

**MC AIR STANDARDIZATION BOARD  
(MCASB)**

27 March 2007

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MCASB

**STANAG 3783 FS (EDITION 4) - AIR WEAPONS RANGES - IDENTIFICATION OF  
CONTROL INSTALLATIONS AND SPECTATOR SITES DURING DAYLIGHT  
OPERATIONS**

Reference:

MAS(AIR)168-FS/3783 of 1 June 1994 (Edition 3)

1. The enclosed NATO Standardization Agreement, which has been ratified by nations as reflected in the NATO Standardization and Documentation Database (NSDD), is promulgated herewith.
2. The reference listed above is to be destroyed in accordance with local document destruction procedures.
3. The MCASB, NSA considers this an editorial edition to the STANAG; previous ratifying references and implementation details are deemed to be valid.

J. MAJ   
Major General, POL(A)  
Director, NSA

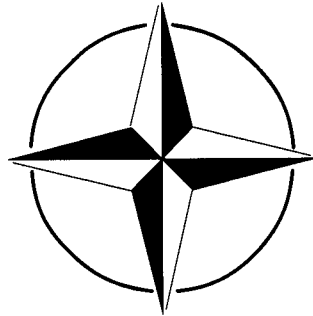
Enclosure:

STANAG 3783 FS (Edition 4)

NATO Standardization Agency - Agence OTAN de Normalisation  
B-1110 Brussels, Belgium Internet site: <http://nsa.nato.int>  
E-mail: [nsa.air@hq.nato.int](mailto:nsa.air@hq.nato.int) - Tel 32.2.707.5587 - Fax 32.2.707.5718

STANAG 3783  
(Edition 4)

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION  
(NATO)**



**NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY  
(NSA)**

**STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT  
(STANAG)**

**SUBJECT: AIR WEAPONS RANGES - IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROL  
INSTALLATIONS AND SPECTATOR SITES DURING DAYLIGHT  
OPERATIONS**

Promulgated on 27 March 2007

J. MAJ   
Major General, POL(A)  
Director, NSA

## RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

N°	Reference/date of Amendment	Date entered	Signature

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### AGREEMENT

1. This NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) is promulgated by the Director NATO Standardization Agency under the authority vested in him by the NATO Standardization Organisation Charter.
2. No departure may be made from the agreement without informing the tasking authority in the form of a reservation. Nations may propose changes at any time to the tasking authority where they will be processed in the same manner as the original agreement.
3. Ratifying nations have agreed that national orders, manuals and instructions implementing this STANAG will include a reference to the STANAG number for purposes of identification.

### RATIFICATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND RESERVATIONS

4. Ratification, implementation and reservation details are available on request or through the NSA websites (internet <http://nsa.nato.int>; NATO Secure WAN <http://nsa.hq.nato.int>).

### FEEDBACK

5. Any comments concerning this publication should be directed to NATO/NSA - Bvd Leopold III - 1110 Brussels - BEL.

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT  
(STANAG)

AIR WEAPONS RANGES - IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROL INSTALLATIONS AND  
SPECTATOR SITES DURING DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS

Related documents:

STANAG 3564 FS - RULES FOR LIVE AIR WEAPONS DEMONSTRATIONS

AIM

1. The aim of this agreement is to standardize the daylight markings of control installations and spectator sites on all types of Air Weapons Ranges in order to protect personnel on the ground against inadvertent weapon release due to target misidentification by aircrew.

AGREEMENT

2. Participating nations agree to agree to comply with the marking procedures specified herein for all Air Weapons Ranges. For Air Weapons Ranges in North America, where multi-national use is not a problem, compliance with this agreement is optional.

GENERAL

3. In the interest of safety it is essential that range control installations and spectator sites should be positioned and marked in such a manner as to preclude misidentification of targets from the air. The markings and colours selected for control installations and spectator sites must on no account be used for the marking of targets.

4. All personnel involved in operating and maintaining the range facilities and all spectators are to be confined to these marked areas whenever aircraft are utilizing the range. On dual weapons ranges, range personnel may perform maintenance on the closed side of the range as long as radio contact is maintained between pilots and range controllers. Air Control Teams on controlled tactical ranges may be exempted from this requirement.

5. Before using a range, aircrew are to be briefed in detail on the layout of the range including the siting of range control installations and spectator sites and their position relative to the targets. This information is also to be included in the appropriate range orders pertaining to each range.

## DEFINITIONS

6. The following terms and definitions are used for the purpose of this agreement only:
- a. AIR WEAPONS RANGE. All air-to-ground training and practice ranges as well as controlled tactical ranges and areas used for weapons demonstrations.
  - b. TACTICAL RANGE. A range in which realistic targets are in use and a certain freedom of manoeuvre is allowed.
  - c. RANGE CONTROL INSTALLATIONS. Such installations include all range accommodations and facilities which might be manned by range personnel, i.e., control tower, spotting and flanking towers, etc. Living quarters and maintenance buildings not located within the target area are not included under this definition.
  - d. SPECTATOR SITES. Any areas outside the range control installations designated as viewing sites for visitors to the range. This includes vehicle parks.
  - e. CONTROLLED RANGE. A range in which the movement of aircraft is strictly controlled by a range control officer.

## IDENTIFICATION MARKINGS

7. All Range Control Installations are to be painted in a combination of the colours yellow and black so that they are clearly visible from the air at a distance appropriate to the types of attack used on the range. On controlled tactical ranges, yellow and black checkered panels fulfilling the above specifications may be used to mark control installations which, for operational training reasons, cannot be permanently painted. The minimum size of the panel squares should be 2 x 2 feet (0.6 x 0.6 metres).
8. Control installations at tactical ranges may be marked additionally by a flashing white light.
9. All spectator sites are to be indicated by yellow and black checkered panels positioned in a square or rectangle around the sites and angled so as to be clearly visible from the air at a distance appropriate to the types of attack used on the range. These sites may also be marked by a flashing white light visible from the same distance.
10. When installing an additional white light, care must be exercised on the type of light to be used preclude possible conflict with heliport or other similar beacons.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

11. This STANAG is implemented when the appropriate national regulations have been amended to include the contents of the agreements and when national Air Weapons Ranges have been marked in accordance with this agreement.