

VA Flying Friends



TRAINING BOOK – 02 (TB-02)

A stylized illustration of a document with a pencil and checkmarks. The document is white with a grey border and contains several blue horizontal lines representing text. A yellow pencil is positioned diagonally across the bottom right of the document. There are three green checkmarks on the left side of the document, and a blue checkmark on the right side. The entire illustration is set against a background of a world map.

**AEROSPACE ACRONYMS
TERMS AND GLOSSARY**

Fonte: www.aerospace-technology.com

A

AAL	Above Aerodrome Level.
ABM	Abeam
A/C	Aircraft.
ACARS	Aircraft Communication Addressing and Reporting System.
ACC	Area Control Center.
ACZ	Aerodrome Control Zone.
AD	Airworthiness Directive,.
ADF	Automatic Direction Finder.
ADI	Attitude Deviation Indicator.
ADIZ	Air Defense Identification Zone.
ADR	Accident Data Recorder.
ADS	Automatic Dependence Surveillance
AEF	Aerodromes Environmental Federation.
AERAD	UK-published flight guide and navigational chart system.
AFB	Air Force Base, usually U.S. or Canadian.
AFCS	Automatic Flight Control System
AFI	Assistant Flying Instructor.
AFIC	Assistant Flying Instructor Course.
AFIS	Aerodrome Flight Information Service.
AFTN	Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network.
AGL	Above Ground Level.
AHRS	Attitude-Heading Reference System.
AIAA	Area of Intense Aerial Activity, usually military.
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication.
AIREP	form for reporting position and Met conditions in flight.
AIS	Aeronautical Information Service.
AIZ	Aerodrome Information Zone.
AME	authorized medical examiner.
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level.
AOA	Alpha/angle of Attack.
AOA	Airport Operators' Association.
AOC	Air Operator's Certificate,
AoE	Airport of Entry (USA).
AOG	Aircraft on Ground,.
AOPA	Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association.
A/P	Airport or Autopilot.
A & P	Airframe and Powerplant Mechanic (USA).
APA	Aerodromes Protection Agency.
APHAZ	Aircraft Proximity Hazards Assessment Panel.
APP	Approach (control).
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit.
ARB	Airworthiness Review Board.
ARCAL	Aircraft Radio Control of Aerodrome Lighting.
ARESTI	key shorthand notation system devised by Spaniard José L Aresti.
ARINC	Aeronautical Radio Incorporated.
ARP	Aerodrome Reference Point.
ASDA	Accelerate-Stop Distance Available.

ASI	Airspeed Indicator.
ASR	Altimeter Setting Region.
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar
ASR	Air-Sea Rescue.
ATA	Actual Time of Arrival.
ATA	Air Training Association.
ATC	Air Traffic Control.
ATCO	Air Traffic Control Officer.
ATCA	Air Traffic Control Assistant.
ATCC	Air Traffic Control Centre.
ATIS	Automatic Terminal Information Service.
ATPL	Air Transport Pilot Licence.
ATS	Air Traffic Service.
ATSU	ATS Unit.
ATSORA	Air Traffic Services Outside Regulated Airspace.
ATZ	Aerodrome Traffic Zone.
AVTUR	Aviation Turbine Fuel.

B

BAeA	British Aerobatic Association.
BALPA	British Airline Pilots Association.
BAUA	Business Aircraft Users Association.
BCAR	British Civil Air Requirements.
BCP	break cloud procedure.
BCPL	Basic Commercial Pilot's Licence.
BETA MODE	manually-controlled mode for CS propellers on turboprop aircraft.
BFR	Biennial Flight Review (USA).
BGA	British Gliding Association.
BHAB	British Helicopter Advisory Board
BHPA	British Hang-Gliding and Paragliding Association.
BMAA	British Microlight Aircraft Association.
BRG	bearing, the horizontal direction to or from any point expressed in degrees of the compass.
BWPA	British Women Pilots Association.

