

STUDENT ACTIVITY KIT



We are pleased to offer you the enclosed Student Activity Kit for ages 4 and up. For information on our school programs revisit our Web site at www.airforcemuseum.ca or call us at 613-965-3874.

The *National Air Force museum of Canada* is grateful to the *The Canada Aviation Museum* for their permission to adapt some of their activities.

Vocabulary



aerodynamics: the study of forces of air acting on objects in motion relative to air.

ailerons: moving parts, attached to the rear edge of an airplane's wings, that help the airplane roll (or bank) left to right.

air: a mixture of gases making up the atmosphere which surrounds the earth.

airfoil: a streamlined surface designed in such a way that air flowing around it produces lift.

airplane: an engine-driven, fixed-wing, heavier-than-air aircraft.

airship: a long cigar-shaped aircraft filled with gas that is lighter than air, propelled by an engine, and steerable. Also called a dirigible.

altimeter: an instrument for measuring in feet or in meters the height of the airplane above sea level.

altitude: the vertical distance from a given level (sea level) to an airplane in flight.

anemometer: an instrument that measures the speed of wind.

atmosphere: the blanket of air surrounding the earth.

balloon: a bag filled with gas or a mixture of gases, that is lighter than air, propelled by the wind, and non-steerable.

barometer: an instrument to measure the pressure of the atmosphere.

biplane: an airplane with two sets of wings, one wing above the other.

blimp: a small dirigible that is lighter than air, propelled by an engine, and steerable.

cockpit: the place the pilot sits to fly the airplane. It contains the instruments and controls.

compass: an instrument used by pilots to determine direction.

drag: the force that slows down an airplane as it flies through the air.

elevators: the moving horizontal parts of the tail on an airplane that move up and down to make the airplane climb or descend, or pitch.

engine: the part of the plane that provides power, or propulsion, to pull or push the airplane through the air.

flaps: the moving parts attached to the rear edge of an airplane's wings that are used to increase lift and drag at reduced airspeeds (take-off and landing).

force: a push or a pull exerted on an object.

fuselage: the streamlined body of an airplane to which are fastened the wings and tail.

Vocabulary



landing gear: the under structure (wheels, skis or pontoons) of an airplane which supports it on land or water. Retractable gear folds up into the airplane in flight. A fixed gear does not retract or fold up.

glider: an airplane without an engine.

gravity: the force which pulls toward the center of the earth.

lift: the upward force caused by the rush of air around the wings, supporting the airplane in lift.

lighter-than-air: aircraft that is lifted into the air by a gas that weighs less than air.

pressure: a measure of force over a given area.

propeller: two or more twisted blades which an engine turns which pull an airplane forward as they turn.

rudder: the moving vertical part of the tail that controls the left to right, or yaw movement of an airplane's nose.

streamline: the shape of an object which causes air to flow smoothly around it.

supersonic: faster than the speed of sound (332 m/s (1195.2 km/h) at 0°C).

tachometer: an instrument which measures the speed at which the engine crankshaft is turning in revolutions per minutes (RPM).

thrust: the force of the engine which drives an airplane forward.

