



Individual Camouflage, Firing Techniques and Fighting Positions



Terminal Learning Objective



Action: Camouflage self and equipment in a snow covered environment

Condition: In any snow covered environment, given individual load bearing equipment, helmet, weapon, ECWCS, over-whites and camouflage tape

Standard: Select the camouflage outerwear appropriate for the terrain. Camouflage equipment and weapon without affecting the function. Change camouflage scheme as the conditions change.



Camouflage Combinations for Different Types of Terrain



- Thickly Wooded Area.....ACU pattern ECWCS (use white trousers with deep snow)
- Low Brush or Light Scrub...White Parka and ACU ECWCS trousers
- On trails/roads.....ACU Parka and white trousers
- Above Treeline (open field)...All White



Thickly Wooded Area





Low Brush/Light Scrub





On trails/roads



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Open Field



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What Can Be Used?



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Individual Firing Techniques on Skis and Snowshoes



Terminal Learning Objective



Action: Engage targets with assigned weapons in a snow covered environment

Condition: Given load bearing equipment, helmet, assigned weapon, ECWCS, over-white set, skis or snowshoes with poles, ahkio sled, M-122 tripod and traversing and elevating mechanism

Standard: Engage targets from a standing, kneeling and prone position on skis and snowshoes. Engage targets using crew served weapons.



Standing Firing Position





Kneeling on Skis





Kneeling on Snowshoes





Prone Firing Position on Skis





Prone with Snowshoes



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Crew Served - Using Ahkio as a Support





Crew Served - Using Ahkio as a Support





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Fighting Positions



Terminal Learning Objective



Action: Construct a fighting position in a frozen, snow covered environment

Condition: Given load bearing equipment, helmet, personal weapon, appropriate clothing, a specific location with trees able to support a wall, a sector of fire, snow, logs, binding materials, and pioneer tools. A location for ice crete will be furnished if it is necessary to produce ice crete blocks. This location will have a water source, gravel, forms of uniform size and snow.

Standard: Construct a fighting position wide enough for self, battle buddy and all equipment. Clear assigned sector of fire. Provide side, rear and overhead cover.



Construction Materials



- Snow
- Frozen soil
 - Ice
- Stone
- Timber



- ## Wet Snow

- Packs well and is easier to shape
- Becomes stronger as it sets
- Strongest when temperature decreases after construction

- ## Dry Snow

- Less suitable for expedient construction
- Does not pack as well as wet snow
- Generally takes a few hours to consolidate (after it is moved)

- ## Hard Packed Snow

- Wind moves snow and it consolidates into hard packed snow
- Used for fortification and expedient shelters



Ice Crete

- Mixture of soil, water, rock, gravel, sand, silt
- Pour and tamp into forms
- Properties of Portland cement; stronger than ice but it will generally melt faster
- Cover with snow to delay melting and to camouflage
- Use for above or below ground positions