C

CAA	Civil Aviation Authority.
CAD	Computer Aided Design.
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacture.
CAAFU	Civil Aviation Authority Flying Unit.
CAP	Civil Air Publication.
CAS	Calibrated Airspeed.
CAT	Clear Air Turbulence.
CAVOK	Ceiling and Visibility OK.

CAVU	Ceiling and Visibility Unlimited.
CDI	Course Deviation Indicator.
CDU	Control Display Unit.
CEILING	Height above ground or water of the base of the lowest layer of cloud below 20,000 feet which covers more than half of the sky.
CFI	Chief Flying Instructor (certified flying instructor in USA).
CFRP	Carbon Fibre Reinforced Plastic
CH	Compass Heading.
CHIRP	Confidential Human Factors Incident Reporting system.
C/L	Centre-Line.
CLEARANCE	Authorization from air traffic control to proceed as requested or instructed.
CLOUDS	commonly-used abbreviations for cloud types :-
AC	altocumulus
AS	altostratus
CB	cumulonimbus
CC	cirrocumulus
CI	cirrus
CS	cirrostratus
CU	cumulus
NS	nimbo stratus
SC	stratocumulus
ST	stratus
C of A	Certificate of Airworthiness.
C of E	Certificate of Experience, C of T, certificate of test.
C of G	centre of gravity (of the aircraft which if suspended, would balance)
COM(M)	Communication(s)
C of P	Centre of Pressure, the point through which the total effect of lift may be said to act on an aeroplane.
CPL	Commercial Pilot's Licence
CR or C/R	Counter-Rotating.
CRP	Compulsory Reporting Point.
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube.
CRS	Course the intended direction of flight in the horizontal plane expressed in degrees of the compass.
C/S	Call Sign.
CS	Constant-Speed.
CSU	Constant Speed Unit.
C of T	Certificate of Test.
CTA	Control Area.
CTR	Control Zone.
CW	Carrier Wave or continuous Wave.
CW	Continuous wave.
CZ	Control Zone (USA).

D

DACS	Danger Area Crossing Service.
DAAIS	Danger Area Activity Information Service.

D & D	Distress & Diversion Cells at Air Traffic Control Centres.
Deadstick	Descent and landing with engine(s) shut down and propeller(s) stopped.
DCT	Direct
DECCA	Hyperbolic area navigation system.
Density Altitude	Pressure Altitude corrected for air temperature.
DETRESFA	Distress Phase of Search-and-Rescue Operation.
DF	Direction Finding.
DH	Decision Height.
DI	Direction Indicator.
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment.
DOPPLER	Doppler Effect is the change in frequency of light, radio or sound waves when source and receiver are in relative motion.
DoT	Department of Transport.
DP	dew point
DR	Dead (deduced) Reckoning. Plotting position by calculating the effect of speed, course, time and wind against last known position.
DRY	When referring to aircraft hire charges this means 'without fuel'.
DZ	Dropping Zone (i.e. parachuting)

E

EADI	Electronic Attitude Director Indicator.
EAT	Estimated Approach Time.
EBAA	European Business Aircraft Association.
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference.
ECOGAS	European Council of General Aviation Support.
ECU	Environmental Control Unit.
EET	Estimated Elapsed Time.
EFAS	Electronic Flash Approach Light System.
EFATO	Engine Failure At (or after) Take-Off.
EFIS	Electronic Flight Instrument System.
EGT	Exhaust Gas Temperature (gauge).
EHSI	Electronic Horizontal Situation Indicator.
EICAS	Engine Indicating and Crew Alerting System.
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitter.
Empty Weight	Weight of the basic aeroplane including all fixed equipment, plus unusable fuel, oil, hydraulic and other fluids.
Encoding Altimeter	an altimeter which gives a digital output to the transponder.
EOBT	Estimated Off-Blocks Time.
EPNdB	Effective Perceived Noise Decibel.
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival.
ETD	Estimated Time of Departure.
ETE	Estimated Time En Route.
EROPS	Extended Range Operations.
ETPS	Empire Test Pilots School.
Eurocontrol	Organisation for coordinating enroute air traffic control in Europe.

