## Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel

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1.0 Introduction

This Advisory Circular (AC) is provided for information and guidance purposes. It describes an example of an acceptable means, but not the only means, of demonstrating compliance with regulations and standards. This AC on its own does not change, create, amend or permit deviations from regulatory requirements, nor does it establish minimum standards.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this AC is to provide the entire Canadian aviation community with a glossary of aeronautical terms and definitions used by Canadian pilots, controllers and flight service specialists in order to avoid misunderstandings between them and contribute to the continued efficiency and safety of the air navigation system (ANS). The Glossary serves mainly to highlight the differences between Canadian terminology and definitions, and those from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

1.2 Applicability

This document applies to all Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA) employees and to individuals and organizations when they are exercising privileges granted to them under an External Ministerial Delegation of Authority. This information is also available to the aviation industry for information purposes.

1.3 Description of changes

This document, formerly AC 100-001, Issue 04, has been reissued as AC 100-001, Issue 05, to reflect the following changes:

(a) Editorial and format changes were made throughout the Glossary where necessary and those that were deemed insignificant in nature were not included in this subsection.

(b) Section 4.0—Glossary

(i) Entries added:
- advisory airspace
- automatic dependent surveillance - contract (ADS-C or ADS-contract)
- bare and damp
- bare and dry
- bare and wet
- beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS)
- clearance acknowledgement (CLA)
- contaminant
- departure clearance message (CLD)
- departure clearance readback (CDA)
- departure clearance request (RCD)
- enhanced flight vision system (EFVS)
- ICAO: enhanced vision system (EVS)
- ICAO: FPL
- laser attack
model aircraft
night vision goggles (NVG)
night vision imaging system (NVIS)
oceanic clearance delivery (OCD)
request for clearance (RCL)
restricted airspace
satellite voice communications (SATVOICE)
visual line of sight (VLOS)

(ii) Entries modified:
advisory area
air refuelling control point (ARCP)
automatic dependent surveillance (ADS)
automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast (ADS-B)
CDA
directed bright light source
flight itinerary (FI)
flight plan (FLT PLN or FP)
flight service station (FSS)
pilot briefing
receiver autonomous integrity monitoring (RAIM)
ICAO: remotely piloted aircraft (RPA)
ICAO: remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS)
restricted area
U.S. and ICAO: unmanned aircraft (UA)
U.S. and ICAO: unmanned aircraft system (UAS)
unmanned air vehicle (UAV)
wide area multilateration (WAM)

2.0 References and requirements

2.1 Reference documents

(1) It is intended that the following reference materials be used in conjunction with this document:

(a) Aeronautics Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. A-2);
(b) Canada Transportation Act (CTA);
(c) Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act (CTAISB Act);
(d) National Defence Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. N-5);
(e) Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs);
(f) *Airworthiness Manual* (AWM);
(g) *Aerodrome Standards and Recommended Practices* (TP 312);
(h) *Criteria for the Development of Instrument Procedures* (TP 308/GPH 209);
(i) *Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual* (TC AIM) (TP 14371);
(j) *Aviation Weather Services Standards and Criteria* (TP 7411);
(k) *Materiel and Contracting Services Manual* (TP 103);
(l) *Wildlife Control Procedures Manual* (TP 11500);
(m) *Manual of Standards and Procedures for Aviation Weather Forecasts* (MANAIR) (TP 12591);
(n) *Manual of Surface Weather Observations* (MANOBS);
(o) *AIP Canada* (ICAO);
(p) *Manual of Air Traffic Services* (MATS);
(q) *Air Traffic Services Administration and Management Manual* (ATSAMMM);
(r) *Canada Air Pilot* (CAP);
(s) *Canada Flight Supplement* (CFS);
(t) *Canada Water Aerodrome Supplement* (CWAS);
(u) *Designated Airspace Handbook* (DAH);
(v) *Flying the Weather—VFR*;
(w) Canadian Airspace Review (CAR) Terminology Committee;
(x) Electronics and Telecommunications Terminology Committee (CUTEL);
(y) FAA *Federal Aviation Regulations* (FARs);
(z) FAA *Aeronautical Information Manual* (AIM);
(aa) FAA Pilot/Controller Glossary;
(bb) *United States Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures* (TERPS), FAA Order 8260.3;
(cc) Annexes 1 to 18 (ICAO);
(dd) *Procedures for Air Navigation Services—Aircraft Operations* (ICAO Doc 8168) (PANS-OPS);
(ee) *Air Traffic Management* (ICAO Doc 4444) (PANS RAC). Formerly the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services—Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Services*;
(ff) *Heliport Manual* (ICAO Doc 9261);
(gg) *Definitions* (ICAO Doc 9569);
(hh) *International Civil Aviation Vocabulary* (ICAO Doc 9713);
(ii) *ICAO Lexicon* (ICAO Doc 9294);
(jj) Terminology Bulletins Nos. 4 and 10 (ICAO);
(kk) *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions* (English and French) (AAP 6); and
(ll) International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)—Radiocom. pub. No. 50 (60).
2.2 Cancelled documents

(1) Not applicable.

(2) By default, it is understood that the publication of any new issue of a document automatically renders all earlier issues of the same document null and void.

2.3 Definitions and abbreviations

(1) The following definitions are used in this document:

(a) **Advisory Circular (AC):** A document that provides the aviation community and TCCA personnel with information on a given subject as it relates to the CARs, its associated Standards, and other Regulations used in implementing the Civil Aviation Program. An AC is considered to be guidance and is not mandatory. An AC does not change, create, amend or permit deviations from regulatory requirements.

(b) **Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs):** A compilation of regulatory requirements designed to enhance safety and the competitiveness of the Canadian aviation industry. They correspond to the broad areas of aviation which TCCA is mandated to regulate, for example personnel licensing, airworthiness and commercial air services.

(2) The following abbreviations are used in this document:

(a) **ANS:** Air Navigation System

(b) **CARs:** Canadian Aviation Regulations

(c) **DND:** Department of National Defence (Canada)

(d) **ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization

(e) **NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(f) **TC:** Transport Canada

(g) **TCCA:** Transport Canada Civil Aviation

(h) **U.S.:** United States

3.0 Background

(1) In 1979, the Commission of Inquiry into Bilingual Air Traffic Services in Quebec, in its final report, confirmed the requirement to use French as a communication language between air traffic control personnel and pilots for several Quebec aerodromes and terminal radar service areas (TRSA). The Commission recommended that a number of aeronautical documents be published in French as well as in English, and that Transport Canada (TC) provide material in French for training. It had stated, in 1977, that “The standardization of terminology is an important factor in maintaining and improving air safety.” This statement stems from the Laurendeau-Dunton Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism findings in the 1960s.

(2) In 1979, the Aerospace Medical Association recognized that “Precise and mutually comprehensible speech communication is essential for safe air operations. This involves the development and use of accurate technical terminology evolved from accumulated experience.” Considering that terminology standardization is a nationally and internationally recognized safety factor in aviation, TC has progressively introduced an Aviation Terminology Standardization program.

(3) The Canadian Airspace Review, a joint government/users project initiated in 1985, conducted an in-depth study of policies, rules and procedures relating to the management and operation of the Air Navigation System (ANS). As part of its findings, in 1987, the Canadian Airspace Review
recommended the development and publication of a glossary of aeronautical terms and definitions used by Canadian pilots, controllers and flight service specialists, in order to avoid potential misunderstandings between them, particularly during international operations. The basic objective of such a glossary was to contribute to the continued efficiency and safety of the air navigation system by doing the following:

(a) promoting greater understanding of aeronautical terminology among providers and users of air traffic services;

(b) facilitating access to aeronautical information necessary for the conduct of air operations; and

(c) increasing awareness, in the national and international aviation communities, of differences in aeronautical terminology as used in Canada, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the American Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

In keeping with the intent of the appropriate Canadian Airspace Review recommendations, TC, in conjunction with the Department of National Defence (DND) and in consultation with the Canadian civil aviation community, developed the Pilot/Controller Glossary to serve as a reference document for the entire Canadian aviation community. Now known as the Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel, the text has been revised in conjunction with NAV CANADA as well. This glossary in no way constitutes a regulatory document, but serves rather to illustrate the aeronautical terminology used in Canada and emphasize any differences in terms or definitions as used by ICAO or the FAA.

The Glossary is managed by the Glossary Committee, which includes representatives from TC, DND and NAV CANADA. The committee meets at least twice a year at TC’s Headquarters to discuss relevant terms to be added or updated as needed. Prior to the meetings, the Aviation Terminology Standardization Division makes and receives proposals and carries out all the necessary research in order to prepare the terminology case files. All new term proposals must be vetted by a designated member of the committee before they are presented. Following the meetings, an official decision record is drafted to document all decisions made, and it is signed by the signatory members of the committee before any changes are introduced by the Aviation Terminology Standardization Division.

The Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel is updated regularly as the ANS evolves and in response to operational requirements that may result from the introduction of new communications, navigation, surveillance and air traffic management technologies.

4.0 Glossary

4.1 Notes to users

(1) This glossary is a compilation of aeronautical terms drawn from nearly 60 references (see subsection 2.1).

(2) Glossary entries are composed of terms or abbreviations and are listed in absolute alphabetical order (letter by letter).

(3) Quotation marks surrounding an entry indicate that it is an element of the phraseology used by pilots, controllers and flight service specialists.

(4) Each entry is followed by a block of information containing a definition or a main cross reference.

(5) When an entry is specific to a particular context, a marker identifying the context in which the entry is used (e.g. Canada, ICAO, U.S., DND) precedes or is contained in the block of information. A key to these abbreviations is provided in paragraph 2.3 above.

(6) The main cross references are as follows:
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(a) Abbreviation for:
   (i) indicates that the entry is an abbreviation for the term that follows (example: AIC — Abbreviation for: aeronautical information circular)

(b) Other expression for:
   (i) indicates that the entry is a synonym of the term that follows (example: controller — Other expression for: air traffic controller)
   (ii) ICAO: Expression for:
        (i) indicates that the entry is used in the context provided (in this case, ICAO) to mean the same thing as the term that follows (example: emergency operations centre — ICAO: Expression for: emergency coordination centre (ECC))

(7) Blocks of information are sometimes followed by added information introduced by a bullet (•):
   (a) • abbreviation: indicates an abbreviation
   (b) • also called: indicates a synonym
   (c) • see: indicates the entry where the term is defined
   (d) • see also: indicates a related entry for comparison

(8) When a French equivalent exists, it is provided in italics at the end of the block of information. Any other foreign words used in blocks of information are also written in italics.

(9) When a term or expression denotes more than one concept, each concept is defined in a separate block of information and each block of information is numbered.

(10) Terms attributed to ICAO, to NATO, or to the U.S. are given with their official definitions.

(11) Numbers are represented according to the standards established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and adopted by ICAO (see: ICAO Annex 5), that is, using a space to indicate thousands and the decimal point for decimals (10 000.00). There is an exception to this rule, however: numbers under 10 000 are written without the space separating thousands from hundreds (1000 to 9999).

(12) Generally, the imperial system of measures has been used in the definitions. In some instances, the metric system has also been used. There are conversion tables at the end of the Glossary to facilitate conversion into imperial or metric units.
4.2  – A –

AAE
(1) Abbreviation for: **above aerodrome elevation**
• see: aerodrome elevation  
  Fr: AAE
(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: **above airport elevation**
• see: aerodrome elevation

AAI
(1) Abbreviation for: **average arrival interval**  
  Fr: AAI
(2) U.S. Abbreviation for: **arrival aircraft interval**
• see: average arrival interval

AAIM
Abbreviation for: **aircraft autonomous integrity monitoring**  
  Fr: AAIM

AAS
Abbreviation for: **aerodrome advisory service**  
  Fr: AAS

AAT
Abbreviation for: **assigned arrival time**  
  Fr: AAT

ABAS
Abbreviation for: **aircraft-based augmentation system**  
  Fr: ABAS

**abbreviated precision approach path indicator**
A visual glide slope indicator (VGSI) consisting of only two light units normally situated on the left side of the runway in the form of a wing bar and indicating that the aircraft is on slope if the unit nearest the runway shows red and the unit furthest from the runway shows white, too high if both units show white, and too low if both units show red.  
• abbreviation: APAPI
• see also: **precision approach path indicator** (PAPI) and **visual glide slope indicator** (VGSI)  
  Fr: indicateur de trajectoire d’approche de précision simplifié

**abbreviated visual approach slope indicator**
U.S. and Canada: A visual glide slope indicator (VGSI) consisting of only two light units normally situated on the left side of the runway, one upwind and one downwind, and indicating that the aircraft is on slope if the upwind unit shows red and the downwind unit shows white, too high if both units show white, and too low if both units show red.  
• abbreviation: AVASI
• see also: **visual approach slope indicator** (VASI) and **visual glide slope indicator** (VGSI)  
  Fr: indicateur visuel de pente d’approche simplifié

**abeam**
A term that describes the general position of the aircraft in relation to a fix, point or object when that fix, point or object is approximately 90° to the right or left of the aircraft track.  
• abbreviation: ABM  
  Fr: par le travers

ABM
(1) Abbreviation for: **abeam**  
  Fr: ABM
(2) ICAO: Abbreviation for: **asynchronous balanced mode**

**ABN**
ICAO: Abbreviation for: **aerodrome beacon**
Fr: **ABN**

**abort (to)**
To terminate a planned aircraft manoeuvre.
Fr: **interrompre**

**aborted landing**
A planned landing that is discontinued for reasons such as conflicting traffic, weather, or landing surface obstacles.
• also called: rejected landing
Fr: **atterissage interrompu**

**aborted takeoff**
A planned takeoff that is discontinued for reasons such as conflicting traffic, aircraft malfunction, weather or takeoff surface obstacles.
• also called: rejected takeoff
Fr: **décollage interrompu**

**A/C**
Abbreviation for: **aircraft**
Fr: **A/C**

**ACA**
Abbreviation for: **Arctic Control Area**
Fr: **ACA**

**ACAS**
Abbreviation for: **airborne collision avoidance system**
Fr: **ACAS**

**ACC**
Abbreviation for: **area control centre**
Fr: **ACC**

**accident**
An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which, in the case of a manned aircraft, takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, or in the case of an unmanned aircraft, takes place between the time the aircraft is ready to move with the purpose of flight until such time as it comes to rest at the end of the flight and the primary propulsion system is shut down, in which
(a) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of
   (i) being in the aircraft, or
   (ii) direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts that have become detached from the aircraft, or
   (iii) direct exposure to jet blast, except when the injuries are the result of natural causes, are self-inflicted or are inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew; or
(b) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure that
   (i) adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and
   (ii) would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component, except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to a single engine, its cowlings or accessories; or for damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, probes, vanes, tires, brakes, wheels, fairings, panels, landing gear doors, windscreen, the aircraft skin (such as
small dents or puncture holes), or for minor damages to main rotor blades, tail rotor blades, landing gear, and those resulting from hail or bird strike (including holes in the radome); or

(c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

Note 1: For statistical uniformity only, an injury resulting in death within 30 days of the date of the accident is classified as a fatal injury by ICAO.

Note 2: An aircraft is considered to be missing when the official search has been terminated and the wreckage has not been located.

• also called: aircraft accident
  
  Fr: accident

ACFT
Abbreviation for: aircraft
  
  Fr: ACFT

ACID
Abbreviation for: aircraft identification
  
  Fr: ACID

“Acknowledge”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Let me know that you have received and understood this message.”
  
  Fr: « Accusez réception »

acknowledgement
Notification that a given communication has been correctly received and understood.
  
  Fr: accusé de réception

ACN
ICAO: Abbreviation for: aircraft classification number
  
  Fr: ACN

acrobatic flight
ICAO and U.S.: Expression for: aerobatic manoeuvre

ACSC
Abbreviation for: aircraft critical surface contamination
  
  Fr: CSCA

active runway
Other expression for: runway in use

acts of unlawful interference
Acts or attempted acts such as to jeopardize the safety of civil aviation and air transport, i.e.:

(a) unlawful seizure of aircraft in flight;
(b) unlawful seizure of aircraft on the ground;
(c) hostage-taking on board aircraft or on aerodromes;
(d) forcible intrusion on board an aircraft, at an airport or on the premises of an aeronautical facility;
(e) introduction on board an aircraft or at an airport of a weapon or hazardous device or material intended for criminal purposes;
(f) communication of false information such as to jeopardize the safety of an aircraft in flight or on the ground, of passengers, crew, ground personnel or the general public, at an airport or on the premises of a civil aviation facility.

• see also: hijacking
  
  Fr: actes d’intervention illicite

A/D
Abbreviation for: aerodrome
  
  Fr: A/D
AD
Abbreviation for: aerodrome
Fr: AD

ADF
(1) Abbreviation for: automatic direction finder or automatic direction-finding equipment
Fr: ADF
(2) Abbreviation for: adjusted delay factor
Fr: ADF

ADIZ
(1) Abbreviation for: air defence identification zone
Fr: ADIZ
(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: air defense identification zone

adjusted delay factor
The required delay to be applied to an aircraft’s proposed departure time when flow control restriction procedures are in effect.
• abbreviation: ADF
Fr: facteur ajusté de retard

ADS
Abbreviation for: automatic dependent surveillance
Fr: ADS

ADS-B
Abbreviation for: automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast
Fr: ADS-B

ADS-C
Abbreviation for: automatic dependent surveillance - contract
Fr: ADS-C

ADS-contract
Abbreviation for: automatic dependent surveillance - contract
Fr: ADS-contrat

ADT
Abbreviation for: assigned departure time
Fr: ADT

advanced ultralight aeroplane
An aeroplane having a type design that is in compliance with the standards specified in the document entitled Design Standards for Advanced Ultra-light Aeroplanes published by the Light Aircraft Manufacturers Association of Canada (2004).
• abbreviation: AULA
• see also: basic ultralight aeroplane
Fr: avion ultra-léger de type évolué

“Advise intentions”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Tell me what you plan to do.”
Fr: « Quelles sont vos intentions? »

advisory airspace
(1) Canada: An airspace of defined dimensions within which a high volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity may be carried out.
• also called: advisory area
Fr: espace aérien à service consultatif
(2) ICAO: An airspace of defined dimensions, or a designated route, within which air traffic advisory service is available.
Fr: espace aérien à service consultatif

advisory area
(1) Canada: Other expression for: advisory airspace (1)
(2) ICAO: Other expression for: advisory airspace (2)

aerobatic manoeuvre
(1) A manoeuvre where a change in the attitude of an aircraft results in a bank angle greater than 60°, an abnormal attitude or an abnormal acceleration not incidental to normal flying.
• also called: acrobatic flight
Fr: acrobatie aérienne
(2) DND: A manoeuvre intentionally performed by an aircraft involving an abrupt change in altitude, an abnormal attitude or an abnormal variation in speed or flight path.
Fr: acrobatie aérienne

aerodrome
Any area of land, water (including the frozen surface thereof) or other supporting surface used, designed, prepared, equipped or set apart for use, either in whole or in part, for the arrival, departure, movement or servicing of aircraft. This includes any buildings, installations and equipment situated thereon or associated therewith.
• abbreviations: A/D or AD
Fr: aérodrome

aerodrome advisory service
The provision, by an FSS, of information pertinent to the arrival and departure phases of flight and for transit through a mandatory frequency (MF) area.
• abbreviation: AAS
Fr: service consultatif d’aérodrome

aerodrome beacon
A beacon used to indicate the location of an aerodrome from the air. Beacons may consist of either a rotating light source or a strobe light.
Fr: phare d’aérodrome

aerodrome controller
DND: An officer who has successfully completed a formal aerodrome controller course and has been rated as competent to control aerodrome and ground traffic in accordance with Canadian Forces regulations.
Fr: contrôleur d’aérodrome

aerodrome control service
ICAO: Air traffic control service for aerodrome traffic.
Fr: service de contrôle d’aérodrome

aerodrome elevation
The elevation of the highest point of the landing area.
• also called: field elevation
Fr: altitude d’aérodrome

aerodrome geometric centre
The centre of the runway complex that locates the aerodrome for charting purposes, determined by calculating the mean of the latitudes of the northernmost runway threshold and the southernmost runway threshold, and the mean of the longitudes of the easternmost runway threshold and the westernmost runway threshold.
• abbreviation: AGC
• see also: aerodrome geometric centre coordinates (AGCC)
Fr: centre géométrique de l’aérodrome

aerodrome geometric centre coordinates
The latitude and longitude, to the nearest second, of the aerodrome geometric centre.
• abbreviation: AGCC
• see also: aerodrome geometric centre (AGC)
  Fr: coordonnées du centre géométrique de l’aérodrome

aerodrome operator
The person in charge of an aerodrome, including an employee, agent or other authorized representative of that person.
  Fr: exploitant d’aérodrome

aerodrome reference point
A designated geographical location of an aerodrome given to the nearest second of latitude and longitude.
• abbreviation: ARP
  Note: The aerodrome reference point is located near the initial or planned geometric centre of the aerodrome and normally remains where first established.
  Fr: point de référence d’aérodrome

aerodrome traffic
All traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome and all aircraft flying in, entering or leaving an aerodrome traffic circuit.
  Fr: circulation d’aérodrome

aerodrome traffic circuit
The specified path to be flown by aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
• also called: circuit, traffic circuit, traffic pattern
  Fr: circuit d’aérodrome

aerodrome traffic frequency
A very high frequency (VHF) designated to ensure that all radio-equipped aircraft operating at or in the vicinity of an aerodrome, or in a defined area where VFR traffic is high, are listening on a common frequency and following a common reporting procedure.
• abbreviation: ATF
  Fr: fréquence de trafic d’aérodrome

aeronautical beacon
Other expression for: beacon

aeronautical chart
A representation of a portion of the earth, its culture and relief, specifically designated to meet the requirements of air navigation.
  Fr: carte aéronautique

aeronautical fixed telecommunications network
The integrated worldwide system of aeronautical fixed circuits provided, as part of the aeronautical fixed service, for the exchange of messages between the aeronautical fixed stations within the network.
  Note: "Integrated" is to be interpreted as a mode of operation necessary to ensure that messages can be transmitted from an aeronautical fixed station within the network to any other aeronautical fixed station within the network.
• abbreviation: AFTN
  Fr: réseau du service fixe des télécommunications aéronautiques

aeronautical ground light
Any light, other than a light displayed on an aircraft, specially provided as an aid to air navigation.
  Fr: feu aéronautique à la surface
aeronautical information circular
(1) Canada: A circular providing advance notification of major changes to legislation, regulations, procedures or purely administrative matters, where the text is not part of the AIP Canada (ICAO).
   • abbreviation: AIC
   Fr: circulaire d'information aéronautique
(2) ICAO: A notice containing information that does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the AIP but which relates to flight safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters.
   • abbreviation: AIC
   Fr: circulaire d’information aéronautique

Aeronautical Information Manual
U.S.: A primary FAA publication whose purpose is to instruct airmen about operating in the National Airspace System of the U.S. It provides basic flight information, ATC procedures and general instructional information concerning health, medical facts, factors affecting flight safety, accident and hazard reporting, and types of aeronautical charts and their use.
   • abbreviation: AIM
   • see also: Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM)

Aeronautical Information Publication
A publication issued by or with the authority of a State and that contains aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation.
   • abbreviation: AIP
   • see also: AIP Canada (ICAO)
   Fr: publication d’information aéronautique

Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control
A system aimed at advance notification, based on common effective dates, of circumstances that necessitate changes in operating practices.
   • abbreviation: AIRAC
   Fr: Régularisation et contrôle de la diffusion des renseignements aéronautiques

aeronautical information service
The provision of information necessary for the safety, regularity and efficiency of domestic and international air navigation.
   • abbreviation: AIS
   Fr: service d’information aéronautique

aeronautical mobile service
A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate; emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.
   Note: Frequencies allocated by Industry Canada to this service may have the identifier (R) or (OR) to indicate which frequency is to be used: on air route (R) or off-route (OR).
   • abbreviation: AMS
   Fr: service mobile aéronautique

aeronautical product
Any aircraft, aircraft engine, aircraft propeller or aircraft appliance or part, or the component parts of any of those things, including any computer system and software.
   Fr: produit aéronautique

aeronautical station
A land station in the aeronautical mobile service (AMS). In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board a ship or on a platform at sea.
   Fr: station aéronautique
aeroplane
A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces that remain fixed during flight.
*Fr: avion*

“Affirm”
ICAO: Expression for: “Affirmative”

“Affirmative”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Yes.”
*Fr: « Affirmatif »*

AFIL
Abbreviation for: airfile
*Fr: AFIL*

afterimage
A collection of light, dark, or coloured spots, perceived after exposure to bright light, that may be distracting and disruptive and may persist for several minutes.
*see also: flash blindness and glare*
*Fr: image rémanente*

AFTN
Abbreviation for: aeronautical fixed telecommunications network
*Fr: AFTN*

AGC
Abbreviation for: aerodrome geometric centre

AGCC
Abbreviation for: aerodrome geometric centre coordinates
*Fr: AGCC*

AGL
Abbreviation for: above ground level
*see: altitude above ground level
*Fr: AGL*

AIC
Abbreviation for: aeronautical information circular
*Fr: AIC*

AID
U.S.: Abbreviation for: airport information desk

AIDC
Abbreviation for: ATS interfacility data communication
*Fr: AIDC*

AIM

AIP
Abbreviation for: Aeronautical Information Publication
*Fr: AIP*
**AIP Canada (ICAO)**
A Canadian publication produced by NAV CANADA that contains aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation in Canadian airspace.

- see also: *Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual* (TC AIM) and *Aeronautical Information Publication* (AIP)
  
  *Fr: AIP Canada (OACI)*

**AIRAC**
Abbreviation for: *Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control*

*Fr: AIRAC*

**AIRAC Canada**
A type of notice issued weekly by the aeronautical information service (AIS) to provide producers of aeronautical information with advance notification concerning changes within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) and any other airspace in respect of which Canada has the responsibility for the provision of ATC service.

*Fr: AIRAC Canada*

**airborne collision avoidance system**
An aircraft system based on secondary surveillance radar (SSR) transponder signals which operates independently of ground-based equipment to provide advice to the pilot on potential conflicting aircraft that are equipped with SSR transponders.

- abbreviation: ACAS
- see also: *traffic alert and collision avoidance system* (TCAS)
  
  *Fr: système anticollision embarqué*

**airborne warning and control system**
An airborne radar unit used as an extension of a military radar unit during operations, planned exercises and daily training missions.

- abbreviation: AWACS
  
  *Fr: système aéroporté d’alerte et de contrôle*

**aircraft**
(1) Any machine, including a rocket, capable of deriving support in the atmosphere from reactions of the air.

- abbreviations: A/C or ACFT
  
  *Fr: aéronef*

(2) DND: Flying machines and guided missiles that derive their lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic forces, and flying devices that are supported chiefly by their buoyancy in air, including any aeroplane, balloon, kite balloon, airship, glider or kite.

- abbreviation: ACFT
  
  *Fr: aéronef*

(3) ICAO: 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.

- abbreviation: ACFT
  
  *Fr: aéronef*

**aircraft accident**
Other expression for: *accident*
aircraft approach category
The grouping of aircraft based on speed. The categories are as follows:
(a) Category A—speed up to 90 kt;
(b) Category B—speed of 91 to 120 kt;
(c) Category C—speed of 121 to 140 kt;
(d) Category D—speed of 141 to 165 kt; and
(e) Category E—speed above 165 kt.
Fr: catégorie d’aéronefs pour l’approche

aircraft arresting cable
NATO: 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.
Note 1: The commonly used term in Canadian civil aviation documents is arrester cable.
Note 2: The Canada Flight Supplement (CFS) contains relevant information on the type and location of arrester cables and precautionary measures.
• see also: aircraft arresting gear, aircraft arresting hook, and aircraft arresting system
Fr: câble d’arrêt d’aéronef

aircraft arresting gear
NATO: A device used to engage hook equipped aircraft to absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing, or aborted take-off.
Note: The military spelling of arrester is arrestor, which can be observed in combination with terms such as gear and cable in some military documents.
• see also: aircraft arresting cable, aircraft arresting hook, and aircraft arresting system
Fr: dispositif d’arrêt d’aéronef

aircraft arresting hook
NATO: A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear.
• see also: aircraft arresting cable, aircraft arresting gear, and aircraft arresting system
Fr: crosse d’arrêt d’aéronef

aircraft arresting system
NATO: A series of devices used to stop an aircraft by absorbing its momentum in a routine or emergency landing or aborted take-off.
• see also: aircraft arresting cable, aircraft arresting gear, and aircraft arresting hook
Fr: système d’arrêt d’aéronef

aircraft autonomous integrity monitoring
A technology used to augment global positioning systems (GPS) and global orbiting navigation satellite systems (GLONASS) within the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) 1 framework that uses information from the aircraft inertial navigation systems to cross-check the integrity of the GPS signal.
• abbreviation: AAIM
Fr: contrôle autonome d’intégrité à bord

aircraft-based augmentation system
An augmentation system which augments and/or integrates the information obtained from the other GNSS elements with information available on board the aircraft.
• abbreviation: ABAS
• see also: receiver autonomous integrity monitoring (RAIM), local area augmentation system (LAAS), and wide area augmentation system (WAAS)
Fr: système de renforcement embarqué

aircraft call sign
A group of alphanumeric characters used to identify an aircraft in air-ground communication.
Fr: indicatif d’appel d’aéronef

aircraft captain
(1) Other expression for: pilot-in-command (PIC)
(2) DND and NATO: Expression for: **aircraft commander**

**aircraft classification number**
ICAO: A number expressing the relative effect of an aircraft on a pavement for a specified standard subgrade category.
Note: ACNs are expressed on a scale from approximately 5 (least demanding aircraft) to 110 (most demanding aircraft). ACNs are applicable only to aircraft having an apron (ramp) mass equal to or greater than 12 600 lb. ACNs have been assigned to present-day aircraft at their maximum and minimum operating masses/weights and at a specific tire pressure. The ACN should not exceed the pavement classification number (PCN) for unrestricted aircraft operations. The ICAO ACN system is the internationally approved and accepted method for ranking aircraft in terms of their pavement-strength requirements.
• abbreviation: ACN
• see also: **aircraft load rating** (ALR)
  *Fr: numéro de classification d’aéronef*

**aircraft commander**
(1) DND: The pilot, designated by the competent authority, who has command of the aircraft, crew and all persons on board and is responsible for the safe execution of the flight.
• also called: aircraft captain, pilot-in-command
  *Fr: commandant de bord*
(2) NATO: The aircrew member designated by a competent authority as being in command of an aircraft and responsible for its safe operation.
• also called: aircraft captain
  *Fr: commandant d’aéronef*

**aircraft critical surface contamination**
Presence of substances, including frost, ice and snow, on the critical surfaces of an aircraft that can have an adverse impact on the performance of an aircraft.
• abbreviation: ACSC
  *Fr: contamination des surfaces critiques d’un aéronef*

**aircraft emergency**
A situation that places an aircraft in a state of danger.
  *Fr: aéronef en état d’urgence*

**aircraft identification**
A group of letters or figures, or a combination thereof, that is either identical to, or the coded equivalent of the aircraft call sign to be used in air-ground communication and that is used to identify the aircraft in ground-ground ATS communications.
• abbreviation: ACID
  *Fr: identification d’un aéronef*

**aircraft incident**
An event or sequence of events that may endanger human lives or compromise the safety of aircraft.
  *Fr: incident d’aéronef*

**aircraft load rating**
Canada: A number expressing the relative structural loading effect of an aircraft on a pavement. ALRs are expressed on a scale from 1 (least demanding aircraft) to 12 (most demanding aircraft). ALRs have been assigned to present-day aircraft at their maximum and minimum operating weights and at a specific tire pressure. The ALR should not exceed the pavement load rating (PLR) for unrestricted aircraft operations. The ALR system for ranking aircraft in terms of their pavement-strength requirements is used exclusively in Canada. For the international reporting of aircraft pavement-strength requirements, the ICAO ACN code is used.
• abbreviation: ALR
• see also: **aircraft classification number** (ACN)
  *Fr: indice de masse d’aéronef*

**aircraft movement**

(1) Canada: A takeoff, landing, or simulated approach by an aircraft.
  *Fr: mouvement d’aéronef*
(2) ICAO: An aircraft takeoff or landing at an airport.
  *Fr: mouvement d’aéronef*

**aircraft movement information service**

A service provided by area control centres (ACC) for the collection, processing and dissemination of aircraft movement information for use by air defence units.

• abbreviation: AMIS
  *Fr: service d’information sur les mouvements d’aéronefs*

**Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report**

The report that details the surface conditions for all aircraft movement areas including runways, taxiways, and aprons.

• abbreviation: AMSCR
• see also: **Canadian Runway Friction Index** (CRFI)
  *Fr: compte rendu de l’état de la surface pour les mouvements d’aéronefs*

**aircraft operator**

The person in possession of the aircraft, whether as owner, lessee or otherwise.
  *Fr: utilisateur d’aéronef*

**aircraft parachute system**

A device used to decelerate the free-fall of an aircraft by creating drag through the atmosphere.

• see also: **ballistic parachute system**
  *Fr: système de parachute d’aéronef*

**aircraft radio control of aerodrome lighting**

A system used by pilots to control some or all of the aerodrome lighting, aside from obstacle lights, via the aircraft VHF transmitter and the microphone on the appropriate frequency.

• abbreviation: ARCAL
  *Fr: balisage lumineux d’aérodrome télécommandé*

**aircraft stand**

A designated area on an apron to be used for parking an aircraft.
  *Fr: poste de stationnement d’aéronef*

**aircraft stand taxilane**

A portion of an apron designated as a taxiway and intended to provide access to aircraft stands only.
  *Fr: voie d’accès de poste de stationnement d’aéronef*

**aircraft type designator**

A group of alphanumeric characters used to identify, in an abbreviated form, a type of aircraft.
  *Fr: indicatif de type d’aéronef*

**air defence identification zone**

An airspace of defined dimensions extending upwards from the surface of the earth within which certain rules for the security control of air traffic apply.

• abbreviation: ADIZ
  *Fr: zone d’identification de défense aérienne*

*Note: The abbreviation “ADIZ” is pronounced as a spoken word, “AY DIZ”.*

• see also: **air defense identification zone** (ADIZ) and **land-based air defense identification zone** (land-based ADIZ)
Fr: zone d'identification de défense aérienne

**air defense identification zone**

U.S.: An area of airspace over land or water in which the ready identification, location, and control of all aircraft (except for Department of Defense and law enforcement aircraft) is required in the interest of national security.

• abbreviation: ADIZ
• see also: air defence identification zone (ADIZ) and land-based air defense identification zone (land-based ADIZ)

**air defence long-range radar**

A military radar sensor system composed of a transmitter, antenna and associated communications that can detect and track targets at all azimuths, ranges and elevations. It is used for tactical warning and attack assessment, and for command and control of fighters in the conduct of air sovereignty missions.

Fr: radar à longue portée de défense aérienne

**AIREP**

Abbreviation for: air report

Fr: AIREP

**air evacuation**

The evacuation by aircraft of personnel and/or cargo.

Fr: évacuation par air

**airfile**

Flight plan (FP) or flight itinerary (FI) information filed from an aircraft in flight.

• abbreviation: AFIL

Fr: dépôt en vol

**AIRFL**

Abbreviation for: air refuelling

Fr: AIRFL

**air-ground communication**

Two-way communication between aircraft and stations or locations on the surface of the earth.

• see also: ground-to-air communication

Fr: communications air-sol

**AIRMET**

(1) Canada: An information message issued by a meteorological watch office (MWO) to advise pilots of the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified weather phenomena, up to and including 24 000 ft (FL 240), which may affect the safety of aircraft operations and which were not already included in the graphic area forecast (GFA), and of the development of those phenomena in time and space.

**Note:** The criteria for issuing an AIRMET are the unforeseen development, dissipation or non-occurrence of forecast

• instrument meteorological conditions (IMC): broken or overcast cloud condition at less than 1000 ft AGL and/or visibility less than 3 SM;
• freezing precipitation (not requiring a SIGMET);
• moderate icing;
• moderate turbulence;
• thunderstorms (isolated as opposed to a line);
• an increase in the surface mean wind over a large area to 20 kt or more, or an increase in gusts to 30 kt or more, when no winds were originally forecast; or
• a difference between the forecast and observed wind direction greater than 60°.

• see also: AIRMET information

Fr: AIRMET
(2) U.S.: In-flight weather advisories issued only to amend the Aviation Surface Forecast, Aviation Cloud Forecast, or area forecast concerning weather phenomena which are of operational interest to all aircraft and potentially hazardous to aircraft having limited capability because of lack of equipment, instrumentation, or pilot qualifications. AIRMETs concern weather of less severity than that covered by SIGMETs or convective SIGMETs. AIRMETs cover moderate icing, moderate turbulence, sustained winds of 30 kt or more at the surface, widespread areas of ceilings less than 1000 ft and/or visibility less than 3 mi., and extensive mountain obscuration.

**AIRMET information**

ICAO: Information issued by a meteorological watch office concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather phenomena which may affect the safety of low-level aircraft operations and which was not already included in the forecast issued for low-level flights in the flight information region concerned or sub-area thereof.

• see also: AIRMET

Fr: renseignements AIRMET

**air navigation facility**

Any facility used, available for use, or designed for use as a NAVAID including landing areas, lights, any apparatus or equipment for disseminating weather information, for signalling, for radio-directional finding, or for radio or other electrical communication, and any other structure or mechanism having a similar purpose for guiding or controlling flight in the air or the landing and takeoff of aircraft.

Fr: installation de navigation aérienne

**airport**

An aerodrome for which an airport certificate is in force.

• abbreviation: APRT

Fr: aéroport

**airport advisory area**

U.S.: The area within 10 mi. of an airport without a control tower or where the tower is not in operation, and on which an FSS is located.

**airport control**

Other expression for: tower control

**airport controller**

A duty controller assigned to the airport control position in an airport control tower.

Fr: contrôleur d’aéroport

**airport control service**

A control service provided by airport control towers to aircraft and vehicles on the manoeuvring area of an airport and to aircraft operating in the vicinity of an airport.

Fr: service de contrôle d’aéroport

**airport elevation**

U.S.: Expression for: aerodrome elevation

**airport information desk**

U.S.: An airport unmanned facility designed for pilot self-service briefing, flight planning, and filing of flight plans (FP).

• abbreviation: AID

**airport operator**

The holder of the airport certificate, or the person in charge of such airport, whether as employee, agent or representative of the holder of such certificate.

Fr: exploitant d’aéroport
Airport Radar Service Area
U.S.: A regulatory airspace surrounding designated airports wherein ATC provides radar vectoring and sequencing on a full-time basis for all IFR and VFR aircraft. The service provided in an ARSA is called ARSA service, which includes:
(a) IFR/IFR—standard IFR separation;
(b) IFR/VFR—traffic advisories and conflict resolution; and
(c) VFR/VFR—traffic advisories and, as appropriate, safety alerts.
The Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) contains an explanation of ARSA. ARSAs are depicted on VFR aeronautical charts.
• abbreviation: ARSA

Airport Reservation Office
U.S.: The office responsible for monitoring the operation of the high density rule. Receives and processes requests for IFR operations at high density traffic airports.
• abbreviation: ARO

Airport surface detection equipment
Equipment specifically designed to detect all principal features on the surface of an airport, including aircraft and vehicular traffic, and to present the entire image on a digital display in the control tower in order to augment visual observation by tower personnel of aircraft and/or vehicular movements.
• abbreviation: ASDE
Fr: équipement aéroportuaire de détection de surface

Airport taxi chart
U.S.: Expression for: taxi chart

Airport traffic area
U.S.: Unless otherwise specifically designated in FAR 93, that airspace within a horizontal radius of 5 SM from the geographical center of any airport at which a control tower is operating, extending from the surface up to, but not including, an altitude of 3000 ft above the elevation of an airport.