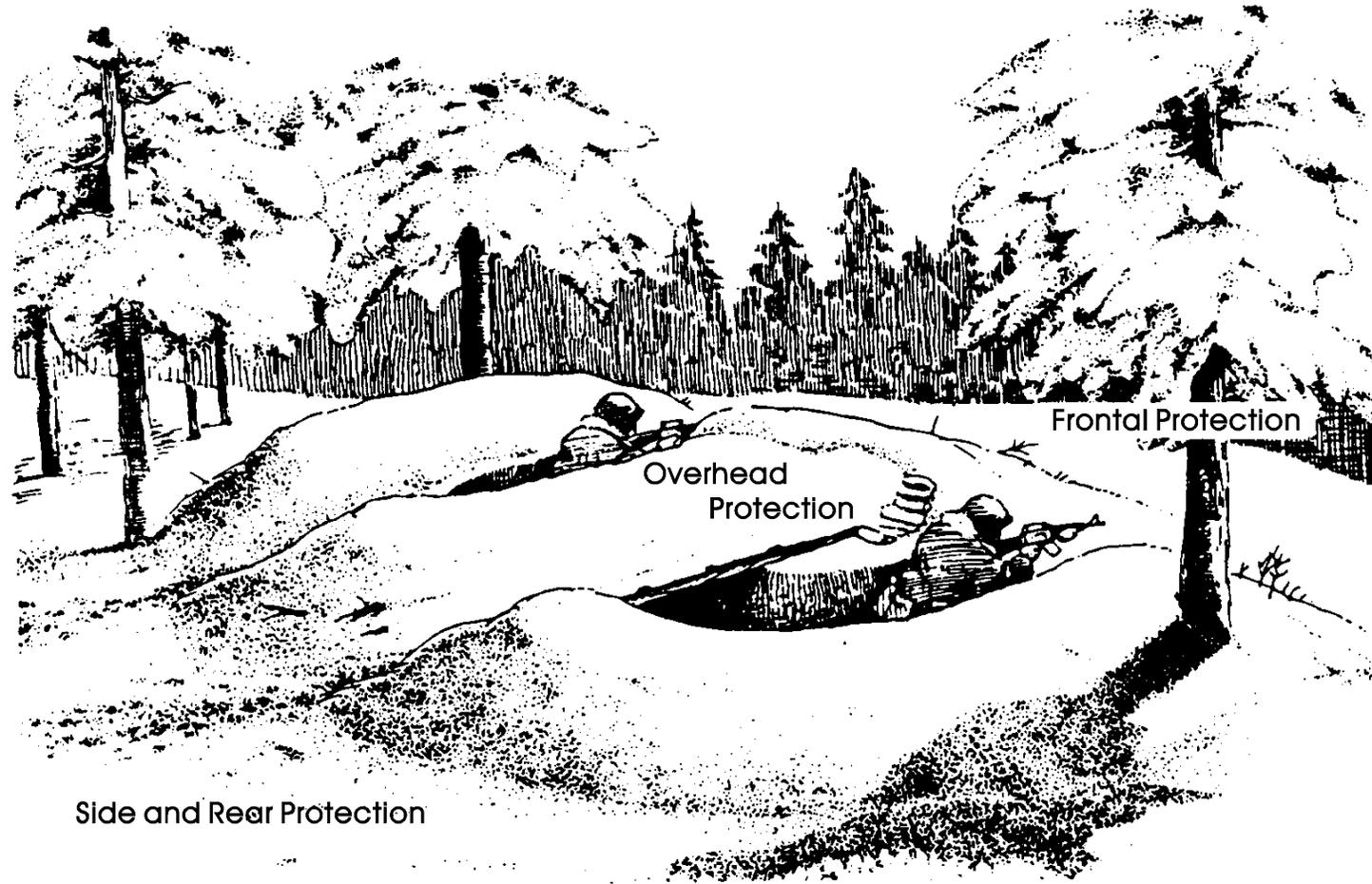
Small Arms Penetration Tables

Snow Characteristics	Feet	Centimeters
Newly Fallen Snow	13	400
Firmly Frozen	8-10	245-300
Packed Snow	6.5	200
Frozen Snow/Water Mixture	4-5	120-150
Ice	3.25	100
Ice Crete	1	30

NOTE: Based on penetration of a single 7.62 NATO round



Below Ground Positions



Below Ground Fighting Position in Snow



Below Ground Positions



- Use conventional methods when frost line is one foot thick or less
- If more than one foot thick, engineer support or demolition is required
- Snow for camouflage and additional protection
- Use timber for revetment



Overhead Cover

- Logs approximately 6 inches in diameter
- 3 feet of packed snow
- Logs approximately 2 inches in diameter-
bursting layer
- Snow for camouflage



Above Ground Fighting Positions





Above Ground Fighting Positions



- **Used when frost line is greater than one foot thick and demo/engineer support not available; also used when little time is available**
- **Dug as deep as possible**
- **Parapets made of snow – 8-9 feet thick in front and 2-3 feet thick on sides**
- **Parapets flat on top to deflect rounds**
- **Reinforce parapets by adding sticks, twigs, etc. to the snow during packing**
- **Snow bags or logs used for revetments for greater resistance to small arms and shrapnel**