F

FADEC	Full-Authority Digital Engine Control.
FAF	Final Approach Fix.
FAI	Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations (USA).
FARA	Formula Air Racing Association.
FBO	Fixed-Base Operator
FBW	Fly-By-Wire.
FBL	Fly-By-Light.
FCL	Flight Crew Licensing (Division)
FCST	Forecast.
FDR	Flight Data Recorder, popularly known as a `black box'.
Feather (of a propeller)	to set the angle of CS or VP propeller edge-on to the airflow to minimise drag and rotation following engine failure on multi-engined aircraft.
FIC	Flight Information Centre.
FIR	Flight Information Region. UK airspace is divided into two FIRs, London and Scottish.
FIS	Flight Information Service, providing information to air traffic in the above FIRs
FJ	Fast Jet.
FL	Flight Level.
Flameout	Combustion failure in a turbine engine resulting in power loss.
Flicker Effect	Nausea, dizziness or vertigo which can be brought on by flickering at certain frequencies of a bright light source such as sunlight or strobe when viewed through a rotating propeller or rotor blades.
FMS	Flight Management System.
FOD	Foreign Object Damage.
FPM	Feet Per Minute, a measure of an aircraft's rate of climb or descent. Similarly m/s or mps, meters per second.
FSS	Flight Service Station (USA).

G

G-LOC-GA	Induced Loss Of Consciousness.
GA	General Aviation, all flying other than airlines and the military.
GAAC	General Aviation Awareness Campaign.
GAFOR	General Aviation Visual Flight Forecast. Met briefing service in operation in France, Germany, the Netherlands and some other European countries.
GAMA	General Aviation Manufacturers Association, an American trade organisation.
GAMTA	General Aviation Manufacturers & Traders Association, UK.
GAPAN	Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.
GASIL	General Aviation Safety Information Leaflet.

GCA	Ground-Controlled Approach.
GFT	General Flying Test.
Glonass	Russian equivalent of GPS/Navstar satellite navigation system.
GND	Ground
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite Systems.
Goxio	VHF direction-finding (France)
GP	Glidepath
GPH	Gallons Per Hour.
GPS	Global Positioning System.
GPWS	Ground Proximity Warning System.
GRADU	Gradual (term used in met reports).
GRP	Glassfibre-Reinforced Plastic.
GS	Glideslope.
G/S	Groundspeed. The speed an aircraft makes over the ground.

H

H24	Continuous round-the-clock operation. Also :- HN, HJ, HO
HJ	Operates during day.
HN	Operates during night.
HO	Operates during times to meet operational requirements.
HX	No specific operational hours.
HAA	Historic Aircraft Association.
HAI	Helicopter Association International.
Half-mill(ion)	1:500000 scale ICAO aeronautical chart.
HDG	Heading. The direction in which an aircrafts nose points in flight in the horizontal plane expressed in compass degrees.
Heavy	Suffix used in RT callsigns to indicate that the aircraft is a large transport alerting controllers and following aircraft to the possibility of wake turbulence (which see).
Hectopascal (hPa)	Unit of pressure measurement.
HEMS	Helicopter Emergency Medical Services.
Hertz	Standard radio equivalent of frequency in cycles per second.
HF	High-Frequency Band.
Hg	Inches of mercury a unit of pressure measurement.
HIAL	High Intensity Approach Lighting.
HIRF	High Intensity Radiated (Electromagnetic) Fields.
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lighting.
HISL	High Intensity Strobe Light.
Holding Pattern	Set path which keeps aircraft within a specified airspace while awaiting further clearance from air traffic control.
Hot-And-High	Airfield conditions of high altitude and high ambient temperatures.
HOTAS	Hands On Throttle And Stick.
HRA	Highlands Restricted Area
HSI	Horizontal Situation Indicator. A cockpit navigation display combining navigation and heading.
HUD	Head-Up Display. Aircraft data projected on to the pilots aircraft windscreen.

