terrestre, circuit électrique ou boucle pyrotechnique dont le but est de faire exploser, à partir d'un point de mise de feu, les charges qui y sont reliées.
01 juil. 1980

circuit de mise de feu[2] / firing circuit[2]
mécanisme de mise de feu
En guerre des mines sur mer, partie d'une mise de feu qui agit soit sur le détonateur soit sur le compteur de navires.
01 juil. 1980

circuit de mise de feu à dépression
Terme privilégié : mine à dépression.

circuit double de mise de feu / dual firing circuit
Ensemble comprenant deux systèmes indépendants de mise de feu, tous deux électriques ou non électriques disposés de manière que la mise de feu de l'un ou l'autre système provoque la détonation de toutes les charges.
Terme connexe : circuit combiné de mise de feu.
01 mars 1981

circulation aérienne / air traffic
Ensemble des aéronefs en vol et des aéronefs évoluant sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aérodrome.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; circulation d'aérodrome[1,2].
[OACI]
01 oct. 2000

circulation d'aérodrome[1] / aerodrome traffic[1]
Ensemble de la circulation sur l'aire de manoeuvre d'un aérodrome.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; circulation aérienne.
01 oct. 2001

circulation d'aérodrome[2] / aerodrome traffic[2]
Ensemble des aéronefs volant dans le voisinage de cet aérodrome.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; circulation aérienne.
01 oct. 2001

cisailles / cutter
En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif fixé à un brin de drague pour couper les orins de mines ou d'obstructeurs ; peut-être aussi monté sur un orin de mine ou d'obstructeur pour cisailler les dragues.
01 déc. 1976

civilarisation / civilianization
Transfert à des agents civils de responsabilités, de fonctions ou d'emplois confiés au personnel militaire.
15 janv. 2008

clair de lune artificiel / artificial moonlight
Éclairage dont l'intensité est intermédiaire entre celles des lumières reçues des étoiles et de la pleine lune, par nuit claire.
Terme connexe : éclairement du champ de bataille.
01 févr. 1973

classement militaire / military load classification
classification des ponts et véhicules
En matière de circulation routière, système standard dans lequel un numéro de classe est attribué aux itinéraires, ponts, bacs et rampes d'accès en fonction de la charge qu'ils peuvent supporter. Les divers types de véhicules reçoivent un numéro correspondant indiquant la classe minimale qu'ils sont autorisés à utiliser.
Terme connexe : classification d'un itinéraire.
01 déc. 1979

classification de sécurité / security classification
Catégorie ou degré de sécurité affecté à une information ou un matériel concernant la défense et servant à
indiquer :
a. le degré de danger qui en résulterait pour la sécurité nationale ou OTAN en cas de divulgation non autorisée ;
b. le type de protection exigé pour se prémunir contre une telle divulgation.
01 nov. 1968

classification des ponts et véhicules
Terme privilégié : classement militaire.

classification d'un itinéraire / route classification
Mode de classification d'itinéraires routiers. Il tient compte de la largeur minimale, de la plus mauvaise section d'itinéraire, de la charge portante du pont, du bac ou du ponceau le plus faible et d'éventuels obstacles au trafic.
Termes connexes : classement militaire ; itinéraire.
01 avr. 1971

classification parallèle / parallel classification
En matière de transport ferroviaire, classement des véhicules et matériels militaires de transports ordinaires basé sur un examen comparatif des caractéristiques principales de ces véhicules et de ces matériels et de celles des wagons plats ordinaires de catégorie

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correspondante sur lesquels ils peuvent être chargés.
01 mars 1981

clé / key
En cartographie, terme parfois employé de façon libérale comme synonyme de "légende".
Termes connexes : fond bleu actinique ; fond provisoire ; légende[1].
01 avr. 1973

clé d'interprétation / imagery interpretation key
Toute aide utilisée par les interprétateurs pour l'identification rapide d'objets visibles sur les photographies.
Exemples : diagrammes, cartes, tables, listes, jeux de photographies, etc.
01 mars 1973

cliché / frame
Photographie prise isolément et qui fait éventuellement partie d'une série de prises de vues effectuées successivement.
01 mars 1973

cobaye / guinea-pig
En guerre des mines sur mer, navire utilisé pour déterminer si dans certaines conditions une zone peut être considérée comme claire de mines à influence ou dans certains cas, pour faire exploser des mines à dépression.
01 nov. 1975

coconisation / cocooning
emballage par pulvérisation de matière plastique
Opération consistant à recouvrir les matériels d'une enveloppe pour les protéger contre l'action des agents atmosphériques.
01 oct. 2001

code abrégé / brevity code
code condensé
Code dont le but essentiel est de condenser les messages, mais sans en garantir le secret.
01 mars 1973

code à référence cartographique / map reference code
Code utilisé pour chiffrer des coordonnées de carroyage et autres renseignements cartographiques. Les codes à référence cartographique peuvent être utilisés à volonté dans d'autres buts lorsqu'il est nécessaire de chiffrer des nombres.
01 janv. 1968

code condensé
Terme privilégié : code abrégé.

code de panneaux / panel code
code de transmission sol-air
Code préétabli, destiné aux communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies, et utilisant des panneaux.
Terme connexe : panneau.
01 janv. 1968

code de transmission sol-air
Terme privilégié : code de panneaux.

coefficient d'arrimage / restraint factor
En transport aérien, coefficient, normalement exprimé en "g", qui permet de déterminer les caractéristiques des systèmes d'arrimage nécessaires à l'immobilisation d'une charge déterminée.
01 sept. 1969

coefficient d'intensité / intensity factor
Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer l'intensité prévisible ou le caractère particulier d'une opération dans une zone et pendant une période déterminée. Il s'applique au jour standard d'approvisionnement pour le calcul des approvisionnements d'un jour de combat.
01 sept. 1981

co-implantation / collocation
Utilisation simultanée par au moins deux détachements, unités, organismes ou services d'un seul et même emplacement bien défini.
01 juil. 1980

colis d'accompagnement / door bundle
Gaine ou fardeau largué manuellement et normalement suivi par des parachutistes.
01 mars 1973

colonne nucléaire / nuclear column
Cylindre creux, formé d'eau et d'écume projetées verticalement par une explosion nucléaire sous-marine, et à travers lequel les gaz à hautes températures et haute pression issus de l'explosion, sont expulsés dans l'atmosphère. Un cylindre analogue, mais constitué par de la terre volatilisée, peut se former au cours des explosions nucléaires souterraines.
01 mars 1973

coloriage hypsométrique / hypsometric tinting
teinte de niveau
teinte hypsométrique
Procédé utilisé pour représenter le relief sur les cartes et plans et qui consiste à colorer de manière différente les zones comprises entre les lignes de niveau définies.
01 févr. 1973

combat de rencontre / meeting engagement
Action se produisant au cours du combat lorsqu'un élément en mouvement et qui n'a pu se déployer entièrement se heurte à l'ennemi, à un moment et en un endroit inattendus.
01 août 1973

comité de priorités aériennes / air priorities committee
Comité chargé de déterminer les priorités de transport par air de personnel et de matériel.
Terme connexe : bureau d'allocation de transports aériens.
01 févr. 1973

commandant / commander
Cmdt
Termes connexes : autorité territoriale nationale ; commandant coordonnateur ; commandant des forces nationales intégrées ; commandant participant ; commandant utilisateur ; commandement national.
01 mars 1973

commandant bénéficiaire / supported commander
Commandant responsable au premier chef de tous les aspects d'une tâche assignée par une autorité militaire de l'OTAN de niveau supérieur et qui reçoit des forces ou un autre type de soutien d'un ou de plusieurs commandants en soutien.
Terme connexe : commandant en soutien.
04 oct. 2000

commandant bleu / blue commander
Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces bleues pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.

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01 juil. 1985

commandant coordonnateur / coordinating commander
En guerre nucléaire, commandant régional qui coordonne les activités des unités chargées de l'emploi des armes nucléaires et des unités de soutien.
Terme connexe : commandant utilisateur.
09 janv. 1996

commandant d'aéronef / aircraft commander
commandant de bord
Membre de l'équipage, désigné par une autorité compétente pour commander un aéronef et responsable de la sécurité de sa mise en oeuvre.
Note : le commandant d'aéronef peut aussi être le commandant de mission.
Terme connexe : commandant de mission.
01 oct. 2001

commandant de bord
Terme privilégié : commandant d'aéronef.

commandant de composante[1] / component commander[1]
Commandant d'une armée ou d'une composante fonctionelle au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; commandement de composante[1].
29 mai 2002

commandant de composante[2] / component commander[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 mai 2002

commandant de la défense aérienne / air defence commander
Officier désigné officiellement comme responsable de la défense aérienne d'une région déterminée.
01 nov. 1975

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.
01 sept. 1969

commandant de mission / mission commander
chef de mission
En opérations aériennes, personne à bord, désignée par une autorité compétente, qui a la responsabilité de mener à bien la mission avec les moyens mis à sa disposition.
Note : le commandant de mission n'est pas nécessairement le commandant de l'aéronef.
Terme connexe : commandant d'aéronef.
14 oct. 2002

commandant de secteur / sector commander
Officier responsable, au sein d'un secteur, du contrôle tactique des forces de défense aérienne et de la mise en oeuvre des moyens alloués à ce secteur.
01 oct. 1978

commandant des forces d'opposition / opposing forces commander
Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces d'opposition pendant une période déterminée au cours d'un exercice OTAN.
01 juil. 1994

commandant des forces nationales intégrées / national force commander
Commandant de forces nationales affectées à titre d'éléments autonomes à l'intérieur de commandements alliés subordonnés.
01 mars 1973

commandant du génie militaire / engineer commander
En termes de guerre terrestre, officier du Génie qui assume des fonctions de conseiller auprès d'un commandant approprié, propose des opérations de sa spécialité et les commande en fonction des ordres reçus. Il contrôle les opérations de ce type exécutées par des troupes n'étant pas directement sous son commandement. Dans certaines armées, ces responsabilités peuvent être réparties entre deux personnes.
01 déc. 1993

commandant en soutien / supporting commander
Commandant qui fournit des forces ou un autre soutien à un commandant bénéficiaire ou qui élabore un plan supplétif.
Terme connexe : commandant bénéficiaire.
04 oct. 2000

commandant interallié
Terme privilégié : commandant OTAN.

commandant militaire
Terme privilégié : gouverneur militaire.

commandant national / national commander
Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée.
01 sept. 2003

commandant OTAN / NATO commander
commandant interallié
Chef militaire au sein de la chaîne de commandement OTAN.
01 mars 1984

commandant participant / exercise commander
Dans un exercice, chef prenant part à la manoeuvre et chargé d'émettre des ordres d'opérations appropriés et adressés aux forces placées sous son autorité. Il peut recevoir des responsabilités d'autorité, de conduite et/ou de direction d'exercice en plus de ses responsabilités de commandement.
01 juin 1984

commandant pourpre / purple commander
Officier désigné pour exercer le contrôle opérationnel des forces pourpres pendant une période déterminée durant un exercice.
01 juil. 1985

commandant stratégique de l'OTAN / NATO strategic commander
Commandant situé au plus haut niveau de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandant de composante[1] ; Commandant suprême allié Transformation ; Commandant suprême des forces

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alliées en Europe ; commandement[1] ; commandement de composante[1] ; commandement stratégique ; zone de responsabilité[1].
30 juin 2005

Commandant suprême allié Transformation / Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Transformation et qui est chargé de la transformation des capacités militaires de l'OTAN pour toute la gamme des missions militaires de l'Alliance.
Termes connexes : Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe ; transformation.
30 juin 2005

commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe / Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui commande le Commandement allié Opérations et qui est chargé de la planification et de l'exécution des opérations de l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : Commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; Commandant suprême allié Transformation.
30 juin 2005

commandant utilisateur / executing commander
En guerre nucléaire, commandant stratégique de l'OTAN qui reçoit l'autorisation d'employer les armes nucléaires mises à sa disposition, soit contre des objectifs donnés, soit dans le cadre de plans approuvés.
Terme connexe : commandant coordonnateur.
07 juin 2000

commande de prolongation de fonctionnement / overrun control
Dispositif qui permet à un appareil photographique soit de prendre un nombre supplémentaire déterminé de clichés, soit de fonctionner pendant un temps supplémentaire déterminé après la fin de l'action du dispositif normal de commande.
01 juil. 1970

commandement[1] / command[1]
Autorité conférée à un militaire pour diriger, coordonner et contrôler des forces militaires.
29 mai 2002

commandement[2] / command[2]
Ordre donné par un commandant, exprimant sa volonté de voir exécuter une action donnée.
29 mai 2002

commandement[3] / command[3]
Unité, groupe d'unités, organisation ou zone, placés sous l'autorité d'un même commandant.
29 mai 2002

commandement de composante[1] / component command[1]
Dans la structure de commandement militaire de l'OTAN, organisation de commandement du troisième échelon qui possède des capacités terrestres, aériennes ou maritimes spécifiques et est responsable de la planification opérationnelle et de la conduite des opérations qui lui sont confiées, conformément aux directives du commandant OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandant de composante[1] ; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN.
15 janv. 2008

commandement de composante[2] / component command[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.
Terme connexe : commandant de composante[2].
14 oct. 2002

commandement de la défense aérienne / air defence command
Commandement exerçant son autorité et sa responsabilité pour la défense aérienne dans une région déterminée.
01 nov. 1975

commandement fonctionnel / functional command
Organisation de commandement fondée sur des fonctions militaires plutôt que sur des zones géographiques.
Terme connexe : commandement[3].
07 juin 2000

commandement intégral / full command
Pouvoir militaire et responsabilité dont un commandant est investi pour donner des ordres à des subordonnés. Il couvre tous les aspects des opérations et de l'administration militaires et n'existe que dans les armées nationales.
Note : le terme "commandement", dans son sens international, implique un moindre degré d'autorité que dans son sens strictement national. Aucun commandant OTAN ou de coalition n'a le commandement intégral des forces qui lui sont affectées, car les pays ne délèguent que le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel des forces qu'ils affectent à l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandement[1] ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel.
04 oct. 2000

commandement interarmées sous-régional / joint subregional command
Organisation de commandement sous-régionale, située au troisième échelon de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN, à laquelle n'est attribuée aucune zone de responsabilité permanente. Ce commandement se caractérise notamment comme suit :
a. il comporte une combinaison de capacités propres aux trois armées ;
b. il assume des responsabilités sous-régionales en matière d'entraînement et d'exercices ; et
c. il dispose d'une capacité permanente de planification, et de commandement et de contrôle, pour la conduite d'opérations interarmées, qui lui permet d'entreprendre toute mission de l'Alliance, ou d'y contribuer, suivant les instructions du commandant régional de l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandement de composante[1]; commandement stratégique.
04 oct. 2000

commandement national / national command

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Commandement mis sur pied par une nation donnée et sous l'autorité de celle-ci. Il peut ou non être placé sous les ordres d'un commandement de l'OTAN.
Termes connexes : commandant ; commandement[3].
01 mars 1973

commandement opérationnel / operational command
Autorité conférée à un commandant d'assigner des missions ou des tâches à des commandants subordonnés, de déployer des unités, de réaffecter des forces, de conserver le contrôle opérationnel ou tactique, ou de le déléguer au besoin.
Note : cette autorité ne comprend pas de responsabilités administratives.
Termes connexes : commandement[1] *; commandement intégral ; contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel ; contrôle tactique.*
01 oct. 2001

commandement stratégique / strategic command
Organisation de commandement située à l'échelon le plus élevé de la structure militaire de commandement de l'OTAN.
Note : les commandements stratégiques sont au nombre de deux : le Commandement allié Opérations et le Commandement allié Transformation.
Termes connexes : commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; commandement interarmées sous-régional ; zone de responsabilité[1,2].
30 juin 2005

commandement tactique / tactical command
Autorité déléguée à un commandant pour attribuer des tâches aux forces placées sous son commandement, en vue de l'accomplissement de la mission ordonnée par l'autorité supérieure.
01 sept. 1974

commander[1] / command[5]
Exercer un commandement.
Termes connexes : commandement fonctionnel ; commandement intégral ; commandement national ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle administratif.
01 mars 1973

commander[2] / command[4]
Dominer par le champ de tir de ses armes ou par l'observation à partir d'une position plus élevée.
01 mars 1973

commercial sur étagère / commercial off-the-shelf
Se dit d'un produit commercialisé disponible pour une acquisition rapide, et normalement utilisé sans modification.
Termes connexes : gouvernemental sur étagère ; OTAN sur étagère.
01 oct. 2001

commère / tattletale
En opérations navales, unité maintenant le contact avec l'objectif à partir d'une position lui permettant de transmettre des informations sur l'objectif à d'autres unités.
01 oct. 2001

commodore de convoi / convoy commodore
Officier de marine, ou capitaine de l'un des navires d'un convoi, désigné pour commander ce convoi compte tenu des ordres de l'officier assurant le commandement tactique. S'il n'y a pas d'escorte de surface, il assure le commandement du convoi sans aucune restriction.
13 déc. 1999

communité / commonality
État réalisé lorsqu'il est fait usage de la même doctrine, des mêmes procédures ou du même équipement.
Termes connexes : compatibilité ; interchangeabilité ; normalisation.
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
22 juin 2004

compas gyromagnétique / gyromagnetic compass
Gyroscope directionnel dont l'échelle d'azimut est asservie à la direction du nord magnétique par un dispositif de détection magnétique.
01 déc. 1979

compas magnétique / magnetic compass
Instrument utilisant un équipage magnétique suspendu pour indiquer la direction du nord magnétique.
01 févr. 1974

compatibilité / compatibility
Aptitude de produits, processus ou services à être utilisés conjointement dans des conditions spécifiées, pour satisfaire aux exigences en cause sans interaction inacceptable.
Termes connexes : communité ; interchangeabilité ; normalisation.
[Guide ISO/CEI 2:1996]
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
22 juin 2004

compatibilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic compatibility CEM
Aptitude d'un appareil ou d'un système à fonctionner dans son environnement électromagnétique sans produire de perturbations électromagnétiques intolérables pour tout ce qui se trouve dans cet environnement.
Terme connexe : vulnérabilité électromagnétique.
09 mai 2000

compensation de filé / image motion compensation
Mouvement communiqué intentionnellement au film de prise de vue et calculé de façon à compenser le déplacement d'un véhicule aérien ou spatial en train de photographier des objets au sol.
01 mars 1973

compilation / compilation
Sélection, rassemblement et présentation graphique de tous renseignements adéquats nécessaires à la préparation d'une carte. De tels renseignements peuvent provenir d'autres cartes ou de sources diverses.
01 mars 1973

complexe d'objectifs / target complex
Concentrations multiples d'objectifs dans un espace géographique limité.
Terme connexe : concentration d'objectifs.
01 nov. 1968

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.
01 sept. 1969

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composant / component
Dans le domaine de la logistique, pièce ou assemblage de pièces assurant une fonction déterminée et dont le montage ou le remplacement ne peut se faire qu'en totalité.
Termes connexes : ensemble ; équipement ; pièce ; sous-ensemble.
01 mars 1992

composition pyrotechnique / pyrotechnics
Composition de produits chimiques pouvant donner lieu, après mise à feu, à une réaction exothermique produisant lumière, chaleur, fumée, bruit ou gaz. On peut aussi l'employer comme retard dans les mises de feu en raison de sa durée de combustion connue. Ce terme n'inclut ni les propergols ni les explosifs.
04 oct. 2000

compromis / compromised
Se dit d'une question à caractère secret parvenue, en entier ou en partie, entre les mains d'une ou de plusieurs personnes non autorisées, ou qui a couru le risque d'y parvenir.
01 mars 1973

compte rendu de bombardement / shelling report
Compte rendu de bombardement ennemi comprenant des renseignements sur le calibre, la direction, l'heure, la densité et la zone bombardée.
01 nov. 1968

compte rendu de contact / contact report
compte rendu initial de contact
compte rendu supplémentaire de contact
Compte rendu pour avertir de toute détection de l'ennemi.
01 déc. 1979

compte rendu de mission / mission report
Compte rendu standard faisant état des résultats d'une mission aérienne et signalant les observations importantes faites au cours du vol.
01 oct. 1980

compte rendu de mouillage de mines
Terme privilégié : plan de repérage d'un champ de mines.

compte rendu de raid / raid report
En défense aérienne, compte rendu destiné à contribuer à l'évaluation rapide d'une situation aérienne tactique.
01 sept. 1974

compte rendu de situation / situation report
Rapport donnant la situation dans la zone d'une unité ou formation déterminée.
13 déc. 1999

compte rendu détaillé d'interprétation photographique / detailed photographic report
Compte rendu général analytique de renseignement, établi après exploitation des résultats de l'interprétation photographique ; il ne traite normalement qu'un seul sujet, objectif ou complexe d'objectifs, mais le fait de manière détaillée.
01 mars 1973

compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance / reconnaissance exploitation report
RECCEXREP
Message-type utilisé pour rendre compte des résultats d'une mission de reconnaissance aérienne tactique. Le compte rendu doit, dans la mesure du possible, comprendre l'interprétation des données du capteur.
01 janv. 1983

compte rendu en vol / in-flight report
Message-type par lequel les équipages rendent compte en vol des résultats de leur mission. Il est également utilisé pour transmettre toute observation visuelle présentant un intérêt tactique et dont l'importance et l'urgence sont telles que, s'il n'en était rendu compte qu'au retour de mission, le délai ainsi introduit lui enlèverait tout intérêt.
01 mars 1973

compte rendu initial de contact
Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.

compte rendu initial d'interprétation / initial programmed interpretation report
Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts, obtenus au cours d'une mission sur des objectifs programmés ou d'autres renseignements vitaux pouvant être aisément identifiés à proximité de ces objectifs et qui n'auraient pas fait l'objet d'un autre compte rendu.
01 sept. 1981

compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation / supplemental programmed interpretation report
Compte rendu normalisé d'interprétation d'imagerie, fournissant des renseignements bruts sur des objectifs importants couverts par la mission, soit que ces informations n'aient pas été incluses dans des comptes rendus antérieurs, soit que des renseignements bruts supplémentaires aient été demandés.
01 sept. 1981

compte rendu supplémentaire de contact
Terme privilégié : compte rendu de contact.

compteur de navires / ship counter
En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant une mine et l'empêchant d'exploser avant d'avoir reçu un nombre d'influences prédéterminé.
01 nov. 1975

concentration / mass[1]
Concentration de la puissance de combat.
Terme connexe : formation concentrée.
01 avr. 1971

concentration d'objectifs / target concentration
Groupe d'objectifs voisins les uns des autres.
Terme connexe : complexe d'objectifs.
01 févr. 1974

concentration maximale admissible
Terme privilégié : barème de radioconcentration.

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concentration stratégique / strategic concentration
Réunion, dans une région favorable, des forces à mettre en oeuvre dans les opérations initiales prévues par le plan d'opérations.
01 nov. 1968

concept / concept
Notion ou énoncé d'une idée, exprimant comment quelque chose pourrait être exécuté ou mené à bien et qui peut conduire à une procédure acceptée.
01 nov. 1983

concept de l'opération / concept of operations
idée de manoeuvre
Expression claire et concise de la manoeuvre choisie par le chef pour exécuter la mission reçue.
01 mars 1982

concept d'utilisation d'un système d'armes / weapon system employment concept
Description, en termes généraux, basée sur une ébauche des caractéristiques établies, d'un équipement ou d'un système d'armes particulier, dans le cadre de concepts tactiques ou de futures doctrines.
01 janv. 1983

concept stratégique / strategic concept
Ligne d'action générale adoptée en considération de la situation stratégique. Elle est définie d'une manière suffisamment large pour fournir le cadre des mesures militaires, diplomatiques, économiques, psychologiques et autres qui en découlent.
01 nov. 1983

concept tactique / tactical concept
Énoncé formulé en termes généraux à partir duquel est mise au point une doctrine tactique.
01 sept. 2003

condition d'exposition aux radiations / radiation exposure state
Condition d'une unité, ou exceptionnellement d'un individu, déduite de la ou des doses cumulatives de radiations reçues par le corps humain. Elle est exprimée par un symbole qui indique le potentiel disponible pour des opérations futures et le degré de risque en cas d'exposition à des radiations nucléaires supplémentaires.
01 juil. 1980

conduite des opérations / conduct of operations
Art de diriger, de coordonner, de contrôler et d'ajuster les actions des forces pour atteindre les objectifs fixés.
14 oct. 2002

conduite de tir / fire control
Conduite de toute opération relative à l'application d'un tir sur un objectif.
01 mars 1977

cône de silence / cone of silence
Espace en forme de cône inversé, situé directement au-dessus des aériens de certains types de radiobornes et dans lequel les signaux ne sont pas entendus, ou sont très affaiblis.
Terme connexe : radioborne Z.
01 mars 1973

cône mort / altitude hole
Plage vide d'échos au centre d'une représentation radiale sur un écran aéroporté ; son centre représente le point du sol situé immédiatement à la verticale de l'avion. Dans un radar à vision latérale, aussi appelé "secteur d'altitude" et "zone de non-détection".
01 déc. 1974

connaissance de l'espace de bataille / battlespace awareness
Connaissance et compréhension de l'espace de bataille qui permettent d'effectuer en temps voulu des évaluations appropriées, complètes et précises pour appliquer avec succès la puissance de combat, protéger la force ou mener à bien la mission.
15 janv. 2008

console / console[1]
Aide à grande distance à la navigation dont les émissions permettent de déterminer les relèvements grâce à leur modulation à basse fréquence.
01 mars 1973

consolidation de la paix / peacebuilding
Opération de soutien de la paix qui recourt à des moyens complémentaires diplomatiques, civils et, au besoin, militaires, pour régler les causes sous-jacentes d'un conflit et satisfaire aux besoins à plus long terme de la population. Elle suppose un engagement à l'égard d'un long processus et peut être menée simultanément avec d'autres types d'opérations de soutien de la paix.
Termes connexes : force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.
14 oct. 2002

constante du cône / constant of the cone
Projection conique conforme de Lambert.
Termes connexes : facteur de convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.
01 mars 1973

consultation / consultation
Échange de vues et délibérations entre les plus hautes autorités de l'Alliance et les pays membres visant à harmoniser les positions et à formuler des recommandations sur des questions d'intérêt commun.
Note : la consultation peut être élargie à des organisations internationales, à des pays partenaires et, au besoin, à d'autres pays non membres de l'OTAN.
01 sept. 2003

contact / contact
Terme de procédure désignant tout objet aérien, de surface ou sous-marin, détecté par des capteurs électroniques, acoustiques ou visuels.
16 juil. 1996

contact perdu / contact lost
Expression signifiant qu'une cible qu'on estime se trouver encore dans la zone de couverture des capteurs a été temporairement perdue, sans qu'il soit question d'en abandonner la poursuite.
09 janv. 1996

contamination / contamination infection
Dépôt, absorption ou adsorption de matières radioactives, d'agents biologiques ou chimiques ; ces phénomènes peuvent s'appliquer à des structures, des zones, du personnel ou des objets.
Termes connexes : ligne de contrôle de contamination ; point

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de contrôle de contamination ; radiation induite ; rayonnement résiduel.
01 nov. 1994

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.
09 mai 2000

contamination résiduelle / residual contamination
Contamination qui demeure après les mesures prises pour l'enlever. Ces mesures peuvent consister simplement à laisser la contamination diminuer normalement.
01 mars 1982

contenir / contain
Arrêter, retenir ou entourer les forces de l'ennemi, ou obliger l'ennemi à centrer son activité sur un front donné et l'empêcher de faire replier une partie quelconque de ses forces pour les utiliser ailleurs.
01 mars 1973

contingent national / national component
Échelon de commandement national, territorial ou fonctionnel, qui ne se trouve pas normalement intégré dans la chaîne de commandement alliée.
01 sept. 2003

continuez sur ... / restart at ...
En artillerie, terme utilisé pour reprendre l'exécution d'un plan de feux après une interruption liée à l'un des commandements : "Restez sur ...", "vérifier éléments" ou "ne pas recharger".
01 mars 1977

contour extérieur irrégulier du champ de mines / irregular outer edge
En guerre des mines sur terre, rangées ou bandes minées de dimensions réduites, disposées irrégulièrement en avant d'un champ de mines, côté ennemi, dans le but de tromper ce dernier sur la composition et les dimensions du champ de mines. Ce dispositif n'est habituellement utilisé qu'avec des champs de mines enterrées.
01 janv. 1991

contre-agression / counter-aggression
Stade du système de mesures de précaution de l'OTAN marquant la transition d'une situation de préparation et d'établissement de l'état de préparation à une situation où l'emploi des forces de l'OTAN est autorisé contre un ou des pays, et contre des forces qui commettent ou appuient activement une agression contre le territoire ou les forces de l'OTAN.
01 oct. 2001

contre-attaque / counter-attack
Attaque, par tout ou partie d'une force défensive, d'une force ennemie assaillante, ayant pour but soit de reprendre le terrain perdu, soit de couper ou détruire les unités ennemies assaillantes, avec pour objectif général d'interdire à l'ennemi la réalisation de ses intentions. En défense d'arrêt, elle est déclenchée pour rétablir la position de résistance principale et ne poursuit que des objectifs limités.
Terme connexe : contre-mouvement.
01 janv. 1960

contre-commandement et contrôle / counter-command and control
Aspect offensif de la guerre du commandement et du contrôle ayant pour but d'empêcher un adversaire d'utiliser efficacement ses capacités de commandement et de contrôle en les influençant, en les dégradant ou en les détruisant.
Termes connexes : guerre du commandement et du contrôle ; protection du commandement et du contrôle.
29 mai 2002

contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures
En milieu sous-marin, mesures destinées à réserver aux forces amies l'usage efficace du spectre acoustique en contrant les mesures de guerre acoustique hostiles. Elles impliquent des mesures antimesures de soutien de guerre acoustique et des mesures anti-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique et peuvent comporter ou non des émissions acoustiques sous-marines.
Termes connexes : contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; guerre acoustique ; mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique.
13 déc. 1999

contre-espionnage / counter-espionage
Action ayant pour but de détecter l'espionnage et de s'y opposer.
Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.
01 mars 1981

contre-ingérence / counter-intelligence
Opération visant à déceler et à neutraliser toute menace contre la sécurité résultant des activités des services de renseignement, d'organisations ou d'agents se livrant à l'espionnage, au sabotage, à la subversion ou au terrorisme.
Termes connexes : contre-espionnage ; contre-sabotage ; contre-subversion ; opération clandestine ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité des opérations ; sûreté[1,2].
01 juil. 1980

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 déc. 1999

contre-mesures électroniques / electronic countermeasures CME
Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures visant à empêcher ou réduire l'utilisation efficace par l'ennemi du spectre électromagnétique grâce à l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les contre-mesures électroniques se divisent en trois catégories : le brouillage, la déception et la neutralisation électroniques.
Termes connexes : brouillage ; guerre électronique.
09 janv. 1996

contre-miner / countermine

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Faire exploser la charge principale d'une mine sous l'effet du choc causé par l'explosion d'une autre mine ou d'une charge explosive, située à proximité. Cette explosion peut entraîner celle de la charge principale soit par sympathie, soit en provoquant le fonctionnement de la chaîne ou du mécanisme de mise à feu de la mine.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1991

contre-mouvement / countermove
Opération entreprise pour réagir face à, ou pour anticiper sur un mouvement de l'ennemi.
Terme connexe : contre-attaque.
01 mars 1982

contre-pente / reverse slope
Versant (ami ou ennemi) masqué par la crête aux vues de l'adversaire.
01 nov. 1968

contre-sabotage / counter-sabotage
Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de sabotage et de s'y opposer.
Terme connexe : contre-ingérence.
01 mars 1981

contre-subversion / counter-subversion
Action ayant pour but de détecter les tentatives de subversion et de s'y opposer.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; subversion.
01 mars 1981

contre-surveillance / countersurveillance
Ensemble de mesures actives ou passives prises pour contrecarrer la surveillance adverse.
Termes connexes : camouflage ; sécurité des opérations ; surveillance.
01 sept. 1981

contre-terrorisme / counterterrorism
Ensemble des mesures offensives prises pour neutraliser le terrorisme, avant comme après la commission d'actes hostiles.
Note : ces mesures comprennent les activités de contre-force justifiées par la légitime défense des individus et les mesures d'endiguement exécutées par les forces militaires et les organismes civils.
Terme connexe : antiterrorisme.
01 oct. 2003

contrôle / control[1]
Autorité, impliquant la responsabilité de l'exécution des ordres et directives, exercée par un chef sur une partie des activités d'organismes subordonnés, ou d'autres organismes qui normalement ne sont pas sous son commandement. Ce contrôle peut être transféré ou délégué totalement ou partiellement.
Termes connexes : contrôle administratif ; contrôle opérationnel ; contrôle tactique.
01 sept. 1981

contrôle administratif / administrative control
Direction ou autorité exercée sur des formations subordonnées ou autres en ce qui concerne les questions administratives telles que l'administration du personnel, les ravitaillements, les services et autres problèmes ne faisant pas partie des missions opérationnelles de ces formations subordonnées ou autres.
Termes connexes : commandement[1] ; commandement intégral ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle ; contrôle opérationnel.
01 avr. 1971

contrôle aérien / air control
Termes connexes : centre de contrôle aérien tactique ; centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; centre de contrôle régional ; centre de détection et de contrôle ; contrôleur aérien ; contrôleur aérien tactique ; contrôleur d'interception aérienne ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.
01 févr. 1973

contrôle automatique de la vitesse de rotor / rotor governing mode
Mode de contrôle permettant le maintien automatique de la vitesse de rotation du rotor d'un hélicoptère.
01 janv. 1973

contrôle automatique pour identification à vue / visual identification
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction qui amène l'aéronef à poursuivre une cible radar qui le positionne automatiquement pour une identification visuelle.
01 janv. 1973

contrôle aux procédures / procedural control
Méthode de contrôle de l'espace aérien qui s'appuie sur un mélange de directions et de procédures précédemment acceptées et promulguées.
01 mars 1981

contrôle centralisé[1] / centralized control[1]
Autorité que conserve un commandant pour diriger des actions de manière à atteindre ses objectifs.
Terme connexe : exécution décentralisée.
22 juin 2004

contrôle centralisé[2] / centralized control[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 juin 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.
01 nov. 1975

contrôle décentralisé / decentralized control
En défense aérienne, méthode normale où l'échelon supérieur assure la direction générale des unités de défense aérienne, et ne désigne lui-même les objectifs que lorsqu'il est indispensable d'obtenir une répartition satisfaisante du feu, ou encore pour prévenir l'engagement d'un aéronef ami.
Terme connexe : contrôle centralisé[2].
01 mars 1973

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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.
01 mars 1981

contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control
Application et coordination des procédures d'organisation et de planification de l'espace aérien pour réduire au maximum les risques et assurer une utilisation efficace et souple de cet espace.
Terme connexe : autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien.
22 juin 2004

contrôle de l'espace maritime / sea control
Situation qui existe lorsqu'une partie peut agir sans entraves dans une zone de l'espace maritime pendant une période donnée.
Note : en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.
Termes connexes : interdiction de l'espace maritime ; maîtrise de l'espace maritime.
13 déc. 1999

contrôle de manoeuvre d'identification / snake mode
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle un aéronef est amené à effectuer des évolutions programmées qui en permettent l'identification.
01 juil. 1972

contrôle d'émission / emission control
Contrôle sélectif de l'énergie électromagnétique ou acoustique émise. Ce contrôle peut avoir les buts suivants :
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.
01 nov. 1994

contrôle de qualité / minimum quality surveillance
Mesures minimales à appliquer en vue de déterminer et de maintenir la qualité des carburants, conditionnés ou en vrac, afin de rendre ces produits immédiatement utilisables.
01 déc. 1979

contrôle de radioactivité / monitoring[3]
Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés.
01 juil. 1983

contrôle de repérage / register
En cartographie, positionnement correct du l'un des éléments d'une carte composite par rapport aux autres éléments. Ce positionnement intervient à chaque étage de la réalisation de la carte.
01 janv. 1973

contrôle de stock / stock control
Tenue à jour de la situation relative à la quantité, l'emplacement et l'état des approvisionnements et équipements attendus, existants ou à livrer, afin de déterminer les quantités de matériels et d'équipement disponibles et/ou nécessaires pour les livraisons et de faciliter la distribution ainsi que la gestion du matériel.
Terme connexe : gestion et administration du matériel.
01 nov. 1968

contrôle d'interception / engagement control
En défense aérienne, le contrôle d'interception regroupe les phases relatives à la détection d'un élément hostile, à son identification, son interception proprement dite et sa destruction.
01 mars 1973

contrôle en vol / flight following
Tâche consistant à maintenir le contact avec un aéronef ou un groupe d'aéronefs afin de déterminer sa route et/ou sa trajectoire vers l'objectif.
01 mars 1973

contrôle intégral / positive control
En matière de contrôle de la circulation aérienne au sein de l'OTAN, méthode de régulation de l'ensemble de la circulation aérienne identifiée dans une certaine portion de l'espace aérien, appliquée avec des moyens électroniques par l'organisme responsable de cette portion de l'espace aérien et y exerçant son autorité.
01 févr. 1989

contrôle opérationnel / operational control
Autorité conférée à un commandant, de donner des ordres aux forces affectées, de telle sorte qu'il puisse accomplir des missions ou tâches particulières, habituellement limitées de par leur nature, quant au lieu ou dans le temps ; de déployer les unités concernées et de conserver ou de déléguer le contrôle tactique de ces unités. Il ne comporte pas le pouvoir d'utiliser séparément les éléments constitutifs des unités concernées, pas plus qu'il n'inclut en soi le contrôle administratif ou logistique.
Termes connexes : commandement intégral ; commandement opérationnel ; contrôle ; contrôle administratif.
01 oct. 2001

contrôle serré / close control
Mode de contrôle de la mission d'un aéronef, dans lequel l'aéronef est contrôlé en permanence dans les domaines de l'altitude, de la vitesse et du cap, vers une position à partir de laquelle la mission peut être accomplie.
Terme connexe : interception aérienne en contrôle serré.
01 nov. 1990

contrôle tactique / tactical control
Direction et contrôle détaillés, normalement limités au plan local, des mouvements ou manoeuvres nécessaires pour exécuter les missions ou les tâches assignées.
Termes connexes : commandement opérationnel ; contrôle.
01 oct. 2001

contrôleur aérien / air controller
Spécialiste formé et affecté aux fonctions de contrôle (par l'emploi de la radio, du radar ou d'autres moyens) des aéronefs qui peuvent lui être attribués pour opérer à l'intérieur de sa zone.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; contrôleur aérien tactique.

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01 févr. 1973

contrôleur aérien tactique / tactical air controller
Officier responsable de toutes les opérations du centre de contrôle aérien tactique. Il est responsable vis-à-vis du commandant aérien tactique, du contrôle de tous les aéronefs et de tous les moyens d'alerte se trouvant dans sa zone de responsabilité.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; contrôleur aérien.
01 nov. 1968

contrôleur air avancé / forward air controller
CAA
Spécialiste dirigeant, d'une position avancée au sol ou dans les airs, l'action des aéronefs de combat engagés dans l'appui aérien rapproché des forces terrestres.
01 août 1982

contrôleur de recueil / recovery controller
Contrôleur aérien responsable de l'exécution correcte du recueil d'un avion vers l'organisme de contrôle final approprié.
01 nov. 1975

contrôleur de secteur / sector controller
Officier désigné pour agir au nom d'un commandant de secteur dans un centre d'opérations de secteur. Il est responsable du contrôle opérationnel de toutes les défenses aériennes actives dans le secteur en coordination avec ceux des secteurs limitrophes. Dans ces fonctions il est sous la direction générale du contrôleur de groupe ou de commandement.
01 nov. 1968

contrôleur d'interception aérienne / interceptor controller
Officier qui contrôle les avions de chasse qui lui sont attribués pour effectuer une interception.
Terme connexe : contrôle aérien.
01 avr. 1973

convergence / convergence
Termes connexes : convergence de la grille ; convergence des méridiens sur la carte ; convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde ; facteur de convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.
01 mars 1973

convergence de la grille / grid convergence
Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord de carroyage et le nord géographique. Elle est mesurée à l'est et à l'ouest à partir du nord géographique.
Termes connexes : convergence ; facteur de convergence de la grille.
01 mars 1973

convergence des méridiens sur la carte / map convergence
Angle formé par deux méridiens sur une carte.
Terme connexe : convergence.
01 avr. 1971

convergence des méridiens sur le sphéroïde / true convergence
Variation d'azimut d'une ligne géographique sur le sphéroïde, d'un méridien à un autre.
Terme connexe : convergence.
01 août 1973

convergence oculaire / angle of convergence
Angle sous lequel on voit l'écart interpupillaire d'un observateur depuis le point sur lequel il accommode.
01 nov. 1991

convoi[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : convoi côtier ; convoi d'évacuation ; convoi océanique ; supervision navale des navires marchands.
01 sept. 2003

convoi[2] / convoy[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.
01 sept. 2003

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].
01 déc. 1977

convoi détaché / leaver convoy
Convoi qui s'est séparé du convoi principal et fait route vers une destination différente.
Termes connexes : navire quittant ; section à détacher d'un convoi.
01 juin 1978

convoi d'évacuation / evacuation convoy
Convoi utilisé pour l'évacuation d'eaux dangereuses.
Termes connexes : convoi[1] ; évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée.
01 déc. 1977

convoi militaire / military convoy
Convoi terrestre ou maritime qui est contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire. Un convoi maritime peut comprendre toute combinaison de navires marchands, de navires auxiliaires ou d'autres unités militaires.
01 mars 1984

convoi océanique / ocean convoy
Convoi dont le trajet est situé principalement hors du plateau continental.
Terme connexe : convoi[1].
01 déc. 1977

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[1].
04 oct. 2000

convoi ralliant / joiner convoy
Convoi en route pour s'incorporer au convoi principal.
Termes connexes : navire raillant un convoi ; section ralliant un convoi.
01 oct. 1978

coopération civilo-militaire / civil-military cooperation
Coordination et coopération, en soutien de la mission, entre le commandant OTAN et les acteurs civils, y compris la population nationale et les autorités locales, ainsi que les organisations et agences nationales, internationales et non gouvernementales.
14 oct. 2002

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coopération navale avec la marine marchande / naval cooperation and guidance for shipping
Avis, orientations, assistance et services de supervision fournis par l'OTAN à la marine marchande en vue de soutenir les opérations militaires et de renforcer la sécurité des navires marchands participants.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; marine marchande ; navire marchand participant ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; route standard ; seuil de compte rendu ; supervision navale des navires marchands.
02 mars 2007

coopération logistique internationale / international cooperative logistics
Coopération et soutien mutuel dans le domaine logistique, par la coordination des principes, des plans, des procédures, des activités de développement, du ravitaillement en commun et de l'échange des biens et des services, basés sur des accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux et contre remboursement contractuel des frais.
01 juil. 1985

coordination des tirs
Terme privilégié : coordination des tirs d'appui.

coordination des tirs d'appui / fire support coordination coordination des tirs
Planification et exécution des tirs d'appui en vue de battre les objectifs avec les armes ou groupes d'armes appropriés.
01 août 1979

coordonnateur d'écran / screen coordinator
En terminologie navale, officier désigné par l'officier assumant le commandement tactique pour exercer, dans les limites assignées, le commandement d'une protection.
Terme connexe : protection.
01 déc. 1976

coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins / submarine exercise area coordinator
Autorité chargée de publier, après accord des nations concernées, les couloirs et les secteurs nationaux permanents d'exercice de sous-marins.
01 nov. 1983

coordonnées / 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.
01 mars 1973

coordonnées cartésiennes / cartesian coordinates
Système de coordonnées dans lequel le lieu d'un point dans l'espace s'exprime par référence à un trièdre formé de trois plans perpendiculaires deux à deux, appelés plans de coordonnées. Les intersections de ces trois plans forment trois droites appelées axes de coordonnées.
Terme connexe : coordonnées.
01 mars 1973

coordonnées de carroyage / grid coordinate
Dans un système de carroyage, ensemble de lettres et de nombres désignant un point sur une carte ou une photographie.
Terme connexe : coordonnées.
01 déc. 1974

coordonnées géographiques / geographic coordinates
Quantités, en latitude et longitude, définissant la position d'un point à la surface de la terre, sur une ellipsoïde de référence.
Termes connexes : coordonnées ; image géocodée.
01 mars 1973

coordonnées polaires[1] / polar coordinates[1]
Coordonnées faisant appel à la distance et à des références angulaires par rapport à un point fixe (pôle).
01 sept. 1974

coordonnées polaires[2] / polar coordinates[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.
01 sept. 1974

copie négative[1] / copy negative
Négatif obtenu à partir d'un original et pouvant être à une échelle différente de cet original.
01 déc. 1974

copie négative[2] / duplicate negative
Terme connexe : copie négative[1].

cordeau détonant / detonating cord
Cordon d'explosif brisant continu dans une gaine souple et étanche, et servant à transmettre l'onde de détonation.
01 nov. 1994

cordeau maître / main detonating line
En destruction, ensemble d'éléments d'un dispositif de mise de feu sur lequel sont branchés les différents cordeaux dérivés.
01 janv. 1991

corne / horn
En guerre des mines sur mer, protubérance partant du corps de mine qui provoque l'explosion de cette dernière lorsqu'elle est brisée ou déformée par un choc.
Terme connexe : antenne interrupteur.
01 nov. 1975

corne chimique / chemical horn corne Hertz
En guerre des mines sur mer, corne comprenant une pile électrique dont l'électrolyte se trouve dans un tube de verre protégé par un mince manchon métallique.
01 nov. 1975

corne Hertz
Terme privilégié : corne chimique.

corps
Terme privilégié : corps d'armée.

corps d'armée / army corps corps
CA
Formation supérieure à une division mais inférieure à une armée ou un groupe d'armées, comprenant généralement deux divisions, ou davantage, avec des armes d'appui et des services.
01 juil. 1983

corps de rentrée / re-entry

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vehicle
Partie d'un véhicule spatial conçue pour rentrer dans l'atmosphère terrestre dans la portion finale de sa trajectoire.
01 nov. 1968

corps d'observateurs terrestres / ground observer organization
Ensemble d'observateurs terrestres répartis en des points convenables dans un dispositif de défense aérienne pour fournir des renseignements visuels et auditifs sur les déplacements d'aéronefs.
01 mars 1973

corps d'une carte / body of a map or chart
Surface de la carte comprise dans la limite de coupure.
01 mars 1973

corrélation / correlation
En défense aérienne, action qui consiste à déterminer qu'un aéronef visualisé sur une console ou détecté à la vue est le même que celui sur lequel l'information est reçue d'une autre source.
02 mai 1995

corrélation de représentation / imagery correlation
Relations réciproques existant entre les différentes caractéristiques des images obtenues avec les différents types de capteurs en ce qui concerne la signification de la position et les caractéristiques physiques.
01 nov. 1975

corridor aérien / air corridor
Route aérienne réservée, assignée aux aéronefs amis et créée dans le but d'empêcher les aéronefs amis d'être atteints par le feu des forces amies.
01 févr. 1973

cote
Terme privilégié : élévation.

couche antireflet / lens coating
Couche transparente ultra-mince déposée sur la surface d'un élément du système optique.
01 juil. 1970

couche de transition / transition layer
Espace aérien compris entre l'altitude de transition et le niveau de transition.
01 janv. 1973

couche militaire additionnelle / additional military layer
Gamme cohérente de produits numériques géoréférencés conçus pour satisfaire l'ensemble des besoins maritimes de défense de l'OTAN autres que la navigation.
01 oct. 2003

couloir à travers un système d'obstacles / barrier gap
En opérations terrestres, espace libre d'obstacles et non exposé aux effets des mines, au sein d'un système d'obstacles, et dont la largeur et l'orientation permettent le passage d'une unité amie en formation tactique.
Terme connexe : faux champ de mines.
31 janv. 2005

couloir d'approche / approach lane
Prolongement d'un couloir de débarquement, de la ligne de départ vers la zone de transport. Il peut se terminer par des bâtiments-jalons, des embarcations ou des bouées.
01 févr. 1973

couloir de débarquement / boat lane
Couloir pour engins amphibies d'assaut qui, partant des plages de débarquement s'étend vers le large jusqu'à la ligne de départ. La largeur d'un couloir de débarquement est déterminée par la longueur de la plage correspondante.
01 mars 1973

couloir de montée pour aéronefs / aircraft climb corridor
Espace aérien contrôlé de dimensions horizontales et verticales définies à partir d'une zone contrôlée pouvant comprendre un aérodrome, dans lequel un aéronef exécute tout ou partie de sa montée sous contrôle intégral.
04 oct. 2000

couloir d'hélicoptères / helicopter lane
Couloir aérien de sécurité dans lequel les hélicoptères volent pour se rendre à, ou revenir de la zone de débarquement au cours d'opérations héliportées.
Termes connexes : itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.
01 mars 1973

coup au but /target[4]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé pour désigner qu'un objectif a été atteint.
06 janv. 2006

coup complet / complete round
Munition qui contient tous les composants nécessaires à son fonctionnement.
01 sept. 1981

couple de photographies à décalage latéral
Terme privilégié : verticales divisées.

couple stéréoscopique / stereoscopic pair
Ensemble de deux photographies se recouvrant suffisamment pour permettre l'examen stéréoscopique d'un objet ou d'une zone qui leur est commune.
01 sept. 1969

coup parti / shot
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu indiquant qu'une arme vient de tirer.
Terme connexe : tir terminé.
01 févr. 1974

courant aérien / transport stream
Aéronefs de transport volant en formation ou isolément, les uns derrière les autres, à intervalles donnés.
Termes connexes : formation en ligne ; formation en ligne de file.
01 mars 1991

courbe auxiliaire / auxiliary contours
Courbe supplémentaire utilisée pour représenter certaines formes particulières du sol, qui seraient mal traduites par les courbes tracées à intervalle normal.
01 févr. 1973

courbe bathymétrique
Terme privilégié : ligne bathymétrique.

courbe de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay curve
Représentation graphique de la diminution de la radioactivité en fonction du temps.
01 mars 1973

courbe de niveau / contour line
Ligne qui, sur une carte, relie des

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points d'égale altitude.
01 mars 1973

courbe de niveau normale / intermediate contour line
Courbe de niveau tracée entre deux courbes maîtresses. Suivant l'équidistance, il peut y avoir trois ou quatre courbes normales entre les courbes maîtresses.
Terme connexe : courbe maîtresse.
01 avr. 1973

courbe de poursuite / curve of pursuit
La trajectoire courbe décrite par un chasseur attaquant un objectif mobile en observant la tolérance convenable de visée.
01 mars 1973

courbe figurative / form lines
Courbe semblable à une courbe de niveau, mais ne représentant aucune élévation réelle, tracée d'après des observations visuelles ou des sources cartographiques incomplètes ou sujettes à caution afin de donner l'aspect général de la configuration du terrain.
01 mars 1973

courbe maîtresse / index contour line
Courbe de niveau accentuée par un tracé plus épais pour la distinguer des courbes de niveau normales. On en représente en général une toutes les cinq courbes avec la valeur correspondante pour faciliter la lecture des altitudes.
Terme connexe : courbe de niveau normale
01 mars 1973

courbe(s) d'isointensité[1] / dose rate contour line
ligne d'égale intensité radioactive
Ligne tracée sur une carte, un plan ou un calque, qui relie tous les points où l'intensité d'irradiation a la même valeur à un instant donné.
01 mars 1973

courbe(s) d'isointensité[2] / fallout contours
Lignes joignant les points où l'intensité d'irradiation est la même et qui définissent le diagramme des retombées radioactives (exprimées en roentgens par heure).
01 mars 1973

course à l'atterrissage / landing roll
Mouvement d'un aéronef après le posé, pendant la phase décélération jusqu'à la vitesse de roulage ou l'arrêt complet.
13 déc. 1999

court / short
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par un observateur pour indiquer que l'éclatement (les éclatements) s'est (se sont) produit(s) en deçà de l'objectif sur la ligne (l'axe) d'observation.
01 mars 1977

couverture[1] / cover[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.
Termes connexes : couverture aérienne ; couverture de colonne ; couverture de comparaison ; dissimulation.
01 mars 1981

couverture[2] / cover[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.
01 mars 1981

couverture[3] / coverage
Portion de terrain représentée sur des images, photocartes, mosaïques, cartes ou autres figurations graphiques.
01 mars 1981

couverture aérienne / fighter cover
Maintien d'un certain nombre d'avions de combat au-dessus d'une zone ou d'une force déterminée, en vue de repousser l'action aérienne ennemie.
Termes connexes : alerte en vol ; couverture[1].
01 juil. 1993

couverture de colonne / column cover
Couverture d'une colonne par un aéronef, en contact avec elle par radio, et assurant sa protection par des opérations de reconnaissance et/ou par l'attaque d'objectifs aériens ou terrestres qui pourraient menacer la colonne.
Terme connexe : couverture[1].
01 mars 1973

couverture de comparaison / comparative cover
couverture de référence
Couverture d'une zone ou d'un même objectif réalisée à des époques différentes afin de déceler le moindre changement de détail.
Terme connexe : couverture[1].
13 déc. 1999

couverture de ligne caractéristique du terrain / feature line overlap
Série de photographies aériennes se recoupant et couvrant le développement d'une ligne caractéristique du terrain, par exemple : rivière, route, voie ferrée, etc.
01 mars 1973

couverture de référence
Terme privilégié : couverture de comparaison.

couverture nuageuse / cloud amount
Portion de ciel, exprimée en fraction qui est couverte par les nuages.
01 juil. 1980

couverture radar / radar coverage
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle des objets peuvent être détectés par une ou plusieurs stations radar déterminées.
01 nov. 1968

couverture stéréoscopique / stereoscopic cover
Photographies prises avec un recouvrement suffisant de manière à permettre un examen stéréoscopique complet.
01 sept. 1969

crapaud / sinker
En guerre de mines sur mer, essentiellement une masse à laquelle est fixé l'orin d'une mine. Le crapaud contient généralement le touret de l'orin et le mécanisme de prise d'immersion. Pour les mines mouillées par bâtiment de surface, le touret sert également de chariot de mouillage.
Terme connexe : crapaud à largage à influence.
01 nov. 1975

crapaud à largage à influence / influence release sinker
En guerre des mines navale, crapaud qui maintient une mine à

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orin ou une mine à flotteur largable sur le fond et ne la libère que lorsqu'elle est déclenchée par l'influence créée par une cible appropriée.
Terme connexe : crapaud.
04 oct. 2000

crapaud à prise d'immersion différée / delay release sinker
Crapaud qui libère le déroulement d'un orin de mine au bout d'un temps prédéterminé.
01 août 1976

crédit de mouvement / movement credit
Autorisation accordée à un ou plusieurs véhicules pour se déplacer sur un itinéraire réglementé dans un temps donné, conformément aux instructions concernant les mouvements.
01 avr. 1971

créneau / column gap
Espace, évalué en unités de longueur ou de temps, qui sépare deux éléments consécutifs d'une colonne ; il est mesuré à partir de l'arrière d'un élément jusqu'à l'avant de l'élément suivant.
01 déc. 1979

créneau de temps / time slot
Période de temps au cours de laquelle certaines activités sont régies par des règles particulières.
01 mars 1982

crépuscule / twilight
Période intermédiaire entre le jour et la nuit, précédant le lever du soleil et suivant son coucher. Le crépuscule peut être défini comme civil, nautique ou astronomique suivant que l'heure prise en considération correspond à une hauteur négative du centre de soleil égale respectivement à 6, 12, ou 18 degrés.
01 janv. 1973

crevé / border break
Technique cartographique employée lorsqu'il est nécessaire d'étendre localement dans la marge la surface cartographiée.
01 mars 1973

croisement contrôlé / controlled passing
Opération qui permet à deux courants de circulation se déplaçant en sens contraire de franchir alternativement un passage (ou tronçon de route) utilisable seulement par un courant à la fois.
01 mars 1973

crosse d'aéronef
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

crosse d'appontage
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

crosse d'arrêt
Terme privilégié : crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef.

crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting hook
crosse d'aéronef
crosse d'appontage
crosse d'arrêt
Mécanisme fixé à un aéronef pour accrocher le dispositif d'arrêt.
Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.
01 juil. 1994

cycle du renseignement / intelligence cycle
Séquence d'opérations par lesquelles les renseignements bruts sont obtenus, regroupés, transformés en renseignement et mis à la disposition des utilisateurs. Ces opérations comprennent :
a. L'orientation - Détermination des besoins en renseignement, établissement du plan de recherche, envoi de demandes de renseignement et d'ordres de recherche aux organismes de renseignement et contrôle permanent de la production de ces organismes.
b. La recherche - Mise en oeuvre des sources par les organismes de renseignement et transmission des renseignements bruts obtenus aux organismes d'exploitation appropriés pour leur utilisation dans l'élaboration du renseignement.
c. L'exploitation - Transformation des renseignements bruts en renseignement par regroupement, évaluation, analyse, synthèse et interprétation.
d. La diffusion - Envoi du renseignement en temps utile par tous moyens adaptés et sous une forme appropriée, à ceux qui en ont besoin.
Termes connexes : analyse[2] ; besoins prioritaires en renseignement ; diffusion ; évaluation[2] ; exploitation[2] ; gestion de la recherche ; interprétation ; organisme de renseignement ; plan de recherche ; regroupement ; renseignement ; renseignement brut ; synthèse.
01 sept. 1981

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date d'exécution / target date
Date à laquelle il est souhaité qu'une mesure soit exécutée ou commence à l'être.
01 nov. 1968

date exigée par le commandant / commander's required date
Date limite, calculée à partir du jour G et fixée par le commandant du théâtre, à laquelle les forces doivent se trouver au complet au lieu de destination et doivent être organisées de manière à pouvoir répondre aux besoins opérationnels du commandant.
Termes connexes : désignation des jours et des heures ; jour G.
29 mai 2002

date limite d'arrivée/ latest arrival date
Dans le domaine de la planification des mouvements, date la plus tardive, calculée par rapport au jour G, à laquelle une organisation ou une unité doit arriver aux ports de débarquement désignés.
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 oct. 2001

datum / datum point
Point de référence (de coordonnées connues ou supposées) à partir duquel calculs ou mesures peuvent être faits.
Terme connexe : repère[1].
01 mars 1973

débarquement / debarkation
Déchargement d'un navire ou aéronef (troupes, approvisionnements, matériels, etc.).
Termes connexes : port de débarquement ; port d'embarquement.
01 mars 1973

débarquement secondaire / subsidiary landing
Au cours d'une opération amphibie, débarquement exécuté en principe en dehors de la zone de mise à terre désignée, en vue de soutenir le débarquement principal.
01 juil. 1980

débit de dose de rayonnement / radiation dose rate
Dose de rayonnement absorbée par unité de temps.
Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.
01 nov. 1986

débit d'itinéraire / traffic flow
En circulation routière, nombre de véhicules passant par un point déterminé en un temps donné. Le débit s'exprime en véhicules par heure.
01 sept. 1969

déblaiement et renflouage / salvage procedure[2]
Opérations maritimes comprenant le déblaiement des ports et chenaux, les opérations de plongée, les opérations dangereuses de remorquage et de sauvetage, la récupération de matériel, de navires, d'engins et de matériel flottant coulés ou échoués.
01 déc. 1974

de bord / airborne[4]
Qualificatif employé pour décrire tout matériel faisant partie intégrante d'un aéronef.
Termes connexes : aéroporté[3] *; en vol.*
01 oct. 2001

début de piste
Terme privilégié : entrée de piste.

decca / decca
Système de navigation radioélectrique à comparaison de phase. Il utilise une station principale et des stations asservies pour réaliser un quadrillage hyperbolique qui permet une définition précise de la position-sol.
Terme connexe : système de navigation hyperbolique.
01 déc. 1974

décédé des suites de blessures de guerre / died of wounds received in action
Combattant dont le décès est consécutif à des blessures ou à d'autres affections reçues ou contractées au combat après avoir rallié une formation médicale.
Termes connexes : perte au combat ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.
01 déc. 1979

déception / deception
Mesures visant à induire l'ennemi en erreur, grâce à des truquages, des déformations de la réalité, ou des falsifications, en vue de l'inciter à réagir d'une manière préjudiciable à ses propres intérêts.
01 mars 1973

déception électronique / electronic deception
En contre-mesures électroniques, action délibérée visant à émettre, réémettre, transformer, absorber ou renvoyer l'énergie électromagnétique de façon à tromper, distraire ou séduire l'ennemi ou ses systèmes électroniques.
09 janv. 1996

déchargement sélectif / selective unloading
Au cours d'une opération amphibie, déchargement des bâtiments d'assaut et acheminement sur terre de cargaisons déterminées, réglés en fonction des demandes du commandant de la force de débarquement.
Termes connexes : chargement ; chargement de combat ; chargement sélectif.
01 juil. 1980

déclasser / downgrade
Réduire la classification de sécurité d'un document à caractère secret ou d'un point particulier d'un document ou d'une question à caractère secret.
Terme connexe : déclassifier.
01 mars 1973

déclassifier / declassify
Annuler le classement de sécurité d'un document ou matériel qui y était soumis.
Terme connexe : déclasser.
01 mars 1973

déclencher / actuate
Mettre en fonctionnement un dispositif de mise à feu, par influence ou série d'influences, de sorte que toutes les conditions nécessaires à cette mise à feu soient remplies ou que le compteur des objectifs avance d'une unité.
Terme connexe : état dormant.
09 janv. 1996

décligrille
Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

déclinaison astronomique /

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declination
Distance angulaire d'un point de la sphère céleste à l'équateur céleste, elle est comptée de 0 à 90 nord ou sud le long du cercle horaire de ce point. Elle peut être comparée à la latitude sur la sphère terrestre.
01 mars 1973

déclinaison magnétique du carroyage / grid magnetic angle carroyage
décligrille
déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage
variation du carroyage
variation du quadrillage
Différence angulaire en direction entre le nord du quadrillage et le nord magnétique. Elle est mesurée à l'est ou à l'ouest à partir du nord du quadrillage.
Terme connexe : isogrille.
01 mars 1973

déclinaison magnétique du quadrillage
Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

décollage en série / stream take-off
Décollage continu, en ligne de file ou en colonne.
01 juin 1965

décollage et atterrissage 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.
01 juil. 1964

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 obstacle avoisinants.
Termes connexes : aéronef à décollage court et atterrissage vertical ; aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux et courts ; décollage et atterrissage courts.
01 nov. 1991

décollage immédiat / scramble
Ordre de décollage dans les meilleurs délais, généralement suivi d'indications concernant la mission.
01 déc. 1974

décontamination / decontamination
Procédé utilisé pour éliminer les matériaux radioactifs ou agents biologiques affectant - par menace directe ou rapprochée - un être animé, objet ou terrain.
Termes connexes : décontamination approfondie ; décontamination immédiate ; décontamination opérationnelle ; désinfection.
01 mars 1973

décontamination approfondie / thorough decontamination
Décontamination effectuée par l'unité, avec ou sans appui extérieur, pour réduire la contamination du personnel, des équipements ou des aires de travail au niveau le plus bas possible, pour permettre l'enlèvement partiel ou total de la protection individuelle et la poursuite des opérations avec le minimum de perte d'efficacité. Elle peut comporter une décontamination complémentaire du terrain allant au-delà de la décontamination opérationnelle.
Termes connexes : décontamination ; décontamination immédiate ; décontamination opérationnelle.
01 oct. 1992

décontamination immédiate / immediate decontamination
Décontamination effectuée au niveau individuel dès contamination, de façon à sauver les vies et limiter les pertes. Elle peut comprendre en outre la décontamination d'une partie de la tenue ou de l'équipement.
Termes connexes : décontamination ; décontamination approfondie ; décontamination opérationnelle.
01 nov. 1991

décontamination opérationnelle / operational decontamination
Décontamination effectuée par l'individu ou l'unité, limitée à certaines parties des équipements essentiels au combat ou aux aires de travail, en vue de réduire les risques de contact et de transfert et de faciliter la poursuite des opérations. Elle peut comporter une décontamination de l'individu allant au-delà de la décontamination immédiate, ainsi que la décontamination des pièces de rechange essentielles à la mission et de portions limitées du terrain.
Termes connexes : décontamination ; décontamination approfondie ; décontamination immédiate.
01 oct. 1992

décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay
Diminution de l'intensité du rayonnement d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps.
01 mars 1973

défense active / active defence
Mesures actives prises à l'encontre des forces ennemies afin d'empêcher, d'annuler ou de réduire l'efficacité d'une attaque ennemie sous quelque forme que ce soit.
Terme connexe : défense passive.
25 janv. 2005

défense aérienne / air defence DA
Ensemble des mesures conçues pour supprimer ou réduire l'efficacité d'une action aérienne hostile.
Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne passive.
01 mars 1985

défense aérienne active / active air defence
Mesures actives prises contre des forces ennemies assaillantes afin de détruire ou d'annuler toute forme de menace provenant de moyens aériens ou de missiles, ou de réduire l'efficacité de leur attaque.
Termes connexes : défense aérienne ; défense aérienne passive ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien ; supériorité aérienne.
20 juin 2006

défense aérienne passive / passive air defence

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Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, des installations et équipements essentiels afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'attaques aériennes ou de missiles.
Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien ; supériorité aérienne.
20 juin 2006

défense biologique / biological defence
Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution des mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents biologiques.
01 oct. 1992

défense contre agents chimiques / chemical defence
Méthodes, plans et procédures destinés à la définition et à l'exécution de mesures de défense contre des attaques par agents chimiques.
Terme connexe : agent chimique.
01 nov. 1991

défense en profondeur / defence in depth
Organisation des positions défensives s'appuyant mutuellement et destinées à absorber et affaiblir progressivement une attaque, à empêcher l'ennemi d'effectuer une observation initiale de l'ensemble du dispositif, et à permettre au commandant de faire manoeuvrer sa réserve.
20 nov. 1996

défense ferme / position defence
Type de défense dans laquelle le gros des forces défensives est réparti entre les points d'appui établis dans la zone où la bataille décisive doit être livrée. Le succès d'une telle défense repose essentiellement sur la capacité des forces installées dans les points d'appui à se maintenir sur leurs positions et à contrôler les intervalles qui les séparent. Les réserves sont utilisées pour donner de la profondeur à la bataille, exécuter des coups d'arrêt et rétablir l'intégrité de la position par des contre-attaques.
01 oct. 1980

défense improvisée / hasty defence
Défense normalement organisée au contact de l'ennemi, ou lorsque le contact est imminent et le temps à consacrer à l'organisation limité. Elle se caractérise par l'amélioration des possibilités défensives naturelles du terrain, l'utilisation des trous individuels, des positions de tir et des obstacles.
Terme connexe : défense préparée.
01 mars 1973

défense littorale / inshore patrol
Patrouille de défense maritime opérant généralement à l'intérieur d'une zone côtière et comprenant tous les éléments de défense portuaire, le dispositif de veille côtière, les bâtiments patrouilleurs, les bases de soutien, l'aviation et les stations de garde-côtes.
01 mars 1973

défense nucléaire / nuclear defence
Méthodes, plans et procédés servant à établir et mettre en oeuvre les mesures de défense contre les effets d'une attaque par armes nucléaires ou par d'autres moyens radiologiques. Elle comporte l'entraînement à l'application de ces méthodes, plans et procédés ainsi que leur mise en application.
Terme connexe : défense radiologique.
01 mars 1973

défense passive / passive defence
Mesures passives prises pour assurer la défense physique et la protection du personnel, ainsi que celles des installations et du matériel essentiels, afin de réduire au maximum l'efficacité d'une action hostile.
Terme connexe : défense active.
17 jan. 2005

défense portuaire / harbour defence
Moyens de défense d'un port ou d'un mouillage et de ses approches maritimes contre les menaces venant du large telles que :
a. sous-marins ou attaques de sous-marins ou par petites unités de surface ;
b. opérations de mouillage de mines ennemies ;
c. sabotage.
La défense portuaire contre les missiles guidés ou non lorsque ces missiles sont aéroportés est considérée comme faisant partie de la défense aérienne.
Terme connexe : sécurité portuaire.
01 déc. 1974

défense préparée / deliberate defence
Défense normalement organisée lorsqu'il n'y a pas contact avec l'ennemi, ou lorsque ce contact n'est pas imminent et qu'on a le temps de s'organiser. Elle implique normalement l'aménagement d'une vaste zone comprenant des emplacements protégés d'armes, des abris fortifiés et des systèmes de communication.
Terme connexe : défense improvisée.
01 mars 1973

défense radiologique / radiological defence
Mesures défensives pouvant être prises pour lutter contre les dangers de rayonnement résultant de l'emploi d'armes nucléaires ou radioactives.
Terme connexe : défense nucléaire.
01 sept. 1969

défilement[1] / defilade[1]
Protection contre l'observation et le feu ennemis fournie par un obstacle tel que colline, ligne de hauteurs, remblai.
01 mars 1973

défilement[2]/ defilade[2]
Hauteur du masque grâce auquel une position échappe à l'observation de l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

défilement[3] / defilade[3]
Moyen de se protéger du feu et de l'observation ennemis en utilisant des obstacles naturels ou artificiels.
01 mars 1973

déformation de l'image / image displacement
Dans une photographie, toute erreur de dimension ou de position existante.
01 mars 1973

déformation radiale / radial displacement
Sur une photographie verticale, désigne le déplacement apparent

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du sommet d'un objet d'une certaine hauteur par rapport à sa base. Ce déplacement s'effectue autour du point principal sur une photo verticale vraie, ou autour de l'isocentre sur une photo supposée verticale mais qui a été déformée par l'inclinaison transversale ou longitudinale de l'appareil.
01 nov. 1975

dégagement / riding-off
Manoeuvre d'un bâtiment d'escorte qui vise à s'interposer entre un ou des navires escortés et une force d'opposition pour obliger celle-ci à dégager.
01 oct. 2001

dégât grave / severe damage
Terme connexe : dégât nucléaire.
01 nov. 1975

dégât léger / light damage
Terme connexe : dégât nucléaire.
01 nov. 1975

dégât modéré / moderate damage
Terme connexe : dégât nucléaire.
01 nov. 1975

dégât nucléaire / nuclear damage
1. Dégât léger : Dégât qui n'empêche pas l'utilisation immédiate d'un matériel ou d'installations aux fins prévues ; certaines réparations peuvent s'avérer nécessaires pour rendre le matériel et les installations pleinement utilisables.
2. Dégât modéré : Dégât qui peut empêcher l'utilisation du matériel et des installations jusqu'à ce que des réparations importantes soient effectuées.
3. Dégât grave : Dégât qui empêche l'utilisation du matériel et des installations d'une manière permanente.
01 mars 1973

dégâts probables / probability of damage
Probabilité (exprimée en pourcentage ou en fraction décimale) que des dégâts seront causés à un objectif déterminé.
01 nov. 1968

délai avant attaque / NATO warning time
Intervalle de temps entre le moment où un commandant stratégique de l'OTAN (ou une autorité supérieure) a déterminé qu'une attaque était imminente et le moment où cette attaque se produit.
20 juil. 2000

délai d'emploi de l'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon employment time
Temps nécessaire pour le lancement d'une arme nucléaire après que la décision de tir a été prise.
01 mars 1973

délai de préparation / readiness time
Délai dans lequel une unité peut être rendue capable d'exécuter les missions pour lesquelles elle est organisée, équipée et entraînée. Ce délai est précisé ou mesuré par des indicateurs de l'état actuel de son personnel, de ses matériels et de son entraînement. Il ne comprend pas le temps de transit.
Termes connexes : état de préparation[1,2] ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; préavis de mouvement ; préparation.
01 oct. 2003

délégation de pouvoirs / delegation of authority
Action par laquelle un commandant assigne à un commandant subordonné une partie clairement précisée de son autorité.
Termes connexes : exécution décentralisée ; transfert d'autorité.
22 juin 2004

délestage / jettison
Largage volontaire de charges d'un aéronef afin d'assurer sa sécurité ou de le préparer pour le combat aérien.
01 juil. 1983

demande de modification / request modify
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé par toute personne autre que celle autorisée à modifier un plan de feu pour demander une modification.
01 août 1974

demande de tir / call for fire
Demande comportant les données nécessaires à l'obtention du tir voulu sur un objectif déterminé.
Terme connexe : à la demande.
01 mars 1973

demandeur d'asile / asylum seeker
Personne qui invoque un motif de persécution auprès des autorités nationales d'un État pour obtenir le statut officiel de réfugié dans cet État, en vertu de la Convention de 1951 des Nations Unies relative au statut des réfugiés.
Termes connexes : évacué ; personne déplacée ; réfugié.
01 sept. 2003

demi-épaisseur / half thickness
Épaisseur d'un matériau absorbant qui est nécessaire pour réduire de moitié l'intensité d'une radiation le traversant.
01 sept. 2003

déminage[1] / mine disposal
Processus visant à rendre sûres, neutraliser, récupérer, déplacer, ou détruire des mines.
09 mai 2000

déminage[2] / mine clearance
Action d'enlever toutes les mines d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone.
09 mai 2000

déminage par plongeur / clearance diving
L'utilisation de plongeurs pour le repérage, l'identification ou la neutralisation des mines.
01 août 1976

demi-teinte / half-tone
Support d'impression ou impression dans lequel les divers tons sont différenciés au moyen de points de densité constante mais de taille ou de forme variable. La taille ou la forme de ces ensembles de points varie suivant l'intensité du ton à représenter.
Terme connexe : trame de demi-teinte.
01 mars 1973

demi-vie des produits contaminants dans l'atmosphère / half-residence time
Dans le cas de retombées retardées, temps que les résidus dispersés dans l'atmosphère mettent pour perdre la moitié de leur valeur initiale.
01 mars 1973

démolition sous-marine / underwater demolition
Destruction ou neutralisation d'obstacles sous-marins ; elle est normalement effectuée par des équipes de démolition sous-