TOW / Machine Gun Position





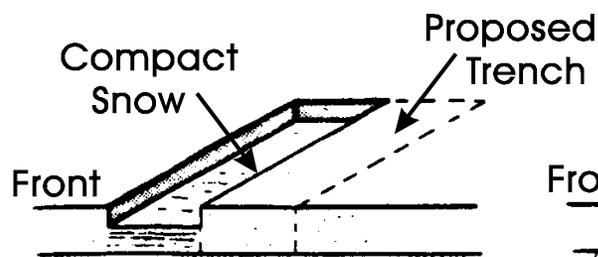
TOW / Machine Gun Position



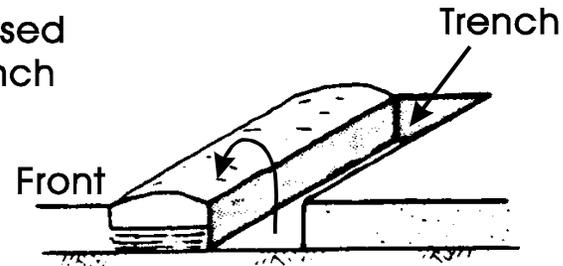
- Platform of plywood or timber
- Parapets 8 to 9 feet
- Side parapets 2 to 3 feet
- Overhead cover offset to the rear



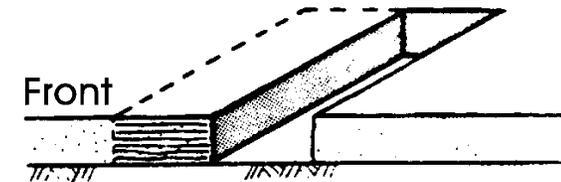
Snow Trench



Step 1: Pack the snow in front of the trench.



Step 2: Place snow excavated from the trench in the packed snow.

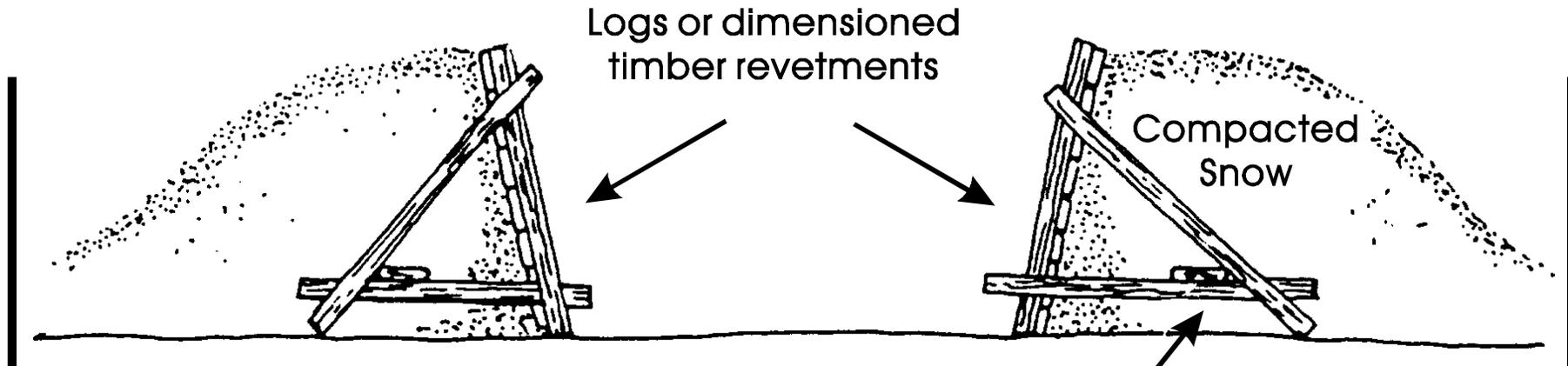


Step 3: Smooth and level the packed snow.

- At least two snowshoes wide
- Pack snow in front of trench
- Excavate the trench, placing snow to the front
- Log or sandbag revetment can be used