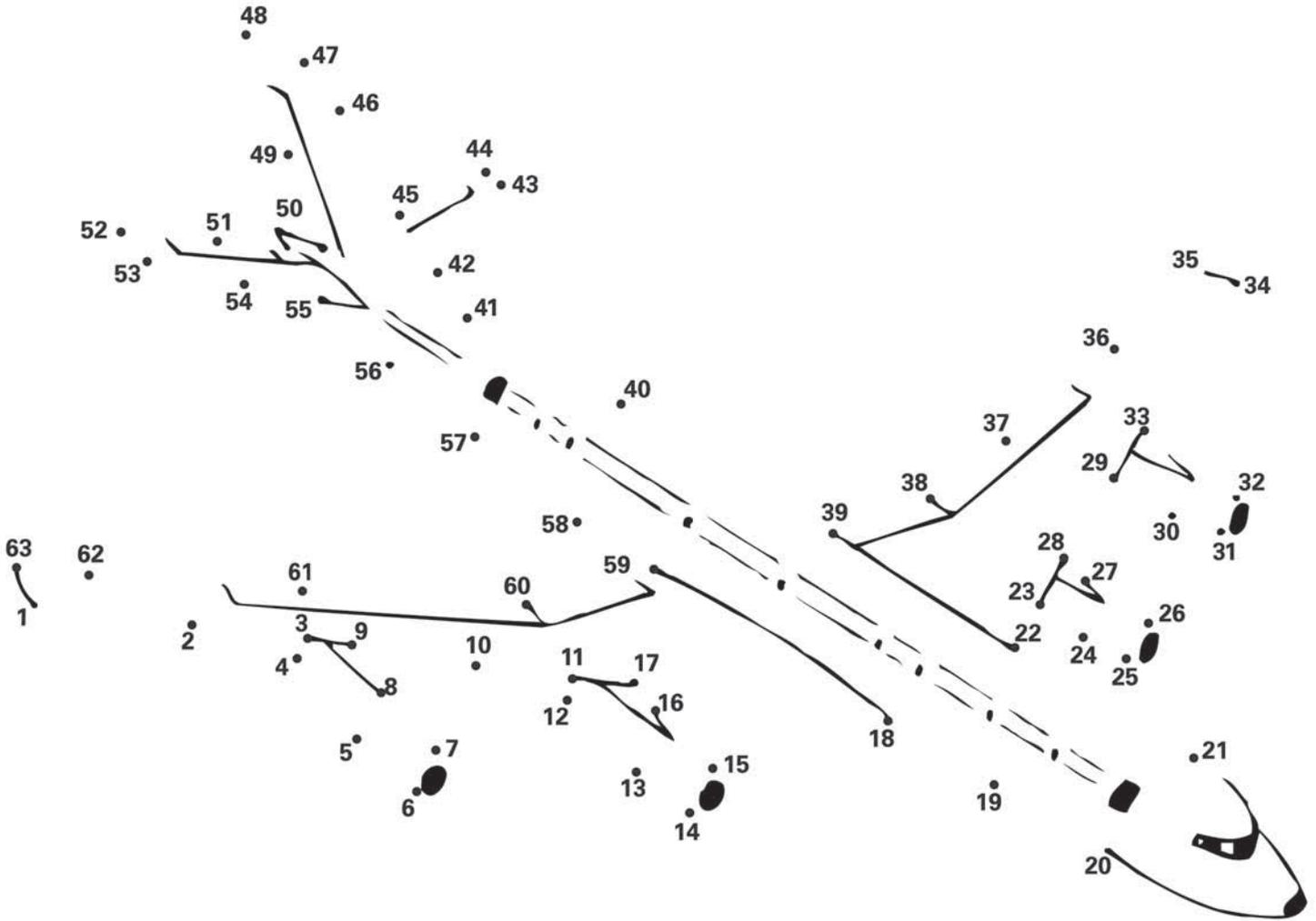
turbulence: irregular motion of air; uneven currents of air.

wing: the part of an airplane shaped like an airfoil and designed in such a way as to provide lift when air flows around it.