I

IAS	Indicated Air Speed.
IATA	International Air Transport Association.
I/C	Intercom.
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation.
IF	Instrument Flying.
IFF	Identification Friend or Foe.
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules.
IGE	In Ground Effect.
IGS	Instrument Guidance System.
ILS	Instrument Landing System.
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions.
INCERFA	Uncertainty Phase of Search-And-Rescue Procedure.
INS	Inertial Navigation System.
IRS	Inertial Reference System.
INTER	Intermittent or fluctuating.
IR	Instrument Rating.
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere.
ITT	Inter-Turbine Temperature.

J

JAA	Joint Aviation Authority.
JAR	Joint Aviation Requirements
JAWG	Joint Airmiss Working Group.
Jeppesen	U.S.-developed navigational/approach chart system with worldwide coverage.
JPATS	Joint Primary Aircraft Training System.

K

kHz	Kilohertz, the frequency of a radio carrier wave.
knot (kt)	The standard unit of aviation speed measurement is classified as one nautical mile per hour (never one knot per hour). One knot equals 1.1515 mph; one nautical mile equals 6,080 feet.
kW	Kilowatt.

L

LAMS	Light Aircraft Maintenance Schedule.
Lat	Latitude.
LATCC	London Air Traffic Control Centre.
Lczt	(ILS) localizer (USA)
LDA	Landing Distance Available.
LF	Low-Frequency radio waves with frequencies in the 30-300 kHz band.
LITAS	Low-Intensity Two-colour Approach System.
LLTV	Low Light Level Television.
LLZ	Localizer (USA).
LOC	Localiser. The azimuth guidance portion of an instrument landing system.
Locator	Medium-frequency non-directional radio beacon used as an aid to establishing yourself on final approach during an instrument landing procedure.
LOM	Locator Outer Marker.
Lon(g)	Longitude
Loran	Low-Frequency Hyperbolic Radio Long-Range Navigation.

M

Mach number	Ratio of true airspeed to the speed of sound.
MAP	Missed Approach Point.
Marker Beacons (mkrs)	Part of an instrument landing system using 75 MHz transmitters emitting fan-shaped or elliptical signal patterns vertically upwards, defining specific points along the glideslope. Markers provide aural and visual indications on a cockpit marker beacon receiver.
MATZ	Military Aerodrome Traffic Zone.
Mayday	International radio distress call.
Mb	Millibar.
MDA	minimum descent altitude.
MEDA	Military Emergency Diversion Airfield.
Met	Meteorology, weather.
METAR	Coded aerodrome Met report.
MF	Medium Frequency. Radio waves with frequencies in the 300- 3,000 kHz range.
MFA	Military Flying Area
MFD	Multi-Function Display - selectable displays of weather radar, navigation maps, checklists and data other than primary flight information.
MH	Magnetic Heading
MHz	Megahertz, the frequency of radio carrier waves measured in millions of cycles per second.
Minimums	Weather condition requirements for a particular mode of flight.
MLS	Microwave Landing System.
MMARS	Military Middle Airspace Radar Service, available to military and civil

	aircraft operating in UK airspace between FL100 and FL245.
MOA	Military Operations Area.
Mogas	car fuel, approved for use in some light aircraft subject to certain conditions.
MPA	Man-Powered Aircraft
MSA	Minimum Sector Altitude Or Minimum Safe Altitude.
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures. Also MTTR, mean time to repair
MTMA	Military Terminal Control Area.

N

NBAA	National Business Aircraft Association, USA.
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon. A medium-frequency navigational aid which transmits non-directional signals, superimposed with a Morse code identifier and received by an aircraft's ADF.
NM	Nautical Mile.
NOE	Nap Of Earth. Low flying, usually by the military, using contour-flying techniques and terrain-masking to avoid being seen.
NORDO	No Radio (used on flight plan form).
NOSIG	No Significant Change, term used on Met reports.
Notam	Notices to Airmen, issued by the CAA (and equivalent authorities elsewhere) to inform pilots of new or changed aeronautical facilities, services, procedures or hazards, temporary or permanent.
NOTAR	No Tail Rotor. A system patented by McDonnell Douglas for maintaining directional control of helicopters without use of an anti-torque tail rotor.
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rule-Making (USA).
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board (U.S. equivalent of UK AAIB).