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marine.
01 nov. 1968

démonstration / demonstration
Attaque ou démonstration de force faite dans un secteur où une décision n'est pas recherchée, et ayant pour seul but de tromper l'ennemi.
Termes connexes : attaque de diversion ; démonstration amphibie ; diversion[2].
01 mars 1973

démonstration amphibie / amphibious demonstration
Type d'opération amphibie menée dans le but d'induire l'ennemi en erreur par un étalage de force et de l'inciter ainsi à avoir des réactions contraires à son intérêt.
Termes connexes : démonstration ; opération amphibie.
01 juil. 1983

densité-altitude / density altitude
Densité atmosphérique exprimée en altitude correspondant à cette densité dans l'atmosphère standard.
01 mars 1973

densité d'un champ de mines / minefield density
En guerre des mines sur terre, nombre moyen de mines relevé par mètre de front ou par mètre carré de champ de mines.
01 nov. 1985

densité du trafic / traffic density
Nombre moyen de véhicules sur la route par unité de distance.
01 nov. 1968

départ ponctuel / zero-length launching
Technique par laquelle le premier mouvement d'un missile ou d'un aéronef lui fait quitter sa rampe ou sa plate-forme.
01 nov. 1968

déplacement par échelons / echeloned displacement
Déplacement fractionné d'une unité, d'un emplacement à un autre, effectué sans qu'il provoque une discontinuité dans l'exécution de la mission.
01 mars 1973

déploiement[1] / deployment[1]
Dans le contexte maritime, passage de la navigation en mode de croisière ou de prise de contact au dispositif de combat.
Terme connexe : dispositif[2].
01 févr. 1988

déploiement[2] / deployment[2]
Déplacement de forces dans les zones d'opérations.
Termes connexes : dispositif[1,2,3] ; redéploiement.
01 févr. 1988

déploiement[3] / deployment[3]
Mise en place de forces en formation de combat.
Termes connexes : dispositif[1,2,3] ; redéploiement.
01 févr. 1988

dépollution à des fins civiles / demining
Action d'enlever d'une zone délimitée la totalité des mines, des explosifs et munitions, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges non explosés afin de rendre cette zone sûre pour les civils.
Note : Normalement, les unités militaires n'effectuent pas d'opérations de dépollution à des fins civiles.
Termes connexes : dispositif explosif de circonstance ; munition explosive non explosée ; opération de contreminage.
29 mai 2002

dépollution de zone / area clearance
En opérations terrestres, la détection et, en cas de découverte, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou l'enlèvement des mines ou autres munitions explosives, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges dans une zone définie, afin de permettre la poursuite des opérations militaires à moindre risque.
Note : la dépollution de zone est normalement effectuée par des unités militaires.
Termes connexes : dispositif explosif de circonstance ; explosifs et munitions ; vérification de dépollution.
14 oct. 2002

dépollution le long d'itinéraire / route clearance
En opérations terrestres, la détection et, en cas de découverte, l'identification, le marquage et la neutralisation, la destruction ou l'enlèvement des mines ou autres munitions explosives, des dispositifs explosifs de circonstance et des pièges qui menacent un itinéraire déterminé, afin de permettre la poursuite d'une opération militaire à moindres risques.
Note : la dépollution le long d'itinéraire est normalement conduite par des unités militaires.
01 oct. 2003

dépôt auxiliaire de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war branch camp
Camp secondaire, contrôlé et administré par un camp de prisonniers de guerre.
01 nov. 1977

dépôt temporaire / dump
Dépôt temporaire, généralement à l'air libre, de bombes, munitions, équipements ou approvisionnements.
01 mars 1973

dérive / drift
En balistique, déviation d'un projectile provoquée par une action gyroscopique conduite par des couples affectant un projectile en rotation. Ces couples sont dus à la gravitation ou à des effets atmosphériques.
01 avr. 1974

dérive vraie
Terme privilégié : précession vraie.

déroutement[1] / diversion[3]
Modification d'un itinéraire prescrit pour des raisons opérationnelles ou tactiques. Excepté dans le cas d'aéronefs, un ordre de déroutement ne constitue pas un changement de destination.
Termes connexes : diversion[1,2] ; mouvement d'urgence.
01 juil. 1983

déroutement[2] / diversion[4]
En circulation aérienne, action de se diriger vers un aérodrome autre que celui où un atterrissage était prévu.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; aérodrome de dégagement ; aérodrome de déroutement.
01 juil. 1980

déroutement[3] / diversion[5]
Action de dévier ou de détourner des personnes ou des objets de leur itinéraire prévu.
Termes connexe : mouvement d'urgence.
01 oct. 2001

description de l'objectif / description of target

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En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, partie de la demande de tir où l'observateur décrit l'installation, le personnel, l'équipement ou l'activité devant être pris sous le feu.
01 août 1973

désengagement / withdrawal operation
Opération planifiée dans laquelle une force au contact se soustrait à l'ennemi.
01 juil. 1983

désignation d'édition / edition designation
Numéro, lettre, date ou symbole permettant de distinguer une édition d'une autre.
01 mars 1973

désignation des jours et des heures / designation of days and hours
Signification des appellations suivantes :
jour E* jour du début d'un exercice OTAN.
jour G* jour où est donné l 'ordre, normalement à l'échelon national, de déployer une unité.
jour J* jour initial, ou prévu comme tel, d'une opération. Il peut coïncider avec le début des hostilités ou d'une opération quelconque.
jour 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 ; date limite d'arrivée.
01 oct. 2001

désignation de stocks / earmarking of stocks
Dispositions par lesquelles les nations conviennent, normalement en temps de paix, de déterminer une certaine proportion d'articles sélectionnés de leurs réserves de guerre pour affectation sur demande à certains commandants OTAN.
01 mars 1984

désignation d'objectif / target designation
Action d'indiquer un objectif à un système d'arme.
01 oct. 2001

désignation en coordonnées polaires / polar plot
Méthode de désignation d'un point d'une carte au moyen de coordonnées polaires.
01 juil. 1972

désinfection / decontamination
Désinfection (chimique ou biologique) : procédé utilisé pour protéger tout être animé, objet ou terrain, par absorption, neutralisation ou évacuation d'agents chimiques ou biologiques.
Terme connexe : décontamination.
01 mars 1973

dessin de camouflage / disruptive pattern
Ensemble de surfaces irrégulières et colorées peintes sur un objet pour améliorer ses capacités de camouflage.
01 déc. 1974

dessin final / fair drawing
Dessin complet à tous égards, dans le style et la forme retenue pour la reproduction.
01 mars 1973

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).
01 mars 1973

destruction[1] / demolition
Mise hors d'usage d'ouvrages, d'installations ou de matériel par l'emploi de moyens quelconques : feu, eau, explosifs, moyens mécaniques.
Termes connexes : neutralisation technique ; ouvrage à destruction préparée.
01 juil. 1993

destruction[2] / splash[2]
En interception aérienne, destruction effective de l'objectif, enregistré par moyens visuels ou radar.
01 juil. 1993

destruction d'urgence d'armes nucléaires / emergency destruction of nuclear weapons
Destruction sans production d'effets importants de munitions nucléaires, de leurs composants et équipements classifiés associés. Cette destruction a pour but : de rendre l'arme inopérationnelle ; d'empêcher sa récupération en vue d'un réemploi ; d'empêcher de dévoiler des informations classifiées sur sa fabrication.
01 nov. 1975

destruction missile / missile destruct
Destruction volontaire d'un missile ou véhicule similaire pour des raisons de sécurité ou autres.
01 mars 1973

détachement[1] / detachment[1]
Partie d'une unité détachée de la formation principale pour une mission en d'autres lieux.
01 mars 1973

détachement[2] / detachment[2]
Formation temporaire de l'armée de terre ou de mer, constituée d'unités ou de fractions d'unités de ces armées.
01 mars 1973

détachement de bascule / step-up
En opérations terrestres, élément d'une organisation utilisé pour réaliser une bascule.
Terme connexe : bascule.
01 nov. 1975

détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction / demolition guard
Détachement mis en place en vue de s'assurer qu'un ouvrage à détruire ne tombera pas aux mains de l'ennemi avant que les ordres pour la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction n'aient été donnés et que cette destruction n'ait été effectuée avec succès. Le chef du détachement de protection a la responsabilité du commandement opérationnel de tous les éléments en position dans le site du dispositif de destruction, y compris le détachement de mise à feu. Il est responsable de la transmission de l'ordre d'exécution au détachement de mise en oeuvre.
Terme connexe : équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.
01 mars 1973

détachement de sûreté / stay behind force

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Dans une opération de rupture de contact, élément qui est laissé en position afin de couvrir le repli du gros.
01 août 1976

détachement pour emploi / allotment
Transfert temporaire de l'affectation de forces aériennes tactiques entre commandements subordonnés. Une telle décision appartient au commandant opérationnel.
01 juin 1986

détachement pour mise aux ordres[1] / attach[1]
mise aux ordres
Rattachement, à titre temporaire, d'unités ou de personnel à d'autres unités. Sous la réserve des restrictions prescrites par l'ordre prononçant le détachement, le commandant de la formation, de l'unité ou de l'organisme auquel l'unité ou le personnel est détaché, exerce sur l'unité ou le personnel détaché la même autorité que celle qu'il exerce sur les unités ou le personnel organiques placés sous son commandement. Toutefois la mutation et la promotion du personnel détaché appartiendront normalement à la formation, l'unité ou l'organisme qui l'a détaché.
Terme connexe : affecter [1,2].
01 mars 1981

détachement pour mise aux ordres[2] / attach[2]
mise aux ordres
Détachement de personnel se rapportant à des fonctions spécifiques, qui sont secondaires ou relativement temporaires. Tel que : détachement à une unité pour le logement et les vivres ; détachement pour service aérien.
Terme connexe : affecter [1,2].
01 mars 1981

détail / detail
Représentation graphique initiale de phénomènes quelconques.
01 mars 1973

détail cartographique / feature
Tout objet ainsi que la représentation orographique et hydrographique visibles au recto d'une carte.
01 mars 1973

détecteur / detecting circuit
En guerre des mines, partie d'un circuit de mise de feu qui réagit sous l'influence d'un objectif.
01 mars 1977

détecteur de neutrons par activation / activation detector
Appareil indiquant soit le passage d'un flux de neutrons, soit l'intensité de celui-ci grâce aux effets électromagnétiques que les particules exercent sur la matière traversée.
01 févr. 1973

détecteur d'interception radioélectrique / intercept receiver
Récepteur destiné à la détection (au moyen de signaux visuels ou sonores) des émissions dans la portion particulière du spectre radioélectrique sur laquelle il est accordé.
01 avr. 1973

détection / detection
Découverte par un moyen quelconque de la présence d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène susceptible d'avoir un intérêt militaire.
Termes connexes : identification[2] ; identification ami / ennemi ; reconnaissance[1].
01 déc. 1976

détection radioélectrique / radio detection
Détection de la présence d'un objet par moyen radioélectrique, sans détermination précise de sa position.
01 nov. 1968

détention / detention
Acte de retenir à des fins légales telles que poursuites judiciaires, maintien de la sécurité publique, ou en application d'une décision de justice.
22 juin 2004

détonateur / detonator
Artifice contenant un explosif sensible destiné à produire une onde de détonation.
01 juil. 1980

détonation par influence / sympathetic detonation
Détonation d'une charge obtenue par celle d'une charge proche.
01 déc. 1977

détour / detour
Modification d'itinéraire par laquelle on évite des tronçons où les mouvements sont devenus difficiles ou impossibles, et destinée à maintenir la continuité du déplacement jusqu'au point de destination.
01 août 1973

déviation[1] / deviation[1]
Angle entre le méridien magnétique et l'aiguille du compas.
01 mars 1973

déviation[2] / diversion[6]
En guerre des mines sur mer, une route ou un chenal contournant une zone dangereuse. Une déviation peut joindre deux chenaux entre eux ou se greffer sur un chenal pour y revenir au-delà du danger.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 mars 1973

diagramme des retombées radioactives / fallout pattern
Répartition des retombées radioactives représentées par les courbes d'isointensité.
01 mars 1973

diaphragme / diaphragm
Élément mécanique d'un système optique qui sert à régler la quantité de lumière traversant le système. La quantité de lumière détermine la clarté de l'image sans en affecter les dimensions.
01 sept. 2003

diapositive / diapositive
Image photographique positive sur support transparent.
Termes connexes : épreuve transparente ; plaque.
01 mars 1973

différence de parallaxe / parallax difference
Déplacement apparent du sommet d'un objet par rapport à sa base, observé sur les images de cet objet obtenues par un couple stéréoscopique.
01 juil. 1970

diffraction de l'onde de souffle / blast wave diffraction
Passage autour et enveloppement d'une structure par l'onde de souffle d'une explosion nucléaire.
Termes connexes : onde de choc ; onde de souffle.
16 juil. 1999

diffusion / dissemination
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 mars 1973

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diffusion du rayonnement / radiation scattering
Déviation du rayonnement (thermique, électromagnétique ou nucléaire) de sa direction d'origine, causée par l'interaction ou la rencontre d'atomes, de molécules ou de plus grosses particules, dans l'atmosphère ou autres milieux, entre la source du rayonnement (par exemple une explosion nucléaire) et un point qui en est éloigné. En conséquence de cette diffusion, le rayonnement (en particulier les rayons gamma et les neutrons) sera reçu à ce point particulier en provenance de plusieurs directions au lieu de la seule direction d'origine.
01 nov. 1968

dimensions du spot / spot size
Dimensions de la trace des électrons sur un écran cathodique.
01 juin 1964

direction de compas / compass direction
Angle compris entre la direction du nord du compas et la direction à repérer. Cet angle est compté dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre.
01 mars 1973

direction de prise de vue / camera axis direction
Direction de la projection horizontale de l'axe optique de l'appareil au moment de la prise de vue. Cette direction est définie par son azimut.
01 mars 1973

direction des essences inter-sections / petroleum intersectional service
direction des essences inter-zones
Service coordonnateur inter-sections (ou inter-zones) qui, dans un théâtre d'opérations, dirige les moyens de ravitaillement de carburants en vrac dans toute l'étendue du territoire de son ressort.
01 juil. 1970

direction des essences inter-zones
Terme privilégié : direction des essences inter-sections.

direction de tir / gun direction
Attribution des objectifs et direction du tir de l'artillerie d'un bâtiment.
01 mars 1973

direction virtuelle du vent / representative downwind direction
Vitesse moyenne du vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger pendant la période de prévision.
Terme connexe : vitesse virtuelle du vent.
01 févr. 1988

directive[1] / directive[1]
Pièce de correspondance militaire donnant des instructions générales ou ordonnant une action déterminée.
01 mars 1973

directive[2] / directive[2]
Plan destiné à être mis en oeuvre sur un ordre ultérieur ou dans l'éventualité d'une circonstance donnée.
01 mars 1973

directive[3] / directive[3]
D'une manière générale, toute communication donnant naissance ou définissant une action à entreprendre, une ligne de conduite, une procédure de travail.
01 mars 1973

directive pour la planification de l'exercice / exercise planning directive
Directive établie à partir du cadre général de l'exercice et permettant la poursuite de la préparation de cet exercice.
01 nov. 1975

discrimination des objectifs / target discrimination
Aptitude d'un équipement de détection ou de guidage à identifier ou engager l'un quelconque de plusieurs objectifs simultanés.
01 sept. 1969

dispersion[1] / dispersion[1]
Répartition autour du point moyen des impacts de bombes ou de projectiles lâchés ou tirés dans des conditions identiques.
01 sept. 2003

dispersion[2] / dispersion[2]
En artillerie antiaérienne, répartition des coups en portée et en direction autour du point moyen d'éclatement.
01 sept. 2003

dispersion[3] / dispersion[3]
Étalement ou séparation des troupes, du matériel, des établissements ou des activités normalement concentrés dans certaines zones, pour réduire leur vulnérabilité.
01 sept. 2003

dispersion[4] / dispersion[4]
En opérations chimiques ou biologiques, épandage d'agents sous forme de liquide ou d'aérosol.
01 sept. 2003

dispersion[5] / dispersion[5]
En parachutage, éparpillement du personnel ou du matériel sur la zone de largage.
01 sept. 2003

dispersion[6] / dispersal
En opérations maritimes, action de réduire la concentration de navires en faisant changer ces derniers de poste au sein d'une zone portuaire ou dans des mouillages de travail ou d'attente situés à proximité.
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; mouillage d'attente[1] ; mouillage de travail.
02 mars 2007

dispersion globale / delivery error
Erreur totale résultante d'un système d'arme, se traduisant par une distribution des coups autour du point de réglage.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.
01 oct. 1984

dispositif[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : déploiement[2,3].
01 mars 1973

dispositif[2] / disposition[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.

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Termes connexes : déploiement[1] ; dispersion[6].
01 mars 1973

dispositif[3] / disposition[3]
Disposition prévue de toutes les unités tactiques composant une escadrille ou un groupe d'aéronefs.
Terme connexe : déploiement[2,3].
01 mars 1973

dispositif anti-contre-minage / anticountermining device
Dispositif équipant une mine à influence et destiné à empêcher son déclenchement au choc.
01 août 1976

dispositif antidémontage
Terme privilégié : dispositif antirécupération.

dispositif antidragueur / antisweep device
Tout dispositif incorporé a l'orin d'une mine ou d'un obstructeur, ou dans les circuits d'une mine, pour en rendre le dragage plus difficile.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif antilueur
Terme privilégié : cache-flamme.

dispositif antimanipulation / antihandling device
Dispositif destiné à protéger une mine en étant incorporé, relié ou fixé à celle-ci, ou placé sous elle, et qui se déclenche et initie celle-ci quand on essaie de la manipuler ou de la pertuber intentionnellement.
14 oct. 2002

dispositif antirécupération / antirecovery device
dispositif antidémontage
En guerre des mines sur mer, tout dispositif équipant une mine et destiné à empêcher l'ennemi de découvrir les détails de fonctionnement de son mécanisme.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif antirepérage / antiwatching device
Dispositif incorporé à une mine à orin destiné à la faire couler si elle vient en surface, de façon à empêcher que sa position ou celle du champ de mines soit révélée.
Terme connexe : mine à orin en surface.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif combustor / combustor
Nom généralement donné, à l'ensemble formé par l'accroche-flammes (ou stabilisateur de flammes), le dispositif d'allumage, la chambre de combustion et le système d'injection d'un statoréacteur ou d'une turbine à gaz.
01 mars 1973

dispositif d'alignement de marge / sidelay
Dispositif de la table d'alimentation d'une machine à imprimer, destiné à contrôler le guidage latéral du papier.
01 déc. 1974

dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting gear
Dispositif utilisé pour accrocher la crosse des aéronefs qui en sont équipés et absorber leur énergie cinétique après un atterrissage normal ou d'urgence ou un décollage interrompu.
Terme connexe : système d'arrêt d'aéronef.
01 janv. 1983

dispositif de guidage par laser / laser guidance unit
Dispositif muni d'un chercheur laser fournissant les éléments de trajectoire nécessaires au système de commande d'un missile, d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.
04 oct. 2000

dispositif de réceptivité intermittente / intermittent arming device
Dispositif ne rendant une mine réceptive que dans certaines périodes.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif de retard d'armement / arming delay device
Dispositif empêchant, pendant une durée préétablie, l'armement d'une mine après sa pose ou son mouillage ou de toute autre munition après son tir ou son lancement.
Terme connexe : état de veille.
16 juil. 1999

dispositif de sabordage / flooder
En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif équipant les mines à orin qui permet de noyer le flotteur et de le faire couler, après un certain délai réglé à l'avance.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif de sécurité / safety device
Dispositif qui rend impossible tout fonctionnement accidentel.
Termes connexes : état de veille ; goupille de sécurité.
01 nov. 1994

dispositif de stérilisation / sterilizer
En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé dans certaines mines qui rend la mine définitivement inerte à l'expiration d'une période réglée après son mouillage.
01 nov. 1975

dispositif dispersé / dispersed movement pattern
Dispositif pour le mouvement navire-rivage qui ménage un intervalle supplémentaire entre engins de débarquement à la fois latéralement et longitudinalement. Ce dispositif est utilisé lorsque la menace d'armes nucléaires est prise en considération.
01 mars 1973

dispositif explosif de circonstance / improvised explosive device
Dispositif mis en place ou réalisé de façon improvisée qui contient des produits chimiques destructeurs, mortels, nuisibles, pyrotechniques ou incendiaires. Il est utilisé pour détruire, neutraliser, harceler ou détourner l'attention. Il peut comprendre des éléments militaires, mais est généralement constitué de composants non militaires.
Termes connexes : dépollution à des fins civiles ; dépollution de zone ; vérification de dépollution.
01 oct. 1992

dissimulation / concealment
Protection vis-à-vis de l'observation ou de la surveillance.
Termes connexes : couverture[1] ; écran-rideau ; opération clandestine.
01 nov. 1975

dissuasion / deterrence
Fait de persuader un agresseur potentiel que les conséquences d'une action coercitive ou d'un conflit armé l'emporteraient sur les gains escomptés. Cela nécessite le maintien d'une puissance militaire et d'une stratégie crédibles reposant sur

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une volonté politique nette d'agir.
09 janv. 1996

distance / range[1]
Intervalle existant entre un point quelconque et un objet ou un objectif.
01 août 1982

distance de décentrement / offset distance
En guerre nucléaire, distance entre le point zéro désiré, ou réel, et le centre de la zone de l'objectif (ou l'objectif lui-même).
01 mars 1973

distance de sécurité[1] / safe distance
En guerre des mines sur mer, distance horizontale entre le pourtour de l'aire de choc et le centre du dragueur.
01 nov. 1975

distance de sécurité[2] / safety distance
En circulation routière, intervalle à maintenir entre véhicules successifs circulant en colonne. Il est fixé par le commandement en fonction des impératifs de sécurité.
01 nov. 1975

distance de sécurité au largage / safe separation distance
Distance minimale entre le véhicule largueur et la munition au-delà de laquelle les risques inhérents au fonctionnement (détonation) sont acceptables.
01 mars 1981

distance d'observation / observer-target distance
Distance séparant l'observateur de l'objectif.
01 nov. 1975

distance entre véhicules / vehicle distance
Espace entre les véhicules d'une colonne mesuré entre l'arrière d'un véhicule et l'avant du véhicule qui le suit.
01 mars 1982

distance focale / focal length
Termes connexes : distance focale équivalente ; distance focale mesurée ; distance focale nominale.
01 mars 1973

distance focale équivalente / equivalent focal length
Distance, mesurée le long de l'axe optique, du point nodal image de l'objectif au plan où l'on obtient la meilleure définition pour l'ensemble du cliché.
Terme connexe : distance focale.
01 mars 1973

distance focale mesurée / calibrated focal length
Valeur corrigée de la distance focale équivalente d'un objectif. Cette valeur est calculée de manière que, sur le champ total de couverture de l'objectif, les valeurs extrêmes (maximale et minimale) de la distorsion soient opposées.
Terme connexe : distance focale.
01 mars 1973

distance focale nominale / nominal focal length
Valeur rapprochée de la distance focale arrondie à un certain chiffre standard, utilisée pour la classification des objectifs, des miroirs et des caméras.
Terme connexe : distance focale.
01 avr. 1971

distance franchissable d'endurance / endurance distance
Distance totale qui peut être couverte par un véhicule terrestre ou par un navire à une vitesse d'endurance déterminée.
Terme connexe : autonomie[1].
01 mars 1973

distance horizontale / plan range
En reconnaissance photographique, distance dans le plan horizontal comptée depuis la verticale de l'aéronef jusqu'à un objet déterminé au sol.
01 juil. 1970

distance hyperfocale / hyperfocal distance
Distance d'un objectif aux objets les plus rapprochés dont les images sont considérées comme nettes dans le plan focal lorsque l'objectif est mis au point sur l'infini.
01 mars 1973

distance-limite / range[2]
Portée limitée pour une action quelconque, telle que : la distance franchissable d'un avion, l'autonomie d'un véhicule, la portée d'un canon.
01 août 1982

distance minimale de sécurité nucléaire / minimum nuclear safe distance
Somme du rayon de sécurité et de la marge de sécurité.
21 nov. 1996

distance oblique / slant range
Distance entre deux points situés à des niveaux différents par rapport à un plan de référence.
01 janv. 1980

distorsion / lens distortion
Déformation de l'image optique due aux aberrations et imperfections d'un système optique.
01 juil. 1970

distorsion en S / S-curve distortion
Distorsion de l'image produite par un capteur à balayage due au déplacement vers l'avant du capteur au cours de la durée d'un balayage latéral.
01 janv. 1980

distributeur / dispenser
En termes d'armement aérien, un conteneur ou dispositif utilisé pour l'emport et le largage des sous-munitions.
Terme connexe : arme à dispersion.
01 juil. 1980

divergent / otter
En guerre des mines sur mer, panneau remorqué qui se déplace latéralement à une distance prédéterminée et que fait diverger le brin de drague.
01 août 1976

diversion[1] / diversion[1]
Action d'éloigner l'attention et les forces d'un ennemi du lieu de l'opération principale.
01 juil. 1980

diversion[2] / diversion[2]
Attaque, alerte ou feinte destinée à détourner l'attention.
Terme connexe : démonstration.
01 juil. 1980

division[1] / 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,

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groupés sous un même commandement opérationnel ou logistique ; ou unité tactique d'une escadrille aéronavale, comprenant plusieurs sections ; c. une division aérienne est un groupement aérien de combat consistant normalement en deux groupes ou plus avec les unités des services appropriés ; les groupes de combat d'une division aérienne comprennent normalement des unités de type similaire.
01 sept. 2003

division^{2} / division^{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.
01 sept. 2003

division^{3} / division^{3}
À bord d'un bâtiment de guerre : groupe d'hommes constitué pour des raisons d'ordre opérationnel ou administratif.
01 sept. 2003

doctrine / doctrine
Principes fondamentaux qui guident les forces armées dans la poursuite d'un objectif. Ces principes sont impératifs, mais leur application requiert du jugement.
01 mars 1973

doctrine tactique aérienne / tactical air doctrine
Principes fondamentaux servant de guide à l'emploi des moyens aériens dans les opérations aériennes tactiques, en vue d'atteindre des objectifs donnés.
01 nov. 1980

document authentique / authentic document
Document portant une signature ou un cachet certifiant son origine et son caractère officiel. Si c'est un document ennemi, il peut avoir été préparé dans un but de déception et l'exactitude d'un tel document, même authentique, doit être confirmée par d'autres informations, celles des conditions de capture, entre autres.
01 févr. 1973

document graphique / graphic
Production complète ou partielle d'un travail cartographique ou photogrammétrique. Un document graphique peut être une carte, ou une mosaïque, ou même un film pelliculable réalisé grâce à des techniques cartographiques.
01 mars 1973

documentation géographique militaire / military geographic documentation
Renseignement géographique militaire qui à été évalué, traité, résumé et publié sous forme normalisée pour satisfaire un besoin militaire.
01 août 1982

documents d'interprétation / imagery collateral
Pièces utilisées lors de l'interprétation d'une représentation.
01 juin 1978

dôme
Terme privilégié : dôme d'écume.

dôme d'écume / spray dome
dôme
Soulèvement d'eau et d'écume provoqué par l'onde de choc d'une explosion nucléaire sous-marine lorsqu'elle atteint la surface de l'eau.
01 déc. 1976

dommages collatéraux / collateral damage
Pertes ou dégâts non souhaités, provoqués dans des zones civiles par des opérations militaires.
17 janv. 2005

donnée / datum
Toute quantité numérique ou géométrique pouvant servir de référence ou de base. Lorsque le concept est géométrique, le pluriel anglais est "datums", contrairement au pluriel habituel "data".
01 mars 1973

donnée de marquage / titling strip
donnée de titrage
strip
En photographie, renseignement normalisé porté sur le négatif et/ou le positif pour identification et référence.
01 sept. 1969

donnée de titrage
Terme privilégié : donnée de marquage.

donnée marginale / marginal data
renseignement marginal
Explication donnée en marge d'une carte qui clarifie, définit, il lustre et/ou (complète la partie "graphique" d'une feuille) explicite celle-ci.
01 avr. 1971

dose absorbée / absorbed dose
Quantité d'énergie cédée par des particules ionisantes à l'unité de masse de la substance irradiée, au point considéré, quelle que soit la nature du rayonnement utilisé. L'unité de dose absorbée est le rad.
01 févr. 1973

dose chimique / chemical dose
Quantité, exprimée en milligrammes, d'agent chimique absorbée par l'organisme.
Terme connexe : agent chimique.
01 févr. 1988

dose d'exposition / exposure dose
En un point donné, une mesure d'un rayonnement en fonction de sa capacité de produire de l'ionisation. L'unité de dose d'exposition est le roentgen.
01 mars 1973

dose d'irradiation / radiation dose
Quantité totale de rayonnements ionisants absorbée par une matière ou un tissu, exprimée en centigrays.
Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.
01 juil. 1985

dose d'irradiation aiguë / acute radiation dose
Dose d'irradiation reçue en une seule fois et en un temps trop court pour que la restauration biologique puisse jouer.
Terme connexe : dose d'irradiation chronique.
01 mars 1979

dose d'irradiation chronique / chronic radiation dose
Dose d'irradiation absorbée soit de façon permanente, soit par intermittence au cours d'une longue période 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

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part importante des cellules lésées pourra se régénérer.
Termes connexes : débit de dose de rayonnement ; dose d'irradiation ; dose d'irradiation aiguë.
01 août 1982

dose incapacitante moyenne / median incapacitating dose
Dose de produit chimique dont l'introduction dans le corps humain aboutit à une perte de capacité de 50 % des personnels exposés et non protégés.
01 août 1974

dose létale moyenne[1] / 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.
01 juil. 1987

dose létale moyenne[2] / mean lethal dose[2]
Dose d'un agent chimique toxique qui provoque la mort pour 50 % du personnel exposé non protégé et non traité.
01 juil. 1987

dose maximale consentie / maximum permissible dose
Dose fixée par un échelon du commandement, ou une autorité qualifiée, comme limite supérieure des rayonnements nucléaires cumulés pouvant être reçus pendant une période déterminée par le personnel sous ses ordres, compte tenu des limitations opérationnelles normalement admises.
01 mars 1973

dosimétrie / dosimetry
Mesure des doses de rayonnement. S'applique à la fois aux dispositifs utilisés (dosimètres) et aux techniques.
01 mars 1973

dosiphote / film badge
Film photographique, placé dans un étui en forme de "badge", et porté par le personnel afin qu'il mesure et enregistre en permanence (normalement) la dose de rayons gamma.
01 mars 1973

dossier de représentation d'objectif / imagery pack
Ensemble des documents de représentation relatifs à un objectif déterminé.
01 déc. 1974

dossier d'objectifs[1] / target dossier
Dossier représentant l'ensemble de renseignements sur chaque objectif situé dans une zone géographique déterminée.
01 nov. 1968

dossier d'objectifs[2] / target folder
carnet d'objectifs
Dossier contenant des renseignements concernant un objectif déterminé, avec les indications utiles pour la préparation et la conduite de l'attaque de cet objectif.
01 nov. 1968

dotation / unit equipment
Quantité et nature des matériels détenus par toute unité en conformité avec les tableaux de dotation.
Terme connexe : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.
01 déc. 1974

dotation initiale / basic load
Quantité d'approvisionnements que doit détenir et que peut transporter une unité ou formation. Elle est définie en fonction de l'organisation du temps de guerre de l'unité ou formation et est maintenue au niveau prescrit.
01 mars 1981

dotation nucléaire / prescribed nuclear load
charge nucléaire prescrite
Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires devant être transportée par l'unité chargée de les mettre en oeuvre. L'approvisionnement et le réapprovisionnement de cette dotation après emploi sont une décision de commandement ; ils dépendent de la situation tactique, de la situation logistique nucléaire et de la possibilité pour l'unité de transporter et d'utiliser la dotation. La dotation peut varier d'un jour à l'autre, et aussi entre unités de feux nucléaires identiques.
01 sept. 1969

dragage d'attrition / attrition sweeping
Dragage continuel des champs de mines pour maintenir le niveau le plus bas possible de risque pour tous bâtiments.
01 août 1976

dragage de contrôle d'immersion / skim sweeping
En guerre des mines sur mer, technique de dragage mécanique effectué à une certaine profondeur au-dessus des mines à orin à grande immersion dans le but de draguer toutes les mines assez proches de la surface pour mettre en danger les bâtiments de surface.
01 août 1976

dragage des mines / minesweeping
Procédé de recherche ou de neutralisation qui soit utilise des dragues mécaniques ou explosives destinées à enlever ou détruire la mine, soit produit dans la zone les influences nécessaires pour déclencher la mine.
01 mars 1973

dragage de vérification / check sweeping
En guerre des mines sur mer, couverture finale destinée à s'assurer que le chenal ou la zone est libre de mines à orin, à l'issue d'un déblaiement.
01 déc. 1976

dragage d'exploration / search sweeping
En guerre des mines sur mer, dragage d'une fraction-témoin d'une route ou d'une zone en vue de vérifier la présence ou l'absence de mines mûres.
01 déc. 1976

dragage d'une bande initiale / initial path sweeping
Déblaiement initial d'une bande à l'intérieur d'une zone minée toujours dangereuse pour les dragueurs.
Terme connexe : dragage précurseur.
01 nov. 1975

dragage précurseur / precursor sweeping
Dragage d'une zone par des moyens relativement sûrs afin de réduire les risques des bâtiments de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations ultérieures.
Terme connexe : dragage d'une bande initiale.
01 nov. 1975

drague à électrode / electrode sweep
En guerre des mines navale, drague magnétique à câble où

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l'eau salée et le fond de la mer entrent dans la composition du circuit électrique.
04 oct. 2000

drague à filet / net sweep
En guerre des mines sur mer, drague en forme de filet, remorquée par deux bâtiments, et destinée à ramasser les mines dérivantes ou à recueillir celles qui se trouvent sur le fond.
01 août 1976

drague à influence / influence sweep
En guerre des mines navale, drague conçue pour produire une influence comparable à celle produite par une cible et déclencher ainsi sur les mines.
04 oct. 2000

drague armée / armed sweep
Drague munie de cisailles ou de tout autre dispositif lui permettant de couper plus efficacement les orins des mines.
01 nov. 1975

drague à solénoïde / solenoid sweep
En guerre des mines sur mer, drague magnétique constituée par un enroulement d'axe horizontal autour d'un flotteur cylindrique en fer.
01 juin 1978

drague de fond / bottom sweep
Drague remorquée par deux bâtiments, constituée par un fil d'acier ou par une chaîne et destinée soit à draguer les mines proches du fond, soit à traîner les mines hors du chenal.
01 déc. 1976

drague dissymétrique / asymmetrical sweep
Toute drague dont l'intercept, par vent et courant nuls, n'est pas centré sur le rail suivi par le dragueur.
01 nov. 1975

drague mécanique / mechanical sweep
En guerre des mines sur mer, drague destinée à entrer en contact direct avec la mine ou ses appendices.
01 nov. 1975

drague mécanique divergente / oropesa sweep
En guerre des mines sur mer, drague remorquée par un bâtiment et constituée par un filin d'acier d'une certaine longueur. L'écartement latéral de la drague est obtenu par un divergent et son immersion est réglée, du côté du bâtiment par un plongeur et à l'autre extrémité par un pendeur de flotteur.
01 nov. 1975

droite (ou gauche)
Terme privilégié : gauche (ou droite)[2].

drone / drone
Véhicule sans équipage qui accomplit sa mission sans recevoir d'instructions d'une source extérieure.
Termes connexes : véhicule téléguidé ; véhicule aérien sans pilote.
01 févr. 1988

durée d'activation / laid life
En guerre des mines terrestre, laps de temps pendant lequel le système d'amorçage d'une mine peut être activé.
16 juil. 1999

durée de conservation / shelf life
Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement en magasin, susceptible de se détériorer ou dont la vie est limitée et ne peut être prolongée, est considéré comme utilisable.
Terme connexe : durée limite de stockage.
01 août 1982

durée d'écoulement / pass time
En circulation routière, temps qui s'écoule entre le passage, en un point donné, du premier et du dernier véhicule d'une colonne.
01 juil. 1970

durée d'encombrement / road clearance time
En circulation routière, temps total nécessaire à une colonne pour parcourir et dégager une section d'itinéraire.
01 juil. 1970

durée de trajet / time of flight
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, temps, mesuré en secondes, séparant le moment où une arme est mise à feu, larguée ou envoyée du moment où elle arrive au but ou éclate.
01 août 1976

durée de vie d'un composant / component life
Durée d'usage normal d'un composant au-delà de laquelle la probabilité de défaillance augmente considérablement.
04 oct. 2000

durée d'impulsion laser / laser pulse duration
(Intervalle de) temps pendant lequel l'impulsion de puissance émise par le laser a en permanence une valeur supérieure à la moitié de sa valeur maximale.
01 janv. 1980

durée limite de stockage / storage life
Temps pendant lequel un article de ravitaillement, y compris les explosifs, conservé dans des conditions de stockage déterminées, peut être considéré utilisable et, le cas échéant, sûr.
Terme connexe : durée de conservation.
01 sept. 1981

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E

eaux susceptibles d'être minées / mineable waters
Eaux dans lesquelles des mines d'un type donné peuvent être efficaces contre des cibles d'un type donné.
01 nov. 1975

écart / deviation[2]
Distance entre un point d'impact (ou d'éclatement) et le but.
Termes connexes : dispersion globale ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.
01 mars 1973

écart circulaire probable / circular error probable ECP
Caractéristique de la précision d'un missile ou d'un projectile, utilisée comme facteur pour la détermination de l'efficacité probable d'une arme sur son objectif. L'écart circulaire probable se définit comme le rayon du cercle à l'intérieur duquel tomberaient 50 % des projectiles ou des missiles.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart de dispersion ; écart probable horizontal.
01 mars 1973

écart de dispersion / dispersion error
Distance entre le point d'impact ou d'éclatement d'un coup et le point d'impact moyen ou des éclatements.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart probable horizontal..
01 mars 1973

écart probable
Terme privilégié : écart probable horizontal.

écart probable horizontal / horizontal error
écart probable
Écart en direction, en portée ou circulaire, qu'un système d'armes donné a une chance sur deux de dépasser. Lorsque l'angle de chute est voisin de 90, la dispersion est circulaire : elle est exprimée par un écart probable circulaire. Dans le cas contraire, la dispersion est elliptique : elle est exprimée par un écart probable en direction et un écart probable en portée.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; dispersion globale ; écart ; écart circulaire probable ; écart de dispersion.
01 sept. 2003

écarts de bombardement[1] / 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.
01 sept. 2003

écarts de bombardement[2] / bombing errors[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.
01 sept. 2003

écarts de bombardement[3] / bombing errors[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.
01 sept. 2003

échelle / scale
échelle numérique
Rapport entre la distance mesurée sur une carte ou une photographie et la distance correspondante sur le terrain.
Termes connexes : échelle de conversion ; échelle graphique ; échelle photographique ; échelle principale.
01 juil. 1972

échelle de conversion / conversion scale
Échelle indiquant le rapport existant entre deux unités de mesure.
Terme connexe : échelle.
01 sept. 2003

échelle des distances
Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.

échelle en X / X-scale
Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long d'une parallèle à l'horizontale principale.
01 sept. 1969

échelle en Y / Y-scale
Sur une photographie oblique : échelle le long de la ligne de plus grande pente ou de toute autre ligne (théorique ou réelle) qui sur le terrain est parallèle à la trace du plan principal.
01 juil. 1970

échelle en Z / Z-scale
Sur une photographie oblique :
a. échelle utilisée pour le calcul de la hauteur d'un objet ;
b. méthode de détermination des hauteurs utilisant l'échelle en Z.
01 sept. 1969

échelle graphique / graphic scale
échelle des distances
échelle linéaire
Ligne ou règle graduée au moyen de laquelle les distances sur une carte ou une photographie peuvent être converties en distances réelles sur le terrain.
Terme connexe : échelle.
01 févr. 1974

échelle linéaire
Terme privilégié : échelle graphique.

échelle nominale
Terme privilégié : échelle principale.

échelle numérique
Terme privilégié : échelle.

échelle photographique / photographic scale
Rapport entre une distance mesurée sur une photographie ou une mosaïque d'une part et la distance correspondante sur le terrain d'autre part. La classification des échelles est la suivante :
a. très grande échelle 1:4.999 et au-dessus ;
b. grande échelle de 1:5.000 à

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1:9.999 ;
c. échelle moyenne de 1:10.000 à 1:24.999 ;
d. petite échelle de 1:25.000 à 1:49.999 ;
e. très petite échelle de 1:50.000 et au-dessous.
Terme connexe : échelle.
01 mars 1979

échelle principale / principal scale
échelle nominale
Échelle d'un globe réduit ou générateur, représentant la sphère ou l'ellipsoïde, définie par le rapport à leurs rayons respectifs.
Terme connexe : échelle.
01 sept. 2003

échelon[1] / echelon[1]
Subdivision d'un poste de commandement, par exemple : échelon avancé, échelon arrière.
01 mars 1973

echelon[2] / echelon[2]
Niveau distinct de commandement. Comparée au régiment, une division est un échelon supérieur, un bataillon un échelon inférieur.
01 mars 1973

echelon[3] / echelon[3]
Fraction d'une formation dans le sens de la profondeur à laquelle une importante mission de combat est attribuée ; par exemple : échelon d'assaut, échelon d'appui, échelon de réserve.
Note : de plus, dans l'armée française, échelon peut signifier : Stade dans les différentes opérations de maintien en condition du matériel (entretien de 1er échelon).
01 mars 1973

échelon arrière / rear echelon
Élément d'une force non nécessaire dans la zone de l'objectif.
Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.
01 nov. 1968

échelon d'assaut / assault echelon
Élément d'une force prévu pour l'assaut initial de la zone de l'objectif.
Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.
01 sept. 2003

échelon de premier renfort / follow-on echelon
En opérations amphibies, échelon des forces d'assaut, y compris véhicules, matériel d'aviation et approvisionnements qui, bien que non essentiel au déclenchement de l'assaut, est nécessaire à l'appui et à la poursuite de celui-ci.
Termes connexes : assaut[1,2] ; renfort-soutien.
01 mars 1982

échelon de renforcement / follow-up echelon
En transport aérien, éléments transportés dans la zone de l'objectif après l'échelon d'assaut.
01 juil. 1983

échelon maritime / sea echelon
Partie des bâtiments d'assaut qui se retire de la zone de transport ou n'y pénètre pas pendant un débarquement amphibie et se tient dans des zones déterminées au large en position d'attente ou en réserve.
01 mai 1963

échelon sanitaire initial / originating medical facility
Le premier échelon médical à partir duquel un malade ou blessé est dirigé vers un autre élément de la chaîne sanitaire.
01 mars 1973

écho de sol / ground return
Image visualisée ou enregistrée produite par la réflexion du faisceau radar sur le sol.
09 mai 2000

écho permanent / permanent echo
Echo radar fixe et relativement important causé par la réflexion de l'énergie sur des obstacles fixes. Il se distingue de l'écho de sol parce qu'il a pour origine des points précis plutôt que des zones d'une certaine étendue.
01 juil. 1972

éclairage de la zone intermédiaire / intermediate area illumination
Éclairage de la zone s'étendant en profondeur depuis la limite avant de la zone rapprochée (2.000 m environ) jusqu'à la portée maximale effective du gros de l'artillerie divisionnaire (10.000 mètres environ).
01 sept. 2003

éclairage direct / direct illumination
Éclairage produit par l'emploi en portée directe d'artifices pyrotechniques ou de projecteurs.
01 sept. 2003

éclairage indirect / indirect illumination
Éclairage de champ de bataille par diffusion ou réflexion à l'aide de projecteurs ou de moyens pyrotechniques éclairants.
a. Éclairage par diffusion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la lumière émise soit par des moyens pyrotechniques éclairants, soit par un projecteur situé légèrement au-dessus et sur le flanc de la zone à éclairer, en diffusée par les particules atmosphériques.
b. Éclairage par réflexion - Éclairage d'une zone grâce à la réflexion par la couche basse des nuages de la lumière émise par un projecteur. L'un et/ou l'autre de ces effets se produisent lorsqu'un projecteur est utilisé à partir d'une position défilée ou en faisceau ouvert au maximum.
Terme connexe : éclairement du champ de bataille.
01 sept. 2003

éclairage intermittent / intermittent illumination
Procédé de tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalles irréguliers.
01 mars 1974

éclairage normal / normal lighting
Éclairage des véhicules tel qu'il est prescrit ou autorisé par la loi d'un pays donné, indépendamment des restrictions pour motifs militaires.
Terme connexe : éclairage réduit.
01 sept. 2003

éclairage par diffusion / illumination by diffusion
Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.
01 nov. 1975

éclairage par réflexion / illumination by reflection
Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.
01 nov. 1975

éclairage réduit / reduced lighting
Éclairage obtenu par réduction de l'éclat des lampes des véhicules terrestres, soit en diminuant leur

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puissance, soit en les masquant de telle façon que toute lumière soit limitée à l'émission.
Terme connexe : éclairage normal.
01 sept. 2003

éclairement du champ de bataille / battlefield illumination
Illumination de la zone de combat par lumière artificielle, qu'elle soit visible ou invisible à l'oeil nu.
Termes connexes : clair de lune artificiel ; éclairage indirect ; jour artificiel.
01 mars 1982

éclaireur
Terme privilégié: aéronef marqueur.

éclatement[1] / break-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.
01 déc. 1974

éclatement[2] / 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.
01 déc. 1974

écoute de contrôle[1] / 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.
01 sept. 2003

écoute de contrôle[2] / monitoring[2]
Écoute, surveillance et/ou enregistrement des émissions ennemies dans le but d'en obtenir des renseignements.
01 sept. 2003

écran / screen[4]
sonnette
Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est d'observer, d'identifier et de transmettre les informations et qui ne se bat que pour assurer sa propre protection.
Termes connexes : élément de protection ; flanc-garde.
01 sept. 2003

écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine screen
Bâtiments et/ou aéronefs disposés pour la protection d'une unité contre une attaque par sous-marin.
01 févr. 1973

écran de fumée / smoke screen
rideau de fumée
Nuage de fumée utilisé pour masquer des installations ou des manoeuvres soit amies, soit ennemies.
01 mai 1963

écran de protection[1] / 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.
01 nov. 1968

écran de protection[2] / shielding[2]
Obstacles qui tendent à protéger personnel ou matériels contre les effets d'une explosion nucléaire.
01 nov. 1968

écran-rideau / screen[3]
En camouflage, matériau naturel ou artificiel opaque pour les systèmes de détection et que l'on interpose entre ces systèmes et l'objet à camoufler ou à cacher.
Terme connexe : dissimulation.
01 mars 1981

édition / edition
En cartographie, tirage particulier d'une carte, différent des autres tirages.
01 mars 1973

effectif international réel / international actual strength
Ensemble du personnel civil et militaire affecté à des postes internationaux au moment considéré.
01 déc. 1976

effet de côte
Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.

effet de nuit / night effect
Effet causé principalement par des variations de la polarisation des ondes réfléchies, ce qui entraîne quelquefois des erreurs dans les relèvements radiogoniométriques. Ce phénomène est très fréquent au crépuscule.
01 mars 1973

effet de renforcement d'échos / cardinal point effect
effet d'incidence normale
Phénomène provoquant l'apparition sur l'écran radar d'une ligne ou d'une zone d'échos d'intensité renforcée. Il se produit lorsque le faisceau est perpendiculaire à des surfaces planes alignées ou groupées dans le volume balayé par le radar.
01 mars 1973

effet de terre
Terme privilégié : réfraction côtière.

effet d'incidence normale
Terme privilégié : effet de renforcement d'échos.

effet Doppler / Doppler effect
Variation apparente de fréquence d'une onde acoustique ou radioélectrique qui atteint un observateur ou un récepteur de radio, causée par une variation de la distance entre la source et l'opérateur ou le récepteur pendant la transmission.
01 mars 1973

effet parasite de fond / background count
Trace ou effet indésirable provoqué sur un détecteur de radiation par un agent quelconque. Dans le domaine de la protection sanitaire, l'effet parasite de fond comporte habituellement les radiations produites par la radioactivité naturelle et les rayons cosmiques.
01 févr. 1973

effets nucléaires favorables non prévisibles / nuclear bonus effects
Dégâts ou pertes désirés produits par les effets des armes nucléaires amies qui ne peuvent être prévus de façon précise lors de l'analyse d'objectif car leur incertitude est telle que l'on ne peut se fier, en ce qui les concerne, à un résultat significatif sur le plan militaire.

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01 juil. 1980

effets nucléaires subsidiaires / nuclear collateral effects
Pertes ou dégâts non désirés produits par l'explosion d'armes nucléaires amies.
09 janv. 1996

effet sur l'objectif nucléaire / nuclear target response
Effet sur les hommes, le matériel et l'équipement, du souffle, de la lumière, de la chaleur et du rayonnement nucléaire qui résultent de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire.
01 mai 1963

effet thermique / thermal exposure
Ensemble des composantes normales du rayonnement thermique frappant une surface donnée pendant la durée d'une explosion ; s'exprime en calories par centimètre carré ou en mégajoules par mètre carré.
01 août 1979

efficacité biologique relative / relative biological effectiveness
Rapport de la dose absorbée d'un rayonnement X ou gamma d'une certaine énergie à la dose absorbée d'un autre rayonnement ionisant produisant le même effet biologique.
01 août 1982

éjection[1] / ejection[1]
Action d'évacuer un aéronef au moyen de sièges ou de capsules munis d'un système de propulsion autonome.
01 juil. 1983

éjection[2] / ejection[2]
En armement aérien, expulsion d'une charge d'un aéronef pour permettre une séparation satisfaisante.
01 juil. 1983

élément de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control party
Organisme opérationnel constitutif d'un système de contrôle aérien tactique ayant pour fonction d'assurer la liaison avec les forces terrestres et le contrôle des aéronefs.
01 août 1982

élément de plage / shore party groupe de plage
Groupement opérationnel de la force de débarquement constitué pour :
a. faciliter le mouvement des troupes, équipements et approvisionnements, débarqués sur/ou quittant les plages ;
b. l'évacuation des plages des blessés et prisonniers ;
c. faciliter l'arrivée sur les plages, puis le retrait et la récupération des bâtiments et embarcations de débarquement. Elle comprend à la fois des éléments navals et des éléments des forces de débarquement.
Terme connexe : groupement naval de plage.
01 août 1979

élément de protection / guard
Élément de sûreté dont la tâche principale est de protéger le gros des forces en combattant pour gagner des délais, tout en observant et en renseignant.
Termes connexes : écran ; flanc-garde.
01 sept. 2003

élément de réapprovisionnement / element of resupply
Termes connexes : premiers ravitaillements ; ravitaillement de l'Europe ; ravitaillement improvisé ; ravitaillement initial ; ravitaillement préorganisé.
01 mars 1973

élément organique de corps d'armée / corps troops troupes de corps
Troupe affectée ou adaptée à un corps d'armée mais n'appartenant pas aux divisions qui constituent le corps d'armée.
01 mars 1973

élévation / elevation cote
Distance verticale d'un point ou d'un niveau, situé à la surface de la terre ou lié à elle, qui est mesurée à partir du niveau moyen de la mer.
01 mars 1973

élingue de suspension / cargo sling
Sangle, chaîne ou autre agrès fixé à une charge extérieure pour son hissage ou sa suspension.
01 mars 1973

emballage par pulvérisation de matiére plastique
Terme privilégié : coconisation.

embarquement / embarkation
Action de mettre en place le personnel, les véhicules et leurs équipements et approvisionnements à bord de tous moyens de transport.
Note : en anglais, le terme "embarkation" ne s'applique qu'aux navires et aéronefs.
Termes connexes : chargement ; chargement de combat ; chargement par convoi ; chargement par destination ; chargement par unité constituée ; chargement séparé par produit ; charge offerte ; port de débarquement ; port d'embarquement.
01 oct. 1992

empattement / 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.
01 déc. 1979

emplacement / emplacement[1]
Position préparée pour une ou plusieurs armes ou dispositifs, et chargée de les protéger contre le feu ou le bombardement ennemi, tout en leur permettant de remplir leurs missions.
01 juin 1981

emplacement de tir abrité / pillbox
Fortification petite et basse qui abrite des mitrailleuses, des armes antichar, etc. Un emplacement de tir abrité est d'ordinaire fait en béton, acier, ou sacs à terre.
01 juil. 1970

emploi civil international OTAN / NATO international civilian post
Emploi international permanent de grade OTAN A, L, B ou C pouvant être occupé par un civil, dont le traitement et les indemnités sont fixés par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord et imputés au budget international.
01 nov. 1977

emploi défensif des mines / mine defence
Défense d'une position, d'une

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zone, etc. par mines terrestres ou sous-marines. Un système de défense par mines comprend le personnel et le matériel nécessaires à la pose, au fonctionnement, à l'entretien et à la protection des champs de mines mis en place.
01 mars 1973

employé civil OTAN rémunéré au tarif local / local wage rate NATO civilian employee
Employé civil n'occupant pas une fonction internationale OTAN et ne bénéficiant pas du statut OTAN.
01 oct. 1978

en appui de / in support of
Terme désignant l'appui fourni à une autre unité, formation ou organisation, tout en demeurant sous le commandement initial.
Termes connexes : appui direct[1] ; appui.
22 juin 2004

enclos de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war enclosure
Subdivision d'un camp de prisonniers de guerre.
01 sept. 1969

en convergence / converge
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement de l'observateur pour obtenir que les plans de tir passent par un même point.
01 mars 1982

endurance / endurance time
Temps total pendant lequel un navire peut soutenir une vitesse d'endurance déterminée. Si ce temps dépend de facteurs autres que le combustible, il doit en être fait mention.
01 mars 1973

en échelon / echelon[4]
Dispositif dans lequel les divers éléments d'une unité sont placés l'un derrière l'autre, et décalés d'une même distance et dans le même sens l'un par rapport à l'autre.
01 mars 1973

engagement[1] / 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.
29 mai 2002

engagement[2] / engagement[2]
Dans le cadre des règles d'engagement, action entreprise contre un aéronef dans le but de le détruire.
29 mai 2002

engagement nucléaire / nuclear commitment
Déclaration par laquelle un membre de l'OTAN affirme que des forces spécifiées ont été ou seront engagées au profit de l'OTAN dans un rôle uniquement nucléaire ou à double capacité.
01 oct. 1984

engagez / engage
En défense aérienne, consigne ordonnant ou autorisant le tir des unités et/ou systèmes d'armes sur un objectif désigné.
Termes connexes : cessez l'engagement ; halte au feu.
01 nov. 1980

engin d'assaut / assault craft
Engin de débarquement ou véhicule amphibie utilisé principalement pour débarquer des troupes et du matériel dans les vagues d'assaut d'une opération amphibie.
01 juil. 1980

engin de débarquement / landing-craft
Engin utilisé au cours des opérations amphibies, destiné spécifiquement à transporter des troupes avec leur équipement, à s'échouer, décharger et se déséchouer. Il est utilisé également pour le réapprovisionnement.
Termes connexes : réapprovisionnement ; véhicule amphibie.
04 oct. 2000

énième pièce reprend le tir (incident de tir) / number ... in (out)
Terme utilisé en artillerie pour indiquer qu'une pièce reprend ou cesse le tir.
01 août 1976

enregistré / recorded
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, réponse indiquant que l'ordre d'enregistrer un objectif a été exécuté.
16 juil. 1996

enregistrement des données de représentation / imagery data recording
Enregistrement des informations relatives à un vecteur aérien et à son équipement de détection, telles que vitesse, altitude, inclinaison, position et heure, sur la matrice de l'équipement de détection ; cette opération est réalisée au moment de l'acquisition de l'image.
01 déc. 1976

enregistrement photographique des instruments / instrument recording photography
Photographies des indications affichées par des appareils ou instruments de mesure.
01 mars 1973

enregistrer comme objectif / record as target
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre indiquant que les données relatives à un objectif doivent être conservées en vue d'engagements ultérieurs.
01 janv. 1973

ensemble / assembly
Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément faisant partie d'un matériel, pouvant être fourni et remplacé comme un tout et comprenant normalement des pièces ou groupes de pièces remplaçables.
Termes connexes : composant ; équipement ; pièce ; sous-ensemble.
01 mars 1992

en sommeil
Terme privilégié : état dormant.

en superposition / superimposed
Terme utilisé dans la préparation d'un tir pour indiquer qu'une unité d'artillerie ajoute ses feux à une autre unité d'artillerie pour traiter un objectif. Le tir de l'unité en superposition peut être levé par ordre de l'autorité responsable de l'appui-feux.
01 août 1974

entraînement opérationnel / operational training
Entraînement destiné à créer, à conserver ou à améliorer l'état de préparation opérationnelle d'unités ou d'individus.
13 déc. 1999

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entrée de piste / approach end of runway
début de piste
Extrémité de la piste la plus rapprochée de la direction à partir de laquelle l'approche finale est effectuée.
18 déc. 1997

entretien courant / servicing
Activités et procédures liées au nettoyage
Note : dans certains cas
Termes connexe : entretien courant pour aéronefs.
05 sept. 2007

entretien courant pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing
Activités et procédures liées à l'inspection, au recomplètement des consommables et produits à durée de vie limitée, au nettoyage, à la lubrification, au guidage, au stationnement et à la sécurité des aéronefs.
Termes connexes : assistance aux aéronefs de passage ; entretien courant ; services mutuels ; services mutuels pour aéronefs ; raccord de servitude pour aéronefs.
02 mars 2007

enveloppement / envelopment
Manoeuvre offensive par laquelle le gros des forces attaquantes se porte sur les arrières des positions défensives principales de l'ennemi, en les contournant ou en les survolant, pour s'y emparer d'objectifs.
Terme connexe : mouvement tournant.
01 oct. 1978

environnement / environment
Milieu dans lequel un organisme fonctionne, incluant l'air, l'eau, la terre, les ressources naturelles, la flore, la faune, les êtres humains, et leurs interrelations.
14 oct. 2002

environnement biologique / biological environment
Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes biologiques.
Terme connexe : agent biologique.
01 nov. 1990

environnement chimique / chemical environment
Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées aux effets directs ou rémanents d'armes chimiques.
Terme connexe : agent chimique.
01 nov. 1990

environnement d'exploitation / service environment
Tous facteurs extérieurs, d'origine naturelle ou artificielle, aux effets desquels un article ou un matériel sera vraisemblablement soumis pendant toute la durée de sa vie utile.
01 juin 1989

environnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic environment
Ensemble des phénomènes électromagnétiques existant à un endroit donné.
01 juil. 1993

environnement radiologique / radiological environment
Conditions régnant dans une zone et liées à la présence d'un danger radiologique.
01 nov. 1990

en vol / airborne [5]
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[3] *; de bord ; unité aérotransportable.*
01 oct. 2001

épreuve par projection / projection print
Épreuve obtenue par la projection de l'image d'un négatif ou d'une épreuve transparente sur un support sensible.
01 sept. 2003

épreuve renseignée / annotated print
Photographie sur laquelle on a porté des détails d'interprétation, en utilisant un langage clair ou symbolique.
01 févr. 1973

épreuve transparente / transparency
Image fixée sur un support transparent grâce à un procédé photographique, typographique, chimique ou autre, se prêtant particulièrement à la projection par transmission de lumière.
Termes connexes : diapositive ; plaque.
01 mars 1981

équateur magnétique / magnetic equator
ligne aclinique
Ligne joignant les points où l'inclinaison magnétique est nulle à une époque déterminée.
01 févr. 1973

équidistance / contour interval
Différence de cote entre deux courbes de niveau consécutives.
01 mars 1973

équipage de relève / staged crew
Équipage mis en place à l'avance en point déterminé pour assurer l'utilisation continue de l'aéronef.
01 sept. 2003

équipe d'analyse
Terme privilégié : groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice.

équipe de contrôle du chargement / load control group
Personnel chargé du contrôle et de l'organisation du chargement dans une zone de chargement.
01 déc. 1976

équipe de guidage / 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.
01 nov. 1983

équipe de liaison d'appui naval / naval fire liaison team
Personnel et équipement nécessaires pour renseigner les forces à terre et les forces de débarquement et obtenir une coordination en ce qui concerne l'emploi de l'artillerie d'appui naval.
01 mars 1973

équipe de mise à feu du dispositif de destruction / demolition firing party
Equipe assignée à un ouvrage et qui est techniquement responsable de la mise à feu du dispositif de destruction.
Terme connexe : détachement de protection d'un dispositif de destruction.
01 mars 1973

équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs / pathfinder team

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Personnel mis en place dans la zone de l'objectif :
a. pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des aides à la navigation ;
b. assurer le marquage des zones de mise à terre.
01 juil. 1970

équipe d'orienteurs-marqueurs (ou de balisage) / marking team
Personnel mis à terre pour assurer la mise en oeuvre des moyens de guidage et le marquage des zones de mise à terre.
Terme connexe : aéronef marqueur.
01 mars 1973

équipement / equipment
Articles non consommables prévus en dotation pour les individus et pour certains organismes.
Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; pièce ; ravitaillement ; sous-ensemble ; tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.
01 oct. 1992

équipement caractéristique / signature equipment
Tout matériel qui révèle le type et la nature de l'unité ou de la formation qui en est dotée.
01 juil. 1980

équipement de guidage au sol / guidance station equipment
Partie "sol" de l'équipement utilisée pour le guidage d'un missile au cours de son vol.
01 mars 1973

équipement de soute
Terme privilégié : équipement particulier d'un aéronef.

équipement d'identification sélective / selective identification feature
Transpondeur aéroporté du type à impulsion qui fournit automatiquement l'identification sélective de l'aéronef porteur aux stations d'identification amies/ennemies (IFF) terrestres ou installées à bord de navires ou d'aéronefs.
01 sept. 1969

équipement individuel de protection / individual protective equipment
En guerre nucléaire, biologique ou chimique, équipement complet destiné à protéger un individu du danger biologique et chimique et de certains effets nucléaires.
01 juil. 1993

équipement particulier d'un aéronef / aircraft mission equipment
équipement de soute
Équipement dont un aéronef doit être doté pour qu'il soit en mesure d'exécuter une mission ou tâche particulière.
01 févr. 1973

équipe mobile des mouvements aériens / mobile air movements team
Équipe des forces aériennes spécialement entraînée pour exercer des fonctions dans les organismes chargés des mouvements aériens et du trafic.
01 sept. 2003

équivalence TNT / TNT equivalent
Évaluation de l'énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire ou par l'explosion d'une quantité donnée d'une matière fissible ou fusible ; est exprimée en quantité de trinitrotoluène (TNT) qui libérerait la même quantité d'énergie que l'explosion.
01 sept. 2003

erreur d'accélération / acceleration error
Erreur due à la déviation de l'axe de référence vertical par suite des accélérations parasites affectant l'aéronef.
01 févr. 1973

erreur de balisage / marking error
En guerre des mines sur mer, distance et azimut d'un marqueur à partir d'une cible.
01 nov. 1975

escorte[1] / escort[1]
Une ou plusieurs unités de combat chargées d'accompagner et de protéger une autre force ou un convoi.
Terme connexe : escorte de convoi[1,2].
01 déc. 1979

escorte[2] / escort[2]
Aéronefs ayant pour mission de protéger d'autres aéronefs au cours d'une mission.
Terme connexe : escorte de convoi[1].
01 déc. 1979

escorte[3] / escort[3]
Garde en armes accompagnant un convoi, un train, des prisonniers, etc.
Terme connexe : escorte de convoi[2].
01 déc. 1979

escorte[4] / escort[4]
Garde en armes accompagnant des personnes en signe d'honneur.
01 déc. 1979

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.
01 mars 1973

escorte de convoi[1] / convoy escort[1]
Un ou plusieurs bâtiments de guerre ou aéronefs accompagnant un convoi et responsables de sa protection.
Terme connexe : escorte[1,2].
01 mars 1979

escorte de convoi[2] / convoy escort[2]
Escorte destinée à empêcher un convoi de véhicules d'être dispersé, détruit ou capturé.
Terme connexe : escorte[1,3].
01 mars 1979

escorteur administratif / administrative escort
Bâtiment de guerre ou navire marchand ayant à bord un commodore de convoi et son état-major capable d'assurer les liaison simultanées entre l'autorité de contrôle opérationnel et un convoi côtier.
01 oct. 1978

espace aérien contrôlé / controlled airspace
Espace aérien de dimensions déterminées, à l'intérieur duquel un service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne est assuré aux aéronefs en vol contrôlé.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; région de contrôle ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle

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terminale.
01 mars 1973

espace aérien OTAN / NATO airspace
Espace aérien au-dessus de n'importe quel pays OTAN et de ses eaux territoriales.
01 nov. 1975

espacement vertical / vertical separation
altitude relative
étagement en altitude
Espacement entre aéronefs exprimé en unités de distance verticale.
01 juil. 1980

essai à la réception
Terme privilégié : essai de recette.

essai au banc / captive firing
Essai d'allumage de courte durée, effectué avec le système de propulsion de la fusée, celle-ci étant fixée au banc d'essai.
01 mars 1973

essai au point fixe / flight readiness firing
Essai de courte durée intéressant un système de fusée effectué avec l'appareil propulsif en fonction, la fusée étant fixée sur sa rampe. De tels essais sont exécutés pour déterminer l'état de préparation du système de la fusée et des moyens de lancement préalablement à l'essai en vol.
01 mars 1973

essai de recette / acceptance trial
essai à la réception
Essai mené par des représentants désignés des utilisateurs militaires finaux de l'arme ou de l'équipement pour déterminer si les performances et caractéristiques imposées ont été réalisées.
Termes connexes : logistique de consommation ; logistique de production.
04 nov. 2005

essai en vol / flight test
Essai d'un aéronef, d'une roquette, d'un missile ou autre véhicule, par vol ou lancement réel. Les essais en vol sont organisés en vue d'effectuer des contrôles sur des points précis et d'obtenir des renseignements sur le fonctionnement.
01 mars 1973

estimation indirecte des dommages / post-strike damage estimation
Analyse révisée de l'objectif, basée sur des nouvelles données telles que la puissance réelle de l'arme, la hauteur d'éclatement et le point zéro obtenu par des moyens autres que l'estimation directe.
01 avr. 1974

estompage / hill shading
Méthode de représentation du relief qui consiste à dessiner au pinceau les ombres qui seraient projetées sur un terrain montagneux, la lumière venant d'une direction conventionnelle.
Termes connexes : largage[1] ; relief par ombres portées.
01 mars 1973

étage / stage[1]
Élément d'un missile ou d'un système de propulsion qui se sépare généralement du missile à la fin de la combustion ou à l'arrêt de la propulsion. Les étages sont numérotés chronologiquement par ordre de combustion.
01 sept. 2003

étagement en altitude
Terme privilégié : espacement vertical.

étalonnage d'un appareil photographique / camera calibration
Détermination de la distance focale. Détermination de la position du point principal par rapport aux repères.
Détermination de la distorsion de l'objectif dans le plan focal de l'appareil, pour la distance focale étalonnée au préalable.
01 mars 1973

étape[1] / stage[2]
Zone définie où l'on fournit le nécessaire aux troupes en transit d'une localité vers une autre.
Terme connexe : agencement[1].
01 mars 1982

étape[2] / stage[3]
Partie d'un itinéraire aérien comprise entre deux escales.
Terme connexe : zone d'étape[2].
01 mars 1982

état de crise en temps de guerre / emergency in war
Situation opérationnelle se présentant dans une zone limitée à la suite d'une sérieuse aggravation dans le déroulement des opérations et exigeant une action particulière et immédiate des commandants nationaux et alliés. L'état de crise est décrété par le commandant allié responsable de la zone en cause, en consultation avec le commandant national intéressé.
01 mars 1973

état d'engagement d'unité / unit commitment status
Degré d'engagement de toute unité désignée et répertoriée en tant que force allouée à l'OTAN.
01 juin 1984

état de préparation[1] / defence readiness condition
Numéro-repère ou mot conventionnel désignant, sur le plan "défense", l'état de préparation d'une unité en vue d'opérations ou d'exercices.
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; préparation.
01 févr. 1973

état de préparation[2] / readiness state
Mesure, à un moment précis, de la capacité des forces à exécuter les missions qui leur sont confiées.
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation opérationnelle ; préparation.
04 oct. 2000

état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) / state of readiness[2]
État d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place, dont la chaîne de mise de feu est complète, et qui est prêt à fonctionner immédiatement.
Termes connexes : état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1) ; ouvrage miné.
01 sept. 2003

état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1) / state of readiness[1]
État d'un dispositif de destruction dont les charges sont en place. La chaîne de mise de feu est en place, mais les détonateurs ne sont pas installés et les moyens de mise de feu ne sont pas connectés.
Termes connexes : état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) ; ouvrage miné.
01 sept. 2003

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état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness
Qualité caractérisant le fait qu'une unité ou formation, qu'un navire, qu'un système d'arme ou un matériel est apte à accomplir les missions ou les tâches auxquelles il est destiné. Ce terme peut être utilisé dans un sens général ou bien pour préciser un certain degré de préparation.
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation[1,2].
01 août 1976

état de sécurité / safe state
État dans lequel une mine ne peut pas fonctionner et peut être manipulée et transportée sans danger.
01 sept. 2003

état de veille / standby state
État d'une mine terrestre dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité et de retard d'armement ont fonctionné et qui attend un signal d'armement.
Termes connexes : dispositif de retard d'armement ; dispositif de sécurité.
01 sept. 2003

état dormant / dormant state
état insensible
en sommeil
En guerre des mines, état transitoire dans lequel certains éléments empêchent le déclenchement d'une mine.
Terme connexe : déclencher.
04 oct. 2000

état final / end state
Situation politique ou militaire à obtenir à la fin d'une opération, qui indique que l'objectif a été atteint.
04 oct. 2000

état insensible
Terme privilégié : état dormant.

état-major / staff
Dans une structure militaire, groupe de personnel militaire et civil, chargé d'assister un commandant dans l'ensemble de ses fonctions.
Termes connexes : état-major intégré ; état-major interarmées.
01 oct. 2003

état-major de direction d'exercice / exercise directing staff
Groupe d'officiers qui du fait de leur expérience, de leurs qualités et d'une connaissance approfondie des instructions d'exercice, sont choisis pour diriger ou contrôler un exercice.
01 mars 1981

état-major de planification
Terme privilégié : groupe central de planification.

état-major intégré / integrated staff
État-major dans lequel un seul officier est affecté à chaque poste figurant sur le tableau d'effectifs, quelles que soient sa nationalité et son arme.
Termes connexes : état-major ; état-major interarmées.
01 oct. 2003

état-major interarmées / joint staff
état-major interforces
Etat-major comprenant des personnels de plusieurs armées du même pays.
Termes connexes : état-major ; état-major intégré.
01 oct. 2003

état-major interforces
Terme privilégié : état-major interarmées.

état possédant des armes nucléaires
Terme privilégié : puissance nucléaire militaire.

étude sur la gestion du personnel / manpower management survey
Évaluation systématique d'un ensemble fonctionnel. Elle fait appel à des connaissances d'experts, des normes d'utilisation des personnels, à l'expérience et à d'autres considérations pratiques pour déterminer si les effectifs (existants ou prévus) correspondent à une gestion efficace.
01 sept. 2003

étude théorique / exercise study
Activité qui peut prendre la forme d'un exercice sur cartes, d'un jeu de guerre, d'une série de conférences, d'une discussion de groupe ou d'une analyse des opérations.
01 nov. 1983

évacuation de l'équipement portuaire / evacuation of port equipment
Transfert du matériel mobile et amovible d'un port menacé à un autre port ou un mouillage de travail.
01 nov. 1994

évacuation de port par des navires marchands / port evacuation of shipping
Appareillage, pour raisons de sécurité, de navires marchands hors d'un port menacé.
Termes connexe : mouvement d'urgence.
01 juil. 1980

évacuation du matériel endommagé / equipment casualty evacuation
Acheminement à l'intérieur du système logistique d'un matériel nécessitant un acte de maintenance.
04 oct. 2000

évacuation 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.
01 févr. 1989

évacuation par air / air evacuation
Évacuation par aéronef de personnels et de matériels.
01 févr. 1973

évacuation portuaire des cargaisons / port evacuation of cargoes
Transfert des cargaisons d'un port menacé vers d'autres zones de dépôt.
Terme connexe : mouvement d'urgence.
01 juil. 1993

évacuation sanitaire aérienne / aeromedical evacuation
Transport par voie aérienne de patients à destination de formations sanitaires, ou entre celles-ci.
01 févr. 1973

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évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant / forward aeromedical evacuation
évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire
Phase de l'évacuation qui assure le transport des patients : entre des points compris dans le champ de bataille (extrême-avant - depuis l'extrême-avant) jusqu'au point initial de traitement, et jusqu'aux points ultérieurs de traitement dans la zone de combat.
01 mars 1973

évacuation sanitaire aérienne primaire
Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne de l'avant.

évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire
Terme privilégié : évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.

évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique / strategic aeromedical evacuation
Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de régions d'outre-mer ou de théâres d'opérations vers le pays d'origine, vers d'autres pays de l'OTAN ou vers une zone de sécurité temporaire.
Terme connexe : évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique.
09 juil. 1997

évacuation sanitaire aérienne tactique / tactical aeromedical evacuation
évacuation sanitaire aérienne secondaire
Phase de l'évacuation couvrant le transport aérien des patients de la zone de combat vers des points situés en dehors de cette zone, et entre des points situés à l'intérieur de la zone des communications.
Terme connexe : évacuation sanitaire aérienne stratégique.
09 juil. 1997

évacué / evacuee
Personne ayant reçu des autorités compétentes l'ordre ou l'autorisation de quitter un lieu dangereux et dont les déplacements et l'hébergement sont planifiés, organisés et contrôlés par lesdites autorités.
Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; personne déplacée ; réfugié.
04 oct. 2000

évaluation[1] / evaluation[1]
Processus structuré qui consiste à examiner des activités, des capacités et des performances par rapport à des normes ou critères définis.
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.
Termes connexes : analyse[1] ; appréciation ; certification ; validation.
02 mars 2007

évaluation[2] / evaluation[2]
En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement débouchant sur une appréciation portée sur un renseignement brut eu égard à la fiabilité de la source et à la crédibilité de l'information.
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 sept. 1981

évaluation de dommages nucléaires / nuclear damage assessment
Détermination des dommages subis par la population, les forces et les ressources à la suite d'une attaque nucléaire. Elle est effectuée en cours d'attaque et après l'attaque. Elle ne comporte pas l'évaluation de l'importance opérationnelle des effets de cette attaque nucléaire.
01 juil. 1980

évaluation de la vulnérabilité nucléaire / nuclear vulnerability assessment
Estimation de l'effet probable d'une attaque nucléaire hypothétique, sur la population, les forces et les ressources. Elle est surtout effectuée avant l'attaque ; elle peut cependant être poursuivie en cours d'attaque et même après.
01 juil. 1970

évaluation des dommages / damage assessment
Estimation des dégâts entraînés par les attaques d'objectifs.
01 mars 1973

évaluation des dommages de combat / battle damage assessment
Évaluation des effets résultant de l'utilisation de la force militaire létale ou non létale contre un objectif militaire.
17 janv. 2005

évaluation directe des dommages / direct damage assessment
Étude directe d'une zone qui vient d'être attaquée, par observation ou photographie aérienne, ou par observation directe.
01 sept. 2003

évaluation de l'état de préparation opérationnelle / operational readiness evaluation
Évaluation de la capacité et de l'efficacité opérationnelles de tout ou partie d'une unité.
01 sept. 2003

évaluation logistique / logistic assessment
Évaluation du soutien logistique nécessaire à la conduite d'une opération militaire par rapport au soutien logistique réellement ou potentiellement disponible pour mener cette dernière.
01 sept. 2003

évasion[1] / evasion and escape
Procédés et modes d'action qui permettent à des militaires et à d'autres personnes choisies de quitter un lieu occupé par l'ennemi ou un endroit hostile pour rejoindre un secteur contrôlé par des forces amies.
09 janv. 1996

évasion[2] / evasion
Mesures prises pour éviter la détection ou y échapper, ou pour rompre le contact avec une unité hostile ou potentiellement hostile.
01 oct. 2001

exécution décentralisée / decentralized execution
Délégation de l'autorité appropriée à des commandants subordonnés pour remplir les tâches et missions assignées.
Termes connexes : contrôle centralisé[1] ; délégation de pouvoirs.
22 juin 2004

exercice / exercise
Manoeuvre militaire ou opération de guerre simulée, comprenant planification, préparation et exécution, dont les buts sont l'entraînement et l'évaluation. Un exercice peut être combiné, interarmées ou effectué dans le cadre d'une seule armée selon les

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participants.
Termes connexes : exercice de combat à simple action ; poste de commandement.
01 mars 1981

exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN / NATO-wide exercise
Exercice auquel participent les commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ainsi que la majorité des commandements subordonnés et les états-majors nationaux de défense.
Terme connexe : importance d'un exercice militaire.
09 mai 2000

exercice à libre action / free play exercise
Exercice destiné à évaluer les capacités des forces dans des situations simulées de crise et/ou de guerre, compte tenu seulement du caractère artificiel ou des restrictions imposées par les règles de sécurité du temps de paix.
Terme connexe : exercice dirigé.
01 juin 1984

exercice de combat à simple action / field exercise
Exercice se déroulant sur le terrain dans une ambiance simulée de guerre et dans lequel les troupes et l'armement d'une des parties sont réellement représentés tandis que ceux de l'autre partie sont fictifs ou simplement figurés.
Termes connexes : exercice ; exercice de poste de commandement.
01 mars 1973

exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon manoeuvre
Opération qui n'entre pas dans les dispositions relatives à la situation paré à combattre. Elle peut comprendre toutes les opérations énumérées pour un exercice de préparation d'armes nucléaires et inclut en outre le décollage de l'avion porteur sans qu'il y ait toutefois utilisation de l'arme. Les exercices types comprennent des exercices d'alerte opérationnelle nucléaire et des exercices tactiques aériens.
Termes connexes : exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire ; situation paré à combattre.
01 sept. 1981

exercice de poste de commandement / command post exercise
Exercice caractérisé par la simulation des forces, mettant en oeuvre le commandant, son état-major, les transmissions internes et les moyens de transmission vers d'autres états-majors.
Termes connexes : exercice ; exercice de combat à simple action.
01 nov. 1983

exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon exercise
Opérations qui n'entrent pas dans les dispositions relatives à l'alerte immédiate opérationnelle. Elles consistent à : enlever une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage normal, la préparer en vue de son emploi, la livrer à une unité d'emploi, s'en servir pour un exercice d'entraînement qui peut inclure son chargement à bord d'un missile ou d'un avion, la rapporter au dépôt. Elles peuvent comprendre une ou l'ensemble des opérations indiquées ci-dessus, mais ne comprennent aucune opération de largage ou de vol. Les exercices types comprennent : la préparation des avions, le contrôle de l'état d'alerte au sol, des exercices tactiques au sol et différentes catégories d'inspection destinées à évaluer la capacité d'une unité à s'acquitter de sa mission.
Termes connexes : exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire ; situation paré à combattre.
01 mars 1973

exercice dirigé / controlled exercise
Exercice caractérisé par un certain nombre de contraintes sur certaines (ou sur toutes les) unités participantes. Par ces contraintes les autorités qui ont planifié l'exercice cherchent essentiellement à provoquer certaines réactions.
Terme connexe : exercice à libre action.
01 août 1976

exercice inter-commandements / inter-command exercise
Exercice auquel participent les deux commandements stratégiques de l'OTAN ou leurs commandements subordonnés.
Terme connexe : importance d'un exercice militaire.
04 oct. 2000

exercice intra-commandement / intra-command exercise
Exercice qui met en oeuvre une partie d'un commandement stratégique de l'OTAN ou d'un commandement subordonné.
04 oct. 2000

exercice réel / live exercise
Exercice auquel participent des éléments et des unités constitués.
01 août 1974

exercice synthétique / synthetic exercise
Exercice dans lequel les forces 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.
01 nov. 1983

exploitation[1] / exploitation[1]
Développement des gains initiaux pour tirer un plein parti du succès dans la bataille.
01 mars 1981

exploitation[2] / exploitation[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.
01 mars 1981

exploitation[3] / exploitation[3]
Opération offensive généralement exécutée à la suite d'une attaque réussie en vue de désorganiser l'ennemi en profondeur.
01 mars 1981

exploitation de réseau informatique / computer network exploitation
Action menée pour utiliser un ordinateur ou un réseau d'ordinateurs ainsi que les informations qu'ils contiennent, en vue d'en tirer avantage.
17 janv. 2005

exploitation photographique / imagery exploitation
Ensemble d'opérations successives comprenant le traitement et l'édition jusqu'au stade d'épreuves positives ou négatives, l'assemblage en mosaïques, l'identification, l'interprétation, l'évaluation quantitative, la recherche d'information, la préparation de

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comptes rendus et la diffusion des renseignements obtenus.
01 sept. 1974

exploseur / exploder
Appareil destiné à provoquer un courant électrique, dans un circuit de mise de feu, sous action volontaire de l'utilisateur afin d'actionner une ou plusieurs charges.
01 juil. 1980

explosif / explosive
Substance ou mélange de substances qui, sous l'influence d'une action extérieure, habituellement d'un détonateur, peut libérer dans un temps très court de l'énergie sous forme de gaz et de chaleur.
01 juin 1989

explosif en feuille / sheet explosive
Explosif plastique se présentant sous forme de feuille.
01 janv. 1991

explosif liquide / liquid explosive
Explosif se présentant à l'état liquide, aux températures normales d'utilisation.
01 déc. 1977

explosif plastique / plastic explosive
Explosif malléable aux températures normales d'utilisation.
01 déc. 1977

explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance
Tout élément ou composant similaire ou apparenté de nature explosive, y compris les armes nucléaires, biologiques et chimiques. Par exemple, bombes et ogives explosives, missiles et roquettes ; munitions pour pièces d'artillerie, mortiers, roquettes et armes portatives ; toutes mines, torpilles et grenades sous-marines ; charges de démolition ; bombes en groupes et roquettes en paniers ; éléments mus par cartouche ou charge propulsive ; pièces électro-explosives ; pièges explosifs.
Termes connexes : dépollution de zone ; munition ; vérification de dépollution.
14 mai 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.
01 févr. 1973

explosion nucléaire à basse altitude / low airburst
Hauteur d'une explosion nucléaire sans retombées pour laquelle les dégâts infligés aux objectifs au sol sont les plus élevés possible.
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 août 1976

explosion nucléaire aérienne / nuclear airburst
Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu ne touche pas le sol.
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 mars 1973

explosion nucléaire à haute altitude / high altitude burst
Explosion d'une arme nucléaire se produisant au-delà de 30.000 mètres (100.000 pieds).
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 mars 1973

explosion nucléaire de surface / nuclear surface burst
Explosion d'une arme nucléaire à la surface de la terre ou de l'eau, ou à une hauteur telle que la boule de feu touche la surface.
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 juil. 1970

explosion nucléaire sous-marine / nuclear underwater burst
Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé sous le niveau de la mer.
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 mars 1973

explosion nucléaire souterraine / nuclear underground burst
Explosion d'une arme nucléaire dont le centre de détonation est situé au-dessous de la surface de la terre.
Terme connexe : type d'explosion.
01 mars 1973

exposé / briefing
briefing
Acte par lequel on donne des instructions ou des informations préalables.
04 oct. 2000

exposé et alerté / warned exposed
État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé couché à terre, avec toute la peau recouverte, et bénéficiant d'une protection thermique qui est au moins celle que procure un uniforme d'été de deux couches de tissu.
Termes connexes : exposé et non alerté ; protégé et alerté.
01 sept. 2003

exposé et non alerté / unwarned exposed
État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé se trouver debout à l'extérieur au moment de l'explosion, mais il s'est jeté à terre et est en position couchée au moment où arrive l'onde de choc. On s'attend à ce qu'il ait des parties de peau nue exposées au rayonnement thermique direct et que certains hommes souffrent d'éblouissement.
Termes connexes : exposé et alerté ; protégé et alerté.
01 sept. 2003

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facteur d'atténuation / attenuation factor
Rapport de la dose d'irradiation (ou de l'intensité d'irradiation) incidente à la dose d'irradiation (ou à l'intensité d'irradiation) qui a traversé un écran protecteur. C'est l'inverse du facteur de transmission.
01 févr. 1973

facteur de convergence / convergence factor
Rapport entre l'angle que font deux méridiens quelconques sur la carte et leur différence réelle de longitude.
Termes connexes : constante du cône ; convergence.
01 mars 1973

facteur de convergence de la grille / grid convergence factor
Rapport entre l'angle de convergence des méridiens et leur différence de longitude. Dans la projection conique conforme de Lambert, ce rapport est constant pour toutes les cartes ayant les mêmes parallèles de référence.
Termes connexes : constante du cône ; convergence ; convergence de la grille.
01 mars 1973

facteur de corrélation / correlation factor
facteur de restitution
Rapport entre la valeur de la dose enregistrée au niveau du sol et celle enregistrée à peu près au même moment à l'altitude d'observation au-dessus du même point.
01 mars 1973

facteur de planification / planning factor
Coefficient utilisé en planification pour évaluer le genre et l'ampleur de l'effort à consentir dans une opération donnée. Les facteurs de planification sont souvent exprimés en taux, proportions ou données.
01 nov. 1985

facteur de restitution
Terme privilégié : facteur de corrélation.

facteur d'ombre / shadow factor tangente h
Coefficient tenant compte de la déclinaison du soleil, de la latitude de l'objet photographié et de l'heure de prise de vues, utilisé pour déterminer la hauteur des objets à partir de la longueur de leur ombre.
01 déc. 1974

faisceau d'appareils photo / fan cameras
Ensemble formé par des appareils photographiques (3 ou plus) dont les axes font systématiquement des angles fixes les uns par rapport aux autres, de manière à fournir une couverture latérale étendue et des images à recouvrement.
Terme connexe : faisceau de trois photographies.
01 mars 1973

faisceau de photographies / fan camera photography
Ensemble de photographies prises simultanément à l'aide d'appareils photographiques disposés en éventail de manière à obtenir un recouvrement.
Terme connexe : faisceau de trois photographies.
01 mars 1973

faisceau de trois photographies / tri-camera photography
Procédé consistant à prendre simultanément des photographies avec trois appareils disposés en faisceau, de manière à couvrir une surface plus grande qu'avec un appareil unique ; les appareils sont montés de telle sorte que les photographies se recoupent de manière convenable.
Termes connexes : faisceau d'appareils photo ; faisceau de photographies.
01 sept. 1969

faisceau ouvert / full beam spread
Terme connexe : éclairage indirect.
01 nov. 1975

fausse origine
Terme privilégié : point de référence relatif.

faux champ de mines / phoney minefield
Zone 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[1,2] ; couloir à travers un système d'obstacles .
01 déc. 1979

feu / fire[1]
Commandement donné pour ouvrir le feu.
Terme connexe : mission de destruction.
01 nov. 1975

feuillet de chargement et de centrage / weight and balance sheet
Fiche indiquant la répartition des charges dans un aéronef et permettant de déterminer le centre de gravité de l'aéronef lors du décollage et de l'atterrissage.
01 nov. 1968

fiabilité / currency
En cartographie, degré de confiance qu'on peut accorder à une carte à un instant donné, déterminé par la comparaison de la carte avec des informations les meilleures, disponibles à ce même moment.
01 mars 1973

fiche de poste international / international job description
Description détaillée des devoirs spécifiques, des responsabilités et des qualifications requises par un poste international.
01 nov. 1975

fiche de renseignements sur l'objectif / target information sheet
Description succincte de l'objectif venant compléter la "fiche descriptive d'objectif". Elle contient les caractéristiques techniques et physiques, des précisions sur son emplacement exact, sa disposition, son importance ainsi que les obstacles éventuels pour un avion volant à basse altitude.
01 juin 1964

fiche d'identité de prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war personnel record
Document portant la photographie, les empreintes digitales et les renseignements d'identité d'un prisonnier de guerre, y compris les renseignements requis par la Convention de Genève.
01 sept. 1969

fil d'armement / arming wire
Câble, fil ou cordon reliant un

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aéronef à une charge largable et destiné à déclencher le cycle d'armement de celle-ci lors de son largage une fois l'état armé choisi ; il empêche aussi l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage ou lorsque la charge est larguée d'urgence.
Terme connexe : fil de sécurité.
01 juil. 1993

fil de sécurité / safety wire
Câble, fil ou cordon fixé à l'aéronef et relié à une charge largable pour empêcher l'amorçage de son cycle d'armement avant largage.
Terme connexe : fil d'armement.
01 juil. 1993

filet pare-torpille / torpedo defence net
Filet utilisé pour interdire un port intérieur aux torpilles lancées du large ou pour protéger un bâtiment particulier au mouillage ou en route.
01 mai 1963

film à faible retrait / stable base film
Film dont les caractéristiques dimensionnelles sont très stables.
01 avr. 1971

film à spectre décalé / false colour film
Film destiné à la photographie en couleur et dont une couche d'émulsion au moins est sensible à des radiations extérieures au spectre visible (p. ex. : infrarouge). La représentation des couleurs sera donc délibérément altérée.
Terme connexe : photographie anticamouflage.
01 mars 1973

film infrarouge / infrared film
Film doté d'une émulsion particulièrement sensible à la partie infrarouge proche du spectre électromagnétique.
01 nov. 1977

film original / master film
Le premier film (négatif ou positif) dont on peut tirer des copies.
01 nov. 1975

filtrage / filtering
Processus d'interprétation des informations signalées concernant des mouvements d'aéronefs, de bâtiments ou de sous-marins, qui permet de déterminer leurs routes vraies probables et, le cas échéant, leur altitude et leur immersion.
01 mars 1973

filtre / filter
En électronique, dispositif qui ne transmet qu'une partie de l'énergie qu'il reçoit et qui peut ainsi modifier la distribution du spectre de cette énergie :
a. les filtres "passe-haut" transmettent l'énergie au-dessus d'une certaine fréquence ;
b. les filtres "passe-bas" transmettent l'énergie au-dessous d'une certaine fréquence ;
c. les filtres "passe-bande" transmettent l'énergie dans une bande de fréquences ;
d. les filtres d'élimination de bande transmettent l'énergie située en dehors d'une bande de fréquence donnée.
01 mars 1977

filtre absolu / absolute filter
Filtre capable de retenir 100 % en poids des particules solides de dimensions supérieures à une dimension fixée, de l'ordre du micron.
01 janv. 1980

filtre compensateur / antivignetting filter
filtre dégradé
Filtre optique recouvert d'un dépôt dont la densité superficielle diminue du centre vers les bords de manière à corriger l'inégal éclairement des différentes zones du plan de l'image formée par certains objectifs, notamment les objectifs grands angulaires.
01 févr. 1973

filtre dégradé
Terme privilégié : filtre compensateur.

filtre nominal / nominal filter
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.
01 mars 1979

filtre optique / light filter
Élément optique tel que verre, gélatine ou plastique, coloré de manière spécifique pour absorber sélectivement la lumière de certaines couleurs.
01 sept. 2003

filtre photographique / photographic filter
Couche transparente (verre, gélatine, etc.) qui modifie des faisceaux lumineux la traversant.
01 juil. 1970

fin de bande / departure end
L'extrémité de la piste la plus proche de la direction dans laquelle un départ a lieu.
01 août 1979

fin de combustion / burn-out
Instant de point de la trajectoire d'un missile où la combustion des propergols du moteur-fusée est achevée par un arrêt autre que celui prévu au programme.
01 mars 1973

fission / fission
Processus par lequel le noyau d'un élément lourd se divise (généralement) en deux éléments plus légers. Cette fission s'accompagne d'un dégagement considérable d'énergie.
01 nov. 1975

fixer / hold[3]
Au cours d'une attaque, exercer une pression suffisante pour empêcher les mouvements ou le redéploiement des forces ennemies.
01 mars 1973

flanc-garde / flank guard
Élément de sûreté rapproché, fixe ou mobile, qu'une unité non encadrée, en marche ou en station, détache sur ses flancs pour le renseigner et le couvrir.
Termes connexes : écran ; élément de protection.
01 sept. 2003

flèche / maximum ordinate
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, hauteur du point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile au-dessus du plan horizontal passant par l'origine.
Terme connexe : vertex.
01 sept. 2003

flottabilité / floatation
Aptitude d'un véhicule à flotter sur l'eau.
01 mars 1973

fluctuation d'écho / aspect change
Variation d'aspect de l'écho d'un objet réfléchi sur un écran radar suivant les différentes orientations possibles. Elle résulte de la variation de la surface équivalente de l'objectif.

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01 févr. 1973

fluxmètre / fluxgate
Dispositif qui donne un signal proportionnel à la composante, selon son axe, du champ magnétique extérieur.
01 janv. 1980

fonction "découpe" / terrain clearance system
Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui maintiennent l'aéronef à une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du sol et qui lui font survoler les points hauts à la hauteur désirée. Ce système diffère d'un "suivi de terrain" car l'aéronef n'est pas obligé de suivre les vallées pour suivre le relief.
01 janv. 1973

fonction "évitement du sol" / terrain avoidance system
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle il est fourni à l'équipage une représentation du sol ou des distances situées au-dessus d'un plan horizontal passant par le centre de gravité de l'avion ou parallèle à ce plan. Le pilote peut alors manoeuvrer pour éviter l'obstacle.
01 févr. 1974

fonction "suivi du terrain" / terrain following system
Fonction assurée par un système de contrôle de vol. Elle fournit au pilote (humain ou automatique) d'un aéronef des ordres de montée ou de descente qui amènent l'appareil à maintenir d'aussi près que possible, une hauteur déterminée au-dessus du relief.
01 févr. 1974

fond bleu actinique / blue key
Image colorée en bleu, sur n'importe quel support, non reproduite alors que le travail reporté sur ce fond apparaît ; il sert de guide pour le tracé ou le dessin.
Termes connexes : clé ; fond provisoire.
01 mars 1973

fond provisoire / drawing key
Image ou dessin préliminaire utilisé comme guide pour le tracé ou le dessin.
Termes connexes : clé ; fond bleu actinique.
01 mars 1973

force aérienne tactique / tactical air force
Force aérienne chargée d'exécuter des opérations aériennes tactiques en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales.
01 nov. 1968

force aéromobile / airmobile forces
Unités de combat, d'appui et de transport par air nécessaires à la conduite d'une opération aéromobile.
01 mars 1979

force aéroportée / airborne force
Formation de combat (avec son soutien logistique) organisée, équipée et instruite en vue d'effectuer des opérations aéroportées.
Termes connexes : aéroporté[1] ; force(s).
01 févr. 1973

force aérotransportable
Terme privilégié : force transportée par air.

force amphibie[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : force opérationnelle amphibie ; force opérationnelle[3] ; zone de mise à terre[1].
01 févr. 1973

force amphibie[2] / amphibious force[2]
Dans la marine : titre du commandement organique de la partie amphibie d'une flotte.
Terme connexe : force de débarquement.
01 févr. 1973

force d'appoint / augmentation force
Toute force désignée par une nation pour le renfort de ses forces nationales.
Terme connexe : force de renfort.
01 juil. 1987

force d'assaut d'hélicoptères / helicopter assault force
Groupe opérationnel combinant des hélicoptères, leurs unités de soutien et des unités de troupes héliportées pour les opérations d'assaut héliportées.
01 mars 1973

force d'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 déc. 1997

force d'avant-garde / advance force
Groupement temporaire à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie qui précède le gros de la force dans la zone de l'objectif. Son rôle est de participer à la préparation de l'objectif en vue de l'assaut principal en effectuant des opérations telles que reconnaissance, conquête de positions d'appui, dragage de mines, tirs préliminaires contre la terre, démolitions sous-marines et appui aérien.
01 juin 1981

force de couverture / covering force[1]
troupes de couverture
Force opérant séparément de la force principale pour engager, intercepter, retarder, désorganiser ou tromper l'ennemi avant que celui-ci puisse attaquer la force couverte.
Terme connexe : force(s).
01 mars 1973

force de débarquement / landing force
Groupement opérationnel comprenant les unités terrestres et les unités de l'aviation affectées à une opération amphibie.
Terme connexe : force amphibie[1].
01 oct. 2001

force de diffraction / diffraction loading
Somme des efforts exercés sur les côtés d'une structure par la progression du front de choc d'une explosion nucléaire.
01 avr. 1990

force de ravitaillement à la mer / underway replenishment force
Force opérationnelle de bâtiments auxiliaires de la Flotte

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(comprenant des pétroliers, des transports de munitions, des ravitailleurs, etc.) convenablement protégés par des escorteurs fournis par le commandant opérationnel responsable. Cette force a pour mission d'assurer le soutien logistique des forces navales.
01 nov. 1968

force de renfort / reinforcing force
Dans un contexte de renforcement rapide, force constituée mise à la disposition d'un haut commandant militaire de l'OTAN par les nations pour compléter les forces en place.
Termes connexes : force d'appoint ; force de renfort mobilisable.
01 nov. 1986

force de renfort extérieure / external reinforcing force
Force de renfort stationnée en temps de paix principalement en dehors de la zone d'opérations du haut commandement militaire de l'OTAN intéressé.
01 juin 1984

force de renfort mobilisable / mobilizable reinforcing force
Dans le contexte de la planification du renforcement, force non encore constituée qui, une fois mobilisée, est affectée à l'OTAN, réservée pour affectation à l'OTAN ou destinée de toute manière à grossir les forces de l'OTAN.
Terme connexe : force de renfort.
01 nov. 1986

force de renfort régionale / regional reinforcing force
Force de renfort mise à la disposition d'un commandant stratégique et allouée par ce dernier à un commandant régional déterminé.
01 oct. 2001

force de sécurité / covering force[2]
troupes de sécurité
Tout corps ou détachement de troupe assurant la sécurité d'une force plus importante par l'observation, la reconnaissance, l'attaque ou la défense ou par une combinaison de ces modes d'action.
Terme connexe : force(s).
01 mars 1973

force de soutien de la paix / peace support force
Force militaire affectée à une opération de soutien de la paix.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.
17 janv. 2005

force en place / in-place force
Force affectée à l'OTAN stationnée en temps de paix principalement dans la zone de combat prévue pour le commandement OTAN auquel elle est affectée.
01 juil. 1985

force létale / deadly force
force mortelle
Force dont l'emploi a pour objectif ou risque de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles.
Terme connexe : force non létale.
01 oct. 2001

force minimale / minimum force
Force, jusques et y compris la force létale, limitée au niveau, à l'intensité et à la durée nécessaires à la réalisation de l'objectif.
01 oct. 2001

force mortelle
Terme privilégié : force létale.

force multinationale / combined force
Force composée d'éléments de plusieurs pays.
25 sept. 1998

force non létale/ non-deadly force
force non mortelle
Force dont l'emploi n'a pas pour objectif ou ne risque pas de provoquer la mort ou d'entraîner des blessures graves aux conséquences mortelles.
Terme connexe : force létale.
01 oct. 2001

force non mortelle
Terme privilégié : force non létale.

force opérationnelle[1] / 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.
06 janv. 2006

force opérationnelle[2] / task force[2]
Groupement semi-permanent d'unités constitué sous l'autorité d'un même chef en vue de poursuivre une mission déterminée.
06 janv. 2006

force opérationnelle[3] / task force[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.
06 janv. 2006

force opérationnelle amphibie / amphibious task force
Groupement temporaire organisé de forces navales et d'une force de débarquement, avec leurs moyens aériens organiques ou d'autres forces de soutien, constitué pour mener une opération amphibie.
Termes connexes : force amphibie[1], force opérationnelle[1,3].
17 janv. 2005

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 blanches ; forces bleues ; forces de l'OTAN ; forces d'opposition ; forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN ; forces pourpres ; forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN ; forces sous commandement OTAN ; force transportée par air ; garnison.
01 juil. 1974

forces affectées à l'OTAN / NATO assigned forces
Forces/quartiers généraux que des pays acceptent de placer sous commandement opérationnel ou contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de l'OTAN conformément au système OTAN de réponse aux crises ou en application d'accords particuliers tels qu'un mémorandum d'entente ou à la demande d'un commandant stratégique par le biais d'un ordre d'activation sur la base d'un plan d'opérations approuvé par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord et de sa directive d'exécution.
Terme connexe : forse(s)

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15 janv. 2008

forces allouées à l'OTAN / forces allocated to NATO
Forces mises à la disposition de l'OTAN par une nation pour l'une des rubriques :
a. forces sous commandement OTAN ;
b. forces affectées à l'OTAN ;
c. forces prévues pour affectation à l'OTAN ;
d. autres forces destinées à l'OTAN.
01 août 1979

forces blanches / white forces
Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces utilisées comme arbitre.
09 janv. 1996

forces bleues / blue forces
Forces jouant le rôle des Alliés dans les exercices de l'OTAN.
01 oct. 1980

forces constituées / forces in being
Forces classées comme étant en état de préparation "A" ou "B" dans les conditions prescrites par le document approprié du Comité militaire.
01 mars 1985

forces de l'OTAN / NATO forces
Terme connexe : force(s)
01 mars 1973

forces d'opposition / opposing forces
Forces jouant le rôle de l'ennemi dans les exercices OTAN.
01 juil. 1974

force essentielle à la mission / mission-essential force
Force ou moyen dont l'absence ou la perte mettrait vraisemblablement le commandant dans l'impossibilité d'accomplir sa mission.
01 oct. 2001

forces nationales de défense de la zone OTAN / national forces for the defence of the NATO area
Forces, non placées sous commandement OTAN, dont la mission implique la défense d'un secteur inclus dans la zone de responsabilité de l'OTAN.
01 mars 1973

forces pourpres / purple forces
Dans les exercices de l'OTAN, forces s'opposant à la fois aux forces bleues et aux forces d'opposition. En général, ce terme s'applique aux sous-marins et aux aéronefs.
09 janv. 1996

forces prévues pour affectation / earmarked for assignment
Forces que les pays ont décidé d'affecter à un commandement opérationnel ou de placer sous le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN dans le futur. En désignant ces forces, les nations doivent préciser, en utilisant la terminologie en vigueur, le moment ou celles-ci seront disponibles.
01 déc. 1974

forces réservées pour affectation à l'OTAN / NATO earmarked forces
Forces ou états-majors que des pays acceptent de placer à une date ultérieure sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant OTAN.
Terme connexe : force(s)
15 janv. 2008

forces sous commandement OTAN / NATO command forces
Forces constituées que les nations ont mises sous le commandement opérationnel ou le contrôle opérationnel d'un commandant de forces de l'OTAN.
01 juil. 1980

force transportée par air / air transported force
force aérotransportable
Force faisant mouvement par air.
01 févr. 1973

format[1] / format[1]
En photographie, dimensions et/ou forme des négatifs ou des épreuves tirées de ces négatifs.
01 mars 1973

format[2] / format[2]
En cartographie, forme et dimensions d'une carte.
01 mars 1973

format de carte / printing size of a map or chart
Dimensions du plus petit rectangle contenant la partie utile d'une carte.
01 sept. 1969

formation[1] / formation[1]
Disposition ordonnée de troupes et/ou de véhicules, dans un but bien déterminé.
01 oct. 1980

formation[2] / formation[2]
Disposition ordonnée de plusieurs navires, unités ou aéronefs, opérant ensemble aux ordres d'un chef.
01 oct. 1980

formation concentrée / mass[2]
Formation militaire dans laquelle les unités sont séparées par des espaces plus petits que les distances et les intervalles normaux.
Terme connexe : concentration.
01 avr. 1971

formation en ligne / trail formation
Type de formation dans laquelle les avions évoluent en une ligne, l'un derrière l'autre.
Termes connexes : courant aérien ; formation en ligne de file.
01 nov. 1977

formation en ligne de file / column formation
Dispositif suivant lequel véhicules, aéronefs ou navires se déplacent l'un derrière l'autre, à intervalles donnés.
Termes connexes : courant aérien ; formation en ligne.
01 mars 1973

format massicoté / trim size
Dimensions d'un document après que l'excédent de papier ait été massicoté.
01 avr. 1971

forme d'opérations psychologiques / psychological operations approach
Désigne la technique adoptée pour susciter la réaction souhaitée de la part de l'audience-cible.
01 août 1972

formulaire / proforma
Formule imprimée de modèle courant.
01 oct. 1984

fortification de campagne / field fortification
Ouvrage ou abri de caractère temporaire qui peuvent être construits d'une manière relativement aisée par des unités recevant tout au plus une aide mineure en matière de conseils techniques et d'équipements.
01 mars 1973

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franchissement dans la foulée / hasty crossing
Traversée d'un cours ou d'une nappe d'eau effectuée à l'aide des moyens disponibles sur place ou à brève échéance, sans marquer un temps d'arrêt pour des préparatifs détaillés.
Terme connexe : franchissement préparé.
01 janv. 1991

franchissement préparé / deliberate crossing
Traversée d'une coupure d'eau formant obstacle, nécessitant une planification importante et une préparation détaillée.
Terme connexe : franchissement dans la foulée.
01 juil. 1987

fréquence de balayage / scan rate
Nombre de lignes de balayage par unité de temps.
01 janv. 1980

fréquence gardée / guarded frequency
Fréquence ennemie utilisée comme source d'information, sur laquelle le brouillage est donc contrôlé.
09 janv. 1996

fréquence protégée / protected frequency
Fréquence amie sur laquelle les interférences doivent être minimisées.
02 mai 1995

fréquence taboue / taboo frequency
Fréquence amie sur laquelle le brouillage ou d'autres interférences intentionnelles sont interdits.
02 mai 1995

front[1] / front[1]
Espace en largeur occupé par un élément et mesuré de l'extrémité d'un flanc à l'extrémité de l'autre flanc.
01 mars 1973

front[2] / front[2]
Direction de l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

front[3] / front[3]
Ligne de combat entre deux forces opposées.
01 mars 1973

front[4] / front[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.
01 mars 1973

frontalier / border crosser
Individu résidant près d'une frontière qu'il est appelé à traverser fréquemment pour des motifs légitimes.
01 mars 1973

front de choc / shock front
front de l'onde de surpression
Limite avant de l'ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion.
01 sept. 1969

front de l'onde de surpression
Terme privilégié : front de choc.

front de Mach
Terme privilégié : avant de l'onde de choc.

front de pression précurseur / precursor front
Front de pression qui précède le front principal. Il est provoqué lors d'une explosion nucléaire d'une certaine puissance, à basse altitude au-dessus d'une surface thermo-absorbante (par exemple poussiéreuse). La pression sur le front précurseur augmente plus progressivement que celle d'une onde de choc théorique, aussi dit-on que les conditions au voisinage du front précurseur ne sont pas conformes au modèle calculé.
01 août 1979

frontière de droit / de jure boundary
Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité sont reconnues.
01 sept. 1981

frontière de fait / de facto boundary
Frontière internationale ou limite administrative dont l'existence et la légalité ne sont pas reconnues, mais qui constitue pratiquement une séparation entre autorités administratives nationales et provinciales distinctes.
01 sept. 1981

fuite de gaz vers l'arrière / blowback[1]
Échappement, vers l'arrière et sous pression, des gaz formés pendant le tir d'une arme. La fuite de gaz peut avoir pour cause : un mécanisme de culasse défectueux, la rupture d'une douille ou un amorçage défectueux.
01 sept. 2003

fusée / fuze
Dispositif amorçant une chaîne de mise de feu.
Termes connexes : fusée à obturateur ; fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme ; fusée à temps ; fusée autodestructrice ; fusée de culot ; fusée de proximité ; fusée percutante.
01 oct. 1980

fusée à obturateur / shuttered fuze
Type de fusée dans lequel l'amorçage intempestif du détonateur n'entraîne pas la mise à feu de la charge de propulsion ou de la charge explosive.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 nov. 1968

fusée à sûreté de trajet dans l'âme / boresafe fuze
Type de fusée munie d'une sécurité empêchant l'explosion du projectile avant sa sortie du tube.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 mars 1973

fusée à temps / time fuze
Fusée contenant un dispositif réglant l'intervalle de temps après lequel la fusée fonctionnera.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 nov. 1968

fusée autodestructrice / self-destroying fuze
Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile avant la fin de sa trajectoire.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 nov. 1968

fusée de culot / base fuze
Fusée située au culot d'un projectile ou d'une bombe.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 mars 1973

fusée de proximité / proximity fuze
Fusée conçue pour faire exploser un projectile, bombe, mine ou charge, et actionnée par une influence externe au voisinage

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immédiat d'un objectif.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 août 1976

fusée percutante / impact action fuze
Fusée mise en action par le choc du projectile ou de la bombe contre un obstacle ; par exemple : fusée à percussion ; fusée de contact.
Terme connexe : fusée.
01 mars 1973

fusion / fusion[1]
Processus au cours duquel les noyaux d'éléments légers se combinent pour former un noyau plus lourd. Cette fusion s'accompagne d'un dégagement énorme d'énergie.
01 nov. 1991

fusionnement / fusion[2]
Dans le domaine du renseignement, réunion en un ensemble cohérent de renseignements, bruts ou non, provenant de sources ou d'organismes différents. L'origine de chacune des composantes initiales ne doit alors plus être apparente.
01 nov. 1991

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G

gabarit international de chargement / international loading gauge
gabarit PPI
GIC
PPI (désuet)
Gabarit de chargement des chemins de fer, utilisé dans l'établissement des accords internationaux. Un chargement respectant les normes de ce gabarit peut circuler sans aucune restriction sur la plupart des lignes d'Europe continentale de l'ouest.
01 juil. 1985

gabarit PPI
Terme privilégié : gabarit international de chargement.

gain latéral / lateral gain
Accroissement latéral de la surface couverte obtenu à chaque passage successif sur la zone à photographier.
01 avr. 1973

garnison / garrison force
Ensemble des unités affectées à un secteur ou une base pour la défense, le développement, la mise en oeuvre et l'entretien de ses moyens.
01 mars 1973

garnissage de camouflage / garnishing
Matériau naturel ou artificiel utilisé pour réaliser ou améliorer le camouflage d'un objet.
01 déc. 1974

gauche (ou droite)[1] / left (or right)[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).
01 août 1973

gauche (ou droite)[2] / left (or right)[2]
droite (ou gauche)
Correction utilisée dans le réglage d'un tir, pour indiquer qu'un déplacement du point d'impact est désiré perpendiculairement à l'axe d'observation.
01 août 1973

géomatique / geomatics
Science et technologie de la gestion des informations géospatiales englobant l'acquisition, le stockage, l'analyse, le traitement, l'affichage et la diffusion d'informations géoréférencées.
Terme connexe : géospatial.
16 juil. 1999

géoref / georef
Système de repérage universel valable pour toute carte graduée en latitude et longitude. C'est une méthode d'expression des latitudes et longitudes assurant un rapport et un tracé de routes rapides. Cette expression est tirée des mots "The World Geographic Reference System".
Terme connexe : coordonnées.
01 mars 1973

géospatial / geospatial
Appartenant ou se rapportant à toute entité dont la position est déterminée en prenant la terre pour référence.
Terme connexe : géomatique.
13 déc. 1999

gestion de l'eau
Terme privilégié : gestion de l'espace marin.

gestion de la recherche / collection management
Dans le domaine du renseignement, processus de conversion des besoins en renseignement en besoins de recherche, d'affection, d'utilisation et de coordination de tous les moyens de recherche appropriés et nécessaires à l'obtention du renseignement, puis de contrôle des résultats obtenus et de redéfinition éventuelle des missions des organismes de recherche.
Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement ; renseignement.
01 nov. 1990

gestion de l'espace marin / waterspace management
gestion de l'eau
En guerre navale, ensemble des procédures de contrôle des armes anti-sous-marines visant à prévenir l'engagement accidentel de sous-marins amis.
Termes connexes : zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine.
16 juil. 1996

gestion des crises / crisis management
Mesures coordonnées prises en vue de désamorcer des crises, d'en empêcher l'escalade en un conflit armé et d'endiguer les hostilités qui pourraient en résulter.
02 mai 1995

gestion du personnel / manpower management
Moyen de contrôle du personnel destiné à l'emploi le plus efficace et le plus économique du personnel.
01 nov. 1975

gestion et administration du matériel / inventory control
Phase de la logistique militaire qui comprend : la détermination des besoins, l'acquisition, la gestion, le classement, la révision et la répartition du matériel.
Terme connexe : contrôle de stock.
01 avr. 1973

gisement / relative bearing
Dans le domaine maritime et aérien, angle horizontal que fait la direction de l'axe du mobile considéré avec la direction d'un repère.
Termes connexes : azimut ; azimut géographique ; azimut grille ; azimut magnétique.
01 mars 1979

gisement d'observation / direction[1]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans une demande de tir pour indiquer le gisement sous lequel l'observateur voit l'objectif (ligne d'observation).
01 janv. 1983

glace de repérage / register glass
En photographie, glace qui se trouve dans le plan focal de l'objectif et contre laquelle le film à impressionner est appuyé pendant la prise de vue.
01 juil. 1970

glacis / forward slope
Versant qui descend en direction de l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

go no-go / go no-go
Condition ou état de fonctionnement d'un composant du système : "go" fonctionne

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correctement ; "no-go" ne fonctionne pas correctement.
01 mars 1982

goupille de sécurité / arming pin
Élément d'un dispositif de sécurité incorporé dans une munition, qui empêche, tant qu'il est en place, le déclenchement accidentel du cycle d'armement.
Terme connexe : dispositif de sécurité.
01 sept. 2003

gouvernemental standard
Terme privilégié : gouvernemental sur étagère.

gouvernemental sur étagère / government off-the-shelf
gouvernemental standard
Se dit d'un produit développé pour un gouvernement national et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification.
Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère ; OTAN sur étagère.
01 oct. 2001

gouverneur militaire / military governor
commandant militaire
Commandant militaire ou toute autre personne désignée qui exerce dans un territoire occupé l'autorité suprême sur la population civile conformément aux lois et usages de la guerre et aux directives reçues de son gouvernement ou de l'autorité supérieure.
01 mars 1973

grand bâtiment / large ship
Bâtiment dont la longueur dépasse 450 pieds (ou 137 mètres).
Terme connexe : petit navire.
01 nov. 1975

grands fonds / deep water
Eau dont la profondeur est supérieure à 200 mètres.
14 oct. 2002

graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air[1] / 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.
01 févr. 1973

graphique de navigation aérienne par rapport à l'air[2]/ air plot[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.
01 févr. 1973

graphique de vectorisation des vents pour le calcul des retombées / fallout wind vector plot
Diagramme vectoriel établi à partir des valeurs (en force et direction) du vent, depuis la surface de la terre jusqu'à l'altitude maximale intéressante dans le cas étudié.
01 mars 1973

grappe[1] / cluster[1]
Signal par artifices, composé d'un groupe d'étoiles brûlant en même temps.
01 mars 1981

grappe[2] / cluster[2]
Groupe de bombes larguées ensemble. Un groupe est habituellement composé de bombes à fragmentation ou incendiaires.
01 mars 1981

grappe[3] / cluster[3]
Ensemble de plusieurs parachutes utilisés simultanément pour le largage de charges légères ou lourdes.
01 mars 1981

grappe[4] / cluster[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.
01 mars 1981

grappe[5] / cluster[5]
En chasse aux mines sur mer, un ensemble de contacts mines-possible.
01 mars 1981

grappe[6] / cluster[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.
01 mars 1981

grappin / grapnel
En guerre des mines sur mer, appareil fixé sur l'orin d'une mine et dont le rôle est d'accrocher le brin de drague après cisaillement de l'orin.
01 nov. 1975

graticule[1] / graticule[1]
En cartographie, canevas de lignes représentant les parallèles et les méridiens terrestre.
Termes connexes : iconocarte ; limite de coupure.
01 nov. 1977

graticule[2] / graticule[2]
En interprétation photo, voir réticule.
01 nov. 1977

grille
Terme privilégié : carroyage militaire.

grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement) / landing mat plaque semi-perforée
Plaque préfabriquée, portative, conçue de manière qu'un nombre quelconque d'éléments (sections), puisse être rapidement assemblé pour constituer des pistes d'atterrissage d'urgence ou des plages de débarquement.
01 avr. 1973

grille de désignation des points / point designation grid
Système de lignes sans relation avec l'échelle réelle ou l'orientation, tracées sur une carte, croquis ou photographie aérienne, et divisant la surface en carrés aux fins de faciliter le repérage des points.
01 août 1973

grille de Mercator transverse universelle / universal transverse Mercator grid
Grille basée sur la projection de Mercator transverse et utilisée pour la représentation des zones terrestres situées au-delà de 84 de latitude nord et 80 de latitude sud.
01 août 1973

grille de navigation / navigational grid
Série de lignes droites en surcharge sur une projection conique conforme indiquant le nord du quadrillage et utilisée comme aide à la navigation. L'intervalle des lignes est

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généralement un multiple de 60 ou de 100 milles nautiques.
Termes connexes : carroyage militaire ; navigation-grille.
01 avr. 1971

grille d'objectif / target grid
Appareil permettant, au moyen d'un graphique, de rapporter au plan de tir les observations des éclatements effectuées par l'observateur par rapport à sa ligne d'observation.
01 mai 1963

groupe aérien embarqué / carrier air group
Groupe d'escadrons placés sous commandement unique pour le contrôle administratif et tactique des opérations à partir d'un porte-avions.
04 oct. 2000

groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions / antisubmarine carrier group
groupe hunter-killer
Groupe de bâtiments comprenant un ou plusieurs porte-avions anti-sous-marins et un certain nombre d'escorteurs, et dont la mission principale est de rechercher et de détruire les sous-marins. De tels groupes peuvent être employés en soutien d'un convoi ou en opérations hunter-killer.
01 févr. 1973

groupe central de planification / central planning team
état-major de planification
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.
01 mars 1981

groupe d'analyse de la direction d'exercice / central analysis team
équipe d'analyse
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.
01 mars 1973

groupe d'armées / army group
Formation la plus importante des forces terrestres comprenant généralement deux armées, corps d'armée ou davantage sous les ordres d'un chef désigné.
01 juil. 1983

groupe d'assaut / attack group
Groupement naval subordonné à l'intérieur d'une force opérationnelle amphibie. Il est composé de bâtiments d'assaut et unités d'appui, destinés au transport, à la protection, au débarquement et au soutien initial d'un groupement de débarquement.
01 févr. 1973

groupe date-heure / date-time group
GDH
Groupe de six chiffres suivi d'une lettre de fuseau horaire et de l'abréviation normalisée du mois. Les deux premiers chiffres indiquant le jour ; les deux suivants l'heure ; les deux derniers les minutes. Après le mois, peuvent être rajoutés les deux derniers chiffres de l'année.
01 mars 1981

groupe de contrôle amphibie / amphibious control group
Personnel, bâtiments et embarcations affectés au contrôle des mouvements navire-rivage au cours d'une opération amphibie.
01 févr. 1973

groupe de contrôle de zone de débarquement / landing zone control party
Personnel spécialement entraîné et équipé pour installer et mettre en oeuvre des dispositifs de transmissions à partir du sol pour le contrôle du trafic des aéronefs dans une zone de débarquement définie.
01 sept. 1981

groupe de débarquement / landing group
Organisme opérationnel subordonné appartenant à la force de débarquement et apte à mener des opérations de débarquement, sous commandement tactique unique, contre une position ou un groupe de positions.
01 juil. 1980

groupe de guerre des mines / mine warfare group
Organisation tactique d'unités spécialisées en guerre des mines pour la conduite d'opérations de mouillage ou de lutte contre les mines au cours d'opérations maritimes.
Terme connexe : moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines.
01 mars 1981

groupe de plage
Terme privilégié : élément de plage.

groupe de 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.
01 mars 1973

groupe de saut / stick
Nombre quelconque de parachutistes sautant par une même issue au cours d'un même passage au-dessus d'une zone de largage.
01 mars 1982

groupe de soutien des hélicoptères / helicopter support team
Organisme opérationnel constitué et équipé en vue de sa mise en oeuvre dans la zone de débarquement dans le but de faciliter la mise à terre et les mouvements des troupes, du matériel et du ravitaillement héliportés et d'évacuer les blessés et prisonniers de guerre désignés.
01 août 1979

groupe de soutien logistique naval / mobile support group
Groupe assurant le soutien logistique de navires dans un mouillage ; en fait, il s'agit d'une base navale flottante, bien que certains de ses éléments puissent se trouver à terre.
01 mars 1982

groupe de transport amphibie / amphibious transport group
Subdivision d'une force opérationnelle amphibie composée principalement de bâtiments de transport.
01 janv. 1983

groupe d'objectifs / group of targets

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Terme servant à désigner deux ou plusieurs objectifs sur lesquels on désire tirer simultanément. Un groupe d'objectifs est désigné par une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, ou par une appellation conventionnelle.
01 août 1976

groupe énergétique / cluster[7]
Ensemble formé de plusieurs moteurs couplés entre eux de telle sorte qu'ils fonctionnent comme une seule source de puissance.
01 mars 1981

groupe hunter-killer
Terme privilégié : groupe anti-sous-marin avec porte-avions.

groupement amphibie / amphibious group
Commandement faisant partie d'une force amphibie, composé d'un commandant et de son état-major, qui dirige les opérations des unités qui lui sont affectées, pendant le déroulement des diverses phases d'une opération amphibie à l'échelon division.
13 déc. 1999

groupement de tirs d'appui / fire support group
Groupement temporaire de bâtiments sous commandement unique chargé d'appuyer les opérations terrestres par le tir de l'artillerie de bord. Un groupement de tirs d'appui peut être subdivisé en unités de tirs d'appui et éléments de tirs d'appui.
01 mars 1973

groupement naval de plage / naval beach group
section navale de plage
Commandement naval organisé de manière permanente à l'intérieur d'une force amphibie comprenant un commandant, son état-major, un commandant de plage et son unité, un bataillon amphibie du génie et un groupement d'embarcations destiné à fournir un groupe logistique dont les éléments constitutifs tactiques nécessaires peuvent être mis à la disposition du commandant de la force d'assaut et du commandant de la force amphibie de débarquement pour supporter le débarquement d'une division, et un groupement d'embarcations d'assaut.
Terme connexe : élément de plage.
01 août 1974

guérilla / guerilla warfare
Actions de combat conduites en principe en territoire tenu par l'ennemi, principalement par des forces militaires ou paramilitaires autochtones.
01 mars 1973

guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare
En milieu sous-marin, utilisation de l'énergie acoustique en vue de provoquer, d'exploiter, de limiter ou de prévenir l'emploi du spectre acoustique par des forces hostiles, et mise en œuvre de mesures destinées à réserver celui-ci à l'usage des forces amies.
Termes connexes : contre-contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; contre-mesures de guerre acoustique ; mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique.
13 déc. 1999

guerre aérienne stratégique / strategic air warfare
Opérations aériennes destinées à provoquer la destruction et la désintégration progressives du potentiel de guerre de l'ennemi.
01 nov. 1968

guerre anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine warfare
Opérations menées avec l'intention d'interdire à l'ennemi l'utilisation efficace de ses sous-marins.
Termes connexes : action de lutte anti-sous-marine ; zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.
01 févr. 1973

guerre biologique
Terme privilégié : opération biologique.

guerre chimique
Terme privilégié : opération chimique.

guerre des mines / mine warfare
guerre des mines terrestre
Opérations comportant l'emploi offensif (stratégique ou tactique) de mines et l'utilisation des mesures de défense appropriées.
01 avr. 1973

guerre des mines terrestre
Terme privilégié : guerre des mines.

guerre du commandement et du contrôle / command and control warfare
Emploi intégré de tous les moyens militaires s'appuyant sur le renseignement de toutes sources et les systèmes d'information et de communication, visant à interdire à l'adversaire l'accès aux informations, à influencer, affaiblir ou détruire ses moyens de commandement et de contrôle, tout en protégeant d'actions analogues les moyens de commandement et de contrôle amis. Les moyens militaires employés comprennent la sécurité des opérations, la déception, les opérations psychologiques, la guerre électronique et la destruction physique.
Termes connexes : contre-commandement et contrôle ; protection du commandement et du contrôle.
01 oct. 2001

guerre électronique / electronic warfare
GE
Action militaire destinée à exploiter le spectre électromagnétique, qui englobe la recherche, l'interception et l'identification des émissions électromagnétiques, l'emploi de l'énergie électromagnétique, y compris l'énergie dirigée, pour diminuer ou prévenir l'emploi par l'ennemi du spectre élecromagnétique, et mesure pour s'assurer de son emploi efficace par les forces amies.
Termes connexes : contre-mesures électroniques ; mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de soutien de guerre électronique ; sécurité des opérations.
09 janv. 1996

guerre non conventionnelle / unconventional warfare
Terme général désignant les opérations conduites en fonction des buts militaires, politiques ou économiques à l'intérieur de la zone occupée par l'ennemi et en utilisant les habitants et les ressources locales.
01 avr. 1992

guerre nucléaire / nuclear warfare
Guerre impliquant l'emploi des armes nucléaires.
01 mars 1973

guet contre les mines /

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minewatching
veille contre les mines
En guerre des mines sur mer, méthodes utilisées pour détecter, enregistrer et, si possible, pister d'éventuels mouilleurs de mines, ainsi que pour détecter, localiser et identifier les mines lors des opérations de mouillage.
01 nov. 1985

guidage actif / active homing guidance
Méthode de guidage dans laquelle et la source d'éclairage de l'objectif et le récepteur détectant l'énergie réfléchie par cet objectif sont incorporés au missile.
Terme connexe : guidage de collision.
01 févr. 1973

guidage de collision / homing guidance
Méthode par laquelle un missile est dirigé vers un objectif grâce à un mécanisme incorporé, sensible à certaines caractéristiques de l'objectif.
Termes connexes : guidage actif ; guidage passif ; guidage semi-actif.
01 mars 1973

guidage de fin de trajectoire / terminal guidance
Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine le guidage "en vol" et son arrivée à proximité de l'objectif.
01 janv. 1973

guidage des appareils par transmission de cap / aircraft vectoring
Contrôle directionnel des aéronefs en vol par transmission du cap.
01 févr. 1973

guidage directionnel / azimuth guidance
Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la route donnée.
01 oct. 1980

guidage en altitude / elevation guidance
Information permettant au pilote ou au pilote automatique d'un aéronef de suivre la trajectoire de descente donnée.
01 oct. 1980

guidage en vol / midcourse guidance
Guidage appliqué à un missile entre le moment où se termine sa phase de lancement et le moment où commence la phase terminale de sa trajectoire.
01 nov. 1975

guidage passif / passive homing guidance
Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif.
Terme connexe : guidage de collision.
01 janv. 1973

guidage semi-actif / semi-active homing guidance
Méthode de guidage dans laquelle le récepteur incorporé au missile utilise les radiations émises par l'objectif éclairé par une source extérieure.
Terme connexe : guidage de collision.
01 juil. 1972

guidage télécommandé / command guidance
Méthode de guidage dans laquelle les informations transmises au missile par une source extérieure amènent celui-ci à infléchir une trajectoire préétablie.
01 mars 1973

guide / pace setter
Responsable qui se trouve à bord du véhicule ou élément de tête d'une colonne et qui a été désigné par le chef de celle-ci pour en régler la vitesse de marche.
Terme connexe : vitesse de marche.
01 juil. 1972

guide d'aéronef
Terme privilégié : signaleur.

guidé sur faisceau / beam rider
Se dit d'un missile guidé par un faisceau radar ou radio.
01 mars 1973

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H

habilitation de sécurité / security clearance
Décision officielle de l'autorité nationale compétente, reconnaissant qu'un individu est qualifié, en ce qui concerne la sécurité, pour avoir accès à des informations classifiées.
01 janv. 1973

hachures / hachuring
Méthode de représentation du relief sur une carte et qui consiste à ombrer les versants à l'aide de petits traits séparés dessinés parallèlement aux lignes de plus grande pente.
01 mars 1973

halte / stand fast
En artillerie, ordre à la suite duquel toute activité sur la position cesse immédiatement.
01 mars 1982

halte au feu / hold fire
En défense aérienne, ordre d'urgence utilisé pour arrêter le tir. Les missiles déjà en vol doivent cesser leur mission d'interception, si cela est techniquement possible.
Termes connexes : cessez l'engagement ; engagez.
01 juil. 1983

halte au tir / check firing
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement ayant pour but d'arrêter temporairement le tir.
01 juil. 1987

harcèlement / harassment
Activités répétées, délibérées et menaçantes destinées à décourager, entraver et désorganiser.
14 oct. 2002

hausse de sécurité / elevation of security
Hausse minimale permettant le tir au-dessus des troupes amies sans risques pour ces dernières. Cette notion ne peut être appliquée qu'à certains matériels à tir tendu.
Terme connexe : angle de sécurité.
01 mars 1973

haute altitude / high altitude
Conventionnellement, altitude supérieure à 10.000 mètres (33.000 pieds).
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

hauteur[1] / height[1]
Distance verticale entre un niveau, un point ou un objet assimilé à un point et un niveau de référence.
Termes connexes : altitude ; élévation.
01 mars 1973

hauteur[2] / height[2]
Dimension verticale d'un objet.
01 mars 1973

hauteur absolue / absolute height
Hauteur d'un aéronef au-dessus de la surface ou du terrain survolé.
Terme connexe : altitude.
13 juil. 1994

hauteur astronomique / astro altitude
Distance angulaire mesurée dans le plan d'un vertical céleste et comprise entre l'horizon et la direction reliant l'observateur et le corps observé.
01 nov. 1975

hauteur de bombardement / bombing height
En opérations aériennes, hauteur au-dessus du sol à laquelle vole un aéronef au moment du largage d'une munition. Les hauteurs de bombardement sont classifiées ainsi : très faible : au-dessous de 100 pieds ; faible : de 100 à 2.000 pieds ; moyenne : de 2.000 à 10.000 pieds ; élevée : de 10.000 à 50.000 pieds ; très élevée : 50.000 pieds et plus.
01 janv. 1983

hauteur d'éclatement
Terme privilégié : hauteur d'explosion.

hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité / safe burst height
Hauteur d'éclatement à laquelle ou au-dessus de laquelle l'importance de la retombée ou les dégâts causés aux installations à terre sont à un niveau prédéterminé acceptable pour le commandement militaire.
Terme connexe : hauteur d'explosion.
01 mai 1963

hauteur de décision / decision height
Hauteur au-dessus du point le plus élevé de la zone de posé, spécifiée pour une approche de précision, à laquelle une procédure d'approche manquée doit être amorcée si le contact visuel nécessaire n'a pas été établi.
Termes connexes : altitude de décision ; procédure d'approche interrompue.
01 juin 1978

hauteur de largage / drop height
Distance verticale entre la zone de mise à terre et l'aéronef au moment du largage.
Terme connexe : altitude de largage.
01 mars 1973

hauteur d'explosion / height of burst
hauteur d'éclatement
Distance verticale séparant la surface de la terre ou de l'objectif du point d'explosion.
Termes connexes : hauteur d'éclatement de sécurité ; hauteur type d'explosion.
01 mars 1973

hauteur d'ouverture de parachute / parachute deployment height
Différence entre l'altitude du point d'impact prévu et celle où le ou les parachutes sont complètement déployés.
01 mars 1973

hauteur libre[1] / overhead clearance
Distance verticale minimale entre une surface terrestre ou la surface d'un plan d'eau et tout obstacle au-dessus de cette dernière.
Terme connexe : tirant d'air.
04 oct. 2000

hauteur libre[2] / headroom
Distance verticale entre le sommet des superstructures d'un véhicule ou la tête d'une personne et tout obstacle au-dessus de ces derniers.
Terme connexe : tirant d'air.
04 oct. 2000

hauteur minimale de descente / minimum descent height
Hauteur spécifiée, dans une

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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[1] ; procédure d'approche interrompue.
04 oct. 2000

hauteur prédominante / predominant height
En reconnaissance aérienne, hauteur atteinte par plus de la moitié des constructions à l'intérieur d'une zone homogène.
01 nov. 1975

hauteur type / optimum height
Hauteur d'explosion qui correspond au maximum d'effets recherchés contre un type d'objectif.
01 mars 1973

hauteur type d'explosion / optimum height of burst
Pour les armes nucléaires et en fonction d'un objectif (ou zone) particulier, hauteur à laquelle on estime qu'une arme d'une puissance définie produira un effet désiré couvrant la surface la plus étendue possible.
Terme connexe : hauteur d'explosion.
01 nov. 1986

hélicoptère antichar / antiarmour helicopter
Hélicoptère spécifiquement armé pour la destruction des blindés.
01 nov. 1986

hélicoptère armé / armed helicopter
Hélicoptère sur lequel sont montés des armes ou des systèmes d'armes.
01 nov. 1975

hélicoptère d'attaque / attack helicopter
Hélicoptère spécialement conçu pour l'emploi d'armes diverses pour l'attaque et la destruction d'objectifs ennemis.
01 nov. 1985

hélicoptère d'appui
Terme privilégié : hélicoptère de manœuvre

hélicoptère de manoeuvre / utility helicopter
hélicoptère d'appui
Hélicoptère polyvalent capable d'assurer des missions d'hélitransport. Il peut également s'employer en missions de commandement, en mission logistique, en évacuation sanitaire ou comme hélicoptère armé.
01 nov. 1983

hélicoptère d'observation / observation helicopter
Hélicoptère utilisé principalement pour l'observation et la reconnaissance mais qui peut être utilisé pour d'autres missions.
01 déc. 1974

hélicoptère hybride / compound helicopter
Hélicoptère doté d'un système de propulsion auxiliaire qui lui procure une poussée supérieure à celle qui peut être fournie par le ou les rotors, lui donnant ainsi une vitesse longitudinale accrue ; il peut être équipé ou non d'ailes, afin de réduire la portance demandée au(x) rotor(s).
01 déc. 1976

héliport / heliport
Installation destinée à mettre en oeuvre, à baser, à ravitailler et à entretenir les hélicoptères.
01 mars 1973

hémotoxique / blood agent
Famille de composés chimiques, y compris ceux du groupe des cyanures, qui affecte les fonctions physiologiques en empêchant l'utilisation normale de l'oxygène par les tissus de l'organisme.
01 nov. 1991

heure d'approche / approach time
Heure à laquelle un aéronef commence son approche finale, préparatoire à l'atterrissage.
01 févr. 1973

heure de fin de chargement / station time
En transport aérien, heure à laquelle l'équipage, les passagers et/ou le fret doivent être embarqués et prêts pour le vol.
01 sept. 1981

heure H / H-hour
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 août 1982

heure-limite de sécurité sur zone / prudent limit of patrol
Heure à laquelle un aéronef doit abandonner sa zone d'opérations pour rentrer à sa base et pour y arriver avec une réserve de carburant (généralement 20 %) suffisante pour autoriser un déroutement en cas de mauvaises conditions météorologiques.
01 août 1972

heure sur l'objectif[1] / time on target[1]
HSO
Heure prévue à laquelle un aéronef doit attaquer ou photographier un objectif.
01 juil. 1987

heure sur l'objectif[2] / time on target[2]
HSO
En dehors des opérations aériennes, heure du premier effet des armes sur l'objectif ou le groupe d'objectifs.
01 juil. 1987

heure sur l'objectif[3] / time on target[3]
HSO
En opérations maritimes coordonnées, heure d'arrivée de la première charge militaire dans une zone d'objectifs déterminée.
01 juil. 1987

heure zulu / zulu time
Heure du méridien de Greenwich.
01 sept. 1969

homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified
Termes connexes : unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire ; vecteur homologué nucléaire.
01 nov. 1985

horaire d'approche / approach schedule
En opérations amphibies, horaire indiquant, pour chaque vague à l'horaire :
a. l'heure de départ de la zone de rendez-vous ;
b. l'heure à laquelle la ligne de départ doit être franchie ;
c. l'heure prévue de passage à d'autres points de contrôle ;
d. l'heure prévue d'arrivée sur la plage.
04 oct. 2000

horaire de débarquement / debarkation schedule
Horaire qui assure le débarquement en temps utile et en bon ordre de troupes, d'équipements et d'approvisionnements de première urgence en vue du

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mouvement par eau navire-rivage.
01 mars 1973

horizon apparent / apparent horizon
Généralement, ligne de séparation visible entre d'une part la terre ou la mer et d'autre part le ciel.
01 févr. 1973

horizon artificiel
Terme privilégié : indicateur d'assiette.

horizon radar / radar horizon
Lieu géométrique des points où les rayons issus d'une antenne radar sont tangents à la surface terrestre. En haute mer, ce lieu géométrique est horizontal ; sur terre, il dépend des caractéristiques topographiques du terrain.
01 juin 1978

horizontale principale / principal parallel
Sur une photographie oblique, ligne parallèle à l'horizon et passant par le point principal.
01 sept. 1969

horizon théorique / true horizon[2]
Ligne déterminée sur le plan de la photographie par l'intersection de ce plan avec le plan horizontal passant par le centre de l'objectif.
01 déc. 1974

horizon vrai / true horizon[1]
Limite d'un plan horizontal passant par un point de vision.
01 déc. 1974

hostile / hostile
En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement ou l'origine indiquent qu'ils constituent une menace pour les forces amies. Cette désignation n'implique pas nécessairement l'autorisation d'engagement.
Termes connexes : ami ; identification[2] ; inconnu ; neutre.
01 oct. 2003

hublot de prise de vue / camera window
Partie transparente du compartiment photographique qui permet les prises de vues.
01 mars 1973

humint
Terme privilégié : renseignement humain.

hydrographie / hydrography
Science qui traite des mesures et descriptions des caractéristiques physiques des océans, mers, lacs, rivières ainsi que des régions côtières voisines, notamment en ce qui concerne leur utilisation pour les besoins de la navigation.
01 mars 1973

hypersonique / hypersonic
Qui a ou qui se rapporte à une vitesse égale ou supérieure à cinq fois la vitesse du son.
Terme connexe : vitesse du son.
01 mars 1973

hyperstéréoscopie / hyperstereoscopy
Procédé qui en augmentant la longueur de la base permet d'amplifier l'effet de relief.
01 mars 1973

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I

iconocarte / image map
En photogrammétrie, carte dont le fond est constitué, soit par une image, soit par une mosaïque d'images, sur laquelle sont généralement appliqués un carroyage ou des graticules et qui contient des renseignements cartographiques qui en facilitent l'interprétation.
Note : elle peut se présenter sous format papier ou format numérique et peut remplacer la carte classique.
Termes connexes : carroyage militaire ; graticule[1,2] ; mosaïque ; photocarte.
14 oct. 2002

idée de manoeuvre
Terme privilégié : concept de l'opération.

identification[1] / identification[1]
Manifestation de son identité ou de son caractère ami par un acte ou un moyen quelconque.
15 juil. 2000

identification[2] / identification[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].
01 oct. 2003

identification[3] / identification[3]
identité
En interprétation d'imagerie, discrimination entre plusieurs objets appartenant à une même classe déterminée.
15 juil. 2000

identification ami/ennemi / identification, friend-or-foe
IFF
Système utilisant des émissions électromagnétiques auxquelles le matériel transporté par des forces amies répond automatiquement, en émettant par exemple des impulsions, ce qui les distingue des forces ennemies.
Termes connexes : détection ; identification[2] ; reconnaissance[1].
01 août 1982

identification au combat / combat identification
Mise en œuvre de mesures d'identification destinées à réduire les tirs fratricides et à améliorer l'efficacité opérationnelle des forces et des systèmes d'arme.
Terme connexe : identification[1+2].
05 sept 2007

identification de l'observateur / observer identification
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, premier élément d'une demande de tir. Il est destiné à identifier l'observateur.
01 sept. 1974

identification radioélectrique / radio recognition
Détermination par moyen radioélectrique de l'identité ou du caractère ami ou ennemi.
01 nov. 1968

identité
Terme privilégié : identification[3].

illuminateur laser
Terme privilégié : marqueur laser.

image géocodée / geocoded image
En photogrammétrie, image orthorectifiée dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage cartographique permettant d'en définir la position par rapport à la surface terrestre.
Termes connexes : coordonnées géographiques ; image géoréférencée ; mosaïque ; orthorectification ; système de carroyage.
14 oct.2002

image géoréférencée / georeferenced image
En photogrammétrie, image dont les pixels sont organisés conformément à un système de coordonnées géographiques ou un système de carroyage et qui est transformée pour correspondre à un système de projection cartographique.
Termes connexes : image géocodée ; projection.
14 oct.2002

imagerie / imagery
Toute reproduction d'objets faite par des procédés électroniques ou optiques sur des films, des écrans électroniques, ou d'autres équipements.
01 mars 1973

imagerie thermique / thermal imagery
Images produites par la détection et l'enregistrement de l'énergie thermique émise ou réfléchie par les objets examinés.
01 juil. 1983

immersion d'écrasement / collapse depth
immersion de destruction
Immersion théorique, comptée à partir de l'axe de la coque épaisse, au-delà de laquelle la coque ou ses appendices risquent de subir des dommages majeurs pouvant aller jusqu'à l'écrasement complet.
01 mars 1981

immersion d'épreuve / test depth
Immersion à laquelle un sous-marin est éprouvé par plongée réelle ou simulée.
01 sept. 1981

immersion de destruction
Terme privilégié : immersion d'écrasement.

immersion maximale opérationnelle / maximum operating depth
Immersion au-delà de laquelle un sous-marin ne peut descendre pendant les opérations. Cette immersion est déterminée selon l'autorité navale compétente.
01 sept. 1981

importance d'un exercice militaire / extent of a military exercise
Portée d'un exercice en fonction de la participation des commandements OTAN ou nationaux.
Termes connexes : ampleur d'un exercice ; exercice à l'échelle de l'OTAN ; exercice inter-commandements.
01 nov. 1985

imposition de la paix / peace enforcement
Opération de soutien de la paix menée en vue de garantir le maintien d'un cessez-le-feu ou

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d'un accord de paix dont le niveau de consentement et de respect est incertain, et la menace de perturbations, élevée. La force de soutien de la paix doit pouvoir utiliser une force coercitive crédible et appliquer de manière impartiale les dispositions du cessez-le-feu ou de l'accord de paix.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.
21 janv. 2004

impulsion / pulsing
En guerre des mines sur mer, manière d'utiliser les dragues magnétiques et acoustiques en les alimentant avec un courant variable ou intermittent, suivant un cycle déterminé.
01 nov. 1975

incident de neutralisation de munition explosive / explosive ordnance disposal incident
Présence soupçonnée ou détectée de munition explosive, ou de munition explosive endommagée constituant un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel. Ne sont pas inclus dans cette définition l'armé accidentel et autres incidents se produisant au cours de la fabrication des matériels explosifs, des opérations techniques d'assemblage de service ou de la pose de mines ou de charges explosives.
01 déc. 1974

incident en cours d'exercice / exercise incident
Événement introduit par la direction dans un exercice ayant une incidence sur les forces de manoeuvre ou leurs installations et exigeant une réaction du chef et/ou de l'état-major de manoeuvre intéressé.
01 sept. 2003

incident nucléaire / nuclear incident
Événement imprévu impliquant une arme nucléaire ou un dispositif nucléaire ou un de leurs éléments, mais qui ne constitue pas pour autant un accident d'arme(s) nucléaire(s).
01 sept. 2003

inclinaison / pitch[2]
En photographie aérienne, rotation de l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vue dans le plan de symétrie vertical de l'aéronef.
18 déc. 1997

inclinaison latérale / roll[2]
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[2].
01 juil. 1972

inconnu / unknown
En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité qui, bien qu'ayant été évalué, n'a pas été identifié.
Termes connexes : ami ; hostile ; identification[2] ; identification ami/ennemi ; neutre.
01 oct. 2003

indépendant / independent
Navire marchand sous contrôle naval, qui navigue isolément et sans escorte.
Terme connexe : indépendant à statut militaire.
01 juin 1978

indépendant à statut militaire / military independent
Navire marchand ou auxiliaire mis en route isolément mais contrôlé et signalé comme une unité militaire.
Terme connexe : indépendant.
01 juin 1978

index de repérage / register marks
En cartographie, repères définis, tels que croisillons, cercles ou autres dessins, placés sur l'exemplaire original avant la reproduction, pour faciliter le repérage des planches et indiquer les positions relatives des impressions successives.
01 avr. 1971

indicateur combiné de virage et dérapage / turn and slip indicator
Instrument qui combine les fonctions d'indicateur de virage et d'indicateur de dérapage.
01 janv. 1980

indicateur combiné de vitesse air
Terme privilégié : badin combiné.

indicateur d'assiette / attitude indicator
horizon artificiel
Instrument qui présente l'assiette de l'aéronef grâce à des informations provenant de l'instrument même ou d'autres sources. Quand ces informations proviennent de l'instrument même ce dernier peut être appelé horizon artificiel.
01 mars 1979

indicateur de position-sol / ground position indicator
Instrument qui détermine et affiche automatiquement la position sol d'un aéronef.
01 mars 1973

indicateur de vitesse air / airspeed indicator
badin
Instrument donnant la vitesse indiquée d'un aéronef en fonction de données provenant du tube pitot et des prises de pression statique.
01 mars 1981

indicateur de vitesse verticale / vertical speed indicator
Instrument qui indique le taux de montée ou de descente.
a. Barométrique - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale apparente d'un aéronef en fonction du taux de variation de la pression statique.
b. Instantané - Instrument qui indique la vitesse verticale d'un aéronef en fonction des données combinées fournies par un accéléromètre et par un baromètre.
01 nov. 1980

indicateur radio magnétique / radio magnetic indicator
Instrument qui indique le cap et le relèvement par rapport à des aides radio à la navigation données.
01 janv. 1980

indicateur visuel de mise de feu / visual mine firing indicator
bombette
En guerre des mines sur mer, système utilisé dans les mines d'exercice pour indiquer que la mine aurait explosé si elle avait été mûre.
01 mars 1981

indicatif d'appel / call sign
Toute combinaison de caractères ou mots prononçables servant à identifier une ou plusieurs stations

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de transmissions, commandements, autorités, organismes ou unités ; est utilisée pour l'établissement et le maintien des communications.
Termes connexes : indicatif d'appel collectif ; indicatif d'appel de réseau ; indicatif d'appel indéfini ; indicatif d'appel international ; indicatif d'appel phonie ; indicatif d'appel tactique ; indicatif d'appel visuel.
01 mars 1973

indicatif d'appel collectif / collective call sign
Indicatif d'appel représentant deux ou plusieurs stations de transmissions, commandements, autorités ou unités. L'indicatif d'appel collectif d'un ensemble comprend : le commandement de cet ensemble et tous les commandants subordonnés.
Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.
01 mars 1973

indicatif d'appel de réseau / net call sign
Indicatif d'appel qui représente toutes les stations comprises dans un réseau.
Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.
01 mars 1973

indicatif 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.
01 mars 1973

indicatif d'appel international / international call sign
signe distinctif
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 indicatifs d'appel internationaux s'appellent signal distinctif.)
Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.
01 avr. 1973

indicatif d'appel phonie / voice call sign
Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions en radiotéléphonie.
Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.
01 mai 1963

indicatif 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.
01 nov. 1968

indicatif d'appel visuel / visual call sign
Indicatif d'appel prévu principalement pour les transmissions visuelles.
Terme connexe : indicatif d'appel.
01 mai 1963

indication d'élévation maximale / maximum elevation figure
Indication numérique, portée sur les cartes aéronautiques dans des zones bien définies, qui représente, en milliers et en centaines de pieds, l'élévation du point naturel ou artificiel le plus élevé au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Un facteur de sécurité est inclus dans cette indication pour compenser l'inexactitude des données sur les élévations topographiques.
01 juil. 1987

indice / indicator
En matière de renseignement, un renseignement brut qui indique l'intention ou la capacité pour un ennemi potentiel d'adopter ou de rejeter un mode d'action.
01 mars 1981

indice international d'identification / international identification code
En matière de transport ferroviaire, indice identifiant un train militaire depuis son origine jusqu'à sa destination finale. L'indice comprend des chiffres, lettres ou symboles précisant la priorité, le pays d'origine, la date du départ, un indice national d'identification et le pays de destination du train.
01 mars 1981

infection
Terme privilégié : contamination.

infiltration / infiltration
Technique et procédé de combat ayant pour but d'introduire au sein, ou autour du dispositif ennemi, un certain volume de force, en évitant d'être repéré.
01 août 1982

influence de navire / ship influence
En guerre des mines sur mer, effet magnétique, acoustique et de dépression d'un navire ou d'une drague simulant un navire, et qui est détectable par une mine ou par d'autres dispositifs capteurs.
01 août 1976

information
Terme privilégié : renseignement brut.

information dérivée / derived information
Un paramètre tel qu'un angle, une distance, une position, une vitesse, etc. est dit dérivé dans un premier récepteur ou autre senseur, dans lequel ce paramètre existe ou est capable d'exister sans référence à une autre information.
01 nov. 1977

information publique / public information
Informations dont la diffusion ou la publication visent principalement à informer complètement le public, de façon à s'assurer sa compréhension et son soutien.
01 août 1972

infrastructure / infrastructure
Terme utilisé par l'OTAN et généralement appliqué à toutes les installations, moyens ou facilités fixes et permanents utilisés pour l'appui et le contrôle de forces militaires.
Termes connexes : infrastructure bilatérale ; infrastructure commune ; infrastructure nationale.
01 mars 1973

infrastructure bilatérale / bilateral infrastructure
Infrastructure qui ne concerne que deux membres de l'OTAN et qui est financée selon un arrangement mutuel entre eux (par ex. installations nécessaires pour l'emploi des forces d'un membre de l'OTAN sur le territoire d'un autre).
Terme connexe : infrastructure.
01 mars 1973

infrastructure commune / common infrastructure
Infrastructure indispensable à l'entraînement des forces de l'OTAN ou à l'exécution des plans opérationnels OTAN, qui est