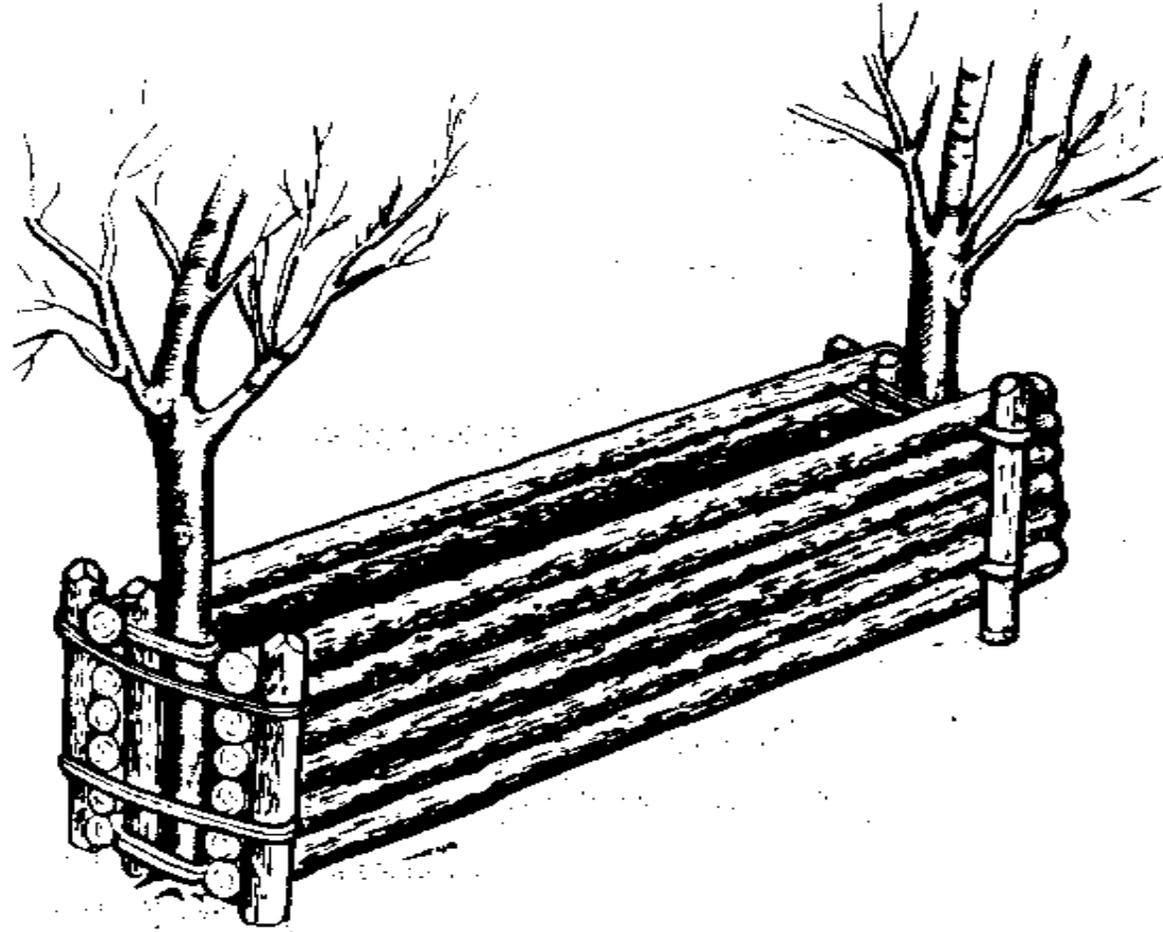
Snow Trench With Wood Revetment



- Approximately 6.5 feet of packed snow
- Snow trench dug armpit deep
- Logs or timber used for revetment
- Ensure a base platform is constructed for TOW and similar weapon systems