O

OATS	Oxford Air Training School.
Obst	Obstruction.
OBS	Omni-Bearing Selector.
OCH	Obstacle Clearance Height. The lowest height above the elevation of the runway threshold or above aerodrome elevation.
OCA	Obstacle Clearance Altitude.
OCL	Obstacle Clearance Limit.
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer.
Okta	A measurement of cloud cover. One okta means one-eighth of the sky is covered.
Omega	High accuracy, very-low frequency (VLF) long-range navigation system used principally by airliners, military aircraft and intercontinental business aircraft.

O/R On Request.
O/T Other Times.

P

PAPI Precision Approach Path Indicator.
 PAR Precision Approach Radar.
 Pax Passengers.
 PFA Popular Flying Association, the UK homebuilt and antique aircraft organisation.
 PIC Pilot-In-Command (also styled P1).
 PINS Pipeline Inspection Notification System.
 PIO Pilot-Induced Oscillation. An undulating flight path brought about by over-controlling.
 PLN Flight-Plan.
 PMS Performance Management System.
 POB Persons on board.
 SOB Souls On Board.
 POC Proof-Of-Concept.
 POH Pilot's Operating Handbook.
 Pooley's Annually-published flight guide to United Kingdom and Ireland, named after its creator and publisher Bob Pooley.
 PPL Private Pilot's Licence.
 PPL(H) Private Pilot's Licence for Helicopters.
 PPL(SLMG) Private Pilot's Licence for Self-Launched Motor Gliders.
 PPO Prior Permission Only.
 PNR Prior Notice Required
 PPR Prior Permission Required.
 PROB Probability Percentage, term used in Met reports.
 Procedure Turn Maneuver which reverses the direction of an aircraft's flight during an instrument approach procedure to enable it to intercept the final approach course.
 PSI Pounds Per Square Inch, a measurement of pressure.
 PTT Press-To-Transmit (switch) on an aircraft's control wheel or stick enabling the pilot to make RT transmission via a headset microphone.
 Purple Airspace Special temporary airways created for flights by certain members of the royal family.

Q

QHI Qualified Helicopter Instructor.
 Quadrantal Rule System of cruising altitudes used in UK uncontrolled airspace below FL250.
 Q-code Code used when air-to-ground communication was via wireless telegraphy, enabling many routine phrases and questions to be reduced to three letters. Now largely redundant, except these:-

QDM	Magnetic bearing to a direction-finding station.
QDR	Magnetic bearing from the station.
QFE	Atmospheric pressure at aerodrome elevation. With its sub-scale set to the aerodrome QFE an altimeter will indicate height above that airfield.
QFU	Magnetic orientation of runway in use.
QNE	Reading in feet on an altimeter set to 1013.2 millibars (standard pressure) when the aircraft is at aerodrome elevation.
QNH	Altitude above mean sea level based on local station pressure.
QTE	True line of position from a direction-finding station.
QUJ	True bearing

R

Ramp Weight	maximum permissible weight of an aircraft.
RAPID	change expected to take place in thirty minutes or less, term used in met reports.
RAS (1)	Rectified Airspeed. Indicated airspeed corrected for instrument position error.
RAS (2)	Radar Advisory Service.
RASA	Radar Advisory Service Area.
RCL	Runway Centre-Line.
RBI	Relative Bearing Indicator, displaying information from the ADF.
RDO	Radio.
RIS	Radar Information Service. Provided to notify pilots of conflicting traffic outside regulated airspace, but offering no avoiding action.
RMI	Radio Magnetic Indicator. A navigation aid which combines DI, VOR and/or ADF display and will indicate bearings to stations, together with aircraft heading.
RMK	Remark(s).
RMU	Radio Management Unit.
Rnav	Area navigation.
RON	Remain Over Night (night-stop).
RT	Radio Telephony. Voice communications, as opposed to WT, wireless telegraphy. Also named RTF.
RVR	Runway Visual Range, a horizontal measurement of visibility along a runway.
RWY	Runway.
RX	Receiver.