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financée conjointement par les membres de l'OTAN proportionnellement à son emploi ou à son intérêt et en raison de sa conformité avec les critères fixés périodiquement par le Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord.
Terme connexe : infrastructure.
01 mars 1973

infrastructure nationale / national infrastructure
Infrastructure établie et financée par un membre de l'OTAN sur son propre territoire et uniquement pour ses propres forces. (Y compris les forces affectées ou prévues pour l'OTAN.)
Terme connexe : infrastructure.
01 mars 1973

inhumation
Terme privilégié : inhumation d'urgence.

inhumation d'urgence / emergency burial
inhumation
Inhumation, le plus souvent sur un champ de bataille, lorsque les circonstances ne permettent pas une évacuation vers un cimetière, ou une inhumation conforme aux lois nationales ou internationales.
01 oct. 1980

insensible / dormant
En guerre des mines, état d'une mine dont le dispositif de retard d'armement fonctionne, ce qui l'empêche d'être déclenchée.
02 mai 1995

inspection / examination
En matière de maintenance, examen détaillé, complété par des mesures et des tests physiques, afin de déterminer l'état d'un objet.
Terme connexe : maintenance[1,3].
01 nov. 1990

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.
01 mars 1973

instructions permanentes / standing operating procedure
Série d'instructions concernant certains aspects d'opérations se prêtant à l'établissement d'une procédure définie et normalisée sans qu'il y ait perte d'efficacité. Cette procédure est applicable sauf ordre contraire.
01 juin 1984

intensité d'autoprotection / safe current
En guerre des mines sur mer, intensité maximum qu'on peut faire passer dans une drague avec une forme d'impulsion et à une cadence données, sans créer d'aire dangereuse du fait des mines que l'on cherche à draguer.
01 août 1976

intensité d'irradiation / radiation intensity
Intensité de la dose absorbée à un moment et dans un lieu donnés. Peut être utilisée en même temps qu'un chiffre pour indiquer l'intensité d'irradiation un nombre donné d'heures après une explosion nucléaire ; par exemple IR 3 est l'intensité de rayonnement trois heures après l'heure de l'explosion.
01 nov. 1968

interarmées / joint
Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations, auxquelles participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées.
Termes connexes : multinational ; opération interarmées interalliée ; opération interarmées multinationale.
01 sept. 2003

intercept caractéristique / characteristic actuation width
La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être interceptées par un passage unique de la drague.
01 nov. 1975

intercept caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection width
La largeur de la bande sur laquelle des mines peuvent être détectées au cours d'un passage unique.
01 nov. 1975

intercepteur / interceptor
chasseur d'interception
Avion de chasse piloté conçu pour l'interception aérienne.
Terme connexe : chasseur.
01 avr. 1973

interception aérienne / air interception
Opération par laquelle un (ou des) aéronef(s) établit (ou établissent) un contact visuel ou électronique avec un (ou plusieurs) autre(s) aéronef(s).
Termes connexes : interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air ; interception aérienne contrôlée ; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.
01 déc. 1974

interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air / broadcast-controlled air interception
Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur reçoit une émission continue de renseignements sur le raid ennemi, et effectue son interception sans autre contrôle.
Termes connexes : interception aérienne ; interception aérienne en contrôle serré.
01 mars 1973

interception aérienne contrôlée / controlled interception
Action d'interception dans laquelle l'avion ami est contrôlé par une station située au sol, ou à bord d'un bâtiment ou à bord d'un avion.
Terme connexe : interception aérienne.
01 mars 1973

interception aérienne en contrôle serré / close-controlled air interception
Interception dans laquelle l'intercepteur est dirigé en permanence jusqu'à une position d'où l'objectif est à portée visuelle ou au contact radar.
Termes connexes : contrôle serré ; interception aérienne ; interception aérienne basée sur émission en l'air.
01 mars 1973

interception contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled interception
Procédure d'interception qui fait appel à une technique de guidage. Elle permet de réaliser une interception par guidage du sol des aéronefs ou des engins.
01 août 1973

intercept mécanique / swept path
En guerre des mines sur mer, largeur de la bande draguée par la drague mécanique à toutes les profondeurs inférieures à la profondeur du dragage.
01 mars 1977

interchangeabilité /

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interchangeability
Aptitude d'un produit, processus ou service à être utilisé à la place d'un autre pour satisfaire aux mêmes exigences.
Termes connexes : article d'usage commun ; communité ; compatibilité ; normalisation.
[Guide ISO/CEI 2:1996]
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
22 juin 2004

interchangeabilité opérationnelle / operational interchangeability
Aptitude à substituer un article à un autre de composition ou d'origine différente sans qu'il en résulte une perte d'efficacité, de précision ou de sécurité dans l'emploi.
01 mars 1973

interdiction de l'espace maritime / sea denial
Action d'empêcher un adversaire de contrôler une zone maritime sans être capable de la contrôler soi-même.
Termes connexes : contrôle de l'espace maritime ; maîtrise de l'espace maritime.
13 déc. 1999

interférence due à l'électricité statique / static marking
Trace (sur un négatif ou sur une représentation) causée par une décharge de l'électricité statique parasite.
01 déc. 1974

interférence électromagnétique / electromagnetic interference
Toute perturbation électromagnétique, intentionnelle ou non, qui interrompt, gêne, dégrade ou limite les performances escomptées des équipements électroniques ou électriques.
01 juil. 1987

interopérabilité / interoperability
Aptitude à opérer en synergie dans l'exécution des tâches assignées.
Termes connexes : interopérabilité des forces ; interopérabilité militaire ; normalisation.
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
22 juin 2004

interopérabilité des forces / force interoperability
Aptitude des forces de deux ou plusieurs pays à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées.
Termes connexes : interopérabilité ; interopérabilité militaire.
06 janv. 2006

interopérabilité militaire / military interoperability
Aptitude des forces militaires à s'entraîner, à s'exercer et à opérer efficacement ensemble en vue d'exécuter les missions et les tâches qui leur sont confiées.
Termes connexes : interopérabilité ; interopérabilité des forces.
30 juin 2005

interprétation / interpretation
En matière de renseignement, dernière étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle l'intérêt d'une information ou d'un renseignement, ou des deux, est apprécié en fonction des connaissances du moment.
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 juil. 1974

interprétation d'une représentation / imagery interpretation[1]
Séquence comprenant la localisation, la reconnaissance, l'identification et la description des objets, des activités et du terrain figurant sur une représentation.
01 déc. 1974

interprétation photographique / imagery interpretation[2]
Obtention d'informations à partir de photographies ou d'autres images enregistrées.
01 déc. 1974

intervalle[1] / interval[1]
Espace séparant deux groupes adjacents de navires ou d'embarcations, l'intervalle est mesuré entre unités correspondantes de chaque groupe.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle[2] / interval[2]
Espace séparant des individus, des véhicules terrestres ou des unités en formation voisins, et placés côte à côte, mesuré de front.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle[3] / interval[3]
Espace séparant des aéronefs voisins, mesuré de l'avant vers l'arrière, en unités de temps ou de distance.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle[4] / interval[4]
Laps de temps qui s'écoule entre deux ouvertures successives d'un appareil photographique.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle[5] / interval[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.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle[6] / interval[6]
Lors du tir d'efficacité l'intervalle est le temps exprimé en secondes, qui sépare deux coups consécutifs tirés par la même pièce.
01 avr. 1973

intervalle d'un quadrillage / grid interval
Distance séparant les lignes d'un quadrillage.
01 mars 1973

intervalle éclair-son / flash-to-bang time
En un point, temps qui s'écoule entre la perception de l'éclair et l'arrivée du bruit de l'explosion nucléaire.
01 juil. 1988

intervalle vertical / vertical interval
Différence entre les altitudes absolues de deux points déterminés.
01 févr. 1974

intervention / intervention
Mesure prise en vue d'influencer, de modifier ou de contrôler une activité particulière.
01 oct. 2001

intrus / intruder
Individu, unité, système d'arme ou piste tactique quelconque se trouvant à l'intérieur ou à proximité d'une zone opérationnelle ou d'exercice et représentant une menace d'acquisition de renseignement ou d'activité perturbatrice.
09 janv. 1996

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ionisation / ionization
Phénomène dans lequel un ion est produit par extraction ou addition d'électrons périphériques d'un atome.
01 avr. 1973

isocentre / isocentre
En photographie : intersection du plan d'un cliché et de la bissectrice intérieure de l'angle d'inclinaison.
01 août 1974

isogrille / isogriv
Ligne tracée sur une carte joignant les points d'égale décligrille.
Terme connexe : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.
01 août 1974

isolé[1] / straggler[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.
01 mars 1973

isolé[2] / transient maintenu en attente
Tout personnel en subsistance dans une unité ou une base, où il n'est ni détaché ni affecté, et qui attend un ordre de mission, un moyen de transport, etc.
01 mars 1973

itinéraire / route
Parcours ordonné qu'il faut suivre pour aller d'un point de départ déterminé à un point d'arrivée déterminé.
Termes connexes : classification d'un itinéraire ; déviation[2] ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à double courant ; itinéraire à simple courant ; itinéraire de raccordement ; itinéraire gardé ; itinéraire libre ; itinéraire opérationnel ; itinéraire principal de ravitaillement ; itinéraire réglementé ; itinéraire réservé ; itinéraire surveillé ; pénétrante ; rocade.
01 nov. 1968

itinéraire à accès réglementé / limited access route
Itinéraire à sens unique auquel s'appliquent une ou plusieurs restrictions qui empêchent que la totalité de la circulation militaire puisse l'emprunter.
Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à double courant ; itinéraire à simple courant.
01 janv. 1980

itinéraire à double courant / double flow route
Itinéraire à deux voies minimum permettant la circulation simultanée, dans le même sens ou en se croisant, de deux colonnes de véhicules.
Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à simple courant.
01 nov. 1980

itinéraire à simple courant / single flow route
Itinéraire d'une largeur au moins égale à une voie et demie, permettant le passage d'une colonne de véhicules et offrant la possibilité à des véhicules isolés de dépasser ou de circuler en sens inverse à des endroits prédéterminés.
Termes connexes : itinéraire ; itinéraire à accès réglementé ; itinéraire à double courant.
01 mars 1979

itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères / helicopter approach route
Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères rallient un site ou une zone de poser donnés.
Termes connexes : couloir d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères.
01 oct. 1980

itinéraire de raccordement / connecting route
Itinéraire reliant les pénétrantes et/ou les rocades.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 juin 1978

itinéraire de sortie d'hélicoptères / helicopter retirement route
Route ou ensemble de routes par où des hélicoptères quittent un site ou une zone de poser donnés.
Termes connexes : couloir d'hélicoptères ; itinéraire d'accès d'hélicoptères.
01 oct. 1980

itinéraire gardé / despatch route
En circulation routière, route sur laquelle s'exerce un contrôle complet, à la fois en ce qui concerne les priorités d'utilisation et la réglementation de la circulation dans le temps et dans l'espace. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation, même par un véhicule isolé.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 nov. 1983

itinéraire libre / open route
Itinéraire non soumis à des restrictions affectant la circulation ou le contrôle des déplacements.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 janv. 1980

itinéraire opérationnel / operational route
Itinéraire terrestre attribué à un commandement pour la conduite d'une opération particulière et faisant partie du réseau routier militaire de base correspondant.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 sept. 1981

itinéraire principal de ravitaillement / main supply route
Itinéraire ou réseau d'itinéraires désignés dans une zone d'opérations pour l'acheminement du trafic destiné au soutien des opérations militaires.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 mars 1973

itinéraire réglementé / controlled route
Itinéraire dont l'utilisation est soumise à des restrictions de circulation ou de mouvement et qui peut être surveillé.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 juin 1984

itinéraire réservé / reserved route
En circulation routière, itinéraire spécifique réservé exclusivement à une autorité ou à une formation.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 juin 1984

itinéraire surveillé / supervised route
En circulation routière, route sur laquelle un contrôle limité est exercé au moyen de postes de contrôle de la circulation, de patrouilles ou des deux. Un crédit de mouvement est nécessaire pour son utilisation par une colonne de véhicules ou un véhicule de dimensions ou de poids exceptionnels.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 mars 1979

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J

jet de repérage / squirt
En opérations de ravitaillement en vol, moyen de faciliter le contact visuel entre aéronefs. En pratique, cela se fait par un largage de carburant par l'aéronef ravitailleur ou par l'allumage de la postcombustion par l'aéronef à ravitailler, s'il en est équipé.
01 nov. 1983

jeu de cartes
Terme privilégié : série de cartes.

jeu de guerre / war game
Simulation d'une opération militaire par un quelconque procédé à l'aide de règles, de données, de méthodes et de procédures déterminées.
04 oct. 2000

jour artificiel / artificial daylight
Éclairage dont l'intensité est supérieure à celle de la lumière de la pleine lune par nuit claire (l'éclairage optimal équivaut à la lumière de jour).
Terme connexe : éclairement du champ de bataille.
01 févr. 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.
01 sept. 1971

jour E / E-day
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 août 1982

jour G / G-day
Termes connexes : date exigée par le commandant ; désignation des jours et des heures.
01 févr. 1989

jour J / D-day
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 août 1982

jour K / K-day
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 août 1982

jour M / M-day
Terme connexe : désignation des jours et des heures.
01 août 1982

jour standard d'approvisionnement / standard day of supply
Quantité d'approvisionnement requise pour satisfaire aux besoins d'un jour moyen, basée sur les taux OTAN ou nationaux.
Terme connexe : jour de ravitaillement.
01 févr. 1974

justesse de tir / accuracy of fire
Précision du tir traduite par l'écart du point moyen des impacts par rapport à l'objectif.
01 oct. 1984

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L

lacet[1] / 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.
01 déc. 1974

lacet[2] / yaw[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).
01 déc. 1974

lacet[3] / yaw[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.
01 déc. 1974

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.
01 mars 1979

lance-flammes / flame-thrower
Arme qui projette un liquide incendiaire et qui est dotée d'un système d'allumage.
01 mars 1973

lancement automatique en cabré / automatic toss
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la manoeuvre de bombardement en cabré est calculée et réalisée automatiquement.
01 janv. 1973

largage[1] / airdrop
Sortie hors d'un aéronef en vol des personnels ou des charges transportés.
Termes connexes : estompage ; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage en chute libre ; largage lourd ; mouvement par voie aérienne ; plate-forme de largage.
01 févr. 1973

largage[2] / release
En termes d'armement aérien, séparation commandée d'une charge tombant par gravité de son système de suspension, dans le dessein de lui faire assurer sa fonction.
Termes connexes : largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

largage à faible vitesse de descente / low-velocity drop
Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est au plus égale à 10 m/s.
Termes connexes : largage[1,2] ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.
01 mars 1973

largage à vitesse de descente élevée / high-velocity drop
Procédé de largage dans lequel la vitesse de descente est supérieure à 10 m/s (largage à faible vitesse de descente), et inférieure à la vitesse en chute libre.
Termes connexes : largage[1,2] ; largage en chute libre ; mouvement par voie aérienne.
01 mars 1973

largage en chute libre / free drop
Largage depuis un aéronef, de matériel ou de ravitaillement sans utilisation de parachutes.
Termes connexes : largage[1]; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; mouvement par voie aérienne ; saut en commandé.
01 mars 1973

largage lourd / platform drop
Largage de charges sur plates-formes par l'ouverture arrière d'un aéronef équipé de chemins de roulement.
Termes connexes : largage[1] ; largage par extraction ; plate-forme de largage.
09 juil. 1997

largage par extraction / extraction drop
Largage de charges sous l'action d'un ou plusieurs parachutes éjecteurs.
Termes connexes : largage lourd ; largage par gravité ; parachute extracteur.
15 juil. 2000

largage par gravité / gravity extraction
Largage des charges sortant de la soute de l'aéronef sous l'action de leur propre poids.
Terme connexe : largage par extraction.
01 mars 1973

largeur de bande interceptée / lap width
Rapport de l'intercept d'un bâtiment ou d'une formation au pourcentage de couverture recherché.
01 nov. 1975

largeur de ligne / line gauge
Mesure de la largeur d'une ligne.
01 févr. 1974

lecture photographique / photographic reading
Détermination des caractéristiques, naturelles ou non, du terrain par simple examen de photographie et sans utilisation des techniques d'interprétation.
01 juil. 1980

légende[1] / legend
Code donnant la signification des symboles utilisés sur une carte, un croquis, etc. ; il figure généralement dans une cartouche du document.
01 déc. 1993

légende[2] / data block
Informations complémentaires affichées sur une image photographique, optoélectronique ou radar, ayant pour but d'en améliorer l'exploitation.
01 déc. 1993

leurre / decoy
Imitation, de quelque nature que ce soit, d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène afin de tromper les systèmes de surveillance ou de détection adverses ou d'induire en erreur l'adversaire.
15 janv. 2008

leurre flottant / gull
En guerre électronique réflecteur radar flottant utilisé pour simuler un objectif marin en surface pour des raisons de déception.
01 déc. 1973

liaison[1] / liaison
Contacts ou communications établis de manière permanente entre des éléments de forces en vue d'assurer une compréhension

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mutuelle ainsi que l'unité d'intention et d'action.
01 avr. 1971

liaison[2] / link[1]
Terme général indiquant l'existence d'installations de transmission reliant deux points.
01 avr. 1971

lien à casser / shear link assembly
Dispositif conçu pour se rompre sous l'effet d'une force mécanique donnée.
01 mars 1981

ligne aclinique
Terme privilégié : équateur magnétique.

ligne agonale / agonic line
Ligne tracée sur une carte et joignant les points de déclinaison magnétique nulle, à une date donnée.
01 févr. 1974

ligne avant des forces amies / forward line of own troops
Ligne matérialisant l'ensemble des positions les plus en avant des forces amies à un moment donné.
01 mars 1991

ligne bathymétrique / depth contour
courbe bathymétrique
ligne des fonds
Ligne joignant les points d'égale profondeur au-dessous du niveau de référence.
01 mars 1973

ligne de black-out
Terme privilégié : ligne d'éclairage réduit.

ligne de changement de date
Terme privilégié : ligne internationale de changement de date.

ligne d'éclairage réduit / light line
ligne de black-out
Ligne en avant de laquelle les véhicules doivent utiliser les "yeux de chat" (feux de black-out) la nuit.
01 avr. 1973

ligne de compte rendu / report line
Ensemble des positions dont l'occupation doit faire l'objet d'un compte rendu.
Terme connexe : ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires.
01 août 1974

ligne de contrôle de contamination / contamination control line
Ligne établie par une autorité compétente identifiant la zone contaminée à un niveau précis de contamination.
Terme connexe : contamination.
01 mars 1973

ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / fire support coordination line
LCFA
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.
04 oct. 2000

ligne de départ[1] / line of departure[1]
En opérations terrestres, ligne servant à coordonner le départ des éléments d'attaque.
01 nov. 1985

ligne de départ[2] / line of departure[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.
01 nov. 1985

ligne d'égale intensité radioactive
Terme privilégié : courbe d'isointensité[1].

ligne de largage de bombes / bomb release line
Ligne imaginaire entourant la verticale d'un objectif et qui constitue le lieu géométrique où un aéronef doit larguer ses bombes pour qu'elles atteignent l'objectif en question.
01 mars 1973

ligne de plus grande pente / principal vertical
Sur une photographie oblique, ligne perpendiculaire à l'horizon théorique et passant par le point principal.
01 sept. 1969

ligne de ravitaillement / pipeline
En logistique, axe de ravitaillement ou portion bien définie de cet axe, le long duquel matériels ou personnels sont acheminés depuis la source jusqu'à leur point d'utilisation.
01 juil. 1970

ligne de recueil / handover line
Ligne de contrôle suivant de préférence des points marquants du terrain et sur laquelle la responsabilité de la conduite du combat est transmise d'une formation à une autre.
01 juil. 1985

ligne de sécurité nucléaire / nuclear safety line
Ligne choisie, si possible, en fonction de caractéristiques topographiques bien définies. Elle est utilisée et sert à délimiter le niveau des mesures de protection, le degré des dégâts ou de risques auxquels les troupes amies sont soumises, et/ou pour prescrire les limites jusqu'auxquelles on peut autoriser l'extension des effets des armes amies.

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01 avr. 1971

ligne des fonds
Terme privilégié : ligne bathymétrique.

ligne de tir contre la terre / shore bombardment line
Ligne destinée à délimiter à terre les tirs de l'artillerie des navires de surface amis.
01 mai 1963

ligne d'incidence / line of impact
Tangente à la trajectoire au point d'impact ou au point d'éclatement.
01 août 1973

ligne discontinue / interrupted line
Ligne en pointillés ou en tiretés employée généralement pour indiquer l'enveloppe d'une zone ou un alignement mal défini sur la carte.
01 avr. 1973

ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires / phase line
Ligne destinée à faciliter le contrôle et la coordination des opérations ; généralement une ligne caractéristique du terrain en travers de la zone d'action.
Terme connexe : ligne de compte rendu.
01 août 1976

ligne d'observation / observer-target line
Ligne droite imaginaire de l'observateur au but.
Terme connexe : axe d'observation.
01 sept. 1974

ligne d'opération / line of operation
Dans le cadre d'une campagne ou d'une opération, ligne reliant les points décisifs dans le temps et l'espace jusqu'au centre de gravité.
Termes connexes : campagne ; centre de gravité ; opération ; point décisif.
01 oct. 2001

ligne flottante / floating lines
En photogrammétrie, ligne reliant deux points identiques des deux épreuves d'un couple stéréoscopique, utilisée pour déterminer si ces points sont visibles l'un de l'autre. De telles lignes peuvent être tracées directement sur les épreuves ou sur des bandes de matière transparente posées sur les photographies.
01 mars 1973

ligne internationale de changement de date / international date line
ligne de changement de date
Ligne coïncidant approximativement avec l'antiméridien de Greenwich modifiée pour éviter certaines régions habitées. Au passage de cette ligne la date change d'un jour.
01 avr. 1973

ligne pièce-but / gun-target line
Ligne droite imaginaire reliant la pièce à l'objectif de tir.
02 mai 1995

lignes de communication / lines of communications
Ensemble des itinéraires terrestres, maritimes, fluviaux ou aériens qui relient une force en opération à une ou plusieurs bases arrières, et par lesquels le matériel et les renforts sont acheminés.
01 juin 1981

limite / boundary
En guerre sur terre, ligne séparant les zones de responsabilité d'unités ou de formations adjacentes.
01 juin 1978

limite avant de la zone de bataille / forward edge of the battle area
Limite extrême avant d'un ensemble de zones où les unités terrestres sont déployées, ne comprenant pas celles où opèrent les forces de couverture ou de surveillance. Elle est destinée à permettre la coordination de l'appui-feu, de la mise en place des forces ou des mouvements d'unités.
01 juil. 1983

limite de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control boundary
Limites latérales d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une sous-zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien, d'une zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité ou d'une zone réglementée.
01 mars 1981

limite de coupure / neatlines
Ligne géographique ou ligne de quadrillage qui limite généralement le dessin cartographique proprement dit.
Terme connexe : graticule[1].
01 sept. 1974

limite de détérioration / deterioration limit
Limite imposée à une caractéristique particulière d'un produit pour définir le critère de qualité minimale acceptable à laquelle doit répondre le produit pour conserver son numéro de code OTAN.
01 août 1979

limite de sécurité du temps de vol / prudent limit of endurance
Temps pendant lequel un aéronef peut rester en vol sans épuiser sa marge de sécurité en carburant.
01 sept. 1969

limite de tête de pont / bridgehead line
Limite de la zone de l'objectif dans le développement d'une tête de pont.
Terme connexe : zone de l'objectif.
13 déc. 1999

limite de tir[1] / limit of fire[1]
Tracé délimitant la zone dans laquelle l'artillerie peut intervenir.
01 févr. 1974

limite de tir[2] / limit of fire[2]
Secteur angulaire de l'intérieur duquel il est possible de tirer sur des objectifs aériens.
01 févr. 1974

limites de centrage / centre of gravity limits
Limites entre lesquelles le centre de gravité d'un aéronef doit rester pour qu'il soit utilisé dans des conditions normales de sécurité au décollage, pendant le vol et l'atterrissage. Dans le cas du décollage et de l'atterrissage, ces limites peuvent faire l'objet de spécifications particulières.
01 mars 1973

liste d'objectifs / target list répertoire des objectifs
Répertoire d'objectifs confirmés ou éventuels, tenu à jour à un niveau quelconque du commandement en vue de fournir des renseignements sur ces objectifs ou de préparer un appui-feu.
01 juil. 1980

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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.
01 juin 1978

localisation / map reference
Identification d'un point à la surface terrestre grâce à des renseignements apparaissant sur une carte, généralement le réseau géographique ou le quadrillage.
01 août 1979

localisation radiogoniométrique / radio fix[1]
Détermination de l'emplacement d'un émetteur radio réalisée en mesurant les azimuts de l'émetteur à partir de deux ou plusieurs stations d'écoute, l'emplacement de l'émetteur étant situé au point d'intersection des azimuts.
01 juil. 1983

logistique / logistics
Science de la planification et exécution de déplacements des forces armées et de leur maintenance. Dans son acception la plus étendue, ce terme englobe ces aspects des activités militaires qui traitent des points suivants :
a. conception et mise au point, acquisition, entreposage, mouvement, distribution, maintenance, évacuation et réforme des matériels ;
b. transport du personnel ;
c. acquisition ou construction, maintenance, utilisation et déclassement d'installations ;
d. fourniture ou obtention des services ;
e. soutien et soins médicaux.
10 déc. 1993

logistique de consommation / consumer logistics
Partie de la logistique qui concerne la réception, le stockage, le transport, la maintenance, l'utilisation et le déclassement de matériels, ainsi que la fourniture de soutien et la prestation de services.
Terme connexe : logistique de production.
22 juin 2004

logistique de production / production logistics
Partie de la logistique qui concerne le processus et les procédures de recherche, de conception, de développement, de fabrication et de recette de matériel.
Terme connexe : logistique de consommation.
22 juin 2004

loi des distances / scaling law
Relation mathématique permettant de déterminer les effets d'une explosion nucléaire d'une puissance donnée en fonction de la distance au point d'explosion (ou du point zéro) à condition que l'on connaisse la valeur de ces effets en fonction de la distance pour une explosion de référence (par exemple : 1 kilotonne).
01 nov. 1968

long feu / hang fire
Retard anormal dans le fonctionnement d'un dispositif de mise de feu.
01 oct. 1978

longueur de colonne / road space
Longueur de chaussée exprimée en kilomètres (ou miles), attribuée à (ou effectivement occupée par) une colonne sur un itinéraire.
Terme connexe : longueur d'encombrement.
01 nov. 1968

longueur d'encombrement / column length
Portion d'un itinéraire occupée par un élément de marche ou un convoi pendant un déplacement.
Terme connexe : longueur de colonne.
01 oct. 1980

lot d'artificier / demolition tool kit
En démolition, ensemble comprenant l'outillage, les matériaux et les accessoires non explosifs nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des charges.
Terme connexe : lot de destruction.
01 janv. 1991

lot de destruction / demolition kit
Lot de destruction auquel sont ajoutés les explosifs.
Terme connexe : lot d'artificier.
01 janv. 1991

lot de munitions / ammunition lot
Ensemble homogène de munitions, identifiées par un seul numéro de lot, fabriquées, assemblées ou remises en condition par un industriel dans des conditions identiques et dont on peut attendre qu'elles fonctionnent de manière identique.
Terme connexe : munition.
01 févr. 1988

loupe micrométrique / measuring magnifier
Instrument grossissant doté d'un réseau gradué et conçu pour la mesure des très faibles longueurs.
01 mars 1973

lutte antiaérienne / anti-air warfare
LAA
Mesures prises pour défendre une force navale contre toute attaque aérienne provenant d'aéronefs, de bâtiments de surface, de sous-marins ou de positions à terre.
13 déc. 1999

lutte 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.
01 nov. 1990

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.
04 oct. 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 oct. 2002

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M

macédoine / mixed bag
En guerre des mines sur mer, groupe de mines variées en ce qui concerne le type, le dispositif de mise de feu, la sensibilité, le délai de réceptivité et le réglage du compteur de navires.
01 mars 1977

machine à traitement continu / continuous processor
Équipement permettant d'effectuer de manière continue le développement des films ou le tirage sur papier photographique.
01 mars 1973

magasin / camera magazine
Partie amovible d'un appareil de prise de vues qui contient la totalité du film, vierge ou exposé.
Terme connexe : chargeur.
01 mars 1973

maintenabilité / maintainability
Dans des conditions données d'utilisation, aptitude d'un dispositif à être maintenu ou rétabli dans un état dans lequel il peut accomplir sa fonction requise, lorsque la maintenance est accomplie dans des conditions données avec des procédures et des moyens prescrits.
[CEI]
01 mars 1991

maintenance[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : maintenance corrective ; inspection.
04 oct. 2000

maintenance[2] / maintenance[2]
Toute opération d'approvisionnement, de ravitaillement et de réparation pour maintenir une formation en état de remplir sa mission.
01 oct. 2001

maintenance[3] / maintenance[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.
01 oct. 2001

maintenance corrective / corrective maintenance
Maintenance effectuée après détection d'une panne et destinée à remettre un matériel dans un état lui permettant d'accomplir une fonction requise.
Termes connexes : maintenance[1,3] ; maintenance préventive.
01 oct. 2001

maintenance périodique / planned maintenance
Maintenance préventive effectuée systématiquement en fonction du degré d'utilisation du matériel.
Terme connexe : maintenance préventive.
01 oct. 2001

maintenance préventive / preventive maintenance
Maintenance systématique et/ou prescrite destinée à réduire le risque de panne.
Termes connexes : maintenance corrective ; maintenance périodique.
01 oct. 2001

maintenir en attente / hold[4]
En circulation aérienne, maintenir un aéronef dans un espace aérien (ou une position) déterminé qui est identifié par des moyens visuels ou autres, conformément aux instructions du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.
01 mars 1973

maintenu en attente
Terme privilégié : isolé[2].

maintien de la paix / peacekeeping
Opération de soutien de la paix suivant un accord ou un cessez-le-feu ayant établi un environnement permissif où le niveau de consentement à un accord et de respect de celui-ci est élevé, et la menace de perturbations, faible. Normalement, une force de soutien de la paix ne recourt à la force qu'en cas de légitime défense.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.
17 janv. 2005

maintien en puissance logistique / logistic sustainment
Ensemble de procédés permettant d'assurer la soutenabilité et consistant à fournir à une force des produits consommables et à remplacer les pertes au combat et les matériels dont l'efficacité a été réduite par usure normale en vue de maintenir sa puissance au combat pour la durée nécessaire à la réalisation de ses objectifs.
Terme connexe : soutenabilité.
02 mars 2007

maîtrise de l'air / air supremacy
Degré de supériorité aérienne à partir duquel les forces aériennes adverses sont incapables d'intervenir efficacement.
01 févr. 1973

maîtrise de l'espace maritime / command of the sea
Liberté d'utiliser l'espace maritime et d'en interdire l'emploi par un adversaire.
Note : en français, l'expression "espace maritime" englobe les environnements sous-marin, de surface et aéromaritime.
Termes connexes : contrôle de l'espace maritime ; interdiction de l'espace maritime.
13 déc. 1999

malade ambulatoire / walking patient
Malade dont le transport n'exige pas de brancard.
01 nov. 1991

maladie des rayons / radiation sickness
Maladie provoquée par l'absorption d'une dose excessive de rayonnements ionisants. Les premiers symptômes en sont nausées, vomissements et diarrhée, auxquels peuvent succéder : chute des cheveux, hémorragies, inflammation de la bouche et de la gorge, fatigue intense.
01 juil. 1970

manifeste / ocean manifest
Inventaire détaillé de la cargaison d'un navire précisant les données nécessaires à son identification immédiate et indiquant où et comment la cargaison est arrimée.
Terme connexe : plan de

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chargement.
01 mars 1981

manoeuvre[1] / manoeuvre[1]
Mouvement destiné à mettre des bâtiments ou aéronefs en position favorable par rapport à l'ennemi.
01 août 1982

manoeuvre[2] / manoeuvre[2]
Exercice tactique effectué en mer, dans les airs, sur terre ou sur la carte pour simuler des opérations de guerre.
01 août 1982

manoeuvre[3] / manoeuvre[3]
Mise en oeuvre d'un bâtiment, aéronef ou véhicule de manière à lui faire exécuter les évolutions voulues.
01 août 1982

manoeuvre[4] / manoeuvre[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.
01 août 1982

manoeuvre retardatrice / delaying operation
Opération au cours de laquelle, sous la pression de l'ennemi, une force échange du terrain contre des délais en ralentissant l'ennemi tout en lui infligeant le maximum de pertes sans, en principe, se laisser engager de manière décisive.
01 juil. 1983

manutention / materials handling
Mouvement de matériel (matières premières, ferraille, produits semi-finis ou finis) avant, pendant ou après sa fabrication, dans les entrepôts et magasins et dans les zones de réception ou d'embarquement.
01 mars 1973

maquette / mock-up
Modèle à l'échelle d'une machine, d'un appareil ou d'une arme. On l'emploie pour des études préliminaires, pour essayer de nouvelles applications ou pour instruire le personnel.
01 juil. 1980

marchandise non manifestée / found shipment
Fret reçu mais non enregistré, ou ne figurant pas sur le manifeste.
01 mars 1973

marche / train path
En matière de transport ferroviaire, horaire selon lequel un train peut être acheminé sur un itinéraire donné. Les marches d'un même itinéraire sont rassemblées dans le tableau de marches de cet itinéraire.
01 mars 1981

marche à l'ennemi / advance to contact
Manoeuvre offensive consistant à établir ou rétablir le contact avec l'ennemi.
Terme connexe : marche d'approche.
01 oct. 1978

marche d'approche / approach march
Mode de déplacement adopté par une unité de combat lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi paraît imminent. Les unités sont soit totalement, soit partiellement déployées. La marche d'approche se termine lorsque le contact avec l'ennemi est pris ou lorsque la position d'attaque est occupée.
Terme connexe : marche à l'ennemi.
01 août 1974

marge / margin
En cartographie, secteur de la carte à l'extérieur du cadre.
01 août 1979

marge de sécurité / buffer distance
En guerre nucléaire :
a. distance horizontale qui, ajoutée au rayon de sécurité, donne l'assurance voulue que le risque accepté ne sera pas dépassé. La marge de sécurité s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'écart probable ;
b. distance verticale qui est ajoutée à la hauteur sans retombée pour donner une hauteur d'explosion qui apportera l'assurance voulue qu'aucune retombée importante sur le plan militaire n'en résultera. Elle s'exprime normalement en multiples de l'erreur en hauteur.
01 mars 1973

marge intérieure / border
En cartographie, partie comprise entre les limites de la coupure et le cadre qui entoure celle-ci.
01 mars 1973

marine marchande / merchant shipping
Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, ensemble de l'industrie maritime commerciale, y compris l'industrie de la pêche.
Termes connexes : accompagnement ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; navire marchand ; navire marchand participant ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; supervision navale des navires marchands.
02 mars 2007

marquage de sécurité / safety line
En guerre des mines sur terre, ligne délimitant un champ de mines à fil de déclenchement ou à traction. Elle sert à protéger le personnel chargé de la pose des mines. Une fois le champ de mines réalisé, ce marquage n'apparaît plus, ni sur le terrain ni sur le plan de repérage du champ de mines.
01 déc. 1977

marquage de soute / compartment marking
Dans un aéronef, points de référence marqués dans la soute et permettant de placer les charges à la position exacte requise pour un centrage correct.
01 mars 1973

marquage des champs de mines / minefield marking
Signalisation réglementaire qui indique l'emplacement et les limites d'une zone minée.
01 mars 1981

marque repère / floating mark or dot
Marque apparaissant dans l'espace à trois dimensions qui résulte de la fusion stéréoscopique d'un couple de photographies ; elle est utilisée comme repère lors d'observations ou de mesures faites sur une image plastique.
01 mars 1973

marquer un objectif[1] / 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

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d'illumination, le moment où les conditions d'éclairage de l'objectif sont optimales.

marquer un objectif[2] / mark[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.
01 févr. 1989

marqueur[1] / marker[1]
Dispositif visuel ou électronique employé pour signaler un point déterminé.
01 févr. 1989

marqueur[2] / marker[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.
01 févr. 1989

marqueur de cheminement / lane marker
En guerre des mines sur terre, panneau servant à marquer les passages à travers un champ de mines. Les marqueurs de cheminement à l'entrée et à la sortie peuvent se situer par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire.
Termes connexes : marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; passage à travers un champ de mines ; repère d'extrémité de rangée ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.
01 juin 1984

marqueur de distance / range marker
Signal de calibration sur la base de temps. La rotation de l'antenne a pour effet de transformer sur l'indicateur panoramique le signal en un cercle, ce qui permet de repérer les distances des échos.
01 sept. 1969

marqueur d'extrémité de couloir / gap marker
En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueurs servant à baliser les couloirs dans un champ de mines. Les marqueurs d'entrée et de sortie sont définis par rapport à un repère terrestre ou à un marqueur intermédiaire.
Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; repère d'extrémité de rangée ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.
01 mars 1981

marqueur intermédiaire / intermediate marker
Marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, utilisé comme point de repère intermédiaire entre un repère terrestre et un champ de mines.
Terme connexe : marqueur[2].
01 avr. 1973

marqueur laser / laser designator
illuminateur laser
Appareil émettant un faisceau d'énergie laser afin de marquer un endroit ou un objet donné.
13 déc. 1999

masque / crest
Mouvement de terrain dont l'altitude est telle qu'elle limite le tir ou l'observation dans une zone située immédiatement au-delà et créant ainsi un espace mort et/ou un angle au niveau minimal.
01 août 1976

masqué / crested
Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval pour indiquer qu'en raison d'un obstacle ou d'un masque, il est impossible de prendre à partie un objectif ou d'observer une zone de terrain.
01 mars 1977

masse maximale à l'atterrissage / maximum landing weight
Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef à l'atterrissage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.
13 déc. 1999

masse maximale au décollage / maximum take-off weight
Masse totale en charge autorisée pour un aéronef au décollage, correspondant à des limites techniques ou opérationnelles.
13 déc. 1999

matériel complet / end item
Dans le domaine de la logistique, combinaison achevée d'ensembles, de composants ou de pièces prêts à l'usage prévu.
01 nov. 1994

matériel de cryptographie / cryptomaterial
Tout matériel, comprenant les documents, les dispositifs, les équipements et les appareils indispensables au chiffrement, au déchiffrement ou à l'authentification des télécommunications.
01 mars 1973

matériel de reproduction / reproduction material
Matériel, généralement sous la forme de copies positives ou négatives sur un support de film ou de verre (un par couleur) et à partir duquel les cartes sont reproduites.
01 déc. 1974

matériel de servitude au sol / aircraft ground support equipment
Matériel nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, l'entretien courant et la maintenance d'un aéronef et des équipements connexes liés à sa mission.
25 sept. 1998

matériel non consommable / non-expendable supplies and materiel
Article qui n'est pas consommé lors de son emploi et qui conserve son identité pendant toute la période où il est en service et qui doit faire l'objet d'une comptabilité suivie (par exemple l'armement).
01 janv. 1980

matériel récupéré / salvage[1]
Matériel allié ou ennemi, endommagé, mis au rebut, condamné ou abandonné, y compris les navires, engins ou matériels flottants, qui est récupéré en vue de sa réutilisation.
Termes connexes : procédure de renflouage ; récupération[3,4].
01 juil. 1988

matériel technique[1] / 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.
25 sept. 1998

matériel technique[2] / technical material[2]
Dans le domaine du renseignement transmissions,

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données concernant les systèmes cryptographiques, les systèmes, procédures et méthodes de télécommunication, ainsi que les caractéristiques, matériels et procédures de transmission.
25 sept. 1998

matière fissile / active material
Matière, telle que le plutonium et certains isotopes d'uranium, susceptible d'entretenir une réaction de fission en chaîne.
01 févr. 1973

maximum autorisé en effectifs internationaux / international manpower ceiling
Nombre total des postes internationaux, militaires et civils, qui ont été ouverts pour chaque organisation internationale.
01 nov. 1975

mécanisme de mise de feu
Terme privilégié : circuit de mise de feu[1,2].

mécanisme de sécurité et d'armement / safety and arming mechanism
Dispositif à deux fonctions destiné à empêcher le déclenchement involontaire de l'explosion d'une charge principale ou la mise en marche involontaire d'un élément propulseur avant l'armement, puis à permettre le déclenchement de l'explosion de cette charge principale ou la mise en marche de cet élément propulseur dès réception des stimuli appropriés.
01 nov. 1994

mèche lente / safety fuze
Composition pyrotechnique contenue dans une gaine souple et étanche, brûlant à une vitesse constante et servant à transmettre la flamme à un détonateur avec un retard déterminé.
09 janv. 1996

médecin de l'air / flight surgeon
Médecin ayant reçu une formation spécialisée en médecine aéronautique et dont les qualifications sont à jour.
15 janv. 2008

médecine aéronautique / aviation medicine
Spécialité de la médecine qui a trait aux problèmes biologiques et psychologiques du vol.
01 févr. 1973

médecin militaire / medical officer
Médecin ayant rang d'officier.
01 oct. 1984

mêmes éléments / repeat
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande adressé en vue de renouveler un tir en conservant le même mécanisme.
01 août 1973

menace asymétrique / asymmetric threat
Menace issue de la possibilité d'employer des moyens ou des méthodes dissemblables pour contourner ou neutraliser les points forts d'un adversaire tout en exploitant ses faiblesses, pour obtenir un résultat disproportionné.
01 oct. 2003

message / message
Pensée ou idée exprimée d'une manière concise dans un langage clair ou secret et rédigée dans une forme adaptée à la transmission par un quelconque procédé de télécommunication.
01 mars 1973

message conventionnel / signal[2]
Opérationnellement, type de message dont le texte consiste en une ou plusieurs lettres, mots, caractères, panneaux de signalisation, signes visuels ou sons particuliers, ayant un sens pré-convenu et transmis par des moyens visuels, acoustiques ou électriques.
01 juin 1965

message de volume / dummy message
Message envoyé dans un but sans rapport avec son contenu, qui peut consister en groupes factices et dont le texte peut être dépourvu de sens.
01 mars 1973

message lesté / drop message
Message largué d'un aéronef vers une unité terrestre ou un bâtiment de surface.
01 mars 1973

message q / q-message
Message protégé ou classifié relatif aux dangers pour la navigation, aux aides à la navigation, aux zones minées et aux chenaux explorés ou dragués.
01 juin 1978

mesure anti-insurrectionnelle / counter-insurgency
Mesure militaire, paramilitaire, politique, économique, psychologique ou civile destinée à combattre les menées insurrectionnelles.
01 mars 1973

mesure d'interdiction / denial measure
Toute mesure prise pour interdire à l'ennemi l'occupation d'une zone de terrain, l'utilisation du personnel ou d'installations : enlèvement, destruction, contamination, mise en place d'obstacles, etc.
Terme connexe : s'assurer de.
01 mars 1973

mesure de survie en zone de combat / combat survival
Toute mesure à prendre par le personnel des forces armées involontairement isolé des forces amies pendant le combat. Ces mesures comprennent celles qui doivent permettre de rester en liberté en territoire ennemi, les méthodes et procédés d'évasion, ainsi que la conduite à tenir après avoir été fait prisonnier.
01 mars 1973

mesures de protection contre les mines / defensive mine countermeasures
Mesures destinées à réduire les effets des mines mouillées par l'ennemi.
01 août 1976

mesures de protection électronique / electronic protective measures
MPE
Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures prises pour assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique malgré l'utilisation par l'ennemi de l'énergie électromagnétique. Les mesures de protection électronique se divisent en mesures de protection électronique actives et mesures de protection électronique passives.
Termes connexes : guerre électronique ; mesures de protection électronique actives ; mesures de protection électronique passives.
20 nov. 1996

mesures de protection électronique actives / active

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electronic protective measures
Mesures détectables, telles que la modification des paramètres d'émission selon les besoins, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.
Termes connexes : mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de protection électronique passives.
20 nov. 1996

mesures de protection électronique passives / passive electronic protective measures
Mesures indétectables, telles que celles qui relèvent des procédures d'exploitation et des caractéristiques techniques du matériel, destinées à assurer aux forces amies un emploi efficace du spectre électromagnétique.
Termes connexes : mesures de protection électronique ; mesures de protection électronique actives.
20 nov. 1996

mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / electronic warfare support measures MSE
Partie de la guerre électronique qui concerne les mesures de recherche, d'interception et d'identification des émissions électromagnétiques et de localisation de leur source en vue de l'identification immédiate de la menace. Les informations ainsi obtenues sont nécessaires à la prise de décisions immédiates concernant les contre-mesures électroniques, les mesures de protection électroniques et d'autres mesures d'ordre tactique.
Terme connexe : guerre électronique.
09 janv. 1996

mesures de soutien de la guerre acoustique / acoustic warfare support measures
En milieu sous-marin, mesures qui comportent 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 déc. 1999

mesures offensives antimines / offensive mine countermeasures
Mesures qui ont pour but de contrecarrer le mouillage et/ou la pose de mines par l'ennemi.
01 déc. 1976

mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle[1] / prevention of mutual interference[2]
Procédures pour prévenir les interférences entre les capteurs actifs ou entre les capteurs actifs et passifs, électromagnétiques ou acoustiques amis.
25 sept. 1998

mesures pour éviter une interférence mutuelle[2] / prevention of mutual interference[3]
Dans les opérations de sous-marins, procédures pour prévenir, d'une part, les collisions entre sous-marins amis en plongée, entre sous-marins en plongée et dispositifs remorqués par des bâtiments amis ou entre sous-marins en plongée et tout objet immergé, et, d'autre part, les interférences avec tout événement sous-marin.
Terme connexe : zone de patrouille de sous-marins.
25 sept. 1998

métallisation / bonding
En électricité, liaison entre éléments métalliques de façon à obtenir des contacts offrant une faible résistance au courant continu ou alternatif de basse fréquence.
Termes connexes : mise à la masse ; mise à la terre.
01 oct. 1980

méthode de recherche rapide / quick search procedure
Méthode de recherche, exécutée aussi rapidement que possible, dans une zone entière et en employant deux fois plus d'avions qu'il n'en est normalement nécessaire.
01 nov. 1968

microformat / microform
Terme générique désignant tout support qu'il s'agisse de film, de bande vidéo, de papier ou d'autres supports, contenant des images miniaturisées ou réduites par d'autres procédés, qui ne peuvent être lues sans dispositifs spéciaux de visualisation.
01 juin 1981

minage stratégique / strategic mining
Campagne de minage de longue durée destinée à interdire à l'ennemi l'emploi de certaines voies ou zones maritimes.
01 nov. 1975

mine[1]/ 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.
01 oct. 2001

mine[2]/ mine[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 : contre-miner ; mine à antennes ; mine à contact ; mine à dépression ; mine à flotteur largable ; mine à influence ; mine à influences combinées ; mine à ligne flottante ; mine antidragueur ; mine à orin ; mine à orin en surface ; mine armée ; mine à tête chercheuse ; mine autonome ; mine autopropulsée ; mine bouquet ; mine chimique ; mine contrôlable ; mine coriace ; mine de fond ; mine dérivante ; mine d'exercice ; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influence ; mine flottante ; mine inerte ; mine ludion ; mine magnétique ; mine mûre ; mine rampante ; mines rejetées à la mer.
01 oct. 2003

mine à action horizontale / horizontal action mine
En guerre des mines sur terre,

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mine conçue pour produire un effet de destruction dans un plan approximativement parallèle au sol.
Terme connexe : mine[1].
01 janv. 1991

mine à antennes / antenna mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à contact équipée d'antennes qui, lorsqu'elles touchent un bâtiment en acier, créent un phénomène galvanique déclenchant la mise de feu.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 août 1976

mine à contact / contact mine
Mine qui explose au contact.
Terme connexe : mine[1,2].
01 mars 1977

mine acoustique / acoustic mine
Mine dont la mise de feu est actionnée par l'influence acoustique d'un bâtiment ou d'une drague.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 août 1976

mine à dépression / pressure mine[2]
circuit de mise de feu à dépression
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont la mise de feu est sensible à la dépression hydrodynamique provoquée par le passage d'un objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 déc. 1976

mine à dispositif actif / active mine
Mine déclenchée par la réflexion sur un objectif d'un signal qu'elle émet.
Terme connexe : mine passive[1,2].
01 nov. 1994

mine à flotteur largable / rising mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine de flottabilité positive, libérée de son crapaud à la réception d'une influence convenable, provenant d'un bâtiment ou par un dispositif chronométrique. La mine peut exploser au contact, par dispositif hydrostatique ou autre procédé.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 déc. 1976

mine à influence / influence mine
Mine déclenchée sous l'effet des modifications apportées par un objectif, soit à certaines conditions ambiantes, soit à des radiations émises par la mine.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1994

mine à influences combinées / combination influence mine
mine combinée
Mine conçue pour n'être déclenchée que si deux ou plusieurs influences sont reçues simultanément ou dans un ordre prédéterminé.
Termes connexes : mine[1,2] ; mine combinée.
01 nov. 1994

mine à ligne flottante / snagline mine
Mine à contact dont l'une des cornes ou l'un des interrupteurs est relié à une ligne flottante qui peut être accrochée et tirée par la coque ou les hélices d'un bâtiment.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine antichar / antitank mine
Mine conçue pour immobiliser ou détruire un char de combat.
Terme connexe : mine[1].
01 févr. 1973

mine antidragueur / antisweeper mine
Mine qui est mouillée spécialement en vue d'endommager les bâtiments de lutte contre les mines, et dont la mise de feu est conçue ou réglée dans ce sens.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine à orin / moored mine
Mine à contact ou mine à influence de flottabilité positive maintenue au-dessous de la surface par un orin fixé à un crapaud reposant sur le fond.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine à orin en surface / watching mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine reliée à son crapaud mais visible en surface. Ceci n'est possible que dans certaines conditions de marée.
Termes connexes : dispositif antirepérage ; mine[2] ; mine flottante.
01 nov. 1975

mine à pression / pressure mine[1]
En guerre des mines sur terre, mine dont l'allumeur fonctionne par pression exercée directement par l'objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[1].
01 déc. 1976

mine armée / armed mine
Mine dont tous les dispositifs de sécurité ont été retirés et dont les mécanismes automatiques de sécurité et les dispositifs de retard d'armement ont fonctionné après la pose ou le mouillage. Une telle mine est prête à être déclenchée sur réception d'un signal, sur détection d'une influence ou au contact d'un objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[1,2] ; réceptive.
02 mai 1995

mine à tête chercheuse / homing mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine munie d'un dispositif de propulsion qui se dirige elle-même vers son objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine autonome / independent mine
Mine dont on ne conserve pas le contrôle après la pose ou le mouillage.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1994

mine autopropulsée / mobile mine
Mine munie d'un appareil de propulsion analogue à celui d'une torpille, et qui coule en fin de parcours pour devenir une mine.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine bouquet / bouquet mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, ensemble constitué par un certain nombre de corps de mines à flottabilité positive fixés au même crapaud. Quand l'orin d'une mine est coupé par une drague, une autre mine se détache du crapaud pour prendre l'immersion pour laquelle elle a été réglée.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

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mine chargée / explosive filled mine
En guerre des mines, mine contenant une charge explosive, mais pas nécessairement la mise de feu.
Termes connexes : mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences ; mine disponible.
01 déc. 1976

mine chimique / chemical mine
Mine contenant un agent chimique destiné à tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des combattants ou à contaminer le matériel ou le sol.
Terme connexe : mine[1].
01 août 1976

mine combinée
Terme privilégié : mine à influences combinées.

mine contrôlable / controllable mine
Mine qui peut être commandée à distance après sa pose ou son mouillage. Le degré de contrôle consiste généralement à pouvoir rendre la mine insensible ou active ou à la faire exploser.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1991

mine coriace / coarse mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à influence de sensibilité relativement faible.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine de fond / bottom mine
Mine à flottabilité négative qui repose sur le fond de la mer.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 déc. 1976

mine d'entraînement[1] / drill mine
Mine inerte ou objet ressemblant à une mine utilisée pour l'entraînement et les essais de chargement, mouillage ou déchargement.
Termes connexes : mine[1] ; mine inerte[1,2] ; mine d'instruction[2].
01 janv. 1991

mine d'entraînement[2] / practice mine[1]
En guerre des mines sur terre, mine inerte munie d'un dispositif inoffensif capable de simuler le fonctionnement.
Termes connexes : mine[1] ; mine inerte[2] ; mine d'instruction[1,2].
01 janv. 1991

mine dérivante[1] / drifting mine
Mine flottante ou de flottabilité nulle pouvant se déplacer librement sous l'effort des vagues, du vent, des courants ou des marées.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine flottante.
01 mars 1973

mine dérivante[2] / free mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine dont l'orin a cassé ou a été cisaillé.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine flottante.
01 mars 1973

mine désarmée / disarmed mine
Mine précédemment armée, remise en état de sécurité.
Terme connexe : mine inerte[1,2].
09 mai 2000

mine d'exercice / exercise mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine utilisée lors des exercices de guerre des mines comportant un dispositif audible ou visuel indiquant le lieu et l'instant où elle exploserait.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine d'instruction[1].
01 oct. 1978

mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences / exercise filled mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine inerte comportant un dispositif d'indication des influences reçues.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine chargée ; mine disponible ; mine inerte[1,2].
01 août 1976

mine d'instruction[1] / practice mine[2]
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[2] ; mine d'exercice ; mine inerte[2].
01 oct. 1984

mine d'instruction[2] / instructional mine
Mine inerte employée pour l'instruction et généralement présentée en coupe.
Termes connexes : mine d'entraînement[1,2] ; mine inerte[1,2].
01 oct. 1984

mine dispersable / scatterable mine
En guerre des mines terrestre, mine mise en place sans référence à un schéma de pose classique et conçue pour être larguée par aéronef, 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[1] ; mine posée à distance.
01 oct. 2001

mine disponible / fitted mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine contenant une charge explosive, une charge relais, un détonateur et une mise de feu.
Termes connexes : mine chargée ; mine d'exercice à compteur d'influences.
01 nov. 1975

mine flottante / floating mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine visible en surface.
Termes connexes : mine[2], mine à orin en surface ; mine dérivante[1,2].
01 nov. 1975

mine inerte[1] / dead mine
mine morte
Mine qui a été neutralisée, insensibilisée ou désamorcée.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine d'entraînement[1,2] ; mine désarmée ; mine d'instruction[1,2].
01 août 1976

mine inerte[2] / inert mine
Mine ou copie d'une mine incapable de produire une explosion.
Termes connexes : mine[2] ; mine d'entraînement[1,2] ; mine désarmée ; mine d'instruction[1,2].
01 août 1976

mine ludion / oscillating mine
Mine dont l'immersion est assurée par un dispositif de contrôle hydrostatique, qui la maintient à une profondeur prédéterminée ceci indépendamment de la montée et de la baisse de la marée.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 août 1976

mine magnétique / magnetic mine
mise de feu magnétique

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Mine dont la mise de feu réagit au champ magnétique provoqué par un objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[1,2].
01 nov. 1975

mine mobile / moving mine
Terme générique applicable aux mines telles que dérivantes, ludion, rampantes, autopropulsées, remontantes, à tête chercheuse ou bouquet.
01 mars 1982

mine morte
Terme privilégié : mine inerte[1].

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[2].
01 oct. 1978

mine passive[1] / 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.
01 nov. 1994

mine passive[2] / passive mine[2]
Mine qui n'émet pas de signal pour détecter la présence d'un objectif.
Terme connexe : mine à dispositif actif.
01 nov. 1994

mine posée à distance / remotely delivered mine
Mine déployée dans la zone de l'objectif par des moyens aériens ou par tir indirect à une distance supérieure à 500 mètres.
Note : la position exacte de ces mines peut ne pas être connue.
Terme connexe : mine dispersable.
01 oct. 2001

mine rampante / creeping mine
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine flottante, maintenue sous la surface par un lest (généralement une chaîne), et qui se déplace librement dans le courant.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 nov. 1975

mine réelle / service mine
Mine capable de produire une explosion destructive.
01 déc. 1976

mines rejetées à la mer / jettisoned mines
Mines mouillées aussi rapidement que possible de façon à libérer le mouilleur de mines et sans tenir compte de leur condition ou de leur position relative.
Terme connexe : mine[2].
01 oct. 1978

mise à feu / firing
Action de déclencher la mise de feu.
Terme connexe : mise de feu.
25 sept. 1998

mise à la masse / grounding
Réalisation d'une liaison électrique entre le boîtier, la monture ou le châssis d'un appareil et la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule pour établir entre eux un potentiel électrique commun.
Termes connexes : métallisation ; mise à la terre.
01 juil. 1980

mise à la terre / earthing
Réalisation d'une liaison électrique adaptée entre la structure d'un objet ou d'un véhicule, revêtement métallique compris, et la terre dans le but de porter l'ensemble au même potentiel que la terre.
Termes connexes : métallisation ; mise à la masse.
01 juil. 1980

mise aux ordres
Terme privilégié : détachement pour mise aux ordres[1,2].

mise de feu / firing system
Système permettant de déclencher une chaîne pyrotechnique, électrique ou de toute autre nature, afin de provoquer l'explosion d'une charge.
Termes connexes : mise à feu ; mise de feu combinée.
25 sept. 1998

mise de feu à aiguille aimantée / dip needle circuit
En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations d'intensité de la composante verticale du champ magnétique total.
01 juin 1978

mise de feu acoustique / acoustic circuit
circuit acoustique
Circuit qui réagit au champ acoustique d'un objectif.
Terme connexe : mine[1].
02 mai 1995

mise de feu à gradient / gradient circuit
En guerre des mines, circuit de mise de feu qui ne fonctionne que si les variations de niveau de l'influence reçue se produisent entre certaines limites fixées à l'avance.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu à impulsion unique / one-look circuit
Mise de feu qui ne demande qu'une seule influence.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu à induction / induction circuit
En guerre des mines sur mer, mise de feu répondant aux variations de champ magnétique dues au passage d'un bâtiment ou aux impulsions de la drague.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu à intégration / integrating circuit
Mise de feu qui réagit à l'intégrale par rapport au temps d'une fonction de l'influence reçue.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu à intensité / intensity mine circuit
Mise de feu dont le fonctionnement dépend du fait que l'intensité du champ atteint un niveau qui diffère d'un certain minimum prédéterminé de celui auquel la mine est soumise lorsqu'aucun bâtiment ne se trouve à proximité.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu à séquence / sequence circuit
En guerre des mines, mise de feu dont le déclenchement impose une succession prédéterminée d'influences de niveaux prédéterminés.
01 nov. 1975

mise de feu combinée / combination circuit
Circuit de mise à feu déclenché par deux ou plusieurs influences reçues soit simultanément, soit à un intervalle préétabli.
Terme connexe : mise de feu.
25 sept. 1998

mise de feu magnétique
Terme privilégié : mine magnétique.

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mise en application / implementation
En normalisation OTAN, exécution d'une obligation énoncée dans un accord de normalisation OTAN.
Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN ; ratification ; réserve[1].
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
20 mai 2005

mise en batterie / emplacement[2]
Mise en place d'une arme à feu dans une position préparée à partir de laquelle elle peut tirer.
01 juin 1981

mise en condition sanitaire / medical preparation
Ensemble des mesures médicales et dentaires mises en œuvre pour s'assurer que le personnel militaire reste apte, tant physiquement que psychologiquement, à remplir ses fonctions opérationnelles, y compris pendant et après un déploiement.
Note : ces mesures comprennent notamment les mesures thérapeutiques et prophylactiques, les vaccinations et l'éducation sanitaire.
06 janv. 2006

mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis / suppression of enemy air defences
Activité qui neutralise, détériore temporairement ou détruit les moyens de défense aérienne ennemis par des moyens de destruction ou de perturbation.
18 déc. 1997

missile / guided missile
Véhicule sans pilote autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol est guidée.
Termes connexes : missile aérodynamique ; missile air-air ; missile air-surface ; missile antiradiations ; missile à trajectoire rasante ; missile balistique ; missile surface-air ; missile surface-surface.
01 août 1982

missile aérodynamique / aerodynamic missile
Missile utilisant des forces aérodynamiques pour maintenir sa trajectoire de vol.
Termes connexes : missile ; missile balistique.
01 nov. 1994

missile air-air / air-to-air guided missile
Missile lancé d'un aéronef vers un objectif aérien.
Terme connexe : missile.
01 août 1982

missile air-surface / air-to-surface guided missile
Missile lancé à partir d'une plate-forme aérienne et utilisé contre des objectifs de surface.
Terme connexe : missile.
01 août 1982

missile antiradiations / antiradiation missile
Missile autoguidé muni d'un système de guidage autonome qui le dirige automatiquement vers les sources de radiations.
Terme connexe : missile.
01 févr. 1973

missile à trajectoire rasante / sea skimmer
Missile conçu pour survoler la mer à moins de 15 m de la surface.
Terme connexe : missile.
01 nov. 1975

missile balistique / ballistic missile
Missile dépourvu de surfaces aérodynamiques portantes, qui, dès l'arrêt de la poussée, suit une trajectoire balistique.
Termes connexes : missile ; missile aérodynamique.
04 oct. 2000

missile surface-air / surface-to-air guided missile
Missile lancé de la surface vers un objectif aérien.
Terme connexe : missile.
01 août 1982

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.
01 août 1982

mission[1] / mission[1]
Expression claire et concise de l'action à accomplir et du but poursuivi.
01 août 1982

mission[2] / mission[2]
mission aérienne
Un ou plusieurs aéronefs désignés pour accomplir une tâche particulière.
Termes connexes : attribution des ressources ; sortie.
01 août 1982

mission aérienne
Terme privilégié : mission[2].

mission de destruction / destruction fire mission
En artillerie, engagement d'un objectif ponctuel dans le but de le détruire.
Terme connexe : feu.
01 août 1982

mission de recherche / search mission
En opérations aériennes, reconnaissance effectuée par un ou plusieurs aéronefs envoyés pour situer un objet ou des objets que l'on sait ou suppose être dans une zone déterminée.
01 nov. 1968

mission de tir[1] / fire mission[1]
Mission spécifique de tir attribuée à une unité et qui fait partie intégrante d'un plan déterminé.
01 mars 1973

mission de tir[2] / fire mission[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.
01 mars 1973

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.
01 févr. 1973

mission sur appel
Terme privilégié : mission sur demande.

mission sur demande / on-call mission
mission sur appel
Type de mission d'appui aérien qui n'est pas demandée dans les délais suffisants pour permettre une planification détaillée et l'exposé aux pilotes avant le décollage. Les aéronefs prévus pour ce type de mission sont en alerte en vol, au sol ou sur porte-

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aéronefs et sont armés d'une charge prescrite.
Termes connexes : à la demande ; appui aérien.
04 oct. 2000

mobilisation[1] / mobilization[1]
Action de se préparer à la guerre ou à tout autre état d'urgence en rassemblant et organisant les ressources nationales.
Terme connexe : régénération.
01 mars 1973

mobilisation[2] / mobilization[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.
Terme connexe : régénération.
01 mars 1973

mobilisation économique / economic mobilization
Préparation et exécution, dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement de l'économie nationale, des changements nécessaires pour pourvoir à l'emploi le plus efficace des ressources en cas de danger national.
01 mars 1973

mobilité / mobility
Qualité que possèdent les forces militaires dotées de moyens leur permettant de se déplacer d'un lieu à un autre tout en conservant leur aptitude à remplir leur mission principale.
01 mars 1973

mobilité stratégique / strategic mobility
Capacité à déplacer des forces et leur logistique sur de longues distances de façon rapide et efficace. Ces déplacements peuvent avoir lieu entre zones d'opérations interarmées, entre régions ou au-delà de la zone de responsabilité OTAN.
17 janv. 2005

mode d'action / course of action plan d'action
Dans le processus d'appréciation, option qui permettra d'accomplir une mission ou une tâche et de contribuer à son accomplissement. De cette option découlera un plan détaillé.
Terme connexe : appréciation de la situation.
29 mai 2002

modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / war reserve modes MRG
Caractéristiques ou procédures d'exploitation du matériel ou des systèmes tenues en réserve pour le temps de guerre ou les périodes de crise.
01 déc. 1993

modification / modify
En artillerie, ordre donné par un officier ayant autorité pour modifier un plan de tir.
01 août 1976

modification d'un aéronef / aircraft modification
Changement des caractéristiques physiques d'un aéronef, réalisé soit au stade de fabrication, soit par modification des ensembles déjà fabriqués.
01 févr. 1973

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.
01 nov. 1975

moment / moment
En transport aérien, pour le calcul du centrage, c'est le poids d'une charge multiplié par sa distance à un point de référence dans l'aéronef.
Terme connexe : plan de référence.
01 juil. 1970

monnaie de stationnement / military currency
Monnaie émise par une nation, dont le cours forcé a été promulgué par les autorités militaires de cette nation en vue de permettre les transactions effectuées par les personnels militaires et civils dans les zones occupées par ses forces. Elle doit être d'un modèle particulier afin de pouvoir être distinguée de la monnaie des nations intéressées, mais elle peut être exprimée suivant l'unité monétaire en usage dans l'une ou l'autre de ces nations.
01 mars 1973

montée automatique / climb mode
Dans un système de contrôle de vol, fonction grâce à laquelle la vitesse ascensionnelle d'un avion est réglée suivant un programme déterminé.
01 mars 1973

mosaïque / mosaic
Assemblage de photographies se recoupant et qui ont été disposées de manière à réaliser une représentation continue d'une partie de la surface terrestre.
Termes connexes : iconocarte ; image géocodée ; mosaïque contrôlée ; mosaïque semi-contrôlée ; mosaïque sommaire.
01 mars 1973

mosaïque contrôlée / controlled mosaic
photoplan
Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies redressées individuellement et mises à la même échelle, et qui donne ainsi une représentation correcte des directions et des distances.
Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.
01 mars 1973

mosaïque semi-contrôlée / semi-controlled mosaic
Mosaïque constituée par l'assemblage de photographies sensiblement à la même échelle, et sur laquelle la position des points marquants correspond à leurs coordonnées géographiques.
Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.
01 févr. 1974

mosaïque sommaire / uncontrolled mosaic
Mosaïque constituée par un assemblage de photographies non redressées, dont on a fait correspondre les détails communs d'une épreuve à l'autre sans qu'ils correspondent exactement aux points correspondants au sol. Elle ne peut donc pas servir pour déterminer avec précision les distances ou les directions.
Termes connexes : mosaïque ; redressement.
01 sept. 1969

mot-code[1] / code word[1]
Mot auquel on a donné une

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classification et un sens caché dans le but de protéger les informations relatives à un projet ou une opération classifié.
01 août 1976

mot-code[2] / code word[2]
Mot dont le sens caché sert à identifier des informations classifiées.
01 août 1976

mot de passe / password
Mot secret ou son particulier utilisé pour répondre à une sommation.
Termes connexes : procédé d'identification ; réponse ; signal d'identification convenu.
01 mars 1973

mouillage 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 rassemblement ; mouillage de travail.
01 mars 1973

mouillage avancé de flotte / advanced fleet anchorage
Mouillage sûr, situé dans un théâtre d'opérations ou à proximité, utilisable par un grand nombre de bâtiments de guerre, d'unités de soutien mobile et des bâtiments auxiliaires.
Terme connexe : mouillage auxiliaire.
01 févr. 1973

mouillage d'attente[1] / holding anchorage
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.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage de chargement-déchargement ; mouillage de rassemblement ; position d'attente[3].
01 juin 1978

mouillage d'attente[2] / laying-up position
Lieu où les unités navales peuvent être amarrées ou mouillées, camouflées et ravitaillées en vue d'opérations à venir.
Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage de rassemblement ; mouillage de travail ; position d'attente[3].
01 juin 1978

mouillage de rassemblement / assembly anchorage
Mouillage destiné au rassemblement et à la mise en route de navires.
Termes connexes : mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage d'attente.
01 juin 1978

mouillage des mines d'urgence / urgent mining
Mouillage de mines avec un espacement correct mais non à la position prévue. Les mines sont mouillées à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de la zone fixée, de manière à gêner davantage les mouvements ennemis que les mouvements amis.
01 août 1976

mouillage de transbordement
Terme privilégié : mouillage de travail

mouillage de travail / working anchorage
mouillage de transbordement
Mouillage où des navires stationnent pour charger ou décharger leurs cargaisons en utilisant des caboteurs ou des allèges.
Termes connexes : dispersion[6] ; mouillage auxiliaire ; mouillage d'attente.
09 janv. 1996

mouillage sûr / safe anchorage
Mouillage, considéré comme non menacé par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.
Terme connexe : zone de refuge.
01 juin 1978

mouillage tactique de mines / tactical mining
En guerre des mines sur mer, mouillage de mines destiné à faciliter une opération donnée, ou à s'opposer aux intentions connues ou présumées de l'ennemi. Cette notion de mouillage tactique implique un temps limité durant lequel les mines restent actives.
01 déc. 1976

mouvement administratif / administrative movement
Mouvement pour lequel les considérations de délai et de confort l'emportent sur celles de la sûreté, dans le cas où l'on ne s'attend à aucune intervention ennemie, sinon aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

mouvement d'urgence / emergency movement
En coopération navale avec la marine marchande, exécution d'activités de déroutement, d'évacuation portuaire, d'évacuation de zone et de mouvements ultérieurs afin de protéger les bâtiments et les cargaisons en cas d'attaque imminente.
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande; déroutement[1,3] ; évacuation de port par des navires marchands ; évacuation portuaire des cargaisons.
02 mars 2007

mouvement entièrement planifié / fully planned movement
Mouvement programmé en détail sur la base d'éléments précis et pour lequel tous les moyens nécessaires au déplacement et au transport auront été prévus en fonction des besoins ou par accord mutuel. Ce genre de mouvement peut être exécuté à l'annonce des mesures d'alerte ou sur demande.
Termes connexes : mouvement improvisé ; mouvement partiellement planifié.
01 nov. 1990

mouvement improvisé / ad hoc movement
Mouvement qui peut avoir lieu à un moment quelconque et pour lequel on ne dispose pas encore des éléments de planification nécessaires ou appropriés. Ce mouvement deviendra partiellement ou totalement planifié dès que les informations indispensables auront été fournies.