Connect the Dots



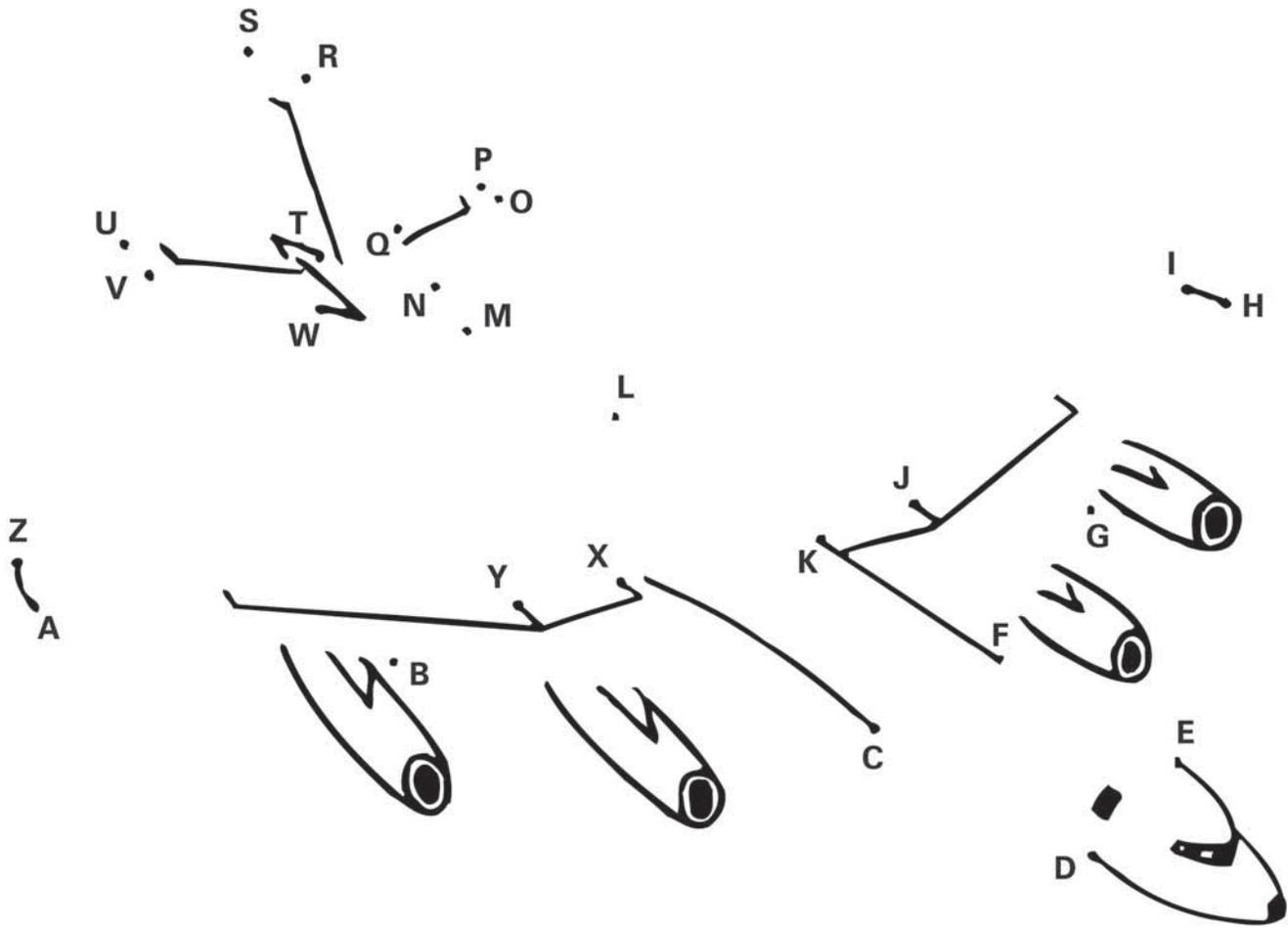
Connect the dots from 1 to 63.



Connect the Dots



Connect the dots from A to Z.





The Main Parts of an Airplane

Discuss the following words.