Air refuelling
A procedure used by the military to transfer fuel from one aircraft to another during flight.
• abbreviation: AIRFL
• also called: in-flight refuelling
Fr: ravitaillement en vol

Air refuelling control point
The geographical point over which the receiver aircraft arrives in the observation/refuelling position with respect to the assigned tanker.
• abbreviation: ARCP
Fr: point de contrôle de ravitaillement en vol

Air refuelling initial point
The geographical point at which the receiver aircraft enters the refuelling track, initiates radio contact with the tanker and begins a manoeuvre to rendezvous.
• abbreviation: ARIP
Fr: point initial de ravitaillement en vol
air report
A report from an aircraft in flight prepared in conformity with requirements for position and operational and/or meteorological reporting.
• abbreviation: AIREP
• also called: in-flight report
Fr: compte rendu en vol

air route
The uncontrolled airspace within the boundaries or along the tracks specified on an aeronautical chart, or the controlled airspace within the boundaries or along the tracks specified in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH).
Fr: route aérienne

air route surveillance radar
U.S.: An air route traffic control center (ARTCC) radar used primarily to detect and display an aircraft’s position while en route between terminal areas. The ARSR enables controllers to provide radar ATC service when aircraft are within the ARSR coverage. In some instances, ARSR may enable an ARTCC to provide terminal radar services similar to but usually more limited than those provided by a radar approach control.
• abbreviation: ARSR

air route traffic control center
U.S.: A facility established to provide ATC service to aircraft operating on IFR flight plans (FP) within controlled airspace and principally during the en-route phase of flight. When equipment capabilities and controller workload permit, certain advisory/assistance services may be provided to VFR aircraft.
• abbreviation: ARTCC
• see also: area control centre (ACC)

airship
A power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft.
Fr: dirigeable

air show
An aerial display or demonstration before an assembly of persons by one or more aircraft.
Fr: spectacle aérien

airside
The movement area of an airport, including adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, where access is controlled.
Fr: côté piste

air sovereignty test
A flight that is designed to test the detection, identification and reporting functions of the air defence forces (aerospace defence control facility (ADCF) and interceptor or fighter units).
• abbreviation: SUADE
• see also: special aerospace defence exercise (SPADE)
Fr: essai de souveraineté aérienne

airspace classification
The division of the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) into seven classes, each identified by a single letter: A, B, C, D, E, F or G. The application of any classification to an airspace structure determines the operating rules, the level of ATC service provided within the structure and, in some instances, communications and equipment requirements. The horizontal and vertical limits of airspace are described in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH).

(a) Class A airspace
Controlled high-level airspace within which only IFR flight is permitted and ATC separation is provided to all aircraft. The vertical dimensions of Class A high level controlled airspace are as follows:
(i) Southern Control Area (SCA): 18 000 ft ASL to FL 600 inclusive;
(ii) Northern Control Area (NCA): FL 230 to FL 600 inclusive; and
(iii) Arctic Control Area (ACA): FL 270 to FL 600 inclusive.

(b) **Class B airspace**
Controlled low-level airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted and ATC separation is provided to all aircraft. Class B low level controlled airspace is all airspace above 12 500 ft ASL, or at and above the minimum en-route altitude (MEA), whichever is higher, up to, but not including, 18 000 ft ASL. Terminal control areas (TCA) and associated primary control zones may also be classified as Class B airspace.

(c) **Class C airspace**
Controlled airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted, but VFR flights require a clearance to enter. ATC separation is provided to all IFR aircraft and, as necessary to resolve possible conflicts, between IFR and VFR aircraft. TCAs and associated primary control zones may be classified as Class C airspace.

(d) **Class D airspace**
Controlled airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted, but VFR flights must establish two-way communications with the appropriate ATC agency prior to entering the airspace. ATC separation is provided only to IFR aircraft. TCAs and associated primary control zones may be classified as Class D airspace.

(e) **Class E airspace**
Controlled airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted, but VFR flights do not have to establish two-way communications with the appropriate ATC agency prior to entering the airspace. ATC separation is provided only to IFR aircraft. All high level controlled airspace above FL 600 within the SCA, NCA and ACA is Class E airspace. Also, low level airways, low level fixed area navigation (RNAV) routes, control area extensions, transition areas, or control zones established without an operating control tower may be classified as Class E airspace.

(f) **Class F airspace**
Special-use airspace that may be a restricted area, an advisory area, military operations areas or danger areas and can be controlled airspace, uncontrolled airspace or a combination of both. It is described in terms of horizontal and vertical dimensions, effective for a specified period of time. Although both IFR and VFR flights are permitted in Class F airspace, restricted-airspace access is not authorized without the approval of the user/controlling agency, and advisory-area access is normally reserved for participating aircraft. Non-participating flights should avoid flight within advisory areas, and ATC will not clear non-participating IFR aircraft into an active advisory area. Rules for special-use airspace are as specified in the DAH, and, if not specified, or when the area is not active, the appropriate rules for the surrounding airspace apply.

(g) **Class G airspace**
Airspace within which IFR and VFR flights are not subject to control. Airspace shall be classified as Class G if it has not been designated as A, B, C, D, E or F.

*Note: A poster entitled “Canada’s Airspace” (TP 6010) provides a graphic presentation of airspace structure.*

Fr: *classification de l’espace aérien*

**airspace structure**
The structure that defines the physical dimensions of the elements into which the airspace is divided, such as control zones (CZ), terminal control areas (TCA), control area extensions (CAE) and airways. The dimensions of airspace structure elements are described in the *Designated Airspace Handbook* (DAH).

*Note: A poster entitled “Canada’s Airspace” (TP 6010) provides a graphic representation of airspace structure.*

Fr: *structure de l’espace aérien*

**airspeed**
Other expression for: *indicated airspeed* (IAS)
airstart
The starting of an aircraft engine while the aircraft is airborne.
Fr: démarrage en vol

air taxi
U.S. and Canada: The movement of a helicopter or vertical takeoff and landing aircraft (VTOL) above the
surface of an aerodrome but normally not above 100 ft AGL. The aircraft may proceed via flight at
airspeeds of more than 20 kt.
• see also: hover taxi
Note: One of the two terms encompassed by ICAO’s term air-taxiing
Fr: circulation en vol

air-taxiing
ICAO: Movement of a helicopter/VTOL above the surface of an aerodrome, normally in ground effect and
at a ground speed normally less than 37 km/h (20 kt).
Note ICAO: The actual height may vary, and some helicopters may require air-taxiing above 8 m (25 ft)
AGL to reduce ground effect turbulence or provide clearance for cargo slingloads.
• see also: air taxi and hover taxi
Note: ICAO generic term that covers both air taxi and hover taxi, as used in North America.
Fr: circulation en vol rasant

air traffic
All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.
Fr: circulation aérienne

air traffic advisory service
ICAO: A service provided within advisory airspace to ensure separation, in so far as practical, between
aircraft which are operating on IFR flight plans.
• see also: air traffic advisory services
Fr: service consultatif de la circulation aérienne

air traffic advisory services
Services provided by an air traffic control unit or a flight service station that consist in the dissemination of
aeronautical safety information, including aviation weather information and serviceability reports in respect
of aerodromes and radio navigation aids, but that exclude the provision of IFR air traffic control messages.
• see also: air traffic advisory service
Fr: services consultatifs de la circulation aérienne

air traffic clearance
Other expression for: air traffic control clearance

air traffic control clearance
An authorization issued by an ATC unit for an aircraft to proceed within controlled airspace in accordance
with the conditions specified by that unit.
• also called: air traffic clearance, ATC clearance and clearance
Fr: autorisation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne

air traffic control instruction
A directive issued by an ATC unit for ATC purposes.
Fr: instructions du contrôle de la circulation aérienne

air traffic controller
A person holding a valid licence to control air traffic.
• also called: controller
Fr: contrôleur de la circulation aérienne
air traffic control operations support specialist
An employee assigned to perform non-control functions in an ATC unit.
• also called: operations support specialist (OSS)
Fr: spécialiste technique d’exploitation du contrôle de la circulation aérienne

air traffic control service
A service provided for the purposes of
(a) preventing collisions between
   (i) aircraft;
   (ii) aircraft and obstacles; and
   (iii) aircraft and vehicles on the manoeuvring area; and
(b) expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic.
• also called: ATC service
Fr: service de contrôle de la circulation aérienne

air traffic control specialist
U.S.: Expression for: air traffic controller
• abbreviation: ATCS

air traffic control unit
As the circumstances require, this may be
(a) an area control centre (ACC) established to provide ATC service to aircraft; or
(b) an airport control tower unit established to provide ATC service to airport traffic.
• also called: ATC unit
Fr: unité de contrôle de la circulation aérienne

air traffic flow management
A service established with the objective of contributing to a safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic by ensuring that ATC capacity is utilized to the maximum extent possible and that the traffic volume is compatible with the capacities declared by the appropriate ATS authority.
• abbreviation: ATFM
Fr: gestion du débit de la circulation aérienne

air traffic management
A management concept aimed at ensuring full utilization of ATC systems, according to the possibilities offered by future air navigation systems, as they evolve, from both a national and an international perspective.
• abbreviation: ATM
Fr: gestion de la circulation aérienne

air traffic service
A service that includes ATC service, flight services and alerting service.
• abbreviation: ATS
Fr: service de la circulation aérienne

airway
The controlled airspace within the boundaries or along the tracks specified in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH).
• abbreviation: AWY
Fr: voie aérienne

airway beacon
U.S.: A beacon used to mark airway segments in remote mountain areas. The light flashes Morse Code to identify the beacon site.

AIS
Abbreviation for: aeronautical information service
Fr: AIS
ALERFA
ICAO: Abbreviation for: alert phase
Fr: ALERFA

alerting service
A service provided by ATS units to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search
and rescue (SAR) aid and to assist such organizations as required. This service also includes the alerting
of crash equipment, ambulances, doctors, and any other safety services.
Fr: service d’alerte

alert notice
A message requesting that communications search be expanded to all potential landing sites in the
defined search area.
• abbreviation: ALNOT
Fr: avis d’alerte

alert phase
(1) A phase that begins when
(a) following the uncertainty phase, the communication search has failed to reveal any news of the
aircraft;
(b) an aircraft has been cleared to land and fails to land within 5 min after the estimated time of
landing and communication has not been re-established with the aircraft; or
(c) information has been received that indicates that the operating efficiency of the aircraft has been
impaired, but not to the extent that a forced landing is likely.
• see also: emergency phase
Fr: phase d’alerte
(2) ICAO: A situation wherein apprehension exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.
• abbreviation: ALERFA
• see also: emergency phase
Fr: phase d’alerte

ALNOT
Abbreviation for: alert notice
Fr: ALNOT

ALR
Canada: Abbreviation for: aircraft load rating
Fr: ALR

ALRS
ICAO: Abbreviation for: alerting service
Fr: ALRS

ALT
Abbreviation for: altitude
Fr: ALT

alternate aerodrome
An aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to
proceed to or land at the aerodrome of intended landing. Alternate aerodromes include the following:
(a) takeoff alternate aerodrome
(b) en-route alternate aerodrome
(c) destination alternate aerodrome
Note: The aerodrome from which a flight departs may also be an en-route or a destination alternate
aerodrome for that flight.
Fr: aérodrome de dégagement
altimeter setting
The barometric pressure reading used to adjust a pressure altimeter for variations in existing atmospheric pressure or to the standard altimeter setting (29.92 in. of mercury).
Fr: calage altimétrique

altimeter setting region
(1) All low level airspace (LLA) within the Southern Domestic Airspace (SDA).
Fr: région de calage altimétrique
(2) DND: A designated area within which aircraft shall use the altimeter setting of the nearest station along the route of flight.
Fr: région de calage altimétrique

altitude
(1) The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level.
• abbreviation: ALT
Fr: altitude
(2) Other expression for: indicated altitude

altitude above ground level
The altitude expressed in feet measured above ground level.
Fr: altitude au-dessus du sol

altitude above sea level
The altitude expressed in feet measured above sea level.
Fr: altitude au-dessus du niveau de la mer

altitude readout
Altitude information displayed in a digital target tag, a hold list or a suspend list.
Fr: affichage d’altitude

altitude readout value
The altitude figures currently displayed in an altitude readout.
Fr: chiffres d’affichage d’altitude

altitude reservation
An airspace of defined dimensions within controlled airspace, reserved for the use of a civil or military agency during a specified period. An altitude reservation may be confined to a fixed area (stationary) or moving in relation to the aircraft that operate within it (moving).
• abbreviation: ALTRV
Fr: réservation d’altitude

altitude reservation service
The service provided by the altitude reservation East (Gander) and the altitude reservation West (Edmonton) in coordination with area control centres (ACC) in providing reserved altitude for specified air operations in controlled airspace, and in providing information concerning these reservations and military activity areas in controlled and uncontrolled airspace.
Fr: service de réservation d’altitude

altitude reservation service East
Central coordinating agencies of the NAV CANADA altitude reservation service for eastern Canada.
• abbreviation: ARE
Fr: service de réservation d’altitude est

altitude reservation service West
Central coordinating agencies of the NAV CANADA altitude reservation service for western Canada.
• abbreviation: ARW
Fr: service de réservation d’altitude ouest
altitude reservation specialist
An employee in the area control centre (ACC) assigned responsibility for processing requests for altitude reservations (ALTRV).
Fr: spécialiste de réservation d’altitude

altitude restriction
(1) Canada: A restriction to an altitude or altitudes imposed on a flight to ensure that separation criteria are met.
Fr: restriction d’altitude
(2) U.S.: An altitude or altitudes, stated in the order flown, which are to be maintained until reaching [sic] a specific point or time. Altitude restrictions may be issued by ATC due to traffic, terrain, or other airspace considerations.

ALTRV
Abbreviation for: altitude reservation
Fr: ALTRV

AMA
Abbreviation for: area minimum altitude
Fr: AMA

AMIS
Abbreviation for: aircraft movement information service
Fr: AMIS

AMIS section
A section established within an area control centre (ACC) to provide aircraft movement information service (AMIS) to air defence units.
Fr: section AMIS

AMS
Abbreviation for: aeronautical mobile service
Fr: AMS

AMSCR
Abbreviation for: Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report
Fr: AMSCR

AOR
Abbreviation for: area of responsibility
Fr: AOR

APAPI
Abbreviation for: abbreviated precision approach path indicator
Fr: APAPI

APP
ICAO: Abbreviation for: approach control service
Fr: APP

approach clearance
An authorization issued by ATC for a pilot to conduct an instrument approach procedure (IAP). The type of IAP, along with other pertinent information, is provided in the approach clearance when required.
Fr: autorisation d’approche

approach control facility
U.S.: A terminal ATC facility that provides approach control service in a terminal area.
approach control service
(1) ICAO: Air traffic control service for arriving or departing controlled flights.
• abbreviation: APP
• see also: terminal control service
  Fr: service du contrôle d’approche
(2) U.S.: ATC service provided by an approach control facility for arriving and departing VFR/IFR aircraft and, on occasion, en-route aircraft. At some airports not served by an approach control facility, the air route traffic control center (ARTCC) provides limited approach control service.
• see also: terminal control service

approach gate
U.S.: Expression for: final approach gate

approach lights
Lights indicating a desired line of approach to a landing area.
  Fr: feux d’approche

approach mode
Other expression for: final approach mode

approach procedure with vertical guidance
An instrument approach procedure that utilizes lateral and vertical guidance but does not meet the requirements established for precision approach and landing operations.
• abbreviation: APV
• also called: approach with vertical guidance
• see also: barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV), lateral navigation (LNAV), localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV), localizer performance without vertical guidance (LP), and vertical navigation (VNAV)
  Fr: procédure d’approche avec guidage vertical

approach sequence
The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared to approach to land at an aerodrome.
  Fr: séquence d’approche

approach speed
The recommended speed provided in aircraft manuals used by pilots when making an approach to landing. This speed will vary for different segments of an approach as well as for aircraft weight and configuration.
  Fr: vitesse d’approche

approach UNICOM
An air-ground communications service that can provide approach and landing information to IFR pilots.
• abbreviation: AU
  Fr: station UNICOM d’approche

approach with vertical guidance
Other expression for: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV)

approval request
A request that must be made by all aircraft intending flight to a destination airport where flow control restrictions are in effect.
• abbreviation: APREQ
  Fr: demande d’approbation

“Approved”
An expression used in radiotelecommunication meaning “Permission for proposed action granted.”
  Fr: « Approuvé »
APREQ
Abbreviation for: approval request
Fr: APREQ

apron
That part of an aerodrome, other than the manoeuvring area, intended to accommodate the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo; the refuelling, servicing, maintenance and parking of aircraft; and any movement of aircraft, vehicles and pedestrians engaged in services necessary for such purposes.
• also called: flight line, ramp and tarmac
Fr: aire de trafic

apron advisory
Other expression for: apron management service

apron control
Other expression for: apron management service

apron management service
A service provided to regulate the activities and the movement of aircraft and vehicles on an apron.
• also called: apron control and apron advisory
Fr: service de gestion d’aire de trafic

apron traffic
All aircraft, vehicles, equipment and pedestrians using the apron of the aerodrome.
Fr: circulation d’aire de trafic

APRT
Abbreviation for: airport
Fr: APRT

APV
Abbreviation for: approach procedure with vertical guidance
Fr: APV

arc
The track over the ground of an aircraft flying at a constant distance from a NAVAID by reference to distance measuring equipment (DME).
Fr: arc

ARC
Abbreviation for: automatic radio compass
• see: automatic direction finder (ADF)
Fr: ARC

ARCAL
Abbreviation for: aircraft radio control of aerodrome lighting
Fr: ARCAL

ARCP
Abbreviation for: air refuelling control point
Fr: ARCP

Arctic Control Area
A controlled airspace within the Northern Domestic Airspace (NDA) at FL 270 and above.
• abbreviation: ACA
Fr: région de contrôle de l’Arctique
ARE
Abbreviation for: altitude reservation service East
Fr: ARE

area control centre
An ATC unit that provides ATC service to aircraft operating within a flight information region (FIR).
  • abbreviation: ACC
  • see also: air route traffic control center (ARTCC)
Fr: centre de contrôle régional

area controller
A duty controller assigned to a control position in an area control centre (ACC).
Fr: contrôleur régional

area control service
The control service provided by an area control centre (ACC) to IFR and CVFR aircraft operating within specified control areas.
Fr: service de contrôle régional

area minimum altitude
The lowest altitude that may be used under instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) that will provide a minimum vertical clearance of 1000 ft or, in a designated mountainous region, 2000 ft, rounded up to the next 100-ft increment, under conditions of standard temperature and pressure, above all obstacles located in the area specified.
  • abbreviation: AMA
Note: This term replaced the term geographic area safe altitude (GASA) on April 18, 2002. Fr: altitude minimale de zone

area navigation
A method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of ground- or space-based NAVAIDs or within the limits of the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these.
  • abbreviation: RNAV
Fr: navigation de surface

area of responsibility
(1) A geographical area within which alerting service is provided by an ATS unit designated as the responsible unit.
  • abbreviation: AOR
Fr: zone de responsabilité
(2) In the world area forecast system, a geographical area for which a regional area forecast centre prepares significant weather forecasts.
Fr: zone de responsabilité

ARIP
Abbreviation for: air refuelling initial point
Fr: ARIP

ARO
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Airport Reservation Office

ARP
Abbreviation for: aerodrome reference point
Fr: ARP

arrival aircraft interval
U.S.: Expression for: average arrival interval
arrival control
A function of an approach control facility providing ATC service for arriving IFR and, under certain conditions, VFR aircraft.
Fr: contrôlē des arrivées

arrival controller
A duty controller assigned to an arrival control position.
Fr: contrôleur des arrivées

arrival report
A report submitted by a pilot that contains specific information concerning the arrival of an aircraft and that is forwarded, in the case of a flight plan (FP), to the ATS unit that has been assigned alerting service responsibility or, in the case of a flight itinerary (FI), to the ATS unit that has been assigned alerting service responsibility or to the responsible person with whom the itinerary was filed.
Fr: compte rendu d’arrivée

arrival time
The time that an aircraft touches down on arrival.
Fr: heure d’arrivée

ARS
Abbreviation for: special air-report
Fr: ARS

ARSA
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Airport Radar Service Area

ARSR
U.S.: Abbreviation for: air route surveillance radar

ARTCC
U.S.: Abbreviation for: air route traffic control center

ARTS
U.S.: Abbreviation for: automated radar terminal systems

ARW
Abbreviation for: altitude reservation service West
Fr: ARW

ASDE
Abbreviation for: airport surface detection equipment
Fr: ASDE

ASL
Abbreviation for: above sea level
• see: altitude above sea level
Fr: ASL

assigned arrival time
The arrival time assigned to an aircraft landing at a specific airport that is based on the area control centre’s (ACC) estimates and recalculated to resolve simultaneous demands at the airport.
• abbreviation: AAT
Fr: heure d’arrivée assignée

assigned departure time
The departure time assigned to an aircraft, derived from its estimated time en route, that enables compliance with an issued arrival time at the destination airport.
• abbreviation: ADT
Fr: heure de départ assignée

asynchronous balanced mode
ICAO: A balanced operational mode in which a data link connection has been established between two service access points. Either data link entity can send commands at any time and initiate responses without receiving permission from the peer data link entity on the connection.

• abbreviation: ABM
Fr: mode équilibré asynchrone

ATCAA
Abbreviation for: ATC-assigned airspace
Fr: ATCAA

ATC-assigned airspace
Airspace of defined vertical and lateral limits assigned by ATC for the purpose of providing air traffic segregation between the specified activities being conducted within the assigned airspace and other IFR air traffic.

• abbreviation: ATCAA
Fr: espace aérien assigné par l’ATC

ATC clearance
Other expression for: air traffic control clearance

“ATC clears”
An expression used to prefix an ATC clearance when it is relayed to an aircraft by someone other than the air traffic controller who issued the clearance. The expression is also used in direct controller-pilot communications (DCPC) to differentiate a clearance from an instruction.

Fr: « ATC autorise »

ATC Contingency Command Post
U.S.: A facility which enables the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to manage the ATC system when significant portions of the system’s capabilities have been lost or are threatened.

“ATC requests”
An expression used to prefix an ATC request when it is relayed to an aircraft by someone other than the air traffic controller who made the request.

Fr: « ATC demande »

ATCS
U.S.: Abbreviation for: air traffic control specialist
• see: air traffic controller

ATC service
Other expression for: air traffic control service

ATC unit
Other expression for: air traffic control unit

ATF
Abbreviation for: aerodrome traffic frequency
Fr: ATF

ATFM
Abbreviation for: air traffic flow management
Fr: ATFM
ATIS
Abbreviation for: **automatic terminal information service**
Fr: ATIS

ATM
Abbreviation for: **air traffic management**
Fr: ATM

“... *at pilot’s discretion*”
(1) Canada: When used in conjunction with an aircraft operation on the airport apron or other surface, that is not under the control of ATC, means that it is the responsibility of the pilot to ensure that the operation is carried out safely with respect to traffic or other hazards that might be encountered during the operation.
Fr: « … à la discrétion du pilote »
(2) U.S.: When used in conjunction with altitude assignments, an expression meaning that ATC has offered the pilot the option of starting the climb or descent whenever the pilot wishes and conducting the climb or descent at any rate the pilot wishes. The pilot may temporarily level off at any intermediate altitude. However, once the pilot has vacated an altitude, the pilot may not return to that altitude.
• see also: “*When ready …*”

ATS
Abbreviation for: **air traffic service**
Fr: ATS

ATS interfacility data communication
Automated data exchange between air traffic service units, particularly in regard to coordination and transfer of flights.
• abbreviation: AIDC
Fr: *communications de données entre installations ATS*

ATS OI
Abbreviation for: **ATS operating irregularity**
Fr: IE ATS

ATS operating irregularity
A situation that occurs when ATS are being provided and when a preliminary investigation indicates that a hazardous situation or loss of separation may have occurred.
• abbreviation: ATS OI
• also called: operating irregularity
Fr: *irrégularité d’exploitation ATS*

ATS surveillance
All methods of remotely sensing aircraft using certified/commissioned electronic equipment, including PSR, SSR, MLAT, and ADS-B, without the benefit of visual observation.
• see also: **ATS surveillance system** and **ATS surveillance service**
Fr: *surveillance ATS*

ATS surveillance service
A service provided directly by means of an ATS surveillance system.
• see also: **ATS surveillance** and **ATS surveillance system**
Fr: *service de surveillance ATS*

ATS surveillance system
ADS-B, PSR, SSR or any comparable ground-or space-based system that enables the identification of aircraft.
• see also: **ATS surveillance** and **ATS surveillance service**
Fr: *système de surveillance ATS*
AU
Abbreviation for: approach UNICOM
Fr: AU

auto
Spoken expression for: autorotation

automated radar terminal systems
U.S.: The generic expression for the ultimate in functional capability afforded by several automation systems. Each differs in functional capabilities and equipment.
• abbreviation: ARTS

automated weather observation system
A set of meteorological sensors and associated systems designed to electronically collect and disseminate meteorological data.
• abbreviation: AWOS
Fr: système automatisé d’observations météorologiques

automatically deployable ELT
An ELT that is rigidly attached to an aircraft and deployed automatically in response to a crash. Manual deployment is also provided.
• abbreviation: ELT(AD)
• see also: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)
Fr: ELT automatique largable

automatic altitude reporting
The function of a transponder that responds to Mode C interrogations by transmitting the aircraft’s altitude in 100-ft increments.
Fr: transmission automatique d’altitude

automatic dependent surveillance
A surveillance technique in which aircraft automatically provide, via a data link, data derived from on-board navigation and position-fixing systems, including aircraft identification, four-dimensional position and additional data as appropriate.
• abbreviation: ADS
• see also: automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast (ADS-B) and automatic dependent surveillance - contract (ADS-C or ADS-contract)
Fr: surveillance dépendante automatique

automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast
A means by which aircraft, aerodrome vehicles and other objects can automatically transmit and/or receive data such as identification, position and additional data, as appropriate, in a broadcast mode via a data link.
• abbreviation: ADS-B
• see also: automatic dependent surveillance (ADS) and automatic dependent surveillance - contract (ADS-C or ADS-contract)
Fr: surveillance dépendante automatique en mode diffusion

automatic dependent surveillance - contract
A means by which a ground system and an aircraft can automatically transmit and/or receive position reports via data link on the basis of a contract defined by the ATS unit.
• abbreviations: ADS-C or ADS-contract
• see also: automatic dependent surveillance (ADS) and automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast (ADS-B)
Note: There are three types of ADS-C:
(a) periodic (the aircraft system sends an ADS-C report at timed intervals);
(b) demand (the aircraft system sends a single ADS-C periodic report); and
(c) event (the aircraft system sends an ADS-C report that is triggered by a particular event such as
automatic direction finder
An aircraft radio navigation system that senses and indicates the direction to a LF/MF non-directional beacon (NDB) ground transmitter. Direction is indicated to the pilot as a magnetic bearing or as a relative bearing to the longitudinal axis of the aircraft depending on the type of indicator installed in the aircraft. In certain applications, such as military, ADF operations may be based on airborne and ground transmitters in the VHF/UHF spectrum.
- abbreviation: ADF
- also called: automatic radio compass (ARC) and automatic direction-finding equipment

Fr: surveillance dépendante automatique en mode contrat

automatic direction-finding equipment
Other expression for: automatic direction finder (ADF)
- abbreviation: ADF

automatic fixed ELT
An ELT that is permanently attached to an aircraft.
- abbreviation: ELT(AF)
- see also: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

Fr: ELT automatique fixe

automatic portable ELT
An ELT that is rigidly attached to an aircraft but readily removable from the aircraft after a crash.
- abbreviation: ELT(AP)
- see also: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

Fr: ELT automatique portative

automatic radio compass
Other expression for: automatic direction finder (ADF)
- abbreviation: ARC

automatic terminal information service
The provision, throughout the day or a specified portion of the day, of current, routine information to arriving and departing aircraft by means of continuous and repetitive recorded broadcasts.
- abbreviation: ATIS

Fr: service automatique d’information de région terminale

autorotation
A rotorcraft flight condition in which the lifting rotor is driven entirely by action of the air when the rotorcraft is in motion.
- spoken expression: auto

Fr: autorotation

autorotational landing
Other expression for: autorotation to touchdown

autorotation to touchdown
An expression used by a helicopter pilot to indicate that he or she will be landing without applying power to the rotor.
- also called: autorotational landing, autorotative landing and touchdown autorotation

Fr: atterrissage en autorotation

autorotative landing
Other expression for: autorotation to touchdown
AVASI
U.S. and Canada: Abbreviation for: abbreviated visual approach slope indicator
Fr: AVASI

average arrival interval
The average number of minutes of longitudinal spacing required between arriving aircraft landing at an airport, based on the acceptance rate of the runway or runways.
• abbreviation: AAI
  Fr: intervalle moyen d’arrivée

aviation occurrence
Any accident or incident associated with the operation of an aircraft, or any situation or condition that could, if left unattended, induce an accident or incident.
Fr: fait aéronautique

aviation weather service
U.S.: A service provided by the National Weather Service (NWS) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) which collects and disseminates pertinent weather information for pilots, aircraft operators, and ATC. Available aviation weather reports and forecasts are displayed at each NWS office and FAA FSS.

AWACS
Abbreviation for: airborne warning and control system
Fr: AWACS

AWOS
Abbreviation for: automated weather observation system
Fr: AWOS

AWW
U.S.: Abbreviation for: severe weather forecast alert

AWY
Abbreviation for: airway
Fr: AWY
4.3  – B –

back course sector  
The course sector that is situated on the opposite side of the localizer (LOC) antenna from the runway.  
• see also: front course sector  
Fr: secteur d'alignement de piste arrière

backtrack  
The taxiing of an aircraft on a runway in use in a direction opposite to the landing or takeoff direction.  
Fr: circulation à contresens

ballistic parachute system  
An aircraft parachute system that extracts/propels the parachute via an ignitable propellant, e.g.: rocket motor or explosive charge.  
• see also: aircraft parachute system  
Fr: système de parachute balistique

balloon  
A non-power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft.  
Fr: ballon

bare and damp  
With respect to runway surface condition, appearing wet, but where the moisture cannot be readily detected.  
• see also: bare and dry, bare and wet, and contaminant  
Fr: nue et humide

bare and dry  
With respect to runway surface condition, free from moisture, liquid, or any observed contaminant.  
• see also: bare and damp, bare and wet, and contaminant  
Fr: nue et sèche

bare and wet  
With respect to runway surface condition, where there is a thin layer of water and the layer is 3 mm (0.13 inch) or less in depth.  
• see also: bare and damp, bare and dry, and contaminant  
Fr: nue et mouillée

barometric vertical navigation  
(1) U.S. and Canada: A function of certain RNAV systems that presents to the pilot computed vertical guidance referenced to a specified vertical path, based on barometric altitude information and typically computed as a geometric path between two waypoints or an angle based on a single waypoint.  
(2) ICAO: A navigation system that presents to the pilot computed vertical guidance referenced to a specified vertical path angle (VPA), nominally 3°. The computer-resolved vertical guidance is based on barometric altitude and is specified as a VPA from reference datum height (RDH).  
• abbreviation: baro-VNAV  
• also called: lateral navigation/vertical navigation (LNAV/VNAV)  
• see also: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV), lateral navigation (LNAV), localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV), localizer performance without vertical guidance (LP), and vertical navigation (VNAV)  
Fr: navigation verticale barométrique

barometric VNAV  
ICAO: Expression for: barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV)

baro-VNAV  
Abbreviation for: barometric vertical navigation
Fr: baro-VNAV

**base**
Other expression for: **base leg**

**basic ultralight aeroplane**
An aeroplane having no more than two seats, designed and manufactured to have:
- (a) a maximum takeoff weight not exceeding 544 kg (1200 lb); and
- (b) a stall speed in the landing configuration ($V_{so}$) of 39 kt indicated airspeed, or less, at the maximum takeoff weight.
  - abbreviation: BULA
  - see also: **advanced ultralight aeroplane**
    Fr: avion ultra-léger de base

**base leg**
A flight path extending from the end of the downwind leg to the extended centreline of the approach end of the landing runway (or landing path).
  - also called: base
    Fr: étape de base

**BCST**
Abbreviation for: **broadcast**
Fr: BCST

**beacon**
An aeronautical light arranged, either through optical design or mechanical motion, to be visible to all azimuths, either continuously or consecutively, to designate a particular point on the surface of the earth.
  - also called: aeronautical beacon
    Fr: phare

**bearing**
The horizontal direction to or from any point, usually measured clockwise from true north, magnetic north or some other reference point, through 360°.
  - abbreviation: BRG
    Fr: relèvement

**bedpost**
Other expression for: **terminal area entry fix**

**below minimums**
An expression indicating that the weather conditions are below the minimums prescribed by regulation.
Fr: en dessous des minimums

**beyond visual line of sight**
Further than can be perceived by direct visual contact, thereby requiring technological support.
  - abbreviation: BVLOS
  - see also: **model aircraft**, **remotely piloted aircraft** (RPA), **remotely piloted aircraft system** (RPAS), **unmanned aircraft** (UA), **unmanned aircraft system** (UAS), **unmanned air vehicle** (UAV), and **visual line of sight** (VLOS)
    Fr: au-delà de la visibilité directe

**bird hazard**
  - see: **wildlife hazard**
    Fr: péril aviaire

**bird strike**
  - see: **wildlife strike**
    Fr: impact d’oiseau
blast fence
A barrier used to divert or dissipate jet or propeller blast.
Fr: écran anti-souffle

blind spot
Other expression for: blind zone

blind transmission
A transmission from one station to another in circumstances where two-way communication cannot be established but where it is believed that the called station is able to receive the transmission.
• see also: “Transmitting (in the) blind”
Fr: transmission sans accusé de réception

blind zone
An area from which radio transmissions or radar echoes cannot be received. The expression is also used to describe portions of the airport not visible from the control tower.
• also called: blind spot
Fr: angle mort de couverture

blowing snow
Snow that is raised approximately 7 ft or more above ground.
Fr: chasse-neige élevée

braking action
Other expression for: braking action report

braking action report
A report of conditions on the airport movement area that provides a pilot with an idea of the degree or quality of braking that the pilot might expect (good, fair, poor, or nil).
• also called: braking action
Fr: rapport de freinage

“Break”
(1) An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “I hereby indicate the separation between portions of the message.”
Note: To be used where there is no clear distinction between the various portions of the message.
Fr: « Break »
(2) DND: An expression used in radiocommunications to instruct a pilot to execute a rapid level turn.
• see also: overhead break
Fr: « Virez »

“Break break”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “I hereby indicate the separation between messages transmitted to different aircraft in a very busy environment.”
• see also: “Break”
Fr: « Break break »

BRG
Abbreviation for: bearing
Fr: BRG

broadcast
A transmission of information relating to air navigation that is not addressed to a specific station or stations.
• abbreviation: BCST
Fr: diffusion
BVLOS
Abbreviation for: **beyond visual line of sight**
*Fr: BVLOS*
4.4 – C –

CA
Abbreviation for: conflict alert
Fr: CA

CAE
Abbreviation for: control area extension
Fr: CAE

Canada Air Pilot
A document in which the Minister may establish standard procedures for air operations at specific aerodromes.
• abbreviation: CAP
Fr: Canada Air Pilot

Canada Flight Supplement
A joint civil/military publication, containing information on aerodromes, that is used as a reference for the planning and safe conduct of air operations. This document is issued every 56 days.
• abbreviation: CFS
• see also: Chart Supplement U.S.
Fr: Supplément de vol — Canada

Canada Water Aerodrome Supplement
A joint civil/military publication concerning water aerodromes that is intended to be used to supplement en-route charts and the Canada Air Pilot (CAP). This document is issued once a year.
• abbreviation: CWAS
• see also: Chart Supplement U.S.
Fr: Supplément hydroaérodromes — Canada

Canadian aircraft
An aircraft registered in Canada.
Fr: aéronef canadien

Canadian aviation document
Any licence, permit, accreditation, certificate or other document issued by the Minister under Part I of the Aeronautics Act to or with respect to any person, or in respect of any aeronautical product, aerodrome, facility or service.
Fr: document d’aviation canadien

Canadian Aviation Regulations
The rules, enacted under the Aeronautics Act, that govern civil aviation in Canada. Replacing the Air Regulations and the Air Navigation Orders, the CARs and their associated standards came into force on October 10, 1996, after a comprehensive consultation process between Transport Canada and the aviation community. This co-operative and partnership approach to rule-making continues within the Canadian Aviation Regulation Advisory Council (CARAC), which discusses proposed amendments to the CARs and their associated standards.
• abbreviation: CARs
Fr: Règlement de l’aviation canadien

Canadian Domestic Airspace
As geographically delineated in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH), all airspace over the Canadian land mass, the Canadian Arctic and the Canadian archipelago, and over areas of the high seas.
• abbreviation: CDA
Fr: espace aérien intérieur canadien
Canadian minimum navigation performance specifications
Specifications relating to the navigation performance capability of aircraft operating in a specified portion of the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA). To comply with CMNPS, navigation performance must be such that:
(a) the standard deviation of lateral track deviations is less than 6.3 NM;
(b) the proportion of total flight time spent by aircraft 30 NM or more off the cleared track is less than 5.3 X 10^{-4} (i.e. less than 1 hr in about 2000 flight hours); and
(c) the proportion of total flight time spent by aircraft at or between 50 and 70 NM off the cleared track is less than 13 X 10^{-5} (i.e. less than 1 hr in about 8000 flight hours).
• abbreviation: CMNPS
  Fr: spécifications canadiennes de performances minimales de navigation

Canadian Runway Friction Index
The average of the runway friction as measured by a mechanical or electronic decelerometer and reported through the Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report (AMSCR).
• abbreviation: CRFI
• also called: CRFI reading
• see also: Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report (AMSCR)
  Fr: coefficient canadien de frottement sur piste

“Cancelling IFR”
Canada: An expression used by a pilot, when flying on an IFR flight plan (FP) or flight itinerary (FI), to change flight rules from IFR to VFR. As a result, ATC will discontinue providing IFR separation, but will not close the IFR FP or FI or open a VFR FP or FI.
• see also: “Cancel my IFR flight plan”
  Fr: « J’annule IFR »

“Cancel my IFR flight plan”
U.S.: An expression used by a pilot when flying on an IFR flight plan (FP) in the U.S. or landing at a Canadian airport that underlies airspace delegated to the control of the FAA, to discontinue providing IFR separation and close the FP.
• see also: “Cancelling IFR”

CAP
Abbreviation for: Canada Air Pilot
  Fr: CAP

CARF
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Central Altitude Reservation Function
• see: altitude reservation service

CARs
Abbreviation for: Canadian Aviation Regulations
Note: This abbreviation is not to be confused with “CARS.”
  Fr: RAC

CARS
Abbreviation for: community aerodrome radio station
Note: This abbreviation is not to be confused with “CARs.”
  Fr: CARS

CAT
Abbreviation for: clear air turbulence
  Fr: CAT

cautionary
With respect to wake turbulence, information transmitted to an aircraft on one of the following:
(a) the possible location of wake turbulence; or

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(b) the location of a heavy or medium aircraft behind which it will pass or follow.
Fr: avertissement

CAVOK
A term (pronounced “KAV-OH-KAY”), derived from the words “ceiling and visibility OK,” that may be used in air-ground communication when meteorological information is being transmitted to aircraft. CAVOK refers to the simultaneous occurrence, at an airport, of the following meteorological conditions:
(a) no cloud below 5000 ft, or below the highest minimum sector altitude (MSA), whichever is higher, and no cumulonimbus;
(b) a visibility of 6 SM or more; and
(c) no precipitation, thunderstorm, shallow fog or drifting snow.
Fr: CAVOK

CDA
(1) Abbreviation for: Canadian Domestic Airspace
Fr: CDA
(2) Abbreviation for: departure clearance readback
Fr: CDA

CDFA
Abbreviation for: continuous descent final approach
Fr: CDFA

ceiling
(1) Canada: The lesser of:
(a) the height above ground or water of the base of the lowest layer of cloud covering more than half the sky; or
(b) the vertical visibility in a surface-based layer which completely obscures the sky.
Fr: plafond
(2) ICAO: The height above the ground or water of the base of the lowest layer of cloud below 6000 m (20 000 ft) covering more than half the sky.
Fr: plafond
(3) U.S.: The heights above the earth’s surface of the lowest layer of clouds or obscuring phenomena that is reported as “broken,” “overcast,” or “obscuration,” and not classified as “thin” or “partial.”