S

SAR	search-and-rescue.
Sarsat	SAR satellite.
SAS	Stability Augmentation System.
Satcoms	Satellite Communications.

SB	Service Bulletin. Advisory notices issued by aircraft, engine and equipment manufacturers alerting owners and engineers to faults or problems requiring preventative or remedial maintenance or modification.
SBAC	Society of British Aerospace Companies. The UK aerospace manufacturers's trade association.
SDAU	Safety Data Analysis Unit of the CAA.
Sectional	(U.S.) VFR navigation chart, equivalent to our 1:500,000 or 'half-million'.
Semi-circular	System of cruising altitudes.
SELCAL	Selective Calling. A high-frequency system enabling air traffic control to alert a particular aircraft, by means of flashing light or aural signal in the cockpit, for receipt of a message without the crew having to maintain a listening watch. Used on long-haul over-ocean airline.
SFC	Specific Fuel Consumption of an engine.
SID	Standard Instrument Departure.
SIGMET	Warning of severe weather conditions (active thunderstorms, hail, severe turbulence, icing etc.) issued by Met offices.
SL	Sea level.
SMOH	Since Major Overhaul. Term used in aircraft for sale advertisements where engine hours are quoted.
SMR	Surface Movement Radar.
SOB	Souls On Board, the number of persons on board an aircraft.
Socked-In	A colloquialism referring to an airport closed to air traffic by bad weather, similarly clamped.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure.
SPECI	Special Civil Aviation Weather Report
Specific Range	measure of an aircraft's fuel efficiency, expressed as nautical miles flown per pound of fuel burned (nm/lb)
SPL	Student Pilot's Licence. No longer issued in the UK.
Squawk	To transmit an assigned code via a transponder.
SR	Sunrise.
SRZ	Special Rules Zone.
SRA	Special Rules Area.
SRA	Surveillance Radar Approach.
SRE	Surveillance Radar Element of a GCA.
SS	Sunset.
SSB	Single Sideband.
SSR	Secondary Surveillance Radar.
STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival Route, for inbound IFR traffic.
STC	Supplemental Type Certificate. U.S. system for post-type certification approval of aircraft modifications.
STOL	Short Take-Off and Landing.
STOVL	Short Take-Off Vertical Landing.
STOH	Since Top Overhaul.

T

T

True, also :-

- TH	True Heading.
- TT	True Track.
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation system.
TAF	Terminal Area Forecast.
TAS	True Airspeed. Rectified airspeed corrected for altitude and outside air temperature.
TBO	Time Between Overhauls, an engine manufacturer's guide to life expectancy of an aero-engine before it will need overhaul.
TCA	Terminal Control Area (USA).
TCAS	Traffic Alert And Collision Avoidance System.
TEMPO	Temporarily, term used in Met reports.
THR or Thld	Threshold.
TMA	Terminal Control Area. An area of controlled airspace at the intersection of airways in the vicinity of control zones (CTRs) around major airports
TO	Take-Off (sometimes TKOF).
TODA	Take-Off Distance Available.
TODR	Take-Off Distance Required
TORA	Take-Off Run Available.
Track	Actual flight path of an aircraft over the ground.
Transponder	Airborne receiver/transmitter portion of the SSR system which receives the interrogation signal from the ground and automatically replies according to mode and code selected.
Trend	Met forecast for the next two hours, added to some METARs.
TSO	Technical Standard Order.
TVOR	Terminal VOR. A low-powered VOR located at or near an airport and used as an approach aid.
TWR	Tower (aerodrome control tower).
TWY	Taxiway.
TX	Transmitter.
TGT	Turbine Gas Temperature
TIT	Turbine Inlet Temperature.
TAF	Terminal Aerodrome Forecast of weather expected.
TTSN	Total Time Since New.
TTAF/E	Total Time Airframe/Engine.