fuselage

propeller

cockpit

ailerons

landing gear

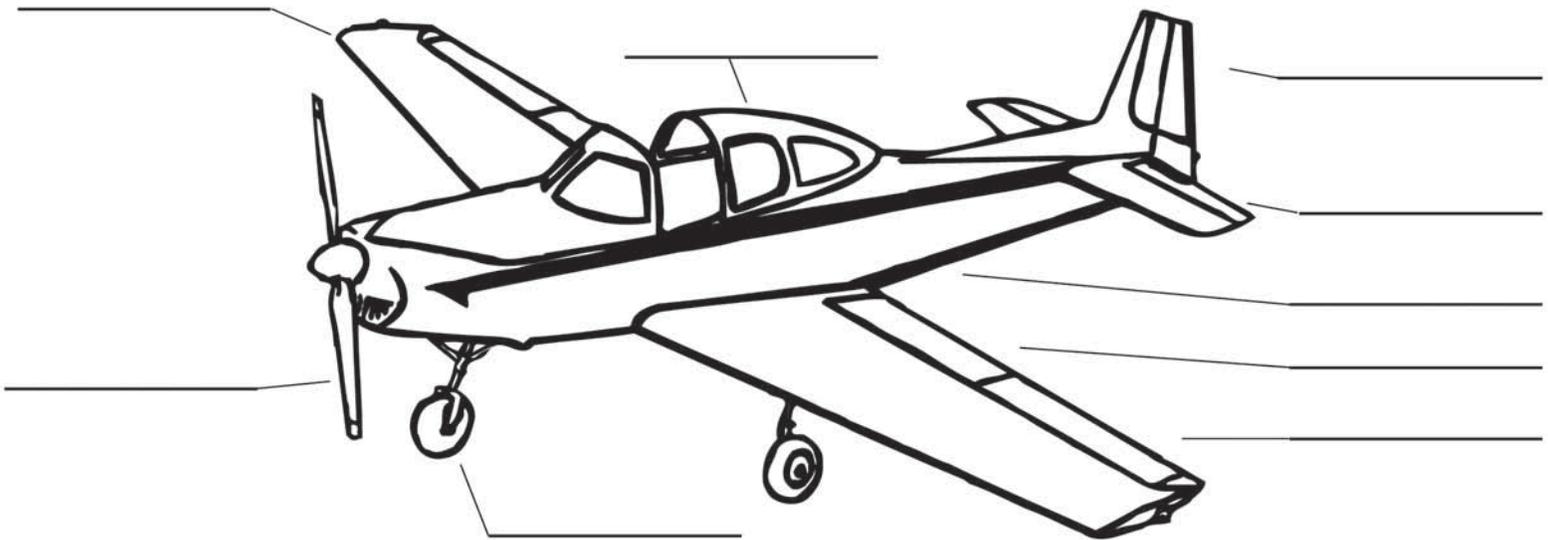
elevator

wings

rudder

flaps

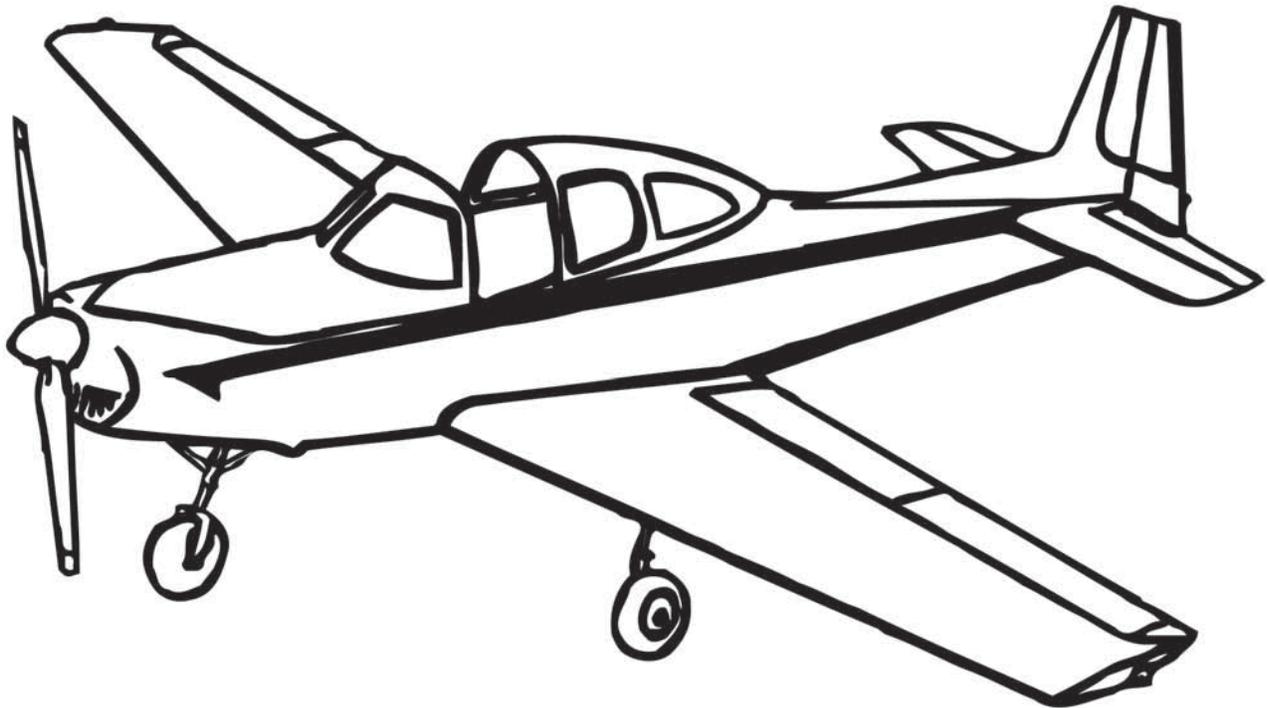
Label each part.