Center Weather Advisory
U.S.: An unscheduled weather advisory issued by Center Weather Service Unit meteorologists for ATC use to alert pilots of existing or anticipated adverse weather conditions within the next 2 hours. A CWA may modify or redefine a SIGMET.
• abbreviation: CWA

Central Altitude Reservation Function
U.S.: Expression for: altitude reservation service
• abbreviation: CARF

Central Flow Control Function
U.S.: Unit that is responsible for coordination and approval of all major intercenter [sic] flow control restrictions on a system basis in order to obtain maximum utilization of the airspace.
• abbreviation: CFCF

centreline fix
Other expression for: final approach course fix (FACF)

CFA
Abbreviation for: common frequency area
Fr: CFA
CFCF
U.S.: Abbreviation for: **Central Flow Control Function**

CFIT
Abbreviation for: **controlled flight into terrain**
Fr: CFIT

CFS
Abbreviation for: **Canada Flight Supplement**
Fr: CFS

CH
Abbreviation for: **channel**
Fr: CH

chaff
Radar confusion reflectors, which consist of thin, narrow metallic strips of various lengths and
frequency responses, used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes.
Fr: plaquettes de brouillage

“Chaff burst”
An expression used in radiocommunication to inform ATC of chaff drops at intervals short enough to
appear on radar displays as an individual target.
Fr: « Chaff burst »

change-over point
A point along the route or airway segment between two adjacent navigation facilities where the change-
over in navigation guidance should occur.
• abbreviation: COP
• also called: navigation change-over point
Fr: point de changement

channel
A single means of direct fixed-service communication between two points.
• abbreviation: CH
Fr: canal

charted visual approach
An approach wherein a radar-controlled aircraft on an IFR flight plan (FP), operating in VFR conditions
and having an ATC authorization, may proceed to the airport of intended landing via visual landmarks
and altitudes depicted on a published visual approach chart.
• abbreviation: CVA
Fr: approche visuelle publiée

charted visual flight procedure approach
U.S.: Expression for: **charted visual approach** (CVA)
• abbreviation: CVFP

**Chart Supplement U.S.**
U.S.: A publication designed primarily as a pilot’s operational manual containing all airports, seaplane
bases, and heliports open to the public including communications data, navigational facilities, and certain
special notices and procedures. This publication is issued in seven volumes according to geographical
area.

**Note:** The equivalent Canadian publications are:
(a) the **Canada Flight Supplement** (CFS);
(b) the **Canada Water Aerodrome Supplement** (CWAS).

**Note:** This publication was previously known as the **Airport/Facility Directory** (A/FD).
chase
Other expression for: chase aircraft

chase aircraft
An aircraft flown in proximity to another aircraft, normally to observe its performance during training or testing.
• also called: chase
  Fr: aéronef d'observation

chop
A type of turbulence whose intensity is reported by pilots as follows:
  (a) light, when it causes slight, rapid and somewhat rhythmic bumpiness without appreciable changes in altitude or attitude; or
  (b) moderate, when it causes rapid bumps or jolts without appreciable changes in altitude or attitude.
• see also: turbulence
  Fr: secousses

circle-to-land maneuver
U.S.: Expression for: circling procedure

circling approach
ICAO: An extension of an instrument approach procedure which provides for visual circling of the aerodrome prior to landing.
• see also: circling procedure
  Fr: approche indirecte

circling approach procedure
Other expression for: circling procedure

circling maneuver
U.S.: Other expression for: circling procedure

circling manoeuvre
Other expression for: circling procedure

circling minimums
The minimum descent altitude (MDA) and visibility required for the circling procedure.
  Fr: minimums d’approche indirecte

circling procedure
A manoeuvre initiated by the pilot to align the aircraft with a runway for landing when a straight-in landing from an instrument approach is not possible or is not desirable.
  Note: After verifying with ICAO and FAA, NAV CANADA removed the term procedure from the circling procedure phraseology.
• also called: circling approach procedure, circling manoeuvre
• see also: circling approach
  Fr: procédure d’approche indirecte

circuit
(1) A communication system that includes all the direct system channels between two points.
  Fr: circuit
(2) Other expression for: aerodrome traffic circuit
CIRVIS
A plan developed for the reporting of vital intelligence sightings to extend the early-warning coverage of the North American continent.
Note: This term is derived from the words “Communication Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings.”
Fr: CIRVIS

CLA
Abbreviation for: clearance acknowledgement
Fr: CLA

Class A, B, C, D, E, F or G airspace
• see: airspace classification
Fr: espace aérien de classe A, B, C, D, E, F ou G

CLD
Abbreviation for: departure clearance message
Fr: CLD

clear air turbulence
Turbulence encountered in air where no clouds are present. This expression is commonly applied to high-level turbulence associated with wind shear (WS). CAT is often encountered in the vicinity of the jet stream.
• abbreviation: CAT
Fr: turbulence en air clair

clearance
Other expression for: air traffic control clearance

clearance acknowledgement
A notification sent by data link by the flight crew to indicate acceptance of a data link oceanic clearance.
• abbreviation: CLA
• see also: oceanic clearance delivery (OCD) and request for clearance (RCL)
Fr: accusé de réception d’autorisation

“Clearance cancelled . . .”
An expression used in radiocommunication to indicate a time specified by an ATC unit at which a clearance ceases to be valid unless the aircraft concerned has already taken action to comply therewith.
Note: This expression is used in conjunction with a time.
Fr: « Autorisation annulée… »

clearance limit
The point to which an aircraft is granted an ATC clearance.
Fr: limite d’autorisation

“Clearance valid . . .”
An expression used in radiocommunication to indicate a departure time restriction issued to a pilot by ATC (either directly or through an authorized relay) when it is necessary to separate a departing aircraft from other traffic.
Note: This expression is used in conjunction with a time.
Fr: « Autorisation valide à... »

“Clearance void . . .”

“Cleared as filed”
Other expression for: “Cleared via flight-planned route”
“Cleared for takeoff”
An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to depart. It is predicated on known aircraft and known physical airport conditions.
Fr: « Autorisé à décoller »

“Cleared for the option”
(1) Canada:
   (a) For an arriving aircraft: An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to make a touch-and-go, low approach, missed approach (MA), stop-and-go, or full-stop landing, at the discretion of the pilot.
   (b) For a departing aircraft: An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to execute manoeuvres other than a normal takeoff (e.g. an aborted takeoff). After such a manoeuvre, the pilot is expected to exit the runway by the most expeditious way rather than backtrack the runway.
Fr: « Autorisé pour option »
(2) U.S.: For an arriving aircraft: An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to make a touch-and-go, low approach, missed approach, stop-and-go, or full-stop landing, at the discretion of the pilot.

“Cleared through”
U.S.: An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to make intermediate stops at specified airports without refiling a flight plan (FP) while en route to the clearance limit.

“Cleared to land”
An expression used to indicate ATC authorization for an aircraft to land. It is predicated on known aircraft and known physical airport conditions.
Fr: « Autorisé à atterrir »

“Cleared via flight-planned route”
An expression indicating that the aircraft is cleared to proceed in accordance with the route of flight filed in the flight plan (FP). This clearance does not include the altitude, standard instrument departure (SID), or SID transition.
• also called: “Cleared as filed”
Fr: « Autorisé via la route prévue au plan de vol »

“Clear of runway”
In ground control, an expression indicating that a vehicle or an aircraft is at least 200 ft clear of the nearest edge of the runway in use, wherever practicable.
Fr: « À l’écart de la piste »

climb
The portion of flight operation between takeoff and the initial cruising altitude.
• also called: climb-out
Fr: montée

climb-out
Other expression for: climb

closed runway
A runway that is unusable for aircraft operations. Only airport management or the military operations office can close a runway.
Fr: piste fermée

clutter
In radar operations, the reception and visual display of radar echoes caused by precipitation, chaff, terrain, numerous aircraft, or other phenomena. Such echoes may limit or preclude ATC from providing services based on radar.
Fr: échos indésirables
CMNPS
Abbreviation for: Canadian minimum navigation performance specifications
Fr: CMNPS

CMNPSA
Abbreviation for: CMNPS airspace
Fr: CMNPSA

CMNPS airspace
As geographically delineated in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH), designated airspace within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) in which the conduct of flight is limited to aircraft certified as having Canadian minimum navigation performance specifications (CMNPS) capability, unless the appropriate ATC unit is satisfied that a non-CMNPS-certified aircraft can be accommodated without penalizing CMNPS-certified aircraft.
• abbreviation: CMNPSA
Fr: espace aérien CMNPS

CMNPS transition area
The area within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) extending upwards from FL 280, underlying the designated CMNPS airspace.
Fr: zone de transition CMNPS

CNS
Abbreviation for: Communications/Navigation/Surveillance
Fr: CNS

coastal fix
A NAVAID or position indicating the transition point between the domestic route structure and the oceanic route structure.
Fr: repère côtier

commercial air service
Any use of aircraft for hire or reward.
Fr: service aérien commercial

common frequency area
An area that has a designated frequency published for use by any aircraft.
Note: A CFA is intended to be used for air-to-air communications to provide pilots with an awareness of traffic in their vicinity. It is not a class of airspace and the CFA frequency is not monitored by ATC nor is it for use at uncontrolled aerodromes.
• abbreviation: CFA
• see also: mandatory frequency area (MF area)
Fr: zone d'utilisation de fréquence commune

common point
A single fix, whether a NAVAID, a fix derived from NAVAIDs, or geographical coordinates expressed in degrees of latitude and longitude, over which two or more aircraft will pass, or have passed, before proceeding on the same track or diverging tracks.
Fr: point commun

Communications/Navigation/Surveillance
The basic elements of future air navigation systems (FANS).
• abbreviation: CNS
Fr: Communications/Navigation/Surveillance

community aerodrome radio station
An aeronautical radio station established to provide aviation support services at certain isolated aerodromes in the Arctic and northern Quebec, in accordance with the provisions contained in the “Rules
of the Air and Air Traffic Services” (RAC) section of the Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM).
• abbreviation: CARS
  Fr: station radio d’aérodrome communautaire

company frequency
  An air-ground frequency assigned to an air operator for use by its aircraft or ground stations.
  Fr: fréquence de compagnie

compass rose
  (1) Canada: A circle, graduated in degrees, used as a reference to true, magnetic or grid direction.
    Fr: rose des vents
  (2) U.S.: A circle, graduated in degrees, printed on some charts or marked on the ground at an airport. It is used as a reference to either true or magnetic direction.

composite flight plan
  A flight plan (FP) that specifies VFR operation for one portion of the flight and IFR for another portion.
  Fr: plan de vol composite

composite route system
  An organized oceanic route structure that incorporates reduced lateral spacing between routes and in which composite separation is authorized.
  Fr: système de routes composites

composite separation
  A method of separating aircraft in a composite route system where, through the management of route and altitude assignments, a combination of half the lateral minimum and half the vertical minimum specified for the area concerned is applied.
  Fr: espacement composite

compulsory reporting point
  A reporting point over which an aircraft must report to ATC. Such points are designated on aeronautical charts by solid triangles or filed in a flight plan (FP) as fixes selected to define direct routes. These points are geographical locations that are defined by NAVAIDs or fixes.
  Fr: point de compte rendu obligatoire

conflict
  The actual or predicted convergence of aircraft that violates one or more separation minima.
  Fr: conflit

conflict alert
  A function of certain ATC automated systems that is designed to alert radar controllers to existing or pending situations that are recognized by the program parameters and require immediate attention or action.
  • abbreviation: CA
    Fr: alerte de conflit

conflict detection
  The discovery of a conflict as a result of a conflict search.
  Fr: détection de conflit

conflict resolution
  The resolution of potential conflicts between IFR/VFR and VFR/VFR aircraft that are radar-identified and in communication with ATC.
  Fr: résolution de conflit
conflict search
The computation and comparison of the predicted flight paths of two or more aircraft for the purpose of determining conflicts.
Fr: recherche de conflit

constant descent final approach
Other expression for: continuous descent final approach (CDFA)

“Contact . . .”
An expression used in radiocommunication to establish communication with a facility (which is given, along with the frequency to be used, if appropriate).
Fr: « Contactez… »

“Contact”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Visual contact has been established.”
• see also: contact approach
Fr: « Contact visuel »

contact approach
An approach wherein an aircraft on an IFR flight plan (FP), having an ATC authorization and operating clear of clouds with at least 1 mi. flight visibility and a reasonable expectation of continuing to the destination airport in those conditions, may deviate from the instrument approach procedure (IAP) and proceed to the destination airport by visual reference to the surface of the earth.
Fr: approche contact

contact point
A specified position, time or level at which an aircraft is required to establish radio communication with an ATC unit.
Fr: point de contact

contaminant
In the context of NOTAMJ and ICAO SNOWTAM, material on a surface including water, slush, snow, compacted snow, ice, or frost.
• see also: bare and damp, bare and dry and bare and wet
Fr: contaminant

continuous descent final approach
A technique, consistent with stabilized approach procedures, for flying the final approach segment of a non-precision instrument approach procedure as a continuous descent, without level-off, from an altitude/height at or above the FAF altitude/height to a point approximately 15 m (50 ft) above the landing runway threshold or the point where the flare manoeuvre should begin for the type of aircraft flown.
• abbreviation: CDFA
• also called: constant descent final approach
Fr: approche finale en descente continue

control area
A controlled airspace extending upwards vertically from a specified height above the surface of the earth.
• abbreviation: CTA
Fr: région de contrôle

control area extension
A controlled airspace of defined dimensions within the low level airspace (LLA), extending upwards from 2200 ft AGL unless otherwise specified.
• abbreviation: CAE
Fr: prolongement de région de contrôle
controlled aerodrome
An aerodrome at which an ATC unit is in operation.
Fr: aérodrome contrôlé

controlled airspace
An airspace of defined dimensions within which ATC service is provided.
Fr: espace aérien contrôlé

controlled flight into terrain
An occurrence in which an aircraft, under the control of the crew, is flown into terrain, water or an obstacle with no prior awareness on the part of the crew of the impending disaster.
• abbreviation: CFIT
Fr: impact sans perte de contrôle

controlled VFR flight
A flight conducted under VFR within Class B airspace and in accordance with an ATC clearance.
• also called: CVFR flight
Fr: vol VFR contrôlé

controller
Other expression for: air traffic controller

controller-pilot data link communications
A means of direct electronic communication between controller and pilot using data link instead of voice. These communications may include clearances, requests, reports, or any related ATS information.
• abbreviation: CPDLC
Fr: communications contrôleur-pilote par liaison de données

controlling agency
The ATC unit that normally exercises ATC or provides advisory service in a given airspace.
Fr: organisme de contrôle

control sector
A subdivision of a designated control area within which responsibility is assigned to one controller or to a small group of controllers.
Fr: secteur de contrôle

control tower
A unit established to provide ATC service to aerodrome traffic.
• abbreviation: TWR
• also called: tower
Fr: tour de contrôle

control zone
A controlled airspace of defined dimensions extending upwards from the surface of the earth up to and including 3000 ft AAE unless otherwise specified.
• abbreviation: CZ
Fr: zone de contrôle

convective SIGMET
U.S.: A weather advisory concerning convective weather significant to the safety of all aircraft. Convective SIGMETs are issued for tornadoes, lines of thunderstorms, embedded thunderstorms of any intensity level, areas of thunderstorms greater than or equal to VIP level 4 with an area coverage of $\frac{4}{10}$ (40%) or more, and hail $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or greater.
**converging runway display aid**
A radar software that permits the sequencing and spacing of aircraft by terminal controllers.
- abbreviation: CRDA
  Fr: aide d'affichage de pistes convergentes

**Coordinated Universal Time**
The time system used in aviation operations and given to the nearest minute, except when the pilot requests a time check. Time checks are given to the nearest 15 s. The day begins at 0000 and ends at 2359.
- written abbreviation: Z or UTC
- spoken expression: zulu or universal
  Fr: temps universel coordonné
  Note: The expression “zulu” is pronounced “ZOO loo.”

**coordinates**
The intersection of lines of reference, usually expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds of latitude and longitude, used to determine position or location.
Fr: coordonnées

**coordinating controller**
A duty controller assigned to coordinate flight data between two or more control positions.
Fr: contrôleur de coordination

**COP**
Abbreviation for: change-over point
Fr: COP

**co-pilot**
A licensed pilot assigned to duty as a pilot in an aircraft during flight time, other than as
- a pilot-in-command; or
- a pilot receiving flying instruction.
- also called: first officer (F/O)
Fr: copilote

**“Correction”**
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “An error has been made in this transmission (or in the message indicated). The correct version is . . .”
Fr: « Correction »

**CPDLC**
Abbreviation for: controller-pilot data link communications
Fr: CPDLC

**crash locator beacon**
NATO: Expression for: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

**CRDA**
Abbreviation for: converging runway display aid
Fr: CRDA

**crew member**
A person assigned to duty on an aircraft during flight time.
Fr: membre d'équipage

**CRFI**
Abbreviation for: Canadian Runway Friction Index
Fr: CRFI
CRFI reading
Other expression for: Canadian Runway Friction Index

critical engine
The engine the failure of which would most adversely affect the performance or handling qualities of an aircraft.
Fr: moteur le plus défavorable

critical surface
Any stabilizing surface of an aircraft, including the wings, control surfaces, rotors, propellers, horizontal stabilizers, vertical stabilizers and, in the case of an aircraft that has rear-mounted engines, the upper surface of its fuselage.
Fr: surface critique

crossing tracks
An expression used in the application of separation indicating tracks that converge or diverge at an angle of 45° to 135° inclusive.
Fr: routes sécantes

crosswind
When referring to wind conditions, a wind not parallel to the runway or the path of an aircraft.
Fr: vent de travers

crosswind component
The wind component measured in knots at 90° to the longitudinal axis of the runway.
Fr: composante de vent de travers

crosswind leg
A flight path extending from the extended centreline of the departure end of the departure runway (or departure path) to the beginning of the downwind leg.
Fr: étape vent de travers

cruise climb
A cruising technique resulting in a net increase in altitude as the aircraft mass decreases. A clearance or instruction to carry out a cruise climb allows the pilot the option of climbing at any given rate, as well as the option of levelling off at any intermediate altitude.
Fr: montée en croisière

cruising altitude
The altitude, as shown by a constant altimeter indication in relation to a fixed and defined datum, maintained during a flight or portion thereof.
Fr: altitude de croisière

CTA
Abbreviation for: control area
Fr: CTA

CTR
ICAO: Abbreviation for: control zone
Fr: CTR

CVA
Abbreviation for: charted visual approach
Fr: CVA

CVFP
U.S.: Abbreviation for: charted visual flight procedure approach
• see: charted visual approach (CVA)
CVFR flight
Other expression for: controlled VFR flight

CWA
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Center Weather Advisory

CWAS
Abbreviation for: Canada Water Aerodrome Supplement
Fr: CWAS

CZ
Abbreviation for: control zone
Fr: CZ
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DA
Abbreviation for: decision altitude
Fr: DA

danger area
An airspace of defined dimensions above international waters within which activities dangerous to the flight of non-participating aircraft could take place at specified times.
Fr: zone dangereuse

dangerous goods
Articles or substances that could pose a significant risk to health, safety, property or the environment.
Fr: marchandises dangereuses

data link ATIS
An automatic terminal information service (ATIS) provided by data link.
• abbreviation: D-ATIS
Fr: ATIS par liaison de données

data link departure clearance
An initial IFR clearance delivered electronically via air-ground data link (AGDL) to suitably equipped aircraft and involving a direct data link dialog between ATC and the flight crew.
• abbreviation: DCL
• see also: departure clearance and pre-departure clearance (PDC)
Fr: autorisation de départ par liaison de données

data link initiation capability
The function of a communication system which provides the necessary information to enable data link communications between ATS ground and aircraft systems and includes features such as log-on, update, contact and ground forward. It is the access mode for the provision of automatic dependent surveillance (ADS) and controller-pilot data link communications (CPDLC).
• abbreviation: DLIC
Fr: capacité d’amorçage de la liaison de données

data link VOLMET
In-flight meteorological information provided by data link.
• abbreviation: D-VOLMET
Fr: VOLMET par liaison de données

date-time group
A combination of the date and time in a single six-figure group. When used in the text of a NOTAM, it is composed of ten figures, e.g. 9501191200. The first two digits indicate the year; the second two, the month; the third two, the day; and the last four, the hour and the minutes.
Fr: groupe date-heure

D-ATIS
Abbreviation for: data link ATIS
Fr: D-ATIS

day
Canada (CARs): Other expression for: daylight

daylight
The period of time during any day that begins with the morning civil twilight and ends with the evening civil twilight.
Fr: lumière du jour
DCL
Abbreviation for: data link departure clearance
Fr: DCL

DCPC
Abbreviation for: direct controller-pilot communications
Fr: DCPC

dead reckoning navigation
The estimating or determining of position by advancing an earlier known position by the application of direction, time and speed data.
• abbreviation: DR
Fr: navigation à l’estime

decision altitude
A specified altitude in the precision approach or approach with vertical guidance at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach to land has not been established.
• abbreviation: DA
• see also: decision height (DH)
Note: Decision altitude (DA) is referenced to mean sea level (MSL) and decision height (DH) is referenced to the threshold elevation.
Fr: altitude de décision

decision height
A specified height in the precision approach or approach with vertical guidance at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach to land has not been established.
• abbreviation: DH
• see also: decision altitude (DA)
Note: Decision height (DH) is referenced to the threshold elevation and decision altitude (DA) is referenced to mean sea level (MSL).
Fr: hauteur de décision

defence visual flight rules
Rules applicable to flights within an air defence identification zone (ADIZ) conducted under VFR.
• abbreviation: DVFR
Fr: règles de vol à vue de la défense

Department of National Defence
Canada: The federal authority responsible for military aviation.
• abbreviation: DND
Fr: ministère de la Défense nationale

departure clearance
An initial IFR clearance delivered by multiple mediums, including by voice.
• see also: data link departure clearance (DCL) and pre-departure clearance (PDC)
Fr: autorisation de départ

departure clearance message
A message sent by data link by ATC to the flight crew of an aircraft on the ground in response to a valid departure clearance request (RCD).
• abbreviation: CLD
• see also: data link departure clearance (DCL), departure clearance readback (CDA), departure clearance request (RCD), and pre-departure clearance (PDC)
Fr: message d’autorisation de départ
**departure clearance readback**  
A message sent by data link by the flight crew of an aircraft on the ground to ATC upon receipt of a departure clearance message (CLD).  
• abbreviation: CDA  
• see also: data link departure clearance (DCL), departure clearance message (CLD), departure clearance request (RCD), and pre-departure clearance (PDC)  
*Fr: relecture d’autorisation de départ*

**departure clearance request**  
A request sent by data link by the flight crew of an aircraft on the ground to ATC to initiate data link departure clearance (DCL) or pre-departure clearance (PDC).  
• abbreviation: RCD  
• see also: data link departure clearance (DCL), departure clearance message (CLD), departure clearance readback (CDA), and pre-departure clearance (PDC)  
*Fr: demande d’autorisation de départ*

**departure control**  
A function of an approach control facility providing ATC service for departing IFR and, under certain conditions, VFR aircraft.  
*Fr: contrôle des départs*

**departure controller**  
A duty controller assigned to a departure control position.  
*Fr: contrôleur des départs*

**departure time**  
The time an aircraft becomes airborne.  
• also called: takeoff time  
*Fr: heure de départ*

**designated unit**  
A unit that serves as a communications link into the NAV CANADA system for the dissemination of information and that monitors or supports the day-to-day operation of a community aerodrome radio station (CARS). The designated unit may have one or more CARS reporting to it.  
*Fr: unité désignée*

**destination alternate aerodrome**  
An alternate aerodrome specified in the flight plan (FP) to which an aircraft may proceed should it become either impossible or inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing.  
• see also: alternate aerodrome  
*Fr: aérodrome de dégagement à destination*

**destination unit**  
The unit whose area of responsibility (AOR) encompasses the destination aerodrome.  
*Fr: unité de destination*

**DETRESFA**  
ICAO: Abbreviation for: distress phase  
*Fr: DETRESFA*

**deviation**  
(1) A departure from a current clearance, such as an off-course manoeuvre, to avoid weather or turbulence.  
*Fr: déviation*  
(2) The angular difference between magnetic and compass headings.  
*Fr: déviation*
DF
Abbreviation for: direction finder
Fr: DF

DF approach procedure
U.S.: A procedure used under emergency conditions where another instrument approach procedure (IAP) cannot be executed. DF guidance for an instrument approach is given by ATC facilities with DF capability.

DF fix
The geographical location of an aircraft obtained by one or more DF.
Fr: repère radiogoniométrique

DF guidance
Headings provided to aircraft by facilities equipped with direction-finding equipment. These headings, if followed, will lead the aircraft to a predetermined point, such as the radio direction-finding station or an airport. DF guidance is given to aircraft in distress or to other aircraft that request the service.
• also called: DF steer
Fr: guidage radiogoniométrique

DF station
Other expression for: radio direction-finding station

DF steer
Other expression for: DF guidance

DH
Abbreviation for: decision height
Fr: DH

dial-up RCO
Other expression for: dial-up remote communications outlet (DRCO)

dial-up remote communications outlet
A standard RCO equipped with a dial-up unit to connect the pilot with an FIC via a commercial telephone line.
• abbreviation: DRCO
• also called: dial-up RCO
• see also: remote communications outlet (RCO)
Fr: installation radio télécommandée à composition

direct
A straight-line flight between two NAVAIDs, fixes, points, or any combination thereof. When used by pilots in describing off-airway routes, points defining direct route segments become compulsory reporting points unless the aircraft is under radar contact.
• also called: direct flight
Fr: vol direct

directed bright light source
Any directed light source that may create a hazard to aviation safety or cause damage to an aircraft or injury to persons on board.
Note: Directed bright light sources include lasers, searchlights, spotlights, and image projectors.
• see also: laser attack
Fr: source lumineuse dirigée de forte intensité

direct flight
Other expression for: direct
direction finder
Receiving equipment, complete with antennas and associated circuits, used for direction finding.
• abbreviation: DF
  Fr: radiogoniomètre

direction-finding station
Other expression for: radio direction-finding station

direct controller-pilot communications
Communications between a controller and a pilot without resort to a relay through another unit.
• abbreviation: DCPC
  Fr: communications directes contrôleur-pilote

Direct User Access Terminal System
A computer-based system provided by a vendor to pilots or other operational personnel. DUATS supplies the aviation weather and NOTAM information necessary for pre-flight planning via computer terminals or personal computers owned by the vendor or users.
• abbreviation: DUATS
  Fr: terminal à accès direct pour les usagers

discrete code
Other expression for: discrete SSR code

discrete frequency
A separate radio frequency for use in direct communications that reduces frequency congestion by controlling the number of users on a particular frequency at one time.
  Fr: fréquence discrète

discrete SSR code
A specific mode 3/A code assigned to one aircraft only.
• also called: discrete code
  Fr: code SSR discret

displaced threshold
A threshold not located at the end of a runway.
  Fr: seuil décalé

“Disregard”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning "Ignore or consider that transmission as not sent."
  Fr: « Ignorez »

distance measuring equipment
Airborne and ground equipment used to measure the slant range distance from a DME NAVAID in nautical miles.
• abbreviation: DME
  Fr: équipement de mesure de distance

distance of turn anticipation
The distance measured parallel to the course from the earliest position of the intermediate approach waypoint (IWP) at which the turn will be commenced.
• abbreviation: DTA
  Fr: distance d’anticipation de virage

distress
Condition of being threatened by serious and/or imminent danger and of requiring immediate assistance. The spoken word for distress is MAYDAY, and it is pronounced three times.
• see also: “Mayday”
  Fr: détresse
distress phase
   (1) A phase that begins when
       (a) the fuel on board is considered to be exhausted or to be insufficient to enable the aircraft to land safely;
       (b) information is received that indicates that the operating efficiency of the aircraft has been impaired to the extent that a forced landing is likely; or
       (c) information is received that the aircraft is about to make, or has made, a forced landing.
   • see also: emergency phase
     Fr: phase de détresse
   (2) ICAO: A situation wherein there is reasonable certainty that an aircraft and its occupants are threatened by grave and imminent danger or require immediate assistance.
   • abbreviation: DETRESFA
   • see also: emergency phase
     Fr: phase de détresse

dive brake
   Other expression for: speed brake

DLIC
   Abbreviation for: data link initiation capability
   Fr: DLIC

DME
   Abbreviation for: distance measuring equipment
   Fr: DME

DME fix
   A geographical position determined by reference to a NAVAID, which provides distance and azimuth information, and defined by a specified distance in nautical miles and a radial in degrees magnetic, true or grid from the NAVAID.
   Fr: repère DME

DME separation
   The spacing of aircraft in terms of distances (nautical miles) determined by reference to DME.
   Fr: espacement DME

DND
   Canada: Abbreviation for: Department of National Defence
   Fr: MDN

DOD FLIP
   U.S.: Department of Defense Flight Information Publications used for flight planning, en-route, and terminal operations.

downwind
   Other expression for: downwind leg

downwind leg
   A flight path parallel to the landing runway (or landing path) in the direction opposite to landing. The downwind leg normally extends between the crosswind leg and the base leg.
   • also called: downwind
     Fr: étape vent arrière

downwind termination waypoint
   The waypoint located downwind to the landing runway abeam the final approach course fix (FACF) where an open RNAV STAR terminates.
   • abbreviation: DTW
   • see also: instrument approach waypoints
Fr: point de cheminement terminal vent arrière

**DP**
U.S.: Abbreviation for: instrument departure procedure

**DR**
Abbreviation for: dead reckoning navigation
Fr: DR

**drag chute**
A parachute device installed on certain aircraft that is deployed to assist in deceleration of the aircraft.
Fr: parachute de freinage

**DRCO**
Abbreviation for: dial-up remote communications outlet
Fr: DRCO

**drifting snow**
Snow that is raised less than approximately 7 ft above ground.
Fr: chasse-neige basse

**DTA**
Abbreviation for: distance of turn anticipation
Fr: DTA

**DTW**
Abbreviation for: downwind termination waypoint
Fr: DTW

**DUATS**
Abbreviation for: Direct User Access Terminal System
Fr: DUATS

**DVFR**
Abbreviation for: defence visual flight rules
Fr: DVFR

**D-VOLMET**
Abbreviation for: data link VOLMET
Fr: D-VOLMET
4.6  – E –

EAC  
Abbreviation for: expected approach clearance time  
Fr: EAC

EAT  
Abbreviation for: expected approach time  
Fr: EAT

ECC  
Abbreviation for: emergency coordination centre  
Fr: ECC

ECCM  
Abbreviation for: electronic counter-countermeasures  
Fr: ECCM

ECM  
Abbreviation for: electronic countermeasures  
Fr: ECM

EDCT  
U.S.: Abbreviation for: expected departure clearance time

EEP  
Abbreviation for: end exercise point  
Fr: EEP

EET  
Abbreviation for: estimated elapsed time  
Fr: EET

EFC  
Abbreviation for: expected further clearance time  
Fr: EFC

EFVS  
Abbreviation for: enhanced flight vision system  
Fr: EFVS

effective coverage  
The area surrounding a non-directional beacon (NDB) within which bearings can be obtained with an accuracy sufficient for the nature of the operation concerned.  
Fr: couverture effective

electronic counter-countermeasures  
The division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to ensure friendly, effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum despite the enemy’s use of electronic warfare.  
• abbreviation: ECCM  
• see also: electronic countermeasures  
Fr: contre-contre-mesures électroniques
**electronic countermeasures**
The division of electronic warfare involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy’s effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum. ECMs include
(a) electronic jamming; and
(b) electronic deception.

- abbreviation: ECM
- see also: electronic counter-countermeasures
  
  *Fr: contre-mesures électroniques*

**electronic deception**
Electronic countermeasures (ECM) consisting of the deliberate radiation, reradiation, alteration, absorption, or reflection of electromagnetic energy in a manner intended to mislead an enemy in the interpretation or use of information received by his or her electronic systems. There are two categories of electronic deception:
(a) manipulative deception;
(b) imitative deception.

*Fr: déception électronique*

**electronic jamming**
Electronic countermeasures (ECM) consisting of the deliberate radiation, reradiation, or reflection of electromagnetic energy with the object of impairing the use of electronic devices, equipment, or systems being used by an enemy.

*Fr: brouillage électronique*

**ELT**
Abbreviation for: emergency locator transmitter

*Fr: ELT*

**ELT(AD)**
Abbreviation for: automatically deployable ELT

*Fr: ELT(AD)*

**ELT(AF)**
Abbreviation for: automatic fixed ELT

*Fr: ELT(AF)*

**ELT(AP)**
Abbreviation for: automatic portable ELT

*Fr: ELT(AP)*

**ELT(S)**
Abbreviation for: survival ELT

*Fr: ELT(S)*

**EMAS**
Abbreviation for: engineered material arresting system

*Fr: EMAS*

**emergency coordination centre**
A facility established at selected airports to provide assistance to aircraft experiencing emergencies such as bomb threats or acts of unlawful interference.