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Termes connexes : mouvement entièrement planifié ; mouvement partiellement planifié.
01 nov. 1990

mouvement navire-rivage / ship-to-shore movement
Partie de la phase d'assaut d'une opération amphibie comprenant le déploiement de la force de débarquement depuis les bâtiments d'assaut jusqu'aux zones de débarquement prévues.
Terme connexe : plan général de débarquement.
01 nov. 1968

mouvement partiellement planifié / partially planned movement
Mouvement préparé le mieux possible ou comme il convient en fonction des renseignements disponibles, pour lequel les moyens nécessaires auront été prévus pour satisfaire les besoins connus. Avant l'exécution de ce mouvement, la planification sera complétée dès la réception des renseignements nécessaires.
Termes connexes : mouvement entièrement planifié ; mouvement improvisé.
01 nov. 1990

mouvement par voie aérienne / air movement
Transport aérien d'unités, de personnel, de ravitaillement, d'équipement et de matériel.
Termes connexes : aérotransport de personnel ; largage[1,2] ; largage à faible vitesse de descente ; largage à vitesse de descente élevée ; largage en chute libre ; posé[1].
01 nov. 1994

mouvements et transports / movement control[1]
Préparation, mesures d'exécution et régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.
Terme connexe : organisation des mouvements et transports.
01 nov. 1994

mouvement tournant / turning movement
Forme de manoeuvre d'enveloppement par laquelle un élément d'attaque contourne ou survole les positions défensives principales de l'ennemi afin de s'emparer d'objectifs situés sur ses arrières, cette menace l'obligeant ainsi à abandonner ses positions ou à déplacer des forces importantes.
Terme connexe : enveloppement.
01 août 1976

moyens anti-émeute / riot control means
Moyens non létaux utilisés comme éléments de dissuasion contre les émeutes et autres désordres civils violents, ainsi que pour les empêcher, les contenir ou y mettre fin.
17 janv. 2005

moyens d'appoint / ancillary facilities
Moyens permettant d'atteindre les seuils minima de soutien requis par les forces de renfort qui s'ajoutent à ceux existant déjà sur place.
20 nov. 1996

moyens nécessaires / required military force
Forces nécessaires pour mener à bien une mission pendant une période déterminée.
01 nov. 1968

moyens psychologiques / psychological media
Moyens, techniques ou non, qui permettent d'établir les contacts de toute nature avec une audience-cible.
01 août 1972

moyens spécialisés de lutte contre les mines / dedicated mine countermeasures asset
En guerre des mines sur mer, plateforme, unité ou système exclusivement ou principalement conçu pour la lutte contre les mines.
Terme connexe : groupe de guerre des mines.
06 janv. 2006

multimode / multimodal
En opérations de transport, terme s'appliquant au mouvement de passagers et de fret par plus d'un mode de transport.
01 juil. 1980

multinational / combined MN
Qualificatif employé pour décrire des activités, opérations et organisations auxquelles participent des forces ou organismes de plusieurs pays.
Termes connexes : interarmées ; opération interarmées multinationale.
16 juil. 1999

munition / munition munitions
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.
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 ; lot de munitions ; munition à agents multiples ; munition à charge séparée ; munition à douille séparée ; munition chimique binaire ; munition encartouchée.
01 oct. 1992

munition à agents multiples / multi-agent munition
Munition qui, une fois activée, disperse deux ou plusieurs agents chimiques ou biologiques.
Termes connexes : munition ; munition chimique ; munition chimique binaire.
01 nov. 1991

munition à charge séparée / separate loading ammunition
Munition dans laquelle le projectile et la charge sont introduits séparément dans le canon.
Terme connexe : munition.
01 nov. 1968

munition à douille séparée / semi-fixed ammunition munition semi-encartouchée
Munition dans laquelle la douille n'est pas fixée au projectile d'une façon permanente.
Terme connexe : munition.
01 nov. 1968

munition biologique / biological ammunition
Munition dont le constituant principal est un agent biologique.
01 mars 1992

munition chimique / chemical ammunition
Type de munition contenant principalement un agent

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chimique.
Termes connexes : agent chimique ; munition à agent multiples ; munition chimique binaire.
01 mars 1973

munition chimique binaire / binary chemical munition
Munition dans laquelle des substances chimiques placées dans des conteneurs séparés réagissent, une fois mélangées ou combinées par le tir, le lancement ou un quelconque système d'amorçage, pour donner un agent chimique.
Termes connexes : munition ; munition à agents multiples ; munition chimique.
01 nov. 1991

munition encartouchée / fixed ammunition
Munition dans laquelle la douille est fixée à demeure au projectile.
Terme connexe : munition.
01 mars 1973

munition explosive non explosée / unexploded explosive ordnance
Munition explosive qui a été amorcée, munie d'un détonateur, armée ou préparée par un autre procédé pour être mise en oeuvre, et qui a été tirée, larguée, lancée, projetée, ou mise en place de manière à constituer un danger pour les opérations, les installations, le personnel ou le matériel, et demeure non explosée, soit à cause d'un mauvais fonctionnement ou d'un vice de fabrication, ou pour toute autre raison.
Terme connexe : dépollution à des fins civiles.
29 mai 2002

munition factice / dummy ammunition
Munition totalement inerte qui ressemble à une munition réelle ou d'exercice, mais qui n'est conçue ni pour incorporer un matériau énergétique ou être utilisée en combinaison avec celui-ci ni pour être mise en œuvre dans ou par un système d'arme.
Notes :
1. Elle est utilisée pour des activités telles que l'assemblage, la manipulation, l'instruction, l'entraînement, le calibrage ou la maintenance.
2. Un code couleur est utilisé pour différencier cette munition des autres types de munition.
05 sept. 2007

munitions
Terme privilégié : munition.

munition semi-encartouchée
Terme privilégié : munition à douille séparée.

munition télécommandée / command-detonated munition
Munition dont l'explosion est provoquée à distance, de manière délibérée, par la personne qui en a le contrôle.
01 oct. 2003

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nadir au sol / ground nadir
Point au sol à la verticale du centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique. Sur une photographie rigoureusement verticale, il se confond avec le point principal.
01 mars 1973

nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue
Terme privilégié : nadir de la photographie.

nadir de la photographie / photo nadir
nadir de l'appareil de prise de vue
Point d'intersection avec le plan du cliché d'une ligne verticale passant par le centre de perspective de l'objectif.
01 sept. 1969

nation nucléaire / nuclear nation
Puissance nucléaire, militaire ou civile.
Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.
01 avr. 1971

navigation-grille / grid navigation
Technique de navigation utilisant des coordonnées par rapport à une grille.
Terme connexe : grille de navigation.
01 déc. 1974

navigation radar sur bouée dan / radar danning
En guerre des mines sur mer, procédé de navigation consistant à se maintenir, au radar, à la distance requise d'une ligne de bouées dan.
01 nov. 1975

navire à très grand tirant d'eau / very deep draught ship
Navire dont le tirant d'eau en charge est égal ou supérieur à 13,72 mètres (45 pieds).
01 déc. 1977

navire de commandement amphibie / amphibious command ship
Bâtiment de guerre depuis lequel un commandant exerce le contrôle d'opérations amphibies.
01 févr. 1973

navire de commerce
Terme privilégié : navire marchand.

navire de sauvetage / rescue ship
En contrôle naval, navire d'un convoi placé en queue d'une colonne pour repêcher les survivants.
01 mars 1979

navire marchand / merchant ship
navire de commerce
Tout navire à vocation commerciale à l'exception des engins fluviaux ou d'estuaire, ou opérant exclusivement dans les eaux portuaires.
Termes connexes : marine marchande ; navire marchand désigné ; point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale ; seuil de compte rendu ; supervision navale des navires marchands.
01 oct. 1978

navire marchand désigné / designated merchant ship
Navire marchand bénéficiant d'un statut particulier pouvant lui donner la priorité sur d'autres navires dans des activités de niveau supérieur de coopération navale avec la marine marchande et, lorsqu'il est placé sous la supervision navale des navires marchands, l'oblige à respecter les ordres militaires.
Termes connexes : accompagnement ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande; navire marchand ; supervision navale des navires marchands.
02 mars 2007

navire marchand participant / participating merchant ship
Navire marchand prenant part à une opération de coopération navale avec la marine marchande.
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande; navire marchand.
02 mars 2007

navire-piège / decoy ship
Navire camouflé en non-combattant disposant d'armements et d'autres équipements de combat dissimulés, ainsi que de moyens appropriés pour démasquer ses armes rapidement.
01 mars 1982

navire quittant / leaver
navire quittant un convoi
Navire marchand qui se sépare d'un convoi pour faire route vers une destination différente et qui devient un navire isolé.
Termes connexes : convoi détaché ; section à détacher d'un convoi.
01 oct. 1978

navire quittant un convoi
Terme privilégié : navire quittant.

navire ralliant un convoi / joiner
Navire marchand indépendant en route pour rejoindre un convoi.
Termes connexes : convoi ralliant ; section ralliant un convoi.
01 juin 1978

navire stationnaire océanique / ocean station ship
Bâtiment désigné pour opérer à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée, dans le but d'assurer diverses fonctions telles que : recherche et sauvetage, information météorologique, aide à la navigation et certaines fonctions "transmissions".
01 mars 1973

navire suiveur / shadower
Unité maritime observant et maintenant un contact (parfois intermittent) avec un objectif. Ces activités peuvent être ouvertes ou camouflées.
Termes connexes : avion suiveur ; bâtiment en marquage serré.
01 févr. 1974

nécessité militaire / military necessity
Principe en vertu duquel un belligérant exerce le droit de prendre toute mesure qui serait nécessaire pour conduire à bien une opération et qui ne serait pas interdite par les lois de guerre.
01 mars 1973

ne pas recharger / cease loading
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, commandement utilisé pour

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indiquer la suspension d'introduction de cartouches dans l'arme.
01 mars 1973

ne suis pas en mesure d'observer / cannot observe
Terme utilisé par un observateur placé dans l'impossibilité de régler un tir mais qui estime néanmoins que l'objectif se trouve effectivement à l'endroit indiqué et que son importance justifie un tir non réglé et non observé.
01 mars 1977

nettoyage / mopping up
Élimination des restes de la résistance ennemie dans une zone encerclée ou isolée, ou au travers de laquelle d'autres unités amies sont passées sans réduire toute résistance active.
01 mars 1973

neutralisation / neutralization
En guerre des mines, une mine est neutralisée quand, en agissant de l'extérieur, on l'a rendue incapable d'exploser au passage d'un objectif, bien que sa manipulation puisse encore être dangereuse.
01 août 1976

neutralisation des explosifs et munitions / explosive ordnance disposal
NEM
Ensemble des opérations comprenant la détection, l'identification, l'évaluation sur place, la mise hors d'état de fonctionner, l'enlèvement et l'élimination des munitions non explosées. Ces opérations peuvent également concerner des munitions endommagées ou détériorées.
Terme connexe : procédure de parachèvement du déminage.
01 juin 1989

neutralisation électronique / electronic neutralization
Dans le domaine des contre-mesures électroniques, emploi volontaire de l'énergie électromagnétique pour endommager de façon temporaire ou permanente les dispositifs ennemis qui dépendent exclusivement du spectre électromagnétique.
20 nov. 1996

neutralisation technique / technical neutralization
Opération technique visant à rendre un matériel provisoirement inutilisable.
Terme connexe : destruction[1].
04 oct. 2000

neutre / neutral
En identification, désignation donnée à une piste, à un objet ou à une entité dont les caractéristiques, le comportement, l'origine ou la nationalité n'indiquent ni un appui ni une opposition aux forces amies.
Termes connexes : ami ; hostile ; identification[2] *; inconnu.*
01 oct. 2003

niveau de croisière / cruising level
Niveau auquel un aéronef se maintient pendant une partie appréciable du vol.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

niveau de référence / datum level
Surface à laquelle se réfèrent les hauteurs et les profondeurs portées sur une carte.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 mars 1973

niveau des approvisionnements / level of supply
Quantité d'approvisionnements ou de matériels détenus normalement ou par ordre particulier, en prévision des besoins ultérieurs.
01 avr. 1973

niveau de transition / transition level
Niveau de vol le plus bas que l'on puisse utiliser au-dessus de l'altitude de transition.
Termes connexes : altitude; altitude de transition.
01 avr. 1971

niveau opératif
Terme privilégié : niveau opérationnel.

niveau opératif / operational level
Niveau auquel des opérations de grande envergure et des campagnes sont planifiées, conduites et soutenues en vue d'atteindre des objectifs stratégiques sur des théâtres ou des zones d'opérations.
Termes connexes : renseignement opérationnel ; zone de de responsabilité[1,2] *; zone d'opérations interarmées.*
15 janv. 2008

niveau stratégique / strategic level
Niveau auquel un pays ou un groupe de pays fixe des objectifs de sécurité à l'échelon national ou multinational et déploie des ressources nationales, notamment militaires, pour les atteindre.
Terme connexe : renseignement stratégique.
15 janv. 2008

niveau tactique / tactical level
Niveau auquel les activités, les batailles et les engagements sont planifiés et exécutés pour atteindre les objectifs militaires assignés aux formations et unités tactiques.
Terme connexe : renseignement tactique.
15 janv. 2008

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.)
01 mars 1973

nom conventionnel / nickname
Combinaison de deux mots brefs distincts que peut, à titre officiel ou non, attribuer n'importe quelle autorité compétente, dans un but de commodité ou de référence mais non de protection de l'information, à un événement, un projet, une activité, un lieu, un accident topographique ou un équipement.
01 juil. 1980

non contrasté / flat
En photographie, manque de contraste.
01 mars 1977

non-reconnaissance de frontière / boundary disclaimer
Déclaration figurant sur une carte, suivant laquelle le statut et/ou la position des frontières internationales ou limites administratives ne sont pas forcément reconnus par le

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gouvernement de la nation éditrice.
01 mars 1973

non vu / lost
Terme utilisé en artillerie et en appui-feu naval par un observateur pour indiquer que les coups tirés par une pièce n'ont pu être observés ni en portée ni en direction.
01 févr. 1974

nord de la grille / grid north
Direction nord ou zéro indiquée par les informations de référence directionnelle données par une grille.
01 mars 1973

nord du compas / compass north
nord d'une boussole
Direction (non corrigée) qu'indique l'extrémité "nord" de l'aiguille d'une boussole ou d'un compas.
Terme connexe : nord magnétique.
01 mars 1973

nord d'une boussole
Terme privilégié : nord du compas.

nord magnétique / magnetic north
Direction indiquée par la pointe attirée vers le nord d'une aiguille aimantée suspendue et influencée seulement par le champ magnétique terrestre.
Terme connexe : nord du compas.
01 mars 1973

nord vrai ou géographique / true north
Direction joignant la position d'un observateur au pôle nord géographique. Direction d'un méridien géographique quelconque.
01 avr. 1971

normalisation / standardization
Élaboration et mise en oeuvre de concepts, de doctrines, de procédures et de spécifications afin de réaliser et maintenir la compatibilité, l'interchangeabilité ou la communité 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 : communité ; compatibilité ; interchangeabilité ; interopérabilité.
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
22 juin 2004

norme de performance opérationnelle / operational performance standard
Norme de performance qu'un individu ou une unité doit atteindre pour mener à bien une mission.
01 oct. 2003

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.
01 nov. 1975

NOTAM
Terme privilégié : avis aux navigants.

nuage de base / base surge
Nuage qui se dégage du bas de la colonne produite par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire sous la surface du sol ou de l'eau. Dans les explosions sous-marines, le nuage de base est, en fait un nuage de gouttelettes liquides qui a la propriété de se déplacer comme un fluide homogène. Pour les explosions souterraines, le nuage de base est constitué de petites particules solides, mais se comporte comme un fluide.
01 mars 1973

nuage nucléaire / nuclear cloud
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.
01 mars 1973

numéro caractéristique / role number
Dans le domaine médical, classement des organismes de traitement en fonction de leurs différentes possibilités.
01 juil. 1985

numéro de code OTAN / NATO code number
Lettre et numéro d'identification attribués à un article répondant à des spécifications, qui ont été agréées par un accord de normalisation OTAN.
01 mars 1982

numéro de référence de l'objectif / target number
Numéro de référence donné à l'objectif par l'unité chargée de la direction du tir.
01 janv. 1963

numéro de référence de mouillage / lay reference number
En guerre des mines sur mer, numéro attribué à chacune des mines par l'autorité opérationnelle afin de disposer d'un moyen simple d'y faire référence.
01 nov. 1975

numéro de sortie / sortie number
référence de sortie
Numéro de référence qui identifie toutes les photographies prises par tous les capteurs pendant une même sortie de reconnaissance aérienne.
01 sept. 1969

numéro d'ordre / serial
Élément ou groupe d'éléments, à l'intérieur d'une série, à qui il est donné une désignation numérique ou alphabétique par mesure de commodité, pour la mise sur pied d'un plan, l'établissement d'une liste ou d'un contrôle.
01 nov. 1968

numéro-repère / chalk number
Numéro attribué à un chargement complet et à son moyen de transport.
Terme connexe : troupe numérotée.
01 mars 1973

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O

objectif[1] / objective
But clairement défini, réalisable et essentiel au plan du commandant, pour lequel une opération militaire est menée ; ce but peut être la saisie d'un mouvement caractéristique du terrain, la neutralisation d'une force ou d'une capacité adverse, ou encore la réalisation d'un résultat souhaité.
06 janv. 2006

objectif[2] / target[1]
cible
Objet d'une action spécifique, dont la capture, l'exploitation, la neutralisation ou la destruction par des forces militaires est planifiée ; cet objet peut être notamment une zone géographique, un complexe, une installation, une force, des équipements, un individu, un groupe ou un système.
06 janv. 2006

objectif[3] / target[2]
cible
Pays, zone, installation, organisme ou individu contre lesquels des activités de renseignement sont dirigées.
06 janv. 2006

objectif[4] / target[3]
En artillerie, zone désignée et numérotée pour un tir ultérieur.
06 janv. 2006

objectif à battre à l'horaire
Terme privilégié : tir à l'horaire.

objectif à la demande
Terme privilégié : tir à la demande.

objectif inopiné / target of opportunity
Objectif justiciable d'un tir terrestre, naval ou aérien se révélant en cours d'opérations et sur lequel aucun tir n'avait été prévu.
01 mars 1973

objectif intermédiaire / intermediate objective
En guerre terrestre, zone ou point du terrain entre la ligne de départ et un objectif qui doit être saisi ou tenu.
01 févr. 1988

objectif non ponctuel / area target
Objectif consistant en une zone plutôt qu'en un simple point.
01 févr. 1973

objectif ponctuel / point target
Objectif qui exige une grande précision dans le tir ou le bombardement.
01 avr. 1974

objectif prévu / planned target
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif sur lequel le tir est préparé à l'avance.
01 août 1976

observateur aérien / air observer
Individu dont la mission essentielle est d'observer ou de prendre des photographies à partir d'un aéronef afin de régler le feu de l'artillerie ou d'obtenir des renseignements.
01 févr. 1973

observateur avancé / forward observer
Observateur mis en place auprès des troupes de l'avant capable de demander et de régler les tirs d'appui et de transmettre les informations du champ de bataille.
01 mars 1981

observation du tir / spotting
Procédé de détermination à vue ou par moyens électroniques des écarts en portée et en direction d'un tir d'artillerie ou d'un tir de pièces de marine par rapport à l'axe (la ligne) d'observation, dans le but de fournir les renseignements nécessaires au réglage ou à l'analyse (dépouillement) du tir.
01 août 1976

observatoire / observation post
observatoire aérien
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.
01 mars 1973

observatoire aérien
Terme privilégié : observatoire.

observer / spot[1]
Déterminer par l'observation les écarts de tirs par rapport à l'objectif pour obtenir les informations nécessaires pour le réglage du tir.
Termes connexes : réglage observé de tir ; télémétrie.
01 août 1973

obstacle[1] / 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.
01 août 1982

obstacle[2] / obstruction[2]
Tout objet dont la hauteur au-dessus du fond de la mer est suffisante pour constituer un danger pour la navigation.
01 août 1982

obstructeur / obstructor
En guerre des mines sur mer, engin mouillé dont le seul but est d'engager ou d'endommager les dragues mécaniques.
01 mars 1977

obus à éjection par le culot / base ejection shell
Type d'obus dont le chargement est éjecté par le culot.
01 mars 1973

occupation d'une position / occupation of position
Occupation et organisation appropriées d'une position devant être utilisée comme position de combat.
01 mars 1973

officier 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.
01 juin 1981

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officier chargé de la mise sur pied de l'exercice / officer scheduling the exercise
L'officier qui, originellement, organise l'exercice et donne l'ordre d'exécution. Cet officier donne les directives générales, incluant la désignation géographique, la distribution des forces et les instructions nécessaires à la coordination de l'exercice. Il désigne les divers officiers directeurs.
01 mars 1973

officier chargé du contrôle des mouvements / movement control officer
Officier appartenant à un organisme de contrôle des mouvements et qui a la responsabilité d'exercer le contrôle effectif des mouvements des personnels et matériels militaires quels que soient leurs modes de transport.
01 juil. 1970

officier de liaison " air " / air liaison officer
Officier appartenant à une unité tactique de l'armée de l'air ou de l'aéronautique navale détaché auprès d'une unité ou formation terrestre ou navale en qualité de conseiller en matière d'opérations aériennes tactiques.
Terme connexe : officier de liaison de l'armée de terre.
01 nov. 1975

officier de liaison de l'armée de terre / ground liaison officer
Officier ayant reçu une formation particulière relative à la reconnaissance aérienne et/ou aux activités liées à l'appui aérien. Ces officiers font normalement partie d'équipes placées sous le contrôle du commandement terrestre approprié en vue d'assurer la liaison avec les unités aériennes et navales participant à des exercices ou des opérations.
Terme connexe : officier de liaison "air".
01 mars 1973

officier de liaison des forces aéroportées / airborne force liaison officer
Officier qui est le représentant des unités aéroportées et qui travaille avec l'armée de l'air sur les aérodromes utilisés pour les opérations aéroportées.
01 févr. 1973

officier de liaison de transport par air / air transport liaison officer
Officier détaché à une unité ou à un état-major pour assumer des fonctions de liaison concernant le transport par air.
01 févr. 1973

officier d'embarquement de l'unité / unit emplaning officer
En transport aérien, représentant de l'unité transportée responsable de l'organisation du déplacement de cette unité.
09 janv. 1996

officier de surveillance aérienne / air surveillance officer
Responsable de la coordination et de la tenue à jour d'une représentation précise de la situation aérienne dans un espace aérien attribué.
01 janv. 1983

officier directeur de l'exercice / officer conducting the exercise
Officier responsable de la direction de l'exercice pour la partie qui lui est attribuée, des points de vue des trois partis orange, bleu et pourpre. Cet officier donne les instructions supplémentaires nécessaires. Il peut en outre exercer un commandement dans l'exercice.
01 nov. 1983

officier 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.
01 sept. 1981

officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer
Officier d'une formation sanitaire de départ, de transit ou de destination qui coordonne les évacuations aériennes de cette formation.
10 juin 2003

officier responsable des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes / aeromedical evacuation operations officer
Officier appartenant à une force ou à un commandement de transport aérien. Il est responsable de la préparation et de la direction des évacuations sanitaires, du contrôle des opérations d'évacuations sanitaires en cours (maintien des liaisons, fonctionnement du centre de contrôle) et de la coordination des mouvements entre les personnes à évacuer et les aéronefs prévus pour leur évacuation.
01 févr. 1973

officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice / officer conducting the serial
Officier désigné pour exercer un contrôle tactique sur des unités participant à une phase particulière d'un exercice.
01 sept. 1974

ombre thermique / thermal shadow
Différence de contraste de l'analyseur infrarouge à balayage provoquée par un gradient thermique qui persiste du fait de l'ombre d'un objet que l'on a déplacé.
01 déc. 1976

onde de choc / shock wave
Ébranlement créé dans un milieu par l'établissement brutal et instantané d'une surpression à la suite d'une explosion aérienne, sous-marine ou souterraine, et qui s'y propage d'une manière continue.
Termes connexes : diffraction de l'onde de souffle ; onde de souffle.
01 juil. 1980

onde de souffle / blast wave
Onde produite par l'expansion rapide dans l'atmosphère de gaz à très haute température à la suite d'une explosion. L'onde de souffle est au départ une onde de choc qui dégénère en onde acoustique.
Termes connexes : diffraction de l'onde de souffle ; onde de choc.
01 oct. 1992

onduleur / inverter
En électrotechnique, appareil permettant de transformer un courant continu en courant alternatif.
Terme connexe : redresseur.
01 juil. 1983

opération / operation
Action militaire ou exécution d'une mission militaire de caractère stratégique ou tactique, de

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soutien, d'instruction ou logistique ; conduite du combat comprenant les mouvements, ravitaillements, manoeuvres défensives ou offensives, nécessaires à la conquête d'objectifs dans toute bataille ou campagne.
Termes connexes : aéroporté[1] ; ligne d'opération ; opération clandestine.
01 mars 1973

opération aérienne antisurface / antisurface air operation
Opération aérienne conduite dans un espace aéromaritime contre des forces ennemies de surface.
01 mars 1982

opération aérienne de soutien logistique / air logistic support operation
Opération aérienne, à l'exclusion des opérations aéroportées, menée à l'intérieur d'un théâtre d'opérations, en vue de mettre en place ou de récupérer du personnel, du matériel et du ravitaillement.
04 oct. 2000

opération aérienne spéciale / special air operation
Opération, conduite à tout niveau du conflit, en appui d'une guerre non conventionnelle et d'activités clandestines, secrètes et psychologiques.
01 déc. 1976

opération aérienne tactique / tactical air operation
Emploi de la puissance aérienne, en coordination avec les forces terrestres ou navales, en vue :
a. d'obtenir et de conserver la supériorité aérienne ;
b. 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 ;
c. d'aider, par des opérations multinationales ou interarmées, les forces terrestres ou navales à atteindre leurs objectifs.
04 oct. 2000

opération aéromobile / airmobile operation
Opération dans laquelle des unités combattantes et leur équipement effectuent un mouvement en aéronef sur le champ de bataille pour être engagées dans un combat terrestre.
Terme connexe : opération héliportée.
01 nov. 1992

opération aéroportée / airborne operation
Opération impliquant la mise à terre dans une "zone d'objectif" de forces d'assaut et de leur soutien logistique par moyens aériens.
Termes connexes : aéroporté[1] ; unité aérotransportable.
01 févr. 1973

opération amphibie / amphibious operation
Opération militaire lancée à partir de la mer par une force maritime et de débarquement embarquée sur des bâtiments ou engins, dont l'objectif principal est la projection tactique de cette force de débarquement dans un environnement dont la nature peut varier de l'absence d'opposition à l'hostilité.
Termes connexes : assaut amphibie ; démonstration amphibie ; raid amphibie ; repli amphibie.
14 oct. 2002

opération anticultures / anticrop operation
Mise en oeuvre d'agents anticultures dans les opérations militaires, en vue de détruire les sources de certains aliments ou les cultures industrielles de l'ennemi.
01 févr. 1973

opération antimatériel / antimateriel operation
Mise en oeuvre d'armes ou d'agents antimatériels dans les opérations militaires.
01 févr. 1973

opération autonome / autonomous operation
Opération d'une unité au cours de laquelle le commandant d'unité assure l'entière responsabilité du contrôle des armes et de la prise à partie d'objectifs ennemis. Ce mode d'opération peut, ou bien être ordonné par l'autorité supérieure, ou bien être la conséquence de la perte de tous les moyens de liaison.
01 févr. 1973

opération avant l'assaut / pre-assault operation
En opérations amphibies, opération précédant l'assaut. Elle comprend, entre autres, la reconnaissance, les opérations de lutte contre les mines, l'appui-feu naval, le bombardement aérien, les démolitions sous-marines et la destruction des obstacles sur les plages.
01 oct. 2001

opération biologique / biological operation
guerre biologique
Emploi délibéré d'agents biologiques en vue de provoquer maladies ou décès parmi les êtres humains et les animaux, de détruire la végétation ou de détériorer certains matériels. Désigne aussi les mesures de défense contre l'emploi de tels agents.
Terme connexe : agent biologique.
01 mars 1973

opération chimique / chemical operation
guerre chimique
Emploi délibéré d'agents chimiques en vue de tuer, blesser ou diminuer l'efficacité des hommes ou des animaux pendant un certain temps et d'empêcher ou de rendre plus difficile l'utilisation des matériels, des installations ou du sol. Défense contre un tel emploi d'agents chimiques.
01 août 1979

opération chimique, biologique et nucléaire / chemical, biological and radiological operation
Terme collectif utilisé seulement quand on se réfère à une opération comportant l'emploi combiné d'armes nucléaires, chimiques et biologiques.
01 mars 1973

opération clandestine / clandestine operation
Opération liée au renseignement, à la contre-ingérence et à d'autres activités similaires, organisée ou conduite de façon à en assurer le secret ou la dissimulation.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; dissimulation ; opération.
04 oct. 2000

opération de contreminage / countermine operation
En guerre des mines terrestre, opération visant à réduire ou à éliminer les effets des mines ou des champs de mines.
Termes connexes : dépollution à des fins civiles ; vérification de dépollution.

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29 mai 2002

opération défensive contre le potentiel aérien / defensive counter-air operation
Mesures de défense active et passive conçues pour détecter, identifier, intercepter et détruire ou rendre inopérantes les forces qui tentent d'attaquer ou de pénétrer l'espace aérien ami.
Termes connexes : défense aérienne active ; défense aérienne ; défense aérienne passive ; maîtrise de l'air ; opération de supériorité aérienne ; opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien ; supériorité aérienne.
20 juin 2006

opération de défoliation / defoliant operation
Mise en oeuvre d'agents défoliants sur des zones de végétation afin d'appuyer des opérations militaires.
01 mars 1973

opération de harcèlement
Terme privilégié : opération d'interdiction.

opération de renforcement de l'écran anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine warfare pouncer operation
Positionnement d'un navire ou d'un aéronef de lutte anti-sous-marine, entre l'écran et l'élément principal, afin de renforcer la défense anti-sous-marine dans l'axe de progression de la formation.
Note : ce navire ou cet aéronef est considéré comme faisant partie de l'écran anti-sous-marin.
Terme connexe : procédure de parachèvement du déminage.
04 oct. 2000

opération de soutien anti-sous-marin / antisubmarine support operation
Opération menée par une force anti-sous-marine dans une zone proche d'une force ou d'un convoi, dans des zones traversées par la force ou le convoi, ou pour la défense de zones géographiques. Les opérations de soutien peuvent être soit totalement coordonnées avec celles de la force ou du convoi, soit indépendantes et seulement coordonnées dans la mesure où elles fournissent des renseignements et informations opérationnels.
01 févr. 1973

opération de soutien de la paix / peace support operation
Opération comportant l'utilisation impartiale de mesures diplomatiques, civiles et militaires, normalement menée conformément aux buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, en vue de restaurer ou de maintenir la paix. De telles opérations peuvent comprendre la prévention des conflits, le rétablissement de la paix, l'imposition de la paix, le maintien de la paix, la consolidation de la paix ou les opérations humanitaires.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; prévention des conflits ; rétablissement de la paix.
14 oct. 2002

opération de supériorité aérienne / counter air operation
Opération aérienne dirigée contre le potentiel aérien offensif ou défensif ennemi en vue d'obtenir ou de conserver le degré souhaité de supériorité aérienne.
01 août 1979

opération d'évacuation de non-combattants / non-combatant evacuation operation
Opération visant à relocaliser dans un endroit sûr des non-combattants désignés qui sont menacés dans un pays étranger.
14 oct. 2002

opération d'interdiction / area interdiction operation
opération de harcèlement
Opération visant à empêcher ou à gêner les opérations ennemies dans une zone déterminée.
13 déc. 1999

opération d'interdiction maritime / maritime interdiction operation
Opération visant à faire respecter une interdiction de mouvements par voie maritime de personnes, de produits ou de matériels spécifiés dans une zone géographique définie.
6 janv. 2006

opération d'intruder / intruder operation
Opération offensive, de jour ou de nuit, au-dessus du territoire ennemi, ayant pour objet principal de détruire les avions ennemis à proximité de leurs bases.
01 avr. 1973

opération expéditionnaire / expeditionary operation
Projection de puissance militaire dans une zone opérationnelle éloignée sur des lignes de communication étendues en vue d'atteindre un objectif précis.
07 juil. 2003

opération héliportée / helicopterborne operation
Opération dans laquelle des hélicoptères interviennent en soutien d'une unité ou d'une organisation pour effectuer le mouvement de troupes, d'approvisionnements ou d'équipements.
Terme connexe : opération aéromobile.
20 nov. 1996

opération humanitaire / humanitarian operation
Opération spécifiquement destinée à alléger les souffrances humaines lorsque les acteurs civils responsables d'une zone ne sont pas en mesure d'apporter le soutien suffisant à une population ou ne sont pas disposés à le faire. Elle peut précéder l'activité des organisations humanitaires civiles spécialisées, être menée simultanément ou encore la compléter.
Termes connexes : aide humanitaire ; assistance humanitaire.
22 juin 2004

opération interalliée / combined operation
Opération menée par des forces appartenant à plusieurs nations alliées, et qui agissent en commun pour réaliser une mission unique.
01 mars 1973

opération interarmées interalliée / Allied joint operation
Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays membres de l'OTAN, à laquelle participent des éléments de plusieurs armées.
Terme connexe : interarmées.
16 juil. 1999

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opération interarmées multinationale / combined joint operation
Opération menée par des forces de plusieurs pays, à laquelle participent des éléments d'au moins deux armées.
Termes connexes : interarmées ; multinational.
16 juil. 1999

opération maritime / maritime operation
Opération effectuée par des forces de surface, sous-marines ou aériennes, pour obtenir ou exploiter le contrôle des mers ou pour l 'interdire à l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien / offensive counter-air operation
Opération conduite en vue de détruire, désorganiser ou limiter la puissance aérienne ennemie, aussi près que possible de ses bases.
01 mars 1982

opération psychologique / psychological operation
Activités psychologiques planifiées visant à influencer les attitudes et les comportements ayant une incidence sur la réalisation d'objectifs politiques et militaires.
Termes connexes : activités psychologiques de consolidation ; activités psychologiques de soutien de la paix ; activités psychologiques du champ de bataille ; activités psychologiques stratégiques.
13 déc. 1999

opération radiologique / radiological operation
Emploi de matériels radioactifs ou d'appareils produisant des radiations afin de causer des pertes ou de restreindre l'utilisation du terrain. Comprend également l'emploi intentionnel de retombées radioactives d'armes nucléaires.
01 nov. 1968

opérations d'appui / supporting operations
En opérations amphibies, opérations conduites par des forces n'appartenant pas à la force opérationnelle amphibie. Prescrites par l'autorité supérieure sur demande du commandant de la force opérationnelle amphibie, elles sont normalement conduites hors de la zone dont celui-ci est responsable au moment de leur exécution.
01 mars 1982

opérations de transport aérien / air transport operations
Termes connexes : opération de transport aérien stratégique ; opération de transport aérien tactique.
01 févr. 1973

opérations de transport aérien stratégique / strategic air transport operations
Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel effectué entre différents théâtres. On distingue :
a. la mission régulière ;
b. la mission à la demande ;
c. le soutien logistique ;
d. l'évacuation sanitaire.
Termes connexes : opérations de transport aérien ; opérations de transport aérien tactique.
01 sept. 1969

opérations de transport aérien tactique / tactical air transport operations
Mouvement par air de personnel et de matériel sur un théâtre. On distingue :
a. les opérations aéroportées :
(1) parachutage d'assaut
(2) l'héliportage d'assaut
(3) l'atterrissage d'assaut ;
b. le soutien logistique ;
c. le transport à la demande ;
d. l'évacuation sanitaire.
Termes connexes : opérations de transport aérien ; opérations de transport aérien stratégique.
01 nov. 1968

opérations de zone / area operations
En terme maritime, opérations conduites dans une zone géographique et non liées à la protection d'une force déterminée.
01 août 1979

opérations spéciales / special operations
Activités militaires menées par des forces spécialement désignées, organisées, entraînées et équipées, utilisant des techniques opérationnelles et des modes d'action inhabituels aux forces conventionnelles. Ces activités sont menées dans toute la gamme des opérations militaires, indépendamment des opérations de forces conventionnelles, ou en coordination avec celles-ci, pour atteindre des objectifs politiques, militaires, psychologiques et économiques. Des considérations politico-militaires peuvent nécessiter le recours à des techniques clandestines ou discrètes et l'acceptation d'un niveau de risque physique et politique non compatible avec les opérations conventionnelles.
13 déc. 1999

opérations ultérieures de lutte contre les mines / follow-on mine countermeasures
Opérations de lutte contre les mines effectuées après le débarquement amphibie initial, pendant la phase d'assaut amphibie et les phases postérieures afin d'agrandir les zones déminées lors des opérations de lutte contre les mines menées avant l'assaut.
01 oct. 2001

optoélectronique / electro-optics
Technologie englobant des composants, appareils et systèmes susceptibles de provoquer une interaction entre l'état électromagnétique (optique) et l'état électrique (électronique).
01 nov. 1986

ordre / order
Communication écrite, orale ou par signal, des instructions d'un supérieur à un subordonné.
01 mars 1973

ordre administratif / administrative order
Ordre traitant de la circulation, du ravitaillement, de la maintenance, de l'évacuation, du personnel et d'autres détails administratifs.
13 déc. 1999

ordre d'avertissement
Terme privilégié : ordre préparatoire.

ordre de bataille / order of battle
Identification, effectifs, structure de commandement et disposition du personnel, des unités et des matériels d'une force militaire.
01 mars 1973

ordre de bataille électronique / electronic order of battle
ODBE
Liste des émetteurs utilisés par une force ou dans un scénario, qui comporte des informations

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particulières sur les caractéristiques électromagnétiques, les paramètres, les emplacements et les plateformes de ces émetteurs.
01 oct. 2003

ordre de décollage immédiat / aircraft scrambling
Ordre de décollage immédiat d'avions en alerte au sol.
01 févr. 1973

ordre de déplacement / order to move
Ordre donné par un commandant pour exécuter un mouvement.
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; ordre de mouvement ; ordre d'opération ; ordre préparatoire ; préavis de mouvement ; tableau des mouvements et transports.
06 janv. 2006

ordre d'embarquement / embarkation order
Ordre précisant les dates, heures, itinéraires d'accès, méthodes de mise en place et moyens de transport jusqu'à bord d'un navire ou aéronef, des troupes et de leur équipement.
Terme connexe : tableau des mouvements et transports.
01 mars 1979

ordre de mouvement / movement order
Ordre donné par un commandant définissant les modalités du déplacement d'une unité, de personnel ou de matériel.
Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; délai de préparation ; ordre d'opération ; ordre préparatoire ; préavis de mouvement ; tableau des mouvements et transports.
06 janv. 2006

ordre d'opération / operation order
Directive présentée sous une forme généralement conforme à un cadre défini, donnée par un commandant militaire aux commandants subordonnés en vue de coordonner l'exécution d'une opération.
Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; plan d'opération.
01 mars 1973

ordre permanent / standing order
Ordre diffusé qui demeure en vigueur jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été éventuellement modifié ou abrogé.
01 nov. 1968

ordre préparatoire / warning order
ordre d'avertissement
Notice préalable à l'envoi d'un ordre à venir ou à une action à entreprendre.
Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; préavis de mouvement.
01 oct. 2003

ordre simplifié / fragmentary order
Ordre d'opération diffusé sous forme abrégée, selon les besoins, dans lequel il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter les informations données dans l'ordre d'opération de base. Il peut être diffusé totalement ou partiellement.
01 mars 1991

organique / organic
Formant partie intégrante d'un organisme militaire.
01 mars 1981

organisation de sécurité d'une zone / area damage control
Ensemble de mesures prises avant, pendant ou après une action ennemie ou des calamités naturelles ou des désastres causés par l'homme, afin de réduire les probabilités de dégâts et d'en minimiser les conséquences.
Terme connexe : organisation sécurité.
01 févr. 1973

organisation des mouvements et transports / movement control[2]
Organisme chargé de la préparation, des mesures d'exécution et de la régulation des mouvements et transports de personnel et de fret sur les lignes de communication.
Terme connexe : mouvements et transports.
01 nov. 1994

organisation d'une position conquise / consolidation of position
Organisation et renforcement d'une position nouvellement conquise afin de pouvoir l'utiliser contre l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

organisation du terrain / organization of the ground
Amélioration d'une position défensive par renforcement des défenses naturelles du terrain et par l'affectation des troupes s'y trouvant à des points bien définis.
01 mars 1973

organisation sécurité / damage control
Dans la marine : ensemble des dispositions prises à bord d'un bâtiment pour maintenir et rétablir l'intégrité de l'étanchéité, la stabilité, les possibilités manoeuvrières et la puissance offensive pour contrôler la bande et l'assiette ; pour effectuer rapidement des réparations matérielles ; pour limiter l'extension des incendies et assurer une protection efficace contre ce danger ; pour limiter la diffusion des agents toxiques, assurer la décontamination et une protection efficace et pour assurer les soins aux blessés.
Terme connexe : organisation de sécurité d'une zone.
01 mars 1973

organisme / establishment[1]
Ensemble comprenant à la fois du personnel et du matériel organisé pour fonctionner comme un tout.
Note: le terme établissement est également utilisé en terminologie militaire française pour désigner un établissement de matériel.
01 mars 1973

organisme de renseignement / agency
Organe ou organisation engagé(e) dans la recherche ou l'exploitation des renseignements bruts.
Termes connexes : agent ; cycle du renseignement ; source.
01 sept. 1981

orientation[1] / attitude[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.
01 janv. 1983

orientation[2] / attitude[2]
Relèvement grille (mer, air) ou gisement (terre) du grand axe d'un objectif.
01 janv. 1983

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orientation[3] / direction[2]
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 janv. 1983

orthodromie / great circle route
Route constituée par le plus petit des 2 arcs du grand cercle joignant 2 points de la surface de la terre.
01 mars 1973

orthorectification / orthorectification
En photogrammétrie, procédé qui consiste à supprimer de l'image toutes les déformations géométriques liées à l'inclinaison latérale du capteur et au relief du terrain et à projeter l'image obtenue dans un système de projection cartographique.
Termes connexes : image géocodée ; projection ; redressement.
14 oct. 2002

OTAN standard
Terme privilégié : OTAN sur étagère.

OTAN sur étagère / NATO off-the-shelf
OTAN standard
Se dit d'un produit développé pour un organisme de l'OTAN et mis à disposition pour une utilisation autorisée, normalement sans modification.
Termes connexes : commercial sur étagère ; gouvernemental sur étagère.
01 oct. 2001

ouverture de brèche préparée / deliberate breaching
En guerre terrestre, aménagement d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, ou d'une route dégagée à travers un obstacle ou une fortification, toute l'opération étant planifiée et exécutée systématiquement.
01 janv. 1991

ouverture de brèche rapide / hasty breaching
Aménagement rapide d'un passage à travers un champ de mines, une barrière ou une fortification à l'aide de moyens appropriés.
01 juil. 1980

ouverture d'un champ de mines / minefield breaching
En guerre des mines sur terre, déminage d'un itinéraire dans un environnement tactique.
Terme connexe : passage à travers un champ de mines.
01 juil. 1988

ouvrage à destruction préliminaire / preliminary demolition target
Ouvrage, autre qu'un ouvrage à destruction réservée dont la destruction est prévue et peut être mise en oeuvre immédiatement après l'achèvement des travaux préparatoires à condition que l'autorisation soit déjà obtenue.
Terme connexe : ouvrage à destruction réservée.
01 mars 1982

ouvrage à destruction préparée / uncharged demolition target
Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges, calculées, ont été préparées et stockées en un endroit sûr et pour lesquelles les consignes de mise en oeuvre ont été établies.
Terme connexe : destruction[1].
01 juil. 1993

ouvrage à destruction réservée / reserved demolition target
Ouvrage dont la destruction doit être décidée à un échelon donné de commandement en raison de son importance tactique ou stratégique, ou de l'importance de l'ouvrage lui-même, ou encore parce que la destruction doit être exécutée devant l'ennemi.
Terme connexe : ouvrage à destruction préliminaire.
01 juil. 1972

ouvrage à détruire / demolition target
Ouvrage d'un intérêt militaire reconnu et susceptible d'être détruit.
01 nov. 1992

ouvrage miné / charged demolition target
Ouvrage à détruire dont les charges ont été mises en place et sont à l'état de préparation soit non amorcé (stade 1), soit amorcé (stade 2).
Termes connexes : état de préparation amorcé (stade 2) ; état de préparation non amorcé (stade 1).
01 oct. 1992

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paillettes / chaff
Rubans de clinquant, de fil métallique ou de fibre de verre métallisée, de longueur correspondant à une fréquence donnée, destinés à réfléchir l'énergie électromagnétique, habituellement largués par avion, ou dispersés au moyen d'obus ou de roquettes, pour servir de contre-mesure radar.
01 mars 1981

palette / pallet
Support plat destiné à rassembler des colis ou à manipuler un ensemble, en formant une unité de charge pour la manutention, le transport et le stockage par moyens mécaniques.
01 sept. 1971

palette d'aéronef / aircraft flat pallet
Plateau renforcé capable de supporter et de maintenir une charge déterminée. Il est spécifiquement conçu pour l'arrimage dans un aéronef.
Terme connexe : charge palettisée.
01 févr. 1973

panneau / marking panel
Tout matériau utilisé pour des communications visuelles, généralement entre unités amies.
Terme connexe : code de panneaux.
01 mars 1973

panneau de signalisation / regulatory sign
Panneau utilisé pour régulariser et contrôler la circulation routière.
01 nov. 1968

parachutage / paradrop
Mise à terre de personnel ou de matériels à partir d'un aéronef en vol avec emploi de parachutes.
Terme connexe : aéroporté[1].
01 juil. 1970

parachute extracteur / extraction parachute
Parachute auxiliaire utilisé pour désarrimer et sortir une cargaison d'un aéronef, ou pour déployer un ou plusieurs parachutes de charge.
Terme connexe : largage par extraction.
04 oct. 2000

parallaxe / parallax
En photographie, déplacement apparent de la position d'un objet par rapport à un point de repère, phénomène résultant du déplacement du point d'observation.
01 juil. 1970

parallaxe fausse / false parallax
Dans un examen stéréoscopique, déplacement vertical apparent d'un objet, dû soit au mouvement de cet objet, soit au changement de point de vue.
01 mars 1981

parallèle de référence / standard parallel
Parallèle d'une carte le long de laquelle l'échelle est exactement celle indiquée pour la carte.
01 juin 1981

parc en plein air pour munitions et matières toxiques / ammunition and toxic material open space
Zone spécialement aménagée pour le stockage d'explosifs et de produits toxiques. Lors de l'établissement des comptes rendus, il n'est pas tenu compte des espaces environnants interdits au stockage pour des raisons de sécurité. Les clôtures et les dispositifs de protection y sont inclus.
01 févr. 1973

par deux / two-up
Formation avec deux éléments de front, le reste venant derrière.
01 mai 1963

par le travers / abeam
Gisement voisin de 090° ou 270° . C'est-à-dire : direction sensiblement perpendiculaire à l'axe longitudinal d'un élément mobile.
01 févr. 1973

passage / run[2]
Parcours d'une bande par une combinaison dragueur-drague ou un chasseur de mines en opération. Terme pouvant aussi s'appliquer à un parcours effectué par une formation de dragueurs.
01 août 1982

passage à gué / wading crossing
Termes connexes : aptitude à franchir un gué peu profond ; aptitude à franchir un gué profond.
01 avr. 1971

passage à travers un champ de mines/ minefield lane
En guerre des mines terrestre, passage balisé, non miné ou déminé, libre d'obstacles, traversant un champ de mines, et non exposé directement aux effets de ces dernières.
Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; passage à travers un champ de mines ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double ; ouverture d'un champ de mines.
16 juil. 1999

passage de bombardement / bombing run
En bombardement aérien, partie du vol qui commence normalement à partir d'un point initial, avec l'approche vers l'objectif, comprend l'acquisition d'objectif et se termine normalement au point de largage de l'arme.
01 nov. 1983

passage de lignes / passage of lines
Opération par laquelle une force se déplace vers l'avant ou vers l'arrière à travers les positions de combat d'une autre force pour engager ou rompre le contact avec l'ennemi.
01 nov. 1985

passage de prise de vues / run[1]
En reconnaissance aérienne, partie du vol pendant laquelle des enregistrements sont effectués.
01 août 1982

passif / passive
En surveillance, adjectif s'appliquant à des actions ou équipements n'exigeant pas d'émission d'énergie détectable.
01 déc. 1976

patrouille / patrol
Élément de forces terrestres, navales ou aériennes, envoyé dans le but de recueillir des informations ou d'effectuer une mission de destruction, de harcèlement, de nettoyage ou de sécurité.
Termes connexes : patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de combat ; patrouille de

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reconnaissance ; patrouille du large ; patrouille en attente.
01 sept. 2003

patrouille aérienne de combat / combat air patrol
Patrouille aérienne assurée au-dessus d'une zone d'objectifs, de la force protégée, du secteur critique d'une zone de combat, ou dans une zone de défense aérienne, dans le but d'intercepter ou de détruire les aéronefs ennemis avant qu'ils n'atteignent leurs objectifs.
Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille de combat ; patrouille de reconnaissance ; zone de défense aérienne ; zone de l'objectif.
04 oct. 2000

patrouille de combat / combat patrol
Pour les forces terrestres, unité tactique détachée de la formation principale et chargée d'une mission propre de combat ; détachement qui a reçu pour mission de protéger le front, un flanc ou l'arrière de la formation, au besoin en combattant.
Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de reconnaissance.
01 mars 1982

patrouille de reconnaissance / reconnaissance patrol
Patrouille chargée d'obtenir du renseignement tactique de préférence à l'insu de l'ennemi.
Termes connexes : patrouille ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; patrouille de combat.
01 mars 1982

patrouille du large / offshore patrol
Patrouille défensive navale, opérant à l'extérieur des limites des eaux côtières navigables. Elle fait partie des forces navales de la défense locale qui consistent en bâtiments de guerre et aéronefs, et opèrent à l'extérieur des zones affectées aux patrouilles littorales.
Terme connexe : patrouille.
01 mars 1973

patrouille en attente / standing patrol
Patrouille dont l'importance est déterminée par le commandant qui assigne la mission. Cette mission peut être de reconnaissance, d'écoute, de combat ou une combinaison des trois. Elle diffère de la mission d'une patrouille de reconnaissance, d'écoute ou de combat dans le fait que lorsque la position assignée est occupée, la patrouille n'est pas libre de manoeuvrer sans autorisation dans l'accomplissement de sa mission.
Terme connexe : patrouille.
01 mai 1963

pays fournissant des renforts / reinforcing nation
Pays de l'OTAN qui enverra des forces de renfort à un commandement de l'OTAN.
01 nov. 1986

pays hôte / host nation
Pays qui, aux termes d'un accord :
a. reçoit des forces et du matériel des pays de l'OTAN, ou d'autres pays opérant sur ou à partir de son territoire ou transitant par celui-ci ;
b. autorise la localisation sur son territoire de matériel ou d'organismes de l'OTAN ; ou
c. fournit le soutien y afférant.
Terme connexe : soutien fourni par le pays hôte.
04 oct. 2000

pays membre / member nation
État signataire du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord.
09 janv. 1996

pénétrante / axial route
Itinéraire terrestre traversant la zone de l'arrière et pénétrant dans la zone de l'avant.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 févr. 1973

période de réceptivité / look
En guerre des mines, période pendant laquelle la mise de feu d'une mine est sensible à une influence.
01 nov. 1975

période d'insensibilisation après avance / intercount dormant period
En guerre des mines sur mer, temps s'écoulant entre le déclenchement d'un compteur de navires et le moment où il est prêt à recevoir une nouvelle influence.
01 août 1976

période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions / inter-look dormant period
Pour une mine à plusieurs impulsions, laps de temps suivant chaque impulsion pendant lequel la mise de feu ne peut enregistrer une autre impulsion.
01 déc. 1976

période radioactive / half-life
Temps pendant lequel la moitié des noyaux radioactifs d'un échantillon se sont désintégrés. La période est une caractéristique propre à chacun des corps radioactifs ; elle ne dépend ni de la quantité ni de l'état de ces corps. La période "effective" d'un isotope déterminé est le temps pendant lequel le nombre des noyaux présents dans le corps humain a diminué de moitié, en raison de la désintégration des noyaux et de l'élimination biologique.
01 mars 1973

persistance / persistency
En guerre biologique ou chimique, caractéristique d'un agent se rapportant, dans des conditions déterminées, à la durée de son efficacité après dispersion.
01 févr. 1988

personne déplacée / internally displaced person
Personne qui, dans le cadre d'un mouvement de masse, a été contrainte de fuir son domicile de manière subite en raison d'un conflit armé, d'un conflit interne, de violations systématiques ou de crainte de violations des droits de la personne, voire d'une catastrophe naturelle ou provoquée par l'homme, mais qui n'a pas traversé de frontière internationalement reconnue et qui, de ce fait, se trouve encore en danger.
Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; évacué ; réfugié.
04 oct. 2000

personnel civil en surnombre de l'OTAN / supernumerary NATO civilian personnel
Personnel civil international, affecté antérieurement à un poste civil international, se trouvant en congé de longue maladie conformément à l'article 45.74 du Règlement du personnel civil de l'OTAN, et qui continue à bénéficier du statut OTAN.
01 mars 1977

personnel civil international à statut OTAN / international civilian personnel with NATO status
Civils affectés ou nommés à des emplois civils internationaux

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répertoriés de l'OTAN.
01 oct. 1978

personnel civil temporaire / temporary civilian personnel
Personnels civils engagés pour remplacer des titulaires momentanément absents ou pour assumer des tâches qui excèdent temporairement les possibilités des effectifs nationaux ou internationaux affectés.
01 nov. 1975

personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine personnel
Survivants d'un sous-marin en détresse, qui n'ont pas évacué le bâtiment ou qui n'ont pas été secourus.
18 déc. 1997

personnel international / international personnel
Personnel militaire ou civil affecté à des postes internationaux ou détaché pour occuper ce type de poste.
01 nov. 1975

personnel militaire de l'OTAN remboursable / reimbursable NATO military personnel
Catégorie de personnel militaire fournie par l'état qui reçoit à l'OTAN, et pour laquelle le remboursement accordé à la nation concernée est prélevé sur le budget international de l'OTAN.
01 août 1979

personnel militaire international / international military personnel
Militaires affectés ou nommés à des emplois militaires internationaux répertoriés.
01 nov. 1977

perte / casualty
En ce qui concerne le personnel, tout individu déclaré perdu pour son unité par décès, blessure, maladie, détention, capture ou disparition.
Termes connexes : perte au combat ; perte hors combat.
01 juin 1989

perte au combat / battle casualty
Toute perte qui découle directement d'une action hostile, soit infligée au combat, soit survenue à la suite de celui-ci, soit encourue sur le trajet aller-retour d'une mission de combat.
Termes connexes : blessé au combat ; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte hors combat ; tué au combat.
01 juin 1989

perte hors combat / non-battle casualty
Personnel qui n'est pas blessé au combat, mais qui est perdu pour son unité par suite de maladie ou d'accident - y compris les décès dus à ces raisons - ou par suite de disparition involontaire non imputable à l'ennemi ou à la capture.
Termes connexes : blessé au combat ; décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte ; perte au combat ; tué au combat.
01 sept. 2003

pertes massives / mass casualties
Tout nombre de pertes subies dans un temps relativement court, dépassant de loin les moyens médicaux et logistiques disponibles.
01 nov. 1986

petit navire / small ship
Un navire d'une longueur égale ou inférieure à 137 mètres (ou 450 pieds).
Terme connexe : grand bâtiment.
01 nov. 1975

petits fonds / shallow water
Eau dont la profondeur se situe entre 10 et 200 mètres.
14 oct. 2002

pétrolier / oiler
Pétrolier, marchand ou militaire, équipé et gréé pour ravitailler des bâtiments à la mer.
01 mars 1973

phase d'assaut[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : assaut[2].
01 sept. 1991

phase d'assaut[2] / assault phase[2]
assaut aéroporté
Au cours d'une opération aéroportée, phase dont le début se situe au moment de l'arrivée par voie aérienne de l'échelon d'assaut dans la zone de l'objectif et qui se poursuit par l'attaque des objectifs de cet échelon et par l'organisation de la tête de pont aérienne initiale.
Terme connexe : assaut[1,2].
01 sept. 1991

phase de déchargement général / general unloading period
En opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage dans laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement logistique et qui met l'accent sur la vitesse et l'ampleur des opérations de déchargement. Elle englobe le déchargement des unités et des cargaisons se trouvant à bord des bâtiments aussi vite que le permet l'aménagement des plages. Elle se poursuit en fonction des moyens de manutention à terre, sans tenir compte de la classe, du type ou de la priorité de la cargaison.
Terme connexe : phase de déchargement initial.
01 mars 1982

phase de déchargement initial / initial unloading period
Dans les opérations amphibies, phase du mouvement navire-rivage au cours de laquelle le déchargement est de nature essentiellement tactique et doit satisfaire immédiatement les besoins des forces de débarquement. Tous les éléments devant débarquer pendant cette phase des opérations reçoivent un numéro d'ordre.
Terme connexe : phase de déchargement général.
01 juin 1981

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.
01 juin 1978

photocarte / photomap
Reproduction d'une photographie aérienne ou mosaïque sur laquelle ont été portés les lignes du quadrillage, le nom des lieux, les courbes, etc. et d'autres renseignements appropriés en marge.
Terme connexe : iconocarte.
01 août 1970

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photogrammétrie / photogrammetry
Technique permettant d'obtenir des mesures valables par l'étude d'images photographiques.
01 juil. 1970

photographie aérienne cartographique / air cartographic photography photographie topographique aérienne
Prise de photographies aériennes et exploitation de ces photographies pour dresser des cartes.
01 févr. 1973

photographie aérienne oblique / oblique air photograph
Photographie aérienne prise avec un appareil dont l'axe optique est dirigé entre l'horizontale et la verticale. On distingue :
a. l'oblique haute : photo sur laquelle figure l'horizon apparent ;
b. l'oblique basse : photo sur laquelle l'horizon apparent ne figure pas.
01 juil. 1970

photographie aérienne verticale / vertical air photograph
Photographie aérienne prise lorsque l'axe optique de l'appareil de prise de vues est normal à la surface terrestre.
01 sept. 1969

photographie anticamouflage / camouflage detection photography
Technique de photographie utilisant des films spéciaux (généralement sensibles à l'infrarouge) et permettant de détecter les zones ou les points camouflés.
Terme connexe : film à spectre décalé.
01 déc. 1974

photographie de contrôle d'attaque / strike photography
Photographie aérienne prise lors d'une attaque aérienne.
01 avr. 1971

photographie d'écran radar / radarscope photography
Enregistrement photographique des échos sur un écran radar.
01 sept. 1969

photographie d'objectif / target illustration print
Photographie, obtenue par reproduction directe ou par agrandissement, qui fournit la meilleure image possible d'un objectif déterminé.
01 sept. 1969

photographie d'un objectif ponctuel / pinpoint photograph
Photographie unique ou couple stéréoscopique d'un objet ou objectif spécifique.
01 mai 1973

photographie en défilement continu / continuous strip photography
Photographie d'une bande de terrain, l'image restant ininterrompue sur toute sa longueur dans le sens de la route parcourue par l'aéronef.
01 mars 1973

photographie par bandes spectrales / spectrozonal photography
Technique photographique dans laquelle les émissions des objets sont filtrées sélectivement de façon à ne faire apparaître que les objets émettant dans une bande spectrale donnée. Cette technique permet d'éliminer les fonds parasites.
01 août 1976

photographie topographique aérienne
Terme privilégié : photographie aérienne cartographique.

photoplan
Terme privilégié : mosaïque contrôlée.

pièce / part
Dans le domaine de la logistique, élément normalement indissociable, faisant partie d'un ensemble ou d'un sous-ensemble.
Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; équipement ; sous-ensemble.
01 mars 1992

pièce de rechange / spare
Pièce unique, sous-ensemble ou ensemble fournis pour l'entretien ou la réparation de systèmes ou de matériel.
01 déc. 1977

pièce vide / gun empty âme claire
En artillerie et appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que la pièce est déchargée, conformément à l'ordre donné.
16 juil. 1996

piège / booby trap
Dispositif conçu, confectionné ou adapté pour tuer ou blesser, qui est actionné quand quelqu'un dérange un objet apparemment inoffensif, ou s'en approche, ou effectue un geste normalement sans danger.
Terme connexe : vérification de dépollution.
01 oct. 2001

pinceau lumineux / pencil beam
Faisceau d'un projecteur amené ou réglé à sa largeur minimum.
01 sept. 1974

piquet radar / radar picket
Navire, aéronef ou véhicule stationnant à une certaine distance de la force à protéger, dans le but d'augmenter la portée de la détection radar.
01 nov. 1968

piste / runway
Aire rectangulaire définie, sur un aérodrome terrestre, aménagée afin de servir sur sa longueur au roulement des aéronefs au décollage et à l'atterrissage.
01 déc. 1976

piste hostile / hostile track
Piste reconnue comme une menace selon des critères établis.
04 oct. 2000

piste opérationnelle minimale / minimum operating strip
Piste présentant les caractéristiques minimales nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre des types d'avions affectés ou attribués à un aérodrome particulier, au poids maximum ou de combat.
Terme connexe : surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs.
01 mars 1982

piste significative / significant track
En défense aérienne, piste d'un aéronef ou d'un missile à comportement insolite qui demande à être surveillée et peut constituer une menace pour la zone de défense aérienne considérée.
01 avr. 1971

piste tactique / tactical track
Représentation d'un mobile en termes de position, d'axe de progression, de vitesse ou de

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caractéristiques générales. Ces informations sont normalement corrélées à partir de sources différentes.
09 janv. 1996

plafond de vol stationnaire / hovering ceiling
La plus grande altitude à laquelle un hélicoptère est capable de rester en vol stationnaire en atmosphère standard (ou atmosphère type). Elle est généralement définie par deux nombres : vol stationnaire avec ou sans effet de sol.
01 mars 1973

plage de débarquement / landing beach
Partie du littoral nécessaire à la mise à terre d'un bataillon de débarquement renforcé et pouvant aussi constituer un emplacement tactique pour la mise à terre d'une force inférieure ou supérieure à un bataillon de débarquement renforcé.
01 oct. 2001

plan administratif et logistique / administrative plan
Plan qui, normalement, se rattache au plan ou ordre d'opérations et le complète. Il fournit des renseignements et instructions relatifs au soutien logistique et administratif de l'opération.
01 sept. 1981

planche / plate[1]
En cartographie :
a. plaque imprimante en zinc, en aluminium ou (à titre historique) en cuivre gravé ;
b. terme collectif employé pour tous les "stades successifs" d'une carte imprimée correspondant à la même plaque d'impression ;
c. ensemble des détails figurant sur une carte qui seront reproduits à partir d'une même plaque d'impression (planche de bleu ou planche de courbes).
01 avr. 1971

plan d'action
Terme privilégié : mode d'action.

plan d'arrimage / stowage diagram
Plan à l'échelle, inclus dans le plan de chargement d'un navire, qui fait apparaître, pour chaque pont ou plate-forme, la disposition exacte de toute la cargaison.
01 déc. 1979

plan de chargement / loading plan
Tous les documents préparés individuellement, qui, mis ensemble, présentent en détail toutes les instructions pour la répartition du personnel et le chargement du matériel d'une ou plusieurs unités ou d'un autre ensemble de personnel ou de matériel transporté par voie routière, fluviale ou maritime, ferroviaire ou aérienne.
Terme connexe : manifeste.
01 févr. 1974

plan d'échelon subordonné / subordinate-level plan
Plan élaboré par un commandement subordonné et approuvé par le niveau de commandement immédiatement supérieur après approbation, par l'autorité responsable, du plan correspondant à l'échelon du commandement stratégique approprié.
01 oct. 2001

plan de circonstance / contingency plan
Plan mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont les éléments de planification ont été identifiés ou peuvent être estimés. Ce plan est établi avec le plus de détails possible et comprend les moyens nécessaires et les options de déploiement qui serviraient de base à une planification ultérieure.
25 sept. 1998

plan de convois / convoy schedule
Programme de mise en route des convois précisant : itinéraires, zones de rassemblement et terminales, vitesses types et intervalles entre convois.
01 mars 1979

plan de feux d'artillerie / artillery fire plan table
Documents reprenant les objectifs prévus ainsi que les données nécessaires à leur engagement. Les objectifs prévus sont traités dans un délai bien déterminé, ils peuvent l'être à la demande ou à l'horaire.
01 févr. 1973

plan d'emploi des feux / fire plan
Plan tactique pour l'utilisation des armes d'unités ou d'une formation de manière que leurs feux soient coordonnés.
01 mars 1973

plan de pose réglementaire / standard pattern
En guerre des mines sur terre, plan suivant lequel les mines sont normalement posées.
01 nov. 1968

plan de recherche / collection plan
Plan destiné à recueillir les renseignements bruts à partir de toutes les sources disponibles, en vue de répondre à des besoins en renseignement et de transformer ces besoins en ordres de recherche et demandes de renseignements adressés aux organismes appropriés.
Termes connexes : besoins en information ; cycle du renseignement ; renseignement brut.
01 juil. 1993

plan de référence / reference datum
centrage zéro
Pour le chargement des aéronefs, plan vertical imaginaire passant par le nez ou près du nez, à partir duquel sont mesurées les distances horizontales utilisées pour déterminer le centrage du chargement de l'aéronef.
Terme connexe : moment.
09 juil. 1997

plan de repérage d'un champ de mines / minefield record compte rendu de mouillage de mines
Compte rendu écrit, comportant toutes les indications appropriées concernant un champ de mines, établi en utilisant d'un formulaire standard par l'officier chargé des opérations de pose.
01 nov. 1994

plan de 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.
01 juin 1978

plan de soute / tie down point pattern
Plan donnant les positions des points d'arrimage.
01 nov. 1968

plan de tir restrictif / restrictive

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fire plan
Mesure de sécurité pour les aéronefs amis. Elle établit sur une zone aérienne un certain degré de sécurité des tirs non nucléaires déclenchés par les troupes amies.
01 févr. 1974

plan de vol / flight plan
Ensemble de renseignements spécifiés au sujet d'un vol projeté ou d'une partie d'un vol, transmis aux organes des services de la circulation aérienne.
01 mars 1973

plan d'opération / operation plan
Plan établi pour une seule opération ou une série d'opérations liées, à exécuter simultanément ou successivement. Il est généralement basé sur des hypothèses énoncées. C'est la forme de directive employée à un échelon élevé du commandement pour permettre aux commandants subordonnés de préparer leurs propres plans et leurs ordres d'opérations. Le mot "plan" est généralement utilisé à la place du mot "ordre" dans la préparation lointaine des opérations. Ce plan d'opération peut être rendu effectif à une date prescrite ou sur ordre ; il devient alors l'"ordre d'opération".
Termes connexes : ordre d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.
01 mars 1973

plan du négatif / negative photo plane
Plan dans lequel la plaque ou le film est disposé au moment de la prise de vue.
01 juil. 1970

plan final / final plan
Plan dont les projets ont été coordonnés et approuvés, et qui a été signé par l'autorité compétente ou par délégation de cette dernière.
Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.
01 juil. 1980

plan focal / focal plane
Plan perpendiculaire à l'axe d'un objectif et qui contient les images ponctuelles des différents points du champ de cet objectif.
01 mars 1973

plan général de débarquement / plan for landing
En opérations amphibies, terme général qui désigne la totalité des documents préparés pour la force navale et la force de débarquement et qui, dans leur ensemble, contiennent en détail toutes les instructions nécessaires à l'exécution des mouvements navire-rivage.
Termes connexes : mouvement navire-rivage ; présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre.
01 mars 1982

plan générique / generic plan
Plan de base mis au point en vue d'opérations éventuelles dont certains éléments de planification n'ont pas encore été pleinement identifiés ou ne peuvent être estimés. Il identifie à ce stade les capacités générales nécessaires.
25 sept. 1998

plan principal / principal plane
Plan vertical contenant le point principal d'une photographie oblique, le centre de perspective de l'objectif photographique et le nadir.
01 sept. 1969

plaque / plate[2]
Support transparent, ordinairement en verre, recouvert d'une émulsion sensible.
Termes connexes : diapositive ; épreuve transparente.
01 avr. 1971

plaque semi-perforée
Terme privilégié : grille d'atterrissage (ou de débarquement).

plateau de route / horizontal situation indicator
Instrument qui peut indiquer des relèvements et des distances par rapport à une aide à la navigation, un cap magnétique, une route, ou un écart de route.
01 nov. 1973

plateau-répartiteur
Terme privilégié : répartiteur de charges.

plate-forme de largage / airdrop platform
Plate-forme sur laquelle des véhicules, du fret ou de l'équipement sont chargés en vue du largage ou de l'extraction à basse altitude.
Termes connexes : largage[1] ; largage lourd.
01 févr. 1973

plongée statique / hovering
Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un sous-marin se tient stabilisé en immersion dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.
01 mars 1973

plongeur / kite
En guerre des mines sur mer, engin remorqué qui s'immerge à une profondeur donnée sans déplacement latéral s'il est convenablement réglé.
01 nov. 1975

plot air / air plot[3]
A bord des bâtiments de guerre, tableau représentatif qui indique les positions et les déplacements des objets aériens par rapport au navire.
01 févr. 1973

plot de bande photo / strip plot
Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté les limites d'une série de photographies aériennes prises au cours du passage d'un aéronef. Le contour de chaque photographie particulière n'est pas tracé.
01 sept. 1969

pluie radioactive / rainout
Particules radioactives de l'atmosphère entraînées par les précipitations.
01 mai 1963

plus bas[1] / down[1]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans la demande de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif se trouve à une altitude plus basse que le point de référence qui a été utilisé pour identifier l'objectif.
01 sept. 1974

plus bas[2] / down[2]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, en tir fusant, correction apportée par un observateur pour indiquer son désir de voir diminuer la hauteur d'explosion.
01 sept. 1974

plus haut[1] / up[1]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme utilisé dans les demandes de tir pour indiquer que l'objectif est situé à une altitude plus élevée que le point de référence

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utilisé.
01 févr. 1974

plus haut[2] / up[2]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction passée par l'observateur d'un tir pour demander une augmentation de la hauteur d'éclatement.
01 févr. 1974

plus loin / add
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction demandée par un observateur de tir afin d'indiquer un accroissement en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.
01 sept. 1974

plus près / drop
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, correction apportée par un observateur pour demander une diminution en portée le long de la ligne d'observation.
01 sept. 1974

poids net à vide[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : poids total en charge[1].
01 mars 1982

poids net à vide[2] / net weight[2]
Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette en excluant la cargaison et le système de fixation.
Terme connexe : poids total en charge[2].
01 mars 1982

poids total en charge[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : poids net à vide[1].
01 mars 1982

poids total en charge[2] / gross weight[2]
Poids d'un conteneur ou d'une palette y compris sa cargaison et son système de fixation.
Terme connexe : poids net à vide[2].
01 mars 1982

point / fix
Position déterminée à partir de données terrestres, électroniques ou astronomiques.
01 mars 1973

pointage à vue / direct laying
Procédé de mise en direction par visée directe sur l'objectif à l'aide des appareils de pointage.
01 août 1974

point chaud / hot spot
Dans une zone contaminée, région où le niveau de contamination radioactive est considérablement plus élevé que dans les régions voisines ou dans cette même zone.
01 mars 1973

point coté / spot elevation
Point porté sur une carte avec mention de la cote.
01 janv. 1968

point d'arrimage / tie down point
Point aménagé sur ou à l'intérieur d'un véhicule pour permettre la fixation d'une charge.
01 août 1979

point d'attente / holding point
Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol selon un circuit prédéterminé et sur autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.
Terme connexe : point d'orbite.
01 oct. 1984

point d'atterrissage[1] / point of impact[1]
Point de la zone de largage où le premier parachutiste ou le premier colis parachuté atterrit ou doit atterrir.
01 oct. 1980

point d'atterrissage[2] / landing point
Point situé dans un site d'atterrissage où un hélicoptère ou un aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux peut se poser.
Terme connexe : site d'atterrissage.
01 oct. 1980

point de cabré / pull-up point
Point où un aéronef doit commencer à monter à partir d'une approche à basse altitude en vue de prendre suffisamment de hauteur pour effectuer son attaque ou se retirer.
Termes connexes : point de début d'attaque ; point de jonction[2].
01 août 1970

point de chargement / loading point
Lieu où un aéronef peut être chargé ou déchargé.
01 déc. 1976

point décisif / decisive point
Point dans le temps, l'espace ou l'environnement de l'information, à partir duquel un centre de gravité ami ou hostile peut être menacé.
Terme connexe : ligne d'opération.
13 déc. 1999

point d'éclatement moyen
Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.

point de contrôle / initial point[5]
En contrôle aérien, point de contrôle air, à proximité de la zone de débarquement et à partir duquel les sections d'hélicoptères sont dirigées sur leur site d'atterrissage.
01 sept. 1974

point de contrôle de contamination / contamination control point
Partie de la ligne de contrôle de contamination utilisée pour contrôler les entrées dans la zone contaminée et les sorties de cette zone.
Terme connexe : contamination.
01 mars 1973

point de coopération pour la navigation commerciale / shipping cooperation point
Lieu où le personnel de coopération navale avec la marine marchande recueille et diffuse des informations sur les opérations navales et la marine marchande locale et permet d'informer les navires marchands des risques, de l'acheminement des navires et des mesures de protection.
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande; navire marchand.
02 mars 2007

point de coordination / coordinating point
Dans toute forme de combat,

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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[1,2].
01 mars 1973

point de début d'attaque / turn-in point
Position géographique où un aéronef doit commencer à virer pour passer de la route d'approche de l'objectif à la route d'attaque.
Termes connexes : point de cabré ; point de jonction[2].
01 nov. 1968

point de dislocation / release point[1]
En mouvements terrestres, point bien défini sur un itinéraire à partir duquel les éléments composant une colonne reviennent sous l'autorité de leurs commandements respectifs, chacun de ces éléments poursuivant son mouvement vers sa destination propre.
01 juil. 1993

point de dislocation d'un convoi / convoy dispersal point
Position, en mer, où un convoi se sépare, chaque navire poursuivant indépendamment sa route.
Terme connexe : dispersion[6].
01 juin 1978

point de distribution / distribution point
Point où les approvisionnements et les munitions, ou les deux à la fois, reçus du centre de ravitaillement par une division ou une autre unité, sont répartis pour être distribués aux unités subordonnées. Les points de distribution ne conservent généralement pas de stocks ; les articles reçus au point de ravitaillement sont distribués entièrement aussitôt que possible.
01 mars 1973

point de jonction[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : point de coordination ; point de référence[1] ; poste de contrôle.
01 déc. 1976

point de jonction[2] / contact point[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 repère.
01 déc. 1976

point de largage / release point[2]
En transport aérien, point au sol à la verticale duquel le largage du premier parachutiste ou de la cargaison commence.
Terme connexe : point de largage calculé.
01 juil. 1993

point de largage calculé / computed air release point
Position "air" calculée où le largage doit commencer pour que le personnel ou le matériel arrive au point d'impact prévu.
Terme connexe : point de largage.
01 mars 1973

point de largage de bombes / bomb release point
Point dans l'espace où les bombes doivent être larguées pour atteindre le point d'explosion désiré.
01 mars 1973

point de mise de feu / firing point
Point du circuit de mise de feu où se situe le dispositif employé pour actionner les charges.
01 mars 1979

point de non-retour / point of no return
Point sur la route d'un aéronef au-delà duquel son autonomie ne lui permet pas de rallier sa base ou une des bases de déploiement.
01 sept. 1969

point de prise de décision / decision point
Point dans l'espace et dans le temps, identifié dans le processus de planification, où il est prévu que le commandant doit prendre une décision concernant un mode d'action spécifique.
06 janv. 2006

point de prise de vue / air station
Point de l'espace où se situe l'objectif de l'appareil photographique au moment de la prise de vue.
01 sept. 1974

point de rassemblement pour prisonniers de guerre / prisoner of war collecting point
Lieu de la zone de combat désigné pour le rassemblement des prisonniers de guerre en attendant de les interroger sur place en vue d'obtenir, avant leur évacuation, des renseignements d'intérêt tactique immédiat.
01 sept. 1969

point de ravitaillement / supply point
Tout emplacement où les ravitaillements sont distribués au détail.
01 nov. 1968

point de référence[1] / checkpoint[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[1].
01 mars 1973

point de référence[2] / checkpoint[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.
01 mars 1973

point de référence[3] / control point[1]
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[1] ; réseau trigonométrique.
01 mars 1973

point de référence[4] / reference point
Point géographique proéminent et facile à reconnaître.
01 mars 1973