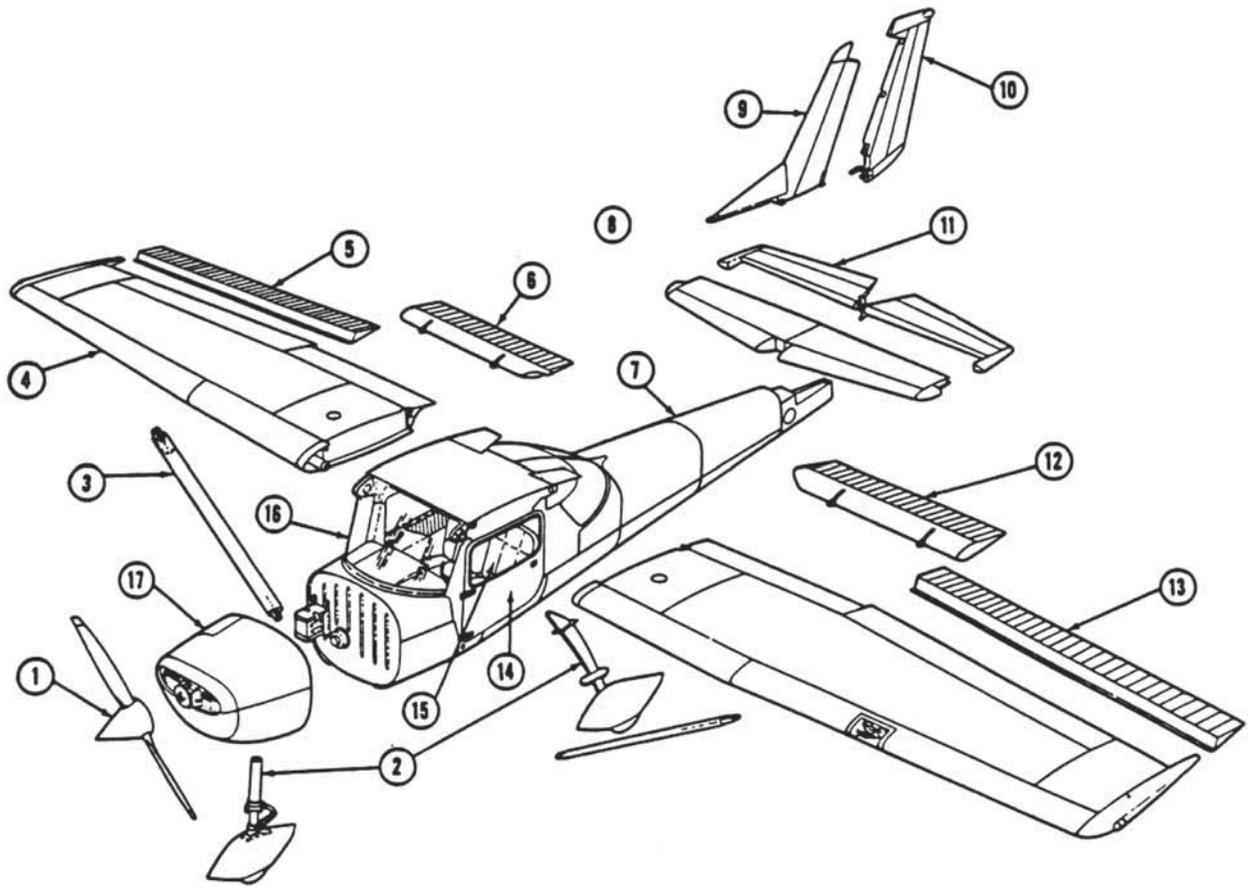
The Main Parts of an Airplane



- Colour the flaps yellow.
- Colour the fuselage red.
- Colour the landing gear purple.
- Colour the propeller orange.
- Colour the ailerons black.
- Colour the elevators green.
- Colour the rudder blue.
- Colour the wings brown.