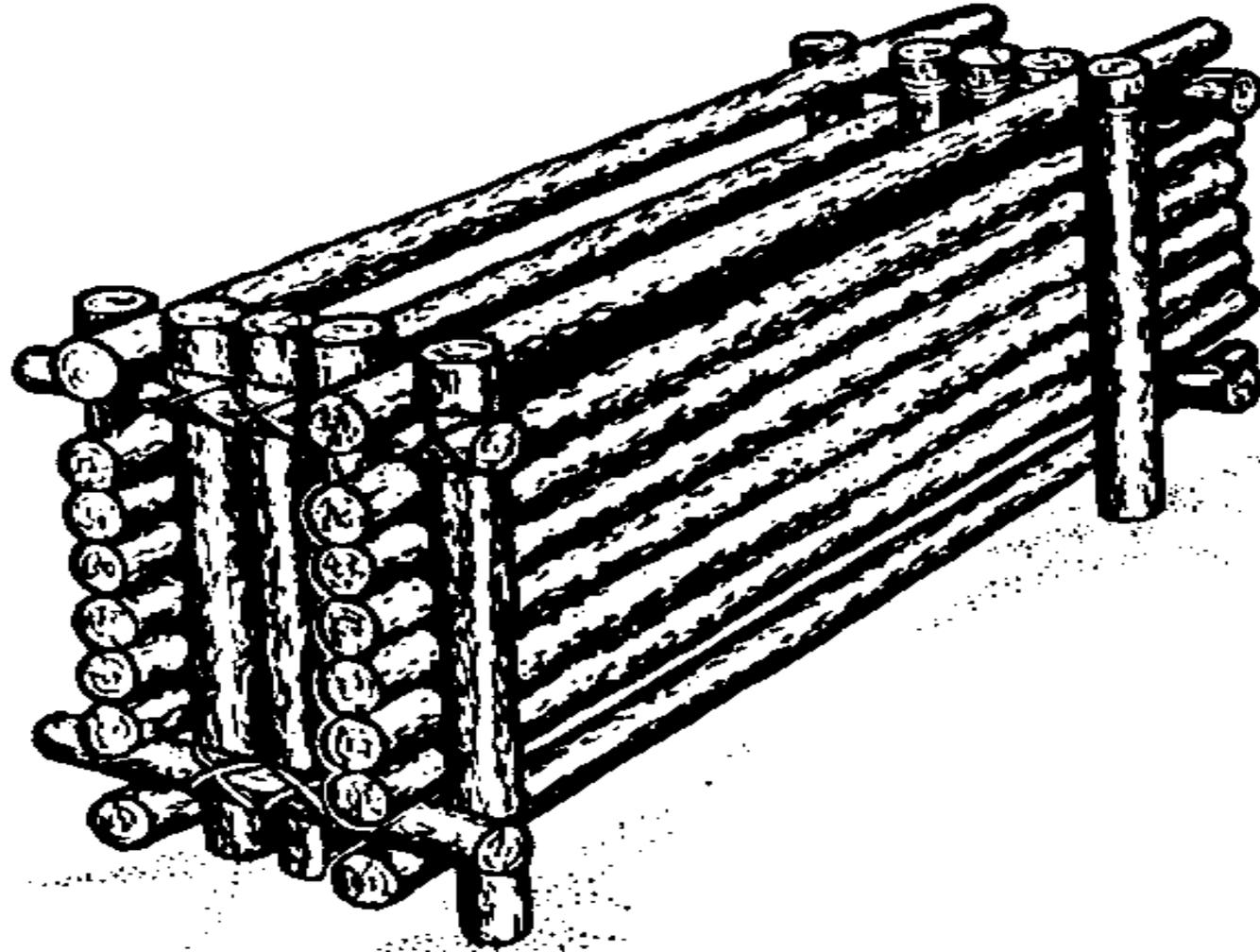


Tree and Log Form



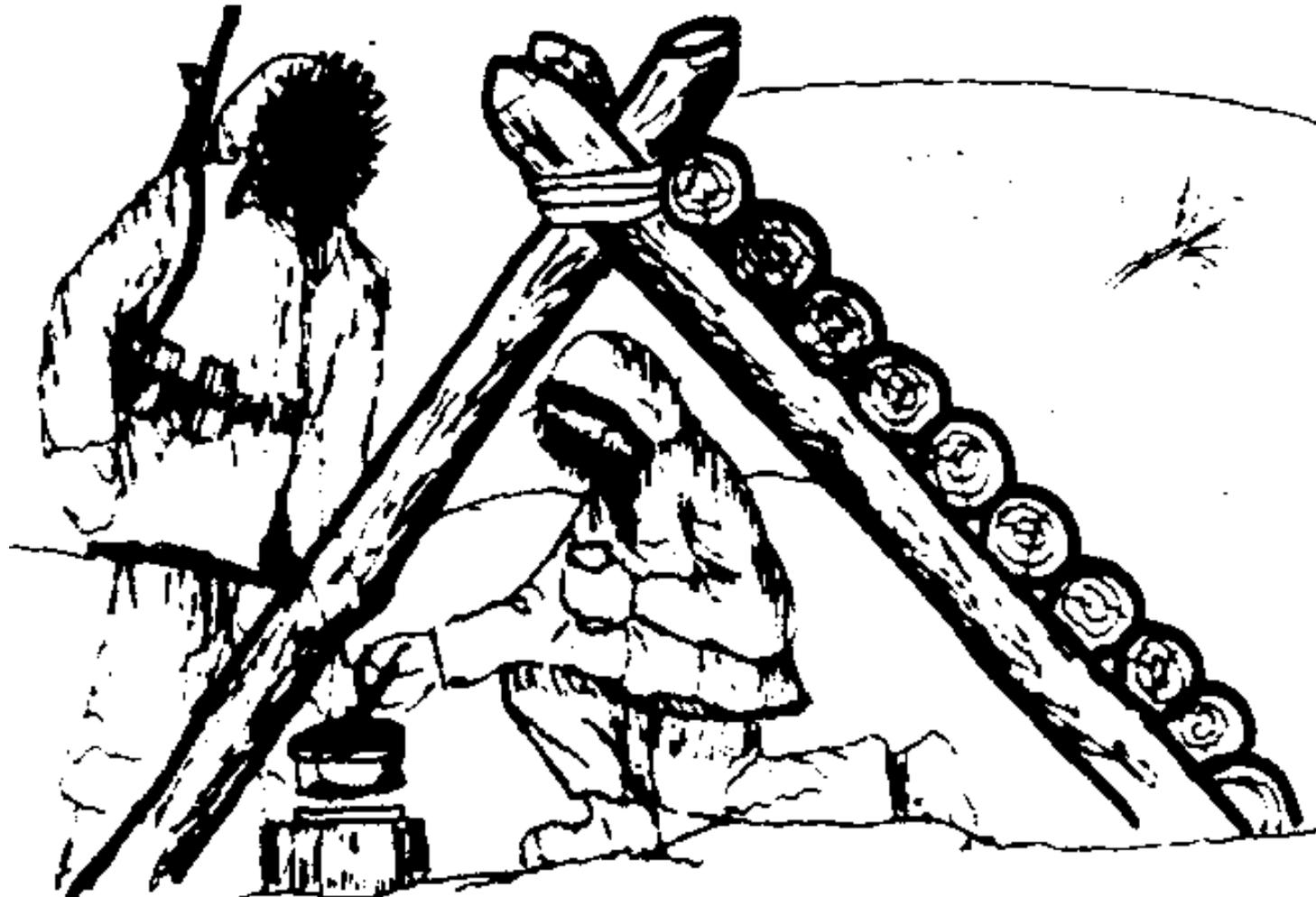


Log Form