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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.
01 mars 1979

point de référence relatif / false origin
fausse origine
Point fixé au sud et à l'ouest d'une zone carroyée à partir duquel les distances de carroyage sont mesurées vers l'est et vers le nord.
01 mars 1973

point de réglage / registration point
Point caractéristique du terrain sur lequel un observateur effectue un tir de réglage. Ce point peut faire partie de l'objectif ou être distinct de ce dernier.
01 janv. 1973

point de regroupement / rendezvous point
Lieu déterminé où l'on se regroupe avant, pendant ou après une opération à un moment donné ou dans une situation déterminée.
Termes connexes : aire de montage ; rassemblement ; zone de rassemblement.
04 nov. 2005

point de rendez-vous des forces / force rendezvous
rendez-vous des forces
Position où les formations d'aéronefs ou de bâtiments se rejoignent et deviennent un élément de la force principale.
01 mars 1981

point de séparation / break-off position
Position à laquelle un navire détaché d'un convoi ou une section à détacher d'un convoi quitte le convoi principal pour faire route vers une destination différente.
01 mars 1979

point de transbordement[1] / navigation head
Point sur une voie navigable où les chargements sont transbordés entre les moyens de transport par eau et par terre. Il a des fonctions analogues à celles d'un terminal ferroviaire ou routier.
Terme connexe : terminal ferroviaire.
04 oct. 2000

point de transbordement[2] / trans-shipment point
Lieu où du matériel est transféré entre des véhicules.
Termes connexes : point de transbordement[1] ; terminal ferroviaire.
04 oct. 2000

point d'impact / point of impact[2]
Point où arrive, où doit arriver un projectile, une bombe ou un véhicule spatial en phase de rentrée.
01 déc. 1974

point d'inflexion / turning point
En guerre des mines terrestre, point situé sur la ligne médiane d'une rangée de mines simple ou double et indiquant un changement de direction.
02 mai 1995

point d'interception / intercept point
Point vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé pour accomplir sa mission.
01 avr. 1973

point d'orbite / orbit point
Point de référence défini géographiquement ou électroniquement utilisé pour mettre en attente des aéronefs en vol dans les opérations tactiques lorsqu'un circuit prédéterminé n'a pas été prévu.
Terme connexe : point d'attente.
01 juin 1984

point d'orientation (air) / initial point[4]
Point de repère à partir duquel, au cours d'opérations aéroportées ou d'aérotransport, se fait la mise en direction finale vers les zones de parachutage, de largage ou de débarquement.
01 sept. 1974

point d'origine[1] / departure point[1]
Point de repère de navigation utilisé par le pilote d'un aéronef comme point de départ pour prendre son cap.
01 juil. 1980

point d'origine[2] / departure point[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.
01 juil. 1980

pointer en direction / traverse
Orienter une arme vers la droite ou vers la gauche sur son affût.
13 déc. 1999

point futur / offset point
En interception aérienne, point de l'espace, calculé sur la trajectoire d'un objectif, et vers lequel un intercepteur est dirigé en vue de la phase d'attaque finale.
01 sept. 1974

point initial[1] / initial point[1]
Position, définie de façon précise, aisément identifiable par moyens visuels ou électroniques, utilisée comme point d'alignement sur l'objectif.
01 sept. 1974

point initial[2] / initial point[2]
(topographie) Point de la surface terrestre choisi comme point de référence.
01 sept. 1974

point initial[3] / start point
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.
01 sept. 1974

point moyen d'éclatement
Terme privilégié : point moyen des impacts.

point moyen des impacts / mean point of impact
point d'éclatement moyen
point moyen d'éclatement
Point dont les coordonnées sont les moyennes arithmétiques des coordonnées des points d'impact distincts d'un nombre limité de projectiles tirés ou lancés vers le même objectif dans des

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conditions déterminées.
01 sept. 2003

point par rapport à un repère au sol
Terme privilégié : repère[1,2].

point par transport de lieux géométriques / running fix
Point obtenu par l'intersection de plusieurs relèvements ou lieux de position obtenus à des instants différents et rapportés au même instant.
01 mai 1974

point principal / principal point
Pied de la perpendiculaire abaissée du centre de l'objectif sur le plan de la photographie. Ce point est généralement déterminé à l'aide de repères de fond de chambre (ou repères de cliché).
01 oct. 1969

point radio / radio fix[2]
Localisation d'un bâtiment ou d'un aéronef en déterminant les directions dans lesquelles il reçoit les signaux émis par plusieurs stations radio dont les positions sont connues.
01 juil. 1983

point repère / control point[2]
point de repère
Position matérialisée par une bouée, une embarcation, un aéronef, un dispositif électronique, un détail remarquable du terrain, ou tout autre repère identifiable, à laquelle on donne un nom ou un numéro et qui est utilisée pour faciliter la navigation ou pour contrôler des navires, embarcations ou aéronefs.
Terme connexe : point de jonction[,2].
01 mars 1973

point sensible / key point
Site ou installation dont la destruction ou la capture affecterait sérieusement l'effort de guerre ou le succès des opérations.
Terme connexe : centre de résistance.
01 avr. 1973

point sol / ground position
Position géographique située à la verticale d'un aéronef.
01 mars 1973

point topographique d'artillerie / artillery survey control point
Point dont les coordonnées et l'altitude sont connues et à partir duquel les gisements ou les azimuts vers un certain nombre de points repères sont également connus.
01 août 1982

point zéro / ground zero
surface zéro
PZ
SZ
Projection verticale à la surface terrestre du centre d'une explosion nucléaire réelle ou prévue.
Termes connexes : point zéro désiré ; point zéro réel.
01 sept. 1981

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.
01 sept. 1981

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.
01 sept. 1981

police aérienne / air policing
Mission confiée en temps de paix à un avion d'interception, et destinée à empêcher la violation d'un espace aérien déterminé.
01 déc. 1974

police de la circulation / traffic control police
Personnel qui reçoit, d'un commandant militaire ou d'une autorité civile, mission de faciliter la circulation routière et d'éviter toute infraction aux règles de la circulation ou d'en rendre compte.
04 oct. 2000

polygone
Terme privilégié : champ de tir[2].

pont sur brèche sèche / dry gap bridge
Pont fixe ou mobile, servant à enjamber une coupure qui normalement ne contient pas d'eau (par exemple : fossé antichar, cratères sur route, etc.).
01 mars 1973

port / port
Termes connexes : port mineur ; port principal ; port secondaire ; terminus maritime.
01 juin 1978

portable / man portable
Qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier :
a. des composants conçus pour être portés (comme partie intégrante d'un matériel individuel servi par un équipage, ou une équipe) par le soldat débarqué, en fonction des tâches qui lui sont fixées. Limite supérieure de poids de 14 kilogrammes environ (31 livres).
b. qui peut être porté par un homme seul. Plus précisément, ce terme peut être employé pour qualifier :
en guerre sur terre, du matériel qui peut être porté par un homme sur de longues distances, sans que l'exécution normale des tâches de celui-ci subisse une pénalisation importante.
01 oct. 1978

port contrôlé / controlled port
Port et mouillage dont l'entrée et la sortie, la désignation des postes d'amarrage, et le trafic intérieur sont contrôlés par les autorités militaires.
01 mars 1973

port de débarquement / port of debarkation
Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont déchargés d'un moyen de transport.
Termes connexes : débarquement ; embarquement ; port d'embarquement.
04 nov. 2005

port d'embarquement / port of embarkation
Port maritime, aéroport ou terminal ferroviaire où du personnel, des équipements ou des stocks sont chargés sur un moyen de transport.
Termes connexes : débarquement ; embarquement ; port de débarquement.
04 nov. 2005

port de rassemblement de convois / convoy assembly port
Port d'où partent des convois (océaniques ou côtiers).
01 mars 1973

portée efficace maximale / maximum effective range

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Distance à laquelle on peut escompter d'une arme qu'elle sera précise et réalisera l'effet recherché.
01 juil. 1983

portée maximale / maximum range
La plus grande distance à laquelle une arme peut tirer en dehors de toutes considérations sur la dispersion.
01 août 1976

portée visuelle de piste / runway visual range
Distance maximale mesurée dans le sens du décollage ou de l'atterrissage à laquelle la piste, les feux spécifiés ou les balises spécifiées qui le délimitent, sont visibles d'un point spécifié situé au-dessus de son axe à une hauteur correspondant au niveau moyen des yeux des pilotes au moment de la prise de contact.
01 juil. 1980

port mineur / minor port
Port dont l'équipement ne permet que le déchargement des cargaisons des caboteurs ou des allèges.
Terme connexe : port.
01 mars 1973

port principal / major port
Tout port doté de deux ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, de moyens et de matériels capables de décharger 100.000 tonnes par mois de cargaison de navires océaniques. De tels ports seront retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables.
Terme connexe : port.
01 mars 1973

port secondaire / secondary port
Port équipé d'un ou plusieurs postes de mouillage, normalement à quai, qui peuvent recevoir les navires océaniques pour le déchargement.
Terme connexe : port.
01 nov. 1968

posé[1] / air landed
Transporté par air et débarqué ou déchargé après atterrissage de l'aéronef ou pendant le vol stationnaire d'un hélicoptère.
Termes connexes : mouvement par voie aérienne ; zone de mise à terre[2].
01 déc. 1974

posé[2] / touchdown
Contact (ou moment du contact) d'un aéronef ou d'un vaisseau spatial avec la surface d'atterrissage (ou d'amerrissage).
01 déc. 1974

pose à distance / remote delivery
En guerre des mines, pose de mines dans une zone d'objectifs par tout autre moyen que la mise en place directe. La position exacte des mines ainsi posées peut ne pas être connue.
01 oct. 1978

pose de mines sans schéma / random minelaying
Pose de mines terrestres sans plan réglementaire.
01 oct. 1978

pose de mines suivant schéma / pattern laying
En guerre des mines sur terre, pose de mines suivant un schéma déterminé.
01 juil. 1972

position air / air position position sans vent
Position calculée d'un aéronef en supposant qu'il n'y a pas effet de vent.
01 févr. 1973

position clé / key terrain
Terrain ou région dont la conquête ou la conservation donne un avantage marqué à l'un ou l'autre belligérant.
01 avr. 1973

position d'arrêt / blocking position
Position défensive située de manière à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée.
01 juin 1978

position d'attaque
Terme privilégié : zone de démarrage.

position d'attente[1] / holding position
Sur un aérodrome, point déterminé situé à proximité de la piste en service et identifié par des moyens visuels où les avions se déplaçant au sol sont arrêtés en application des consignes données par le contrôle aérien.
01 mars 1979

position d'attente[2] / ready position
En opérations héliportées, endroit prévu où l'on place le personnel et/ou le matériel en attente d'être enlevés par hélicoptère.
01 mars 1979

position d'attente[3] / waiting position
Toute position où des unités navales peuvent attendre en se tenant prêtes à partir en opérations sans délai.
Terme connexe : mouillage d'attente[1,2].
01 mars 1979

position graphique / plot[2]
Représentation sur une carte ou sur un diagramme de la position instantanée ou des positions successives d'un objectif. Cette représentation se fait généralement par des références d'angles et de distances à partir de certains points.
01 juil. 1972

position sans vent
Terme privilégié : position air.

positions de référence repérées / numbered reference position system
Dans le domaine maritime, système fondé sur des positions géographiques prédéfinies par lesquelles passe la route souhaitée.
03 août 1998

position visualisée / plot[3]
Matérialisation sur un écran de la position instantanée d'un objet aérien.
01 juil. 1972

possibilité d'interprétation / interpretability
Possibilité pour l'interprétation d'une représentation de fournir convenablement les renseignements demandés sur un type donné d'objectif en ce qui concerne la qualité et l'échelle. Elle peut être qualifiée de :
a. insuffisante - la représentation ne permet pas à l'interprétateur de fournir les renseignements demandés pour le type d'objectif donné ;
b. moyenne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet seulement de fournir des renseignements de précision moyenne pour le type d'objectif donné ;
c. bonne - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés

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avec de nombreux détails pour le type d'objectif donné ;
d. excellente - l'interprétation de la représentation permet de fournir les renseignements demandés avec tous les détails pour le type d'objectif donné.
01 déc. 1979

postcombustion[1] / afterburning[1]
Le fait, pour certains moteurs-fusée, de continuer à fonctionner irrégulièrement pendant un certain temps après que la combustion principale a cessé.
01 févr. 1973

postcombustion[2] / afterburning[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).
01 févr. 1973

poste à reporter / offset post
Poste qui doit être supprimé lors de la création d'un autre poste nouvellement autorisé. Le poste à reporter peut appartenir ou non à l'organisme qui bénéficie du poste nouvellement créé.
01 août 1976

poste central de tir / fire direction centre
bureau de conduite de tir
Élément d'un poste de commandement, constitué par du personnel et des matériels de conduite de tir et de transmission, qui permet au commandement d'exercer la conduite et la direction des feux. Il reçoit des demandes de tir et les renseignements sur les objectifs qu'il transforme en ordres de tir.
01 sept. 2003

poste de commandement / command post
PC
Emplacement où travaille, ou est susceptible de travailler, le chef et l'état-major d'une unité ou d'un détachement. Au combat, l'état-major est souvent divisé en échelons. L'échelon où se trouve le chef d'unité ou de détachement où à partir duquel il donne des ordres est appelé poste de commandement.
Terme connexe : exercice.
01 mars 1973

poste de commandement volant / airborne command post
Aéronef équipé en vue de permettre au commandant d'exercer la conduite de ses opérations.
01 oct. 2003

poste de contrôle / control point[3]
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[1] ; réseau trigonométrique.
01 mars 1973

poste de contrôle de la circulation / checkpoint[4]
Emplacement où la police militaire contrôle le mouvement des piétons et des véhicules dans le but de faire respecter les règles de la circulation et de faire observer d'autres prescriptions légales, ordres et règlements.
01 mars 1973

poste de contrôle des mouvements / movement control post
Poste par l'intermédiaire duquel le commandement exerce le contrôle des mouvements, compte tenu des exigences opérationnelles.
01 oct. 1980

poste de détection / reporting post
Élément d'un système de détection et de contrôle destiné à compléter une couverture radar. Il n'est pas capable d'assurer le contrôle d'interception.
01 sept. 2003

poste de nationalité non fixée / nationality undetermined post
Poste international militaire qui n'a pas été accepté par un pays déterminé.
01 nov. 1975

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.
01 nov. 1975

poste international / international post
Position, fonction ou détachement, autorisés par un organisme du temps de paix ou de crise. Ce poste est défini par une fiche spécifique et son titulaire est responsable vis-à-vis d'une autorité internationale.
01 nov. 1975

poste militaire international / international military post
Poste international qui doit être tenu par du personnel militaire dont la rémunération est à la charge du pays auquel il appartient.
01 août 1976

poste militaire temporaire / temporarily filled military post
Poste de nationalité non précisée et qu'un pays a accepté d'honorer pour un tour seulement.
01 août 1976

poste permanent / quota post
Poste international qu'un pays particulier a accepté d'honorer indéfiniment.
01 nov. 1975

poste tenu par un ressortissant local / host nation post
Poste dont la création a été approuvée par les autorités nationales locales et qui devrait être assuré en permanence par ces autorités en raison de ses caractéristiques administratives/ nationales.
01 nov. 1975

poste tournant / rotational post
Poste honoré par rotation. Dans l'OTAN il peut être réservé à certains pays seulement.
01 août 1976

potentiel / strength
Termes connexes : potentiel d'une unité ; potentiel économique.
01 juil. 1970

potentiel d'une unité / unit strength
Applicable à une unité amie ou ennemie. Englobe les effectifs, les matériels (armes, équipements, véhicules) et les possibilités logistiques de l'unité.
Terme connexe : potentiel.
01 déc. 1970

potentiel économique / economic potential
Capacité globale d'un pays à produire des biens et fournir des services.
Terme connexe : potentiel.

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01 mars 1973

potentiel organisationnel / organizational strength
Effectifs entraînés, installations et volume de matériel nécessaires pour mener à bien la mission confiée à une unité.
Note : le potentiel organisationnel d'une unité peut changer en fonction de l'évolution des situations et des besoins de la mission.
22 juin 2004

pourcentage de déblaiement / percentage clearance
En guerre des mines, pourcentage estimé de mines de caractéristiques données qui ont été déblayées dans une zone ou un chenal.
13 déc. 1999

poursuite[1] / pursuit
Opération offensive conçue pour rattraper ou isoler un élément adverse cherchant à s'échapper, dans le but de le détruire.
01 août 1979

poursuite[2] / tracking
Détermination précise et continue de la position d'objectifs par moyens radar, optiques ou autres.
01 août 1979

poursuivre / track (to)[3]
Maintenir une arme ou un appareil de visée correctement pointé sur un objectif mobile.
01 mars 1992

pouvoir d'arrêt élémentaire / basic stopping power
Probabilité, exprimée en pourcentage, pour un véhicule d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines.
01 déc. 1979

pouvoir d'arrêt général / general stopping power
Probabilité exprimée en pourcentage pour un groupe de véhicules en formation de combat d'être arrêté par les mines lors du franchissement d'un champ de mines.
01 sept. 1981

pouvoirs de réaffectation / reallocation authority
Pouvoirs accordés aux commandants OTAN et normalement négociés en temps de paix, de réaffecter en cas "d'état de crise en temps de guerre", les ressources logistiques nationales contrôlées par les forces combattantes placées sous leur commandement et rendues disponibles par les pays, de manière à influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques.
Terme connexe : réallocation de ressources.
01 mars 1984

pouvoir séparateur / resolution
Mesure du plus petit détail qui puisse être perçu par un système de capteurs dans des conditions données.
01 mars 1979

pouvoir séparateur en azimut / azimuth resolution
Aptitude, pour un radar, à séparer deux surfaces réfléchissantes situées, par rapport à un point de référence, à égale distance mais dans des directions différentes. Le pouvoir séparateur est généralement défini par l'angle minimal sous lequel les deux objets sont vus du point de référence.
01 mars 1981

pouvoir séparateur en portée / range resolution
Aptitude d'un équipement radar à séparer deux objets réfléchissants situés sur un même relèvement, mais à des distances différentes de l'antenne. Cette aptitude est principalement fonction de la durée d'impulsion utilisée.
01 sept. 1969

pré-alerte
Terme privilégié : alerte lointaine.

préavis d'attaque nucléaire / nuclear strike warning
Procédure avertissant de l'imminence d'une attaque nucléaire amie ou de la probabilité d'une attaque nucléaire ennemie.
01 août 1976

préavis de mouvement / notice to move
Ordre préparatoire qui précise le délai de préparation accordé à une unité ou à un état-major pour se déployer.
Note : cet ordre précède normalement un ordre de mouvement et peut augmenter ou réduire le délai de préparation.
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; ordre de déplacement ; ordre de mouvement ; ordre préparatoire.
01 oct. 2003

précession / precession
Termes connexes : précession apparente ; précession induite ; précession vraie.
01 août 1976

précession apparente / apparent precession
Déviation apparente de l'axe d'un gyroscope par rapport à la terre. Elle est due à la rotation terrestre et non pas à une force appliquée au gyroscope.
Terme connexe : précession.
01 août 1974

précession induite / induced precession
Précession résultant d'un couple appliqué intentionnellement à un gyroscope.
Terme connexe : précession.
01 août 1976

précession vraie / real precession
dérive vraie
Précession résultant de l'application d'un couple (p.e. couple de friction ou de déséquilibrage dynamique).
Terme connexe : précession.
01 août 1976

premiers ravitaillements / early resupply
Acheminement des ravitaillements au cours de la période allant du jour J au commencement du ravitaillement préorganisé.
Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.
01 mars 1973

préparatifs en vue d'une opération / mounting
Ensemble des préparatifs exécutés dans des zones prévues à cet effet, en vue d'une opération. Ceci comprend le rassemblement des moyens dans la zone de rassemblement/base d'expédition, la préparation et le maintien en condition dans celles-ci, les mouvements vers les points d'embarquement et les embarquements ultérieurs à bord des navires, véhicules, ou aéronefs.
Terme connexe : zone d'étape[1].
01 mars 1973

préparation / readiness

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Note : le mot anglais "readiness" est un terme générique qui englobe les notions de "délai de préparation" et "état de préparation".
Termes connexes : délai de préparation ; état de préparation.
04 oct. 2000

préparation civile pour le temps de guerre / civilian preparedness for war
Ensemble des mesures et moyens auxquels les autorités nationales et alliées doivent recourir dès le temps de paix dans le but de permettre à une nation de survivre à une attaque ennemie et de contribuer plus efficacement à l'effort de guerre commun.
01 mars 1973

préparation d'artillerie / artillery preparation
Feux d'artillerie précédant une attaque, destinés à désorganiser la défense ennemie et à disloquer les liaisons et communications.
01 févr. 1973

préparation pour le vol / before-flight inspection
Contrôle effectué avant le vol afin de s'assurer de l'état de l'aéronef. Il inclut la vérification de l'aéronef et de l'installation correcte de son armement et des ingrédients nécessaires à l'exécution de la mission.
01 avr. 1990

prépositionner / pre-position
Placer des unités, équipements ou ravitaillements militaires à l'endroit ou à proximité de l'endroit où il est prévu de les utiliser, ou encore dans une position choisie de manière à réduire les délais et à assurer un soutien opportun à une unité déterminée pendant la première phase d'une opération.
20 nov. 1996

présentation de situation verticale / vertical situation display
Présentation, élaborée de façon électronique, où les informations sur l'attitude et le cap de l'avion, les ordres du directeur de vol, le pointage des armes et le suivi du terrain peuvent être affichés au choix du pilote.
01 déc. 1979

présentation graphique du plan de mise à terre / landing diagram
Moyen graphique de présentation du plan des mouvements navire-rivage.
Terme connexe : plan général de débarquement.
01 avr. 1973

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.
01 nov. 1980

pression des gaz vers l'arrière / blowback[2]
Type de fonctionnement d'une arme dans lequel la force des gaz en expansion s'exerçant vers l'arrière contre la paroi de la culasse fournit toute l'énergie nécessaire pour amorcer le cycle complet de fonctionnement de l'arme. Une arme qui utilise ce mode de fonctionnement se caractérise par l'absence de tout mécanisme de verrouillage de culasse ou de culasse mobile.
01 mars 1973

pression d'impact / impact pressure
Différence entre la pression pitot et la pression statique.
01 août 1979

pression dynamique / dynamic pressure
Pression résultant du mouvement d'un milieu, par exemple le mouvement de l'air à l'arrivée d'une onde de choc.
Terme connexe : pression résultante.
01 mars 1973

pression résultante / drag loading
Force exercée sur un objet ou une structure par les vents accompagnant une onde de souffle. Cette force est le produit de la pression dynamique par un coefficient de traînée dépendant de la forme ou de la section de cet objet ou de cette structure.
Terme connexe : pression dynamique.
03 août 1998

pression totale / total pressure
Somme de la pression dynamique et de la pression statique.
01 août 1979

prêt / ready
Terme utilisé pour indiquer qu'une arme est pointée, chargée, et prête à tirer.
01 janv. 1973

prêt à régler / adjust fire[1]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, communication faite par l'observateur afin d'indiquer qu'il conduira le réglage.
01 sept. 1974

prêt au combat[1] / combat ready[1]
Appliqué à des organismes, du matériel ou des équipements disponibles pour le combat.
09 janv. 1996

prêt au combat[2] / combat ready[2]
Appliqué au personnel : qualifié pour remplir au combat les fonctions qui lui sont confiées au sein de son unité d'affectation.
09 janv. 1996

prévention des conflits / conflict prevention
Opération de soutien de la paix qui recourt à des moyens complémentaires diplomatiques, civils et, au besoin, militaires, dont le but est de surveiller et d'identifier les causes de conflits, et de prendre des mesures en temps utile pour empêcher l'apparition, l'escalade ou la reprise des hostilités.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; rétablissement de la paix.
14 oct. 2002

prévention des 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.
09 mai 2000

prévention des interférences mutuelles / prevention of mutual interference[1]
Procédures visant à prévenir les interférences entre forces et unités amies.

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05 sept. 2007

priorité / precedence
Indication portée sur un message par l'autorité d'origine pour indiquer au personnel des transmissions l'ordre dans lequel il faut acheminer le message, et aux destinataires l'ordre dans lequel il doit être exploité.
01 sept. 1969

priorité de mouvement / movement priority
Rang relatif assigné à toute demande de mouvement.
01 mars 1973

prise de ravitaillement / charging point
prise de remplissage
Connexion ou orifice sur un aéronef ou un élément de cet aéronef, par où on peut effectuer un ravitaillement particulier, par exemple : oxygène, air, liquide.
01 mars 1973

prise de remplissage
Terme privilégié : prise de ravitaillement.

prise en compte successive d'un aéronef / aircraft handover
Opération de transfert du contrôle d'un aéronef d'une autorité de contrôle à une autre.
01 févr. 1973

probabilité caractéristique de détection / characteristic detection probability
Rapport entre le nombre des mines détectées au cours d'un passage unique et le nombre des mines qui auraient pu être détectées à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique de détection.
01 nov. 1975

probabilité caractéristique d'interception / characteristic actuation probability
Probabilité moyenne pour qu'une mine de type donné soit interceptée par un passage de la drague à l'intérieur de l'intercept caractéristique.
01 nov. 1975

probabilité d'avarie / damage threat
Probabilité qu'a un bâtiment passant une fois dans un champ de mines, de faire exploser une ou plusieurs mines et de subir un volume d'avaries déterminé.
01 août 1976

probabilité de destruction / kill probability
Estimation de la probabilité de la destruction d'un objectif.
01 avr. 1973

probablement détruit / probably destroyed
En opérations aériennes, estimation de perte se rapportant à un aéronef ennemi qui a été vu rompre le contact dans des circonstances conduisant à la conclusion que cet aéronef doit être considéré comme détruit bien que son écrasement au sol n'ait pas été effectivement constaté.
01 nov. 1968

procédé de destruction définitive / final disposal procedures
Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.
01 nov. 1974

procédé de mise hors d'état de fonctionner / render safe procedures
Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.
01 août 1974

procédé d'enlèvement / recovery procedure
Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.
01 août 1974

procédé d'identification / challenge
Tout procédé employé par un individu ou une unité pour s'assurer du caractère ami ou ennemi, ou de l'identité d'un autre individu ou unité.
Termes connexes : mot de passe ; réponse ; signal d'identification convenu.
01 mars 1973

procédé permettant de se porter sur l'emplacement / access procedures
Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.
01 juin 1974

procédure d'accès / access procedure
Terme connexe : procédures d'élimination des explosifs.
09 janv. 1996

procédure d'approche aux instruments / instrument approach procedure
Série de manoeuvres déterminées à l'avance permettant à un aéronef dans les conditions de vol aux instruments, d'évoluer rationnellement depuis le début de l'approche initiale, jusqu'à l'atterrissage, ou jusqu'à un point à partir duquel il pourra atterrir à vue ou entreprendre la procédure d'approche interrompue.
01 sept. 1981

procédure d'approche contrôlée du sol / ground-controlled approach procedure
Technique utilisant à la fois un radar de surveillance et un radar d'approche de précision pour diriger par radiophonie un aéronef en approche afin de le placer en position pour l'atterrissage.
13 déc. 1999

procédure d'approche interrompue / missed approach procedure
Procédure à suivre lorsqu'il est impossible de poursuivre l'approche.
[OACI]
Note : elle est exécutée :
a. lors d'une approche aux instruments, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'environnement de piste n'est pas en vue à l'altitude ou à la hauteur minimale de descente, ou à la hauteur ou altitude de décision ; ou
b. lors d'une approche à vue, à l'initiative du pilote, si l'atterrissage ne peut être effectué en sécurité ; ou
c. sur ordre du contrôle de la circulation aérienne.
Termes connexes : altitude de décision ; altitude minimale de descente ; hauteur de décision ; hauteur minimale de descente.
04 oct. 2000

procédure de parachèvement du déminage / mine countermeasures pouncer procedure
Acheminement, par des hélicoptères ou, occasionnellement, par de petits bâtiments de surface, de

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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.
04 oct. 2000

procédure de renflouage / salvage procedure[1]
Récupération, évacuation et appropriation du matériel, des navires, engins et matériels flottants alliés ou ennemis, en avarie, laissé de côté, condamnés ou abandonnés en vue de leur réutilisation, de leur réparation, de leur reconstruction ou de leur mise au rebut.
Termes connexes : matériel récupéré ; récupération[3] *; récupérer .*
01 déc. 1974

procédures d'élimination des explosifs / explosive ordnance disposal procedures
Tout plan ou mode d'action permettant à du personnel qualifié d'accéder à des explosifs ou matières dangereuses, d'établir un diagnostic, de les neutraliser, de les récupérer et enfin de les détruire. Ces procédures couvrent les domaines suivants :
a. Accès aux explosifs - Mesures prises pour repérer avec précision un explosif non explosé et le rendre accessible.
b. Diagnostic - Mesures prises pour identifier et évaluer un explosif non explosé.
c. Neutralisation - Utilisation de méthodes et outils spéciaux pour obtenir l'interruption des fonctions ou la séparation de pièces essentielles des dispositifs explosifs en vue d'empêcher une explosion accidentelle.
d. Récupération du matériel explosif.
e. Destruction définitive - Mesures consistant à détruire les explosifs ou matières dangereuses, à les brûler sur place, à les transporter vers un lieu prévu pour leur destruction ou à employer tout autre moyen convenable.
01 oct. 1980

procédures opérationnelles / operational procedures
Méthodes détaillées, utilisées par les états-majors et les unités pour mener à bien leurs tâches opérationnelles.
01 août 1982

processus de ralliement / homing
Technique par laquelle un mobile se dirige, soit par autoguidage, soit par guidage externe, vers une source de rayonnement d'énergie primaire ou réfléchie, ou vers un point déterminé.
01 mars 1979

production des pistes / track production
Fonction assurée par un organisme de surveillance de l'espace aérien. Les éléments radar actifs et passifs sont mis en corrélation pour en obtenir une représentation de la situation aérienne. Cette situation comporte : la position, l'identification, l'altitude, la force et la direction du déplacement de l'objet observé.
01 déc. 1974

produit connexe / associated product
Dans le domaine des carburants et lubrifiants, produit d'origine pétrolière ou chimique employé comme fluide hydraulique, agent anticorrosion, propergol liquide ou produit spécial, nécessaire à la mise en oeuvre, à la maintenance et au stockage des matériels militaires.
01 oct. 1992

produit de remplacement d'urgence / emergency substitute
Produit qui peut être utilisé, en cas d'urgence seulement, à la place d'un autre produit, mais seulement après avis de personnel techniquement qualifié de la nation qui utilise le produit et qui en définira les limites d'emploi.
Termes connexes : produit de substitution ; produit normalisé.
01 mars 1973

produit de substitution / acceptable product
Produit qui peut en remplacer un autre pendant des périodes prolongées sans nécessiter de directives techniques.
Termes connexes : produit de remplacement d'urgence ; produit normalisé.
01 févr. 1973

produit normalisé / standardized product
Produit qui répond à des spécifications couvrant des exigences techniques identiques ou équivalentes. Les produits normalisés sont identifiés par un numéro de code OTAN.
Termes connexes : produit de remplacement d'urgence ; produit de substitution.
01 août 1982

produit pétrolier conditionné / packaged petroleum product
Produit pétrolier généralement lubrifiant, huile, graisse ou article spécifique normalement conditionné par le fabricant puis stocké, transporté et livré en récipients ayant une capacité unitaire égale ou inférieure à 250 litres.
01 août 1982

produit pétrolier en vrac / bulk petroleum product
Produit pétrolier liquide transporté par divers moyens et entreposé en citernes ou en récipient ayant une capacité unitaire supérieure à 250 litres.
01 août 1982

produits de fission / fission products
Terme général désignant l'ensemble complexe des produits résultant d'une fission nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

profil de règles d'engagement / rules of engagement profile
Liste de règles d'engagement choisies à l'intention d'une force à laquelle a été confié un rôle particulier ou une opération particulière dans un cadre espace-temps défini.
01 oct. 2001

profondeur / depth
En usage maritime ou hydrographique, distance verticale entre le niveau de base hydrographique et le fond de la mer, d'un lac ou d'une rivière.
01 mars 1973

profondeur d'autoprotection / self-protection depth
Profondeur d'eau à laquelle le front dangereux moyen est nul par rapport aux mines influencées par la technique de dragage. La profondeur de sécurité est une profondeur d'autoprotection particulière.

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01 août 1976

profondeur de sécurité / safe depth
En guerre des mines sur mer, profondeur d'eau minimum à partir de laquelle un bâtiment ne risque pas d'influencer une mine de fond de type donné. La profondeur de sécurité est généralement donnée pour un bâtiment droit, par mer calme et pour une vitesse donnée.
01 déc. 1976

programme de coopération nucléaire / programme of nuclear cooperation
Propositions bilatérales approuvées par le Président des États-Unis, par lesquelles les États-Unis fournissent des armes nucléaires et un soutien approprié à des pays utilisateurs désirant engager des unités de vecteurs au profit de l'OTAN dans des rôles uniquement nucléaires ou à double capacité. Après approbation présidentielle de principe, des négociations seront entreprises avec le pays utilisateur pour préparer les modalités détaillées du soutien.
01 sept. 2003

programme de tir à l'horaire / schedule of targets
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectifs individuels, groupés ou en série, devant être pris à partie, dans un ordre défini, et suivant un programme donné.
01 oct. 1978

progression par bonds / leapfrog
Forme de mouvement au cours duquel des éléments (tels que des éléments de soutien) se déplacent suivant un même axe en se rejoignant ou en se dépassant successivement les uns les autres.
01 avr. 1973

projectile / projectile
Corps apte à être propulsé par une force normalement fournie par une arme et qui poursuit son mouvement grâce à son énergie cinétique.
01 août 1982

projection / projection
En cartographie, toute disposition systématique de méridiens et parallèles représentant sur un plan la surface courbe de la sphère ou de l'ellipsoïde.
Termes connexes : image géoréférencée ; orthorectification.
01 août 1970

projection conforme
Terme privilégié : projection orthomorphique.

projection équivalente / equal area projection
Projection telle que des surfaces égales sur le sol sont représentées, sur la carte, par des surfaces égales entre elles.
01 mars 1973

projection orthomorphique / orthomorphic projection
projection conforme
Type de projection dont l'échelle, bien que variant d'un bout à l'autre de la carte, est la même dans toutes les directions en n'importe quel point, de telle sorte que les petites surfaces y sont représentées sous leur forme exacte et que les angles sont conservés.
01 mars 1973

projet de plan / draft plan
Projet de plan initial, qui a été coordonné et accepté par les autres états-majors et qui est prêt pour coordination avec les nations intéressées, c'est-à-dire celles qui auraient des mesures nationales à prendre pour appuyer la réalisation du plan. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et comme base d'ordre d'opération à mettre en application en période d'urgence.
Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan coordonné ; projet de plan initial.
01 mars 1979

projet de plan coordonné / coordinated draft plan
Projet de plan qui a été coordonné par les nations concernées. On peut l'utiliser pour la planification et les exercices à venir et le mettre en application en période d'urgence.
Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan initial.
01 mars 1979

projet de plan initial / initial draft plan
Plan établi et coordonné au sein de l'état-major origine, et prêt à être coordonné avec d'autres états-majors militaires. L'autorité origine ne peut le mettre en application immédiatement mais peut, en cas d'urgence, l'utiliser comme base d'ordre d'opération.
Termes connexes : plan d'opération ; plan final ; projet de plan ; projet de plan coordonné.
01 mars 1979

prolongateur de câble de largage / anchor line extension kit
Dispositif installé sur un aéronef équipé de portes amovibles du type coquille qui est destiné à permettre le saut des parachutistes par l'arrière.
01 févr. 1973

prolongement d'arrêt / stopway
Aire rectangulaire définie au sol à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, désignée par l'autorité compétente et aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable sur laquelle un aéronef peut s'arrêter lorsque le décollage est interrompu. Cette surface doit pouvoir supporter des aéronefs d'environ 23.000 kg (50,000 livres).
01 mars 1981

prolongement dégagé / clearway
Aire rectangulaire définie, au sol ou sur l'eau, à l'extrémité d'une piste dans le sens du décollage, placée sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente, et choisie ou aménagée de telle sorte qu'elle constitue une surface convenable au-dessus de laquelle un aéronef peut exécuter une partie de sa montée initiale jusqu'à une hauteur spécifiée.
01 juil. 1980

propagande / propaganda
Toute information, idée, doctrine ou appels spéciaux, diffusés dans le but d'influencer l'opinion, la façon de penser, le comportement d'un groupe déterminé, pour en tirer profit, soit directement, soit indirectement.
La propagande est dite "noire" si elle donne à penser qu'elle émane d'une source différente de la source réelle, "grise" si elle échappe à toute sorte d'identification, "blanche" si elle émane d'une source connue ou facilement identifiable.
Note : la deuxième phrase est utilisée seulement par les pays anglophones.
01 juil. 1970

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propulseur d'appoint / booster[1]
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 : renforçateur d'amorçage.
01 janv. 1991

protection / screen[1]
Terme naval définissant la disposition de navires, de sous-marins ou d'aéronefs, en vue de la protection d'une unité ou d'une flotte contre des attaques menées à partir de sous-marins, d'aéronefs ou de missiles.
Terme connexe : coordonnateur d'écran.
01 mars 1981

protection 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.
01 mars 1973

protection des forces / force protection
Ensemble des mesures et moyens destinés à minimiser la vulnérabilité du personnel, des installations, du matériel et des opérations par rapport à toute menace et en toutes circonstances, afin de préserver la liberté d'action et l'efficacité opérationnelle de la force.
22 juin 2004

protection du commandement et du contrôle / command and control protection
Aspect défensif de la guerre du commandement et du contrôle ayant pour but d'empêcher un adversaire d'influencer, de dégrader ou de détruire les capacités amies de commandement et de contrôle.
Termes connexes : contre-commandement et contrôle ; guerre du commandement et du contrôle.
29 mai 2002

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'allégement des mesures de protection nucléaire, biologique et chimique individuelle.
01 avr. 1982

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.
01 avr. 1982

protégé et alerté / warned protected
État de vulnérabilité des forces amies aux effets des armes nucléaires. Dans cette situation, le personnel est supposé bénéficier d'une certaine protection contre la chaleur, le souffle et le rayonnement, telle que celle que procure l'intérieur d'un véhicule blindé fermé ; il peut aussi être accroupi dans des trous individuels avec une toiture improvisée.
Termes connexes : exposé et alerté ; exposé et non alerté.
01 sept. 2003

publication enregistrée / registered publication
Publication classifiée portant un numéro d'enregistrement, ainsi qu'un titre entier et un titre abrégé, et soumise à un inventaire périodique.
01 nov. 1968

publication non enregistrée / non-registered publication
Publication ne portant pas de numéro d'enregistrement et pour laquelle un inventaire périodique n'est pas exigé.
01 mars 1971

puissance de combat / combat power
Puissance résultante de tous les moyens de destruction ou de choc qu'une unité ou une formation militaire peut appliquer sur l'adversaire à un moment donné.
01 août 1974

puissance de feu[1] **/ firepower**[1]
Quantité de feu pouvant être mise en oeuvre par une position, une unité ou une arme.
01 mars 1973

puissance de feu[2] **/ firepower**[2]
Faculté de tirer.
01 mars 1973

puissance d'une arme nucléaire / nuclear yield
Énergie libérée par l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire, mesurée par le nombre de kilotonnes ou de mégatonnes de trinitrotoluène qui produiraient la même libération d'énergie.
01 sept. 2003

puissance nucléaire / nuclear power
Ne doit pas être utilisé sans un modificatif approprié.
Termes connexes : nation nucléaire ; puissance nucléaire importante ; puissance nucléaire militaire.
01 avr. 1971

puissance nucléaire importante / major nuclear power
Nation possédant une force de frappe nucléaire capable de faire peser une menace sérieuse sur toute autre nation.
Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.
01 juil. 1970

puissance nucléaire militaire / military nuclear power
état possédant des armes nucléaires
Nation qui possède des armes nucléaires et qui est en mesure de les employer.
Terme connexe : puissance nucléaire.
01 avr. 1971

pulsoréacteur / pulsejet
Réacteur ne comportant ni compresseur, ni turbine. Équipé à l'avant de valves qui s'ouvrent et se referment alternativement, il aspire de l'air pour créer une poussée au cours de brèves explosions rythmées et non d'une manière continue.
01 sept. 2003

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pupitre de commande / console[2]
Meuble groupant les commandes, les moyens de contrôle et les équipements électroniques ou mécaniques similaires utilisés pour le contrôle de la disponibilité et/ou le contrôle des fonctions spécifiques d'un système.
Exemples : vérification d'un missile, compte à rebours, opérations de lancement.
01 mars 1973

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Q

quasi collision / near miss
En vol, toute circonstance au cours de laquelle la distance qui sépare deux aéronefs aurait pu constituer une situation dangereuse.
01 août 1982

question enregistrée / registered matter
Toute question classifiée, ordinairement enregistrée par numéro, et faisant l'objet d'un inventaire périodique.
01 nov. 1968

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R

raccord d'élingue / suspension strop
Agrès parfois nécessaire entre l'hélicoptère et l'élingue de suspension.
01 sept. 1969

raccord de servitude pour aéronefs / aircraft servicing connector
Dispositif monté sur l'aéronef ou le matériel au sol qui permet d'assurer le ravitaillement ou le service de piste.
Terme connexe : entretien courant pour aéronefs.
01 déc. 1979

radar aéroporté à antenne latérale / side-looking airborne radar
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.
01 nov. 1968

radar de conduite de tir / fire-control radar
Radar utilisé pour fournir au système de conduite de tir d'une arme des données relatives à l'objectif.
02 mars 2007

radar de couverture complémentaire / gap-filler radar
Radar utilisé pour compléter la couverture obtenue par des radars principaux là où celle-ci est insuffisante.
01 déc. 1974

radar Doppler / Doppler radar
Radar qui détecte tout déplacement d'une surface réfléchissante en mesurant le décalage de fréquence de l'énergie radio réfléchie dû au déplacement de l'observateur ou de la surface réfléchissante.
01 déc. 1976

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.
01 mars 1981

radiation induite / induced radiation
Radiation résultant de l'exposition à des matériaux radioactifs, en particulier la capture des neutrons.
Termes connexes : contamination ; rayonnement résiduel.
01 mars 1973

radioactivité naturelle / background radiation
Irradiation qui émane du milieu ambiant, ou du corps humain lui-même, et à laquelle tous les individus se trouvent exposés en permanence.
01 févr. 1973

radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté / crash locator beacon
Émetteur radio automatique servant à aider les unités de recherche à localiser un aéronef accidenté.
Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage de détresse ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.
01 sept. 2003

radiobalise de repérage de détresse / emergency locator beacon
Terme générique désignant tous les émetteurs radio servant au repérage de détresse.
Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise individuelle de repérage.
01 juin 1987

radiobalise individuelle de repérage / personal locator beacon
Émetteur-récepteur, porté par l'équipage ou placé dans son équipement de survie, capable d'émettre des signaux de guidage pour faciliter les opérations de recherche et de sauvetage et permettant les communications en phonie.
Termes connexes : balise ; radiobalise de repérage d'aéronef accidenté ; radiobalise de repérage de détresse.
01 sept. 2003

radioborne en éventail / fan marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant verticalement en éventail. Il peut émettre un signal d'identification.
Termes connexes : balise ; radioborne Z ; radiophare.
01 mars 1973

radioborne Z / Z-marker beacon
Type de radiophare émettant un faisceau d'ondes vertical en forme de cône.
Termes connexes : balise ; cône de silence ; radioborne en éventail ; radiophare.
01 avr. 1982

radiogoniométrie / radio direction finding
Radiorepérage permettant seulement de déterminer la direction d'une station radio au moyen de ses émissions.
01 nov. 1968

radionavigation / radio navigation
Procédé de repérage par radio ayant pour objet de déterminer, pour les besoins de la navigation, la position ou la direction d'un obstacle, ou de signaler son existence.
01 nov. 1968

radiophare / radio beacon
Émetteur radio émettant un signal distinctif ou caractéristique employé pour la détermination de relèvements, de caps ou de positions.
Termes connexes : radioborne en éventail ; radioborne Z ; radiophare d'alignement.
01 sept. 2003

radiophare d'alignement / localizer
Radiophare directionnel donnant à un aéronef l'indication de son écart latéral par rapport à un axe prédéterminé d'approche finale.
Termes connexes : radiophare ; système d'atterrissage aux instruments.
01 nov. 1980

radiotélémétrie / radio range finding
Détermination par radio de la distance d'un objet au moyen de ses émissions radio, qu'elles soient indépendantes, réfléchies ou retransmises (sur une longueur d'onde identique ou différente).
01 nov. 1968

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raid / raid
Opération, généralement de faible envergure, comportant une incursion rapide en territoire ennemi pour recueillir des renseignements, semer la confusion chez l'adversaire ou détruire ses installations. Elle se termine par un repli préparé après exécution de la mission reçue.
01 nov. 1968

raid amphibie / amphibious raid
Opération amphibie comportant une brève incursion en profondeur ou l'occupation temporaire d'un objectif, suivie d'un repli planifié.
Terme connexe : opération amphibie.
01 juil. 1987

rail / lap track
En guerre des mines sur mer, la ligne médiane d'une bande ; dans le cas idéal, c'est le rail à suivre par la drague ou l'appareil de détection.
01 août 1976

rampe de chargement / railway loading ramp
Plate-forme inclinée située en bout d'une voie ferrée ou latérale à cette dernière et s'élevant jusqu'au niveau des wagons.
01 août 1979

rampe de lancement / launcher
Appareillage conçu pour soutenir et maintenir une fusée en position de tir.
01 avr. 1973

rangée de mines / mine row
Simple rangée de mines ou de grappes de mines.
Terme connexe : rangée double.
01 juil. 1972

rangée double / mine strip
En guerre des mines sur terre, deux rangées de mines parallèles posées simultanément à six mètres ou à six pas d'intervalle.
Terme connexe : rangée de mines.
01 juil. 1983

rapport de forces / force ratio
Rapport qualitatif et quantitatif entre des forces amies et hostiles, dans un cadre espace-temps précis.
01 oct. 2001

rapporteur de coordonnées / roamer
Quadrillage construit pour les échelles des cartes usuelles et utilisé pour la lecture des coordonnées.
01 août 1973

rapport "fission/puissance" / fission to yield ratio
Rapport entre la puissance effectivement fournie par la fission nucléaire et la puissance nominale totale. Il est généralement exprimé en pourcentage.
01 mars 1973

rassemblement / join up
Le fait, pour des avions ou des groupes d'avions séparés de se rejoindre en une formation.
Termes connexes : point de regroupement ; zone de rassemblement.
13 déc. 1999

raté[1] / dud
Charge explosive qui n'a pas été armée comme prévu, ou qui n'a pas explosé bien qu'ayant été armée.
01 mars 1983

raté[2] / misfire
Défaut de mise à feu ou d'explosion d'une arme, d'une munition ou de tout autre dispositif de la manière attendue ou au moment prévu, dû à une défaillance de la mise de feu, de l'amorce ou de la charge propulsive ou autre.
05 sept. 2007

râteau de routes / route lanes
Faisceau de routes parallèles destinées à l'acheminement des navires naviguant indépendamment.
01 juin 1978

raté de prise d'immersion / married failure
En guerre des mines sur mer, mine à orin reposant au fond et restée reliée à son crapaud dont elle ne s'est pas dégagée par suite d'un défaut de fonctionnement.
01 nov. 1975

ratification / ratification
En normalisation OTAN, déclaration officielle par laquelle un pays membre de l'OTAN confirme son consentement, avec ou sans réserve, à être lié à un accord de normalisation OTAN.
Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN ; mise en application ; réserve[1].
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
28 janv. 2008

ravitaillement / supplies
Tout matériel et article utilisé aux fins d'équipement, de soutien et de maintenance de forces militaires.
Terme connexe : équipement.
01 nov. 1986

ravitaillement à couple / abeam replenishment
Transfert en mer de personnel ou d'approvisionnements divers au moyen de gréements établis entre deux ou plusieurs bâtiments faisant route côte à côte.
01 juil. 1980

ravitaillement à la mer / replenishment at sea
RAM
Ensemble des opérations nécessaires pour assurer le transfert de personnel ou de matériel en mer.
01 sept. 1981

ravitaillement de l'Europe / resupply of Europe
Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer vers l'Europe au cours de la période allant du déclenchement des hostilités jusqu'à ce que les besoins aient été satisfaits. Ce ravitaillement ne comprend aucune matière déjà à terre en Europe, mais peut comporter tout autre produit quelle qu'en soit l'origine ou la provenance.
Terme connexe : éléments de réapprovisionnement.
01 nov. 1968

ravitaillement d'un aéronef / aircraft replenishing
Opération consistant à remplir les réservoirs d'un aéronef de produits combustibles (tels que : carburants, huile et gaz comprimé) jusqu'aux niveau, pression, quantité ou poids déterminés à l'avance. Ne s'applique pas à l'armement et aux munitions.
01 févr. 1973

ravitaillement en combustible en flèche / astern refuelling
Transfert de combustible en mer au cours duquel le ou les bâtiments ravitaillés tiennent leur poste sur l'arrière du bâtiment ravitailleur.
01 mars 1981

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ravitaillement improvisé / improvised early resupply
Acheminement de marchandises disponibles à terre et prêtes à être embarquées sans délai.
Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.
01 mars 1973

ravitaillement initial / initial early resupply
Acheminement vers leur destination de navires déjà chargés de cargaisons destinées à satisfaire les besoins de la période postérieure au jour J. Ceci comprend les navires marchands évacués des ports principaux ou des principales zones terminales maritimes et dispersés ensuite vers des ports secondaires, des zones terminales auxiliaires, ou des mouillages.
Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.
01 mars 1973

ravitaillement lourd à la mer / heavy replenishment at sea RAM lourd
Ravitaillement à la mer consistant à transférer une cargaison solide d'un poids supérieur à 2 000 kg (4 410 livres) et pouvant atteindre 6 000 kg (13 216 livres), conteneur compris.
Terme connexe : ravitaillement à la mer.
05 sep. 2007

ravitaillement par air / air supply
Acheminement et livraison par largage ou par poser d'approvisionnement et de matériel.
01 févr. 1973

ravitaillement préorganisé / planned resupply
Acheminement de ravitaillement par voie de mer suivant un flot régulier réalisé conformément aux dispositions de l'organisation et des programmes préétablis. La manière de se procurer ce ravitaillement sera aussi normalement planifiée.
Terme connexe : élément de réapprovisionnement.
01 juil. 1970

ravitaillement vertical / vertical replenishment
En usage maritime, transport de matériel depuis ou vers des unités par hélicoptère.
01 mars 1981

rayon d'action / radius of action
Distance maximale qu'un navire, aéronef ou véhicule, portant une charge de combat normale, peut couvrir à partir de sa base et dans une direction donnée et revenir sans se ravitailler en combustible en cours de route, tout en respectant entièrement les facteurs de sécurité et les règles d'emploi.
01 nov. 1968

rayon de choc / damage radius
En guerre des mines sur mer, rayon du cercle centré sur un bâtiment et à l'intérieur duquel doit se trouver une mine donnée pour que son explosion provoque des dégâts bien précis.
01 nov. 1975

rayon de destruction / destruction radius
En guerre des mines, pour une charge de type et de dimensions donnés, distance maximum à laquelle une mine sera détruite par l'effet de l'explosion de cette charge sur son propre explosif, avec une probabilité donnée de destruction, quelle que soit son orientation.
01 nov. 1975

rayon de sécurité / radius of safety
Distance horizontale à partir du point zéro au-delà de laquelle les effets de l'arme nucléaire sur les troupes amies sont acceptables.
01 nov. 1968

rayonnement initial / initial radiation
Rayonnement (formé essentiellement de neutrons et de radiations gamma) que la boule de feu émet pendant la minute qui suit une explosion nucléaire.
Terme connexe : rayonnement résiduel.
01 mars 1973

rayonnement interne / internal radiation
Rayonnement nucléaire (particules alpha et bêta et rayonnement gamma) qui provient de substances radioactives à l'intérieur du corps.
01 avr. 1973

rayonnement nucléaire / nuclear radiation
Rayonnement corpusculaire ou électromagnétique pouvant être émis par les noyaux atomiques au cours de divers processus nucléaires. Dans le cas des armes nucléaires, les principaux rayonnements émis sont : les particules alpha et bêta, les rayons gamma et les neutrons. Tous les types de rayonnement nucléaires sont ionisants, mais la réciproque n'est pas vraie ; ainsi : les rayons X, qui sont ionisants, n'appartiennent pas à la famille des rayonnements nucléaires car ils ne sont pas émis par le noyau des atomes.
01 sept. 1971

rayonnement résiduel / residual radiation
Rayonnement nucléaire provoqué soit par une retombée radioactive, soit par une dispersion artificielle d'une matière radioactive, soit par une irradiation qui résulte d'une explosion nucléaire et qui persiste plus d'une minute après l'explosion.
Termes connexes : contamination ; radiation induite ; rayonnement initial.
01 oct. 1986

rayonnement thermique[1] / thermal radiation
Lumière et chaleur produites par une explosion nucléaire.
01 mai 1963

rayonnement thermique[2] / thermal X-rays
Rayonnement électromagnétique, situé principalement dans la bande des rayons X mous (à faible énergie), émis par les résidus d'une arme nucléaire en raison de la très haute température à laquelle ils ont été portés.
01 oct. 2001

rayure / abrasion
En photographie, rayure ou trace produite mécaniquement sur une surface sensible ou un support.
01 janv. 1973

réallocation de ressources / reallocation of resources
Mise à la disposition, par les forces militaires d'un pays, de ressources logistiques prélevées sur ses ressources considérées comme "rendues disponibles", conformément aux définitions figurant dans la documentation OTAN, au profit des forces militaires d'un autre ou plusieurs autres pays, suivant les

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instructions de l'autorité militaire compétente.
Termes connexes : aide logistique ; aide mutuelle ; pouvoirs de réaffectation ; soutien logistique intégré ; soutien logistique multinational.
01 nov. 1968

réapprovisionnement / resupply
Action par laquelle on complète des stocks pour les maintenir au niveau requis.
Terme connexe : engin de débarquement.
01 juil. 1985

réceptacle
Terme privilégié : zone d'impact.

réceptive / ripe
En guerre des mines, terme périmé signifiant "armée".
Terme connexe : mine armée.
01 déc. 1976

réceptivité / receptivity
Indique la vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à des moyens déterminés d'opérations psychologiques.
01 janv. 1973

recherche / collection
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 mars 1973

recherche anti-sous-marine / antisubmarine search
Exploration systématique d'une zone particulière dans le but de localiser un sous-marin dont on connaît ou soupçonne la présence quelque part dans la zone. Certains types de recherche sont aussi utilisés pour la localisation d'un cas de détresse.
01 févr. 1973

recherche de couverture / cover search
En photographie aérienne, sélection de la couverture existante répondant le mieux à un besoin déterminé.
01 mars 1973

recherche d'interception / intercepting search
Type de recherche conçu pour intercepter un ennemi dont la position initiale est connue et dont la route et la vitesse peuvent être estimées.
01 mars 1973

recherche et sauvetage / search and rescue
Mise en oeuvre d'aéronefs, d'embarcations de surface, de sous-marins, d'équipes de sauvetage et d'équipements spécialisés pour rechercher et secourir le personnel en détresse sur terre ou en mer.
Terme connexe : recherche et sauvetage de combat.
01 oct. 2003

recherche et sauvetage de combat / combat search and rescue
RESCO
Détection, localisation, identification et sauvetage d'équipages d'aéronefs tombés en territoire hostile en période de crise ou en temps de guerre et, le cas échéant, de personnel militaire isolé en détresse, entraîné et équipé pour être secouru dans des conditions de recherche et sauvetage de combat.
Terme connexe : recherche et sauvetage.
01 oct. 2003

recherche sur zone / area search
Reconnaissance ou recherche effectuée sur une zone donnée en vue de fournir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur des situations ou des activités générales ou particulières.
01 sept. 1981

recomplètement / backfilling
Emploi de réservistes, individuellement ou collectivement, pour assumer des tâches de militaires d'active déployés sur des théâtres d'opérations.
01 oct. 2001

reconnaissance[1] / recognition
Détermination de la nature d'une personne, d'un objet ou d'un phénomène détectés et, éventuellement, de leur classe ou de leur type. Cela peut s'étendre à la détermination d'un individu au sein d'une classe ou d'un type donnés.
Termes connexes : détection ; identification[1,2] ; identification ami/ennemi.
01 févr. 1989

reconnaissance[2] / reconnaissance
RECO
Mission entreprise en vue d'obtenir, par observation visuelle ou par d'autres modes de détection, des renseignements bruts sur les activités et les possibilités d'un ennemi actuel ou en puissance, ou d'acquérir des données concernant les caractéristiques météorologiques, hydrographiques ou géographiques d'une zone particulière.
Terme connexe : reconnaissance aérienne.
01 févr. 1989

reconnaissance aérienne / air reconnaissance
Recherche de renseignements à partir d'un aéronef : soit par observation visuelle, soit par utilisation de détecteurs (capteurs) placés sur cet aéronef.
Terme connexe : reconnaissance[2].
01 mars 1981

reconnaissance aérienne photographique / air photographic reconnaissance
Recueil de renseignements au moyen de la photographie aérienne. On peut distinguer :
a. reconnaissance photographique stratégique ;
b. reconnaissance photographique tactique ;
c. reconnaissance photographique destinée à la cartographie et la topographie.
Les photographies aériennes prises pour la topographie et la cartographie exigent un degré de précision particulier. Cette dernière forme de reconnaissance aérienne photographique peut être stratégique ou tactique.
01 févr. 1973

reconnaissance amphibie / amphibious reconnaissance
Débarquement amphibie effectué par des éléments de faible importance, normalement fondé sur une action discrète plutôt que sur l'emploi des armes, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements et généralement suivi d'un repli prévu.
01 oct. 1980

reconnaissance armée / armed reconnaissance
Mission aérienne dont le but principal est de localiser puis d'attaquer des objectifs inopinés tels que matériels, personnels et installations ennemis dans des zones ou le long d'itinéraires déterminés. Ces missions n'ont pas pour but d'attaquer des

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objectifs particuliers fixés à l'avance.
01 févr. 1973

reconnaissance chimique / chemical survey
Action ayant pour objet de déterminer l'intensité et la nature du danger chimique dans une aire donnée et marquer le pourtour.
Terme connexe : veille chimique.
01 sept. 1981

reconnaissance de munition explosive / explosive ordnance reconnaissance
Reconnaissance comprenant la recherche, la détection, le repérage, la vérification, le marquage, l'identification et la signalisation de munitions explosives en vue de déterminer les mesures devant être prises ultérieurement.
01 mars 1973

reconnaissance d'itinéraire / route reconnaissance
Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une voie de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des informations nouvelles ou plus récentes sur les conditions de circulation et les activités le long de cette voie.
01 déc. 1979

reconnaissance en force / reconnaissance in force reconnaissance offensive
Opération offensive, visant à découvrir ou à éprouver la force de l'ennemi ou à obtenir d'autres informations le concernant.
01 juil. 1980

reconnaissance et surveillance spéciales/ special reconnaissance and surveillance
Activités de reconnaissance et de surveillance menées par des forces d'opérations spéciales, qui complètent les moyens et systèmes de renseignement du théâtre en recueillant des informations stratégiques ou opérationnelles. Il s'agit d'opérations de renseignement humain, menées indépendamment ou en appui d'opérations conventionnelles, et qui peuvent faire appel à des techniques, méthodes et matériels spéciaux ou employer des moyens locaux.
04 oct. 2000

reconnaissance offensive
Terme privilégié : reconnaissance en force.

reconnaissance par le feu / reconnaissance by fire
Méthode de reconnaissance dans laquelle on effectue un tir sur une position ennemie supposée pour amener l'ennemi à révéler sa présence par un mouvement ou par tir de riposte.
01 nov. 1968

reconnaissance radiologique / radiological survey
Détection de la présence de rayonnements nucléaires et mesure de ces rayonnements au moyen d'instruments appropriés.
01 sept. 1981

reconnaissance sur axe / strip search
Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne droite entre deux points de référence.
01 mars 1981

reconnaissance sur itinéraire / line search
Mission de reconnaissance le long d'une ligne de communication particulière, par exemple une route, une voie ferrée, un canal, pour y découvrir des objectifs d'opportunité et de façon générale toutes activités.
01 août 1979

recouvrement[1] / overlap[1]
recouvrement linéaire
recouvrement longitudinal
recouvrement latéral
En photographie, partie commune à deux clichés, couramment exprimée e n pourcentage. Le recouvrement est dit "longitudinal" entre deux clichés successifs d'une même bande, "latéral" entre deux bandes adjacentes et "linéaire" entre deux lignes successives d'un enregistrement à balayage en ligne.
01 mars 1981

recouvrement[2] / overlap[2]
En cartographie, zone commune à deux cartes d'une même série.
01 mars 1981

recouvrement[3] / overlap[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.
01 mars 1981

recouvrement[4]
Terme privilégié : récupération[4].

recouvrement latéral
Terme privilégié : recouvrement[1].

recouvrement linéaire
Terme privilégié : recouvrement[1].

recouvrement longitudinal
Terme privilégié : recouvrement[1].

recto d'une carte / face of a map or chart
Côté où apparaît l'image imprimée de la carte.
01 mars 1973

récupération[1] / recovery[1]
En opérations, action d'entrer en contact, de protéger et d'extraire du personnel, des petits groupes ou des unités, ou du matériel.
25 sept. 1998

récupération[2] / recovery[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.
Terme connexe : déblaiement et renflouage.
25 sept. 1998

récupération[3] / salvage[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 sept. 1998

récupération[4] / recovery[4]
recouvrement
En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, enlèvement d'un véhicule abandonné, hors service ou immobilisé et, si nécessaire, son acheminement vers un point de maintenance.
13 déc. 1999

récupérer / salvage[2]
Prélever sur un matériel irréparable, des ensembles, sous-ensembles ou composants, en vue de leur réutilisation.
Terme connexe : cannibaliser.
04 oct. 2000

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redéploiement / deployment[4]
Réimplantation de forces dans de nouvelles zones d'opérations.
Termes connexes : déploiement[2,3] *; dispositif*[1,2,3]*.*
01 févr. 1988

redressement / rectification
En photogrammétrie, procédé consistant à corriger une image en supprimant les déformations causées par l'inclinaison latérale du capteur, et à projeter l'image corrigée sur un système de projection cartographique.
Termes connexes : mosaïque contrôlée ; mosaïque semi-contrôlée ; mosaïque sommaire ; orthorectification.
14 oct. 2002

redresseur / rectifier
Appareil permettant de transformer un courant alternatif en courant continu.
Terme connexe : onduleur.
01 janv. 1983

référence d'altitude / altitude datum
Niveau arbitraire à partir duquel les distances verticales sont mesurées. Le plan de référence pour les mesures de hauteur est soit le sol ou la mer immédiatement à la verticale de l'aéronef, soit un plan horizontal quelconque. Pour les altitudes-pressions, c'est le niveau qui correspond à la pression atmosphérique de 1013,2 mb (29, 92 pouces de mercure). Pour l'altitude vraie, c'est le niveau moyen des mers.
Terme connexe : altitude.
01 févr. 1973

référence de publication / imprint
Note brève en marge d'une carte, donnant tout ou partie des éléments suivants : date de publication, d'impression, nom de l'éditeur, de l'imprimeur, lieu de publication, nombre d'exemplaires imprimés et renseignements correspondants.
01 mars 1973

référence de sortie
Terme privilégié : numéro de sortie.

référence d'une épreuve / print reference
Indications relatives à une mission de reconnaissance photographique portées sur une épreuve et permettant de l'identifier.
01 sept. 1969

réflecteur à écho renforcé / corner reflector[2]
En interprétation radar, objet qui fournit un écho d'amplitude supérieure à celle que l'on pourrait en attendre, compte tenu de ses dimensions, en raison de réflexions multiples sur des surfaces lisses.
01 juil. 1980

réflecteur-ballon / balloon reflector
En guerre électronique, réflecteur-brouilleur monté sur ballon-sonde et destiné à créer de faux échos.
13 déc. 1999

réflecteur-brouilleur / confusion reflector
Dispositif destiné à réfléchir l'énergie radioélectrique pour créer des échos brouilleurs. Les réflecteurs-brouilleurs radar comprennent, par exemple, les rubans accordés et les réflecteurs polyédriques.
01 mars 1973

réflecteur polyédrique / corner reflector[1]
Dispositif constitué de parois réfléchissantes formant des angles dièdres et qui est utilisé comme cible ou comme balise radar.
01 juil. 1980

réfraction côtière / coastal refraction
effet de côte
effet de terre
Modification de la direction de propagation d'une onde radio de sol quand elle passe de la terre à la mer ou de la mer à la terre.
01 mars 1973

réfugié / refugee
Toute personne qui, craignant avec raison d'être persécutée du fait de sa race, de sa religion, de sa nationalité, de son appartenance à un certain groupe social ou de ses opinions politiques, se trouve hors du pays dont elle a la nationalité et qui ne peut ou, du fait de cette crainte, ne veut se réclamer de la protection de ce pays ; ou qui, si elle n'a pas de nationalité et se trouve hors du pays dans lequel elle avait sa résidence habituelle à la suite de tels événements, ne peut ou, en raison de ladite crainte, ne veut y retourner.
Termes connexes : demandeur d'asile ; évacué ; personne déplacée.
[ONU]
04 oct. 2000

régénération / regeneration
Activation, en temps utile, de tout ou partie des structures et de l'infrastructure existantes des forces, y compris la remise à des niveaux préétablis des effectifs, équipements et stocks.
Termes connexes : activer ; mobilisation[1,2].
13 juin 2000

région à service consultatif / advisory area
Région définie dans une région d'information de vol et dans laquelle est prévu un service consultatif du trafic aérien.
01 févr. 1973

région de contrôle / control area
Espace aérien contrôlé situé au-dessus d'une limite déterminée par rapport à la surface.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.
01 juil. 1980

région de défense aérienne / air defence region
Subdivision géographique d'une zone de défense aérienne.
01 déc. 1974

région d'information de vol / flight information region
Espace aérien de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel sont assurés un service d'information de vol et un service d'alerte.
Termes connexes : centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne ; centre de contrôle régional.
01 mars 1973

réglage / adjust fire[2]
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour le réglage d'un tir.
01 sept. 1974

réglage de tir par observation / observed fire procedure
Méthode réglementaire utilisée pour le réglage d'un tir indirect sur un objectif.
01 mars 1973

réglage observé de tir /

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adjustment of fire
ajustage observé de tir
Procédé utilisé dans le tir d'artillerie terrestre et navale pour obtenir, par l'observation des coups, le gisement, la portée et, en cas d'emploi de fusées à temps, la hauteur d'éclatement correcte pour battre un objectif.
Terme connexe : observer.
01 févr. 1973

réglage percutant par encadrement sur la ligne d'observation / bracketing
Méthode de réglage de tir dans laquelle un encadrement est déterminé en obtenant d'abord un coup long et un coup court sur la ligne d'observation, puis en réduisant chaque fois cet encadrement de moitié, jusqu'à obtenir un coup au but ou l'encadrement désiré.
01 mars 1973

règles d'engagement / rules of engagement
Directives provenant d'une autorité militaire compétente et précisant les circonstances et les limites dans lesquelles les forces pourront entreprendre et/ou poursuivre le combat.
01 janv. 1973

regroupement / collation
En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle le rassemblement des renseignements bruts de même nature permet d'établir une chronologie d'événements et facilite l'exploitation ultérieure.
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 févr. 1988

régulateur / air movement officer
Officier instruit pour remplir des fonctions dans les bureaux de mouvements aériens.
01 févr. 1973

relais d'amorçage / detonating cord amplifier
Accessoire, fixé sur le cordeau détonant, permettant simultanément l'amorçage d'une charge et la transmission de l'onde de détonation vers une autre charge.
01 déc. 1977

relais radio en vol / airborne radio relay
Aéronef équipé de moyens radioélectriques en vue d'augmenter la portée, la souplesse et la sécurité physique des systèmes de transmissions.
01 févr. 1973

relève sur 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.
01 nov. 1968

relèvement
Terme privilégié : azimut.

relèvement en transit / transit bearing
Relèvement obtenu en notant l'heure à laquelle deux points marquants au sol se présentent sous un même relèvement relatif.
01 août 1976

relèvement géographique
Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.

relèvement vrai
Terme privilégié : azimut géographique.

relief / relief
Variations d'altitudes et de configurations de terrain à la surface terrestre, pouvant être représentées sur des cartes par des courbes de niveau, des teintes hypsométriques, des estompages ou des points cotés.
01 avr. 1971

relief par ombres portées / shaded relief
Technique de cartographie qui fournit un relief apparent du terrain par représentation des ombres qui seraient portées par les points élevés s'ils étaient éclairés par une source située dans le quadrant gauche supérieur de la carte. Ce type de représentation est généralement associé aux courbes de niveau.
Terme connexe : estompage.
01 févr. 1974

remise de gaz / overshoot
Phase de vol pendant laquelle les opérations d'atterrissage ne sont pas menées à terme.
01 août 1979

rendez-vous des forces
Terme privilégié : point de rendez-vous des forces.

renforçateur d'amorçage / booster[2]
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[1,2] ; propulseur d'appoint
01 janv. 1991

renforcement / reinforcing
En artillerie, mission tactique confiée à une unité d'artillerie en vue d'augmenter les feux d'une autre unité de cette arme.
01 mars 1985

renfort de transmissions / signals support
Fourniture de personnel et de matériel provenant d'autres forces pour l'établissement d'un système de transmissions spécialisé ou supplémentaire.
01 nov. 1968

renfort-soutien / follow-up
En opérations amphibies, débarquement des renforts et des approvisionnements après la mise à terre des échelons d'assaut et des échelons de premier renfort.
Termes connexes : assaut[1,2] ; échelon de premier renfort.
01 mars 1982

renseignement / intelligence Rens.
Résultat de l'exploitation des renseignements bruts concernant les nations étrangères, les forces armées ennemies ou pouvant le devenir, les zones où des opérations sont effectivement menées ou pourraient l'être. Le terme s'applique aussi aux activités d'élaboration du renseignement et aux organismes qui s'y consacrent.
Termes connexes : cycle 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 ;

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renseignement technique.
01 mars 1981

renseignement acoustique / acoustic intelligence
Renseignement provenant de la recherche et de l'exploitation de phénomènes acoustiques.
01 nov. 1986

renseignement brut / information
information
Donnée non traitée, de toute nature, qui peut être utilisée pour l'élaboration du renseignement.
Termes connexes : cycle du renseignement ; plan de recherche ; renseignement de base.
01 nov. 1991

renseignement brut de combat / combat information
Donnée d'une validité souvent éphémère recueillie au combat par les unités ou qui leur est directement communiquée. Elle peut être utilisée pour les opérations et l'appréciation de la situation. Cette donnée entrera dans les circuits du renseignement.
Terme connexe : renseignement de combat.
01 août 1982

renseignement de base / basic intelligence
renseignement de documentation
Renseignement sur tout sujet, permettant d'établir une documentation de référence utilisable pour la planification et le traitement des informations ou du renseignement obtenus ultérieurement.
Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement brut ; renseignement de situation.
01 nov. 1994

renseignement de combat / combat intelligence
Renseignement sur l'ennemi, les conditions atmosphériques et géographiques nécessaire au commandement pour la préparation et la conduite des opérations de combat.
Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement brut de combat ; renseignement tactique.
01 sept. 1981

renseignement de documentation
Terme privilégié : renseignement de base.

renseignement de sources ouvertes / open source intelligence
Renseignement provenant d'informations accessibles au public et autres informations non classifiées dont la diffusion publique ou l'accès sont limités.
25 sept. 1998

renseignement de sécurité / security intelligence
Renseignement sur la nature, les possibilités et les intentions d'organisations ou d'individus hostiles, qui sont ou pourraient être engagés dans les activités d'espionnage, de sabotage, de subversion ou de terrorisme.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement ; sécurité[1,2,3].
01 mars 1981

renseignement de situation / current intelligence
Renseignement qui décrit la situation actuelle au niveau stratégique ou tactique.
Termes connexes : renseignement ; renseignement de base.
01 sept. 1981

renseignement de toutes sources / all-source intelligence
Renseignement établi en utilisant l'ensemble des sources et organismes disponibles.
Terme connexe : renseignement.
01 déc. 1990

renseignement d'origine électromagnétique / signals intelligence
ROEM
Terme générique désignant le renseignement "transmissions" et le renseignement électronique, lorsqu'il n'est pas nécessaire de distinguer ces deux types de renseignement, ou pour en désigner le fusionnement.
16 juil. 1996

renseignement électronique / electronic intelligence
Renseignement obtenu d'émissions électromagnétiques, excluant les transmissions, par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus.
09 janv. 1996

renseignement géographique militaire / military geographic information
Tout renseignement géographique qui est nécessaire à l'établissement des plans et aux opérations.
01 août 1982

renseignement humain / human intelligence
humint
Catégorie de renseignement découlant de renseignements bruts recueillis et fournis par une source humaine.
01 janv. 1983

renseignement marginal
Terme privilégié : donnée marginale.

renseignement médical / medical intelligence
Renseignement qui relève des domaines médicaux, bioscientifiques, épidémiologiques, environnementaux ou autres en rapport avec la santé humaine ou animale.
Note : de par sa nature technique spécifique, ce renseignement nécessite des compétences médicales étendues pendant les phases d'orientation et d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement.
06 janv. 2006

renseignement mesures et signature / measurement and signature intelligence
Renseignement scientifique et technique découlant de l'analyse de données fournies par des capteurs, afin d'identifier toute caractéristique distinctive associée à la source ou à l'émetteur et de faciliter l'identification et la mesure de ces derniers.
25 sept. 1998

renseignement opérationnel / operational intelligence
Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à la conduite de campagnes au niveau opératif.
Termes connexes : niveau opératif ; renseignement stratégique ; renseignement tactique.
01 oct. 2001

renseignement stratégique / strategic intelligence
Aux niveaux national ou international, renseignement

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nécessaire à la formulation de la politique, à la planification militaire et à la fourniture d'indices et d'indicateurs d'alerte.
Termes connexes : niveau stratégique ; renseignement ; renseignement opérationnel ; renseignement tactique.
14 oct. 2002

renseignement sur l'objectif / target intelligence
Indication permettant de caractériser et de localiser un objectif ou un ensemble d'objectifs, d'en connaître la vulnérabilité et l'importance relative.
Terme connexe : renseignement.
01 mai 1963

renseignement tactique / tactical intelligence
Renseignement nécessaire à la planification et à l'exécution des opérations au niveau tactique.
Termes connexes : niveau tactique ; renseignement ; renseignement de combat ; renseignement opérationnel ; renseignement stratégique.
01 oct. 2001

renseignement technique / technical intelligence
Renseignement relatif aux développements technologiques à l'étranger, aux performances et aux possibilités opérationnelles des matériels étrangers qui font ou pourraient faire l'objet d'applications militaires.
Terme connexe : renseignement.
01 août 1979

renseignement transmissions / communications intelligence
Renseignement obtenu de communications électromagnétiques ou de systèmes de communication par des personnes autres que leurs utilisateurs ou destinataires prévus.
01 oct. 2001

renvoi au verso / back-up
En cartographie, image imprimée au verso d'une carte déjà imprimée au recto. Désigne également l'impression de ces images.
01 févr. 1973

réparation au combat / battle damage repair
Réparation essentielle, pouvant être improvisée, effectuée rapidement dans des conditions de combat, afin de remettre temporairement en service le matériel endommagé ou hors de combat.
01 juin 1989

réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome / aerodrome damage repair
Ensemble des activités nécessaires pour rétablir la capacité opérationnelle d'un aérodrome après une attaque non nucléaire. Ceci comprend :
a. la reconnaissance, pour estimer les dommages et les principaux travaux de remise en état ;
b. neutralisation des explosifs et munitions ;
c. le rétablissement des surfaces opérationnelles minimales, incluant les aires de manoeuvre et d'accès pour les aéronefs ;
d. le rétablissement des services et installations essentiels pour la conduite des opérations aériennes.
03 août 1998

répartiteur de charges / load spreader
plateau-répartiteur
Matériel utilisé pour répartir le poids d'un chargement sur une surface donnée afin d'éviter des contraintes mécaniques excessives.
01 mars 1973

répartition / apportionment
Quantification et partage en pourcentage de l'effort total attendu, en relation avec les priorités qui doivent être dévolues aux différentes opérations aériennes en zones géographiques, pour une période donnée.
Terme connexe : attribution des ressources.
09 mai 2000

repérage à vue des mines / mine spotting
En guerre des mines sur mer, observation visuelle d'une mine ou d'un champ de mines.
01 nov. 1975

repère[1] / pinpoint[1]
point par rapport à un repère au sol
Point identifié avec précision, en particulier au sol, qui localise un très petit objectif. Un point de repère pour un rendez-vous, ou tout autre but. Les coordonnées de ce point lui-même.
01 juil. 1970

repère[2] / pinpoint[2]
point par rapport à un repère au sol
Position d'un aéronef par rapport au sol, déterminée par observation directe du terrain.
Terme connexe : datum.
01 juil. 1970

repère convenu / agreed point
Point au sol déterminé d'avance, pouvant être identifié en vol, et utilisé quand un avion participe au réglage de tir.
01 févr. 1973

repère de cliché
Terme privilégié : repère de fond de chambre.

repère de fond de chambre / collimating mark
repère de cliché
Repère rigidement lié à la chambre qui donne une image sur chaque cliché. Les images des repères de fond de chambre permettent de déterminer la position du point principal de chaque cliché.
01 mars 1973

repère de port / port designator
Groupe de lettres servant à identifier un port dans les baptêmes de convois ou des messages.
01 juin 1978

repère d'extrémité de rangée / row marker
En guerre des mines terrestre, repère naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place, marquant le début ou la fin d'une rangée de mines, là où les mines sont posées par rangées élémentaires.
Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; passage à travers un champ de mines ; repère d'extrémité de rangée double.
01 nov. 1994

repère d'extrémité de rangée double / strip marker
En guerre des mines sur terre, marqueur naturel, artificiel ou spécialement mis en place situé à l'origine et à la fin d'une rangée double de mines.
Termes connexes : marqueur de cheminement ; marqueur d'extrémité de couloir ; passage à

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travers un champ de mines ; repère d'extrémité de rangée.
01 mars 1981

repère terrestre / landmark
Repère naturel ou artificiel du terrain pouvant être déterminé avec précision par ses coordonnées.
01 avr. 1973

répertoire analytique du renseignement de l'OTAN / NATO intelligence subject code
Système numérique destiné à répertorier les questions traitées dans les documents de renseignement. Il comporte notamment un système de symboles alphanumériques désignant les noms géographiques.
01 mars 1973

répertoire des objectifs
Terme privilégié : liste d'objectifs.

répétiteur de cap / heading indicator
Instrument qui indique le cap, transmis par signal électrique, depuis une centrale de cap située à distance.
01 nov. 1980

repli / retirement
Mouvement de retrait effectué par une force non au contact de l'ennemi.
01 juil. 1983

repli amphibie / amphibious withdrawal
Opération amphibie comportant le retrait de forces par mer, au moyen de bâtiments ou d'engins militaires, à partir d'une côte tenue par l'adversaire pouvant être le siège d'une menace.
Terme connexe : opération amphibie.
01 juil. 1987

répondeur / responsor
Appareil qui, recevant une émission électronique, affiche une réponse appropriée.
Terme connexe : transpondeur.
01 févr. 1974

réponse / reply
Réponse à une demande d'identification.
Termes connexes : mot de passe ; procédé d'identification ; signal d'identification convenu.
01 nov. 1968

repos / rest
En artillerie, commandement indiquant que l'unité (les unités) ou la (les) pièce(s) à qui il s'adresse ne doivent pas exécuter les ordres de tir aussi longtemps que ce commandement reste en vigueur.
01 mars 1977

représentation à spectres multiples / multispectral imagery
Représentation obtenue simultanément dans plusieurs bandes discrètes de spectre lumineux.
01 janv. 1980

représentation conventionnelle / pictorial symbolization
Manière de représenter, à l'aide de signes conventionnels, les détails marquants d'une carte.
01 août 1971

représentation stéréoscopique / stereoscopic model
Impression de troisième dimension donnée par une zone ou un objet vu sur des photographies appropriées quand on les examine à l'aide d'un stéréoscope.
01 sept. 1969

réquisition / requisition
Ordre, sous forme réglementaire, de fournir notamment des personnes, du ravitaillement ou des services dont l'emploi militaire est prévu, mais n'est rendu effectif que par cette procédure.
01 nov. 1975

réseau / reseau
Quadrillage de dimensions déterminées placé dans le plan focal image d'un système photographique et utilisé pour des mesures.
01 janv. 1980

réseau de commandement / command net
Réseau de transmissions reliant un échelon de commandement à une partie ou à l'ensemble de ses échelons subordonnés en vue de l'exercice du commandement.
01 mars 1973

réseau de 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.
01 janv. 1983

réseau de détection et de contrôle / control and reporting system
Système établi pour :
a. la détection lointaine, la reconnaissance, la poursuite d'aéronefs ou la poursuite de bâtiments de surface ;
b. le contrôle de la défense aérienne active. Ce système consiste essentiellement en une chaîne de stations radar de détection lointaine et de centres de direction des interceptions et un corps d'observateurs, desservi par un réseau de transmission approprié.
01 mars 1973

réseau de détermination de position / fixer network
système de détermination de position
Ensemble d'installations radiogoniométriques ou radar qui, opérant en conjonction, sont capables de déterminer la position d'un aéronef en vol par rapport au sol.
01 mars 1973

réseau de points de contrôle / control[2]
En cartographie et photogrammétrie, système de repères ou d'objets, pris à la surface de la terre, sur une carte ou sur une photographie, dont les coordonnées ont été déterminées ou doivent l'être.
01 sept. 1981

réseau hydrographique / drainage system
Fleuves, rivières et autres détails hydrographiques intérieurs d'un pays.
01 mars 1973

réseau perspectif / perspective grid
Réseau de lignes dessiné sur (ou superposé à) une photographie, représentant la perspective d'un réseau de lignes tel qu'il serait sur le sol ou sur un plan de référence.
01 mars 1973

réseau radar / radar netting
Ensemble fourni par plusieurs radars reliés à un centre unique en vue de fournir une information intégrée.