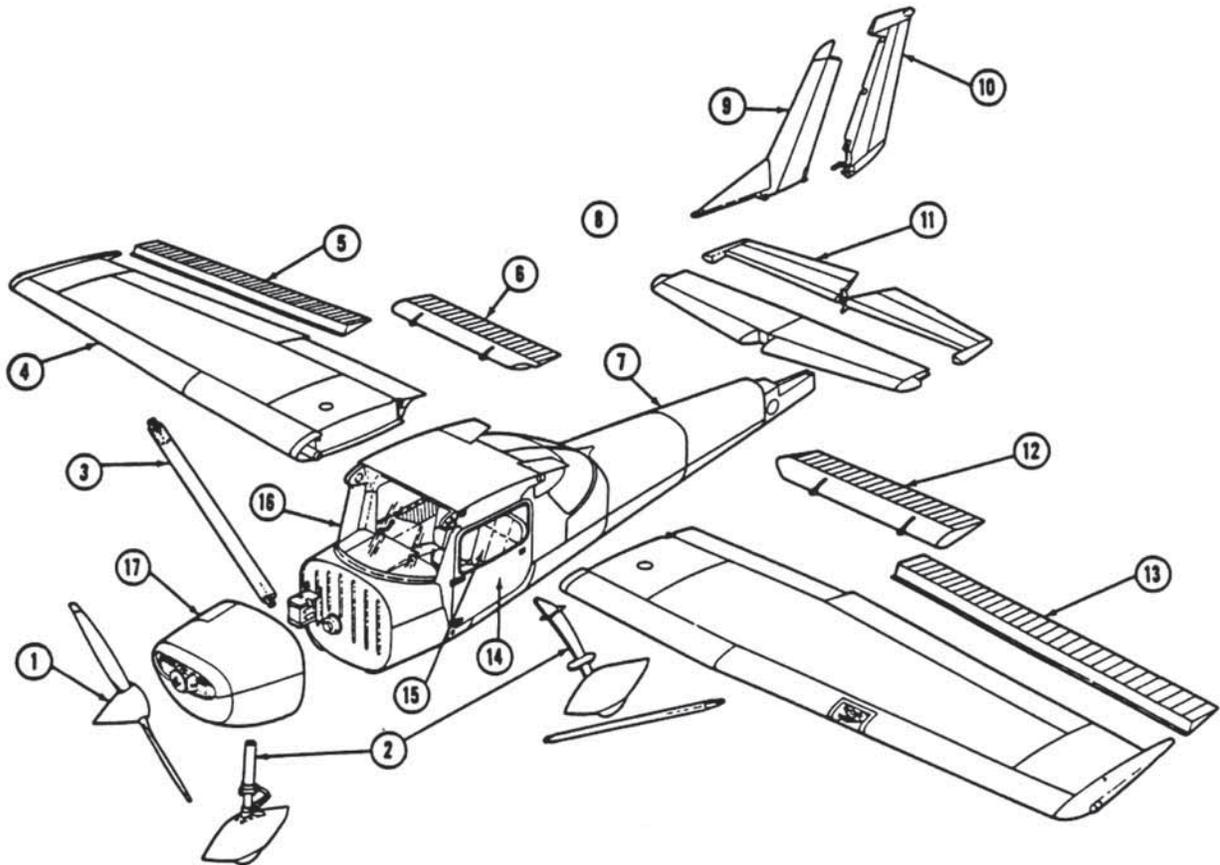
The Main Parts of an Airplane



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

The Main Parts of an Airplane



1. Propeller
2. Landing Gear
3. Wing Strut
4. Wing
5. Right Wing Aileron
6. Right Wing Flap
7. Fuselage
8. Horizontal Stabilizer
9. Fin
10. Rudder
11. Elevator
12. Left Wing Flap
13. Left Wing Aileron
14. Door
15. Seat
16. Windshield
17. Engine Cowl

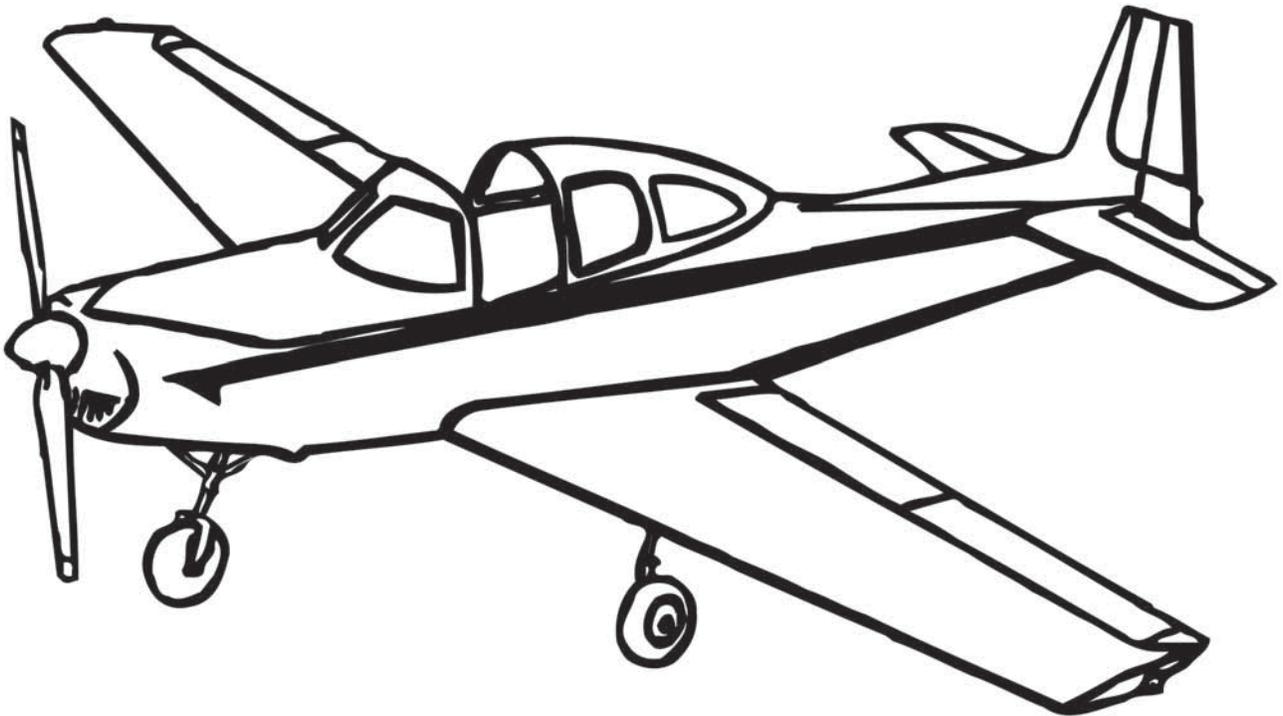
Parts that Control Airplane Movement



Colour the rudder blue.