U

UAS	University Air Squadron.
UDF	UHF Direction Finding.
UFN	Until Further Notice.
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency. Radio frequencies in the 300-3,000 MHz band.
Unicom	Privately-operated advisory A/G radio service at uncontrolled airfields (USA).
UNL	Unlimited
U/S	Unserviceable (i.e not working) when applied to an aircraft or its equipment.
UTC	Co-ordinated Universal Time, formerly Greenwich Mean Time.

V

- Va	design maneuvering speed
- Vfe	maximum flap extension speed
- Vmca	minimum control speed (air). The minimum speed at which control of a twin-engined aircraft can be maintained after failure of one engine.
- Vne	never-exceed speed.
- Vmo	maximum operating speed. Also Mmo, Mach limit maximum operating speed.
- Vno	normal operating speed.
- Vr	rotation speed, at which to raise the nose for take-off.
- Vso	stalling speed at MTWA, in landing configuration with flaps and landing gear down, at sea level.
- Vx	best angle of climb speed on all engines.
- Vxse	best engine-out angle of climb speed.
- Vy	best rate of climb speed on all engines.
- Vyse	best engine-out rate of climb speed
- Vnav	Vertical Navigation.
VAL	Visual Approach and Landing Chart.
VAR	Variation (magnetic)
VASIS	Visual Approach Slope Indicator System. A coloured light system providing visual guidance to the glidepath of a runway.
VDF	Very-High Frequency Direction-Finding, whereby an aircraft's bearing from a ground receiving station may be determined from its RT transmissions.
VFR	Visual Flight Rules. Prescribed for the operation of aircraft in visual meteorological conditions (VMC). VMC is generally defined as five miles visibility or more and 1,000 feet vertical and one nautical mile horizontal clearance from cloud, but variations apply to aircraft operating below 3,000 feet amsl.
VHF	Very High Frequency. Radio frequencies in the 30-300 MHz band, used for most civil air-to-ground communication.
VIS	Visibility.
VLF	Very Low Frequency. Radio frequencies in the 3-30 kHz band.
VLF/Omega	Worldwide system of long-range navigation using VLF radio transmission.
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions. See VFR.
Volmet	Continuous recorded broadcasts of weather conditions at selected airfields.
VOR	"Very High Frequency omnidirectional range. A radio navigation aid operating in the 108-118 MHz band"
VORTAC	Combined VOR and TACAN
VOT	VOR test facility.
VP	Variable-Pitch (propeller), whose blade angle can be altered in flight either automatically or manually.
VRP	Visual Reporting Point. Landmarks used for position reporting by aircraft operating VFR.
VSI	Vertical Speed Indicator. One of the primary flight instruments showing rate of climb or descent.

W

Wake Turbulence	Wingtip vortices generated behind a wing producing lift. Behind a large heavy aircraft they can be powerful enough to roll or even break up a smaller aircraft.
WAT	Weight-and-Temperature.
WEF.	With Effect From.
WIE	With Immediate Effect.
Wind Shear	Localised change in wind speed and/or direction over a short distance, resulting in a tearing or shearing effect.
WIP	Work in progress.
WP	Waypoint.
WT	Weight
WX	Weather.
WX NIL	No significant weather, term used in Met reports.

X

XMSN	Transmission
XPDR	Transponder

Y

Yellow Tagged	A part or engine that is airworthy
YSAS	Yaw Stability Augmentation System

Z

Zero-fuel weight	Maximum permissible weight of an aircraft beyond which an additional load must be in the form of fuel.
Zero-timed	Overhauling an aero-engine to it's service limits.
Zulu or Z	Used worldwide for times of flight operations, formerly Greenwich Mean Time, now Co-ordinated Universal Time (UTC).