- abbreviation: ECC
  
  *Fr: centre de coordination des urgences*

**emergency frequency**
A frequency (for example 121.5 MHz) used for transmitting emergency information.

*Fr: fréquence d’urgence*
emergency locator transmitter
A generic term describing equipment that broadcasts distinctive signals on designated frequencies and, depending on application, may either sense a crash and operate automatically or be manually activated. An ELT may be any of the following:
(a) automatic fixed ELT (ELT(AF))
(b) automatic portable ELT (ELT(AP))
(c) automatically deployable ELT (ELT(AD))
(d) survival ELT (ELT(S))
• abbreviation: ELT
Fr: radiobalise de repérage d’urgence

emergency operations centre
ICAO: Expression for: emergency coordination centre (ECC)

emergency phase
A generic expression meaning, as the case may be, uncertainty phase, alert phase or distress phase.
Fr: phase d’urgence

Emergency Security Control of Air Traffic Plan
The measures to be implemented by Her Majesty in right of Canada in accordance with the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) Agreement in the case of an air defence emergency.
• abbreviation: ESCAT Plan
Fr: plan relatif au contrôle de sécurité d’urgence de la circulation aérienne

end exercise point
The point at which an aircraft is no longer classified as faker.
• abbreviation: EEP
Fr: point de fin d’exercice

engineered material arresting system
A soft ground arrestor system, located beyond the end of the runway and centred on the extended runway centreline, that deforms under the weight of an aircraft, bringing it to a safe stop in the event of an overrun without structural damage to the aircraft or injury to its occupants.
• abbreviation: EMAS
Note: EMAS beds are made up of a grouping of blocks of crushable cellular concrete that will reliably deform under the weight of an aircraft
Fr: dispositif d’arrêt à matériau absorbant

enhanced flight vision system
An aircraft-based system that displays electronic real-time images of the actual external scene achieved through the use of image sensors.
• abbreviation: EFVS
• see also: night vision goggles (NVG) and night vision imaging system (NVIS)
Fr: système de vision en vol améliorée

enhanced vision system
ICAO: Expression for: enhanced flight vision system (EFVS)
• abbreviation: EVS

en-route alternate aerodrome
An aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land after experiencing an abnormal or emergency condition while en route.
• see also: alternate aerodrome
Fr: aérodrome de dégagement en route
en-route clearance
A clearance covering the flight path of an aircraft after takeoff to the point at which an approach to land is expected to commence.
Fr: autorisation en route

en-route climb performance
ICAO: The climb (or descent) performance with the aeroplane in the en-route configuration with:
(a) the critical power-unit inoperative; and
(b) the critical two power-unit inoperative in the case of aeroplanes having three or more power-units.
Fr: performance ascensionnelle en route

en-route descent
Descent from the en-route cruising altitude.
Fr: descente en route

entry fix
The first reporting point over which an aircraft passes or is expected to pass upon entering a flight information region (FIR) or control area (CTA).
Fr: repère d’entrée

EOBT
ICAO and U.S.: Abbreviation for: estimated off-block time

ESCAT Plan
Abbreviation for: Emergency Security Control of Air Traffic Plan
Fr: plan ESCAT

established holding area
A holding area that has been predetermined by the unit responsible for the airspace concerned.
Fr: zone d’attente établie

estimate
Canada: The time, in UTC, at which an IFR aircraft is calculated, by either the controller, the pilot or through automated means, to arrive over a significant point.
Fr: estimée

“Estimated . . .”
Canada: An expression used within ATS when communicating an ATC estimate.
Note: This expression is used in conjunction with a place and a time.
Fr: « Estimé... »

estimated departure time
Other expression for: estimated time of departure (ETD)

estimated elapsed time
The estimated time required to proceed from one significant point to another.
• abbreviation: EET
Fr: durée estimée

estimated landing time
Other expression for: estimated time of landing (ETL)

estimated off-block time
The estimated time at which the aircraft will commence movement associated with departure.
Fr: heure estimée de départ du poste de stationnement
**estimated time en route**
The estimated flying time from departure point to destination (liftoff to touchdown).
- abbreviation: ETE
  *Fr: durée prévue en route*

**estimated time of arrival**
(1) The time at which it is estimated that the aircraft will land, provided that no delay is experienced.
Calculation of the ETA in the case of an IFR flight to an aerodrome served by one or more NAVAIDs is based on the average time required by the aircraft to complete an instrument approach procedure (IAP) at the aerodrome.
- abbreviation: ETA
- see also: estimated time of landing (ETL)
  *Fr: heure d’arrivée prévue*
(2) ICAO: For IFR flights, the time at which it is estimated that the aircraft will arrive over that designated point, defined by reference to navigation aids, from which it is intended that an instrument approach procedure will be commenced, or, if no navigation aid is associated with the aerodrome, the time at which the aircraft will arrive over the aerodrome. For VFR flights, the time at which it is estimated that the aircraft will arrive over the aerodrome.
- abbreviation: ETA
  *Fr: heure d’arrivée prévue*

**estimated time of departure**
The estimated time at which an aircraft will become airborne.
- abbreviation: ETD
- also called: estimated departure time
  *Fr: heure de départ prévue*

**estimated time of landing**
An aircraft’s threshold-crossing estimate based on the addition of a control estimate for the metering fix and the predetermined time required to traverse a standard projected flight path from the metering fix to the threshold.
- abbreviation: ETL
- also called: estimated landing time
- see also: estimated time of arrival (ETA)
  *Fr: heure d’atterrissage prévue*

“Estimating”
Canada: An expression used within ATS when communicating a pilot estimate.
  *Fr: « Estimant »*

**estimating arrival**
ICAO: Expression for: estimated time of arrival (ETA)

**ETA**
Abbreivation for: estimated time of arrival
  *Fr: ETA*

**ETD**
Abbreivation for: estimated time of departure
  *Fr: ETD*

**ETE**
Abbreivation for: estimated time en route
  *Fr. ETE*
ETL
Abbreviation for: estimated time of landing
Fr: ETL

evening civil twilight
Relative to the standard meridians of the time zones, the period of time that begins at sunset and ends at
the time specified by the Institute of National Measurement Standards of the National Research Council of
Canada.
Note: Evening civil twilight ends in the evening when the centre of the sun’s disc is 6 degrees below
the horizon.
Fr: crépuscule civil

EVS
ICAO: Abbreviation for: enhanced vision system
Fr: EVS

EWH
Abbreviation for: eye-to-wheel height
Fr: EWH

“Execute missed approach”
An expression used to instruct a pilot executing an instrument approach procedure (IAP) to initiate a climb,
continue inbound to the missed approach point (MAP) and execute the missed approach procedure as
described on the instrument approach chart or as assigned by ATC.
Fr: « Exécutez une approche interrompue »

exercise route
The route of flight to be flown by strike-force aircraft from departure to point of recovery.
Fr: route d’exercice

exit fix
The last reporting point over which an aircraft passes or is expected to pass before leaving a flight
information region (FIR) or a control area (CTA).
Fr: repère de sortie

expanded frontal width
Either the lateral distance between the outermost aircraft in a moving altitude reservation when such
distance has been stated in an approval request (APREQ) and has been approved, or the approved
frontal width for a non-standard formation flight.
Fr: largeur frontale étendue

“Expect approach clearance at . . .”
An expression used in radiocommunication to indicate the time at which it is expected that an aircraft
will be cleared to commence approach for a landing.
Fr: « Autorisation d’approche prévue à… »

expected approach clearance time
The time at which it is expected that an aircraft will be cleared to commence approach for a landing.
• abbreviation: EAC
Fr: heure prévue d’autorisation d’approche

expected approach time
The time at which ATC expects that an arriving aircraft, following a delay, will leave the holding fix to
complete its approach for landing.
• abbreviation: EAT
Fr: heure d’approche prévue
expected departure clearance time
U.S.: The runway release time assigned to an aircraft in a controlled departure time program and shown on the flight progress strip as an EDCT.
• abbreviation: EDCT

expected further clearance time
The time at which it is expected that further clearance will be issued to an aircraft.
• abbreviation: EFC
  Fr: heure prévue d’autorisation subséquente

“Expect further clearance at . . .”
An expression used in radiocommunication to indicate the time at which it is expected that further clearance will be issued to an aircraft.
  Fr: « Autorisation subséquente prévue à… »

expedite (to)
An expression used by ATC when prompt compliance is required to avoid the development of an imminent situation.
  Fr: exécuter rapidement

eye-to-wheel height
The vertical distance from a pilot’s eyes to the lowest portion of the aircraft in the landing attitude. This distance ranges from less than 4 ft up to 45 ft for some wide-bodied aircraft.
• abbreviation: EWH
  Fr: hauteur entre les yeux et les roues
4.7 – F –

**FAA**  
U.S.: Abbreviation for: **Federal Aviation Administration**

**FACF**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach course fix**  
*Fr: FACF*

**FAF**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach fix**  
*Fr: FAF*

**faker target**  
A strike-force aircraft simulating a hostile aircraft during an air defence exercise while in the strike-route portion of the mission, i.e. initial point or H-hour control line (IP/HHCL) to ground target bomb release line or end exercise point (BRL/EEP).  
*Fr: cible plastron*

**fan marker**  
Other expression for: **fan marker beacon**  
• abbreviation: FM

**fan marker beacon**  
A type of non-directional beacon (NDB), the emissions of which radiate in a vertical fan-shaped pattern.  
• also called: fan marker (FM)  
*Fr: radioborne en éventail*

**FANS**  
Abbreviation for: **future air navigation systems**  
*Fr: FANS*

**FAP**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach point**  
*Fr: FAP*

**FAS**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach segment**  
*Fr: FAS*

**FARs**  
U.S.: Abbreviation for: **Federal Aviation Regulations**

**FATO**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach and takeoff area**  
*Fr: FATO*

**FAWP**  
Abbreviation for: **final approach waypoint**  
*Fr: FAWP*

**feathered propeller**  
A propeller the blades of which have been rotated so that the leading and trailing edges are nearly parallel with the aircraft flight path to stop or minimize drag and engine rotation.  
*Fr: hélice en drapeau*

**Federal Aviation Administration**  
U.S.: The federal authority responsible for civil aviation.
• abbreviation: FAA

Federal Aviation Regulations
U.S.: Regulations relating to aviation.
• abbreviation: FARs

feeder fix
A fix depicted on instrument approach charts that establishes the starting point of the feeder route.
Fr: repère de raccordement

feeder route
A route depicted on instrument approach charts to designate routes for aircraft to proceed from the en-route structure to a point on the instrument approach procedure (IAP).
• also called: transition
Fr: route de raccordement

ferry flight
A flight for the purpose of
(a) returning an aircraft to base;
(b) delivering an aircraft from one location to another; or
(c) moving an aircraft to and from a maintenance base.
Ferry flights, under certain conditions, may be conducted under the terms of a special flight permit.
Fr: vol de convoyage

FI
Abbreviation for: flight itinerary
Fr: FI

FIC
Abbreviation for: flight information centre
Fr: FIC

field elevation
Other expression for: aerodrome elevation

final
An expression commonly used to mean that an aircraft is on the final approach course or is aligned with a landing area.
Fr: finale

final approach
Canada: Other expression for: final approach segment (1)

final approach and takeoff area
A defined area over which the final phase of the approach manoeuvre of a helicopter to hover or to land is completed and from which the takeoff manoeuvre is commenced.
• abbreviation: FATO
Note ICAO: Where the FATO is to be used by performance Class 1 helicopters, the defined area includes the rejected takeoff area available.
Fr: aire d’approche finale et de décollage

final approach area
The area within which the final approach portion of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) is carried out.
Fr: zone d’approche finale
**final approach course**
A bearing/radial/track of an instrument approach leading to a runway or an extended runway centreline, all without regard to distance.
*Fr: trajectoire d’approche finale*

**final approach course fix**
Canada: A fix and/or waypoint located on the final approach course of an instrument approach procedure (IAP)
(a) prior to the point of glide path (GP) intercept on a precision approach procedure;
(b) prior to the final approach fix (FAF) on a non-precision approach procedure that has a designated FAF;
(c) prior to any stepdown fixes on a non-precision approach procedure with designated fixes but no FAF; or
(d) at a point that would permit a normal landing approach on a non-precision approach procedure with no FAF or stepdown fixes.

- abbreviation: FACF
- also called: centreline fix
- see also: instrument approach waypoints
*Fr: repère de trajectoire d’approche finale*

**final approach fix**
(1) U.S. and Canada: The fix of a non-precision instrument approach procedure (IAP) where the final approach segment commences.

- abbreviation: FAF
- see also: precise final approach fix (PFAF)
  
  **Note:** This point is depicted by the Maltese cross symbol on U.S. Government charts.
  *Fr: repère d’approche finale*

(2) ICAO: That fix of an instrument approach procedure where the final approach segment commences.

- abbreviation: FAF
  *Fr: repère d’approche finale*

**final approach gate**
A rectangular area, 1 mi. wide and 3 mi. long, bisected by the extended centreline of the runway and located so that the inner boundary of the area is at least 5 mi. from the approach end of the runway.
*Fr: entrée d’approche finale*

**final approach leg**
Other expression for: final leg

**final approach mode**
The operational condition of certain aircraft navigation guidance equipment that supports flight operations in the final approach and runway regions.
- also called: approach mode
  *Fr: mode approche finale*

**final approach point**
The point of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) where the final approach segment commences.

- abbreviation: FAP
  *Fr: point d’approche finale*

**final approach segment**
(1) Canada: That part of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) from the time that the aircraft
(a) completes the last procedure turn or base turn, where one is specified;
(b) intercepts the last track specified for the procedure;
(c) (for non-precision approaches) crosses the final approach fix (FAF), final approach waypoint (FAWP) or final approach point (FAP); or
(d) (for precision approaches) crosses the point where the vertical path or glide path intercepts the intermediate approach segment altitude until the aircraft reaches the missed approach point (MAP).

• abbreviation: FAS
• also called: final approach
  
  Fr: segment d’approche finale

(2) ICAO: That segment of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.
  
  Fr: segment d’approche finale

final approach waypoint

The waypoint of a non-precision instrument approach procedure (IAP) where the final approach segment commences.

• abbreviation: FAWP
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  
  Fr: point de cheminement d’approche finale

final leg

A flight path extending from the end of the base leg in the direction of landing to and along the extended centreline of the runway (or landing path) to the threshold of the landing runway (or landing path).

• also called: final approach leg
  
  Fr: étape finale

FIR

Abbreviation for: flight information region

Fr: FIR

first officer

Other expression for: co-pilot

• abbreviation: F/O

first pilot

DND: A pilot qualified on aircraft type to unit standards and authorized as first pilot.

• see also: co-pilot and first officer (F/O)
  
  Fr: pilote

FIS

Abbreviation for: flight information service

Fr: FIS

FISE

Abbreviation for: flight information service en route

Fr: FISE

fix

A geographical location determined either by visual reference to the ground or by means of radio aids or other navigational devices.

Fr: repère

fix tolerance area

An area determined by considering the position indication errors applicable to a particular type of fix.

Fr: aire de tolérance de repère

FL

Abbreviation for: flight level

Fr: FL
flag
An aircraft warning device indicating that
(a) navigation or flight instruments are inoperative or are not operating satisfactorily; or
(b) navigation signal strength or quality falls below acceptable levels.
• also called: flag alarm
  Fr: drapeau

flag alarm
Other expression for: flag

flameout
A loss of combustion in turbine engines resulting in a loss of engine power.
  Fr: arrêt de turbomoteur

flash blindness
The temporary or permanent inability to see caused by bright light entering the eye and persisting after the illumination has ceased.
• see also: afterimage and glare
  Fr: aveuglement par éclair

flat break
Other expression for: overhead break

flight advisory controller
  DND: A duty controller assigned to a flight advisory position.
  Fr: contrôleur du service consultatif

flight advisory message
The communication of information that will be of assistance to a pilot and that includes weather information, aerodrome conditions, and information relating to aircraft manoeuvring or operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
  Fr: message consultatif en vol

flight advisory service
  DND: Expression for: aerodrome advisory service (AAS)

flight data
Data regarding the actual or intended movement of aircraft, normally presented in coded or abbreviated form.
  Fr: données de vol

flight information
Information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flight, including information on air traffic, meteorological conditions, aerodrome conditions or air route facilities.
  Fr: information de vol

flight information centre
(1) Canada: A centralized ATS unit that provides services pertinent to pre-flight and the en-route phase of flight.
  • abbreviation: FIC
  • see also: flight service station (FSS)
Note: The U.S. does not operate flight information centres (FICs). In the U.S., the services provided by FICs are performed by air traffic control (ATC) facilities, flight service stations (FSSs) and rescue coordination centers (RCCs).
  Fr: centre d’information de vol
(2) ICAO: A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.
  • abbreviation: FIC
  Fr: centre d’information de vol
flight information region
An airspace of defined dimensions extending upwards from the surface of the earth within which flight information service (FIS) and alerting service are provided.
• abbreviation: FIR
  
Fr: région d’information de vol

flight information service
A service consisting of the following:
(a) the dissemination of aviation weather information and aeronautical information for departure, destination and alternate aerodromes along a proposed route of flight;
(b) the dissemination of aviation weather information and aeronautical information to aircraft in flight;
(c) the acceptance, processing and activation of flight plans (FP) and flight itineraries, amendments to FPs and flight itineraries, and cancellations of FPs and flight itineraries;
(d) the exchange of FP information with domestic or foreign governments or agencies or foreign ATS units; and
(e) the provision of known information concerning ground and air traffic.
• abbreviation: FIS
  
Fr: service d’information de vol

flight information service en route
The provision and receipt by an FIC of information pertinent to the en-route phase of flight.
• abbreviation: FISE
  
Fr: service d’information de vol en route

flight inspection
The operation of an aircraft for the purpose of
(a) calibrating air NAVAIDs;
(b) monitoring or evaluating the performance of air NAVAIDs; or
(c) obstacle assessment.
  
Fr: inspection en vol

flight itinerary
Specified information regarding the intended flight of an aircraft that is provided to a responsible person, an ATS unit, or a community aerodrome radio station (CARS).
Note: A flight itinerary has different search and rescue alerting parameters than a flight plan.
• abbreviation: FI
  
• see also: flight plan (FLT PLN or FP)
  
Fr: itinéraire de vol

flight level
The altitude expressed in hundreds of feet indicated on an altimeter set to 29.92 in. of mercury or 1013.2 mb.
• abbreviation: FL
  
Fr: niveau de vol

flight line
(1) Other expression for: apron
(2) The predetermined directional line of flight within a flying display area.
• also called: show line
  
Fr: ligne de limite d’évolution en vol
(3) An actual photographic run of a photo survey aircraft, in which a series of overlapping photographic exposures are being taken and in which the aircraft must necessarily move precisely along a predetermined track or tracks and at a predetermined critical altitude.
  
Fr: axe de vol
**flight management system**
An aircraft computer system that uses a large database to allow routes to be programmed and fed into the system by means of a data loader. The system is constantly updated with regard to position and accuracy by reference to conventional NAVAIDs.
- abbreviation: FMS
  *Fr: système de gestion de vol*

**flight path**
A trajectory along which an aircraft is flying or intended to be flown.
  *Fr: trajectoire de vol*

**flight plan**
Specified information regarding the intended flight of an aircraft that is provided to an ATS unit or a community aerodrome radio station (CARS).
- abbreviations: FLT PLN or FP
- see also: **flight itinerary** (FI)
  *Fr: plan de vol*

**flight plan data**
Data selected from the flight plan (FP) for purposes of processing, display or transfer.
  *Fr: données de plan de vol*

**flight planning centre**
DND: Expression for: **flight plan office**
- abbreviation: FPC

**flight plan office**
An FIC or that part of an area control centre (ACC) where flight plans and flight itineraries may be filed.
  *Fr: bureau des plans de vol*

**flight plan unique identifier**
Canada: An electronically generated numeric or alpha-numeric code that can be used as an ATS system confirmation of message delivery and receipt. It can also be used as a message reference number. For example, when acknowledged by the pilot-in-command (PIC), it confirms that an IFR clearance issued to an aircraft via data link under the pre-departure clearance (PDC) program has been correctly received.
- abbreviation: FPUI
  *Note: This abbreviation is pronounced “fe-POO-i.”*
  *Fr: indicatif unique du plan de vol*

**flight recorder**
Any type of recorder installed in an aircraft to facilitate the investigation of accidents or incidents.
  *Fr: enregistreur de vol*

**flight services**
Canada: Flight assistance and information provided by FSSs and FICs for aviation safety. Flight services include pilot briefings, flight plan (FP) acceptance and processing, aerodrome advisories, inflight communications, relay of ATC clearances, assistance to aircraft in emergency situations, alerting and searches for VFR aircraft, DF assistance, NAVAID monitoring, and issuance of NOTAM and surface weather observations.
  *Fr: services de vol*

**flight service specialist**
A certified employee assigned duties and responsibilities at an FSS or FIC.
  *Fr: spécialiste de l’information de vol*
flight service station
(1) Canada: An ATS unit that provides services pertinent to the arrival and departure phases of flight at uncontrolled aerodromes and for transit through a mandatory frequency (MF) area.
• abbreviation: FSS
• see also: flight information centre (FIC)
  Fr: station d’information de vol
(2) U.S.: An air traffic facility which provides pilot briefings, flight plan processing, en-route flight advisories, search and rescue services, and assistance to lost aircraft and aircraft in emergency situations. FSSs also relay ATC clearances, process Notices to Airmen, broadcast aviation weather and aeronautical information, and advise Customs and Immigration of transborder flights. In Alaska, FSSs provide Airport Advisory Services.
• abbreviation: FSS
• see also: flight information centre (FIC)

flight test
A flight conducted to evaluate an applicant for a pilot licence or rating.
• see also: test flight
  Fr: test en vol

flight time
The time from the moment an aircraft first moves under its own power for takeoff until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight.
  Fr: temps de vol

flight visibility
The average range of forward visibility at any given time from the cockpit of an aircraft in flight.
  Fr: visibilité en vol

flow control
Measures designed to adjust the flow of traffic into a given airspace, along a given route, or bound for a given aerodrome, so as to ensure the most effective utilization of the airspace.
  Fr: régulation du débit

FLT PLN
Abbreviation for: flight plan
  Fr: FLT PLN

fly-by waypoint
A waypoint that requires the use of turn anticipation to avoid an overshoot of the next flight segment.
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement anticipé

fly-in
A prearranged meeting of a number of aircraft at a specified aerodrome which will take place before an invited assembly of persons, and at which no competitive flying or aerial demonstrations will take place.
  Fr: rassemblement d’aéronefs

fly-over waypoint
A waypoint that precludes any turn until the waypoint is overflown and is followed by an intercept manoeuvre of the next flight segment.
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement survolé

FM
Abbreviation for: fan marker
• see: fan marker beacon
  Fr: FM
FMS
Abbreviation for: **flight management system**
Fr: FMS

FMSP for arrival
U.S.: Expression for: **RNAV STAR**

FMSP for departure
U.S.: Expression for: **RNAV SID**

F/O
Abbreviation for: **first officer**
• see: co-pilot
Fr: P/O

FOD
Abbreviation for: **foreign object debris**
Fr: FOD

“follow-me” vehicle
A vehicle providing dedicated service to pilots when visibility conditions are below RVR 2600 (½ SM).
Fr: véhicule d’escorte

forecast
A statement of expected meteorological conditions for a specified time or period, and for a specified area or portion of airspace.
Fr: prévision

foreign object debris
An inanimate object within the movement area which has no operational or aeronautical function and which has the potential to be a hazard to aircraft operations.
• abbreviation: FOD
  Note: This abbreviation is pronounced as a spoken word.
Fr: objet intrus

forest fire area
An area on the surface of the earth upon which standing timber, grass or any other vegetation or buildings are smouldering or burning.
Fr: zone d’incendie de forêt

forest fire—temporary flight restrictions
In the interest of safe and efficient fire fighting operations, the Minister may issue a NOTAM restricting flights over a forest fire area to aircraft operating at the request of the appropriate fire control authority (e.g. water bombers), or to aircraft with written permission from the Minister.
Fr: incendie de forêt — restrictions temporaires de vol

formation flight
A flight of a number of aircraft that, by prior arrangement among the pilots, normally operate as a single aircraft with regard to navigation and position reports.
Fr: vol en formation

FP
Abbreviation for: **flight plan**
Fr: FP

FPC
DND: Abbreviation for: **flight planning centre**
• see: **flight plan office**  
  *Fr: FPC*

**FPL**  
ICAO: Abbreviation for: **flight plan**  
*Fr: FPL*

**FPUI**  
Canada: Abbreviation for: **flight plan unique identifier**  
Note: This abbreviation is pronounced “fe-POO-i.”  
*Fr: FPUI*

**free area**  
An area of defined dimensions within which the flight of an aircraft, under certain conditions, does not normally require aircraft movement information service (AMIS) action.  
*Fr: zone libre*

**frequency family**  
A family of frequencies in the aeronautical mobile (R) service that contains two or more frequencies selected from different aeronautical mobile (R) bands and that is intended to permit communications at any time within the authorized area of use between aircraft stations and appropriate aeronautical stations.  
*Fr: famille de fréquences*

**front course sector**  
The course sector that is situated on the same side of the localizer antenna as the runway.  
• see also: **back course sector**  
  *Fr: secteur d’alignement de piste avant*

**FSS**  
Abbreviation for: **flight service station**  
*Fr: FSS*

**fuel dumping**  
The intentional airborne release of usable fuel, excluding the dropping of fuel tanks.  
• also called: fuel jettisoning  
• see also: **jettisoning of external stores**  
  *Fr: vidange de carburant*

**fuel jettisoning**  
Other expression for: **fuel dumping**

**fuel remaining**  
The amount of fuel remaining on board until actual fuel exhaustion.  
*Fr: carburant restant*

**fuel siphoning**  
Other expression for: **fuel venting**

**fuel venting**  
The unintentional release of fuel caused by overflow, puncture, loose cap, etc.  
• also called: fuel siphoning  
  *Fr: aspiration de carburant*
future air navigation systems
Air navigation systems that are capable of satisfying national or international stated requirements, primarily through the use of satellite technology.
• abbreviation: FANS
Fr: futurs systèmes de navigation aérienne
4.8  – G –

**GA**
Abbreviation for: general aviation
Fr: GA

**GASA**
Canada: Abbreviation for: geographic area safe altitude
Fr: GASA

gate hold procedure
A procedure at selected airports to hold aircraft at the gate or another ground location whenever departure delays exceed or are anticipated to exceed 15 min. The sequence for departure will be maintained in accordance with initial call-up unless modified by flow control restrictions. Pilots should monitor ground control and clearance delivery frequencies for engine start-up advisories or a new proposed start time if the delay changes.
Fr: procédure d’attente à la barrière

gate time
For the application of flow control procedures, the original estimated time of arrival (ETA) of the aircraft over the metering fix.
Fr: heure à la porte de minutage

**GBAS**
ICAO: Abbreviation for: ground-based augmentation system
• see: local area augmentation system (LAAS)
Fr: GBAS

**GCA**
Abbreviation for: ground controlled approach
Fr: GCA

**GCA controller**
A duty controller assigned to a ground controlled approach position.
Fr: contrôleur GCA

general aviation
All civil aviation operations other than scheduled air services and non-scheduled air transport operations for remuneration or hire.
• abbreviation: GA
Fr: aviation générale

**geographic area safe altitude**
Canada: The altitude at which an aircraft can fly and maintain a 2000-ft clearance over known obstacles or terrain within a delineated geographic area, as depicted on en-route charts.
• abbreviation: GASA
Note: This term was replaced by the term area minimum altitude (AMA) on April 18, 2002.
• see also: area minimum altitude (AMA)
Fr: altitude de sécurité de région géographique
glare
A temporary disruption in vision caused by a bright light within an individual’s field of vision and lasting only as long as the light is present within that field of vision.
Note: Visible laser light can produce glare and interfere with vision even at low energies, including levels well below that which produce eye damage.
• see also: afterimage and flash blindness
Fr: éblouissement

glide path
A descent profile determined for vertical guidance during a final approach segment.
• abbreviation: GP
• also called: glide slope (GS)
Fr: alignement de descente

glider
A non-power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces that remain fixed during flight.
Fr: planeur

glide slope
Other expression for: glide path (GP)
• abbreviation: GS

global navigation satellite system
Any navigation system that satisfies stated international navigational requirements using satellite technology. A complete GNSS may include satellites provided by various states and commercial groups and may be complemented by ground systems used to augment and monitor the satellites.
• abbreviation: GNSS
• see also: global orbiting navigation satellite system (GLONASS) and global positioning system (GPS)
Fr: système mondial de navigation par satellite

global orbiting navigation satellite system
A navigation system based on the transmission of signals from satellites provided and maintained by the Russian Federation and available to civil aviation users.
• abbreviation: GLONASS
• see also: global navigation satellite system (GNSS)
Fr: système mondial de satellites de navigation

global positioning system
A navigation system based on the transmission of signals from satellites provided and maintained by the United States of America and available to civil aviation users.
• abbreviation: GPS
• see also: global navigation satellite system (GNSS)
Fr: système de positionnement mondial

GLONASS
Abbreviation for: global orbiting navigation satellite system
Fr: GLONASS

GNSS
Abbreviation for: global navigation satellite system
Fr: GNSS
“Go ahead”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Proceed with your message.”
Note: This expression should not be used in surface movement communications whenever the possibility exists of misconstruing “Go ahead” as an authorization for an aircraft or a vehicle to proceed.
Fr: « Continuez »

“Go around”
An expression used in radiocommunications to instruct a pilot to abandon an approach or landing.
Fr: « Remettez les gaz »

go-around
The procedure followed by a pilot who decides to abandon an approach or landing.
Fr: remise des gaz

GP
Abbreviation for: glide path
Fr: GP

GPS
Abbreviation for: global positioning system
Fr: GPS

ground-based augmentation system
ICAO: Expression for: local area augmentation system (LAAS)
• abbreviation: GBAS

ground control
An ATC service provided for the purpose of:
(a) preventing collisions on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and between aircraft and obstacles or vehicles; and
(b) expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of aircraft operating on the manoeuvring area.
Fr: contrôle sol

ground controlled approach
A radar approach controlled from the ground by ATC personnel who transmit instructions to the pilot by radio.
Note: In Canada, this service is provided by military ATC.
• abbreviation: GCA
• see also: precision radar approach
Fr: approche contrôlée du sol

ground controller
A duty controller assigned to the ground control position in an airport control tower.
Fr: contrôleur sol

ground effect
The aerodynamic force caused by the reduction of induced drag and resulting in an increase in normal lift for an aircraft flying in close proximity to the surface of the ground or water.
Fr: effet de sol

ground return
The desired echoes received from the ground by an airborne radar.
Fr: écho de sol
groundside
The area of an aerodrome not intended to be used for activities related to aircraft operations and to which
the public normally has unrestricted access.
Fr: côté ville

ground-taxi
Other expression for: taxi

ground-to-air communication
One-way communication from stations or locations on the surface of the earth to aircraft.
• see also: air-ground communication
Fr: communications dans le sens sol-air

ground traffic
All traffic, other than aircraft, on the manoeuvring and runway protected areas, such as vehicles,
equipment and personnel.
Fr : trafic au sol

ground visibility
In respect of an aerodrome, the visibility at that aerodrome as contained in a weather observation reported
by
(a) an ATC unit;
(b) an FSS or FIC;
(c) a community aerodrome radio station (CARS);
(d) an automated weather observation system (AWOS) used by the Department of Transport, the
Department of National Defence or the Atmospheric Environment Service for the purpose of
making aviation weather observations; or
(e) a radio station that is ground-based and operated by an air operator.
Fr: visibilité au sol

GS
Abbreviation for: glide slope
• see: glide path (GP)
Fr: GS

"... guard"
DND: An expression used in radiocommunications to indicate emergency frequency 243.0 MHz.
Note: An example would be "Monitor guard."
Fr: fréquence d’urgence
4.9  — H —

**HAA**
Abbreviation for: **height above aerodrome**  
*Fr: HAA*

**HAL**
Abbreviation for: **height above landing**  
*Fr: HAL*

**handoff**
The process of transferring the radar identification of an aircraft target and radio communications for that aircraft to another controller to ensure the uninterrupted provision of radar service.  
*Fr: transfert*

**hang glider**
A motorless heavier-than-air aircraft deriving its lift from surfaces that remain fixed in flight, designed to carry not more than two persons and having a launch weight of 45 kg (99.2 lb) or less.  
*Fr: aile libre*

**HAT**
Abbreviation for: **height above touchdown**  
*• see: height above touchdown zone elevation*  
*Fr: HAT*

**“Have numbers”**
An expression used by pilots to indicate that they have received runway, wind and altimeter information only.  
*Fr: « J’ai l’information »*

**Hazardous Inflight Weather Advisory Service**
U.S.: Continuous recorded hazardous inflight weather forecasts broadcasted to airborne pilots over selected VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) outlets defined as an HIWAS Broadcast Area.  
*• abbreviation: HIWAS*

**hazardous situation**
In ATS usage, an occurrence in which flight safety was jeopardized.  
*Fr: situation dangereuse*

**HDG**
Abbreviation for: **heading**  
*Fr: HDG*

**heading**
The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft is pointed, usually expressed in degrees from north (true, magnetic, compass or grid north).  
*• abbreviation: HDG*  
*Fr: cap*

**heavier-than-air aircraft**
An aircraft supported in the atmosphere by lift derived from aerodynamic forces.  
*Fr: aerodyne*

**“Heavy”**
An expression used in radiocommunications to indicate that an aircraft is certified for a maximum take-off weight of 136 000 kg (300 000 lb) or more.  
*• see also: “Super” and wake turbulence*  
*Fr: « Lourd »*
height above aerodrome
The height in feet of the minimum descent altitude (MDA) above the published aerodrome elevation.
• abbreviation: HAA
  Fr: hauteur au-dessus de l’aérodrome

height above landing
The height above a designated helicopter landing area used for helicopter instrument approach procedures (IAP).
• abbreviation: HAL
  Fr: hauteur au-dessus de l’aire d’atterrissage

height above touchdown
Other expression for: height above touchdown zone elevation
• abbreviation: HAT

height above touchdown zone
Other expression for: height above touchdown zone elevation

height above touchdown zone elevation
The height in feet of the decision height (DH) or minimum descent altitude (MDA) above the touchdown zone elevation (TDZE).
• also called: height above touchdown (HAT), height above touchdown zone
  Fr: hauteur au-dessus de la zone de poser

helicopter
A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight from aerodynamic reactions on one or more power-driven rotors on substantially vertical axes.
Fr: hélicoptère

helicopter parking position
A part of the apron designated for the touchdown and parking of helicopters that have taxied from a final approach and takeoff area (FATO), runway or another part of the aerodrome.
Fr: poste de stationnement d’hélicoptère

helicopter stand
ICAO: Expression for: helicopter parking position

helipad
A designated area, usually with a prepared surface, used for the takeoff, landing, or parking of helicopters.
Fr: hélisurface

heliport
An aerodrome used or intended to be used for the arrival, landing, takeoff or departure of vertical takeoff and landing aircraft (VTOL).
Fr: héliport

HF
Abbreviation for: high frequency
Fr: HF

high frequency
The frequency band between 3 and 30 MHz.
• abbreviation: HF
  Fr: haute fréquence
high-intensity runway operations
Operations, used at some airports, that consist of optimizing separation of aircraft on final approach in order to minimize runway occupancy time (ROT) for both arriving and departing aircraft so as to increase runway capacity.
• abbreviation: HIRO
  Fr: opérations sur pistes très achalandées

high level air route
In high level airspace (HLA), a prescribed track between specified fixes.
Note: On aeronautical charts, high level air routes are indicated by letters such as “T” or “NAT.”
  Fr: route aérienne de l’espace supérieur

high level airspace
All airspace within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) at or above 18 000 ft ASL.
• abbreviation: HLA
  Fr: espace aérien supérieur

high level airway
In controlled high level airspace (HLA), a prescribed track between specified fixes.
Note: On aeronautical charts, high level airways are indicated by the letter “J” (e.g. J500).
  Fr: voie aérienne de l’espace supérieur

high level fixed RNAV route
In high level airspace (HLA), a prescribed area navigation track between specified fixes.
  Fr: route RNAV fixe de l’espace aérien supérieur

high speed exit
Other expression for: high speed taxiway

high speed taxiway
A long-radius taxiway designed and provided with lighting or marking to define the path of aircraft, travelling at high speed (up to 60 kt), from the runway centre to a point on the centre of a taxiway. The high speed taxiway is designed to expedite aircraft turning off the runway after landing, thus reducing runway occupancy time.
• also called: high speed exit, high speed turnoff, long radius exit, rapid exit taxiway, turnoff taxiway
  Fr: voie de sortie rapide

high speed turnoff
Other expression for: high speed taxiway

hijacking
An act of unlawful interference involving the seizure or control of an aircraft by force or threat thereof.
• see also: acts of unlawful interference
  Fr: détournement

hire or reward
Any payment, consideration, gratuity or benefit directly or indirectly charged, demanded, received or collected by any person for the use of an aircraft.
  Fr: rémunération

HIRO
Abbreviation for: high-intensity runway operations
  Fr: HIRO

HIWAS
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Hazardous Inflight Weather Advisory Service
HLA
Abbreviation for: high level airspace
Fr: HLA

holding area
The airspace to be protected for holding aircraft in accordance with ATC holding criteria.
Fr: zone d’attente

holding fix
A specified location, identified by visual or other means, in the vicinity of which the position of an aircraft in flight is maintained in accordance with ATC clearances.
Fr: repère d’attente

holding pattern
(1) A predetermined racetrack pattern flown as part of a holding procedure.
Fr: circuit d’attente
(2) U.S.: Expression for: holding procedure

holding point
ICAO: Expression for: holding fix

“holding point”
ICAO: Expression used in radiocommunications to designate the runway-holding position.
• see: runway-holding position
Fr: « point d’attente »

holding procedure
A predetermined manoeuvre that keeps an aircraft within a specified airspace while it awaits further clearance.
Fr: procédure d’attente

holding stack
A number of aircraft holding at a common fix with vertical separation.
• also called: stack
Fr: pile d’attente

“Hold short”
Instructions to hold at least 200 ft from the edge of a runway while awaiting permission to cross or proceed onto a runway, unless other holding positions are established by the aerodrome operator.
Fr: « Attendez à l’écart »

homing
(1) The procedure of using the direction-finding equipment of one radio station with the emission of another radio station, where at least one of the stations is mobile, and whereby the mobile station proceeds continuously towards the other station.
Fr: radioralliement
(2) U.S.: Flight towards a NAVAID, without correcting for wind, by adjusting the aircraft heading to maintain a relative bearing of zero degrees.

hot spot
A location on an aerodrome movement area with a high risk of collision or runway incursion, and where heightened attention by pilots/drivers is necessary.
Fr: point chaud
hover check
An expression used to describe the situation when a helicopter or vertical takeoff and landing aircraft (VTOL) requires a stabilized hover to conduct a performance or power check prior to hover taxi, air taxi or takeoff. The altitude of the hover will vary based on the purpose of the check.
Fr: vérification en vol stationnaire

hover taxi
U.S. and Canada: The movement of a helicopter or vertical takeoff and landing aircraft (VTOL) above the surface of an aerodrome and in ground effect at airspeeds less than approximately 20 kt.
• see also: air taxi
Note: One of the two terms encompassed by ICAO’s term air-taxiing
Fr: circulation près du sol

“How do you read?”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “What is the readability of my transmission?”
Fr: « Comment recevez-vous? »
4.10 – I –

IAF
Abbreviation for: initial approach fix  
Fr: IAF

IAP
Canada: Abbreviation for: instrument approach procedure  
Fr: IAP

IAS
Abbreviation for: indicated airspeed  
Fr: IAS

IAWP
Abbreviation for: initial approach waypoint  
Fr: IAWP

ICAO
Abbreviation for: International Civil Aviation Organization  
Fr: OACI

icing conditions
Weather conditions conducive to the formation of ice on an aircraft in flight. These conditions are usually characterized by visible moisture in the air and temperatures around the freezing level. Pilots encountering icing conditions are urged to issue a pilot weather report (PIREP) immediately.  
Fr: conditions de givrage

IF
Abbreviation for: intermediate fix  
• see: intermediate approach fix  
Fr: IF

IFIM

IFR
Abbreviation for: instrument flight rules  
Fr: IFR

IFR aircraft
An aircraft operated in accordance with instrument flight rules (IFR).  
Fr: aéronef IFR

IFR control service
A service provided by ATC units including:
(a) area control service; and  
(b) terminal control service.  
Fr: service de contrôle IFR

IFR departure procedure
Other expression for: instrument departure procedure

IFR flight
A flight conducted in accordance with instrument flight rules (IFR).  
Fr: vol IFR
IFR landing minimums
The minimums prescribed for landing a civil aircraft while using an instrument approach procedure (IAP).
• also called: landing minimums
  Fr: minimums d'atterrissage IFR

IFR military training route
U.S.: Expression for: low level tactical training route
• abbreviation: IR

IFSS
Abbreviation for: international flight service station
  Fr: IFSS

ILS
Abbreviation for: instrument landing system
  Fr: ILS

ILS critical area
An area of defined dimensions in the vicinity of localizer (LOC) and glide path (GP) antenna arrays within which vehicle and aircraft operations may interfere with the radio signal transmitted by the ILS.
  Fr: zone critique de l'ILS

ILS glide path angle
The angle between a straight line representing the mean of the ILS glide path (GP) and the horizontal.
  Fr: angle de site de l'alignement de descente ILS

ILS reference datum
A point at a specified height that is located vertically above the intersection of the runway centreline and the threshold and through which the downward extended straight portion of the glide path (GP) passes.
  Fr: point de référence ILS

IM
U.S.: Abbreviation for: inner marker
  Fr: IM

IMC
Abbreviation for: instrument meteorological conditions
  Fr: IMC

“... immediately”
An expression used by ATS when immediate compliance with an instruction is required to avoid imminent danger.
  Fr: “ ... immédiatement »

immediate takeoff
An expression used by ATC to indicate that the pilot is expected to taxi onto the runway and take off in one continuous movement.
• also called: rolling takeoff
  Fr: décollage immédiat
INCERFA
ICAO: Abbreviation for: uncertainty phase
Fr: INCERFA

indicated airspeed
The uncorrected reading on the airspeed indicator.
• abbreviation: IAS
• also called: airspeed
Fr: vitesse indiquée

indicated altitude
The altitude as shown by an altimeter. On a pressure or barometric altimeter, it is altitude as shown uncorrected for instrument error and uncompensated for variation from standard atmospheric conditions.
• also called: altitude
Fr: altitude indiquée

INF
Abbreviation for: inland navigation fix
Fr: INF

in-flight meteorological information
Specific meteorological information provided to international air traffic.
• also called: VOLMET, meteorological information for aircraft in flight
Fr: renseignements météorologiques destinés aux aéronefs en vol

in-flight refuelling
Other expression for: air refuelling (AIRFL)

in-flight report
Other expression for: air report (AIREP)

information request
A message requesting that a communications search be carried out in a defined area utilizing government circuits and local telephone.
• abbreviation: INREQ
Fr: demande de renseignements

information service
An ATS consisting of the following:
(a) aircraft movement information service (AMIS);
(b) alerting service; and
(c) flight information service (FIS).
Fr: service d'information

initial
DND: A point 3 to 5 mi. prior to the threshold on the upwind leg, and usually 500 ft above the normal aerodrome traffic circuit, where military aircraft join the aerodrome traffic circuit to conduct an overhead break.
Fr: point initial

initial approach
Canada: Other expression for: initial approach segment (1)
**initial approach fix**
The fix of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) at which the aircraft leaves the en-route phase of operations to commence the approach.
- abbreviation: IAF
  *Fr*: *repère d’approche initiale*

**initial approach segment**
(1) Canada: That part of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) between the initial approach fix (IAF) or waypoint and the intermediate approach fix (IF) or waypoint during which the aircraft departs the en-route phase of flight and manoeuvres to enter the intermediate segment.
  - also called: initial approach
  *Fr*: *segment d’approche initiale*
(2) ICAO: That segment of an instrument approach procedure between the initial approach fix and the intermediate approach fix or, where applicable, the final approach fix or point.
  *Fr*: *segment d’approche initiale*

**initial approach waypoint**
The waypoint of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) at which the aircraft leaves the en-route phase of operations to commence the approach.
- abbreviation: IAWP
- see also: *instrument approach waypoints*
  *Fr*: *point de cheminement d’approche initiale*