Colour the ailerons red.

Colour the elevators green.



Fill in the blanks.

The _____ make the airplane climb and descend.

The _____ make the airplane roll left or right.

The _____ makes the airplane turn left or right.

The Four Forces of Flight



Discuss the following terms.

Drag — Lift — Thrust — Weight

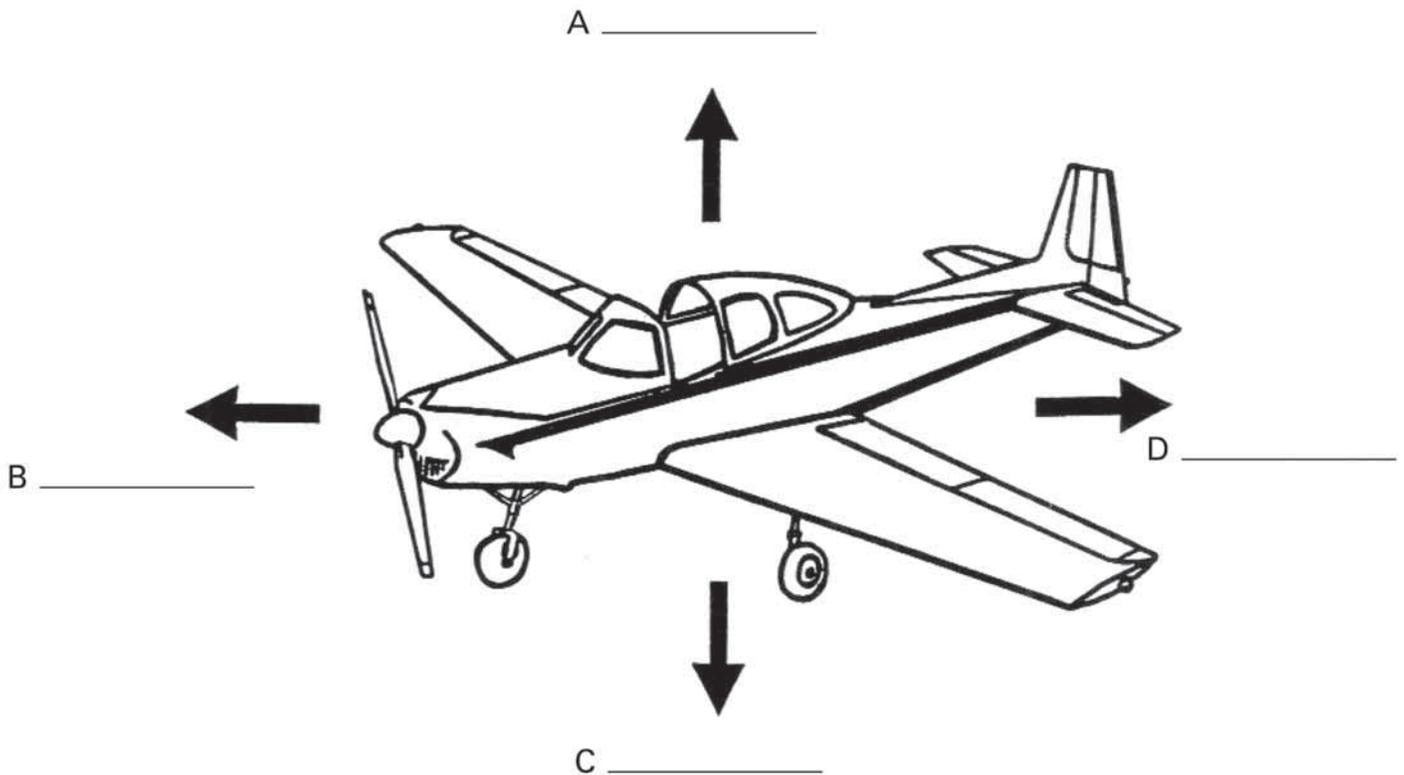
Fill in the blank with the appropriate term. Label the airplane.