Tripod Supported Wall: Side View



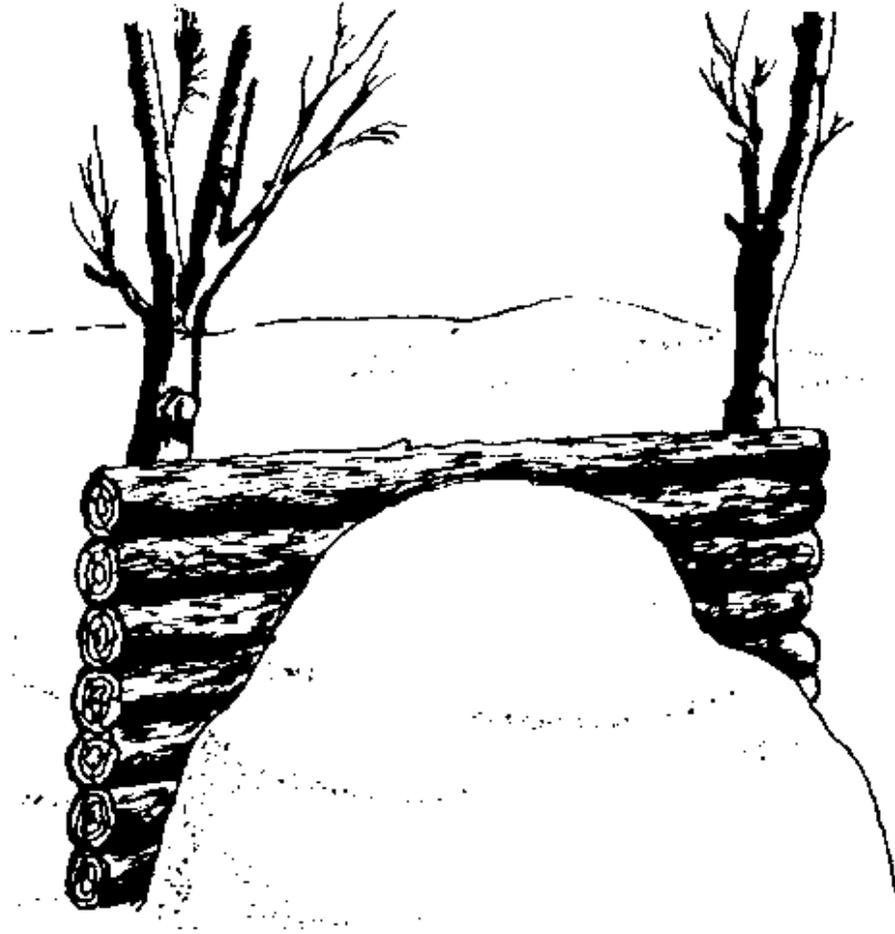


Tripod Supported Wall: Rear View



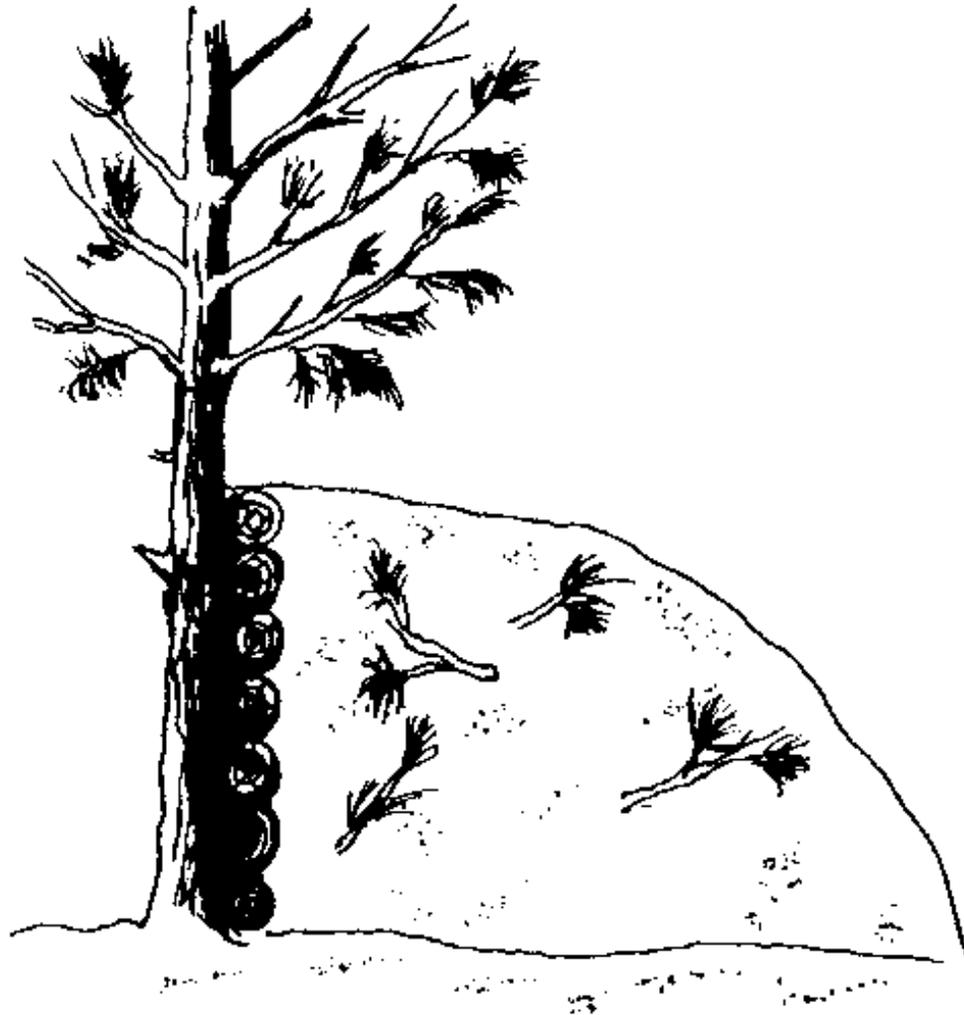


Tree Supported Wall: Oblique View





Tree Supported Wall: Side View





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