**initial contact**
The initial voice contact between a facility and an aircraft, using the identification of the unit being called and the unit initiating the call.
  *Fr*: *contact initial*

**initial point**
On the H-hour control line, the point at which the faker route portion of the exercise begins.
- abbreviation: IP
  *Fr*: *point initial*

**inland navigation fix**
A fix on a North American route (NAR) at which the common route or the non-common route begins or ends.
- abbreviation: INF
  *Fr*: *repère de navigation intérieure*

**inner marker**
U.S.: A marker beacon used with an instrument landing system (ILS) (CAT II) precision approach located between the middle marker and the end of the ILS runway, transmitting a radiation pattern keyed at six dots per second and indicating to the pilot, both aurally and visually, that he/she is at the designated decision height (DH), normally 100 ft above the touchdown zone elevation, on the ILS CAT II approach. It also marks progress during a CAT III approach.
- abbreviation: IM
- also called: inner marker beacon

**inner marker beacon**
U.S.: Other expression for: *inner marker* (IM)

**INREQ**
Abbreviation for: *information request*
  *Fr*: *INREQ*

**instrument approach**
Other expression for: *instrument approach procedure* (IAP)
instrument approach chart
An aeronautical chart that depicts the aeronautical data required to execute an instrument approach procedure (IAP) to an airport. These charts depict the procedures, including all related data, and the airport diagram. Each procedure is designated for use with a specific type of electronic navigation system, including non-directional beacon (NDB), tactical air navigation system (TACAN), VHF omnidirectional range (VOR), instrument landing system (ILS)/microwave landing system (MLS), and area navigation (RNAV). These charts are identified by the type of NAVAID providing final approach guidance.
Fr: carte d’approche aux instruments

instrument approach procedure
A series of predetermined manoeuvres by reference to flight instruments with specified protection from obstacles from the initial approach fix, or where applicable, from the beginning of a defined arrival route to a point from which a landing can be completed and thereafter, if a landing is not completed, to a position at which holding or en-route obstacle clearance criteria apply.
• abbreviation: IAP
• also called: instrument approach
Fr: procédure d’approche aux instruments

instrument approach waypoints
Geographic positions, given in degrees of latitude and longitude, used in defining instrument approach procedures (IAP). Waypoints may be coded in aircraft navigation data bases and depicted on instrument approach charts as either fly-by waypoints (turn anticipation permitted) or fly-over waypoints (turn anticipation not permitted). Waypoints that define the missed approach point (MAP) and the missed approach holding waypoint (MAHWP) shall be coded as fly-over waypoints.
• see also: final approach course fix (FACF), final approach waypoint (FAWP), fly-by waypoint, fly-over waypoint, initial approach waypoint (IAWP), intermediate approach waypoint (IWP), missed approach holding waypoint (MAHWP), missed approach turning waypoint (MATWP), missed approach waypoint (MAWP), and downwind termination waypoint (DTW)
Fr: points de cheminement d’approche aux instruments

instrument departure procedure
A flight procedure followed by aircraft operating under IFR immediately after takeoff from an aerodrome and published for pilot/controller use in graphic or textual form.
• also called: IFR departure procedure
• see also: obstacle departure procedure (ODP) and standard instrument departure (SID)
Note: There are two types of instrument departure procedures: obstacle departure procedure (ODP) and standard instrument departure (SID).
Fr: procédure de départ aux instruments

instrument flight conditions
Restricted meteorological conditions in which control of an aircraft in flight (other than a balloon) is required to be maintained solely by reference to aircraft flight instruments.
Fr: conditions de vol aux instruments

instrument flight rules
A set of rules governing the conduct of flight under instrument meteorological conditions (IMC).
• abbreviation: IFR
Fr: règles de vol aux instruments

instrument landing system
A radionavigation precision-approach system that provides aircraft with horizontal and vertical guidance just before and during landing and that, at certain fixed points, indicates the distance to the reference point of landing.
• abbreviation: ILS
Fr: système d’atterissage aux instruments
instrument meteorological conditions
(1) Canada: Meteorological conditions less than the minima specified in Subpart 602 of the Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs) for visual meteorological conditions (VMC), expressed in terms of visibility and distance from cloud.
• abbreviation: IMC
  Fr: conditions météorologiques de vol aux instruments
(2) ICAO and U.S.: Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling less than the minima specified for visual meteorological conditions.
• abbreviation: IMC
  Fr: conditions météorologiques de vol aux instruments

instrument runway
A runway intended for the operation of aircraft making a precision or non-precision instrument approach.
Fr: piste aux instruments

intended runway
A runway at an aerodrome intended by a pilot for landing or departing.
Fr: piste prévue

intentional fuel venting
ICAO: Expression for: fuel dumping

intermediate approach
Canada: Other expression for: intermediate approach segment (1)

intermediate approach fix
The fix at which an aircraft enters the intermediate approach segment of an instrument approach procedure (IAP).
• abbreviation: IF
• also called: intermediate fix
  Fr: repère d’approche intermédiaire

intermediate approach segment
(1) Canada: That part of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) between the intermediate approach fix (IF) or waypoint and the final approach fix (FAF), waypoint or point, or between the end of a track reversal, racetrack or dead-reckoning track procedure and the FAF, waypoint or point, as appropriate. It is in this part of the procedure that aircraft configuration, speed and positioning adjustments are made for entry into the final approach segment.
• also called: intermediate approach
  Fr: segment d’approche intermédiaire
(2) ICAO: That segment of an instrument approach procedure between either the intermediate approach fix and the final approach fix or point, or between the end of a reversal, racetrack or dead reckoning track procedure and the final approach fix or point, as appropriate.
  Fr: segment d’approche intermédiaire

intermediate approach waypoint
The waypoint at which an aircraft enters the intermediate approach segment of an instrument approach procedure (IAP).
• abbreviation: IWP
• also called: intermediate waypoint
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement d’approche intermédiaire

intermediate fix
Other expression for: intermediate approach fix
intermediate holding position
A designated position intended for traffic control at which taxiing aircraft and vehicles stop and hold until further cleared to proceed, when so instructed by the aerodrome control tower.
Fr: point d’attente intermédiaire

intermediate waypoint
Other expression for: intermediate approach waypoint

international airport
Any airport designated by the state in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry and departure for international traffic, where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, animal and plant quarantine and similar procedures are carried out.
Fr: aéroport international

International Civil Aviation Organization
A specialized agency of the United Nations, the objective of which is to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster planning and development of international civil air transport.
• abbreviation: ICAO
Fr: Organisation de l’aviation civile internationale

International Flight Information Manual
U.S.: A publication designed primarily as a pilot’s pre-flight planning guide for flights into foreign airspace and for flights returning to the U.S. from foreign locations.
• abbreviation: IFIM

international flight service station
Canada: The Gander aeronautical station that mainly provides communication and information service for international flights.
• abbreviation: IFSS
Fr: station d’information de vol internationale

interrogator
A ground-based secondary surveillance system (SSR) transmitter.
Fr: interrogateur

intersecting runways
Two or more runways that cross or meet within their lengths.
Fr: pistes sécantes

intersection
As the circumstances require, this may be
(a) a point on the surface of the earth over which two or more position lines intersect. The position lines may be true bearings from non-directional beacons (NDB) (magnetic bearings shown on charts for pilot usage); radials from VHF/UHF NAVAIDs; centrelines of airways, fixed RNAV routes or air routes; localizers; or DME distances; or
(b) the point where two runways, a runway and a taxiway, or two taxiways cross or meet.
• abbreviation: INTXN
Fr: intersection

intersection departure
A departure on a runway from an intersection.
Fr: départ à partir d’une intersection

INTXN
Abbreviation for: intersection
Fr: INTXN
IP
Abbreviation for: initial point
Fr: IP

IR
U.S.: Abbreviation for: IFR military training route
• see: low level tactical training route

“I say again”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “I repeat for clarity or emphasis.”
• see also: “Say again”
Fr: “Je répète »

itinerant aircraft
An aircraft that
(a) is proceeding to or arriving from another location; or
(b) leaves the aerodrome traffic circuit but will be returning to land.
Fr: aéronef itinérant

IWP
Abbreviation for: intermediate approach waypoint
Fr: IWP
4.11  –  J  –

J

(1) The letter used on aeronautical charts to indicate a high level airway (e.g. J500).
Fr: J

(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: jet route
• see: high level airway

James Brake Index
An index that is used at Canadian military aerodromes to report the runway coefficient of friction. It is determined via a vehicle-mounted decelerometer with a scale that is graduated in increments from 0 to 1. Small numbers represent low braking coefficients of friction while numbers on the order of 0.8 and above indicate the braking coefficients to be expected on bare and dry runways. JBI charts may be found in the Military Flight Data and Procedures section of the Canada Flight Supplement (CFS).
• abbreviation: JBI
• see also: Canadian Runway Friction Index (CRFI)
Fr: indice de décélération James

jamming
Electronic or mechanical interference that may disrupt the display of aircraft on radar or the transmission or reception of radio communication or radio navigation signals.
Fr: brouillage

JBI
Abbreviation for: James Brake Index
Fr: JBI

jet blast
Jet-engine exhaust.
Fr: souffle de réacteur

jet route
U.S.: Expression for: high level airway
• abbreviation: J

jet stream
Flat tubular, quasi-horizontal, current of air generally near the tropopause, whose axis is along a line of maximum speed and which is characterized by great speeds and strong vertical and horizontal wind shears (WS).
Fr: courant-jet

jettisoning of external stores
The airborne release of external stores, e.g. tip tanks, ordnance.
• see also: fuel dumping
Fr: largage d’équipement externe

joint rescue coordination centre
A unit responsible for promoting efficient organization of both aeronautical and maritime search and rescue services and for coordinating the conduct of both aeronautical and maritime search and rescue operations, within a search and rescue region.
• abbreviation: JRCC
Fr: centre conjoint de coordination de sauvetage

joint use restricted area
U.S.: Expression for: restricted area

JRCC
Abbreviation for: joint rescue coordination centre
4.12 – K –

**known aircraft**
An aircraft of whose movements ATS has been informed.
* also called: known traffic
  * Fr: aéronef connu

**known traffic**
Other expression for: **known aircraft**
4.13  — L —

**LAAS**
- (1) U.S. and Canada: Abbreviation for: **local area augmentation system**  
  *Fr:* LAAS
- (2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: **low altitude alert system**

**LAHSO**
Abbreviation for: **Land and Hold Short Operations**  
*Fr:* LAHSO

**Land and Hold Short Operations**  
Operations that include simultaneous takeoffs and landings and/or simultaneous landings when a landing aircraft is able and is instructed by the controller to hold short of the intersecting runway/taxiway or designated hold-short point.  
- *abbreviation:* LAHSO
- *Note:* This term replaces the term *Simultaneous Intersecting Runway Operations* (SIRO).  
  *Fr:* atterrissage et attente à l’écart

**land-based ADIZ**  
U.S.: Other expression for: **land-based air defense identification zone**

**land-based air defense identification zone**  
U.S.: An ADIZ over U.S. metropolitan areas, which is activated and deactivated as needed, with dimensions, activation dates, and other relevant information disseminated via NOTAM.  
- *also called:* land-based ADIZ  
- *see also:* air defense identification zone (ADIZ)

**landing**
- (1) In respect of an aircraft, the act of coming into contact with a supporting surface and the immediately preceding and following acts.  
  *Fr:* atterrissage
- (2) In respect of an airship or free balloon, the act of bringing the airship or balloon under restraint and the immediately preceding and following acts.  
  *Fr:* atterrissage

**landing area**  
The part of a movement area intended for the landing or takeoff of aircraft.  
*Fr:* aire d’atterrissage

**landing distance available**  
The length of runway that is declared available and suitable for the ground run of an aircraft landing.  
- *abbreviation:* LDA  
  *Fr:* distance d’atterrissage utilisable

**landing minimums**  
Other expression for: **IFR landing minimums**

**landing roll**  
Other expression for: **landing run**

**landing run**  
The distance from the touchdown point to the point where the aircraft can be brought to a stop or exit the runway.  
- *also called:* landing roll  
  *Fr:* course à l’atterrissage
**landing sequence**
The order in which aircraft are positioned for landing.
Fr: séquence d’atterrissage

**laser attack**
The intentional or unintentional projection of a laser beam that strikes an aircraft during any phase of flight or ground operation.
• see also: directed bright light source
Fr: attaque laser

**last assigned altitude**
The last altitude or flight level (FL) assigned by ATC and acknowledged by the pilot.
Fr: dernière altitude assignée

**lateral navigation**
(1) Canada: An RNAV function that calculates, displays and provides horizontal approach navigation without approved vertical guidance.
• abbreviation: LNAV
• see also: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV), barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV), localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV), localizer performance without vertical guidance (LP), and vertical navigation (VNAV)
Fr: navigation latérale
(2) U.S.: A function of area navigation (RNAV) equipment that calculates, displays and provides lateral guidance to a profile or path.

**lateral navigation/vertical navigation**
Other expression for: barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV)
• abbreviation: LNAV/VNAV

**lateral separation**
The separation between aircraft at the same altitude expressed in terms of distance or angular displacement between tracks.
Fr: espacement latéral

**LDA**
(1) Abbreviation for: landing distance available
Fr: LDA
(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: localizer type directional aid

**LDIN**
Canada: Abbreviation for: runway lead-in lighting system
Fr: LDIN

**level**
The vertical position of an aircraft in flight and variously height, altitude or flight level (FL).
• abbreviation: LVL
Fr: niveau

**LF**
Abbreviation for: low frequency
Fr: LF

**lighter-than-air aircraft**
An aircraft supported in the atmosphere by its buoyancy.
Fr: aérostat
light gun
A hand-held directional light signalling device that emits a brilliant, narrow beam of white, green or red light, as selected by the tower controller. The light gun is used as an alternate means of communication for controlling traffic operating in the vicinity of the airport and on the airport movement area.
Fr: *projecteur directif*

light icing
An atmospheric condition in which the rate of ice accumulation may create a problem if flight is prolonged in this environment for over one hour.
• see also: *trace icing, moderate icing, and severe icing*
Fr: *givrage léger*

limited weather information system
An automated weather system that produces an hourly report containing wind speed and direction, temperature, dew point, and altimeter setting.
• abbreviation: LWIS
Fr: *système d’information météorologique limitée*

“Line up . . .”
ICAO and Canada: Expression used in radiocommunications to instruct a pilot to enter the runway intended for takeoff.
Note: Used in conjunction with a runway.
Fr: *« Alignez-vous… »*

“Line up and wait . . .”
ICAO and Canada: Expression used in radiocommunications to instruct a pilot to enter the runway intended for takeoff and to wait.
Note: Used in conjunction with a runway, and the reason for the delay if it is not obvious.
Fr: *« Alignez-vous et attendez… »*

LLA
Abbreviation for: *low level airspace*
Fr: LLA

LLZ
ICAO: Abbreviation for: *localizer*
Fr: LLZ

LNAV
Abbreviation for: *lateral navigation*
Fr: LNAV

LNAV/VNAV
Abbreviation for: *lateral navigation/vertical navigation*
• see: *barometric vertical navigation* (baro-VNAV)
Fr: LNAV/VNAV

LOC
Abbreviation for: *localizer*
Fr: LOC

local aircraft
An aircraft that remains in the aerodrome traffic circuit.
Fr: *aéronef local*

local area augmentation system
U.S. and Canada: An augmentation system used to meet precision approach CAT I, CAT II and CAT III accuracy, integrity, continuity and availability requirements.
abbreviation: LAAS
see also: wide area augmentation system (WAAS)
Fr: système de renforcement à couverture locale

localizer
The component of an instrument landing system (ILS) that provides lateral guidance with respect to the runway centreline.
abbreviation: LOC
Fr: radiophare d’alignement de piste

localizer performance with vertical guidance
(1) U.S. and Canada: An APV requiring WAAS, using a final approach segment (FAS) data block, that computes, displays and provides both horizontal and approved vertical approach navigation to minimums as low as a 200-ft ceiling and ½ mile visibility.
(2) ICAO: The label to denote minima lines associated with APV-I or APV-II performance on approach charts.
abbreviation: LPV
see also: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV), barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV), lateral navigation (LNAV), localizer performance without vertical guidance (LP), and vertical navigation (VNAV)
Fr: performance d’alignement de piste avec guidage vertical

localizer performance without vertical guidance
A non-precision approach requiring WAAS, using a final approach segment (FAS) data block that computes, displays and provides horizontal approach navigation using the horizontal accuracy and integrity of LPV without approved vertical guidance.
abbreviation: LP
see also: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV), barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV), lateral navigation (LNAV), localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV), and vertical navigation (VNAV)
Fr: performance d’alignement de piste sans guidage vertical

localizer type directional aid
U.S.: A NAVAID which is used for nonprecision [sic] instrument approaches with utility and accuracy comparable to a localizer but which is not a part of a complete instrument landing system (ILS) and is not aligned with the runway.
abbreviation: LDA

localizer usable distance
The maximum distance from the localizer transmitter at a specified altitude, as verified by flight inspection, at which reliable course information is continuously received.
Fr: distance maximale de réception du radiophare d’alignement de piste

local traffic
Aircraft operating in the aerodrome traffic circuit or within sight of an ATS unit; aircraft known to be departing for or arriving from flight in local practice areas; or aircraft executing simulated approaches at the aerodrome.
Fr: trafic local

location indicator
A four-letter code group formulated in accordance with rules prescribed by ICAO and assigned to the location of an aeronautical fixed station.
Fr: indicateur d’emplacement

longitudinal separation
Separation between aircraft at the same altitude, expressed in units of time or distance along track.
Fr: espacement longitudinal
long radius exit
Other expression for: **high speed taxiway**

long range air navigation
An electronic navigational system by which hyperbolic lines of position are determined by measuring the difference in the time of reception of synchronized pulse signals from two fixed transmitters. LORAN A operates in the 1750-1950 kHz frequency band. LORAN C and D operate in the 90–110 kHz frequency band.
• abbreviation: LORAN
  *Fr: navigation aérienne longue portée*

LORAN
Abbreviation for: **long range air navigation**
*Fr: LORAN*

loss of separation
An occurrence in which less than the authorized minimum existed or in which the minimum was not assured.
*Fr: perte d'espacement*

low altitude alert system
U.S.: An automated function of the TPX-42 that alerts the controller when a Mode C transponder-equipped aircraft on an IFR flight plan (FP) is below a predetermined minimum safe altitude. If requested by the pilot, LAAS monitoring is also available to VFR Mode C transponder-equipped aircraft.
• abbreviation: LAAS

low approach
An approach over an airport or runway following an instrument approach procedure (IAP) or VFR approach, including the overshoot manoeuvre, where the pilot intentionally does not make contact with the runway.
*Fr: approche basse altitude*

low frequency
The frequency band between 30 and 300 kHz.
• abbreviation: LF
  *Fr: basse fréquence*

low level air route
Within low level uncontrolled airspace, a route extending upwards from the surface of the earth and for which ATC service is not provided.
*Fr: route aérienne de l’espace inférieur*

low level airspace
All airspace within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) below 18 000 ft ASL.
• abbreviation: LLA
  *Fr: espace aérien inférieur*

low level airway
Within controlled low level airspace, a route extending upwards from 2200 ft above the surface of the earth and for which ATC service is provided.
*Fr: voie aérienne de l’espace inférieur*

low level autorotation
An autorotation manoeuvre that commences at an altitude well below the aerodrome traffic circuit and that is used primarily for tactical military training.
*Fr: autorotation à basse altitude*
**low level fixed RNAV route**
In low level airspace, a prescribed area navigation track between specified fixes. For routes in controlled low level airspace, the airspace extending upwards from 2200 ft above the surface of the earth within the following specified boundaries:
(a) The primary route width is 10 mi. on each side of the centreline prescribed for such a route.
(b) The primary route boundary lines do not splay.
*Fr: route RNAV fixe de l'espace aérien inférieur*

**low level tactical training route**
A route used by the U.S. Department of Defense and Canadian DND units for the purpose of conducting low-altitude navigation and tactical training in both instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) and visual meteorological conditions (VMC) below 10 000 ft MSL at airspeeds in excess of 250 kt IAS.
*Fr: route d'entraînement tactique à basse altitude*

**low-visibility operations**
Operations below RVR 1 200 (¼ SM).
• abbreviation: LVO
• see also: low-visibility operations plan (LVOP), low-visibility procedures (LVP), and reduced-visibility operations plan (RVO)
*Fr: opérations par faible visibilité*

**low-visibility operations plan**
A plan that calls for specific procedures established by the aerodrome operator and/or ATS when aerodrome visibility is below RVR 1 200 (¼ SM).
• abbreviation: LVOP
• see also: low-visibility operations (LVO), low-visibility procedures (LVP), and reduced-visibility operations plan (RVO)
*Fr: plan d'exploitation par faible visibilité*

**low-visibility procedures**
Procedures that restrict aircraft and vehicle operations on the movement area of the airport when the runway visual range (RVR) is less than 1 200 ft.
*Note: Procedures specified for an airport in the Canada Air Pilot.*
• abbreviation: LVP
• see also: low-visibility operations (LVO) and low-visibility operations plan (LVOP)
*Fr: procédures d'exploitation par faible visibilité*

**LP**
Abbreviation for: localizer performance without vertical guidance
*Fr: LP*

**LPV**
Abbreviation for: localizer performance with vertical guidance
*Fr: LPV*

**LVL**
Abbreviation for: level
*Fr: LVL*

**LVO**
Abbreviation for: low-visibility operations
*Fr: LVO*

**LVOP**
Abbreviation for: low-visibility operations plan
*Fr: LVOP*
LVP
Abbreviation for: **low-visibility procedures**
Fr: LVP

LWIS
Abbreviation for: **limited weather information system**
Fr: LWIS
4.14  – M –

M
Abbreviation for: Mach number
Fr: M

MA
Abbreviation for: missed approach
Fr: MA

MAA
U.S.: Abbreviation for: maximum authorized altitude

Mach number
The ratio of the speed of an object to the local speed of sound.
• abbreviation: M
Fr: nombre de Mach

Mach number technique
The assignment by ATC of Mach number values to aircraft that are in level flight, climbing or descending, to ensure that longitudinal separation is maintained.
Fr: technique du nombre de Mach

MAHWP
Abbreviation for: missed approach holding waypoint
Fr: MAHWP

“Maintain . . .”
(1) Concerning altitude or flight level (FL), an expression meaning “Remain at level specified”.
Fr: “Maintenez...”
(2) Concerning other ATC instructions, the term is used in its literal sense; e.g., “Maintain VFR”.
Fr: “Maintenez...”

“Make short approach”
U.S.: Expression for: “Tighten your approach”

mandatory frequency
A very high frequency (VHF) specified in the Canada Air Pilot (CAP), the Canada Flight Supplement (CFS) or the Canada Water Aerodrome Supplement (CWAS) for the use of radio-equipped aircraft operating within a mandatory frequency area.
• abbreviation: MF
Fr: fréquence obligatoire

mandatory frequency area
An area established at selected uncontrolled aerodromes within which aircraft are required to comply with mandatory-frequency reporting procedures.
• abbreviation: MF area
• see also: common frequency area (CFA)
Fr: zone d’utilisation de fréquence obligatoire

manoeuvring area
The part of an aerodrome, other than an apron, that is intended to be used for the takeoff and landing of aircraft and for the movement of aircraft associated with takeoff and landing.
Fr: aire de manœuvre

MANOT
Abbreviation for: missing aircraft notice
Fr: MANOT
MAP
(1) U.S. and Canada: Abbreviation for: missed approach point
Fr: MAP
(2) ICAO: Abbreviation for: aeronautical maps and charts
Fr: MAP

MAPt
ICAO: Abbreviation for: missed approach point
Fr: MAPt

MAPT
ICAO: Abbreviation for: missed approach point
Fr: MAPT

marker
An object of a conventional shape, flag, or painted sign displayed above ground level (AGL) for the purpose of indicating an obstacle or delineating a boundary.
Fr: balise

marker beacon
A transmitter in the aeronautical radionavigation service that radiates vertically a distinctive pattern to provide position information to aircraft.
Fr: radioborne

master minimum equipment list
A document established by the Minister pursuant to CAR 605.07(1) that enumerates the aircraft equipment that is allowed to be unserviceable for a specified type of aircraft under the conditions specified therein.
• abbreviation: MMEL
• see also: minimum equipment list (MEL)
Fr: liste principale d’équipement minimal

MATWP
Abbreviation for: missed approach turning waypoint
Fr: MATWP

MAWP
Abbreviation for: missed approach waypoint
Fr: MAWP

maximum authorized altitude
U.S.: A published altitude representing the maximum usable altitude or flight level (FL) for an airspace structure or route segment. It is the highest altitude on a Federal airway, jet route, area navigation low or high route, or other direct route for which a minimum en-route altitude (MEA) is designated in FAR 95 at which adequate reception of NAVAID signals is assured.
• abbreviation: MAA

“Mayday”
An expression meaning “I am in distress.” It is the international radiotelephony distress signal. Preferably spoken three times, it indicates imminent and grave danger and means that immediate assistance is requested.
Fr: « Mayday »

MCA
U.S.: Abbreviation for: minimum crossing altitude

MDA
Abbreviation for: minimum descent altitude
Fr: MDA

MEA
Abbreviation for: minimum en-route altitude
Fr: MEA

mean wind
The wind direction and speed as determined from a sample reading taken every second over a two-minute period.
Fr: vent moyen

MEDEVAC
(1) A term used to request ATS priority handling for a medical evacuation flight based on a medical emergency in the transport of patients, organ donors, organs or other urgently needed life-saving material.
Note: This term is used on flight plans (FP) and in radiotelephony communications if a pilot determines that a priority is required and is suffixed to the aircraft identification.
(2) DND: The movement of patients under medical supervision to or between medical treatment facilities.
Note: Medical evacuation includes the movement of patients, organ donors, organs or other life-saving material.
Fr: MEDEVAC

MEL
Abbreviation for: minimum equipment list
Fr: MEL

message
Any thought or idea expressed briefly in a plain, coded, or secret language and prepared in a form suitable for transmission by any means of communication.
• abbreviation: MSG
Fr: message

meteorological bulletin
ICAO: A text comprising meteorological information preceded by an appropriate heading.
Fr: bulletin météorologique

meteorological information
Information supplied to operators and flight crew members that includes upper winds and upper air temperatures, significant en-route weather phenomena, meteorological reports, aerodrome forecasts, forecasts for takeoff, landing forecasts, SIGMET and air reports that are available at the meteorological office and that are relevant to the planned flight operations.
• also called: weather information
Fr: renseignements météorologiques

meteorological information for aircraft in flight
Other expression for: in-flight meteorological information

meteorological office
An office designated to provide a meteorological service.
Fr: bureau météorologique

meteorological report
A statement of observed meteorological conditions relating to a specified time and location.
Fr: bulletin météorologique
metering
A method of time-regulating arrival traffic flow into a terminal area so as not to exceed a predetermined terminal acceptance rate.
Fr: minutage

metering fix
A fix along an established arrival route from over which aircraft will be metered prior to entering terminal airspace.
Fr: repère de minutage

metering time
The time at which an aircraft must depart a metering fix to meet an assigned arrival time.
Fr: heure de minutage

MF
Abbreviation for: mandatory frequency
Fr: MF

MF area
Abbreviation for: mandatory frequency area
Fr: zone MF

MFAU
Abbreviation for: Military Flight Advisory Unit
Fr: MFAU

MHA
Abbreviation for: minimum holding altitude
Fr: MHA

microwave landing system
A precision instrument approach system operating in the microwave spectrum that normally consists of the following components:
(a) azimuth station;
(b) elevation station; and
(c) precision distance measuring equipment (DME).
• abbreviation: MLS
Fr: système d’atterrisage hyperfréquences

middle marker
A marker beacon that defines a point along the glide path (GP) of an instrument landing system (ILS) normally located at or near the point of decision height (DH).
• abbreviation: MM
Fr: radioborne intermédiaire

Military Flight Advisory Unit
A military ground station established to provide en-route flight information, airport advisory, ground control, field condition reports, flight planning, alerting service, navigation assistance, NOTAMs, PIREPs and weather reports. An MFAU may be used to accept and relay VFR and IFR position reports and ATC clearances.
• abbreviation: MFAU
Fr: unité militaire de consultation en vol

military operations area
An airspace of defined dimensions established to segregate certain military activities from IFR traffic and to identify, for VFR traffic, where the activities are conducted.
• abbreviation: MOA
Fr: zone d’opérations militaires
military radar control unit
   A military ATC facility established to provide ATC service using radar-derived information.
   • abbreviation: MRCU
     Fr: unité militaire de contrôle radar

military terminal control area
   A controlled airspace of defined dimensions normally established in the vicinity of a military aerodrome
   and within which special procedures and exemptions exist for military aircraft. The terminology (Class B,
   C, D or E equivalent) used for the designations of MTCAs describes the equivalent level of service and
   operating rules for civilian aircraft operating within the MTCA and under military control.
   • abbreviation: MTCA
     Fr: région de contrôle terminal militaire

military terminal control unit
   A system of control by surveillance and precision radar, consolidated into one specific military unit to
   provide radar traffic control service to IFR flights operating within a designated terminal control
   area (TCA).
   • abbreviation: MTCU
     Fr: unité militaire de contrôle terminal

military training route
   An airspace of defined dimensions
   (a) that is established for the conduct of military training flights;
   (b) within which IFR or VFR aircraft may operate; and
   (c) that may be established in controlled or uncontrolled airspace, or both.
   • abbreviation: MTR
     Fr: route d’entraînement militaire

minimum crossing altitude
   U.S.: The lowest altitude at certain fixes at which an aircraft must cross when proceeding in the
   direction of a higher minimum en-route IFR altitude (MEA).
   • abbreviation: MCA

minimum descent altitude
   The altitude above sea level (ASL) specified in the Canada Air Pilot (CAP) or the route and approach
   inventory for a non-precision approach, below which descent shall not be made until the required visual
   reference to continue the approach to land has been established.
   • abbreviation: MDA
     Fr: altitude minimale de descente

minimum en-route altitude
   The altitude above sea level (ASL) between specified fixes on airways or air routes that assures
   acceptable navigational signal coverage and that meets the IFR obstacle clearance requirements.
   Note: This altitude is published on aeronautical charts.
   • abbreviation: MEA
     Fr: altitude minimale en route

minimum en-route IFR altitude
   U.S.: Expression for: minimum en-route altitude (MEA)

minimum equipment list
   A document approved by the Minister pursuant to CAR 605.07(3) that authorizes an operator to operate
   an aircraft with aircraft equipment that is inoperative under the conditions specified therein and that may
   specify certain equipment that must be operative.
   • abbreviation: MEL
     • see also: master minimum equipment list (MMEL)
     Fr: liste d’équipement minimal
**minimum fuel**

An expression used to inform ATC that an aircraft's fuel supply has reached a state that is sufficient to reach destination, provided that unexpected delays are not encountered.

*Fr: carburant minimum*

**minimum holding altitude**

The lowest altitude prescribed for a holding pattern that assures navigational signal coverage, communications, and meets obstacle clearance requirements.

- **abbreviation:** MHA
  
  *Fr: altitude minimale d’attente*

**minimum IFR altitude**

The lowest IFR altitude established for use in a specific airspace. Depending on the airspace concerned, the minimum IFR altitude may be a minimum obstacle clearance altitude (MOCA), a minimum en-route altitude (MEA), a minimum sector altitude (MSA), a minimum vectoring altitude (MVA), a safe altitude 100 NM, an area minimum altitude (AMA), a transition altitude or a missed approach altitude. The minimum IFR altitude provides obstacle clearance but may or may not be within controlled airspace.

*Fr: altitude IFR minimale*

**minimum navigation performance specifications**

An expression used to designate specifications relating to the navigation performance capability of aircraft operating in specified portions of the airspace.

- **abbreviation:** MNPS
  
  *Fr: spécifications de performances minimales de navigation*

**minimum obstacle clearance altitude**

The altitude above sea level (ASL) between specified fixes on airways or air routes that meets the IFR obstacle clearance requirements for the route segment in question.

*Note:* This altitude is published on aeronautical charts.

- **abbreviation:** MOCA
  
  *Fr: altitude minimale de franchissement d’obstacles*

**minimum reception altitude**

When applied to a specific VHF/UHF intersection, the lowest altitude above sea level (ASL) at which acceptable navigational signal coverage is received to determine the intersection.

- **abbreviation:** MRA
  
  *Fr: altitude minimale de réception*

**minimum safe altitude**

An altitude depicted on approach charts that provides at least 1000 ft of obstacle clearance for use within a specified distance from the navigation facility upon which a procedure is predicated.

*Fr: altitude minimale de sécurité*

**minimum safe altitude warning**

A function of certain ATC automated systems that is designed to alert radar controllers to existing or pending penetrations of a minimum safe altitude that is recognized by program parameters and requires immediate attention or action.

- **abbreviation:** MSAW
  
  *Fr: avertissement d’altitude minimale de sécurité*

**minimum safe speed**

The minimum speed at which an aircraft may be operated without affecting its manoeuvring ability. This speed may vary depending on the aircraft type and configuration, or emergency conditions.

*Fr: vitesse minimale de sécurité*
minimum sector altitude
The lowest altitude that will provide a minimum clearance of 1000 ft under conditions of standard temperature and pressure above all objects located in an area contained within a sector of a circle with a 25 NM radius centred on a radio aid to navigation or a specified point.
• abbreviation: MSA
  Fr: altitude minimale de secteur

minimum vectoring altitude
The lowest altitude for vectoring aircraft by ATC that meets obstacle clearance and radio coverage requirements in the airspace specified.
• abbreviation: MVA
  Fr: altitude minimale de guidage

Minister
Subject to paragraph (b) of the Aeronautics Act,
(a) the Minister of Transport or such other Minister as is designated by the Governor in Council as the Minister for the purposes of the Aeronautics Act; and
(b) with respect to any matter relating to defence, including any matter relating to military personnel or a military aircraft, aerodrome or facility of Canada or a foreign state, the Minister of National Defence or, under the direction of the Minister of National Defence, the Chief of the Defence Staff appointed under the National Defence Act.
Fr: ministre

missed approach
Other expression for: missed approach segment
• abbreviation: MA

missed approach holding waypoint
The waypoint designated in the missed approach segment of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) to which the aircraft will automatically fly and, upon reaching the geographic position of the waypoint, enter a specified holding pattern.
• abbreviation: MAHWP
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement de circuit d’approche interrompue

missed approach point
The point on the final approach course that signifies the termination of the final approach and the commencement of the missed approach segment. It may be
(a) the intersection of an electronic glide path (GP) with a decision height (DH);
(b) a NAVAID located on the aerodrome;
(c) a suitable fix (e.g. distance measuring equipment (DME)); or
(d) a specified distance beyond the NAVAID or final approach fix (FAF), not to exceed the distance from that NAVAID or fix to the nearest boundary of the aerodrome.
• U.S. and Canada: abbreviation: MAP
• ICAO: abbreviation: MAPt or MAPT
  Fr: point d’approche interrompue

missed approach procedure
The procedure that is to be followed after an instrument approach procedure (IAP) if, for any reason, a landing is not effected and that occurs normally
(a) when the aircraft has descended to the decision height (DH), or has descended to the minimum descent altitude (MDA) and reached the missed approach point or waypoint, and has not established the required visual reference to land; or
(b) when the aircraft is directed by ATC to pull up or to go around.
• see also: “Execute missed approach”
  Fr: procédure d’approche interrompue
missed approach segment
That part of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) between the missed approach point (MAP), the missed approach waypoint (MAWP), or the point of arrival at decision height (DH), and the specified missed approach NAVAID, intersection, fix or waypoint, as appropriate, at the minimum IFR altitude. It is in this part of the approach procedure that the aircraft climbs and returns to the en-route structure or is positioned for holding or a subsequent approach. The route of flight and altitudes are depicted on instrument approach charts.
• also called: missed approach
  Fr: segment d’approche interrompu

missed approach turning waypoint
The waypoint designated in the missed approach segment of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) to which the aircraft will automatically fly en route to the specified missed approach holding waypoint (MAHWP).
• abbreviation: MATWP
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement de virage d’approche interrompu

missed approach waypoint
The waypoint on the final approach course that signifies the termination of the final approach segment and the commencement of the missed approach segment. It is normally located at the threshold of the landing runway.
• abbreviation: MAWP
• see also: instrument approach waypoints
  Fr: point de cheminement d’approche interrompu

missing aircraft notice
A message issued by a joint rescue coordination centre (JRCC) to ATS units, giving details of a missing aircraft.
• abbreviation: MANOT
  Fr: avis relatif à un aéronef manquant

MLAT
(1) Abbreviation for: multilateration
  Fr: MLAT
(2) Abbreviation for: multilateration system
  Fr: MLAT

MLAT system
Other expression for: multilateration system (MLAT)

MLS
Abbreviation for: microwave landing system
  Fr: MLS

MM
Abbreviation for: middle marker
  Fr: MM

MMEL
Abbreviation for: master minimum equipment list
  Fr: MMEL

MNPS
Abbreviation for: minimum navigation performance specifications
  Fr: MNPS
MOA
Abbreviation for: military operations area
Fr: MOA

MOCA
Abbreviation for: minimum obstacle clearance altitude
Fr: MOCA

mode
Other expression for: SSR mode

mode C transponder
A type of transponder with altitude-encoding capability.
Fr: transpondeur mode C

model aircraft
An aircraft, the total weight of which does not exceed 35 kg (77.2 lb), that is mechanically driven or launched into flight for recreational purposes, that is not designed to carry persons or other living creatures, and that must be within visual line of sight of the person operating it at all times during the flight.
• see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), unmanned air vehicle (UAV), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
Fr: modèle réduit d’aéronef

moderate icing
An atmospheric condition in which the rate of ice accumulation is such that even short encounters become potentially hazardous and the use of de-icing or anti-icing equipment or diversion is necessary.
• see also: trace icing, light icing, and severe icing
Fr: givrage modéré

mode S transponder
A type of transponder with data-link capability.
Fr: transpondeur mode S

“Monitor”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Listen out on (frequency).”
Fr: « Restez à l’écoute »

morning civil twilight
Relative to the standard meridians of the time zones, the period of time that begins at the time specified by the Institute for National Measurement Standards of the National Research Council of Canada and ends at sunrise.
Note: Morning civil twilight begins in the morning when the centre of the sun’s disc is 6 degrees below the horizon.
Fr: aube civile

mountainous region
An area of defined lateral dimensions above which special rules concerning minimum en-route altitudes apply.
Fr: région montagneuse

movement area
The part of an aerodrome that is intended to be used for the surface movement of aircraft and that includes the manoeuvring area and aprons.
Fr: aire de mouvement

MRA
Abbreviation for: minimum reception altitude
Fr: MRA

**MRCU**
Abbreviation for: **military radar control unit**
Fr: MRCU

**MSA**
(1) Abbreviation for: **minimum sector altitude**
Fr: MSA
(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: **minimum safe altitude**

**MSAW**
Abbreviation for: **minimum safe altitude warning**
Fr: MSAW

**MSG**
Abbreviation for: **message**
Fr: MSG

**MSL altitude**
The altitude expressed in feet measured from mean sea level.
Fr: altitude MSL

**MTCA**
Abbreviation for: **military terminal control area**
Fr: MTCA

**MTCU**
Abbreviation for: **military terminal control unit**
Fr: MTCU

**MTR**
Abbreviation for: **military training route**
Fr: MTR

**multilateration**
(1) An ATS surveillance method using time difference of arrival (TDOA) techniques to determine the position of an aircraft or vehicle.
- abbreviation: MLAT
  - see also: **multilateration system** (MLAT) and **wide area multilateration** (WAM)
Fr: multilatération
(2) Expression for: **multilateration system**

**multilateration system**
A group of equipment configured to provide position derived from the secondary surveillance radar (SSR) transponder signals (replies or squitters) primarily using time difference of arrival (TDOA) techniques.
- abbreviation: MLAT
- also called: MLAT system, multilateration (MLAT)
- see also: **multilateration** (1) and **wide area multilateration** (WAM)
Fr: système de multilatération

**multiple touch-and-gos**
A procedure in which an aircraft makes more than one touch-and-go during a single pass along a runway.
- see also: touch-and-go
Fr: posés-décollés consécutifs
MVA
Abbreviation for: **minimum vectoring altitude**
Fr: **MVA**
4.15 – N –

NAD83
Abbreviation for: North American Datum 1983
Fr: NAD83

NAR
Abbreviation for: North American Route
• see: North American Routes System (NAR System)
Fr: NAR

NAR System
Abbreviation for: North American Routes System
Fr: réseau NAR

NAS
U.S.: Abbreviation for: National Airspace System

NAT
Abbreviation for: North Atlantic
Fr: NAT

NAT OTS
Abbreviation for: North Atlantic organized track system
Fr: NAT OTS

National Airspace System
U.S.: The common network of U.S. airspace; air navigation facilities, equipment and services, airports or
landing areas; aeronautical charts, information and services; rules, regulations and procedures, technical
information, and manpower and material. Included are system components shared jointly with the military.
• abbreviation: NAS

NAT Region
The region encompassing the northern portion of the Atlantic Ocean, as defined by ICAO.
Fr: Région NAT

NAVAID
Abbreviation for: navigation aid
Fr: NAVAID

NAV CANADA
The corporation providing air navigation services in Canadian airspace and ATS in international airspace
for which Canada has assumed responsibility.
Fr: NAV CANADA

circulation aid
Any visual or electronic device, airborne or on the surface of the earth, that provides point-to-point
guidance information or position data to aircraft in flight.
• abbreviation: NAVAID
• also called: navigational aid
Fr: aide à la navigation

navigational aid
Other expression for: navigation aid (NAVAID)

navigation change-over point
Other expression for: change-over point
**navigation specification**
A set of aircraft and flight crew requirements needed to support performance-based navigation operations within a defined airspace. There are two types of navigation specification: RNAV specification and RNP specification.
- see also: RNAV specification and RNP specification
  
  Fr: spécification de navigation

**NCA**
Abbreviation for: Northern Control Area
  
  Fr: NCA

**NDA**
Abbreviation for: Northern Domestic Airspace
  
  Fr: NDA

**NDB**
Abbreviation for: non-directional beacon
  
  Fr: NDB

**“Negative”**
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “No,” “Permission not granted,” or “That is not correct.”
  