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Terme connexe : centre de réseau radar.
01 juil. 1970

réseau routier militaire de base / basic military route network
Itinéraires axiaux, latéraux et de raccordement désignés dès le temps de paix par la nation hôte pour faire face aux besoins prévisibles en mouvements et transports militaires tant alliés que nationaux.
01 mars 1979

réseau 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[3] ; poste de contrôle.
01 août 1979

réserve[1] / reservation
En normalisation OTAN, énoncé formel par lequel un pays membre décrit la partie de la norme ou de l'accord de normalisation qu'il n'appliquera pas ou qu'il appliquera avec des limitations.
Termes connexes : accord de normalisation OTAN ; mise en application ; ratification.
[Autorité(s) d'approbation : NCS]
20 mai 2005

réserve[2] / reserve
Force tenue à disposition pour faire face à des situations imprévues ou pour influer sur le cours des événements à venir.
16 juil. 1999

réserve d'avant-garde / mainguard
Un élément de l'avant-garde.
Terme connexe : avant-garde.
01 mars 1973

réserve non débarquée / floating reserve
Au cours d'une opération amphibie, troupes de réserve qui restent embarquées jusqu'à ce que l'ont ait besoin d'elles.
01 mars 1973

réserves de guerre / war reserves
Réserves constituées par des approvisionnements réunis en temps de paix pour répondre à l'accroissement des besoins militaires résultant de l'ouverture des hostilités. Elles sont destinées à fournir le support essentiel aux opérations jusqu'à ce qu'il soit possible de les recompléter.
Termes connexes : stocks opérationnels ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre.
01 nov. 1968

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.
01 mars 1992

résidu d'arme nucléaire / nuclear weapon debris
Résidu d'une arme nucléaire après son explosion ; ces résidus comprennent les débris de l'enveloppe et des éléments de l'arme, ainsi que du plutonium ou de l'uranium résiduels, et des produits de fission.
01 nov. 1983

restez sur les éléments / dwell at/on
En cas d'appui d'artillerie ou de feu d'appui naval, terme utilisé lorsque le tir est susceptible de se poursuivre pendant un certain temps et au moment prescrit, ou d'être appliqué sur un ou plusieurs objectifs particuliers.
01 août 1974

restitution / restitution
Détermination de la position planimétrique vraie des objets photographiés.
01 sept. 1969

restriction / caveat
En opérations OTAN, toute limitation, réserve ou contrainte imposée par un pays à ses forces militaires ou éléments civils placés sous le commandement et le contrôle de l'OTAN ou mis à la disposition de cette dernière, qui ne permet pas aux commandants OTAN de déployer et d'employer ces moyens totalement en conformité avec le plan d'opération approuvé.
Note : la restriction peut s'appliquer entre autres à la liberté de mouvement au sein de la zone d'opérations interarmées ou au respect des règles d'engagement approuvées.
20 juin 2006

restriction imposée à la circulation / movement restriction
Limitation temporaire imposée à la circulation vers ou/et en provenance de certaines zones, afin d'en dégager les accès et d'empêcher les embouteillages.
01 mars 1973

restrictions de l'espace aérien / airspace restrictions
Mesures restrictives spéciales appliquées à des portions d'espace aérien de dimensions bien définies.
01 juil. 1980

rétablissement de la paix / peacemaking
Opération de soutien de la paix effectuée après le déclenchement d'un conflit en vue de parvenir à un cessez-le-feu ou à un règlement pacifique, qui implique principalement des mesures diplomatiques appuyées, au besoin, par l'utilisation directe ou indirecte de moyens militaires.
Termes connexes : consolidation de la paix ; force de soutien de la paix ; imposition de la paix ; maintien de la paix ; opération de soutien de la paix ; prévention des conflits.
14 oct. 2002

retard / late
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, compte rendu fait à l'observateur chaque fois qu'il se produit un délai entre le départ du coup et l'annonce de "coup parti" en ajoutant à ce compte rendu le retard évalué en secondes.
01 août 1974

retard de suppression d'écho proche / altitude delay
Retard dans la synchronisation introduit entre le départ d'une impulsion radar et le début de sa trace sur l'écran, afin d'en éliminer le cône mort.
01 févr. 1973

retard pyrotechnique / pyrotechnic delay
Composition pyrotechnique intercalée dans un dispositif d'amorçage et destinée à transmettre la flamme avec un retard prédéterminé.

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01 juin 1978

réticule / reticle
Ensemble de lignes, tel qu'une croix par exemple, superposé au plan de l'image d'un système de visée. Il peut être employé seul, en tant que référence sur certains types d'instruments à oculaire unique, ou avec un autre ensemble, pour former un repère flottant sur certains types de stéréoscope.
Terme connexe : graticule.
01 nov. 1975

retombées radioactives[1] / radioactive fallout[1]
Retour dans les basses couches de l'atmosphère et à la surface du globe de substances radioactives projetées à haute altitude.
20 nov. 1996

retombées radioactives[2] / radioactive fallout[2]
Particules et débris contaminés absorbés dans le nuage d'une explosion nucléaire.
20 nov. 1996

retour / recovery[3]
Dans les opérations aériennes, phase d`une mission qui a trait au trajet d`un avion rejoignant une base.
25 sept. 1998

retournement / lap turn
En guerre des mines sur mer, 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.
01 juin 1978

rideau de fumée
Terme privilégié : écran de fumée.

risque lié au rayonnement électromagnétique / electromagnetic radiation hazard
Situation qui exposerait le personnel, les équipements, les munitions ou les carburants à un niveau dangereux de rayonnement électromagnétique.
01 nov. 1990

risque nucléaire / degree of nuclear risk
Risque auquel peuvent être soumises des forces amies lors de l'explosion d'une arme nucléaire utilisée pour l'attaque d'un objectif rapproché ; il est évalué par le commandant de ces forces. Ce risque, acceptable dans certaines conditions tactiques, peut être qualifié d'exceptionnel, modéré ou négligeable.
Termes connexes : risque nucléaire exceptionnel ; risque nucléaire modéré ; risque nucléaire négligeable.
01 août 1976

risque nucléaire exceptionnel / emergency nuclear risk
Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles peuvent entraîner parmi le personnel, soit un choc passager, soit des pertes, soit les deux, et réduire de façon importante l'efficacité des unités.
Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

risque nucléaire modéré / moderate nuclear risk
Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sont supportables ou, au pire, n'entraînent que des conséquences mineures.
Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

risque nucléaire négligeable / negligible nuclear risk
Risque nucléaire dont les effets prévisibles sur le personnel sont limités à un éblouissement ou à une perte temporaire de la vision nocturne.
Terme connexe : risque nucléaire.
01 juil. 1980

risque particulier / special hazard
En matière de lutte contre le feu et sauvetage en cas d'accident d'aéronef, terme désignant les carburants, les matériaux, les composants ou les situations qui pourraient augmenter les risques pour les aéronefs militaires et exiger des procédures, équipements ou agents extincteurs particuliers.
01 oct. 1984

rocade / lateral route
Itinéraire sensiblement parallèle à la limite avant de la zone de bataille ; il traverse ou relie les pénétrantes.
Terme connexe : itinéraire.
01 avr. 1973

roentgen / roentgen
Unité de dose d'exposition aux rayons X ou gamma. En dosimétrie, un roentgen est sensiblement égal à un rad.
01 août 1976

roquette / rocket
Véhicule autopropulsé dont la trajectoire en vol ne peut être guidée.
01 août 1982

rose du compas / compass rose
Cercle gradué, généralement en degrés, matérialisant des directions et imprimé ou gravé sur un support approprié.
01 mars 1973

rotation / turnaround
Laps de temps entre l'arrivée en un point et le prêt à partir de ce point. Expression utilisée dans ce sens pour le chargement, déchargement, ravitaillement en carburant et munitions, selon la nécessité, des véhicules, avions et navires.
Terme connexe : temps de rotation.
01 déc. 1977

roue à rochets / sprocket
En guerre des mines sur mer, dispositif incorporé à l'orin d'une mine pour le laisser traverser par le brin de la drague sans séparer la mine de son crapaud.
01 nov. 1975

roulis / roll[1]
Rotation d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe de roulis (longitudinal). Elle se traduit par une attitude "aile basse".
01 juil. 1972

route / track[4]
Projection sur la surface du globe de la trajectoire d'un navire ou d'un aéronef, dont la direction en tout point est généralement exprimée en degrés à partir du Nord réel, magnétique ou de grille.
18 févr. 1998

route aérienne / air route
Espace aérien défini entre deux points et soumis à des règlements de navigation.
01 févr. 1973

route aérienne principale / trunk air route
Route aérienne organisée pour le déplacement stratégique des forces militaires.
20 nov. 1996

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route à suivre / course
Direction prévue du déplacement dans le plan horizontal.
01 oct. 1978

route d'approche / approach route
Une route qui relie un port à une route côtière ou à une route du large.
01 nov. 1975

route de convoi / convoy route
Route prescrite à chaque convoi par l'autorité qualifiée.
01 mars 1973

route de dragage / lap course
En guerre des mines sur mer, route sur le fond que l'on s'efforce de suivre au cours d'un passage.
01 nov. 1975

route de transit / transit route[1]
En opérations aériennes, corridor aérien temporaire de dimensions définies, établi dans la zone de l'avant afin de réduire au maximum les risques que les défenses aériennes ou les forces de surface amies représentent pour les aéronefs amis.
Terme connexe : route du large.
22 juin 2004

route du chasseur / hunter track
route du dragueur
En guerre des mines sur mer, route que doit suivre le dragueur (ou le chasseur) s'il veut être certain que les apparaux de dragage (ou de chasse) passent bien au-dessus du rail.
01 nov. 1975

route du dragueur
Terme privilégié : route du chasseur.

route du large / transit route[2]
En opérations maritimes, route en haute mer reliant normalement deux routes côtières.
Terme connexe : route de transit.
22 juin 2004

route maritime / shipping lane
Désigne un courant général de trafic maritime entre deux zones, de départ et d'arrivée.
01 févr. 1974

route standard / standard route
Dans le cadre de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, tracé unique déterminé à l'avance reliant des positions situées sur la principale route de navigation.
Terme connexe : coopération navale avec la marine marchande.
02 mars 2007

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S

sabot / sabot
Support léger dans lequel un projectile de calibre plus petit est centré pour permettre le tir du projectile dans une arme de calibre plus grand. Le support obture l'âme de l'arme d'où le projectile est tiré. Il est normalement rejeté à une courte distance de la bouche du canon.
01 juin 1961

saisie d'aéronef / aircraft picketing
amarrage d'un aéronef
Immobilisation d'un aéronef en stationnement à l'extérieur, pour éviter un déplacement dû aux conditions météorologiques ou à l'état de l'aire de stationnement.
01 déc. 1974

sangle de sauvetage / rescue strop
Partie d'un équipement de sauvetage qui, placée autour de la poitrine d'une personne, permet de l'attacher à une ligne de sauvetage ou au câble du treuil d'un hélicoptère.
01 juin 1984

s'assurer de / secure
Dans un contexte opérationnel, prendre possession d'une position ou d'un point caractéristique du terrain, avec ou sans combat, et prendre toutes dispositions pour empêcher dans la mesure du possible sa destruction ou sa perte du fait de l'action ennemie.
Terme connexe : mesure d'interdiction.
01 juin 1981

saut en commandé / free fall
Manoeuvre de parachute au cours de laquelle celui-ci est ouvert, soit par commande manuelle, soit automatiquement, à une altitude prédéterminée.
Terme connexe : largage en chute libre.
01 mars 1971

schéma / plot[1]
Reproduction graphique représentant des données de tout genre.
01 juil. 1972

schéma d'arrimage / tie down diagram
Schéma d'utilisation du système d'arrimage d'une cargaison-type pour un véhicule déterminé.
01 sept. 1969

schéma d'assemblage (topographie) / map index
carte index
Graphique de base destiné essentiellement à indiquer les positions relatives des différentes feuilles d'une série de cartes et, pour chacune d'entre elles, la zone qu'elle couvre, sa mise en service effective et éventuellement, d'autres renseignements sur la série.
Termes connexes : carte[1] ; carte spécialisée ; carton de localisation.
01 nov. 1990

schéma de dispersion / dispersion pattern
Répartition de l'ensemble des coups tirés d'une arme ou de plusieurs armes dans des conditions aussi semblables que possible, les points d'éclatement ou d'impact étant dispersés autour d'un point appelé point d'impact moyen.
01 mars 1973

schéma de surface couverte[1] / country cover diagram
Schéma-index à petite échelle, établi par région, indiquant les photographies aériennes existantes.
01 déc. 1974

schéma de surface couverte[2] / master plot
Portion de carte ou de calque sur laquelle on a porté le contour de la zone couverte par une mission de reconnaissance photographique. On y inscrit aussi la latitude, la longitude et divers renseignements concernant la carte et la mission.
01 déc. 1974

secteur / sector
Partie d'une zone d'opérations dont une unité a la responsabilité.
Termes connexes : zone d'action ; zone d'influence.
01 juil. 1985

secteur de défense aérienne / air defence sector
SDA
Subdivision géographique d'une région de défense aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

secteur de tir / sector of fire
Zone définie qui doit être couverte par le feu d'armes individuelles ou collectives ou celles d'une unité.
01 avr. 1971

section / section
Partie d'une branche qui, dans l'organisation d'un état-major OTAN, assume les travaux d'un secteur précis dans un domaine fonctionnel majeur.
Termes connexes : branche ; cellule ; division[2].
01 juil. 1988

section à détacher d'un convoi / leaver section
Groupe de navires appartenant au convoi principal et destinés à s'en séparer en tant que navires ou convoi détachés.
Termes connexes : convoi détaché ; navire quittant.
01 juin 1978

section de liaison des forces terrestres / ground liaison section
Unité terrestre chargée d'assurer la liaison air-terre sous le contrôle des forces terrestres.
01 mars 1982

section de liaison de transport aérien / air transport liaison section
Élément de l'organisation des mouvements et transports détaché sur les aérodromes et responsable du contrôle des mouvements d'éléments de force terrestre sur l'aérodrome dans le cadre d'opérations et exercices de transport aérien.
01 févr. 1973

section du cône de charge / warhead section
Section contenant le cône de charge entièrement assemblé, avec son enveloppe et ses éléments associés.
01 mai 1963

section navale de plage
Terme privilégié : groupement naval de plage.

section ralliant un convoi / joiner section
Navire ou convoi ralliant, arrivé au rendez-vous, en cours de manoeuvre pour s'intégrer au convoi principal.
Termes connexes : convoi

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ralliant ; navire ralliant un convoi.
01 juin 1978

section trafic des mouvements aériens / air movement traffic section
Section basée sur les aérodromes qui servent aux aéronefs de transport. Elle est responsable du chargement et du déchargement des aéronefs ainsi que des opérations concernant les passagers, le courrier et le matériel.
01 févr. 1973

sécurité[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté.
09 mai 2000

sécurité[2] / security[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.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; renseignement de sécurité ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté.
09 mai 2000

sécurité[3] / security[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 physique ; sécurité portuaire ; subversion ; sûreté.
09 mai 2000

sécurité des opérations / operations security
Ensemble des mesures qui donnent à une opération ou à un exercice militaires la sécurité adéquate par des moyens actifs ou passifs, afin d'interdire à l'ennemi la connaissance du dispositif, des moyens et des intentions des forces amies.
Termes connexes : contre-ingérence ; contre-surveillance ; guerre électronique ; sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité physique ; sécurité portuaire ; sûreté[1,2].
01 oct. 1992

sécurité physique / physical security
Aspect de la sécurité qui traite des mesures physiques prises pour sauvegarder le personnel, empêcher tout accès non autorisé aux équipements, installations, matériels et documents et à les protéger contre l'espionnage, le sabotage, les détériorations et le vol.
Termes connexes : sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité portuaire ; sûreté[1,2].
01 août 1979

sécurité portuaire / port security
Mesures destinées à protéger les navires, les ports, les installations portuaires et de fret de certaines menaces (destruction, pertes, sabotage, actions subversives, accidents, vols, etc.).
Termes connexes : défense portuaire ; sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité des opérations ; sécurité physique.
01 déc. 1974

sédition / insurgency
Mouvement organisé ayant pour but le renversement, par subversion et conflit armé, d'un gouvernement constitué.
01 juil. 1980

séparation de l'onde de choc / breakaway
Début du processus au cours duquel l'onde de choc dépasse l'enveloppe de la boule de feu en expansion produite par une explosion nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

séparation verticale / stepped-up separation
Dans une formation aérienne, distance verticale qui sépare deux aéronefs successifs, le premier volant à une altitude supérieure à celle du second ; les lignes de vol des deux aéronefs ne se trouvant pas forcément dans le même plan vertical.
01 nov. 1975

séquence d'approche / approach sequence
Ordre dans lequel plusieurs aéronefs sont autorisés à effectuer leur approche.
01 sept. 1981

série de cartes / map series jeu de cartes
Collection de cartes réalisées à la même échelle et sur le même type cartographique, et dotées d'une identification collective par l'organisme qui les a établies.
Termes connexes : carte[1] ; carte spécialisée .
01 mars 1973

série d'objectifs / series of targets
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, nombre donné d'objectifs ou de groupe d'objectifs sur lesquels il est prévu de tirer pour appuyer une phase de la manoeuvre. Une série d'objectifs peut être désignée par une appellation conventionnelle.
01 août 1976

service d'alerte / alerting service
Service chargé d'alerter les organismes responsables de la recherche et du sauvetage des aéronefs et d'aider ces organismes suivant les besoins.
01 févr. 1973

service d'escale aérienne / air staging unit
Unité implantée sur un aérodrome, chargée d'accueillir, de parquer, de remettre en condition, de faire repartir les aéronefs et de prendre en charge leur fret et personnel.
01 déc. 1993

service d'information de vol / flight information service
Service assuré dans le but de fournir les avis et les renseignements utiles à l'exécution sûre et efficace des vols.
01 févr. 1988

service du contrôle de la circulation aérienne / air traffic control service
Service assuré dans le but
a. d'empêcher:
(1) les abordages entre aéronefs ;
(2) les collisions, sur l'aire de manoeuvre, entre les aéronefs et des obstacles ;

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b. d'accélérer et de régulariser la circulation aérienne.
01 nov. 1980

services mutuels / cross-servicing
soutien logistique mutuel
Fournitures de matériel ou prestations de services effectuées par un élément d'une armée ou d'une nation à un élément d'une autre armée ou d'une autre nation, éventuellement à titre onéreux.
Terme connexes : appui réciproque ; entretien courant pour aéronefs.
01 oct. 1978

services mutuels pour aéronefs / aircraft cross-servicing
Prestation de services à un aéronef par un organisme autre que celui auquel il est affecté, éventuellement à titre onéreux, et conformément à un besoin opérationnel défini de services mutuels pour aéronefs. Les services mutuels pour aéronefs comprennent deux catégories :
a. Services mutuels stade A - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre de se rendre a un autre aérodrome ou sur un autre navire.
b. Services mutuels stade B - Prestation de services à un aéronef sur un aérodrome ou un navire, pour lui permettre d'effectuer une mission opérationnelle.
Termes connexes : assistance aux aéronefs de passage ; besoin opérationnel de services mutuels pour aéronefs ; entretien courant pour aéronefs.
01 nov. 1994

services supplémentaires / supplementary facilities
Services requis en un endroit déterminé pour assurer à des forces de renfort un soutien minimal donné. Ils s'ajoutent à ceux nécessaires au soutien des forces en place.
01 nov. 1994

servocommande / actuator
Dispositif fournissant la force nécessaire au déplacement d'une gouverne ou de tout autre appareil de commande.
01 janv. 1980

seuil / threshold
Début de la partie de la piste utilisable pour l'atterrissage.
01 déc. 1976
Termes connexes : coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; navire marchand.

seuil de compte rendu / communication reporting gate
Point ou ligne géographique de référence où les navires marchands sont tenus d'appeler l'organisation de coopération navale avec la marine marchande afin d'établir un premier contact ou d'actualiser des informations antérieures.
02 mars 2007

signal / signal[1]
En électronique, toute impulsion transmise électroniquement.
01 juin 1965

signal d'accusé de réception / acknowledgement signal
Signal émis pour indiquer qu'un message a été bien reçu.
09 mai 2000

signal de danger routier / road hazard sign
Panneau utilisé pour signaler les dangers de la circulation routière. Les panneaux militaires dans la zone des communications doivent se conformer aux accords existants avec les autorités nationales.
01 déc. 1966

signal de destruction télécommandé / command destruct signal
Signal utilisé pour déclencher volontairement le mécanisme de destruction dans un missile.
01 mars 1973

signal de trafic / ground signal
Signal visuel disposé sur un aérodrome afin de donner aux équipages des indications sur les règles de circulation en vigueur.
Terme connexe : aire à signaux.
01 mars 1973

signal d'identification convenu / countersign
Signal d'identification secret et sa réponse.
Termes connexes : mot de passe ; procédé d'identification ; réponse.
01 mars 1973

signaleur / aircraft marshaller guide d'aéronef
Personne spécialement entraînée à diriger, par des moyens visuels ou autres, les mouvements d'aéronefs au sol vers des (ou à partir de) points d'atterrissage, de décollage ou de vol stationnaire.
01 févr. 1973

signal indicateur / guide signs
Élément de signalisation utilisé pour indiquer les emplacements, les distances, les directions, les itinéraires et tous renseignements similaires.
01 sept. 2003

signature d'un objectif[1] / target signature[1]
Image caractéristique d'un élément qu'un matériel de détection ou d'identification fait apparaître.
01 juin 1978

signature d'un objectif[2] / target signature[2]
En guerre des mines sur mer, variation d'un champ d'influence provoquée par le passage d'un navire ou d'une drague.
01 juin 1978

signe conventionnel militaire / military symbol
Symbole utilisé, habituellement sur carte, visuel ou diagramme, pour représenter une unité particulière, une installation, une activité ou autre élément d'intérêt militaire.
01 juin 1984

signe d'authentification / authenticator
Lettre, chiffre ou groupes de lettres ou de chiffres, ou une combinaison de lettres et de chiffres, certifiant l'authenticité d'une transmission, d'un message ou d'une donnée ou l'identité d'un réseau, d'une station ou d'un utilisateur.
09 mai 2000

signe distinctif
Terme privilégié : indicatif d'appel international.

silence radar / radar silence
Ordre interdisant l'émission par radar de signaux électromagnétiques sur certaines ou toutes les fréquences.
01 nov. 1968

silence radio / radio silence
Situation dans laquelle les émissions de tout ou partie des moyens radio sont suspendues.
01 juil. 1980

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site avancé de soutien logistique naval / naval advanced logistic support site
Emplacement utilisé comme point principal de transbordement sur le théâtre des opérations pour le soutien logistique de la flotte.
Terme connexe : site logistique naval de l'avant.
01 déc. 1993

site d'atterrissage / landing site[1]
Site à l'intérieur d'une zone d'atterrissage comprenant un ou plusieurs points d'atterrissage.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; point d'atterrissage[2] ; zone d'atterrissage.
30 juin 2005

site de chargement / loading site
Emplacement englobant plusieurs points de chargement.
09 juil. 1997

site de débarquement / landing site[2]
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[1].
30 juin 2005

site de lancement / launching site
Installation conçue pour le lancement des missiles sol/air ou sol/sol.
01 avr. 1973

site durci / hardened site
Abri normalement construit sous une couverture de roche ou de béton, destiné à assurer une protection contre les effets des armes classiques. Il peut aussi être équipé pour fournir une protection contre les effets secondaires d'une attaque nucléaire ou contre une attaque chimique ou biologique.
01 mars 1981

site isolé / dispersed site
Site choisi de façon à réduire la concentration et la vulnérabilité par son éloignement d'autres objectifs militaires ou de toute zone susceptible d'être menacée.
01 juil. 1987

site logistique naval de l'avant / naval forward logistic site

site logistique naval de l'avant / naval forward logistic site
Emplacement, disposant d'installations portuaires et d'aérodrome à proximité, qui fournit le soutien logistique aux forces navales sur le théâtre des opérations.
Terme connexe : site naval avancé de soutien logistique.
01 déc. 1993

site protégé / protected site
Installation protégée par le camouflage ou la dissimulation, par l'implantation sélective, par la construction des installations de manière à empêcher les dégâts par les éclats des munitions classiques, ou par combinaison de telles mesures.
01 juil. 1987

situation générale de l'environnement / recognized environmental picture
Représentation complète et continue des informations géospatiales, océanographiques et météorologiques prescrites pour la planification et la conduite des opérations interarmées dans une zone donnée à un moment donné et qui soutient l'unité d'action dans l'espace de bataille.
20 juin 2006

situation paré à combattre / immediate operational readiness
État dans lequel une force armée est prête à tous égards à combattre instantanément.
Termes connexes : exercice d'emploi d'une arme nucléaire ; exercice de préparation d'une arme nucléaire.
01 sept. 2003

situation psychologique / psychological situation
Désigne l'état émotionnel, la disposition d'esprit ou toute motivation de comportement caractérisant à un moment donné une audience-cible. Cette situation psychologique est essentiellement fondée sur des particularités nationales d'ordre politique, social, économique et psychologique, mais peut être également influencée par les circonstances et les événements.
01 août 1972

situer / spot[2]
Placer à l'endroit exact.
01 août 1973

sommation de dégager / warning off
Avis informant des unités potentiellement hostiles que leurs actions entravent des opérations de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN et leur ordonnant d'y mettre fin sur le champ.
Note : généralement employé dans les opérations navales.
01 oct. 2001

sonnette
Terme privilégié : écran.

sortie / sortie
En opérations aériennes, vol opérationnel effectué par un avion.
Termes connexes : attribution des ressources ; mission[2].
01 nov. 1968

sortie de reconnaissance photographique / imagery sortie
sortie photographique
Tout vol d'un aéronef ayant pour but d'effectuer des prises de vues aériennes.
01 mars 1973

sortie photographique
Terme privilégié : sortie de reconnaissance photographique.

souffle[1] / 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.
01 mars 1973

souffle[2] / blast[2]
Pression accompagnant ce phénomène.
01 mars 1973

source / source
En matière de renseignement, personne ou objet dont on peut tirer des renseignements bruts.
Termes connexes : agent ; organisme de renseignement.
01 sept. 1981

sous-concept tactique / tactical sub-concept
Énoncé, formulé en termes généraux, d'un aspect déterminé des moyens militaires relevant d'un concept tactique, et à partir

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duquel sont mis au point un équipement, un système d'arme, ainsi que la doctrine tactique correspondante.
01 sept. 2003

sous-ensemble / sub-assembly
Dans le domaine de la logistique, partie d'un ensemble composé de deux ou plusieurs pièces, qui peut être fournie et remplacée comme telle.
Termes connexes : composant ; ensemble ; équipement ; pièce.
01 oct. 1992

sous-marin 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 juil. 1999

sous-marin en détresse / distressed submarine DISSUB
Sous-marin désemparé au fond de la mer, incapable de faire surface.
16 juil. 1999

sous-munition / submunition
Toute munition qui, pour remplir son rôle, se sépare d'une munition-mère.
Terme connexe : arme à dispersion.
01 nov. 1985

soutenabilité / sustainability
Aptitude d'une force à maintenir sa puissance de combat au niveau requis pendant la durée nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission.
Terme connexe : maintien en puissance logistique
01 févr. 1989

soutien associé / associated support
Dans le domaine maritime, opérations dans lesquelles une unité désignée opère indépendamment d'une force ou d'un groupement déterminé, mais dont la tâche est de fournir des informations de contact à la force soutenue, d'en recevoir du renseignement et, si elle y est autorisée, de coopérer avec celle-ci et d'assurer avec elle la coordination des opérations. L'autorité qui attribue la mission à cette unité en conserve le contrôle tactique et en coordonne les tâches et les mouvements suivant les besoins du commandant de la force soutenue.
Terme connexe : soutien direct [1].
25 sept. 1998

soutien direct[1] / direct support[2] SD
Dans le domaine maritime, opérations liées à la protection d'une force spécifique par d'autres unités, normalement sous le contrôle tactique de cette force.
Terme connexe : soutien associé.
22 juin 2004

soutien direct[2] / direct support[3] SD
En opérations terrestres, tâche tactique principale confiée à une unité d'artillerie, consistant à fournir le feu sur demande d'une unité appuyée autre qu'une unité d'artillerie sans que soit spécifiée la relation de commandement.
Terme connexe : action d'ensemble et renforcement.
22 juin 2004

soutien fourni par le pays hôte / host-nation support
Aide civile et militaire fournie en temps de paix, de crise ou de guerre par un pays hôte à des forces de l'OTAN ou autres et à des organismes de l'OTAN, implantés, opérant ou en transit sur son territoire.
Terme connexe : pays hôte.
04 oct. 2000

soutien logistique à la mer / afloat support
Soutien logistique en dehors des limites portuaires dans lequel l'approvisionnement de forces embarquées est assuré en route ou au mouillage.
01 déc. 1974

soutien logistique du combat / combat service support
Assistance fournie aux unités de combat principalement dans les domaines de l'administration et de la logistique.
01 déc. 1974

soutien logistique intégré / integrated logistic support
Ensemble des activités techniques et de gestion par lequel les conditions de soutien logistique sont intégrées en un concept unique, pris en considération dès la phase de conception et pour toute la durée de vie des systèmes ou équipements et grâce auquel tous les éléments du soutien logistique sont planifiés, acquis, testés et fournis en temps voulu avec un bon rapport coût-efficacité.
Terme connexe : réallocation de ressources.
01 nov. 1994

soutien logistique multinational / combined logistic support
Mise en commun par certains pays membres de ressources déterminées pour emploi par des pays de l'OTAN, conformément aux décisions d'une autorité de coordination.
Termes connexes : aide logistique ; aide mutuelle ; réallocation de ressources.
01 nov. 1994

soutien logistique mutuel
Terme privilégié : services mutuels.

soutien sanitaire / health and medical support
Ensemble des actions contribuant à la mise en condition et à la conservation du potentiel humain par une prise en charge intégrale et cohérente.
30 juin 2005

soutien santé / health service support
Toute prestation fournie directement ou indirectement en vue de favoriser la santé ou le bien-être d'un patient ou d'une population.
13 déc. 1999

spécifications d'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.
01 juin 1984

spécification technique / technical specification
Liste détaillée des qualités techniques exigées d'un matériel. Cette liste est établie de manière à servir de base pour l'établissement des plans et pour les procédés de fabrication d'un matériel répondant aux caractéristiques opérationnelles données.
Terme connexe : caractéristique

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opérationnelle.
01 nov. 1968

spécification-type / guide specification
Critères minimaux utilisés pour évaluer une spécification nationale relative à un carburant, un lubrifiant ou un produit connexe, quand cette spécification est proposée dans un but de normalisation.
01 oct. 1984

sphère céleste / celestial sphere
Sphère imaginaire concentrique à la terre, de rayon infini, et sur laquelle on projette les corps célestes autres que la terre.
01 mars 1973

spot / blip
Représentation lumineuse d'un objet sur un écran de visualisation.
02 mai 1995

STANAG
Terme privilégié : accord de normalisation OTAN.

stand de tir
Terme privilégié : champ de tir[2].

station de décontamination / decontamination station
Bâtiment ou installation équipé et organisé pour réaliser la décontamination chimique, biologique ou radiologique du personnel et du matériel.
01 mars 1973

station de triangulation / triangulation station
Point de la surface du globe terrestre, dont la position est déterminée par triangulation.
01 févr. 1974

station radiophare / radio range station
Station terrestre de radionavigation du service de radionavigation aéronautique fournissant des zones d'égal signal radio.
Note : Dans certains cas une station radiophare peut être placée à bord d'un navire.
01 nov. 1968

statoréacteur / ramjet
Moteur à réaction ne comprenant ni compresseur ni turbine et dont le fonctionnement dépend de la compression de l'air résultant du mouvement vers l'avant du moteur.
01 mai 1963

stéréogramme / stereogram
Jeu de photographies ou de dessins disposés et montés de manière à permettre la vision stéréoscopique.
01 sept. 1969

stérilisation / sterilize
En guerre des mines sur mer, action ayant pour but de rendre une mine définitivement inerte, au moyen d'un dispositif interne (dit "dispositif de stérilisation").
01 nov. 1975

stock / stocks
Quantités d'articles de ravitaillement et de matériels divers disponibles pour emploi.
Termes connexes : stocks d'entretien ; stocks initiaux ; stocks opérationnels ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre.
01 févr. 1974

stockage nucléaire prescrit / prescribed nuclear stockage
Quantité déterminée d'armes nucléaires, éléments d'armes nucléaires et équipements de contrôle des têtes nucléaires devant être stockée en des points spéciaux de ravitaillement en munitions ou autres installations logistiques. Cette réserve est établie et approvisionnée par décision du commandement et dépend de la situation tactique, de l'allocation, de la possibilité de l'unité de support logistique d'entreposer et d'entretenir les armes nucléaires, et de la situation nucléaire logistique. Le stockage prescrit peut varier selon le moment et selon l'unité de soutien logistique.
01 sept. 1969

stocks contrôlés par un commandement / command controlled stocks
Stock mis à la disposition d'un commandant OTAN désigné, pour lui fournir la souplesse nécessaire en vue d'influencer le déroulement du combat par des moyens logistiques. "Mis à la disposition de" implique la responsabilité du stockage, de la maintenance, de la comptabilité, de la rotation ou du renouvellement des stocks, de la sécurité physique et du transport vers une zone de combat particulière.
01 mars 1984

stocks d'entretien / sustaining stocks
Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés au-delà de la période initiale prédéterminée et jusqu'à ce qu'un réapprovisionnement autorise la poursuite des opérations.
Termes connexes : stocks ; stocks initiaux.
01 févr. 1988

stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace / threat-oriented munitions
En planification de stocks, munitions prévues pour la neutralisation d'une menace précise, dont la quantité globale est déterminée par un modèle mathématique convenu.
Terme connexe : stocks de soutien en munitions.
01 févr. 1988

stocks de soutien en munitions / level-of-effort munitions
En planification de stocks, munitions entreposées en fonction d'une dépense journalière escomptée, d'un nombre de jours de combat et d'un taux d'attrition supposés, quel que soit le nombre d'objectifs à prendre en compte.
Terme connexe : stocks de munitions proportionnels à la menace.
01 févr. 1988

stocks initiaux / basic stocks
Stocks constitués pour permettre l'exécution des plans opérationnels approuvés pendant une période initiale prédéterminée.
Termes connexes : stocks ; stocks d'entretien.
01 févr. 1988

stocks opérationnels / operational stocks
Niveau de stock nécessaire pour satisfaire des besoins opérationnels ; généralement supérieur aux dotations.
Termes connexes : stocks ; stocks opérationnels du théâtre ; réserves de guerre.
01 août 1973

stocks opérationnels du théâtre / theatre operational stocks
Stocks opérationnels maintenus à niveau déterminé à l'intérieur d'un théâtre et destiné à ce théâtre.

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Termes connexes : stocks ; stocks opérationnels ; réserves de guerre.
01 août 1973

stratégie militaire / military strategy
Composante d'une stratégie nationale ou multinationale, qui traite de la façon dont la puissance militaire doit être développée et appliquée dans l'intérêt du pays ou du groupe de pays.
01 mars 1982

strip
Terme privilégié: donnée de marquage

subversion / subversion
Action ayant pour but d'affaiblir la force militaire, la puissance économique ou la volonté politique d'un pays en minant le moral, la loyauté de ses citoyens ou la confiance qu'on peut leur accorder.
Termes connexes : contre-subversion ; sécurité[1,2,].
01 mars 1981

successions des opérations depuis le dépôt jusqu'à l'objectif / stockpile to target sequence
Ordre et succession des opérations nécessaires pour sortir une arme nucléaire de son lieu de stockage, l'assembler, la transporter et l'amener jusqu'à l'objectif.
01 mai 1963

suivre / track (to)[1]
Marquer ou enregistrer les positions successives d'un mobile.
01 mars 1992

sujet classifié / classified matter
Information officielle ou objet de quelconque nature ou forme dont la protection est jugée nécessaire du point de vue de la sécurité de la nation.
Terme connexe : texte non classifié.
01 mars 1973

supériorité aérienne / air superiority
Degré de maîtrise dans la bataille aérienne d'une force sur une autre qui permet à la première de mener des opérations avec ses moyens aériens, terrestres et maritimes, à un moment et en un lieu donnés, sans intervention prohibitive de la seconde.

01 févr. 1973

superposition / integration[1]
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.
01 juil. 1994

supervision navale des navires marchands / naval supervision of merchant ships
En coopération navale avec la marine
marchande, acheminement obligatoire des navires marchands, contrôle de leurs mouvements ou organisation de convois par les autorités navales.
Termes connexes : convoi[1] ; coopération navale avec la marine marchande ; marine marchande ; navire marchand ; navire marchand désigné.
02 mars 2007

sûreté[1] / protective security
Ensemble cohérent de mesures défensives mises sur pied et appliquées à tous les échelons du commandement dans le but d'obtenir et de maintenir la sécurité.
Termes connexes : sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité physique.
01 mars 1981

sûreté[2] / tactical security
En opérations, mesures visant à priver l'ennemi de renseignements et assurer la liberté d'action d'une force, la prévenir d'une rencontre inopinée et la protéger d'une attaque.
Termes connexes : sécurité[1,2,3] ; sécurité physique.
01 mars 1981

surface opérationnelle minimale pour les aéronefs / minimum aircraft operating surface
Sur un aérodrome, superficie minimale requise pour que les aéronefs puissent manoeuvrer. Elle comprend les aires de dispersion, la piste opérationnelle minimale et les voies de circulation qui les relient les unes aux autres.
Terme connexe : piste opérationnelle minimale.
01 mars 1982

surface zéro
SZ
Terme privilégié : point zéro.

surimmersion / dip
En guerre des mines sur mer, écart entre l'immersion de réglage et l'immersion prise par une mine à orin soumise à l'effet d'un courant.
01 nov. 1975

surimpression / overprint
Nouvelles indications imprimées ou marquées au tampon sur une carte donnant des renseignements importants ou d'un usage particulier, ajoutées à l'impression initiale.
01 juil. 1972

surimpression d'informations aéronautiques / aeronautical information overprint
Informations supplémentaires imprimées ou reportées sur une carte, à l'usage spécifique de la navigation aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

surpression / overpressure
Pression résultant de l'onde de 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.
01 mars 1973

surpression de crête / peak overpressure
Surpression maximale appliquée quasi instantanément lors de l'arrivée du front de choc d'une explosion.
01 juil. 1970

surpression incidente / free air overpressure
Pression, supérieure à la pression atmosphérique ambiante, due exclusivement à l'onde de choc incidente créée dans l'air par une explosion nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

surveillance / surveillance
Observation systématique de l'espace, des surfaces terrestres, aéromaritimes et des zones sous-marines, des lieux, des personnes ou des objets, à l'aide de moyens

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visuels, acoustiques, électroniques, photographiques ou autres.
Termes connexes : contre-surveillance ; surveillance aérienne ; surveillance du champ de bataille ; surveillance maritime.
01 avr. 1971

surveillance aérienne / air surveillance
Observation systématique dans un espace aérien donné par des moyens électroniques, visuels ou autres, dans le but d'identifier et de déterminer dans cet espace aérien, les mouvements des aéronefs et missiles amis ou ennemis.
Terme connexe : surveillance.
01 févr. 1973

surveillance du champ de bataille / battlefield surveillance
Observation systématique de la zone de combat pour fournir en temps opportun le renseignement brut et le renseignement de combat.
Terme connexe : surveillance.
01 août 1979

surveillance maritime / sea surveillance
Observation systématique de la surface et des profondeurs des espaces maritimes par tous les moyens utilisables disponibles dans le but essentiel de localiser, d'identifier et de déterminer les mouvements des navires, sous-marins, et autres véhicules, amis ou ennemis, naviguant sur ou sous la surface des mers et océans.
Termes connexes : surveillance ; système de surveillance maritime.
01 nov. 1968

susceptibilité / susceptibility
Vulnérabilité d'une audience-cible à certaines formes d'opérations psychologiques.
01 déc. 1976

sweep / fighter sweep
Mission offensive de chasseurs qui consiste à rechercher et détruire des aéronefs ennemis ou des objectifs de circonstance dans une zone déterminée.
01 mars 1973

symbole clé / key symbol
Employé dans le cadre d'opérations psychologiques, désigne un élément simple, suggestif et répétitif (rythme, signe, couleur, etc.) qui a un effet immédiat sur une audience-cible et qui contribue à créer un climat favorable à l'acceptation d'un thème psychologique.
01 avr. 1973

symbole de base
Terme privilégié : symbole de carte de base.

symbole de carte de base / base map symbol
symbole de base
Signe conventionnel employé sur une carte de base par opposition à ceux utilisés en surcharge sur la carte de base.
01 mars 1973

symboles de piste / track symbology
Ensemble des symboles utilisés pour représenter les pistes sur une console de visualisation ou sur tout autre support.
01 août 1973

synthèse / integration[2]
En matière de renseignement, étape de la phase d'exploitation du cycle du renseignement au cours de laquelle les informations analysées ou le renseignement, ou les deux, sont sélectionnés puis placés dans un schéma d'ensemble dans la perspective de la production du renseignement.
Terme connexe : cycle du renseignement.
01 juil. 1994

système à trajet optique replié / folded optics
Tout système optique contenant des composants réfléchissants qui permettent de réduire sa longueur réelle ou de modifier la direction de son axe optique.
01 juin 1978

système critique sur le plan de la sécurité / safety-critical system
Système dont la défaillance ou le mauvais fonctionnement peuvent mettre directement en danger les personnes, l'environnement ou le matériel.
09 mai 2000

système d'arme(s) / weapon(s) system
Ensemble comportant une ou plusieurs armes, ainsi que l'équipement, le matériel, les services, le personnel, les moyens de déplacement (au besoin) et de lancement nécessaires à son autonomie.
01 nov. 1986

système d'arrêt d'aéronef / aircraft arresting system
Série de dispositifs mécaniques utilisée pour arrêter un aéronef en absorbant son énergie cinétique lors d'un atterrissage normal ou de fortune, ou lors d'un décollage interrompu.
Termes connexes : barrière d'arrêt d'aéronef ; câble d'arrêt d'aéronef ; crosse d'arrêt d'aéronef ; dispositif d'arrêt d'aéronef.
01 nov. 1994

système d'atterrissage aux instruments / instrument landing system
Procédé de radionavigation destiné à aider un aéronef à l'atterrissage en lui fournissant un guidage par indication d'écarts de direction et de hauteur et qui peut comporter des indications de distance au point d'atterrissage optimum.
Terme connexe : radiophare d'alignement.
01 janv. 1980

système de carroyage / grid coordinate system
Coordonnées rectangulaires planes basées sur une projection cartographique et adaptées mathématiquement à celle-ci afin que les positions géographiques (latitudes et longitudes) puissent se transformer facilement en coordonnées planes, et que les calculs les concernant puissent se faire par les méthodes ordinaires de levées.
Termes connexes : coordonnées ; image géocodée.
01 mars 1973

système de commande de missile / missile control system
Système qui sert à maintenir la stabilité de l'assiette et à corriger les déviations d'un missile.
Terme connexe : système de guidage de missiles.
01 mars 1973

système de commandement et de contrôle / command and control system
Ensemble d'équipements, de méthodes et de procédures et, si nécessaire, de personnel, qui permet aux commandants et à leur état-major d'exercer leurs fonctions de commandement et de contrôle.

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14 oct. 2002

système de communication / communication system
Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures, et le cas échéant de personnes, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de transfert d'informations.
Notes :
1. Un système de communication permet à ses utilisateurs de communiquer entre eux et peut comprendre des systèmes de transmission, des systèmes de commutation et des systèmes utilisateur.
2. Un système de communication peut également comprendre des fonctions de mémorisation ou de traitement en vue d'assurer le transfert de l'information.
Termes connexes : systèmes d'information et de communication ; systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.
29 mai 2002

système de communication de commandement et de contrôle / command and control communication system
Système de communication qui achemine l'information entre les autorités militaires pour les besoins du commandement et du contrôle.
29 mai 2002

système de conduite de tir / fire-control system
Ensemble d'équipements de commande ou d'instruments, reliés entre eux et nécessaires à l'emploi d'une arme ou d'un groupe d'armes.
06 janv. 2006

système de contrôle aérien tactique / tactical air control system
Organisation, équipements et matériels nécessaires à la planification, à la direction, au contrôle des opérations aériennes tactiques et à la coordination d'opérations aériennes avec celles d'autres forces. Ce système comprend les organismes de contrôle, les moyens de transmissions et les équipements électroniques nécessaires à un contrôle centralisé et à une exécution décentralisée des missions.
01 déc. 1974

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.
01 févr. 1973

système de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control system
Ensemble d'organismes, de personnel, de principes d'utilisation, de procédures et de services nécessaires pour assurer les fonctions du contrôle de l'espace aérien.
01 sept. 1981

système de destruction missile / missile destruct system
Système qui, lorsqu'il est actionné de l'extérieur ou déclenché par un mécanisme interne préréglé, détruit le missile ou le véhicule similaire.
01 mars 1973

système de détection et de compte rendu d'explosion nucléaire / nuclear detonation, detection and reporting system
Système déployé pour assurer la surveillance de zones amies contenant des points sensibles et pour indiquer le lieu, la hauteur d'éclatement, la puissance et le point zéro d'une explosion nucléaire.
01 mars 1973

système de détection et de contrôle tactique / detection and tactical control system
Dans le domaine aérien, système complet, mobile et autonome (équipement et personnel) permettant la coordination de l'emploi de tous les moyens dans un volume donné au-dessus du champ de bataille.
20 nov. 1996

système de détermination de position
Terme privilégié : réseau de détermination de position.

système de guidage de missiles / missile guidance system
Système qui mesure les données concernant le vol d'un missile, les confronte aux éléments "but", détermine la trajectoire désirée pour le missile et transmet les ordres de vol nécessaires au système de commande des gouvernes.
Terme connexe : système de commande de missile.
01 mars 1973

système d'éjection à commande sélective / command select ejection system
Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.
01 mars 1981

système d'éjection commandée / command ejection system
Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.
01 mars 1981

système d'éjection indépendant / independent ejection system
Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.
01 mars 1981

système d'éjection séquentielle / sequenced ejection system
Terme connexe : systèmes d'éjection.
01 mars 1981

système de messages du contrôle naval / merchant ship reporting and control message system
Système mondial de messages destinés à signaler les mouvements des navires marchands et à acheminer l'information relative à leur contrôle.
01 mars 1979

système d'emport / suspension equipment
Systèmes montés sur aéronefs tels que les lance-bombes, les adaptateurs, les lance-missiles, les pylônes, utilisés pour l'emport, la mise en oeuvre et le largage des charges aéroportées.
01 mars 1981

système de navigation 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.
01 oct. 1980

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système de navigation hyperbolique / hyperbolic navigation system
Système de navigation radioélectrique qui permet à un avion doté de l'équipement nécessaire, d'obtenir une position par intersection de plusieurs lignes de position hyperboliques. Le système fait appel soit à la mesure des différences de temps séparant la réception de l'impulsion émises simultanément, soit à la mesure de la différence de phase séparant à la réception des ondes continues émises en synchronisation de phase.
Terme connexe : decca.
01 déc. 1974

système de référence de carroyage militaire / military grid reference system
Système utilisant un carroyage à une échelle type, raccordé à un point origine et reproduit d'une façon précise et uniforme sur une projection cartographique de la surface de la terre, en vue de permettre la détermination des coordonnées d'un point par rapport à d'autres points, ainsi que le calcul de sa direction et de sa distance.
Terme connexe : carroyage militaire.
01 mars 1973

système de surveillance maritime / sea surveillance system
Ensemble des procédures de recueil, diffusion, recoupement et présentation des informations relatives à la mission de surveillance des mers.
Terme connexe : surveillance maritime.
01 nov. 1968

système de télécommunication pour navires marchands / merchant ship communication system
système mercomm
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.
01 oct. 2001

système d'information / information system
Ensemble de matériels, de méthodes et de procédures et, le cas échéant, de personnel, organisé pour accomplir des fonctions de traitement d'informations.
Terme connexe : systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.
14 oct. 2002

système d'instruments à échelles verticales / vertical scale instrument system
Système qui donne des informations du vol et du moteur sur des échelles verticales.
01 févr. 1974

système d'objectifs / target system
Ensemble des objectifs situés dans une zone géographique déterminée qui ont entre eux une relation de fonction.
01 nov. 1968

système d'obstacles / barrier
Zone d'obstacles coordonnés, destinés à signaler, infléchir, canaliser, limiter, retarder ou arrêter le mouvement de formations ennemies et à infliger à ces formations des pertes supplémentaires en personnel, en matériel et en temps.
Terme connexe : barrage anti-sous-marin[2].
01 nov. 1991

système d'opérations air-sol / air-ground operations system
Système commun aux forces terrestres et aux forces aériennes qui assure au commandant terrestre les moyens de recevoir, de traiter et de transmettre les demandes d'appui rapproché émanant de commandants terrestres subordonnés, ainsi que les moyens de diffuser les informations et les renseignements.
01 févr. 1973

système marqueur d'objectif à laser / laser target designating system
Système utilisé pour diriger un rayon laser sur une cible. Le système consiste en un marqueur laser avec son écran et les composants de contrôle nécessaires à détecter la cible et à diriger le rayon laser.
01 nov. 1975

système mercomm
Terme privilégié : système de télécommunication pour navires marchands.

systèmes de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle
Terme privilégié : systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.

systèmes d'éjection / ejection systems
a. Système d'éjection commandée - Système par lequel le pilote d'un aéronef ou l'occupant d'un autre siège peut déclencher l'éjection de tous les occupants.
b. Système d'éjection à commande sélective - Système permettant le transfert à la demande, d'un poste d'équipage à un autre, du contrôle de la commande déclenchant l'éjection de tous les occupants.
c. Système d'éjection indépendant - Système dont le fonctionnement est indépendant de tout autre système d'éjection installé à bord d'un même aéronef.
d. Système d'éjection séquentielle - Système qui éjecte successivement les membres d'équipage en toute sécurité, sans risque de collision, dans un temps minimum.
01 mars 1981

systèmes d'information et de communication / communication and information systems
SIC
Terme collectif englobant les systèmes d'information et les systèmes de communication.
Termes connexes : système de communication ; systèmes OTAN de consultation, de commandement et de contrôle.
29 mai 2002

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

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communication ; système d'information ; système d'information et de communication.
01 oct. 2001

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tableau d'effectifs
Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.

tableau d'effectifs du temps de paix / peacetime establishment
Tableau précisant les effectifs nécessaires à une unité, une formation ou un état-major.
01 août 1974

tableau d'effectifs en temps de crise / emergency establishment
Tableau précisant la répartition des effectifs d'une unité, d'une formation ou d'un état-major en période de crise.
01 nov. 1975

tableau d'effectifs et de dotation / establishment[2]
tableau d'effectifs
tableau d'organisation et d'équipement
TED
Tableau indiquant les effectifs théoriques et les principaux matériels qu'une unité doit posséder.
Termes connexes : base ; dotation ; équipement.
01 mars 1973

tableau de fractionnement / aircraft loading table
Tableau préparé par les unités transportées précisant le chargement individuel de chaque aéronef.
01 févr. 1973

tableau d'enlèvement / air movement table
Document établi conjointement par les commandants des unités de transport et des unités transportées, joint à l'ordre d'opérations. Il prescrit la répartition des aéronefs entre les différentes unités à transporter. Il indique le nombre et le type des aéronefs de chaque série et spécifie le lieu de départ, d'embarquement, l'heure de décollage et le point de destination pour chaque série.
01 févr. 1973

tableau de situation d'objectifs / target status board
Tableau mural rempli et mis à jour par la partie "Renseignements air" d'un centre d'opérations combinées. Il comprend : les listes d'objectifs, les situations géographiques, la nature et la priorité des décisions prises. Il peut également englober l'indication de l'armement et de la fusée recommandée pour la destruction.
01 nov. 1968

tableau des mouvements et transports / movement table
Tableau fournissant des instructions ou des données détaillées pour l'exécution d'un mouvement. Si nécessaire, il porte une mention (voie routière, voie ferrée, voie aérienne, etc.) pour déterminer le type du mouvement. On le trouve généralement en annexe à un ordre de mouvement ou à une directive.
Termes connexes : ordre de déplacement ; ordre d'embarquement ; ordre de mouvement.
01 mars 1973

tableau d'organisation et d'équipement
Terme privilégié : tableau d'effectifs et de dotation.

tacan / tacan
Système de navigation aérienne travaillant en ultra hautes fréquences, qui fournit une indication continue de gisement et de distance oblique par rapport à une station choisie. Le terme est une abréviation du terme anglais tactical air navigation (navigation aérienne tactique).
01 févr. 1974

tangage / pitch[1]
Mouvement d'un aéronef ou d'un navire autour de son axe transversal.
18 déc. 1997

tangente h
Terme privilégié : facteur d'ombre.

tapis de bombes
Terme privilégié : bombardement en tapis.

taux d'attrition / attrition rate
taux d'usure
Facteur, exprimé généralement en pourcentage, qui donne une idée des pertes en personnel ou en matériel dues à des causes diverses, et pour une période donnée.
01 févr. 1973

taux de consommation / consumption rate
Quantité moyenne d'un produit qui est consommée ou dépensée pendant une unité de temps donnée (ou par unité de distance parcourue, etc.) ; elle est exprimée en utilisant les unités de quantité les mieux appropriées pour l'application aux divers cas d'espèce.
01 mars 1973

taux de décroissance de la radioactivité / radioactive decay rate
Taux de diminution de la radioactivité d'une matière radioactive en fonction du temps.
01 mars 1973

taux de ravitaillement consenti / available supply rate
Taux de consommation qui peut être assuré compte tenu des possibilités et des moyens de ravitaillement pour une opération planifiée ou pour une période donnée.
01 oct. 1984

taux de ravitaillement requis / required supply rate
Dans le cas de tout ce qui est tiré par des armes, quantité de munitions définie par un nombre de coups par arme et par jour. Dans le cas de tout autre article de ravitaillement, quantité définie par l'unité de mesure journalière appropriée, que l'on estime nécessaire au soutien sans restrictions des opérations d'une forme pour une période donnée.
01 juin 1984

taux de remplacement / replacement factor
Estimation de pourcentage de matériel et de pièces de rechange en usage dont on devra pourvoir au remplacement pendant une période donnée du fait d'usure totale, d'action de l'ennemi, de perte, de vols ou d'autres causes, catastrophes exceptées.
01 mai 1963

taux d'usure
Terme privilégié : taux d'attrition.

taxiway
Terme privilégié : voie de circulation.

teinte de niveau
Terme privilégié : coloriage

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hypsométrique.

teinte de remplissage / infill
En cartographie, coloration d'une zone ou d'un symbole, par exemple routes, silhouettes de villes, de lacs, etc.
01 mars 1973

teinte hypsométrique
Terme privilégié : coloriage hypsométrique.

télécommunication[1] / telecommunication[1]
Communication par fil, radioélectricité, optique ou autres moyens électromagnétiques.
01 juil. 2004

télécommunication[2] / telecommunication[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.
01 juil. 2004

télémètre laser / laser range-finder
Appareil qui utilise un laser pour déterminer la distance le séparant d'un endroit ou d'un objet.
04 nov. 2005

télémétrie / ranging
Détermination des distances par procédés acoustiques, optiques, radar, etc.
Terme connexe : observer.
01 mai 1963

température de l'air statique / static air temperature
Température de l'air en un point immobile par rapport à l'air ambiant.
01 janv. 1980

tempête de feu / firestorm
Gigantesque incendie stationnaire, s'élevant généralement dans les zones urbaines bâties, générateur de puissants vents centripètes venant de toutes les directions ; ces vents empêchent l'incendie de s'étendre tout en accroissant son intensité grâce à l'oxygène qu'ils renouvellent.
01 mars 1981

temps bloc à bloc / block time
Temps s'écoulant entre d'une part le moment où les cales sont retirées et les freins desserrés et d'autre part le moment où l'avion revient stationner après le vol.
01 mars 1973

temps de réaction du personnel / personnel reaction time
Temps nécessaire au personnel pour prendre les mesures de protection prescrites après réception de l'alerte nucléaire.
01 juil. 1970

temps de rotation / turnaround cycle
Terme utilisé pour des véhicules, bâtiments ou aéronefs et qui comprend : la durée de chargement au départ ; la durée des trajets aller et retour ; la durée de déchargement et de chargement au lieu de destination ; la durée de déchargement au retour ; la durée de maintenance prévue et, le cas échéant, la durée d'attente des moyens d'escale.
Terme connexe : rotation.
01 déc. 1979

temps local moyen / local mean time
Intervalle de temps écoulé depuis le passage du soleil moyen à l'antiméridien de l'observateur.
01 mars 1973

temps minimal d'alerte nucléaire / minimum nuclear warning time
Total du temps de réaction du système d'alerte et du personnel.
01 mars 1973

temps quasi réel (en) / near real time
Qualificatif appliqué à l'acheminement des données ou des informations qui s'effectue sans délai si ce n'est celui du traitement automatique et de la transmission électronique. Ceci implique que les délais sont presque négligeables.
01 nov. 1991

tenir / hold[2]
En opérations terrestres, conserver par la force une position ou zone.
01 oct. 2001

tenon / sprag
Dispositif empêchant le déplacement des plates-formes ou des palettes sur les rails de guidage de la soute d'un aéronef.
01 sept. 1969

terme descriptif / descriptive name
Indication écrite portée sur les cartes pour préciser la nature de leurs détails (naturels ou artificiels) représentés par un symbole conventionnel.
01 mars 1973

terminal 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.
01 juin 1978

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[1,2].
04 oct. 2000

terminus maritime / water terminal
Termes connexes : port ; terminus maritime auxiliaire ; terminus maritime principal ; terminus maritime secondaire.

terminus maritime auxiliaire / alternate water terminal
Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de 2 à 5 navires ; situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines des réseaux de transport par route ou par chemin de fer, il couvre une zone relativement petite et se trouve éloigné des centres urbains. En raison du volume des opérations, il n'est pas considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.
Terme connexe : terminus maritime.
01 févr. 1973

terminus maritime principal / major water terminal
Terminus maritime disposant de moyens permettant l'amarrage à quai ou le mouillage à des postes de déchargement de nombreux navires. Situé à l'intérieur d'eaux côtières abritées, voisines de transport par route, par chemin de fer, par voie aérienne et/ou par voie fluviale, il couvre une zone relativement étendue. Le volume des opérations est tel qu'il est

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considéré comme objectif nucléaire probable.
Terme connexe : terminus maritime.
01 mars 1973

terminus maritime secondaire / secondary water terminal
Zone côtière non équipée pour recevoir à quai des navires de fort tirant d'eau. Les terminus maritimes secondaires sont établis sur des plages, autant que possible voisines de lignes de chemin de fer et/ou de bonnes routes côtières. Dans les terminus maritimes secondaires, les navires sont déchargés à des postes de mouillage situés entre 1 à 5 miles de la côte, et la cargaison et le personnel sont débarqués au moyen d'allèges. Le volume des opérations est si limité qu'ils ne sont pas retenus comme objectifs nucléaires probables de premier ordre.
Terme connexe : terminus maritime.
01 janv. 1965

terrain d'aviation
Terme privilégié : aérodrome.

terrain vital / vital ground
Terrain d'une importance telle qu'il doit être tenu ou contrôlé pour assurer le succès de la mission.
01 juil. 1987

territoire libéré / liberated territory
Toute partie du territoire national ou d'un pays neutre ou ami, qui, ayant été occupée par l'ennemi, est reprise par des forces amies.
01 avr. 1973

terrorisme / terrorism
Emploi illégal ou menace d'emploi illégal de la force ou de la violence contre les personnes ou des biens, afin de contraindre ou d'intimider les gouvernements ou les sociétés dans le but d'atteindre des objectifs politiques, religieux ou idéologiques.
01 sept. 1989

tête de plage / beachhead
Zone désignée située sur un littoral hostile ou potentiellement hostile qui, une fois conquise et tenue, permet le débarquement continu des troupes et du matériel et garantit l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations prévues à terre.
Termes connexes : tête de pont ; tête de pont aérienne[1].
01 déc. 1993

tête de pont / bridgehead
Zone située en territoire occupé ou menacé par l'ennemi qui doit être tenue ou du moins contrôlée dans le but :
a. d'assurer la continuité d'un débarquement, d'un embarquement, d'un franchissement ;
b. de garantir l'espace de manoeuvre nécessaire à la poursuite des opérations.
Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont aérienne[1].
01 déc. 1993

tête de pont aérienne[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont.
01 févr. 1973

tête de pont aérienne[2] / airhead[2]
Emplacement désigné, dans une zone d'opérations, pour servir de base de ravitaillement et d'évacuation par voie aérienne.
Termes connexes : tête de plage ; tête de pont.
01 févr. 1973

texte de message formaté / formatted message text
Texte comprenant plusieurs ensembles porteurs d'un identificateur dans une séquence particulière. Le texte contient des renseignements codés, ordonnés et répartis dans les champs caractéristiques en matière de règles de rédaction OTAN de ces messages. Il est destiné à permettre une gestion et un traitement manuels et automatiques.
Termes connexes : texte de message libre ; texte de message structuré.
01 juil. 1987

texte de message libre / free form message text
Texte de message sans modèle prescrit. Il est destiné à permettre une rédaction rapide, ainsi qu'une gestion et un traitement manuels.
Termes connexes : texte de message formaté ; texte de message structuré.
01 juil. 1987

texte de message structuré / structured message text
Texte de message composé de plusieurs paragraphes disposés dans un ordre donné. Chaque paragraphe est caractérisé par un identificateur et contient des informations rédigées en texte libre. Il est destiné à faciliter une gestion et un traitement manuels.
Termes connexes : texte de message formaté ; texte de message libre.
01 juil. 1987

texte non classifié / unclassified matter
Texte officiel dont la conservation ou la manipulation n'exige pas l'application de règles du secret, mais dont la diffusion peut être soumise à un contrôle pour d'autres raisons.
Terme connexe : sujet classifié.
01 juin 1963

thème psychologique / psychological theme
Idée ou thème sur lesquels se fonde une opération psychologique.
01 août 1972

thermonucléaire / thermonuclear
Qualificatif des phénomènes de fusion nucléaire amorcée par la chaleur, et qui s'accompagne de libération d'énergie.
01 nov. 1968

tir / fire[3]
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[1,2] ; tir de contre-préparation ; tir de harcèlement ; tir de neutralisation ; tir de préparation ; tir de protection[1,2] ; tir de recherche ; tir de réglage ; tir d'interdiction[1,2] ; tir direct ; tir indirect ; tir non contrôlé ; tir observé ; tir rasant ; tir sur zone.
01 nov. 1975

tirage contact / contact print
Épreuve obtenue par contact direct à partir d'un négatif ou d'une diapositive.

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01 sept. 2003

tir à la demande / on-call target
objectif à la demande
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif figurant au plan de feux, à l'exclusion d'un objectif à battre à l'horaire, sur lequel le tir est déclenché à la demande.
01 août 1976

tir à l'horaire / scheduled target
objectif à battre à l'horaire
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, objectif du plan de feux sur lequel le tir est déclenché à un instant donné.
01 août 1976

tirant d'air / air draught
Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le sommet des superstructures d'un navire.
Termes connexes : hauteur libre[1] ; tirant d'eau.
04 oct. 2000

tirant d'eau / draught
Distance verticale entre la flottaison et le point le plus bas d'un navire.
Terme connexe : tirant d'air.
04 oct. 2000

tir au radar / radar fire
Un tir d'artillerie dirigé sur un objectif qui est poursuivi par radar.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 nov. 1968

tir continu[1] / continuous fire[1]
Tir exécuté à cadence normale sans interruption pour procéder à des corrections de tir ou pour toute autre raison.
09 janv. 1996

tir continu[2] / continuous fire[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.
09 janv. 1996

tir contre armes à feu / counterfire
Tir destiné à détruire ou neutraliser des armes ennemies.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir d'appui / supporting fire
Tir exécuté par une unité d'appui afin d'aider ou de protéger une unité au combat.
Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui direct ; tir d'appui en profondeur ; tir d'appui rapproché.
01 nov. 1968

tir d'appui direct / direct supporting fire
Tir effectué en appui à une partie d'une force, par opposition au tir de soutien d'ensemble qui est effectué en appui d'une force dans son ensemble.
Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.
01 mars 1973

tir d'appui en profondeur / deep supporting fire
Feux appliqués sur des objectifs non situés dans le voisinage immédiat des forces amies pour neutraliser, détruire les réserves et les armes de l'ennemi et gêner son commandement, ses approvisionnements, ses transmissions et son observation.
Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.
01 mars 1973

tir d'appui rapproché / close supporting fire
Tir dirigé contre des troupes, des armes ou des positions ennemies qui du fait de leur proximité, constituent la menace la plus immédiate et la plus sérieuse pour l'unité soutenue.
Termes connexes : tir ; tir d'appui.
01 mars 1973

tir d'arrêt / final protective fire
Tir de barrage préréglé déclenché sans délais à la demande et destiné à empêcher toute pénétration ennemie dans les lignes ou la zone de défense.
01 déc. 1979

tir de balisage / marking fire
Tir effectué sur un objectif afin de permettre son identification.
01 août 1974

tir de barrage / barrage fire
Tir destiné à occuper un volume ou une surface plutôt qu'à viser particulièrement un objectif donné.
01 févr. 1973

tir de blocage / blocking fire
Concentration de tirs visant à interdire à l'ennemi l'accès à une zone donnée ou à empêcher sa progression dans une direction donnée.
17 janv. 2005

tir de concentration[1] / concentrated fire[1]
Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par deux ou plusieurs unités navales.
01 mars 1973

tir de concentration[2] / concentrated fire[2]
Ensemble des tirs effectués simultanément sur le même objectif par plusieurs armes.
01 mars 1973

tir de contrebatterie / counterbattery fire
Tir effectué dans le but de détruire ou de neutraliser le système d'appui-feu ennemi.
Note : le tir de contrebatterie peut être soit anticipatif, soit réactif.
29 mai 2002

tir de contre-préparation / counterpreparation fire
Tir préparé à l'avance et déclenché quand une attaque ennemie est jugée imminente.
01 mars 1973

tir défensif / defensive fire
Tir effectué par les unités d'appui et destiné à aider et à protéger une unité menant une action défensive.
01 nov. 1975

tir d'efficacité[1] / 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).
01 mars 1973

tir d'efficacité[2] / fire for effect[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.
01 mars 1973

tir d'efficacité d'emblée / predicted fire
Tir exécuté sans réglage préalable.
01 janv. 1983

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tir de harcèlement / harassing fire
Tir destiné à troubler le repos des troupes ennemies, à restreindre leurs déplacements, et du fait de la menace des pertes, à abaisser leur moral.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir de neutralisation / neutralization fire
Tir effectué pour rendre un objectif temporairement inefficace ou inutilisable
Termes connexes : tir ; tir de suppression.
17 janv. 2005

tir de préparation / preparation fire
Tir exécuté avant une attaque pour affaiblir la position ennemie.
Terme connexe : tir.
18 déc. 1997

tir de protection[1] / covering fire[1]
Tir destiné à protéger des troupes se trouvant à portée des armes portatives de l'ennemi.
01 mars 1973

tir de protection[2] / covering fire[2]
Opérations amphibies : tir exécuté avant la mise à terre pour couvrir des opérations préparatoires telles que démolitions sous-marines ou dragage de mines.
01 mars 1973

tir de recherche / searching fire
tir sur hausses échelonnées
Tir réparti en profondeur par changements successifs de l'angle de hausse du canon.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mai 1963

tir de réglage / registration fire
Tir exécuté pour obtenir des données précises destinées à assurer ultérieurement un traitement efficace de l'objectif.
Terme connexe : tir.
20 nov. 1996

tir désemparant / disabling fire
Tir dirigé sur un navire de manière à nuire à sa capacité de manoeuvre, mais pas à sa navigabilité.
14 oct. 2002

tir de suppression / suppression fire
Tir qui réduit l'efficacité d'un objectif en dessous du niveau qui lui permet de remplir sa mission. La suppression n'est généralement efficace que pour la durée du tir.
Terme connexe : tir de neutralisation.
17 janv. 2005

tir d'interdiction[1] / interdiction fire
Tir mis en place sur une zone ou sur un point en vue d'en interdire l'utilisation par l'ennemi.
01 avr. 1973

tir d'interdiction[2] / non-disabling fire
tir non désemparant
Tir dirigé sur une partie non vitale d'un navire, de façon à ne nuire ni à sa navigabilité ni à sa capacité de manoeuvre.
01 oct. 2001

tir direct / direct fire
Tir effectué sur un objectif visible pour le pointeur.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir éclairant / illumination fire
Tir ayant pour but l'éclairage d'une zone donnée.
01 mars 1973

tir éclairant continu / continuous illumination fire
Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants sont tirés à intervalle défini, de manière à fournir l'éclairage ininterrompu d'une cible ou d'une zone déterminée.
Terme connexe : tir éclairant coordonné.
01 mars 1973

tir éclairant coordonné / coordinated illumination fire
Tir dans lequel des projectiles éclairants et à explosifs brisants sont utilisés de façon coordonnée de manière à n'éclairer l'objectif et l'espace avoisinant qu'au moment de l'observation et du réglage du tir.
Terme connexe : tir éclairant continu.
04 oct. 2000

tirer / fire[2]
Faire exploser une charge explosive principale au moyen d'un système de mise de feu.
01 nov. 1975

tiretés / pecked line
Symbole constitué par une ligne interrompue à intervalles réguliers.
01 avr. 1971

tir indirect / indirect fire
Tir sur un but non vu du servant de l'arme.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir libre / weapons free
En défense aérienne, consigne de tir autorisant les systèmes d'armes à tirer sur tout objectif non reconnu avec certitude comme ami. (Certaines nations n'utilisent que le terme anglais).
Termes connexes : tir prescrit ; tir restreint.
01 juil. 1983

tir non contrôlé / unobserved fire
tir non observé
Tir dont les points d'impact ou d'éclatement ne sont pas observés.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 nov. 1968

tir non désemparant
Terme privilégié : tir d'interdiction[2].

tir non observé
Terme privilégié : tir non contrôlé.

tir observé / observed fire
Tir au cours duquel les impacts ou les éclatements peuvent être vus par un observateur. Le tir est conduit et réglé en fonction des observations.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir plongeant[1] / low angle
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir à petits angles (inf. à 45).
01 sept. 1974

tir plongeant[2] / low-angle fire
Tir effectué à des angles d'élévation inférieurs à l'élévation correspondant à la portée maximum pour un canon et des munitions donnés.
01 nov. 1975

tir préparé / prearranged fire
Tir planifié ou exécuté sur des objectifs ou des zones d'objectifs de coordonnées connues. Ce genre de tir, généralement préparé longtemps à l'avance, est déclenché à l'horaire ou au cours d'une période déterminée.