  Fr: « Négatif »

**night**
The period of time during any day that starts at the end of evening civil twilight and ends at the start of morning civil twilight.
  
  Fr: nuit

**night vision goggles**
A binocular light intensification appliance worn by a pilot that enhances the pilot’s ability to maintain visual surface references at night.
- abbreviation: NVG
- see also: enhanced flight vision system (EFVS) and night vision imaging system (NVIS)
  
  Fr: lunettes de vision nocturne

**night vision imaging system**
A system that uses image intensifier tubes to produce an enhanced image of a scene in light conditions too low for normal navigation and pilotage.
- abbreviation: NVIS
- see also: enhanced flight vision system (EFVS) and night vision goggles (NVG)
  
  Fr: système d’imagerie de vision nocturne

**no-compass approach**
A radar approach or vector provided to a pilot when the compass or directional indicator is malfunctioning. Instead of providing the pilot with headings to be flown, the controller observes the radar track and issues the control instructions “Turn right,” “Turn left,” or “Stop turn,” as appropriate.
  
  Fr: aproche radar sans compas

**no gyro approach**
U.S.: Expression for: no-compass approach
noise abatement procedure
A procedure developed to ensure that the necessary safety of flight operations is maintained while exposure to noise on the ground is minimized.
Fr: procédure d’atténuation du bruit

non-ATS OI
Abbreviation for: non-ATS operating irregularity
Fr: IE non ATS

non-ATS operating irregularity
A situation that occurs when ATS are being provided and when a preliminary investigation indicates that a hazardous situation or loss of separation may have occurred and that ATS have not contributed to the situation.
• abbreviation: non-ATS OI
Fr: irrégularité d’exploitation non ATS

non-directional beacon
An LF/MF or UHF radio beacon transmitting non-directional signals whereby the pilot of an aircraft equipped with direction-finding equipment can determine his or her bearing to or from the radio beacon and “home” on or track to or from the station. When the radio beacon is installed in conjunction with the instrument landing system (ILS) marker, it is normally called a marker beacon.
• abbreviation: NDB
• see also: radio beacon
Fr: radiophare non directionnel

non-instrument runway
A runway intended for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures, or an instrument approach down to a height above aerodrome (HAA) or a height above touchdown zone elevation (HAT) not lower than 500 ft.
Fr: piste à vue

non-maneuvering area
The part of an aerodrome including aprons and all other adjacent areas where ATC aircraft control is not provided.
Fr: aire autre que l’aire de manœuvre

non-precision approach procedure
An instrument approach procedure (IAP) in which only electronic azimuth information is provided. No electronic glide path (GP) information is provided and obstacle assessment in the final segment is based on minimum descent altitude (MDA).
Fr: procédure d’approche de non-précision

non-precision runway
A runway served by visual aids and non-visual NAVAIDs that provide at least lateral guidance adequate for approach down to a height above aerodrome (HAA)/height above touchdown (HAT) of 500 ft but not lower than 250 ft.
• see also: precision runway
Fr: piste de non-précision

non-radar route
A route on which an aircraft is able to determine its position, track and, consequently, the minimum IFR altitude without the benefit of radar information.
Fr: route non radar

non-radar separation
The separation used when aircraft position information is derived from sources other than radar.
Fr: espacement non radar
**non-RVSM aircraft**
An aircraft that does not meet reduced vertical separation minimum (RVSM) requirements for certification and/or for operator approval.
• see also: **RVSM aircraft**  
  *Fr: aéronef non RVSM*

**non-standard formation**
A formation flight for which, through prior arrangement with ATC, the flight leader has received approval for formation dimensions other than standard ones.  
*Fr: formation non standard*

**no radio**
An expression describing an inability to communicate by radio owing to the absence or failure of radio equipment.
• abbreviation: NORDO  
  *Fr: sans radio*

**NORDO**
Abbreviation for: **no radio**  
*Fr: NORDO*

**normal operating zone**
An airspace of defined dimensions, extending to either side of an instrument landing system (ILS) localizer centreline. Only the inner half of the normal operating zone is taken into account in independent approaches.
• abbreviation: NOZ  
  *Fr: zone d'évolution normale*

**North American Datum 1983**
The geodetic coordinate reference system used in Canada and the U.S. that allows the user to mathematically describe (in degrees of latitude and longitude) any position on the earth’s surface. NAD83 uses North American ground stations as references.  
*Note: In Canada, NAD83 has been deemed to be equivalent to World Geodetic System 1984 for aviation purposes.*
• abbreviation: NAD83  
• see also: **World Geodetic System 1984** (WGS-84)  
  *Fr: Système de référence nord-américain de 1983*

**North American Route**
Other expression for: **North American Routes System** (NAR System)  
• abbreviation: NAR

**North American Routes System**
A special routing system consisting of routes located within the high level airspace established to facilitate control of the flow of international air traffic between the North Atlantic (NAT) and domestic airspace, as described in the “Planning” section of the *Canada Flight Supplement* (CFS).  
• abbreviation: NAR System  
• also called: North American Route (NAR)  
  *Fr: réseau de routes aériennes nord-américaines*

**North Atlantic organized track system**
A variable track structure developed daily by appropriate Oceanic Area Control Centres (Gander [West] or Shanwick [East]) to create a series of minimum time tracks across the North Atlantic (NAT) taking into consideration weather, opposite direction traffic, danger areas, airspace reservations, usable NAVAIDs, aircraft volume and domestic routes.  
• abbreviation: NAT OTS  
  *Fr: système de routes organisées de l’Atlantique Nord*
Northern Control Area
A controlled airspace within the Northern Domestic Airspace (NDA) at FL 230 and above.
• abbreviation: NCA
  Fr: région de contrôle du Nord

Northern Domestic Airspace
As geographically delineated in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH), a subdivision of Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) commencing at the North Pole and extending southward to the northern limit of the Southern Domestic Airspace (SDA).
• abbreviation: NDA
  Fr: espace aérien intérieur du Nord

North Warning System
A system that provides airspace surveillance and command and control capability for air defence identification over the northern approaches to the continent. It consists of 15 long-range radars (LRR) and 39 short-range radars (SRR) across the Canadian Arctic and Alaska. Systems deployed on Canadian territory are operated and maintained by Canada for the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) on behalf of Canada and the United States.
• abbreviation: NWS
  Fr: Système d’alerte du Nord

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.
  Fr: NOTAM

NOTAMJ
Other expression for: RSC/CRFI NOTAM

notice to airmen
U.S.: Expression for: NOTAM

no-transgression zone
A corridor of airspace of defined dimensions, located centrally between the two extended runway centrelines, where controller intervention is required to manoeuvre the non-blundering aircraft when the airspace is penetrated by an aircraft conducting a simultaneous approach to the adjacent parallel or near-parallel instrument runway.
• abbreviation: NTZ
  Fr: zone de non-transgression

“. . . now”
An expression used by ATS when prompt compliance with an instruction is required.
  Fr: « ... maintenant »

NOZ
Abbreviation for: normal operating zone
  Fr: NOZ

NTZ
Abbreviation for: no-transgression zone
  Fr: NTZ

NVG
Abbreviation for: night vision goggles
  Fr: LVN or NVG
NVIS
Abbreviation for: **night vision imaging system**
*Fr: SIVN*

NWS
Abbreviation for: **North Warning System**
*Fr: NWS*
4.16  — O —

OBST
Abbreviation for: obstacle
Fr: OBST

obstacle
All fixed (whether temporary or permanent) and mobile objects, or parts thereof, that are located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft or that extend above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight.
• abbreviation: OBST
• also called: obstruction
Fr: obstacle

obstacle clearance altitude
The lowest altitude above the elevation of the relevant runway threshold or above the aerodrome elevation, as applicable, used in establishing compliance with appropriate obstacle clearance criteria.
• abbreviation: OCA
• see also: obstacle clearance height
Note: Obstacle clearance altitude is referenced to mean sea level (MSL) and obstacle clearance height is referenced to the threshold elevation or in the case of non-precision approach procedures to the aerodrome elevation or the threshold elevation if that is more than 2 m (7 ft) below the aerodrome elevation.
Note: For convenience, when both obstacle clearance altitude and obstacle clearance height are used, ICAO writes the expressions in the form “obstacle clearance altitude/height” and abbreviates them to “OCA/H”.
Fr: altitude de franchissement d’obstacles

obstacle clearance height
The lowest height above the elevation of the relevant runway threshold or above the aerodrome elevation, as applicable, used in establishing compliance with appropriate obstacle clearance criteria.
• abbreviation: OCH
• see also: obstacle clearance altitude
Note: Obstacle clearance height is referenced to the threshold elevation or in the case of non-precision approach procedures to the aerodrome elevation or the threshold elevation if that is more than 2 m (7 ft) below the aerodrome elevation, and obstacle clearance altitude is referenced to mean sea level (MSL). An obstacle clearance height for a circling approach procedure is referenced to the aerodrome elevation.
Note: For convenience, when both obstacle clearance altitude and obstacle clearance height are used, ICAO writes the expressions in the form “obstacle clearance altitude/height” and abbreviates them to “OCA/H”.
Fr: hauteur de franchissement d’obstacles

obstacle clearance limit
The height above the aerodrome elevation below which the minimum prescribed vertical clearance cannot be maintained either on approach or in the event of a missed approach.
• abbreviation: OCL
Fr: hauteur limite de franchissement d’obstacles

obstacle departure procedure
A pilot-initiated preplanned IFR departure procedure published for pilot/controller use to provide obstacle clearance and a transition from an aerodrome to the appropriate en-route structure.
• abbreviation: ODP
• see also: instrument departure procedure and standard instrument departure (SID)
Fr: procédure de départ avec obstacle
obstacle free zone
The airspace above the inner approach surface, inner transitional surfaces, and balked landing surface and that portion of the strip bounded by these surfaces, which is not penetrated by any fixed obstacle other than a low-mass and frangibly mounted one required for air navigation purposes.
• abbreviation: OFZ
  Fr: zone dégagée d'obstacles

obstacle light
A light or one of a group of lights, usually red or white, frequently mounted on a surface structure or natural terrain to warn pilots of the presence of an obstacle.
• also called: obstruction light
  Fr: feu d'obstacle

obstruction
Other expression for: obstacle (OBST)

obstruction light
Other expression for: obstacle light

OCA
(1) Abbreviation for: obstacle clearance altitude
  Fr: OCA
(2) Abbreviation for: oceanic control area
  Fr: OCA

OCD
Abbreviation for: oceanic clearance delivery
  Fr: OCD

oceanic airspace
Airspace over the oceans of the world, considered international airspace, where line-of-sight communications or ATS surveillance are limited and air traffic control is provided using procedural control and procedural separation in accordance with ICAO standards.
Note: Responsibility for providing air traffic control service in this airspace is delegated to various countries, based generally upon geographic proximity and the availability of the required resources.
• see also: oceanic control area (OCA), oceanic entry point (OEP), and oceanic exit point (OEP)
  Fr: espace aérien océanique

oceanic clearance delivery
A process whereby ATC issues a data link clearance to suitably equipped aircraft conducting eastbound oceanic flights and transiting the Gander domestic flight information region (FIR)/control area (CTA) before they enter the North Atlantic (NAT) region.
• abbreviation: OCD
• see also: clearance acknowledgement (CLA) and request for clearance (RCL)
  Fr: délivrance des autorisations océaniques

oceanic control area
A controlled airspace extending upwards from specified limits over the high seas and over land.
• abbreviation: OCA
• see also: oceanic airspace, oceanic entry point (OEP), and oceanic exit point (OEP)
  Fr: région de contrôle océanique
**oceanic entry point**
The point on an FIR boundary where an aircraft enters the first oceanic control area.
- abbreviation: OEP
- see also: *oceanic airspace, oceanic control area* (OCA), and *oceanic exit point* (OEP)
  *Fr: point d'entrée océanique*

**oceanic exit point**
The point on an FIR boundary where an aircraft leaves the last oceanic control area.
- abbreviation: OEP
- see also: *oceanic airspace, oceanic control area* (OCA), and *oceanic entry point* (OEP)
  *Fr: point de sortie océanique*

**OCH**
Abbreviation for: *obstacle clearance height*  
*Fr: OCH*

**OCL**
Abbreviation for: *obstacle clearance limit*  
*Fr: OCL*

**ODALS**
Abbreviation for: *omnidirectional approach lighting system*  
*Fr: ODALS*

**ODP**
Abbreviation for: *obstacle departure procedure*  
*Fr: ODP*

**OEP**
(1) Abbreviation for: *oceanic entry point*  
*Fr: OEP*
(2) Abbreviation for: *oceanic exit point*  
*Fr: OEP*

**off-route vector**
A vector provided by ATC that takes an aircraft off a previously assigned route. Altitudes assigned by ATC during such vectors provide the required obstacle clearance.  
*Fr: vecteur hors route*

**offset parallel runways**
Runways with parallel centrelines but thresholds that are not aligned.  
*Fr: pistes parallèles décalées*

**OFZ**
Abbreviation for: *obstacle free zone*  
*Fr: OFZ*

**OI**
Abbreviation for: *operating irregularity*  
*Fr: IE*

**OM**
Abbreviation for: *outer marker*  
*Fr: OM*
omni facility
A VHF omnidirectional range (VOR), VORTAC or tactical air navigation system (TACAN) that provides azimuth information, expressed as radials in degrees from 000° to 359°.
Fr: installation omnidirectionnelle

omnidirectional approach lighting system
A configuration of seven omnidirectional, variable-intensity, sequenced flashing white lights providing circling, offset and straight-in visual guidance for non-precision approach runways.
• abbreviation: ODALS
Fr: dispositif lumineux d’approche omnidirectionnel

“on-course” indication
An indication on an instrument that provides the pilot with a visual means of determining that the aircraft is located on the centreline of a given navigational track, or an indication on a radar scope that an aircraft is on a given track.
Fr: indication « on-course »

one-way airway
Preferred IFR routes that are normally flown in one direction only.
Fr: voie aérienne à sens unique

operating irregularity
Other expression for: ATS operating irregularity
• abbreviation: OI

operating position
A position within a sector from which ATS are provided. There may be one or more operating positions within a sector.
Fr: poste d’exploitation

operations support specialist
Other expression for: air traffic control operations support specialist
• abbreviation: OSS

“Orbit”
An expression used by controllers when issuing an instruction to hold.
Fr: « Effectuez orbite »

originating unit
The unit from which the activated flight plan (FP) is forwarded to the destination unit.
Fr: unité d’origine

OSS
Abbreviation for: operations support specialist
• see: air traffic control operations support specialist
Fr: OSS

“Out”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “This exchange of transmissions is ended and no response is expected.”
Fr: « Terminé »

outer marker
An LF or VHF facility installed at the site of the outer marker of an instrument landing system (ILS).
• abbreviation: OM
Fr: radioborne extérieure
“Over”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “My transmission is ended, and I expect a response from you.”
Fr: « À vous »

overhead approach
U.S.: Expression for: overhead break

overhead break
A series of predetermined manoeuvres prescribed for the VFR arrival of military aircraft (often in formation) for their entry into the VFR aerodrome traffic circuit and for landing.
• also called: 360 overhead, flat break, pitch
Fr: dégagement à l’horizontale

overlay approach
Selected non-directional beacon (NDB), VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) or VHF omnidirectional range/distance measuring equipment (VOR/DME) non-precision approach that can be flown by global positioning system (GPS) equipped aircraft (suffix “G”).
Fr: approche de recouvrement

overrun
A type of runway excursion in which an aircraft exits the end of the runway, having failed to confine its takeoff, landing or ground manoeuvring to the runway.
• see also: runway excursion and veer-off
Fr: sortie en bout de piste

overshoot
(1) To pass beyond the limit of the runway or landing field when trying to land.
Fr: dépasser
(2) Other expression for: go-around

owner
In respect of an aircraft,
(a) the person in whose name the aircraft is registered;
(b) a person in possession of the aircraft as purchaser under a conditional sale or hire-purchase agreement that reserves to the vendor the title to the aircraft until payment of the purchase price or the performance of certain conditions;
(c) a person in possession of the aircraft as chattel mortgagor under a chattel mortgage; or
(d) a person in possession of the aircraft under a bona fide lease or agreement of hire.
Fr: propriétaire
4.17 – P –

PAL
Abbreviation for: peripheral station
Fr: PAL

“PAN PAN”
The international radiotelephony urgency signal. Preferably spoken three times, it indicates a condition that concerns the safety of an aircraft or another vehicle, or of some person on board or within sight, but that does not require immediate assistance.
Fr: “PAN PAN”

PAPI
Abbreviation for: precision approach path indicator
Fr: PAPI

PAR
Abbreviation for: precision approach radar
Fr: PAR

paraglider
A rectangular parachute attached to a harness, designed for jumping from a high place.
Fr: parapente

parallel offset route
A parallel track to the left or right of the designated airway or route. Such routes are normally associated with area navigation (RNAV) operations.
Fr: route décalée parallèle

parallel runways
Two or more runways at the same airport whose centrelines are parallel. In addition to having a runway number, parallel runways are designated as “L” (left) and “R” (right) or, if three parallel runways exist, “L” (left), “C” (centre), and “R” (right).
Fr: pistes parallèles

participating aircraft
Aircraft that are engaged in and identified as being part of an air refuelling mission or a military activity being conducted or to be conducted under the auspices of an altitude reservation approval (ALTRV APVL).
Fr: aéronef participant

PAS
Abbreviation for: private advisory station
Fr: PAS

pattern
U.S.: Expression for: circuit (2)
• see: aerodrome traffic circuit

PATWAS
Abbreviation for: pilots’ automatic telephone weather answering system
Fr: PATWAS

pavement classification number
ICAO: A number expressing the bearing strength of a pavement for unrestricted operations.
Note: PCNs are expressed on a scale from approximately 5 (weakest pavements) to 110 (strongest pavements) and are linked to the pavement type and a standard subgrade category. Aircraft tire pressure restrictions, where applicable, are contained within the PCN reporting code. The ICAO PCN system is the
internationally approved and accepted method for the reporting of airport pavement bearing strengths. In Canada, the pavement load rating (PLR) chart for each airport reports bearing strength using both the ICAO PCN and the Canadian PLR code.

- abbreviation: PCN
- see also: pavement load rating (PLR)

Fr: numéro de classification de chaussée

pavement load rating

Canada: A number expressing the bearing strength of a pavement for unrestricted aircraft operations. PLRs are expressed on a scale from 1 (weakest pavements) to 12 (strongest pavements). Aircraft tire pressure restrictions, where applicable, are given in megapascals (MPa). The PLR system for reporting airport pavement bearing strength is used exclusively in Canada. For international reporting purposes, the PLR chart for each airport also reports bearing strength using the ICAO PCN code.

- abbreviation: PLR
- see also: pavement classification number (PCN)

Fr: indice de résistance de chaussée

PBN

Abbreviation for: performance-based navigation

Fr : PBN

PBS

Abbreviation for: pilot briefing service

Fr: PBS

PCL

U.S. and ICAO: Abbreviation for: pilot-controlled lighting

- see: aircraft radio control of aerodrome lighting (ARCAL)

Fr: PCL

PCN

ICAO: Abbreviation for: pavement classification number

Fr: PCN

PDC

Abbreviation for: pre-departure clearance

Fr: PDC

penetration turn

DND: An arrival procedure involving a turn or series of turns during descent from a cruising altitude that will position the aircraft for a landing during a high-level approach.

Fr: virage d’intégration

performance-based navigation

Area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace.

- abbreviation: PBN

Note: Performance requirements are expressed in navigation specifications in terms of accuracy, integrity, continuity, availability and functionality needed for the proposed operation.

Fr: navigation fondée sur les performances

peripheral station

An unstaffed VHF/UHF transmitter/receiver facility used to facilitate direct contact between pilots and controllers. Sometimes these facilities are not equipped with emergency frequencies 121.5 MHz and 243.0 MHz.

- abbreviation: PAL

Fr: station périphérique
personal locator beacon
  NATO: Expression for: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

PFAF
  U.S.: Abbreviation for: precise final approach fix

photo block
  An area of Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA), approximately 30 mi. by 40 mi. in lateral dimensions, that is charted to facilitate flight planning by photo survey operators and that is delineated by quadrangles based on a modified version of the National Topographic System.
  Fr: bloc photo

PIC
  Abbreviation for: pilot-in-command

pilot briefing
  The provision of, or consultation on, meteorological and aeronautical information to assist pilots in pre-flight planning.
  • also called: pre-flight pilot briefing
  • see also: pilot briefing service
  Fr: exposé au pilote

pilot briefing service
  The provision of pilot briefings by an FIC.
  • abbreviation: PBS
  • see also: pilot briefing
  Fr: service d’exposé au pilote

pilot-controlled lighting
  U.S. and ICAO: Expression for: aircraft radio control of aerodrome lighting (ARCAL)
  • abbreviation: PCL

pilot-in-command
  (1) The pilot having responsibility and authority for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time.
  • abbreviation: PIC
  • also called: aircraft captain
  Fr: commandant de bord
  (2) DND: Expression for: aircraft commander
  (3) ICAO:
    (a) The pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight.
    (b) The pilot responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time.
  Fr: pilote commandant de bord

pilots’ automatic telephone weather answering system
  An automated telephone answering system providing up-to-date weather information to pilots.
  • abbreviation: PATWAS
  Fr: système téléphonique automatique de renseignements météorologiques pour les pilotes

pilot weather report
  A report by a pilot pertaining to weather conditions encountered in flight.
  • abbreviation: PIREP
  Fr: compte rendu météorologique de pilote

PINSA
  Abbreviation for: point-in-space approach
  Fr: PINSA
PIREP
Abbreviation for: pilot weather report
Fr: PIREP

pitch
Other expression for: overhead break

PLR
Canada: Abbreviation for: pavement load rating
Fr: PLR

point-in-space approach
A helicopter instrument approach procedure (IAP) to a missed approach point (MAP) that is more than 2600 ft from an associated helicopter landing area.
• abbreviation: PINSA
Fr: approche vers un point dans l’espace

point of activation
The position, expressed by either a four-letter, four-digit geographical reference (GEOREF) or four-digit latitude and longitude coordinates, from which an aircraft departs or is estimated to be along its intended track.
Fr: point d’activation

“... position and hold”
U.S. Expression for “Line up and wait ...”
Note: Used in conjunction with a runway.

position report
A report over a known location as transmitted by an aircraft.
• also called: position reporting, progress report
Fr: compte rendu de position

position reporting
Other expression for: position report

positive target control
The operation of faker aircraft transponders on discrete Mode 3/A codes to satisfy air defence faker monitor and ATC requirements.
Fr: contrôle intégral d’objectif

power-back
An expression used to indicate the rearward taxi of an aircraft under its own engine power.
• see also: taxi and push-back
Fr: refoulement au moteur

powered glider
An aeroplane that, with engines shut off, has the flight characteristics of a glider.
Fr: planeur propulsé

PPR
Abbreviation for: prior permission required
Fr: PPR

PPS
Abbreviation for: present position symbol
Fr: PPS
practice instrument approach
Other expression for: simulated approach

precipitation
Any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapour that is deposited on the earth’s surface.
Fr: précipitations

precise final approach fix
U.S.: The geographical position on the final approach course where the designed vertical path or glide path intercepts the intermediate segment altitude and where the final approach segment commences.
Note: This point is depicted by the lightning bolt symbol on U.S. Government charts.
• abbreviation: PFAF
• see also: final approach fix (FAF)

precision approach CAT I
Operation down to minima of 200 ft decision height (DH) and runway visual range (RVR) 2600 ft.
(When RVR is not available, 0.5 SM ground visibility is substituted.)
Note: Rotorcraft visibility limits may be half those published for aeroplanes.
• see also: precision approach procedure
Fr: approche de précision CAT I

precision approach CAT II
Operation down to minima below 200 ft decision height (DH) and runway visual range (RVR) 2600 ft, to as low as 100 ft DH and RVR 1200 ft.
Note: Rotorcraft visibility limits may be lower than those published for aeroplanes.
• see also: precision approach procedure
Fr: approche de précision CAT II

precision approach CAT III
Operation down to minima prescribed in the carrier’s operating specifications in the operator’s operations manual or in the Canada Air Pilot (CAP).
• see also: precision approach procedure
Fr: approche de précision CAT III

precision approach path indicator
A visual glide slope indicator (VGSI) consisting of four light units normally situated on the left side of the runway (on both sides of the runway, in the case of the military) in the form of a wing bar and indicating that the aircraft is on slope if the two units nearest the runway show red and the two units furthest from the runway show white, too high if all units show white, and too low if all units show red.
• abbreviation: PAPI
• see also: abbreviated precision approach path indicator (APAPI) and visual glide slope indicator (VGSI)
Fr: indicateur de trajectoire d’approche de précision

precision approach procedure
An instrument approach procedure (IAP) using azimuth and glide path (GP) information provided by an instrument landing system (ILS), a microwave landing system (MLS) or a precision approach radar (PAR).
There are three types of precision approaches:
(a) precision approach CAT I;
(b) precision approach CAT II; and
(c) precision approach CAT III.
Fr: procédure d’approche de précision
precision approach radar
A high-definition, short-range radar used as an approach aid. This system provides the controller with altitude, azimuth and range information of high accuracy for the purpose of assisting the pilot in executing an approach and landing. This form of navigation assistance is termed a “precision radar approach.”

• abbreviation: PAR
  Fr: radar d’approche de précision

precision controller
A duty controller assigned to a precision radar approach control position.

Fr: contrôleur de précision

precision radar approach
An instrument approach procedure (IAP) in which the final approach is conducted in accordance with directions issued by a controller referring to a precision approach radar (PAR) display.

• see also: ground controlled approach (GCA)
  Fr: approche au radar de précision

precision runway
A runway served by visual aids and non-visual NAVAIDs that provide lateral and vertical guidance to the operating minima as specified in precision runway CAT I, precision runway CAT II and precision runway CAT III.

• see also: precision runway CAT I, precision runway CAT II, and precision runway CAT III
  Fr: piste de précision

precision runway CAT I
A runway adequate for instrument approach down to a decision height (DH) lower than 250 ft, but not lower than 200 ft, above height above aerodrome (HAA) or height above touchdown (HAT) and in operating visibility not less than 0.5 SM or runway visual range (RVR) 2600 ft.

• see also: precision runway
  Fr: piste de précision CAT I

precision runway CAT II
A runway adequate for instrument approach down to a decision height (DH) lower than 200 ft, but not lower than 100 ft, above height above aerodrome (HAA) or height above touchdown (HAT) and in operating visibility not less than runway visual range (RVR) 1200 ft.

• see also: precision runway
  Fr: piste de précision CAT II

precision runway CAT III
There are three types of precision runway CAT III:

(a) CAT III A: Operations are conducted or intended to be conducted down to a runway visual range (RVR) not less than 600 ft (no decision height (DH) being applicable).
(b) CAT III B: Operations are conducted or intended to be conducted down to an RVR not less than 300 ft (no DH being applicable).
(c) CAT III C: Operations are conducted or intended to be conducted with no DH and no RVR limitations.

• see also: precision runway
  Fr: piste de précision CAT III

pre-departure clearance
(1) Canada: An initial IFR clearance delivered electronically via air-ground data link (AGDL) to airline companies with an on-site computer capable of interfacing with ATC and the data link service provider.

• abbreviation: PDC

  Note: Following initial delivery of the clearance to the air operator, the latter may subsequently relay the clearance by non-electronic means to the flight crew if the aircraft is not suitably equipped.

• see also: departure clearance and data link departure clearance (DCL)
Fr: autorisation prédépart
(2) U.S.: An application with the Terminal Data Link System (TDLS) that provides clearance information to subscribers, through a service provider, in text to the cockpit or gate printer.

preferential arrival route
A specific arrival route from an appropriate en-route point to an airport or terminal area. It may be included in a standard terminal arrival (STAR) or a preferred IFR route.
Fr: route d’arrivée préférentielle

preferential departure route
A specific departure route from an airport or terminal area to an en-route point where there is no further need for flow control. It may be included in a standard instrument departure (SID) or a preferred IFR route.
Fr: route de départ préférentielle

preferential runway
One or more runways designated and published by the airport operator whose selection directs aircraft away from noise-sensitive areas during the initial departure and final approach phases of flight. Designation of preferential runways may be governed by time restrictions, weather, runway conditions, airport layout, aircraft routings or capacity maximization.
• see also: preferred runway
Fr: piste préférentielle

preferred IFR route
A route established between busier airports to increase system efficiency and capacity. IFR clearances are issued on the basis of such routes except when severe weather avoidance procedures or other factors dictate otherwise. Preferred IFR routes are correlated with standard instrument departures (SID) and standard terminal arrivals (STAR) and may be defined by airways, high level airways, or direct routes between NAVAIDs or waypoints, radials or distance measuring equipment (DME) fixes, or any combination thereof.
Fr: route IFR préférentielle

preferred runway
At an uncontrolled aerodrome, the most suitable operational runway, taking into consideration wind direction and speed, noise abatement restrictions, runway conditions, ground traffic, and any other relevant factor or restriction.
• see also: preferred runway
Fr: piste préférée

pre-flight pilot briefing
Other expression for: pilot briefing

present position symbol
The display of a target after processing by a radar data processing system.
• abbreviation: PPS
• see also: target
Fr: symbole de position actuelle

prevailing visibility
The maximum visibility value common to sectors comprising one half or more of the horizon circle.
Fr: visibilité dominante

primary frequency
The radiotelephony frequency assigned to an aircraft as a first choice for air-ground communication in a radiotelephony network.
Fr: fréquence principale
primary means of communication

The means of communication that must normally be adopted by aircraft and ground stations as a first choice where alternative means of communication exist.

Fr: moyen principal de communication

primary radar

Other expression for: primary surveillance radar (PSR)

primary surveillance radar

A radar system that detects objects by means of reflected radio signals.

• abbreviation: PSR
• also called: primary radar
• see also: radar

Fr: radar primaire de surveillance

prior permission required

An expression used to indicate that permission from the appropriate authority must be obtained before certain aeronautical activities can be carried out.

• abbreviation: PPR

Fr: autorisation préalable requise

private advisory station

A private facility established at a controlled or uncontrolled aerodrome for use in connection with company business such as the servicing of aircraft, availability of fuel, lodging, etc.

• abbreviation: PAS

Note: The use of private advisory services at controlled or uncontrolled aerodromes with ATC, FSS or RAAS shall not include information relating to ATS, weather reports, the condition of landing strips, or any other communication normally provided by ATS units.

Fr: station de service consultatif privé

procedure turn

A manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track and followed by a turn in the opposite direction to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track.

• abbreviation: PT

Fr: virage conventionnel

procedure turn inbound

The point of a procedure turn manoeuvre where course reversal has been completed and an aircraft is established inbound on the intermediate approach or final approach course. A report of "procedure turn inbound" is normally used by ATC as a position report for separation purposes.

Fr: virage conventionnel en rapprochement

progress report

Other expression for: position report

progressive taxi

Precise taxi instructions given to a pilot unfamiliar with the aerodrome or issued in stages as the aircraft proceeds along the taxi route.