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01 août 1976

tir prescrit / weapons hold
En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que dans le cadre de l'autodéfense ou à la suite d'un ordre formel.
Termes connexes : tir libre ; tir restreint.
01 juil. 1983

tir rasant / grazing fire
Tir approximativement parallèle au sol pour lequel l'axe du cône de tir ne s'élève pas à plus d'un mètre du sol.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir restreint / weapons tight
En défense aérienne, consigne de tir imposant aux systèmes d'armes de ne tirer que sur des objectifs reconnus comme hostiles.
Termes connexes : tir libre ; tir prescrit.
01 juil. 1983

tirs interarmées / joint fires
Tirs effectués durant l'emploi de forces de plusieurs composantes et ce, dans le cadre d'une action coordonnée en vue d'atteindre un objectif commun.
15 janv. 2008

tir sur hausses échelonnées
Terme privilégié : tir de recherche.

tir sur horaire / scheduled fire
Type de tir préparé pour être exécuté à un moment prévu.
09 juil. 1997

tir sur zone / distributed fire
Tir réparti de telle sorte qu'il agit efficacement sur toute la surface d'une zone prise comme objectif.
Terme connexe : tir.
01 mars 1973

tir terminé / rounds complete
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, terme de procédure signifiant que les coups prévus pour le tir d'efficacité ont été tirés.
Terme connexe : coup parti.
16 juil. 1996

tir vertical / high angle
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, ordre ou demande pour obtenir un tir sous grands angles (supérieurs à 45°).
01 sept. 1974

tir vertical (ou courbe) / high angle fire
Tir effectué à des angles supérieurs à celui qui correspond à la portée maximum de l'ensemble canon munitions considéré ; la portée diminue à mesure que l'angle augmente.
01 août 1979

titre abrégé / short title
Combinaison condensée de lettres et/ou de chiffres, servant à identifier un document ou un dispositif, utilisée pour des raisons de concision et éventuellement de sécurité.
01 juin 1961

ton / tone
Nuance comprise entre le blanc et le noir et utilisée pour la représentation par image.
01 févr. 1974

toux d'une fusée / chuffing
Caractéristique de certaines fusées qui brûlent de façon intermittente en produisant un bruit irrégulier.
01 mars 1973

trace / track[2]
Marque laissée sur le sol par le passage d'une personne ou d'un objet.
01 mars 1992

tracé / scribing
En cartographie, méthode de rédaction d'une carte par la gravure à l'outil de traits sur support préparé.
01 avr. 1971

tracé du pilote / pilot's trace
Indication sommaire que le pilote d'un aéronef de reconnaissance photographique porte sur une carte (calque, ou tout autre document) pendant le vol ou immédiatement après. Elle mentionne : emplacement, direction, nombre et ordre des séries de photos faites, ainsi que les caractéristiques des caméras utilisées pour chaque série.
01 juil. 1970

trace origine / initial point[3]
Première manifestation d'un mobile sur une table de restitution.
01 sept. 1974

traînard / straggler[2]
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.
01 mars 1979

traînée de bombardement / trail
Grandeur qui sert à caractériser le retard que prend une bombe par rapport à l'avion largueur, en admettant que l'avion conserve sa vitesse après le largage.
01 nov. 1975

traitement / processing
En photographie, ensemble des opérations permettant d'obtenir des négatifs, des positifs ou des diapositives, à partir de films, plaques, ou papiers photographiques impressionnés.
01 oct. 1980

trajectoire balistique / ballistic trajectory
La partie courbe de la trajectoire décrite après que la force propulsive a cessé d'agir, et que le corps n'est plus soumis qu'à la pesanteur et à la traînée aérodynamique.
01 févr. 1973

trajectoire de vol / flight path
Ligne reliant les positions successives occupées, ou devant être occupées, par un aéronef, missile ou véhicule spatial lors de son déplacement dans l'air ou l'espace.
01 oct. 1980

trame / screen[2]
En cartographie, feuille transparente de matière plastique ou de verre, portant un carroyage ou quelque autre motif régulier pouvant être utilisé avec un masque pour reproduire certaines parties de ce motif par des moyens photographiques ou photomécaniques.
Terme connexe : trame de demi-teinte.
01 mars 1981

trame de demi-teinte / half-tone screen
Ensemble de lignes opaques (sur une surface transparente), se coupant à angle droit de façon à réaliser des "trous" transparents entre les intersections. Ce canevas est utilisé au cours d'un traitement photographique pour réaliser, à partir d'une image en tonalités continues, une

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représentation en demi-teinte, c'est-à-dire codée par des séries de points de taille et de forme adaptée à la tonalité à représenter.
Termes connexes : demi-teinte ; trame.
01 mars 1973

transfert ascendant / forward tell
Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)[2].
01 mars 1973

transfert d'autorité / transfer of authority
Dans le cadre de l'OTAN, action par laquelle un pays membre ou un commandement de l'OTAN donne le commandement ou le contrôle opérationnels de forces désignées à un commandement de l'OTAN.
09 janv. 1996

transfert de piste(s)[1] / track handover
En défense aérienne, procédure permettant de passer la responsabilité d'une piste d'une station à une autre.
01 déc. 1974

transfert de piste(s)[2] / track telling
Procédure utilisée pour la transmission d'informations tactiques ou de surveillance aérienne entre les composantes d'un système global. Cette procédure peut se décomposer en :
a. transfert descendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique vers un niveau inférieur ;
b. transfert latéral : entre niveaux hiérarchiques équivalents ;
c. transfert ascendant : d'un niveau hiérarchique à un niveau supérieur ;
d. transfert de 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.
01 déc. 1974

transfert de recoupement / overlap tell
Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)[2].
01 août 1973

transfert descendant / back tell
Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)[2].
01 févr. 1973

transfert latéral / cross tell
Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)[2].
01 mars 1973

transfert par tiers interposé / relateral tell
Terme connexe : transfert de piste(s)[2].
01 août 1973

transformation / transformation
Processus continu et proactif d'élaboration et d'intégration de concepts, de doctrines et de capacités novateurs, afin d'améliorer l'efficacité et l'interopérabilité des forces militaires.
Terme connexe : Commandant suprême allié Transformation.
30 juin 2005

transfuge / defector
Personne qui renie son pays dès qu'elle a réussi à échapper à sa juridiction ou à son pouvoir.
01 sept. 1991

transmetteur d'ordres / telebrief
Dispositif assurant une liaison téléphonique directe entre un contrôleur aérien et les équipages dans leurs aéronefs au sol.
18 déc. 1997

transplexion / meaconing
Système de déception imitative consistant à recevoir les signaux radio de navigation et à les retransmettre sur la même fréquence pour perturber la navigation. Les stations de transplexion introduisent des erreurs dans les relèvements obtenus par les aéronefs ou les stations au sol.
Terme connexe : balise.
01 mars 1973

transpondeur / transponder
Emetteur-récepteur qui transmet un signal de réponse lorsqu'il est convenablement interrogé.
Terme connexe : répondeur.
01 juil. 1983

transport aérien à la demande / special flight
Vol de transport, autre qu'un service régulier, décidé pour déplacer un chargement particulier.
01 juin 1965

transport exceptionnel / exceptional transport
En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge présentant des difficultés spéciales par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, en raison des installations ou du matériel, ne fût-ce que de l'un des chemins de fer à emprunter.
Terme connexe : transport ordinaire.
01 nov. 1994

transport maritime de crise / crisis response shipping
Tous navires employés pour soutenir des opérations militaires interalliées, y compris des navires de commerce réquisitionnés ou affrétés et, le cas échéant, des navires nationaux prépositionnés.
03 août 1998

transport nucléaire / nuclear logistic movement
Transport d'armes nucléaires ou de composants d'armes nucléaires dans le cadre des opérations de ravitaillement ou de maintenance.
01 mars 1973

transport ordinaire / ordinary transport
En matière de transport ferroviaire, transport d'une charge qui, par ses dimensions, son poids ou son conditionnement, ne présente pas de difficultés spéciales pour les installations ou matériels ferroviaires utilisés.
Terme connexe : transport exceptionnel.
01 nov. 1994

transports maritimes à but économique / economic shipping
Navires civils opérant commercialement et non en soutien d'éléments militaires.
03 août 1998

transports maritimes vers l'arrière / retrograde shipping
Navires de commerce utilisés pour ramener le personnel, les fournitures et les matériels d'un théâtre d'opérations.
03 août 1998

transport sous élingue / hook operation

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En héliportage, tout transport de charges sous élingues.
Terme connexe : charge sous élingue.
01 juil. 1988

transsonique / transonic
Qui a (ou qui se rapporte à) la vitesse d'un corps dans un fluide ambiant lorsque la vitesse relative du fluide est subsonique en certains points et supersonique en d'autres. Ce cas se rencontre quand on passe d'une vitesse subsonique à une vitesse supersonique, ou vice versa.
Terme connexe : vitesse du son.
01 août 1979

très petits fonds / very shallow water
Eau dont la profondeur est inférieure à 10 mètres.
Terme connexe : lutte contre les mines par très petits fonds.
14 oct. 2002

treuil / hoist
À bord des hélicoptères, mécanisme servant à monter ou descendre des charges extérieures.
01 sept. 2003

tri
Terme privilégié : triage[2].

triage[1] / 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.
01 oct. 1984

triage[2] / triage[2]
tri
En maintenance sur le champ de bataille, examen et répartition des matériels, par une unité de maintenance, en vue de leur traitement ultérieur.
13 déc. 1999

tronçon de queue / boattail
Partie conique d'un corps balistique dont le diamètre diminue progressivement vers l'arrière afin de réduire la traînée aérodynamique générale.
01 mars 1973

tropopause / tropopause
Zone de transition entre la stratosphère et la troposphère. La tropopause se situe généralement à une altitude d'environ 8 à 15 km dans les zones polaires et tempérées, et de 20 km dans les zones tropicales.
01 nov. 1968

troposphère / troposphere
Couches inférieures de l'atmosphère dans lesquelles les variations de température avec l'altitude sont relativement importantes. Les nuages s'y forment, la convection y est active et le brassage y est continu et plus ou moins complet.
01 nov. 1968

troubles publics / civil disturbance
Actes collectifs de violence et désordres contraires à la loi et préjudiciables à l'ordre public.
01 mars 1973

troupes de corps
Terme privilégié : élément organique de corps d'armée.

troupes de couverture
Terme privilégié : force de couverture.

troupes de sécurité
Terme privilégié : force de sécurité.

troupe numérotée / chalk troops
Troupe désignée par un numéro de repère particulier.
Termes connexes : chef de transport ; numéro repère.
01 mars 1973

tué au combat / killed in action
Combattant tué sur le champ ou décédé des suites de ses blessures, ou d'autres atteintes, avant d'avoir rallié une formation médicale.
Termes connexes : décédé des suites de blessures de guerre ; perte au combat ; pertes hors combat.
01 déc. 1979

type d'explosion / type of burst
Termes connexes : explosion aérienne ; explosion nucléaire à basse altitude ; explosion nucléaire aérienne ; explosion nucléaire à haute altitude ; explosion nucléaire de surface ; explosion nucléaire sous-marine ; explosion nucléaire souterraine.
01 juil. 1970

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U

unité[1] / unit[1]
Élément militaire dont la structure est prescrite par l'autorité compétente.
Terme connexe : force opérationnelle.
01 sept. 2003

unité[2] / unit[2]
unité de délivrance
unité de dotation
Quantité type ou unitaire servant au calcul de la répartition, de la distribution et de l'utilisation d'un article de ravitaillement.
01 sept. 2003

unité à double capacité / dual capable unit
Unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire capable d'exécuter des missions classiques et nucléaires.
01 oct. 1984

unité aérotransportable / air transportable unit
Toute unité, autre que les unités aérotransportées, dont l'équipement est adapté au transport aérien.
Termes connexes : en vol ; opération aéroportée.
01 févr. 1973

unité de contrôle tactique air / aircraft control unit
Unité disposant des moyens et du personnel, y compris des contrôleurs, nécessaires pour exécuter le contrôle des aéronefs et qui exerce le contrôle tactique des aéronefs.
01 nov. 1975

unité de délivrance
Terme privilégié : unité[2]

unité de tir/ fire unit
Dans le domaine de l'artillerie ou des mortiers, plus petit élément organique comprenant un ou plusieurs systèmes d'armes et pouvant exécuter une mission de tir.
20 nov. 1996

unité de transit des malades et blessés / casualty staging unit
Unité médicale chargée de la mise en condition, sous supervision du personnel médical, des malades et blessés en transit.
Terme connexe : centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire.
22 juin 2004

unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery unit
Unité, quel que soit son niveau, capable de mettre en action un ou plusieurs systèmes d'arme nucléaires, une fois reçue l'autorisation nécessaire.
Terme connexe : unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire.
01 oct. 1984

unité de vecteurs homologués nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery unit
Unité et éléments de soutien, quel que soit leur niveau, en mesure d'exécuter des missions nucléaires conformément aux accords bilatéraux et aux directives de l'OTAN.
Terme connexe : unité de vecteurs à capacité nucléaire.
01 nov. 1985

unité motorisée / motorized unit
Unité dotée organiquement de moyens de transport motorisés lui permettant de faire mouvement en totalité (personnel, armement ou autre matériel) et au même moment, sans exiger de moyens provenant d'autres sources.
01 mars 1973

unité temporaire / provisional unit
Rassemblement temporaire de personnels et d'équipements réalisé pour accomplir une mission déterminée.
01 nov. 1968

usure
Terme privilégié : attrition.

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V

vague / wave
En opérations amphibies, formation composée de forces, bâtiments et engins de débarquement, véhicules amphibies ou aéronefs devant débarquer ou atterrir sur une plage presque au même moment. Elle peut être classée par type, fonction ou numéro d'ordre :
a. vague d'assaut ;
b. vague d'embarcations ;
c. vague d'hélicoptères ;
d. vague numérotée ;
e. vague sur demande ;
f. vague à l'horaire.
01 oct. 2001

vague à l'horaire / scheduled wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 nov. 1968

vague d'assaut / assault wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 févr. 1973

vague d'embarcations / boat wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 mars 1973

vague d'hélicoptères / helicopter wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 mars 1973

vague numérotée / numbered wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 mars 1973

vague sur demande / on-call wave
Terme connexe : vague.
01 mars 1973

validation / validation
Confirmation que des organisations, des individus, du matériel ou des systèmes satisfont à des normes ou critères définis, grâce à l'apport de preuves objectives.
Note : dans le contexte des forces militaires, l'appréciation, l'analyse, l'évaluation, la validation et la certification sont liés hiérarchiquement dans cet ordre logique.
Termes connexes : analyse[1] ; appréciation ; certification ; évaluation[1].
02 mars 2007

variation du carroyage
Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

variation du quadrillage
Terme privilégié : déclinaison magnétique du carroyage.

vecteur à capacité nucléaire / nuclear delivery vehicle
Partie d'un système d'arme qui permet de véhiculer une arme nucléaire sur l'objectif.
Terme connexe : vecteur homologué nucléaire.
01 oct. 1984

vecteur homologué nucléaire / nuclear certified delivery vehicle
Vecteur dont la compatibilité avec une arme nucléaire a été homologuée par la puissance nucléaire compétente selon une procédure bien définie.
Terme connexe : vecteur à capacité nucléaire.
01 nov. 1985

vecteur vent / wind velocity
Vecteur définissant la direction et la force du vent.
01 sept. 1974

véhicule / vehicle
Moyen automoteur, ou poussé, ou remorqué, utilisé pour le transport d'un chargement sur terre, sur mer, dans l'air ou dans l'espace.
Termes connexes : appareil à effet de sol ; véhicule amphibie ; véhicule téléguidé.
01 oct. 1992

véhicule aérien sans pilote / unmanned aerial vehicle
Véhicule aérien propulsé, sans équipage, qui utilise des forces aérodynamiques pour créer sa portance, peut voler de façon autonome ou être téléguidé, peut être abandonné ou récupéré et peut transporter une charge létale ou non létale. Les véhicules balistiques ou semi-balistiques, les missiles de croisière et les projectiles d'artillerie ne sont pas considérés comme des véhicules aériens sans pilote.
Termes connexes : drone ; véhicule téléguidé.
30 juin 2005

véhicule amphibie / amphibious vehicle
Véhicule capable d'opérer sur terre et sur l'eau. Est muni de roues ou de chenilles.
Termes connexes : engin de débarquement ; véhicule.
01 févr. 1973

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.
01 oct. 1980

veille chimique / chemical monitoring
Opérations permanentes ou périodiques permettant de détecter la présence d'un agent chimique.
Terme connexe : reconnaissance chimique.
01 févr. 1988

veille contre les mines
Terme privilégié : guet contre les mines.

veille radio / cover[3]
Écoute continue, un émetteur étant réglé et disponible, mais pas nécessairement prêt à une utilisation immédiate.
01 sept. 2003

vent balistique différentiel / differential ballistic wind
Vent hypothétique, utilisé pour le bombardement. Sa vitesse est égale, pour une altitude de largage, à la différence entre la vitesse du vent balistique et celle du vent réel pris à cette altitude.
01 mars 1973

vérification après le vol / after-flight inspection
Examen d'ensemble exécuté à l'issue d'un vol. Il a pour but de déceler des anomalies éventuelles, d'assurer les dépannages demandés par l'équipage, d'effectuer le réapprovisionnement en matériels et en ingrédients consommables, enfin de mettre l'aéronef en sécurité.
01 févr. 1973

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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 déceler les avaries existantes ou risquant de se produire.
01 févr. 1973

vérification de dépollution / proofing
En opérations terrestres, activités de contrôle effectuées après une brèche, la dépollution d'un itinéraire ou d'une zone en vue de réduire davantage la menace que présentent les mines ou les autres munitions explosives, les agents explosifs improvisés et les pièges dans une zone délimitée.
Termes connexes : dépollution de zone ; dispositif explosif de circonstance ; explosifs et munitions ; opération de contre-minage ; piège.
14 oct. 2002

vérification systématique / checkout
Séquence d'épreuves relatives au fonctionnement, à la mise en oeuvre et à l'étalonnage d'un système d'armes ou d'un de ses éléments, qui a pour but de vérifier la situation et le bon état de celui-ci.
01 mars 1973

vérifier / verify
S'assurer que le sens et l'arrangement des mots d'un message transmis correspondent bien à l'intention exacte de l'autorité d'origine.
01 mai 1963

verrou train sorti / down lock
Dispositif de blocage en position basse ou sortie d'un train d'atterrissage rétractable.
01 juil. 1980

verrouillage / lock-on
État d'un système de poursuite ou d'acquisition d'objectifs qui poursuit continuellement et automatiquement un objectif en utilisant un ou plusieurs paramètres.
Terme connexe : acquérir.
01 sept. 2003

vers l'est / easting
Lecture d'ouest en est c'est-à-dire de gauche à droite de l'abscisse d'un carroyage sur une carte.
01 mars 1973

vers le nord / northing
Lecture du sud vers le nord c'est-à-dire de bas en haut de l'ordonnée d'un point du carroyage sur une carte.
01 mars 1973

vertex / vertex
En artillerie et en appui-feu naval, point le plus élevé de la trajectoire d'un projectile.
Terme connexe : flèche.
01 nov. 1991

verticales divisées / split vertical photography
couple de photographies à décalage latéral
Photographies prises simultanément par deux appareils de prise de vue dont les axes optiques sont légèrement décalés par rapport à la verticale, l'un vers la gauche, l'autre vers la droite de façon à obtenir un léger recouvrement latéral.
01 août 1973

vêtement de pressurisation / pressure suit
a. Partielle - Vêtement collant qui n'enferme pas complètement le corps mais qui est capable d'exercer une pression sur la majeure partie du corps afin de s'opposer à une augmentation de la pression d'oxygène dans les poumons.
b. Complète - Vêtement qui enferme complètement le corps dans lequel peut être entretenue une pression gazeuse assez supérieure à la pression ambiante pour que le maintien des fonctions puisse être assuré.
01 sept. 1969

vêtement protecteur / protective clothing
Vêtement spécialement conçu, fabriqué ou traité, pour protéger le personnel contre les risques dus à des modifications excessives du milieu ambiant, ou à des conditions de travail dangereuses ou encore à l'action de l'ennemi.
01 juil. 1970

vignettage / vignetting
En cartographie, technique consistant à utiliser une bande colorée dont la tonalité varie uniformément d'un bord à l'autre.
01 févr. 1974

virage conventionnel / procedure turn
Manoeuvre consistant en un virage (à droite ou à gauche) à partir d'un axe donné, virage suivi d'un deuxième en sens inverse qui doit amener l'aéronef à intercepter l'axe inverse de l'axe initial.
01 juil. 1972

viseur reflex / reflex sight
Viseur utilisant un système optique ou calculateur qui projette par réflexion l'image d'un réticule sur un écran où elle se superpose à l'image de l'objectif.
01 nov. 1975

viseur à déplacement angulaire / angular velocity sights
Viseur qui permet la détermination du point de largage correct par coïncidence entre le défilement angulaire mesuré de l'objectif par rapport au bombardier et une valeur prédéterminée et préaffichée.
Termes connexes : viseur de bombardement ; viseur tachymétrique ; viseur vectoriel.
01 déc. 1976

viseur de bombardement / bomb sighting system
Termes connexes : viseur à déplacement angulaire ; viseur tachymétrique ; viseur vectoriel.
01 déc. 1976

viseur synchronisé
Terme privilégié : viseur tachymétrique.

viseur tachymétrique / tachometric sights
viseur synchronisé
Viseur qui largue la bombe au moment où l'angle de bombardement correct est atteint. Ce type de viseur maintient la ligne de visée sur la cible, déterminant ainsi la vitesse exacte par rapport à l'objectif, il peut aussi maintenir la route suivie par l'avion de façon à la faire passer par la cible.
Termes connexes : viseur à déplacement angulaire ; viseur de bombardement ; viseur vectoriel.
01 déc. 1976

viseur vectoriel / vector sights
Viseur basé sur une représentation vectorielle des grandeurs utilisées. Il comporte un mécanisme qui reproduit mécaniquement le triangle de visée. On distingue :
a. Le viseur à préaffichage - Les valeurs de la hauteur de

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bombardement, de la vitesse par rapport à l'air et du vent sont affichées à la main une fois pour toutes.
b. Le viseur à affichage continu - La hauteur, la vitesse par rapport à l'air et le vent sont constamment réajustés automatiquement.
Termes connexes : viseur à déplacement angulaire; viseur de bombardement ; viseur tachymétrique.
01 déc. 1976

visualisation cartographique mobile / moving map display
Visuel dans lequel un symbole, représentant le véhicule, reste fixe tandis que l'image de la carte se déplace sous ce symbole, de telle manière que le visuel simule le mouvement horizontal du véhicule dans lequel il est monté. Parfois, la conception du visuel est telle que l'image de la carte est fixe tandis que le symbole se déplace sur l'écran.
Terme connexe : carte projetée.
01 juil. 1985

visualisation de la situation horizontale / horizontal situation display
Visualisation élaborée par un dispositif électronique des informations sur la navigation et des données enregistrées relatives à la mission et aux procédures. Peuvent aussi figurer une information radar et une image de télévision, soit comme carte superposée, soit comme image séparée.
Terme connexe : présentation tête haute.
01 nov. 1980

vitesse à l'arrêt de propulsion / cut-off velocity
Vitesse atteinte par un projectile au moment où la propulsion cesse.
01 mars 1973

vitesse corrigée / calibrated airspeed
vitesse rectifiée
Vitesse obtenue à partir de la vitesse indiquée en lui appliquant un coefficient qui tient aussi compte des erreurs d'instrument et de position.
01 mars 1973

vitesse déclarée / declared speed
Vitesse qu'un capitaine de navire déclare pouvoir soutenir en permanence au cours de la prochaine traversée par conditions météorologiques moyennes et compte tenu de l'état actuel de son navire.
Termes connexes : vitesse type.
01 déc. 1977

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 type.
01 mars 1973

vitesse de déblaiement / clearance rate
La surface qui serait déminée par unité de temps avec un minimum de déblaiement fixé, en utilisant des procédures données de chasse aux mines et/ou de dragage.
01 août 1976

vitesse de fin de combustion / burn-out velocity
Vitesse atteinte par un missile au point de fin de combustion.
20 nov. 1992

vitesse de largage / jump speed
Vitesse par rapport à l'air à laquelle les troupes parachutistes peuvent sauter d'un avion en vol avec un degré satisfaisant de sécurité.
01 avr. 1974

vitesse de marche / pace
En opérations terrestres, vitesse d'une colonne ou d'un élément permettant de maintenir la vitesse moyenne prescrite.
Termes connexes : guide ; vitesse de progression[2].
01 juil. 1983

vitesse d'endurance / endurance speed
Nombre de milles nautiques par heure qu'un navire peut parcourir sur l'eau dans des conditions moyennes de salissure de coque, de mer par temps modéré et de préparation au combat. Dans chaque cas les vitesses d'endurance doivent correspondre à une allure définie des machines.
01 mars 1973

vitesse de prises de vues / camera cycling rate
Fréquence à laquelle un appareil de prises de vues prend des photographies, fréquence exprimée en nombre d'images par seconde.
01 nov. 1975

vitesse de progression[1] / rate of march
Nombre moyen de kilomètres ou de miles à parcourir en un temps déterminé, y compris les haltes prescrites. Est exprimé en kilomètres/heure ou miles/heure.
Termes connexes : vitesse de marche ; vitesse de progression[2].
01 sept. 1969

vitesse de progression[2] / speed of advance
En usage maritime, vitesse sur le fond prévue sur un itinéraire.
Termes connexes : vitesse de marche ; vitesse de progression[1].
01 sept. 1969

vitesse de sécurité / safe speed
En guerre des mines sur mer, vitesse à laquelle un bâtiment donné peut marcher sans risquer d'influencer à l'intérieur de son aire de choc une mine à influence donnée, à une profondeur donnée.
01 nov. 1975

vitesse du son / speed of sound
Vitesse à laquelle le son se déplace dans un milieu donné et dans des conditions bien définies. La vitesse du son au niveau de la mer dans l'atmosphère international standard est de 1.108 pieds à la seconde, 658 noeuds ou 1.215 km à l'heure.
Termes connexes : hypersonique ; transsonique.
01 nov. 1968

vitesse limite / terminal velocity[1]
Vitesse maximale théorique qu'un corps atteindrait sur une trajectoire déterminée, dans des conditions données de poids et de poussée, s'il poursuivait sa chute indéfiniment dans une atmosphère de densité uniforme.
01 nov. 1968

vitesse maximale de croisière / maximum sustained speed
En circulation routière, vitesse maximale qu'un véhicule peut réaliser, avec sa charge nominale, pendant une durée prolongée, sur une route de première catégorie et en palier, sans qu'il en résulte de dommages mécaniques.
01 mars 1973

vitesse moyenne / average speed

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Distance moyenne parcourue en une heure, calculée sur la durée totale du parcours, en excluant les arrêts spécifiquement prescrits.
01 janv. 1970

vitesse rectifiée
Terme privilégié : vitesse corrigée.

vitesse sol / ground speed
Composante horizontale de la vitesse d'un aéronef par rapport à la surface terrestre.
01 nov. 1975

vitesse terminale / terminal velocity[2]
Vitesse restante d'un projectile au point de sa trajectoire situé à la même altitude que le point de lancement.
01 nov. 1968

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 déclarée ; vitesse de convoi.
01 juin 1978

vitesse virtuelle du vent / representative downwind speed
Pendant la période de prévision, direction moyenne où souffle le vent à la surface du sol dans la zone de danger vers laquelle le nuage se déplace.
Terme connexe : direction virtuelle du vent.
01 févr. 1988

voie administrative / administrative chain of command
Voie hiérarchique normale aux fins d'administration et logistique.
Termes connexes : chaîne de commandement ; chaîne de commandement opérationnel.
01 juin 1984

voie aérienne / airway
Région de contrôle (ou portion de région de contrôle) présentant la forme d'un couloir et équipée d'aides radio à la navigation.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; région de contrôle ; zone de contrôle ; zone de contrôle terminale.
01 févr. 1973

voie de circulation / taxiway

chemin de roulement[2]
taxiway
Voie définie, sur un aérodrome terrestre, aménagée pour la circulation au sol des aéronefs et destinée à assurer la liaison entre deux parties de l'aérodrome.
[dérivé de : OACI]
06 janv. 2006

voile blanc / whiteout
Perte de l'horizon due à la réflexion de la lumière solaire sur la neige, ou à un ciel bouché.
01 sept. 1969

vol aux instruments / instrument flight
Vol dans lequel la pente et l'assiette de l'aéronef ne sont contrôlées qu'en se rapportant aux instruments.
01 mars 1973

vol stationnaire / hovering
Manoeuvre au cours de laquelle un aéronef se tient en vol dans une position fixe ou approximativement fixe par rapport à une position géographique donnée.
01 mars 1973

vol tactique / terrain flight
Vol près du sol au cours duquel la vitesse, la hauteur et/ou l'altitude sont adaptées au relief et aux obstacles dans le but d'éviter la détection et le feu de l'ennemi.
01 juin 1984

VOR / VOR
Aide radioélectrique à la navigation aérienne basée sur la détermination d'un relèvement par comparaison de phase d'un signal émis au sol. Ce sigle correspond à "very high frequency omnidirectional radio range".
01 déc. 1976

vulnérabilité électromagnétique / electromagnetic vulnerability
Caractéristique d'un système susceptible d'être perturbé ou rendu inopérant par des interférences électromagnétiques.
Terme connexe : compatibilité électromagnétique.
01 juil. 1987

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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.
01 août 1982

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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[2].
25 sept. 1998

zone à restrictions / caution area
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle existent des restrictions au survol à des époques déterminées.
01 mars 1973

zone arrière / rear area
Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend en avant de sa limite arrière jusqu'à l'arrière de la zone de responsabilité de l'échelon directement subordonné. Cette zone est destinée principalement à l'exécution de fonctions de soutien.
01 juil. 1983

zone côtière de défense / defensive coastal area
Partie d'une zone côtière et de l'espace aérien, terrestre et maritime adjacent au rivage, à l'intérieur de laquelle les opérations défensives peuvent comporter la mise en oeuvre de forces terrestres, navales et aériennes.
01 févr. 1973

zone d'action / 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.
01 nov. 1968

zone d'action de défense aérienne / air defence action area
Zone et son espace aérien à l'intérieur desquels les aéronefs ou armes surface-air amis ont en général la priorité dans les opérations, sauf dans des conditions spécifiées.
Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.
01 juil. 1993

zone d'action de sous-marins / submarine action area
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 ; zone de patrouille de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.
16 juil. 1996

zone dangereuse / danger area
zone dangereuse aérienne
En circulation aérienne, espace aérien, de dimensions définies, à l'intérieur duquel des activités dangereuses pour le vol des aéronefs peuvent se dérouler pendant des périodes spécifiées.
Termes connexes : zone fermée ; zone interdite[1] ; zone réglementée[1].
01 févr. 1973

zone dangereuse aérienne
Terme privilégié : zone dangereuse.

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 juin 2005

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 juin 2005

zone d'assaut amphibie
Terme privilégié : zone de mise à terre[1].

zone d'atterrissage / landing zone
Zone spécifique de terrain destinée à l'atterrissage d'aéronefs.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; site d'atterrissage ; zone d'amerrissage ; zone d'appontage ; zone de mise à terre[2].
30 juin 2005

zone de bombardement sans restriction / blind bombing zone
Zone réservée (aérienne, terrestre ou navale) établie dans le but de permettre des opérations aériennes non limitées par les opérations ou les éventuelles attaques des forces amies.
01 mars 1973

zone de choc / damage area
En guerre des mines sur mer, zone centrée sur un dragueur de mines et à l'intérieur de laquelle les dégâts dus à l'explosion sont tels que les opérations doivent être interrompues.
01 nov. 1975

zone de combat[1] / combat zone[1]
Zone nécessaire aux forces combattantes pour la conduite des opérations.
Terme connexe : zone des communications.
01 juil. 1983

zone de combat[2] / combat zone[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.
01 juil. 1983

zone de concentration[1] / concentration area[1]
Zone d'ordinaire à l'intérieur du théâtre d'opérations où les troupes sont rassemblées avant de commencer des opérations actives.
01 mars 1973

zone de concentration[2] / concentration area[2]
Zone limitée sur laquelle une concentration d'artillerie est

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exécutée dans un temps limité.
01 mars 1973

zone de contrôle / control zone
Espace aérien contrôlé s'étendant verticalement à partir de la surface jusqu'à une limite supérieure spécifiée.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle terminale.
01 juil. 1980

zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien / airspace control area
Espace aérien défini latéralement par les limites de la zone d'opérations. La zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien peut être subdivisée en sous-zones de contrôle de l'espace aérien.
01 mars 1981

zone de contrôle de l'espace aérien à haute densité / high density airspace control zone
Espace aérien de dimensions bien définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien à l'intérieur duquel il est fait un usage massif d'armes et moyens aériens variés.
01 sept. 1981

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.
01 mars 1979

zone de contrôle terminale / terminal control area
Zone de contrôle située habituellement au carrefour des voies aériennes aux environs d'un ou de plusieurs aérodromes importants.
Termes connexes : contrôle aérien ; espace aérien contrôlé ; région de contrôle ; voie aérienne ; zone de contrôle.
01 janv. 1973

zone de coordination des feux / fire coordination area
Zone dans laquelle les feux sont soumis à des restrictions définies. Les feux qui ne correspondraient pas aux restrictions imposées ne peuvent être effectués qu'après accord de l'autorité qui a défini les restrictions initiales.
01 août 1974

zone de défense / defence area
Pour un échelon de commandement donné, la zone qui s'étend de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'à la limite arrière de cet échelon. C'est dans cette zone que la bataille défensive décisive est menée.
01 juil. 1983

zone de défense aérienne / air defence area
Espace aérien délimité dont il faut planifier et assurer la défense.
Terme connexe : patrouille aérienne de combat.
01 juil. 1993

zone de déferlement / surf zone
Zone de mer à partir de laquelle les vagues commencent à déferler sur les brisants.
14 oct. 2002

zone de démarrage / forming-up place
position d'attaque
Dernière position occupée par l'échelon d'assaut avant de franchir la ligne de départ.
01 mars 1973

zone de franchissement / crossing area
Zone placée sous l'autorité d'un seul chef, et comportant un certain nombre de sites contigus de franchissement.
01 déc. 1977

zone de guidage / guidance coverage
Volume d'espace dans lequel des informations de guidage (azimut ou altitude ou distance) sont fournies à l'aéronef suivant des caractéristiques données de portée et de précision. Ces informations peuvent être exprimées, soit par rapport à la géométrie d'un terrain, d'une piste ou bande d'atterrissage, en supposant une implantation adéquate de l'équipement au sol, soit par rapport à la couverture fournie par des équipements séparés au sol.
01 sept. 1981

zone de largage / drop zone
Zone déterminée dans laquelle sont largués des troupes aéroportées, du matériel ou des ravitaillements.
01 mars 1973

zone de largage à faible hauteur / extraction zone
Zone de largage déterminée pour la livraison de ravitaillement ou d'équipement par extraction d'un aéronef volant très près du sol.
01 juil. 1980

zone de latitude / latitude band
Toute bande circonscrite à la terre, limitée par des parallèles, indiquée par des unités de mesure linéaires ou angulaires définies.
01 avr. 1973

zone de l'objectif / objective area
Zone géographique définie à l'intérieur de laquelle est situé un objectif à conquérir ou à atteindre par les forces militaires. Cette zone est définie par le commandement en vue de la conduite des opérations.
Termes connexes : échelon arrière ; échelon d'assaut ; limite de tête de pont ; objectif[1,2] ; patrouille aérienne de combat ; zone de mise à terre[1].
01 mars 1973

zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie / artillery manoeuvre area
Zone à l'intérieur de laquelle l'artillerie est autorisée à se déployer, mais qui n'est pas réservée à son usage exclusif.
Terme connexe : zone réservée à l'artillerie.
03 août 1998

zone d'embarquement / embarkation area
Zone à terre qui comprend un groupe de points d'embarquement, dans laquelle les derniers préparatifs précédant l'embarquement sont achevés et où transitent les personnels et cargaisons destinés à être embarqués sur des engins ou des bâtiments.
01 mars 1973

zone démilitarisée / demilitarized zone
Zone déterminée dans laquelle le stationnement, le rassemblement de forces militaires, la conservation ou l'établissement d'installations militaires de toutes sortes sont interdits.
01 mars 1973

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

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area
Zone, proche de la ligne de départ ou au large de celle-ci, vers laquelle se dirigent les bâtiments de débarquement et dans laquelle ils mettent à l'eau les véhicules amphibies.
01 févr. 1973

zone de mise à terre[1] / landing area[1]
zone d'assaut amphibie
Partie de la zone de l'objectif où ont lieu les opérations de débarquement d'une force amphibie.
Note : elle comprend la plage et ses approches, les zones de transport, les zones de tirs d'appui, l'espace aérien occupé par les aéronefs en appui rapproché et le terrain sur lequel s'effectue la marche vers l'objectif initial.
Termes connexes : force amphibie[1] ; site de débarquement ; zone de l'objectif ; zone de tirs d'appui.
30 juin 2005

zone de mise à terre[2] / landing area[2]
Zone utilisée pour le poser de troupes et de matériels aérotransportés.
Termes connexes : aérodrome ; posé[1] ; zone d'atterrissage.
30 juin 2005

zone de navigation à risque / shipping risk area
Dans le domaine de la coopération navale avec la marine marchande, zone géographique désignée par des instances militaires et présentant un risque particulier ou accru pour les navires marchands.
15 janv. 2008

zone d'engagement d'arme / weapon engagement zone
zone d'engagement des intercepteurs
zone d'engagement des missiles
zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée
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.
01 juil. 1983

zone d'engagement des intercepteurs
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

zone d'engagement des missiles
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

zone d'engagement des systèmes à courte portée
Terme privilégié : zone d'engagement d'arme.

zone de patrouille de sous-marins / submarine patrol area
Zone stationnaire, établie pour que les opérations de sous-marins ne soient pas gênées par des interférences mutuelles sous la surface.
Termes connexes : gestion de l'eau ; gestion de l'espace marin ; mesure pour éviter une interférence mutuelle[2] ; zone d'action de sous-marins.
16 juil. 1996

zone de point fixe / run-up area
Zone de l'aire de manoeuvre réservée à l'essai des moteurs avant le décollage.
01 juil. 1972

zone de posé[1] / 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.
Terme connexe : aérodrome
06 janv. 2006

zone de posé[2] / touchdown zone[2]
Pour les hélicoptères ou avions à décollage vertical, portion de l'aire de manœuvre d'hélicoptères ou de la piste utilisée pour l'atterrissage.
Terme connexe : aérodrome.
06 janv. 2006

zone de production des pistes / track production area
Emplacement où sont produites les pistes en provenance d'une station radar.
01 août 1973

zone de rassemblement / assembly area[2]
Zone où un ensemble de troupes est rassemblé en vue d'une action future.
Termes connexes : aire de montage ; point de regroupement ; rassemblement.
01 févr. 1973

zone de référence altimétrique radar / radar altimetry area
Terrain assez plat et suffisamment étendu, dont on connaît l'altitude et qui sert à mesurer l'altitude des avions par radar.
01 avr. 1971

zone de refuge / refuge area
Zone côtière, considérée comme non menacée par l'ennemi, que des navires de commerce peuvent recevoir l'ordre de rallier à la mise en application du plan de sauvegarde de la navigation commerciale.
Terme connexe : mouillage sûr.
01 juin 1978

zone de responsabilité[1] / area of responsibility[1]
Zone géographique attribuée au Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe.
Termes connexes : commandement stratégique ; commandant stratégique de l'OTAN ; niveau opératif ; zone de responsabilité de renseignement ; zone d'intérêt ; zone d'opérations ; zone d'opérations interarmées.
17 janv. 2005

zone de responsabilité[2] / area of responsibility[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'intérêt ; zone d'opérations ; zone d'opérations interarmées.
17 janv. 2005

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 de responsabilité[1] ; zone d'intérêt.
04 oct. 2000

zone de retombées radioactives d'importance militaire / area of militarily significant fallout
Zone dans laquelle les retombées

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radioactives affectent la capacité des unités militaires à mener à bien leur mission normale.
01 nov. 1992

zone de rupture / rupture zone
Région immédiatement voisine de la limite des cratères, dans laquelle les contraintes résultant d'une explosion ont dépassé la résistance-limite du matériau. Elle est caractérisée par l'apparition de nombreuses crevasses radiales de dimensions variées.
Terme connexe : zone plastique.
01 sept. 1969

zone des communications / communication zone
Zone arrière du théâtre d'opérations (immédiatement contiguë à la zone de combat). Elle englobe les lignes de communication et les installations de ravitaillement et d'évacuation ainsi que les autres organismes nécessaires pour l'appui logistique et la maintenance des forces en campagne.
Terme connexe : zone de combat[2].
01 mars 1973

zone de sécurité[1] / safety zone
Zone (terrestre, maritime ou aérienne) destinée à permettre aux forces amies d'effectuer des opérations autres que des opérations de combat.
01 mars 1981

zone de sécurité[2] / safe area
Dans le domaine des opérations de soutien de la paix, zone protégée dans laquelle des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN protègent des personnes ou des biens désignés.
Terme connexe : zone protégée.
29 mai 2002

zone de sécurité de sous-marins / submarine haven
Zone maritime déterminée pour les opérations de sous-marins, comprenant :
a. un sanctuaire pour sous-marins, tel que promulgué par un commandant de zone ou de flotte, ou d'un niveau équivalent ;
b. une zone, située hors des zones de combat, réservée aux opérations et à l'entraînement des sous-marins ;
c. une zone mobile, promulguée par un avis de mouvement de sous-marins, qui entoure un ou plusieurs sous-marins en transit et qui s'étend sur un nombre spécifié de milles marins sur l'avant, sur l'arrière et par le travers, par rapport à la position prévue du ou des sous-marins sur la route annoncée.
Termes connexes : gestion de l'eau ; gestion de l'espace marin ; guerre anti-sous-marine ; zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone libre de lutte anti-sous-marine.
16 juil. 1996

zone de séparation / separation zone
Région située entre deux régions adjacentes verticales ou horizontales dans laquelle les unités ne peuvent pas intervenir à moins que certaines mesures de sécurité ne soient remplies.
01 nov. 1975

zone des forces de couverture / covering force area
Zone qui s'étend en avant de la limite avant de la zone de bataille jusqu'aux positions avancées initialement attribuées aux forces de couverture. C'est dans cette zone que les forces de couverture exécutent les tâches qui leur sont confiées.
01 juil. 1983

zone de silence
Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort[2].

zone des objectifs d'une opération amphibie / amphibious objective area
Zone géographique, délimitée dans la directive de lancement de l'opération pour permettre l'exercice du commandement, à l'intérieur de laquelle se trouvent le ou les objectifs qui doivent être tenus par la force amphibie. Cette zone doit être de dimension suffisante pour permettre l'accomplissement de la mission de la force amphibie et la conduite des opérations maritimes, aériennes et terrestres nécessaires.
01 juil. 1983

zone de soutien naval / naval support area
Zone maritime attribuée aux bâtiments de guerre désignés pour soutenir une opération amphibie.
Terme connexe : zone de tirs d'appui.
01 mars 1973

zone d'étape[1] / 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[2] ; préparatifs en vue d'une opération ; zone de l'objectif.
25 sept. 1998

zone d'étape[2] / staging area[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[2] ; étape[2].
25 sept. 1998

zone de tir / zone of fire
Zone dans laquelle une unité terrestre désignée ou des ressources d'appui-feu sont prêtes à exécuter, ou exécutent des tirs.
04 nov. 2005

zone de tir contre-avions / fire-power umbrella
Zone de dimensions spécifiées délimitant un espace aérien au-dessus d'une force navale à la mer à l'intérieur duquel le feu des armes antiaériennes des bâtiments peut mettre les aéronefs en danger, et à l'intérieur duquel des procédures spéciales ont été établies pour l'identification et la mise en oeuvre des appareils amis.
Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.
01 mars 1973

zone de tir contrôlé
Terme privilégié : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.

zone de tirs d'appui / fire support area
Zone de manoeuvre appropriée affectée aux bâtiments chargés des tirs de soutien d'où ils appuient une opération amphibie par leurs tirs d'artillerie.
Termes connexes : zone de mise à terre[1] ; zone de soutien naval.
01 mars 1973

zone d'exercice / exercise area
Zone géographique spécialement délimitée dans le temps et dans l'espace en vue de la conduite des activités d'entraînement.
Note : la zone d'exercice est

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délimitée en coordination avec les pays hôtes.
01 oct. 2001

zone d'identification de défense aérienne / air defence identification zone
Espace aérien de dimensions définies à l'intérieur duquel on exige que l'identification, la localisation et le contrôle des aéronefs puissent être effectués à tout moment.
Terme connexe : zone d'opérations de défense aérienne.
01 févr. 1973

zone d'impact / impact area réceptacle
Zone dont on a fixé des limites à l'intérieur desquelles tout engin balistique doit prendre contact avec le sol.
01 mars 1973

zone d'influence / area of influence
Zone géographique dans laquelle un commandant est directement en mesure d'influencer les opérations, grâce à la manoeuvre ou aux systèmes d'appui-feu qui se trouvent normalement sous son contrôle ou ses ordres.
Termes connexes : secteur ; zone d'intérêt.
01 mars 1977

zone d'intérêt / area of interest ZI
Zone qui intéresse un commandant en fonction des objectifs liés aux opérations en cours ou planifiées. Elle englobe ses zones d'influence, d'opérations ou de responsabilité, ainsi que les zones qui leur sont adjacentes.
Termes connexes : zone de responsabilité[1] ; zone de responsabilité de renseignement ; zone d'influence ; zone d'opérations.
13 déc. 1999

zone d'intérêt désignée / named area of interest
Zone géographique où des renseignements bruts sont recueillis pour satisfaire à des besoins en renseignement particuliers.
02 mars 2007

zone d'intérêt opérationnel / area of operational interest
En défense aérienne, zone dans laquelle le transfert des pistes dignes d'intérêt est assuré automatiquement vers une station adjacente en fonction de sa situation et de sa nature.
01 sept. 1974

zone d'intérêt tactique / tactical locality
Point du terrain qui, en raison de sa situation ou de ses traits caractéristiques, présente un intérêt tactique dans les circonstances particulières du moment.
01 nov. 1968

zone d'obstacles réglementée / barrier restricted area
Zone décrétée par une autorité habilitée, dans laquelle les systèmes d'obstacles ne doivent pas gêner la manoeuvre des forces amies. Les restrictions imposées peuvent inclure une interdiction de poser des obstacles dans certains secteurs pendant des périodes données.
09 janv. 1996

zone d'opérations / area of operations
Zone opérationnelle définie par un commandant interarmées pour la conduite d'opérations militaires par des forces terrestres ou maritimes. Normalement, elle n'englobe pas toute la zone d'opérations interarmées du commandant interarmées, mais est de taille suffisante pour que le commandant de la composante de la force interarmées puisse accomplir les missions qui lui ont été assignées et protéger les forces.
Termes connexes : commandement de composante[1,2] ; zone de responsabilité[1,2] ; zone d'intérêt ; zone d'opérations interarmées.
14 oct. 2002

zone d'opérations de défense aérienne / air defence operations area
zone de tir contrôlé
Zone géographique à l'intérieur de laquelle sont appliquées des procédures destinées à minimiser les interférences entre les opérations de défense aérienne et les autres types d'opérations. Elle peut comprendre la désignation d'une ou plusieurs des zones suivantes :
a. zone d'action de défense aérienne ;
b. zone de défense aérienne ;
c. zone d'identification de défense aérienne ;
d. zone de tir contre-avions.
Termes connexes : zone d'action de défense aérienne ; zone d'identification de défense aérienne ; zone de tir contre-avions.
04 oct. 2000

zone d'opérations interarmées / joint operations area
Zone temporaire définie par le Commandant suprême des forces alliées en Europe, dans laquelle un commandant interarmées désigné planifie et exécute une mission particulière au niveau opératif. La zone d'opérations interarmées et ses paramètres, tels que la durée, la portée de la mission et la zone géographique, sont fonction des circonstances ou de la mission et sont normalement associés aux opérations d'un groupement de forces interarmées multinationales.
Termes connexes : niveau opératif ; zone de responsabilité[1,2] ; zone d'opérations.
17 janv. 2005

zone d'opérations réglementée / restricted operations area
Espace aérien de dimensions définies délimité par l'autorité de contrôle de l'espace aérien en fonction des besoins et des situations opérationnelles particuliers dans lequel la mise en opération d'un ou plusieurs utilisateurs de l'espace aérien est réglementée.
01 mars 1981

zone du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord / North Atlantic Treaty area
En vertu de l'article 6 du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, zone comprenant le territoire des Parties en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, ainsi que le territoire de la Turquie, la mer Méditerranée et le secteur de l'Atlantique Nord situé au nord du tropique du Cancer.
01 oct. 2001

zone en angle mort[1] / dead space[1]
zone non battue
Zone comprise dans la portée maximum d'une arme, d'un radar ou d'un observateur et qui ne peut être battue par le feu ou observée depuis un emplacement donné en raison de l'interposition d'obstacles, de la nature du

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terrain, des caractéristiques de la trajectoire ou des limites de possibilité de pointage de l'arme.
01 mars 1982

zone en angle mort[2] / dead space[3]
zone de silence
Surface ou zone située dans la limite de portée d'un émetteur radio, mais dans laquelle l'émission de ce poste ne peut être captée.
01 mars 1982

zone en angle mort[3] / dead space[2]
Volume situé au-dessus et autour d'un canon ou d'un site de lancement d'un missile, dans lequel on ne peut tirer en raison de limitations mécaniques ou électroniques.
01 mars 1982

zone fermée / closed area
Zone définie où les passages et les survols de tous genres sont interdits.
Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone interdite[1]; zone réglementée[1].
01 mars 1973

zone interdite[1] / 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.
Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone réglementée[1].
01 juin 1981

zone interdite[2] / prohibited area[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].
01 juin 1981

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.
Termes connexes : gestion de l'espace marin ; zone d'action de sous-marins ; zone de sécurité de sous-marins.
16 juil. 1996

zone maritime menacée / dangerously exposed waters
Zone adjacente à un littoral gravement menacé.
Termes connexes : évacuation d'une zone maritime menacée ; littoral gravement menacé.
01 févr. 1989

zone minée / mined area
Zone dangereuse du fait de la présence réelle ou supposée de mines.
01 oct. 2001

zone non battue
Terme privilégié : zone en angle mort[1].

zone plastique / plastic zone
Région située au-delà de la zone de rupture associée aux cratères résultant d'une explosion ; aucune crevasse n'y est visible, mais le sol a subi une déformation permanente et se trouve très fortement comprimé.
Terme connexe : zone de rupture.
01 juil. 1970

zone protégée / secure area
Lieu ou zone désignés dans lesquels des forces de l'OTAN ou dirigées par l'OTAN assument un certain degré de responsabilité à l'endroit de personnes ou de biens et peuvent imposer des restrictions de mouvements.
Note : le recours à la force peut être autorisé pour établir et protéger cette zone.
Terme connexe : zone de sécurité[2].
01 oct. 2001

zone réglementée[1] / restricted area[1]
Espace aérien, de dimensions définies, au-dessus du territoire ou d es eaux territoriales d'un État, dans les limites duquel le vol des aéronefs est subordonné à certaines conditions spécifiées.
Termes connexes : zone dangereuse ; zone fermée ; zone interdite[1,2].
01 sept. 2003

zone réglementée[2] / restricted area[2]
Zone dans laquelle des mesures restrictives spéciales sont prises afin d'éviter ou de limiter les interférences entre des forces amies.
01 sept. 2003

zone réservée / restricted area[3]
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[1,2].
09 mai 2000

zone réservée à l'artillerie/artillery reserved area
Zone réservée exclusivement à la mise en place de l'artillerie.
Terme connexe : zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie.
16 juil. 1999

zone 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.
01 déc. 1979

zone vitale / vital zone
Zone ou installation déterminée qui doit être défendue par des unités de défense antiaérienne.
20 nov. 1996

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PART 4
4E PARTIE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
LISTE D'ABRÉVIATIONS

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A/S
area search
recherche sur zone

AAW
anti-air warfare
lutte antiaérienne / LAA /

AC[1]
ASC (admitted)
airspace control
contrôle de l'espace aérien

AC[2]
army corps
corps d'armée / CA[3] */*

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

ACC
area control centre
centre de contrôle régional

ACINT
acoustic intelligence
renseignement acoustique

ACP
airborne command post
poste de commandement volant

ACS[1]
aircraft cross-servicing
services mutuels pour aéronefs

ACS[2]
airspace control system
système de contrôle de l'espace aérien

ACV
air-cushion vehicle
aéroglisseur

AD[1]
aerodrome
aérodrome

AD[2]
air defence
défense aérienne

ADC
air defence command
commandement de la défense aérienne

ADCC
air defence control centre
centre de contrôle de défense aérienne

ADCON
administrative control
contrôle administratif

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

ADM[1]
atomic demolition munition
charge nucléaire statique

ADM[2]
arme de destruction massive
weapon of mass destruction / WMD /

ADR[1]
aerodrome damage repair
réparation des dégâts subis par un aérodrome

ADR[2]
air defence region
région de défense aérienne

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

AECO
aeromedical evacuation coordinating officer
officier régulateur des évacuations sanitaires aériennes

AES
aeromedical evacuation system
chaîne d'évacuations sanitaires aériennes

AFCS
automatic flight control system
système de contrôle automatique de vol

AG
army group
groupe d'armées

AGZ
actual ground zero
point zéro réel

AH
attack helicopter
hélicoptère d'attaque

AI
air interdiction
mission d'interdiction aérienne

Alt.
altitude
altitude

AMA
artillery manoeuvre area
zone de manoeuvre d'artillerie

AML
additional military layer
couche militaire additionnelle

Ammo
ammunition
Preferred term: munition.

ANL
arme non létale
non-lethal weapon / NLW /

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

AOI
area of interest
zone d'intérêt / ZI /

AOO
area of operations
zone d'opérations

AOOI
area of operational interest
zone d'intérêt opérationnel

AOR
area of responsibility
zone de responsabilité

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

AR[1]
air reconnaissance
reconnaissance aérienne

AR[2]
air route
route aérienne

ARA
artillery reserved area
zone réservée à l'artillerie

ARM
antiradiation missile
missile antiradiations

AS[1]

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air superiority
supériorité aérienne

AS[2]
associated support
soutien associé

ASC
Preferred abbreviation: AC[1]
Abréviation privilégiée : AC[1]

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

ASR
available supply rate
taux de ravitaillement consenti

AT
antiterrorism
antiterrorisme

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

ATF
amphibious task force
force opérationnelle amphibie

BC
battle casualty
perte au combat

BDA
battle damage assessment
évaluation des dommages de combat

Bie
batterie
Battery / Bty /

BM
ballistic missile
missile balistique

BPA
battlefield psychological activities
activités psychologiques du champ de bataille

Bty
battery
Batterie / Bie /

BW
biological warfare
Preferred term: biological operation

C/S
call sign
indicatif d'appel

C2CS
command and control communication system
système de communication de commandement et de contrôle

C2S
command and control system
système de commandement et de contrôle

C2W
command and control warfare
guerre du commandement et du contrôle

CA[1]
coordinating authority
autorité de coordination

CA[2]
counter-aggression
contre-agression

CA[3]
corps d'armée
army corps / AC /

CAA
contrôleur air avancé
forward air controller

CAG
carrier air group
groupe aérien embarqué

CAO
counter-air operation
opération de supériorité aérienne

CAP
combat air patrol
patrouille aérienne de combat

CARP
computed air release point
point de largage calculé

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

CAS
close air support
appui aérien rapproché

CBU
cluster bomb unit
arme à dispersion

CC[1]
component command
commandement de composante

CC[2]
component commander
commandant de composante

CC[3]
compression chamber
Preferred term: hyperbaric chamber.

CCCA
centre de contrôle de la circulation aérienne
air traffic control centre /ATCC /

CCRP
continuously-computed release point
calcul continu du point de largage

CD
civil defence
protection civile

CDC
centre de détection et de contrôle
control and reporting centre / CRC /

CEM
compatibilité électromagnétique

electromagnetic compatibility / EMC /

CEP
circular error probable
écart circulaire probable / ECP/

CHOP
change of operational control
changement de contrôle opérationnel

CI
counter-intelligence
contre-ingérence

CIC
combat information centre
centre d'information de combat

CIMIC
civil-military cooperation
coopération civilo-militaire

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

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CL
combat load
charge de combat

CM
crisis management
gestion des crises

Cmdt
commandant
commander / COM /

CME
contre-mesures électroniques
electronic countermeasures / ECM /

CMR
contre-mesures radar
radar countermeasures / RCM /

CNE
computer network exploitation
exploitation de réseau informatique

COA
course of action
mode d'action

COG
centre of gravity
centre de gravité

COM
commander
Commandant / Cmdt /

COMINT
communications intelligence
renseignement transmissions

CONPLAN
contingency plan
plan de circonstance

COTS
commercial off-the-shelf
commercial sur étagère

CP[1]
collection plan
plan de recherche

CP[2]
command post
poste de commandement / PC/

CPX
command post exercise
exercice de poste de commandement

CRC
control and reporting centre
centre de détection et de contrôle / CDC /

CRG
communication reporting gate
seuil de compte rendu

CRS
control and reporting system
réseau de détection et de contrôle

CS[1]
close support
appui rapproché

CS[2]
combat support
appui tactique

CSAR
combat search and rescue
recherche et sauvetage de combat / RESCO /

CSS
combat service support
soutien logistique du combat

CSU
casualty staging unit
unité de transit des malades et blessés

CT
counterterrorism
contre-terrorisme

CTZ
control zone
zone de contrôle

CZ
combat zone
zone de combat

DA[1]
damage assessment
évaluation des dommages

DA[2]
direct action
action directe

DA[3]
défense aérienne
air defence

DAMCON
damage control
organisation sécurité

DF
defensive fire
tir défensif

DGZ
desired ground zero
point zéro désiré

DISSUB personnel
distressed submarine personnel
personnel d'un sous-marin en détresse

DISTAFF
directing staff
Preferred term: exercise directing staff.

DMZ
demilitarized zone
zone démilitarisée

DP
distribution point
point de distribution

DS
direct support
appui direct

DTG
date-time group
groupe date-heure / GDH /

DZ
drop zone
zone de largage

ECM
electronic countermeasures
contre-mesures électroniques / CME /

ECP
écart circulaire probable
circular error probable / CEP /

ED
electronic deception
déception électronique

EJ
electronic jamming
brouillage électronique

ELINT
electronic intelligence
renseignement électronique

EMC
electromagnetic compatibility
compatibilité électromagnétique / CEM /

EMCON
emission control
contrôle d'émission

EMI
electromagnetic interference

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interférence électromagnétique

EN
electronic neutralization
neutralisation électronique

EO
electro-optics
optoélectronique

EOB
electronic order of battle
ordre de bataille électronique / ODBE /

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal
neutralisation des explosifs et munitions / NEM /

EOR
explosive ordnance reconnaissance
reconnaissance de munition explosive

EPM
electronic protective measures
mesures de protection électronique / MPE /

ESM
electronic warfare support measures
mesures de soutien de guerre électronique / MSE /

EW[1]
early warning
alerte lointaine

EW[2]
electronic warfare
guerre électronique / GE /

EX
exercise
exercice

EZ
extraction zone
zone de largage à faible hauteur

FAC
forward air controller
contrôleur air avancé / CAA /

FC
fire control
conduite de tir

FCR
fire control radar
radar de conduite de tir

FCS
fire control system
système de conduite de tir

FEBA
forward edge of the battle area

limite avant de la zone de bataille

FEZ
fighter engagement zone
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

FFE
fire for effect
tir d'efficacité

FIR
flight information region
région d'information de vol

FIS
flight information service
service d'information de vol

FLOT
forward line of own troops
ligne avant des forces amies

FP
force protection
protection des forces

FPF
final protective fire
tir d'arrêt

FRAGO
fragmentary order
ordre simplifié

FS
fire support
appui-feu

FSA
fire support area
zone de tirs d'appui

FSC
fire support coordination
coordination des tirs d'appui

FSCL
fire support coordination line
ligne de coordination des feux d'appui / LCFA /

GCI
ground-controlled interception
interception contrôlée du sol

GDH
groupe date-heure
date-time group / DTG /

GE
guerre électronique
electronic warfare / EW /

GEM
ground-effect machine
appareil à effet de sol

GEP
generic plan
plan générique

GIC
PPI (désuet)
gabarit international de chargement
international loading gauge / PPI gauge[1] */*

GOTS
government off-the-shelf
gouvernemental sur étagère

GZ
SZ (admitted)
ground zero
point zéro / PZ /

HA
humanitarian assistance
assistance humanitaire

HDC
helicopter direction centre
centre de direction des hélicoptères

heavy RAS
heavy replenishment at sea
ravitaillement lourd à la mer heavy

HN
host nation
pays hôte

HNS
host-nation support
soutien fourni par le pays hôte

HOB
height of burst
hauteur d'explosion

HSO
heure sur l'objectif
time on target / TOT /

HUMINT
human intelligence
renseignement humain

IAP
instrument approach procedure

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procédure d'approche aux instruments

ILDP
inter-look dormant period
période d'insensibilisation entre impulsions

IED
improvised explosive device
dispositif explosif de circonstance

IEF
in-transit evacuation facility
centre de transit pour évacuation sanitaire

IFF
identification, friend or foe
identification ami/ennemi

ILS[1]
instrument landing system
système d'atterrissage aux instruments

ILS[2]
integrated logistic support
soutien logistique intégré

Int.
INTEL (admitted)
intelligence
renseignement / Rens./

IP
initial point
point initial

IPF
in-place force
force en place

IPIR
initial programmed interpretation report
compte rendu initial d'interprétation

IR
information requirements
besoins en information

IRLS
infrared linescan system
analyseur infrarouge à balayage linéaire

IS
information system
système d'information

IVC
immediately vital cargo
cargaison immédiatement vitale

J
joint staff
état-major interarmées

JOA
joint operations area
zone d'opérations interarmées

KIA
killed in action
tué au combat

LAA
lutte antiaérienne
anti-air warfare / AAW /

LCFA
ligne de coordination des feux d'appui
fire support coordination line / FSCL /

LF
landing force
force de débarquement

LIVEX
live exercise
exercice réel

Log.
logistics
logistique

LRN
lay reference number
numéro de référence de mouillage

LS
leaver section
section à détacher d'un convoi

MASCAL
mass casualties
pertes massives

MASINT
measurement and signature intelligence
renseignement mesures et signature

MCC
movement control centre
Preferred term: movement control[2]*.*

MEF
mission-essential force
force essentielle à la mission

MER
maximum effective range
portée efficace maximale

mercomm system
merchant ship communication system
système de télécommunication pour navires marchands

MEZ
missile engagement zone
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

MERZONE
merchant ship control zone
zone de contrôle naval

MGRS
military grid reference system
système de référence de carroyage militaire

MIO
maritime interdiction operation
opération d'interdiction maritime

MLC
military load classification
classement militaire

MN
multinational
combined

MOS
minimum operating strip
piste opérationnelle minimale

MPE
mesures de protection électronique
electronic protective measures / EPM /

MSA
minimum safe altitude
altitude minimale de sécurité

Msg
message
message

Msn
mission
mission

MW
mine warfare
guerre des mines

NAI
named area of interest
zone d'intérêt désignée

NALSS
naval advanced logistic support

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site
site avancé de soutien logistique naval

NBC CC
nuclear, biological, chemical control centre
centre de coordination nucléaire, biologique et chimique

NCAGS
naval cooperation and guidance for shipping
coopération navale avec la marine marchande

NEM
neutralisation des explosifs et munitions
explosive ordnance disposal / EOD /

NEO
non-combatant evacuation operation
opération d'évacuation de non-combattants

NFLS
naval forward logistic site
site logistique naval de l'avant

NLW
non-lethal weapon
arme non létale /ANL /

NMA[1]
national military authority
autorité nationale militaire

NMA[2]
NATO military authority
autorité militaire de l'OTAN

NOTAM
notice to airmen
avis aux navigants

NOTS
NATO off-the-shelf
OTAN sur étagère

NRT
near real time
temps quasi réel (en)

NSA
national shipping authority
autorité nationale chargée de la marine marchande

NW
nuclear warfare
guerre nucléaire

NWS
nuclear-weapons state
Preferred term: military nuclear power.

OA
objective area
zone de l'objectif

Obj
objective
objectif[1]

OCA[1]
offensive counter-air operation
opération offensive contre le potentiel aérien

OCA[2]
operational control authority
autorité de contrôle opérationnel

OCE
officer conducting the exercise
officier directeur de l'exercice

OCS
officer conducting the serial
officier responsable d'une phase de l'exercice

ODBE
ordre de bataille électronique
electronic order of battle

OFN
other forces for NATO
autres forces pour l'OTAN

OMF
originating medical facility
échelon sanitaire initial

Op
OP (admitted)
operation
opération

OPCOM
operational command
commandement opérationnel

OPCON
operational control
contrôle opérationnel

OPFOR
opposing forces
forces d'opposition

OPINTEL
operational intelligence
renseignement opérationnel

OPLAN
operation plan
plan d'opération

OPORD
operation order
ordre d'opération

OPS
operational performance standard
norme de performance opérationnelle

OPSEC
operations security
sécurité des opérations

OR
operational requirement
besoin opérationnel

ORBAT
order of battle
ordre de bataille

OSE
officer scheduling the exercise
officier chargé de la mise sur pied de l'exercice

OSINT
open source intelligence
renseignement de source ouverte

OTC
officer in tactical command
officier assurant le commandement tactique

PC
poste de commandement
command post / CP[2] */*

PCA
psychological consolidation activities
activités psychologiques de consolidation

PE[1]
peace enforcement
imposition de la paix

PE[2]
probable error
Preferred term: horizontal error.

PI
public information
information publique

PIC
press information centre
centre d'information de la presse

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PIR
priority intelligence requirements
besoins prioritaires en renseignement

Pk
kill probability
probabilité de destruction

PK
peacekeeping
maintien de la paix

PL
phase line
ligne d'objectifs intermédiaires

PM
preventive maintenance
maintenance préventive

PPI gauge[1]
PPI (obsolete)
international loading gauge
gabarit international de chargement

PPI gauge[2]
international map of the world
carte internationale du monde

PSF
peace support force
force de soutien de la paix

PSO
peace support operation
opération de soutien de la paix

PsyOp
psychological operation
opération psychologique

PZ
point zéro
ground zero

R/A
ROA
radius of action
rayon d'action

RA
rear area
zone arrière

RAM
ravitaillement à la mer
replenishment at sea / RAS /

RAM lourd
ravitaillement lourd à la mer
heavy replenishment at sea

RAS
replenishment at sea
ravitaillement à la mer / RAM /

RDF
radio direction finding
radiogoniométrie

RECCE
reconnaissance
reconnaissance / RECO /

RECCEXREP
reconnaissance exploitation report
compte rendu d'exploitation de reconnaissance

RECO
reconnaissance
Reconnaissance / RECCO /

RECSHIP
receiving ship
bâtiment ravitaillé

REP
recognized environmental picture
situation générale de l'environnement

RES
radiation exposure state
condition d'exposition aux radiations

RESCO
recherche et sauvetage de combat
combat search and rescue / CSAR /

ROE
rules of engagement
règles d'engagement

RP[1]
release point
a. point de dislocation
b. point de largage

RP[2]
reporting post
poste de détection

RPV
remotely piloted vehicle
véhicule téléguidé

RSP
render safe procedures
Preferred term: explosive ordnance disposal procedures.

RSR
required supply rate
taux de ravitaillement requis

RV
re-entry vehicle
corps de rentrée

RVR
runway visual range
portée visuelle de piste

SA
staging area
zone d'étape

SACC
supporting arms coordination centre
Preferred term: fire support coordination centre.

SACEUR
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commandant suprême des Forces alliées en Europe

SACT
Supreme Allied Commander Transformation
Commandant suprême allié Transformation

SAR
search and rescue
recherche et sauvetage

SC
strategic command
commandement stratégique

SCATMIN
scatterable mine
mine dispersable

SD
soutien direct
direct support / DS /

SDA
secteur de défense aérienne
air defence sector

SDOS
standard day of supply
jour standard d'approvisionnement

SEAC
submarine exercise area coordinator
coordonnateur des secteurs d'exercice pour sous-marins

SEAD
suppression of enemy air

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defences
mise hors de combat des moyens de défense aérienne ennemis

SHELREP
shelling report
compte rendu de bombardement

SHORADEZ
short-range air defence engagement zone
Preferred term: weapon engagement zone.

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

SIF
selective identification feature
équipement d'identification sélective

SIGINT
signals intelligence
renseignement d'origine électromagnétique

SM
scatterable mine
mine dispersable

SMAA
submarine movement advisory authority
autorité consultative pour les mouvements des sous-marins

SOA
speed of advance
vitesse de progression[2]

SOP[1]
standard operating procedure
Preferred term: standing operating procedure.

SOP[2]
standing operating procedure
instructions permanentes

SPA[1]
strategic psychological activities
activités psychologiques stratégiques

SPA[2]
submarine patrol area
zone de patrouille de sous-marins

SRT
short-range transport aircraft
aéronef de transport à court rayon d'action

STANAG
NATO standardization agreement
accord de normalisation OTAN

SUBNOTE
submarine notice
avis de mouvement de sous-marins

SUBOPAUTH
submarine operating authority
autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre des sous-marins

SUPIR
supplemental programmed interpretation report
compte rendu supplémentaire d'interprétation

Sy
security
sécurité

SYNEX
synthetic exercise
exercice synthétique

SZ
surface zero
Preferred term: ground zero.

SZ
surface zéro
Terme privilégié : point zéro.

TA
tasking authority
autorité responsable

TACOM
tactical command
commandement tactique

TACON
tactical control
contrôle tactique

TACP
tactical air control party
élément de contrôle aérien tactique

TACS
tactical air control system
système de contrôle aérien tactique

TED
tableau d'effectifs et de dotation
establishment[2]

TF
task force
force opérationelle

TI
thermal imagery
imagerie thermique

TO&E
table of organization and equipment
Preferred term: establishment[2].

TOA
transfer of authority
transfert d'autorité

TOO
target of opportunity
objectif inopiné

TOT
time on target
heure sur l'objectif / HSO /

TPA
track production area
zone de production des pistes

UAV
unmanned aerial vehicle / véhicule aérien sans pilote

UTM
universal transverse Mercator grid
grille de Mercator transverse universelle

UW
unconventional warfare
guerre non conventionnelle

UXO
unexploded explosive ordnance

munition explosive non explosée

VDDS
very deep draught ship
navire à très grand tirant d'eau

VMFI
visual mine firing indicator
indicateur visuel de mise de feu

VOR
very high frequency omnidirectional radio

WEZ
weapon engagement zone

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zone d'engagement d'arme

WH
warhead
charge militaire

WIA
wounded in action
blessé au combat

WMD
weapon of mass destruction
arme de destruction massive / ADM /

WRM
war reserve modes
modes réservés pour le temps de guerre / MRG /

WSM
waterspace management
gestion de l'espace marin

ZI
zone d'intérêt
area of interest / AOI /

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