Fr: circulation au sol progressive

prohibited area

ICAO: An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

Fr: zone interdite
PSR  
Abbreviation for: **primary surveillance radar**  
Fr: PSR

PT  
Abbreviation for: **procedure turn**  
Fr: PT

PTN  
ICAO: Abbreviation for: **procedure turn**  
Fr: PTN

"Pull up and go around"  
An instruction given to the pilot by ATC when, in the controller’s judgment, the aircraft landing procedure cannot safely be continued to touchdown.  
Fr: « Remontez et faites un circuit »

push-back  
An expression used to indicate the rearward movement of an aircraft under tow.  
• see also: taxi and **power-back**  
Fr: refoulement
4.18  – Q –

QUAD
Abbreviation for: quadrant
Fr: QUAD

quadrant
Part of a circle, centred on a NAVAID or a specified point.
• abbreviation: QUAD
Fr: quadrant

quick-donning mask
An oxygen mask that can be secured on the face of the wearer with one hand within 5 s and that provides an immediate supply of oxygen.
Fr: masque à mise rapide
4.19 – R –

R
Abbreviation for: **radial**
Fr: *R*

RA
(1) Abbreviation for: **radio altimeter**
Fr: *RA*
(2) Abbreviation for: **resolution advisory**
Fr: *RA*

RAAS
Abbreviation for: **remote aerodrome advisory service**
Fr: *RAAS*

RADALT
Abbreviation for: **radio altimeter**

**radar**
A radio detection device that provides information on range, azimuth or elevation of objects. There are two types of radar: primary surveillance radar (PSR) and secondary surveillance radar (SSR).
* see also: **primary surveillance radar** (PSR) and **secondary surveillance radar** (SSR)
Fr: *radar*

**radar advisory**
The provision of advice and information based on radar observations.
Fr: *avis radar*

**radar approach**
An approach executed by an aircraft under the direction of a radar controller.
Fr: *approche au radar*

“**Radar contact**”
U.S.: Expression for: “**Radar identified**”

**radar-controlled airspace**
A controlled airspace within which radar control service is provided.
Fr: *espace aérien contrôlé au radar*

**radar control service**
The control of aircraft through the provision of radar vectors in order to establish required separation and/or desired spacing between aircraft, and between aircraft and obstacles.
Fr: *service de contrôle radar*

**radar echo**
(1) The electromagnetic energy received after reflection from an object.
* also called: radar return
Fr: *écho radar*
(2) The deflection or change of intensity produced by a radar echo on a cathode ray tube display.
* also called: radar return
Fr: *écho radar*

**radar environment**
An area in which radar service may be provided.
Fr: *environnement radar*
radar flight following
The observation of the progress of radar-identified aircraft, the primary navigation of which is being
provided by the pilot, wherein the controller retains and correlates the aircraft identity with the appropriate
target or target symbol displayed on the radar scope.
Fr: suivi des vols au radar

radar handoff
The process of transferring radar identification of an aircraft from one controller to another without
interrupting radar service.
Fr: transfert radar

radar identification
The process of ascertaining that a particular target is the radar echo from a specific aircraft.
Fr: identification radar

“Radar identified”
An expression used by ATC to inform the pilot of an aircraft when radar identification is established.
Fr: « Identifié radar »

radar-identified aircraft
An aircraft for which the radar blip or radar position symbol is seen and identified on a radar display.
Fr: aéronef identifié radar

radar monitoring
The use of radar for the purpose of providing aircraft with information and advice relating to significant
deviations from the nominal flight path.
Fr: surveillance radar

radar navigational assistance
The provision of position information, vectors, or track and ground speed checks.
Fr: assistance de navigation radar

RADAR REQUIRED
Annotation used on an instrument approach chart to indicate that the procedure turn may have been
eliminated and that the initial approach portion of the procedure is being provided by ATC vectors.
Without ATC vectoring, the instrument approach procedure (IAP) may not have a published initial
approach.
Fr: RADAR REQUIS

radar return
Other expression for: radar echo

radar route
A flight path or route over which an aircraft is vectored. Navigational guidance and altitude assignments
are provided by ATC.
Fr: route radar

radar separation
The spacing of aircraft in accordance with established minima, based on information derived from
radar sources.
Fr: espacement radar

radar service
A service, provided directly by means of radar, that includes radar advisory, radar control service, radar
monitoring, radar navigational assistance and radar separation.
Fr: service radar
“Radar service terminated”
An expression used by ATC to inform a pilot that he or she will no longer be provided with any of the services that could be received while in radar contact.
Fr: « Service radar terminé »

radar vectoring
Other expression for: vector

radial
A magnetic bearing from a VHF omnidirectional range (VOR), tactical air navigation system (TACAN), or VORTAC facility, except for facilities in the Northern Domestic Airspace (NDA), which may be oriented on true or grid north.
• abbreviation: R
Fr: radiale

radio
A general expression applied to the use of radio waves.
Fr: radio

radio altimeter
Radionavigation equipment on board an aircraft that makes use of the reflection of radio waves from the ground to determine the height of the aircraft above the surface of the earth.
• abbreviations: RA or RADALT
Fr: radioaltimètre

radio beacon
A station transmitting non-directional radio signals.
• see also: non-directional beacon (NDB)
Fr: radiophare

radio direction-finding station
A radio station intended to determine only the direction of other stations by means of transmissions from the latter.
• also called: DF station, direction-finding station
Fr: station radiogoniométrique

radio magnetic indicator
An aircraft navigational instrument that, coupled with a gyro compass or any other compass system, indicates the direction of a selected NAVAID and indicates bearing with respect to the heading of the aircraft.
• abbreviation: RMI
Fr: indicateur radiomagnétique

RAIM
Abbreviation for: receiver autonomous integrity monitoring
Fr: RAIM

ramp
Other expression for: apron

rapid exit taxiway
Other expression for: high speed taxiway

RAR
Abbreviation for: runway acceptance rate
Fr: RAR
rated coverage
The area surrounding a non-directional beacon (NDB) within which the strength of the vertical field of the ground wave exceeds the minimum value specified for the geographical area in which the NDB is situated.
Fr: couverture nominale

rate one-half turn
The turn rate of 1.5° per second normally used by aircraft operating at approximately 250 kt or more.
Fr: virage de taux un demi

rate one turn
The turn rate of 3° per second normally used by aircraft operating at less than 250 kt.
Fr: virage de taux un

RCAG
U.S.: Abbreviation for: remote communications air/ground facility
• see: peripheral station (PAL)

RCD
Abbreviation for: departure clearance request
Fr: RCD

RCL
Abbreviation for: request for clearance
Fr: RCL

RCLL
(1) Abbreviation for: runway centreline lights
Fr: RCLL
(2) U.S.: Abbreviation for: runway centerline lights
(3) ICAO: Abbreviation for: runway centre line lights
Fr: RCLL

RCO
Abbreviation for: remote communications outlet
Fr: RCO

readback
A procedure whereby the receiving station repeats a received message or an appropriate part thereof to the transmitting station so as to obtain confirmation that the message was received correctly.
Fr: relecture

“Read back”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Repeat all, or the specified part, of this message back to me exactly as received.”
Fr: « Relisez »

receiver autonomous integrity monitoring
A technique, part of the ABAS, whereby an airborne global navigation satellite system (GNSS) receiver/processor autonomously monitors the integrity of the navigation signals from GNSS satellites.
• abbreviation: RAIM
• see also: aircraft-based augmentation system (ABAS)
Fr: contrôle autonome de l’intégrité par le récepteur

receiver only
The capability to receive radio communications only, owing to the absence or failure of the transmitter.
• abbreviation: RONLY
Fr: récepteur seulement
reciprocal tracks
An expression used by ATS in the application of separation to indicate tracks that converge or diverge at an angle of 136° to 180° inclusive.
Fr: routes inverses

“Recleared”
ICAO: An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “A change has been made to your last clearance and this new clearance supersedes your previous clearance or part thereof.”
Fr: « Réaffecté »

REDL
Abbreviation for: runway edge lights
Fr: REDL

reduced vertical separation minimum
The application of 1000-ft vertical separation at and above FL 290 between aircraft approved to operate in reduced vertical separation minimum airspace.
• abbreviation: RVSM
Fr: minimum réduit d’espacement vertical

reduced-visibility operations
Operations below RVR 2 600 (½ SM) down to and including RVR 1 200 (¼ SM).
• abbreviation: RVO
• see also: low-visibility operations (LVO) and reduced-visibility operations plan (RVOP)
Fr: opérations par visibilité réduite

reduced-visibility operations plan
A plan that calls for specific procedures established by the aerodrome operator and/or ATC when aerodrome visibility is below RVR 2 600 (½ SM) down to and including RVR 1 200 (¼ SM).
• abbreviation: RVOP
• see also: low-visibility operations plan (LVOP) and reduced-visibility operations (RVO)
Fr: plan d’exploitation par visibilité réduite

REIL
U.S.: Abbreviation for: runway end identifier lights

rejected landing
Other expression for: aborted landing

rejected takeoff
Other expression for: aborted takeoff

release time

remote aerodrome advisory service
The provision, by FSSs via remote communications outlets (RCO), of information pertinent to the arrival and departure phases of flight and for transit through a mandatory frequency (MF) area.
• abbreviation: RAAS
Fr: service consultatif télécommandé d’aérodrome

remote communications air/ground facility
U.S.: Expression for: peripheral station (PAL)
• abbreviation: RCAG

remote communications outlet
A facility remotely established from an FSS or FIC for the provision of communications between aircraft and this FSS or FIC.
• abbreviation: RCO
  Fr: installation radio télécommandée

remotely piloted aircraft
(1) ICAO: An unmanned aircraft which is piloted from a remote pilot station.
(2) ICAO: Expression for: unmanned air vehicle (UAV)
  • abbreviation: RPA
  • see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), unmanned air vehicle (UAV), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
  Fr: aéronef télépiloté

remotely piloted aircraft system
ICAO: A remotely piloted aircraft, its associated remote pilot station(s), the required command and control links and any other components as specified in the type design.
  • abbreviation: RPAS
  • see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), unmanned air vehicle (UAV), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
  Fr: système d’aéronef télépiloté

rendezvous
A prearranged meeting at a given time and location from which to begin an action or phase of an operation or to which to return after an operation.
  Fr: point de rassemblement

RENL
Abbreviation for: runway end lights
  Fr: RENL

reporting point
A specific fix in relation to which the position of an aircraft can be reported.
  Fr: point de compte rendu

request for clearance
A request sent by data link by the flight crew for authorization to proceed within oceanic airspace.
  • abbreviation: RCL
  • see also: clearance acknowledgement (CLA) and oceanic clearance delivery (OCD)
  Fr: demande d’autorisation

required navigation performance
A statement of the navigation performance accuracy necessary for operation within a defined airspace.
  • abbreviation: RNP
  Fr: qualité de navigation requise

required navigation performance capability airspace
As geographically delineated in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH), controlled airspace within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) designated for area navigation (RNAV) operations. Only aircraft certified as meeting the required navigation performance capability (RNPC) are permitted to operate on published, high level fixed RNAV routes or receive improved ATC separation minimums based on RNPC. Certification is dependent upon crew training and navigation equipment that permits position determination within ± 4 NM.
  Note: Aircraft certified for Canadian minimum navigation performance specifications (CMNPS) and North Atlantic minimum navigation performance specifications (NAT MNPS) operations are deemed to be RNPC certified.
  • also called: RNPC airspace
  Fr: espace aérien de performances minimales de navigation requises
required navigation performance type
A containment value expressed as a distance in nautical miles from the intended position within which flights would be for at least 95 percent of the total flying time. For example, RNP 4 represents a navigation accuracy of ± 4 NM on a 95 percent containment basis.
Fr: type de qualité de navigation requise

required visual reference
In respect of an aircraft on an approach to a runway, the section of the approach area of the runway or the visual aids that, when viewed by the pilot of the aircraft, enable the pilot to make an assessment of the aircraft position and the rate of change of position relative to the nominal flight path in order to continue the approach and complete the landing.
Fr: référence visuelle requise

RESA
Abbreviation for: runway end safety area
Fr: RESA

resolution advisory
An advisory issued by airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS)/traffic alert and collision avoidance system (TCAS) to alert pilots to potential conflicting air traffic and provide them with a suggested flight-path change in the vertical plane to reduce the possibility of collision.
• abbreviation: RA
Fr: avis de résolution

responsible person
(1) NAV CANADA: An individual who has agreed with the person who has filed a flight itinerary (FI) to ensure that the following are notified in the manner prescribed in Canadian Aviation Regulation (CAR) 602 if the aircraft is overdue:
   (a) an ATC unit, an FSS, an FIC or a community aerodrome radio station (CARS); or
   (b) a joint rescue coordination centre (JRCC).
Fr : personne de confiance
(2) CAR: An individual who has agreed with the person who has filed a flight itinerary (FI) to ensure that the following are notified in the manner prescribed in CAR 602 if the aircraft is overdue:
   (a) an ATC unit, an FSS or a community aerodrome radio station (CARS); or
   (b) a rescue coordination centre (RCC).
Fr: personne de confiance

responsible unit
The unit assigned an area of responsibility (AOR) in the VFR flight plan (FP) processing and alerting service.
Fr: unité responsable

restricted airspace
An airspace of defined dimensions above land areas or territorial waters within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
• also called: restricted area
Fr: espace aérien réglementé

restricted area
Other expression for: restricted airspace

restricted instrument procedure
An instrument approach, departure or transition procedure that is not authorized for public use, but that has been approved by Transport Canada for restricted use by one or more operators and by the military provided that operational requirements are met.
• abbreviation: RIP
Fr: procédure aux instruments restreinte
“Resume normal navigation”
An expression used by ATC to advise a pilot to resume his or her own navigational responsibility. It is issued after completion of a vector or when radar contact is lost while the aircraft is being vectored.
Fr: « Reprenez navigation normale »

“Resume normal speed”
An expression used by ATC to advise a pilot that previously issued speed restrictions are cancelled, but that published speed restrictions are still applicable, unless otherwise stated by ATC.
Fr: « Reprenez vitesse normale »

“Resume own navigation”
U.S.: Expression for: “Resume normal navigation”

RGL
Abbreviation for: runway guard lights
Fr: RGL

RILS
Abbreviation for: runway identification lights
Fr: RILS

RIP
Abbreviation for: restricted instrument procedure
Fr: RIP

RLLS
U.S. and ICAO: Abbreviation for: runway lead-in lighting system
Fr: RLLS

RMI
Abbreviation for: radio magnetic indicator
Fr: RMI

RNAV
Abbreviation for: area navigation
Fr: RNAV

RNAV approach
An instrument approach procedure (IAP) that relies on aircraft area navigation equipment for navigational guidance.
Fr: approche RNAV

RNAV SID
An IFR ATC departure procedure coded in an aircraft FMS database and published in graphic and textual form for use by aircraft that are appropriately equipped and authorized.
• see also: RNAV STAR
Fr: SID RNAV

RNAV specification
A navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNAV, e.g. RNAV 5, RNAV 1.
• see also: navigation specification and RNP specification
Fr: spécification RNAV
RNAV STAR
An IFR ATC arrival procedure coded in an aircraft FMS database and published in graphic and textual form for use by aircraft that are appropriately equipped and authorized.
• see also: RNAV SID
  Fr: STAR RNAV

RNP
Abbreviation for: required navigation performance
  Fr: RNP

RNP APCH
An RNP navigation specification for various types of RNP approaches.
  Note: RNP APCH includes (but is not limited to) LNAV, LNAV/VNAV and LPV approaches.
• see also: RNP approach
  Fr: RNP APCH

RNP approach
An approach that requires GNSS for on-board performance monitoring.
• see also: RNP APCH
  Fr: approche RNP

RNPC airspace
Other expression for: required navigation performance capability airspace

RNP specification
A navigation specification based on area navigation that includes the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNP, e.g. RNP 4, RNP APCH.
• see also: navigation specification and RNAV specification
  Fr: spécification RNP

road-holding position marking
A marking provided at all road entrances to a runway at the holding position and in accordance with the local traffic regulations.
  Fr: marque de point d’attente sur voie de service

rocket
A projectile that contains its own propellant and that depends for its flight upon the reaction resulting from the release of a continuous jet of rapidly expanding gases.
  Fr: fusée

“Roger”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “I have received all of your last transmission.”
  Fr: « Roger »

rolling takeoff
Other expression for: immediate takeoff

rollout RVR
The RVR readout values obtained from RVR equipment located nearest the rollout end of the runway.
  Fr: RVR lors de la décélération

RONLY
Abbreviation for: receiver only
  Fr: RONLY

rotation point
The location along a runway where an aircraft is brought to the flying attitude as takeoff speed is reached.
  Fr: point de cabrage
rotorcraft
A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight by the reactions of the air on one or more rotors.
Fr: giravion

route description
The unambiguous delineation of a route in terms of an ordered sequence of ATS route designators or significant points.
Fr: description de route

route segment
A part of a route, each end of which is identified by
(a) a continental or insular geographical location; or
(b) a point at which a definite radio fix can be established.
Fr: segment de route

RPA
ICAO: Abbreviation for: remotely piloted aircraft
• see: unmanned air vehicle (UAV)
Fr: RPA

RPAS
ICAO: Abbreviation for: remotely piloted aircraft system
• see also: unmanned air vehicle (UAV)
Fr: RPAS

RSC/CRFI NOTAM
A NOTAM disseminated to alert pilots to natural winter surface contaminants such as snow, slush, and ice conditions that could affect aircraft braking and other operational performance. Such NOTAMs are considered special series NOTAMs that, because of their short life and significant volume during the winter season, require non-standard handling.
Note 1: This term is derived from the words “Runway Surface Condition/Canadian Runway Friction Index NOTAM.”
Note 2: This NOTAM may also be issued by a military ATC unit as an RSC/JBI NOTAM.
• also called: NOTAMJ, RSC/JBI NOTAM, Runway Surface Condition NOTAM
Fr: NOTAM RSC/CRFI

RSC/JBI NOTAM
DND: Expression for: RSC/CRFI NOTAM

RSC report
Other expression for: runway surface condition report

RTIL
Abbreviation for: runway threshold identification lights
Fr: RTIL

runway
A defined rectangular area located on a land aerodrome and prepared for the landing and takeoff runs of aircraft along its length.
• abbreviation: RWY
Fr: piste

runway acceptance rate
The number of aircraft that can land on and depart from a runway consistent with the runway and aerodrome conditions during a specified period of time.
• abbreviation: RAR
Fr: taux d’acceptation de piste
runway centerline lights
 U.S.: Expression for: runway centreline lights (RCLL)
 • abbreviation: RCLL

runway centre line lights
 ICAO: Expression for: runway centreline lights (RCLL)
 • abbreviation: RCLL

runway centreline lights
 Flush centreline lights spaced at intervals of 15 m beginning 22.5 m from the landing threshold and extending to within 22.5 m of the opposite end of the runway.
 • abbreviation: RCLL
 • see also: runway lights, runway edge lights (REDL), runway end lights (RENL), and runway guard lights (RGL)
   Fr: feux d’axe de piste

runway edge lights
 Aeronautical ground lights located along the edges of the runway.
 • abbreviation: REDL
 • see also: runway lights, runway centreline lights (RCLL), runway end lights (RENL), and runway guard lights (RGL)
   Fr: feux de bord de piste

runway end identifier lights
 U.S.: Expression for: runway threshold identification lights (RTIL)
 • abbreviation: REIL

runway end lights
 Fixed unidirectional lights located near the runway extremity and showing red in the direction of the runway.
 • abbreviation: RENL
 • see also: runway lights, runway edge lights (REDL), and runway guard lights (RGL)
   Fr: feux d’extrémité de piste

runway end safety area
 An area that extends from the end of the runway strip, primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or overrunning the runway.
 • abbreviation: RESA
   Fr: aire de sécurité d’extrémité de piste

runway excursion
 Any occurrence in which an aircraft fails to confine its takeoff, landing or ground manoeuvring to the intended runway. There are two types of runway excursion: overrun and veer-off.
 • see also: overrun and veer-off
   Fr: sortie de piste

runway gradient
 The average slope, measured in percent, between two ends or points on a runway.
   Fr: pente de la piste

runway guard lights
 Lights intended to caution pilots or vehicle drivers that they are about to enter an active runway.
 • abbreviation: RGL
 • see also: runway lights, runway edge lights (REDL), and runway end lights (RENL)
   Fr: feux de protection de piste
runway heading
The magnetic or true direction that corresponds with the runway centreline rather than the painted runway numbers.
Fr: cap de piste

runway-holding position
ICAO: A designated position intended to protect a runway, an obstacle limitation surface, or an ILS/MLS critical/sensitive area at which taxiing aircraft and vehicles shall stop and hold, unless otherwise authorized by the aerodrome control tower.
• also called: "holding point" (in radiocommunications)
Fr: point d’attente avant piste

runway-holding position marking
A marking displayed at runway holding positions leading to taxiway/runway or runway/runway intersections where one runway forms part of a standard taxi-route.
Fr: marque de point d’attente avant piste

runway identification lights
Canada: Former term for: runway threshold identification lights (RTIL)
• abbreviation: RILS
Fr: feux d’identification de piste

runway incursion
Any occurrence at an aerodrome involving the incorrect presence of an aircraft, vehicle, or person on the protected area of a surface designated for the landing and takeoff of aircraft.
Fr: incursion sur piste

runway in use
Any runway currently being used for takeoff or landing. When multiple runways are used, they are all considered runways in use.
• also called: active runway
Fr: piste en service

runway lead-in lighting system
One or more series of flashing lights installed at or near ground level that provides positive visual guidance along an approach path, either curved, straight, or a combination thereof, where hazardous terrain, obstacles, or noise abatement procedures cause special problems.
• Canada: abbreviation: LDIN
• U.S. and ICAO: abbreviation: RLLS
• also called: runway lead-in light system
Note: The abbreviation “LDIN” has been replaced by “RLLS” in the U.S.
Note: Under ICAO, the system may be augmented by steady burning lights where such lights would assist in identifying the system.
Fr: dispositif lumineux de guidage vers la piste

runway lead-in light system
Other expression for: runway lead-in lighting system

runway lights
Aeronautical ground lights located on a runway, indicating its direction or boundaries, and including but not limited to runway centreline lights, runway edge lights, runway end lights, threshold lights and touchdown zone lights.
• see also: runway edge lights (REDL), runway centreline lights (RCLL), runway end lights (RENL), and runway guard lights (RGL)
Fr: feux de piste
runway side stripe marking
A marking in the form of a continuous stripe placed along each edge of the runway to provide contrast between the runway edges and the shoulders or the surrounding terrain.
Note: Runway side stripes on all Canadian runways are interrupted at the intersection of runways and taxiways.
Fr: marque latérale de piste

Runway Surface Condition NOTAM
Other expression for: RSC/CRFI NOTAM or RSC/JBI NOTAM

runway surface condition report
Section of the Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report (AMSCR) which provides runway surface information using a verbal description of the runway condition.
• also called: RSC report
• see also: Aircraft Movement Surface Condition Report (AMSCR)
Fr: compte rendu de l’état de la surface de la piste

runway threshold identification lights
Flashing white lights installed at the threshold of a runway when additional threshold conspicuity is necessary or where it is not practicable to provide other approach lighting aids.
• abbreviation: RTIL
• see also: runway identification lights (RILS)
Fr: feux d’identification de seuil de piste

runway visibility value
U.S.: Expression for: runway visual range (RVR)
• abbreviation: RVV

runway visual range
In respect of a runway, the maximum horizontal distance (in feet) for the direction of takeoff or landing, as measured by an automated visual landing distance system and reported by an ATC unit or an FSS, at which the runway, or the lights or markers delineating it, can be seen from a point above its centreline at a height corresponding to the average eye level of pilots at touchdown.
• abbreviation: RVR
Fr: portée visuelle de piste

RVO
Abbreviation for: reduced-visibility operations
Fr: RVO

RVOP
Abbreviation for: reduced-visibility operations plan
Fr: RVOP

RVR
Abbreviation for: runway visual range
Fr: RVR

RVSM
Abbreviation for: reduced vertical separation minimum
Fr: RVSM

RVSM aircraft
An aircraft that meets reduced vertical separation minimum (RVSM) requirements for certification and for operator approval.
• see also: non-RVSM aircraft
Fr: aéronef RVSM
RVV
U.S.: Abbreviation for: **runway visibility value**  
• see: **runway visual range** (RVR)

RWY
Abbreviation for: **runway**  
Fr: **RWY**
4.20  – S –

safe altitude 100 NM
The lowest altitude that may be used under instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) that will provide a minimum clearance of 1000 ft or, in a designated mountainous region, 1500 or 2000 ft, as appropriate, rounded up to the next 100-ft increment, under conditions of standard temperature and pressure, above all obstacles located in an area contained within a radius of 100 NM of the aerodrome geometric centre.
Fr: altitude de sécurité 100 NM

sail-back
A manoeuvre during high wind conditions (usually with power off) where floatplane movement is controlled by water rudders and by the opening and closing of cabin doors.
Fr: dérive dirigée

same track
In the application of separation, expression used by ATC to indicate identical tracks or tracks that converge or diverge at an angle of 1° to 44° inclusive.
Fr: même route

SAR
Abbreviation for: search and rescue
Fr: SAR

satellite-based augmentation system
ICAO: Expression for: wide area augmentation system (WAAS)
• abbreviation: SBAS

satellite voice communications
A component of the satellite communications system that provides a two-way channel for over-the-horizon voice communications between flight deck crew and designated contacts on the ground, including air traffic controllers, radio operators, and airline operations personnel.
• abbreviation: SATVOICE
Note: Radiotelephony conventions apply.
Note: Detailed guidance is published in AIP Canada (ICAO) GEN and on en-route low altitude and en-route high altitude charts.
Fr: communications vocales par satellite

SATVOICE
Abbreviation for: satellite voice communications
Fr: SATVOICE

“Say again”
An expression used to request a repetition of the last transmission.
• see also: “I say again”
Fr: « Répétez »

“Say altitude”
An expression used by ATC to ascertain an aircraft’s specific altitude or flight level (FL).
Fr: « Dites altitude »

SBAS
ICAO: Abbreviation for: satellite-based augmentation system
• see: wide area augmentation system (WAAS)
Fr: SBAS

SCA
Abbreviation for: Southern Control Area
Fr: SCA

SCAT I
Abbreviation for: special Category I
Fr: SCAT I

SCIA
Abbreviation for: simultaneous converging instrument approaches
Fr: SCIA

SDA
Abbreviation for: Southern Domestic Airspace
Fr: SDA

sea clutter
Radar echoes caused by waves of the sea.
Fr: échos de vagues

search and rescue
The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.
• abbreviation: SAR
Fr: recherches et sauvetage

secondary radar
Other expression for: secondary surveillance radar (SSR)

secondary surveillance radar
A radar system that requires complementary aircraft equipment (transponder). The transponder generates a coded reply signal in response to transmissions from the ground station (interrogator). Since this system relies on transponder-generated signals rather than signals reflected from the aircraft, as in primary surveillance radar, it offers significant operational advantages such as increased range and positive identification.
• abbreviation: SSR
• also called: secondary radar
• see also: radar
Fr: radar secondaire de surveillance

sectional chart
U.S.: Expression for: VFR navigation chart (VNC)

sector
A part of an ATC unit that has a designated area of responsibility (AOR) in which ATS are provided.
Fr: secteur

see and avoid
An expression relating to a concept whereby pilots of aircraft flying in visual meteorological conditions (VMC), regardless of the type of flight plan (FP), are responsible for observing the presence of other aircraft, terrain and obstacles and of manoeuvring their aircraft as required to avoid these objects.
Fr: voir et éviter

SELCAL
Abbreviation for: selective calling system
Fr: SELCAL
selective calling system
A system that provides an automatic and selective method of calling any aircraft. Voice calling is replaced by the transmission of code tones to the aircraft over the international radiotelephony channels. This system is installed on all international frequencies at Canadian stations.
• abbreviation: SELCAL
  Fr: système d’appel sélectif

separation
The spacing between aircraft, altitudes, or tracks.
  Fr: espacement

separation minimum
The least allowable amount of lateral, longitudinal, or vertical separation to be applied.
  Fr: minimum d’espacement

severe icing
An atmospheric condition in which the rate of ice accumulation is such that de-icing or anti-icing equipment cannot reduce or control the hazard.
• see also: trace icing, light icing, and moderate icing
  Fr: givrage fort

severe weather forecast alert
U.S.: Preliminary messages issued in order to alert users that a severe weather watch bulletin (WW) is being issued. These messages define areas of possible severe thunderstorms or tornado activity.
• abbreviation: AWW

SFO
Abbreviation for: simulated flameout
  Fr: SFO

SHF
Abbreviation for: super high frequency
  Fr: SHF

shock wave
A region of abrupt change in pressure and density moving ahead of the aircraft as a wave front at or above the speed of sound.
  Fr: onde de choc

short-range clearance
U.S.: A clearance issued to a departing IFR flight which authorizes IFR flight to a specific fix short of the destination while ATC facilities are coordinating and obtaining the complete clearance.
  Note: This procedure is not used in Canada.

short takeoff and landing aircraft
An aircraft that, at some weight within its approved operating weight, is capable of operating from a STOL runway in compliance with the applicable STOL characteristics and airworthiness, operations, noise, and pollution standards.
• also called: STOL aircraft
  Fr: aéronef à décollage et atterrissage courts

show line
Other expression for: flight line (2)

shuttle procedure
A manoeuvre involving a descent or a climb in a pattern resembling a holding pattern.
  Fr: procédure de navette
SID
Abbreviation for: **standard instrument departure**
Fr: **SID**

sidestep maneuver [sic]
U.S.: A visual maneuver [sic] accomplished by a pilot at the completion of an instrument approach to permit a straight-in landing on a parallel runway not more than 1200 ft to either side of the runway to which the instrument approach was conducted.

SIGMET
Abbreviation for: **significant meteorological information**
Fr: **SIGMET**

SIGMET information
ICAO: Expression for: **significant meteorological information** (SIGMET)

**significant meteorological information**
An information message issued by a meteorological watch office (MWO) to advise pilots of the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere which may have a significant impact on the safety of aircraft operations, and of the development of those phenomena in time and space.

• abbreviation: SIGMET

Note: Phenomena for which SIGMET messages are issued include the following:
(a) active thunderstorm areas or lines of thunderstorms;
(b) hurricanes, tropical storms;
(c) moderate hail;
(d) severe turbulence;
(e) severe icing;
(f) marked mountain waves;
(g) widespread sandstorms and dust storms;
(h) volcanic ash;
(i) severe squall lines;
(j) low-level wind shear; and
(k) tornadoes or waterspouts.
Fr: **renseignements météorologiques significatifs**

**significant point**
(1) An expression used to describe a NAVAID, a fix derived from a NAVAID, or a geographical location as expressed in latitude and longitude.
Fr: **point significatif**

(2) ICAO: A specified geographical location used in defining an ATS route or the flight path of an aircraft and for other navigation and ATS purposes.
Fr: **point significatif**

**simulated approach**
An instrument approach procedure (IAP) conducted in visual meteorological conditions (VMC) by an aircraft not on an IFR clearance.
• also called: practice instrument approach
Fr: **approche simulée**
simulated flameout
A practice approach to a runway by a jet aircraft (normally military) at idle thrust. The approach may start at a relatively high altitude over a runway (high key) and may continue on a relatively high and wide downwind leg with a high rate of descent and a continuous turn to final.
• abbreviation: SFO
  Fr: arrêt simulé de turbomoteur

simultaneous converging instrument approaches
A procedure for conducting two or more simultaneous instrument approaches to converging runways.
• abbreviation: SCIA
  Fr: approches aux instruments simultanées convergentes

simultaneous ILS/MLS approach procedures
Approach procedures permitting instrument landing system (ILS) and microwave landing system (MLS) approaches to be conducted simultaneously at airports having parallel runways.
  Fr: procédures d’approche ILS/MLS simultanées

Simultaneous Intersecting Runway Operations
Canada: Former term for: Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO)
• abbreviation: SIRO
  Fr: utilisation simultanée de pistes sécantes

Simultaneous Operations on Parallel or Near-Parallel Instrument Runways
A term used by ICAO to refer to operations in which aircraft conduct simultaneous approaches and/or departures from parallel or near-parallel instrument runways.
• abbreviation: SOIR
• see also: Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO)
  Fr: opérations simultanées sur pistes aux instruments parallèles ou quasi parallèles

SIRO
Canada: Abbreviation for: Simultaneous Intersecting Runway Operations
• see: Land and Hold Short Operations (LAHSO)
  Fr: SIRO

SLOP
Abbreviation for: strategic lateral offset procedure
  Fr: SLOP

SOIR
ICAO: Abbreviation for: Simultaneous Operations on Parallel or Near-Parallel Instrument Runways
  Fr: SOIR

sonic flight
Flight at the speed of Mach 1.
  Fr: vol sonique

Southern Control Area
A controlled airspace within the Southern Domestic Airspace (SDA) at 18 000 ft ASL and above.
• abbreviation: SCA
  Fr: région de contrôle du Sud
Southern Domestic Airspace
As geographically delineated in the Designated Airspace Handbook (DAH), all airspace within the Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) commencing at the Canada-United States border and extending northward to the southern limit of the Northern Domestic Airspace (NDA).
• abbreviation: SDA
  Fr: espace aérien intérieur du Sud

SPADE
Abbreviation for: special aerospace defence exercise
  Fr: SPADE

special aerospace defence exercise
The flight of one or more military aircraft on a NOPAR (do not pass to air defence radar) IFR flight plan (FP) to conduct a test of the aerospace surveillance, detection and identification capability. If identification by interception of these aircraft is also planned, it shall be contingent upon the approval of a prearranged altitude reservation prior to takeoff.
• abbreviation: SPADE
  • see also: air sovereignty test
    Fr: exercice spécial de défense aérienne

special air-report
Special observations made by aircraft operating on international air routes whenever
  (a) severe turbulence or severe icing is encountered;
  (b) moderate turbulence, hail or cumulonimbus clouds are encountered during transonic or supersonic flight; or
  (c) other meteorological conditions, for example, the other en-route weather phenomena specified for SIGMET messages, are encountered
that, in the opinion of the pilot-in-command, may affect the safety or markedly affect the efficiency of other aircraft operations.
• abbreviation: ARS
  Fr: compte rendu en vol spécial

special aviation event
An air show, low-level air race, aerobatic competition, fly-in or balloon festival.
  Fr: manifestation aéronautique spéciale

special Category I
The implementation of local area differential global positioning system (GPS) to provide early satellite navigation precision approach CAT I capability. Standards in Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics (RTCA) DO 217 provide for certification of the ground station, data link and airborne receiver as a total system. The total system approval is unique to a given runway.
• abbreviation: SCAT I
  Fr: catégorie I spéciale

special emergency
U.S.: Expression for: acts of unlawful interference

special-use airspace
Airspace classified as:
  (a) Class F advisory (CYA), Class F restricted (CYR) or Class F danger (CYD), which can be controlled airspace, uncontrolled airspace or a combination of both;
  (b) military operations area (MOA), (below FL 180 in the U.S.);
  (c) ATC-assigned airspace (Military Area) (ATCAA) (FL 180 and above in the U.S.);
  (d) airspace restricted by NOTAM for forest fire aircraft operating restrictions; and
  (e) other airspace restricted by NOTAM to cover specific situations such as oil-well fires, disaster areas, etc.
• abbreviation: SUA
Fr: espace aérien à usage spécial

special VFR flight
A visual flight authorized by an ATC unit to operate within a control zone (CZ) under meteorological conditions that are below visual meteorological conditions (VMC).
• abbreviation: SVFR
  Fr: vol VFR spécial

speed adjustment
An ATC procedure used to request pilots to adjust aircraft speed to a specific value to provide the desired separation.
  Fr: réglage de la vitesse

speed brake
Movable aerodynamic devices on aircraft that reduce indicated airspeed.
• also called: dive brake
  Fr: aérofrein

sponsor
The person or agency responsible for the organization and conduct of a special aviation event.
  Fr: organisateur

squawk (to)
To activate a specific mode, code or function on an aircraft transponder.
  Fr: afficher

“Squawk ident”
A request for a pilot to activate the aircraft transponder identification feature.
  Fr: « Affichez ident »

SSR
Abbreviation for: secondary surveillance radar
  Fr: SSR

SSR code
A four-digit octal number received from the aircraft transponder when it is interrogated by a secondary surveillance radar (SSR).
  Fr: code SSR

SSR mode
A letter or number assigned to a specific pulse spacing of the interrogation signals transmitted by an interrogator.
• also called: mode
  Fr: mode SSR

stack
Other expression for: holding stack

standard altimeter setting
A pressure setting of 29.92 in. that, when set on the subscale of the sensitive altimeter, will cause the altimeter to read zero when at mean sea level.
  Fr: calage altimétrique standard

standard instrument departure
(1) A preplanned IFR departure procedure requiring ATC clearance and published for pilot/controller use to provide obstacle clearance and a transition from an aerodrome to the appropriate en-route structure.
Note: SIDs are published in the Canada Air Pilot (CAP) for pilot and controller use. SIDs may be either:
(a) pilot navigation SIDs: SIDs where the pilot is required to use the applicable SID chart as reference for navigation to the en-route phase; or
(b) vector SIDs: SIDs established where ATC will provide radar navigational guidance to a filed or assigned route, or to a fix depicted on the applicable SID chart. Pilots are expected to use the SID chart as a reference for navigation until the vector is commenced.
• abbreviation: SID

Note: This abbreviation is pronounced as a spoken word.
• see also: instrument departure procedure and obstacle departure procedure (ODP)
  Fr: départ normalisé aux instruments
(2) ICAO: A designated instrument flight rules (IFR) departure route linking the aerodrome or a specified runway of the aerodrome with a specified significant point, normally on a designated ATS route, at which the en-route phase of a flight commences.
• abbreviation: SID
  Fr: départ normalisé aux instruments

standard instrument departure chart
An aeronautical chart designed to expedite clearance delivery and to facilitate transition between takeoff and en-route operations. Each standard instrument departure (SID) procedure is presented as a separate chart and may serve a single airport or more than one airport in a given geographical location.
  Fr: carte de départ normalisé aux instruments

standard pressure region
All Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA) that is not designated as the altimeter setting region.
  Fr: région d’utilisation de la pression standard

standard terminal arrival
An IFR ATC arrival procedure published in the Canada Air Pilot (CAP) for pilot and controller use.
• abbreviation: STAR
  Fr: arrivée normalisée en région terminale

standard terminal arrival chart
An aeronautical chart designed to expedite ATC arrival procedures and to facilitate transition between en-route and instrument approach operations. Each standard terminal arrival (STAR) procedure is presented as a separate chart and may serve a single airport or more than one airport in a given geographical location.
  Fr: carte d’arrivée normalisée en région terminale

“Standby”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “Wait and I will call you.”
Note: The caller would normally re-establish contact if the delay is lengthy. “Standby” is not an approval or denial.
  Fr: « Attendez »

STAR
Abbreviation for: standard terminal arrival
  Fr: STAR

State aircraft
(1) Canada: An aircraft owned by and used exclusively in the service of a government in Canada or a foreign state.
  Fr: aéronef d’État
(2) ICAO: An aircraft used for military, customs, police or other law enforcement services of a State.
  Fr: aéronef d’État
station
One or more transmitters or receivers, or a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service.
Fr: station

stepdown fix
A fix permitting additional descent within a segment of an instrument approach procedure (IAP) by identifying the point at which a controlling obstacle has been safely overflown.
Fr: repère de descente par paliers

STOL aircraft
Other expression for: short takeoff and landing aircraft

stop-and-go
A procedure in which an aircraft lands, makes a complete stop on the runway, and then commences a takeoff from that point.
Fr: arrêt-décollé

“Stop buzzer”
An expression used in a situation where electronic countermeasures (ECM) should only be stopped when radar is essential to cope with traffic, and interference is such that it creates an emergency flight-safety situation.
Fr: « Arrêtez l’avertisseur »

stopover flight plan
A flight-plan format that, in a single submission, permits the filing of a sequence of VFR flights through interim full-stop destinations to a final destination.
Fr: plan de vol avec escales

“Stop squawk”
An expression used by ATC to tell the pilot to turn off the specified mode, code or function of the aircraft transponder.
Fr: « Cessez d’afficher »

stopway
A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of the runway in the direction of takeoff prepared as a suitable area in which an aeroplane can be stopped in the case of an aborted takeoff.
Fr: prolongement d’arrêt

straight-in approach
(1) A VFR approach in which the aircraft enters the aerodrome traffic circuit on the final leg without having executed any other part of the circuit.
Fr: approche directe
(2) An IFR approach in which the aircraft begins the final approach without first having executed a procedure turn (PT).
Fr: approche directe

strategic lateral offset procedure
An approved procedure that allows aircraft to fly on a parallel track to the right of the centre line relative to the direction of flight to mitigate the lateral overlap probability due to increased navigation accuracy and wake turbulence encounters.
• abbreviation: SLOP
Fr: procédure de décalage latéral stratégique

structured airspace
Certain portions of domestic airspace that will be structured for one-way traffic during times of peak traffic. Flight levels (FL) that are inappropriate for the direction of flight may be assigned to this traffic.
Fr: espace aérien structuré
SUA
Abbreviation for: special-use airspace
Fr: SUA

SUADE
Abbreviation for: air sovereignty test
Fr: SUADE

subsonic flight
Flight at a speed lower than Mach 1.
Fr: vol subsonique

“Super”
An expression used to specifically identify the Airbus A-380-800 (A388) and the Antonov An-225 (A225) in a separate and heavier category than that of “heavy” aircraft.
• see also: “Heavy” and wake turbulence
Fr: « Super »

super high frequency
The frequency band between 3 and 30 GHz.
• abbreviation: SHF
Fr: fréquence supérieure

supersonic flight
Flight at a speed above Mach 1.
Fr: vol supersonique

surface weather observation
An aviation weather report describing the weather conditions at a specified location and at a specified time, as observed from the ground. Regular observations are made on the hour, and special observations are made as necessary to report a significant change in the weather.
Fr: observations météorologiques de surface

surveillance
A function of a system that provides identification and accurate position information on aircraft, vehicles and obstacles within the designated area.
Fr: surveillance

surveillance approach
(1) An emergency radar approach provided by ATC intended to assist an aircraft in executing an approach and landing.
Fr: approche au radar de surveillance
(2) U.S. Military: An instrument approach wherein the air traffic controller issues instructions, for pilot compliance, based on aircraft position in relation to the final approach course (azimuth) and the distance (range) from the end of the runway as displayed on the controller’s radar scope. The controller will provide recommended altitudes on final approach if requested by the pilot.

surveillance radar
Radar equipment used to determine the position of an aircraft in range and azimuth.
Fr: radar de surveillance

survival ELT
An ELT that is removable from an aircraft, stowed so as to facilitate its ready use in an emergency and activated by survivors. Automatic activation may apply.
• abbreviation: ELT(S)
• see also: emergency locator transmitter (ELT)
Fr: ELT de survie
**SVFR**  
Abbreviation for: **special VFR flight**  
*Fr: SVFR*
4.21 – T –

TA
(1) Abbreviation for: traffic advisory
   Fr: TA
(2) Abbreviation for: transition area
   Fr: TA

TAA
Abbreviation for: terminal arrival area
Fr: TAA

TACAN
Abbreviation for: tactical air navigation system
Fr: TACAN

tactical air navigation system
An ultrahigh frequency electronic rho-theta navigational aid system that provides suitably equipped aircraft with a continuous indication of bearing and distance to a selected station.
• abbreviation: TACAN
   Fr: système de navigation aérienne tactique

takeoff
(1) In respect of an aircraft other than an airship or a balloon, the act of leaving a supporting surface, including the takeoff run and the acts immediately preceding and following the leaving of that surface.
   Fr: décollage
(2) In respect of an airship or a balloon, the act of freeing the airship from restraint, including the acts immediately preceding and following the freeing of that airship or balloon from restraint.
   Fr: décollage

takeoff alternate aerodrome
An alternate aerodrome at which an aircraft can land should this become necessary shortly after takeoff and it is not possible to use the aerodrome of departure.
• see also: alternate aerodrome
   Fr: aérodrome de dégagement au décollage

takeoff time
Other expression for: departure time

target
The indication on a radar display of a primary surveillance radar (PSR) echo or a transponder reply.
• see also: present position symbol (PPS)
   Fr: cible

target discrimination
The ability of a surveillance or guidance system to identify or engage any one target when multiple targets are present.
   Fr: discrimination des objectifs

target monitor
The military personnel responsible for monitoring the progress of and providing safety to faker aircraft in accordance with safe-intercept criteria, beginning at the initial point or H-hour control line (IP/HHCL) and terminating at the bomb release line or end exercise point (BRL/EEP), or at the point of final neutralization.
   Fr: surveillant de cible

tarmac
Other expression for: apron
TAS
Abbreviation for: true airspeed
Fr: TAS

taxi
The movement of an aircraft on the surface of an aerodrome under its own power, excluding takeoff and landing.
• also called: ground-taxi
Fr: circulation au sol

taxi chart
An aeronautical chart designed to expedite the efficient and safe flow of ground traffic at an airport. These charts are identified by the official airport name.
Fr: carte de circulation

taxi patterns
Patterns established to illustrate the desired flow of ground traffic for the different runways or aerodrome areas available for use.
Fr: plan de circulation au sol

“Taxi to holding point”
ICAO: Expression for “Taxi via . . .”

“Taxi via . . .”
Canada: An expression used in radiocommunications to instruct a pilot to taxi to a point situated 200 ft from the edge of the runway and to stop there.
Note: Used in conjunction with one or several taxiways.
Fr: « Circulez via… »

“Taxi via . . . hold short of runway . . .”
U.S.: Expression for “Taxi via . . .”

taxiway
A defined path on a land aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another, including
(a) the aircraft stand taxilane;
(b) the high speed taxiway; and
(c) the pathway for the air, hover or ground taxiing of helicopters.
• abbreviation: TWY
Fr: voie de circulation

taxiway lights
Lights marking a taxiway.
Fr: feux de voie de circulation

TC
Abbreviation for: Transport Canada
Fr: TC

TCA
Abbreviation for: terminal control area
Fr: TCA

TC AIM
Canada: Abbreviation for: Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual
Fr: AIM de TC
TCAS
Abbreviation for: traffic alert and collision avoidance system
Fr: TCAS

TCH
Abbreviation for: threshold crossing height
Fr: TCH

TCU
Abbreviation for: terminal control unit
Fr: TCU

TDZ
Abbreviation for: touchdown zone
Fr: TDZ

TDZE
Abbreviation for: touchdown zone elevation
Fr: TDZE

TDZL
Abbreviation for: touchdown zone lighting
Fr: TDZL

Telephone Information Briefing Service
U.S.: Expression for: pilots' automatic telephone weather answering system (PATWAS)
• abbreviation: TIBS

temporary flight restriction
U.S.: Type of Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) that defines an area in which air travel is restricted due to a hazardous condition, a special event, or a general warning for the entire FAA airspace.
• abbreviation: TFR
• see also: airspace classification (f)

terminal area
A general term used to describe airspace in which approach control service or ATC service is provided.
• see also: terminal control area (TCA)
Fr: région terminale

terminal area entry fix
A significant point located along the established en-route structure over which an aircraft cleared for a standard terminal arrival (STAR) or an RNAV STAR is required to enter the terminal area.
• also called: bedpost
Fr: repère d'entrée de région terminale

terminal arrival area
(1) An area, bounded by tracks and distances to identified waypoints, depicted on select GNSS approach charts indicating altitudes that provide a minimum clearance of 1000 ft above all obstacles.
• abbreviation: TAA
Fr: région terminale d’arrivée
(2) U.S.: The TAA is controlled airspace established in conjunction with the Standard or Modified T and I RNAV approach configurations. In the standard TAA, there are three areas: straight-in, left base, and right base. The arc boundaries of the three areas of the TAA are published portions of the approach and allow aircraft to transition from the en-route structure direct to the nearest IAF. TAAs will also eliminate or reduce feeder routes, departure extensions, and procedure turns or course reversal.
• abbreviation: TAA
terminal control area
(2) A controlled airspace of defined dimensions that is normally established in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes and within which ATC service is provided based on the airspace classification.

• abbreviation: TCA
• see also: terminal area
  Fr: région de contrôle terminal
(3) U.S.: A controlled airspace extending upward from the surface or higher to specified altitudes, within which all aircraft are subject to operating rules and to pilot and equipment requirements specified in FAR 91.

• abbreviation: TCA
• see also: terminal area

terminal controller
A duty controller assigned to the terminal control position.
  Fr: contrôleur terminal

terminal control service
A control service provided by area control centres (ACC) and military terminal control units (MTCU) to aircraft operating within specified control areas.

• see also: approach control service
  Fr: service de contrôle terminal

terminal control unit
An ATC unit that provides ATC service to aircraft operating within or in the vicinity of a terminal control area (TCA).

Note: This type of unit no longer exists, but the term is still widely used.

• abbreviation: TCU
  Fr: unité de contrôle terminal

terminal occupancy value
The maximum number of arriving aircraft that the terminal airspace can accommodate while meeting the objectives of the metering program.

• abbreviation: TOV
  Fr: valeur d’occupation de l’espace aérien terminal

terminal radar service area
U.S.: Airspace surrounding designated airports wherein ATC provides radar vectoring, sequencing, and separation on a full-time basis for all IFR and participating VFR aircraft.

• abbreviation: TRSA

terrain following
The flight of a military aircraft maintaining a constant altitude above ground level (AGL) above the terrain or the highest obstacle. The altitude of the aircraft will constantly change with varying terrain and obstacles.

• abbreviation: TF
  Fr: suivi de relief

test flight
A flight for the purpose of investigating the operational and flight characteristics of an aircraft or an aircraft component.

• see also: flight test
  Fr: vol d’essai

TF
Abbreviation for: terrain following
  Fr: TF
TFR
U.S.: Abbreviation for: temporary flight restriction

360 overhead
Other expression for: overhead break

threshold
The beginning of the portion of the runway usable for landing.
Fr: seuil

threshold crossing height
The height of the glide path (GP) above the runway threshold.
• abbreviation: TCH
Fr: hauteur de franchissement du seuil

threshold lights
Lights placed across the ends of a runway or landing strip to indicate its usable limits.
Fr: feux de seuil

TIBS
U.S.: Abbreviation for: Telephone Information Briefing Service
• see: pilots’ automatic telephone weather answering system (PATWAS)

“Tighten your approach”
An expression used by ATC to ask a pilot to shorten his or her aerodrome traffic circuit.
Fr: « Gardez le circuit serré »

tiltrotor aircraft
A rotorcraft with the axes of the power-driven proprotor blades capable of pivoting from vertical for vertical takeoff, landing, and hover operations to horizontal to derive lift from the wing in cruise.
Fr: aéronef à rotors basculants

time of activation
The time, expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), at which an aircraft departs from, or is estimated to arrive over, a specified point of activation.
Fr: heure d’activation

TLOF
Abbreviation for: touchdown and lift-off area
Fr: TLOF

TMA
ICAO: Abbreviation for: terminal control area (TCA)
Fr: TMA

torching
The burning of fuel at the end of an exhaust pipe or stack of a reciprocating aircraft engine resulting from an excessive richness in the fuel/air mixture.
Fr: coup de chalumeau

total EET
Abbreviation for: total estimated elapsed time

total estimated elapsed time
(1) For IFR flights, the estimated time required from takeoff to arrive over the designated point, defined by reference to NAVAIDs, from which it is intended that an instrument approach procedure (IAP) will be commenced or, if no NAVAID is associated with the destination aerodrome, to arrive over the destination aerodrome.
• abbreviation: total EET  
Fr: durée totale estimée  
(2) For VFR flights, the estimated time required from takeoff to arrive over the destination aerodrome.
• abbreviation: total EET  
Fr: durée totale estimée

touch-and-go
A procedure in which an aircraft lands and then takes off without stopping.
Fr: posé-décollé

touchdown
Other expression for: touchdown point (1)

touchdown and lift-off area
A load-bearing area on which a helicopter may touch down or lift off.
• abbreviation: TLOF  
Fr: aire de prise de contact et d’envol

touchdown autorotation
Other expression for: autorotation to touchdown

touchdown pad
The load-bearing portion of a designated helicopter landing and takeoff area on which a helicopter may alight.
Fr: plate-forme de poser

touchdown point
(1) The point at which an aircraft first makes contact with the landing surface.
• also called: touchdown
Fr: point de poser  
(2) The point where the nominal glide path (GP) intercepts the runway.
Note: The touchdown point, as defined above, is only a datum and is not necessarily the actual point at which the aircraft will touch the runway.
Fr: point d’atterrissage

touchdown RVR
The RVR readout values obtained from RVR equipment serving the touchdown zone.
Fr: RVR au point de poser

touchdown zone
The first 3000 ft of the runway or the first third of the runway, whichever is less, measured from the threshold in the direction of landing.
• abbreviation: TDZ  
Fr: zone de poser

touchdown zone elevation
The highest centreline elevation in the touchdown zone.
• abbreviation: TDZE  
Fr: altitude de zone de poser

touchdown zone lighting
Variable-intensity white lighting in the touchdown zone consisting of bars of three inset lights per bar situated on either side of the runway centreline at 100-ft intervals, commencing 100 ft from the threshold and extending 3000 ft down the runway. The lights are unidirectional, showing in the direction of approach to landing.
• abbreviation: TDZL  
Fr: balisage lumineux de zone de poser
touchdown zone marking
A marking provided in the touchdown zone of a precision approach runway consisting of pairs of rectangular markings symmetrically disposed about the runway centreline.
*Fr:* marque de zone de poser

TOV
Abbreviation for: **terminal occupancy value**
*Fr:* TOV

tower
Other expression for: **control tower** (TWR)

tower control
A control service provided by an airport controller to aircraft and vehicles on active runways and to aircraft in the vicinity of a controlled airport.
*also called:* airport control
*see also:* airport control service
*Fr:* contrôle tour

tower radar area
An area of defined dimensions surrounding a controlled aerodrome within which radar service is provided.
*abbreviation:* TRA
*Fr:* zone radar de tour

tower radar plan
A plan containing the rules and procedures applicable in a tower radar area (TRA).
*abbreviation:* TRP
*Fr:* plan radar de tour

TRA
Abbreviation for: **tower radar area**
*Fr:* TRA

trace icing
An atmospheric condition in which ice becomes perceptible, the rate of accumulation being slightly greater than the rate of sublimation. It is not hazardous, even when de-icing or anti-icing equipment is not utilized, unless encountered for periods of more than 1 hr.
*see also:* light icing, moderate icing, and severe icing
*Fr:* trace de givrage

track
The projection on the earth’s surface of the path of an aircraft, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from true, magnetic or grid north.
*Fr:* route

traffic advisory
An advisory issued by airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS)/traffic alert and collision avoidance system (TCAS) to alert pilots to other air traffic that may be in such proximity to the position or intended route of flight of their aircraft as to warrant their attention.
*abbreviation:* TA
*Fr:* avis de trafic

traffic alert and collision avoidance system
A type of airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS) based on a family of airborne equipment that functions independently of the ground-based ATC system to detect potential conflicting aircraft that are equipped with secondary surveillance radar (SSR) transponders. There are three different versions: TCAS
I provides traffic advisories; TCAS II provides traffic advisories and vertical resolution advisories (RA); and
TCAS IV, when developed, will provide traffic advisories and vertical and horizontal RAs.
• abbreviation: TCAS
• see also: airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS)
  Fr: système d’avertissement de trafic et d’évitement d’abordage

traffic circuit
Other expression for: aerodrome traffic circuit

traffic information
Information issued by ATS to pilots regarding other known or observed traffic that may be in such
proximity to their position or intended route as to warrant their attention.
  Fr: renseignements sur le trafic

“Traffic in sight”
An expression used by pilots to inform a controller that traffic described in the previously issued traffic
information is in sight.
  Fr: « Trafic en vue »

traffic pattern
Other expression for: aerodrome traffic circuit

transborder flight
A flight conducted between Canada and the U.S.
  Fr: vol transfrontalier

transcribed weather broadcast
U.S.: A continuous recording of meteorological and aeronautical information that is broadcast on L/MF
and VOR facilities for pilots.
• abbreviation: TWEB

transfer of control
A transfer of the responsibility for providing ATC service from one ATC unit to another.
  Fr: transfert de contrôle

transferring unit
An ATC unit that is in the process of transferring the responsibility for providing ATC service to an aircraft
to the next ATC unit along the route of flight.
  Fr: unité transférante

transition
(1) The general term that describes the change from one phase of flight or flight conditions to another,
e.g. transition from en-route flight to the approach or transition from instrument flight to visual flight.
  Fr: transition
(2) A published procedure used to connect the basic standard instrument departure (SID) to one or more
en-route airways or to connect one or more en-route airways to the basic standard terminal arrival
(STAR). More than one transition may be published in the associated SID or STAR.
  Fr: transition
(3) Other expression for: feeder route

transition altitude
The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitudes.
  Fr: altitude de transition

transition area
An area of defined dimensions, established when it is deemed advantageous or necessary to provide
additional controlled airspace for the containment of IFR operations, extending upwards from
700 ft AGL unless otherwise specified, to the base of overlying controlled airspace.
• abbreviation: TA  
  Fr: zone de transition

transition level  
The lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude.  
  Fr: niveau de transition

transmissometer  
An apparatus used to determine visibility by measuring the transmission of light through the atmosphere. It is the measurement source for determining runway visual range (RVR).  
  Fr: transmissomètre

“Transmitting (in the) blind”  
An expression used to indicate that a blind transmission is being conducted.  
  • see also: blind transmission  
  Fr: “Transmets sans accusé de réception”

transponder  
A receiver and transmitter that will generate a reply signal upon proper interrogation, the interrogation and reply being on different frequencies.  
  Fr: transpondeur

transponder airspace  
A controlled airspace of defined dimensions within which a functioning transponder incorporating an automatic pressure-altitude reporting device is required.  
  Fr: espace aérien à utilisation de transpondeur

transponder code  
The number assigned to a particular multiple-pulse reply signal transmitted by a transponder.  
  Fr: code de transpondeur

Transportation Safety Board of Canada  
The federal agency conducting independent investigations and public inquiries into transportation occurrences, including aviation occurrences, to advance transportation safety.  
  • abbreviation: TSB  
  Fr: Bureau de la sécurité des transports du Canada

Transport Canada  
The federal authority responsible for the regulation of civil aviation.  
  • abbreviation: TC  
  Fr: Transports Canada

Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual  
A primary Transport Canada publication of aeronautical information intended to serve as a pre-flight reference source for pilots and that contains information essential to aircraft operations in Canadian Domestic Airspace (CDA). It consolidates information of a lasting nature into a single document. Topics covered are general flight information, communications, meteorology, rules of the air and ATC procedures, entry and departure requirements for international flights, search and rescue, aeronautical charts and publications, licensing and registration, health, and airmanship.  
  • abbreviation: TC AIM  
  • see also: AIP Canada (ICAO)  
  Fr: Manuel d'information aéronautique de Transports Canada

TRP  
Abbreviation for: tower radar plan  
  Fr: TRP
true airspeed
The airspeed of an aircraft relative to undisturbed air. It is used primarily in flight planning and the en-
route portion of flight. When used in pilot/controller communications, it is referred to as “true airspeed”
and not shortened to “airspeed.”
• abbreviation: TAS
  Fr: vitesse air vraie

true Mach number
A ratio of the true airspeed of an aircraft to the local speed of sound at the flight altitude.
  Fr: nombre de Mach vrai

Turbulence
An atmospheric phenomenon that causes changes in aircraft altitude, attitude, and/or airspeed with
aircraft reaction depending on intensity, which is reported by pilots as follows:
(a) light, when it momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude or attitude;
(b) moderate, when it causes changes in altitude or attitude, and usually variations in indicated
airspeed (IAS), but the aircraft remains in control at all times; or
(c) severe, when it causes large, abrupt changes in altitude or attitude, and usually large variations
in IAS, and the aircraft may be momentarily out of control.
• see also: chop
  Fr: turbulence

turnoff taxiway
Other expression for: high speed taxiway

TWEB
U.S.: Abbreviation for: transcribed weather broadcast

TWR
Abbreviation for: control tower
  Fr: TWR

TWY
Abbreviation for: taxiway
  Fr: TWY
4.22 – U –

**UA**  
U.S. and ICAO: Abbreviation for: unmanned aircraft  
*Fr*: UA

**UAS**  
U.S. and ICAO: Abbreviation for: unmanned aircraft system  
*Fr*: UAS

**UAV**  
Abbreviation for: unmanned air vehicle  
*Fr*: UAV

**UHF**  
Abbreviation for: ultrahigh frequency  
*Fr*: UHF

**ultrahigh frequency**  
The frequency band between 300 and 3000 MHz.  
• abbreviation: UHF  
  *Fr*: ultra-haute fréquence

**ultralight aeroplane**  
An advanced ultralight aeroplane or a basic ultralight aeroplane.  
• see: advanced ultralight aeroplane, basic ultralight aeroplane  
  *Fr*: avion ultra-léger

**“Unable”**  
An expression that indicates inability to comply with a specific instruction, request or clearance.  
*Fr*: « Incapable »

**uncertainty phase**  
(1) Canada: A phase that begins when:  
(a) with the exception of an arrival report, no communication has been received from an aircraft  
within 30 min after the time a communication should have been received, or from the time an  
unsuccesful attempt to establish communication with such aircraft was first made, whichever is  
the earlier;  
(b) a flight plan (FP) has been filed and no arrival report has been received by the area control centre  
(ACC)  
(i) within 1 hr after the estimated time of arrival (ETA) last notified to or estimated by the ACC,  
  whichever is later;  
(ii) at the search and rescue (SAR) time requested by the originator, whichever is earlier;  
(c) a flight itinerary (FI) has been filed and no arrival report has been received by the ACC  
(i) within 24 hrs after the latest ETA; or  
(ii) at the SAR time requested by the originator, whichever is earlier;  
(d) an FP or FI has been filed and it is determined that no arrival report can be expected either  
because there is no communication system serving the point of arrival or the system serving the  
airport is inoperative.  
• see also: emergency phase  
  *Fr*: phase d’incertitude

(2) ICAO: A situation wherein uncertainty exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.  
• abbreviation: INCERFA  
• see also: emergency phase  
  *Fr*: phase d’incertitude
uncontrolled aerodrome
An aerodrome at which a control tower has not been established. This designation also applies during the non-operational period when an established control tower is on reduced hours (part time).
Fr: aérodrome non contrôlé

uncontrolled airspace
Class G and specified Class F airspace within which ATC service is not provided.
Fr: espace aérien non contrôlé

under the hood
An expression indicating that the pilot is using a hood to restrict visibility outside the cockpit while simulating instrument flight. An instrument-rated pilot is required in the other control seat while this operation is being conducted.
Fr: sous la visière

under way
The state of being on the surface of the water but not moored or fastened to any fixed object on the land or in the water.
Fr: en marche

UNICOM
Abbreviation for: universal communications
Fr: UNICOM

uninterruptible power supply
In ATS operations, a power system that is not subjected to any interruption when a break occurs in the normal power supply.
Note: A UPS is required for precision approach CAT II and precision approach CAT III instrument landing system (ILS) operations.
• abbreviation: UPS
Fr: alimentation sans coupure

universal
Spoken expression for: Coordinated Universal Time
• other spoken expression: zulu
Fr: universel

universal communications
An air-ground communication facility operated by a private agency to provide private advisory station (PAS) service at uncontrolled aerodromes and airports with no ATS air-ground communication facility.
• abbreviation: UNICOM
Fr: communications universelles

unmanned aircraft
(1) U.S.: An aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.
(2) ICAO: An aircraft which is intended to operate with no pilot on board.
(3) U.S. and ICAO: Expression for: unmanned air vehicle (UAV)
• abbreviation: UA
• see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), unmanned air vehicle (UAV), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
Fr: aéronef sans pilote

unmanned aircraft system
(1) U.S.: An unmanned aircraft and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that are required for the pilot in command to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system.
(2) ICAO: An aircraft and its associated elements which are operated with no pilot on board.
• abbreviation: UAS
• see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned air vehicle (UAV), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
Fr: système d’aéronef sans pilote

unmanned air vehicle
A power-driven aircraft, other than a model aircraft, that is designed to fly without a human operator on board.
Note: This term has been replaced by unmanned aircraft (UA) in the United States and ICAO also uses remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), which will eventually replace UAV in the CARs.
• abbreviation: UAV
• see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), and visual line of sight (VLOS)
Fr: véhicule aérien non habité

UPS
Abbreviation for: uninterruptible power supply
Fr: UPS

upwind leg
A flight path parallel to the landing runway in the direction of landing.
Fr: étape vent debout

urgency
Condition concerning the safety of an aircraft or other vehicle, or of some person on board or within sight, but which does not require immediate assistance. The spoken word for urgency is PAN PAN, and it is pronounced three times.
• see also: “PAN PAN”
Fr: urgence

urgent PIREP
A pilot report containing weather information significant to the safety of flight. An urgent PIREP includes information on the following:
(a) volcanic ash;
(b) tornadoes, funnel clouds, waterspouts;
(c) severe turbulence;
(d) severe icing;
(e) hail;
(f) low-level wind shear; and
(g) any other reported weather phenomena considered to be hazardous or potentially hazardous to flight operations.
Fr: PIREP urgent

user agency
The agency, organization or military command responsible for the activity for which Class F airspace has been provided. The user agency shall be identified for Class F restricted areas, military operations areas, and danger areas and, where possible, should be identified for Class F advisory areas.
Fr: organisme utilisateur

UTC
Written abbreviation for: Coordinated Universal Time
• other written abbreviation: Z
Fr: UTC
4.23  – V –

VAGS
Canada: Abbreviation for: visual alignment guidance system
Fr: VAGS

VASI
Abbreviation for: visual approach slope indicator
Fr: VASI

VCS
Abbreviation for: vehicle control service
Fr: VCS

VDF service
Abbreviation for: VHF direction-finding service
Fr: service VDF

VDP
U.S.: Abbreviation for: visual descent point

vector
A heading given by a controller to a pilot on the basis of radar-derived information to provide navigational guidance.
• also called: radar vectoring
Fr: vecteur

veer-off
A type of runway excursion in which an aircraft exits the side of the runway, having failed to confine its takeoff, landing or ground manoeuvring to the runway.
• see also: overrun and runway excursion
Fr: sortie de piste latérale

vehicle control service
The provision, by FSSs, of commands and instructions to control the movements of ground traffic on manoeuvring areas at designated uncontrolled aerodromes.
• abbreviation: VCS
Fr: service de contrôle de véhicules

vehicle corridor
A space delineated by parallel, 5.9-in.-wide, solid white lines spaced 24.6 ft apart to provide guidance to vehicle and equipment operators.
Fr: corridor pour véhicules

vented fuel
ICAO: Usable fuel that is intentionally or unintentionally released while the aircraft is airborne.
Fr: décharge de carburant

“Verify your altitude”
An expression used by ATC to validate the altitude readouts from the aircraft’s encoding transponder.
Fr: « Vérifiez votre altitude »

vertical navigation
An RNAV function that calculates, displays and provides guidance to maintain a vertical profile or path.
• abbreviation: VNAV
• see also: approach procedure with vertical guidance (APV), barometric vertical navigation (baro-VNAV), lateral navigation (LNAV), localizer performance with vertical guidance (LPV), and localizer performance without vertical guidance (LP)
vertical separation
The separation between aircraft expressed in units of vertical distance.
Fr: espacement vertical

vertical takeoff and landing aircraft
An aircraft capable of vertical climbs and descents and of using very short runways or small areas for takeoff and landing. These aircraft include, but are not limited to, helicopters.
• also called: VTOL aircraft
Fr: aéronef à décollage et atterrissage verticaux

vertigo
The sensation of movement of the body or its surroundings which is at variance with the physical state.
Fr: vertige

very high frequency
The frequency band between 30 and 300 MHz.
• abbreviation: VHF
Fr: très haute fréquence

very low frequency
The frequency band between 3 and 30 kHz.
• abbreviation: VLF
Fr: très basse fréquence

VFR
Abbreviation for: visual flight rules
Fr: VFR

VFR aircraft
An aircraft operated in accordance with visual flight rules (VFR).
Fr: aéronef VFR

VFR control service
A service provided by ATC units including:
(a) tower control; and
(b) ground control.
Fr: service de contrôle VFR

VFR flight
A flight conducted in accordance with visual flight rules (VFR).
Fr: vol VFR

VFR holding procedure
The holding of aircraft in an orbital path around selected prominent geographical locations that can be easily recognized from the air.
Fr: procédure d’attente VFR

VFR navigation chart
An aeronautical chart (using a scale of 1:500 000) designed for visual navigation of slow- or medium-speed aircraft. Topographic information on these charts features the portrayal of relief and a judicious selection of visual checkpoints for VFR flight. Aeronautical information includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, controlled airspace, restricted areas, obstacles, and related data.
• abbreviation: VNC
Fr: carte aéronautique de navigation VFR
VFR-on-top
U.S.: ATC authorization for an IFR aircraft to operate in VFR conditions at any appropriate VFR altitude (as specified in the FARs and as restricted by ATC).
Note: VFR-on-top is not permitted in Canada.

VFR OTT
Abbreviation for: VFR over-the-top
Fr: VFR OTT

VFR over-the-top
A VFR flight during daylight in which a pilot climbs in visual meteorological conditions (VMC), proceeds en route above inclement weather, and descends in VMC at a destination that had been forecast for conditions surpassing VMC for a period extending before and after the estimated time of arrival (ETA).
• abbreviation: VFR OTT
Note: VFR over-the-top does not exist in the U.S.
Fr: vol VFR au-dessus de la couche

VFR terminal area chart
An aeronautical chart (using a scale of 1:250 000) that depicts terminal control area (TCA) airspace, which provides for the control or segregation of all aircraft within the TCA. The chart depicts topographic information and aeronautical information, which includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, controlled airspace, restricted areas, obstacles, and related data.
• abbreviation: VTA
Fr: carte de région terminale VFR

VGSI
Abbreviation for: visual glide slope indicator
Fr: VGSI

VHF
Abbreviation for: very high frequency
Fr: VHF

VHF direction-finding service
A service by which navigation assistance is provided to VFR aircraft, as described in the “Communications” (COM) and “Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Services” (RAC) sections of the Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual (TC AIM).
• abbreviation: VDF service
Fr: service de radiogonio métrie VHF

VHF omnidirectional range station
A ground-based electronic NAVAID that transmits very high frequency navigation signals 360° in azimuth.
• also called: VOR station
Fr: station de radiophare omnidirectionnel VHF

VIS
Abbreviation for: visibility
Fr: VIS

visibility
The distance at which prominent unlighted objects may be identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be identified by night.
• abbreviation: VIS
Fr: visibilité
visual alignment guidance system
(1) Canada: Lights provided for the visual approach to a runway where concerns exist due to obstacle
clearance, noise abatement or traffic control procedures requiring a particular direction to be flown,
or where the environment provides few visual surface cues, especially for night operations.
• abbreviation: VAGS
Fr: système visuel de guidage pour alignement
(2) ICAO: Lights provided to serve the approach to a heliport where one or more of the following
conditions exist especially at night:
(a) obstacle clearance, noise abatement or traffic control procedures require a particular direction
to be flown;
(b) the environment of the heliport provides few visual surface cues; and
(c) it is physically impracticable to install an approach lighting system.
Fr: dispositif de guidage visuel d’alignement

visual approach
An approach wherein an aircraft on an IFR flight plan (FP), operating in visual meteorological
conditions (VMC) under the control of ATC and having ATC authorization, may proceed to the airport
of destination.
Fr: approche visuelle

visual approach slope indicator
A visual glide slope indicator (VGSI) consisting of four light units normally situated on the left side of
the runway in the form of two wing bars, referred to as the upwind and downwind wing bars, and
indicates that the aircraft is on slope if the upwind bar shows red and the downwind bar shows white,
too high if both bars show white, and too low if both bars show red.
• abbreviation: VASI
• see also: abbreviated visual approach slope indicator (AVASI) and visual glide slope indicator
(VGSI)
Fr: indicateur visuel de pente d’approche

visual descent point
U.S.: A defined point on the final approach course of a nonprecision [sic] straight-in approach
procedure from which normal descent from the minimum descent altitude (MDA) to the runway
touchdown point may be commenced, provided the approach threshold of that runway, or approach
lights, or other markings identifiable with the approach end of that runway are clearly visible to the
pilot.
• abbreviation: VDP

visual flight rules
The rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions.
• abbreviation: VFR
Note: The abbreviation “VFR” is used by pilots and controllers to indicate a type of flight plan (FP) or
weather conditions.
Fr: règles de vol à vue

visual glide slope indicator
An aerodrome lighting facility providing vertical visual approach slope guidance to aircraft during the
approach to landing by displaying a pattern of red and white light beams that give an indication to
pilots of their position in relation to the established approach slope, depending on the combinations of
lights that are seen.
• abbreviation: VGSI
Note: There are four basic types of visual glide slope indicators that are used in Canada: visual
approach slope indicator (VASI), abbreviated visual approach slope indicator (AVASI), precision
approach path indicator (PAPI), and abbreviated precision approach path indicator (APAPI). The PAPI
and APAPI are the present standard. ICAO uses the term VASIS for VGSI. Other systems, such as the
T visual approach slope indicator system (T-VASIS) and the abbreviated T visual approach slope
indicator system (AT-VASIS) used by ICAO and some Australian and Pacific Islands airports, are expected to be progressively phased out of service.

- see also: abbreviated precision approach path indicator (APAPI), abbreviated visual approach slope indicator (AVASI), precision approach path indicator (PAPI), and visual approach slope indicator (VASI)

Fr: indicateur visuel d’alignement de descente

visual holding

U.S.: Expression for: VFR holding procedure

visual line of sight

Unaided visual contact with an aircraft that is sufficient to be able to maintain control of the aircraft, know its location and be able to scan the airspace in which it is operating to sense and avoid other aircraft or objects.

- abbreviation: VLOS
- see also: beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS), model aircraft, remotely piloted aircraft (RPA), remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS), unmanned aircraft (UA), unmanned aircraft system (UAS), and unmanned air vehicle (UAV)

Fr: visibilité directe

visual meteorological conditions

(1) Canada: Meteorological conditions, expressed in terms of visibility and distance from cloud, equal to or greater than the minima specified in CAR 602.

- abbreviation: VMC

Fr: conditions météorologiques de vol à vue

(2) ICAO and U.S.: Meteorological conditions, expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, equal to or better than the minima.

- abbreviation: VMC

Fr: conditions météorologiques de vol à vue

visual separation

A means used by controllers to separate aircraft operating in visual meteorological conditions (VMC).

(a) VFR—The controller, having determined that a potential conflict exists, issues clearances, instructions and/or information as necessary to aid aircraft in establishing visual contact with each other or to assist aircraft in avoiding other aircraft.

(b) IFR or CVFR—Following a pilot’s report that the traffic is in sight, the controller issues the clearance and instructs the pilot to provide his or her own separation by manoeuvring the aircraft as necessary to avoid or follow the traffic.

Fr: espacement visuel

VLF

Abbreviation for: very low frequency

Fr: VLF

VLOS

Abbreviation for: visual line of sight

Fr: VLOS

VMC

Abbreviation for: visual meteorological conditions

Fr: VMC

VNAV

Abbreviation for: vertical navigation

Fr: VNAV

VNC

Abbreviation for: VFR navigation chart
Fr: VNC

VOLMET
Other expression for: in-flight meteorological information

VOR receiver test facility
A ground facility that emits a test signal to check VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) receiver accuracy.
• abbreviation: VOT
  Fr: système de vérification de récepteur VOR

VOR station
Other expression for: VHF omnidirectional range station

VORTAC
A navigation aid providing VOR azimuth, TACAN azimuth, and TACAN distance measuring equipment (DME) at one site.
  Fr: VORTAC

VOT
Abbreviation for: VOR receiver test facility
  Fr: VOT

VTA
Abbreviation for: VFR terminal area chart
  Fr: VTA

VTOL aircraft
Other expression for: vertical takeoff and landing aircraft
4.24  – W –

WA
U.S.: Abbreviation for: weather advisory

WAAS
U.S. and Canada: Abbreviation for: wide area augmentation system
Fr: WAAS

WAC
Abbreviation for: world aeronautical chart
Fr: WAC

wake turbulence
Turbulent air behind an aircraft caused by any of the following:
(a) wing-tip vortices;
(b) rotor-tip vortices;
(c) jet-engine thrust stream or jet blast;
(d) rotor downwash;
(e) prop wash.
• see also: “Heavy” and “Super”
Fr: turbulence de sillage

WAM
Abbreviation for: wide area multilateration
Fr: WAM

warning area
U.S.: A warning area is airspace of defined dimensions, extending from 3 NM outward from the coast of the United States, that contains activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating [sic] aircraft. The purpose of such warning areas is to warn nonparticipating [sic] pilots of the potential danger. A warning area may be located over domestic or international waters or both.

way-point
ICAO: Expression for: waypoint (WP)

waypoint
A specified geographical location, defined by longitude and latitude, that is used in the definition of routes and terminal segments and for progress-reporting purposes.
• abbreviation: WP
Fr: point de cheminement

weather advisory
U.S.: In aviation weather forecast practice, an expression of hazardous weather conditions not predicted in the area forecast, as they affect the operation of air traffic and as prepared by the National Weather Service (NWS).
• abbreviation: WA

weather information
Other expression for: meteorological information

WGS-84
Abbreviation for: World Geodetic System 1984
Fr: WGS-84
“When able . . .”
U.S.: When used in conjunction with ATC instructions, gives the pilot the latitude to delay compliance until a condition or event has been reconciled. Unlike “. . . at pilot’s discretion”, when instructions are prefaced “When able . . .”, the pilot is expected to seek the first opportunity to comply. Once a maneuver [sic] has been initiated, the pilot is expected to continue until the specifications of the instructions have been met.
Note: “When able . . .” should not be used when expeditious compliance is required.
* see also: “When ready . . .”

“When ready . . .”
Authorization for an aircraft to comply with a clearance or instruction at some point in the future when convenient.
Fr: « Lorsque prêt . . . »

whiteout
An atmospheric optical phenomenon of snow-covered regions in which the observer appears to be engulfed in a uniformly white glow. Shadows, the horizon, and clouds are not discernible; depth perception and the sense of orientation are lost; and only very dark, nearby objects can be seen. Whiteout occurs over an unbroken snow cover and beneath a uniformly overcast sky when, with the aid of the snowblink effect, the light from the sky is about equal to that from the snow surface. Blowing snow may be an additional cause.
Fr: voile blanc

wide area augmentation system
U.S. and Canada: An augmentation system using geostationary satellites to meet en-route and terminal navigation, non-precision approach and precision approach CAT I accuracy, integrity, continuity and availability requirements.
* abbreviation: WAAS
* see also: local area augmentation system (LAAS)
Fr: système de renforcement à couverture étendue

wide area MLAT
Other expression for: wide area multilateration (MLAT)

wide area multilateration
An ATS surveillance method using time difference of arrival (TDOA) techniques to determine the position of aircraft in en-route and terminal airspace.
* abbreviation: WAM
* also called: wide area MLAT
* see also: multilateration (1) and multilateration system (MLAT)
Fr: multilatération à couverture étendue

“Wilco”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning “I understand your message and will comply with it."
Note: Abbreviation for “Will comply.”
Fr: « Wilco »

wildlife hazard
A hazard relating to the conduct of flight operations that results from the presence of birds and other animals, primarily in the vicinity of an aerodrome.
* see also: wildlife strike
Fr: péril faunique

wildlife strike
A collision between an aircraft and wildlife.
Note: A wildlife strike is deemed to have occurred whenever
(a) a pilot reports a wildlife strike;
(b) aircraft maintenance personnel identify damage to an aircraft as having been caused by a wildlife strike;
(c) personnel on the ground report seeing an aircraft strike one or more birds or other wildlife; or
(d) bird or other wildlife remains, whether in whole or in part, are found on an airside pavement area or within 200 ft of a runway, unless another reason for the animal’s death is identified.

• see also: wildlife hazard
Fr: impact faunique

wind cone
Other expression for: wind direction indicator

wind direction indicator
(1) An indicator that is in the form of a truncated cone made of fabric and that is not less than 12 ft long and, at the larger end, not less than 3 ft in diameter, so constructed as to give a clear indication of the direction of surface wind and a general indication of wind speed.
• also called: wind cone, wind sleeve, windsock
Fr: indicateur de direction du vent
(2) An actuated device for indicating visually to aircraft the direction of surface wind.
Fr: indicateur de direction du vent

wind shear
A change in wind speed and/or wind direction in a short distance. It can exist in a horizontal or vertical direction and occasionally in both.
• abbreviation: WS
Fr: cisaillement du vent

wind sleeve
Other expression for: wind direction indicator

windsock
Other expression for: wind direction indicator

wing-tip vortex
A circular pattern of air current created by the movement of an airfoil through the air when the airfoil is generating lift. As an airfoil moves through the atmosphere in sustained flight, an area of high pressure is created beneath it and an area of low pressure is created above it. The air flowing from the high-pressure area to the low-pressure area around and about the tips of the airfoil tends to roll up into two rapidly rotating vortices, cylindrical in shape. These vortices are the predominant parts of aircraft wake turbulence and their rotational force is dependent upon the wing loading, gross weight, and speed of the generating aircraft. The vortices from medium to heavy aircraft can be of extremely high velocity and hazardous to smaller aircraft.
Fr: tourbillon en bout d’aile

“Words twice”
An expression used in radiocommunication meaning:
(a) when used as a request: “Communication is difficult. Please, send every word, or group of words, twice.”
(b) when used as information: “Since communication is difficult, every word, or group of words, in this message will be sent twice.”
Fr: « Chaque mot deux fois »
**world aeronautical chart**
An aeronautical chart (using a scale of 1:1,000,000) that provides a standard series of aeronautical charts covering land areas of the world at a size and scale convenient for navigation by moderate-speed aircraft. Topographic information includes cities and towns, principal roads, railroads, distinctive landmarks, drainage, and relief. Aeronautical information includes visual and radio aids to navigation, airports, airways, restricted areas, obstacles, and other pertinent data.
- abbreviation: WAC
  * Fr: carte aéronautique du monde

**World Geodetic System 1984**
The geodetic coordinate reference system used in international civil aviation that allows the user to mathematically describe (in degrees of latitude and longitude) any position on the earth's surface. WGS-84 uses a global set of ground stations as references.
- abbreviation: WGS-84
- see also: [North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)](#)
  * Fr: Système géodésique mondial -1984

**WP**
Abbreviation for: *waypoint*
  * Fr: WP

**WPT**
ICAO: Abbreviation for: *waypoint* (WP)
  * Fr: WPT

**WS**
Abbreviation for: *wind shear*
  * Fr: WS
4.25  – Z –

Z
Written abbreviation for: **Coordinated Universal Time**
- other written abbreviation: UTC
  
  Fr: Z

zulu
Spoken expression for: **Coordinated Universal Time**
- other spoken expression: universal
  
  Note: This expression is pronounced “ZOO loo.”
  
  Fr: zulu
5.0 Information management

(1) Not applicable.

6.0 Document history

(1) Advisory Circular (AC) 100-001 Issue 04, RDIMS 14432101 (E), 14432176 (F), dated 2018-10-11, Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel;

(2) Advisory Circular (AC) 100-001 Issue 03, RDIMS 13754043 (E), 13754097 (F), dated 2018-03-09, Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel;

(3) Advisory Circular (AC) 100-001 Issue 02, RDIMS 1273862 (E), 12738651 (F), dated 2017-09-17, Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel; and

(4) Advisory Circular (AC) 100-001 Issue 01, RDIMS 11396151 (E), 11396146 (F), dated 2016-06-05, Glossary for Pilots and Air Traffic Services Personnel.

7.0 Contact us

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Document approved by

David Chaikoff
Director, Management and Resource Services, Civil Aviation
Appendix A — Conversion tables

Table 1 — Hectopascals (millibars) to inches of mercury

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Note: 1 millibar (mb) = 1 hectopascal (hPa)

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