A _____ is the force caused by the rush of air around the wings, supporting the airplane in flight.

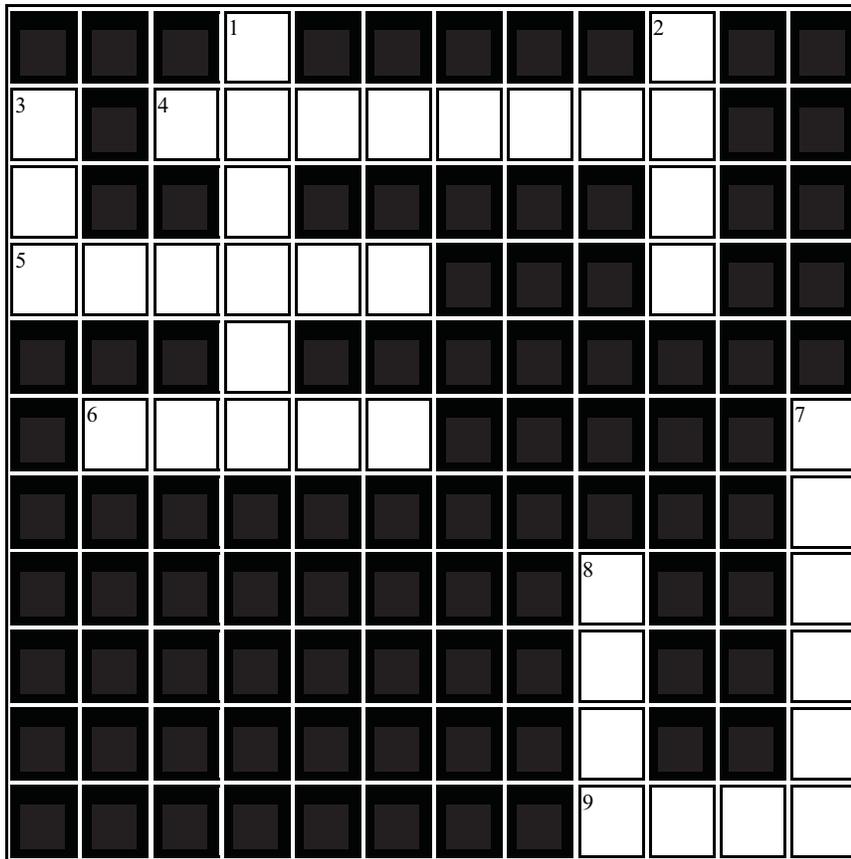
B _____ is the force of the engine that drives an airplane forward.

C _____ is the force that pulls an aircraft towards the centre of the earth.

D _____ is the force that slows down an airplane as it flies through the air.



Aircraft Design



Across

4. the month the brothers made the first powered, heavier-than-air flight
5. brothers who made the first controlled flight in a powered aircraft
6. Term used to describe an airplane's descend or climb
9. Force that moves an airplane upward

Down

1. A force that acts on an airplane to pull it downward
2. Resistance that slows an airplane down
3. Term used to describe the turning of an airplane
7. Force that pushes an airplane forward
8. Term used to describe how the wings of an airplane are controlled left to right

Aircraft Design



			1 W						2 D		
3 Y		4 D	E	C	E	M	B	E	R		
A			I						A		
5 W	R	I	G	H	T				G		
			H								
	6 P	I	T	C	H						7 T
											H
								8 R			R
								O			U
								L			S
								9 L	I	F	T

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- the month the brothers made the first powered, heavier-than-air flight
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Airplane Word Search

D R Y A E L E V A T O R S A
A R C H I P M U N K R L C P
N O A D N L S E F I O T M S
G I R G A O E L C W N H C S
T S U R H T I R F H W R T A
Y A U E R G I O O H A O R P
T M R I H W R A C N Y T T M
I R E T E M I T L A S T I O
V O T S A R I N I P R L P C
A F O T F P E L D O I E K I
R N I O F H V N T S N L C S
G O R C U I R U D D E R O K
N C A I R F L O W T I C C T
E H A L I F A X B O M B E R

Chipmunk

Elevators

Drag

Ailerons

Flight

Thrust

Gravity

Yaw

Nose

Compass

Formation

Throttle

Pilot

Rudder

Airforce

Lift

Pitch

Cockpit

Halifax Bomber

Airflow



Airplane Word Search



Chipmunk

Elevators

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Ailerons

Flight

Thrust

Gravity

Yaw

Nose

Compass

Formation

Throttle

Pilot

Rudder

Airforce

Lift

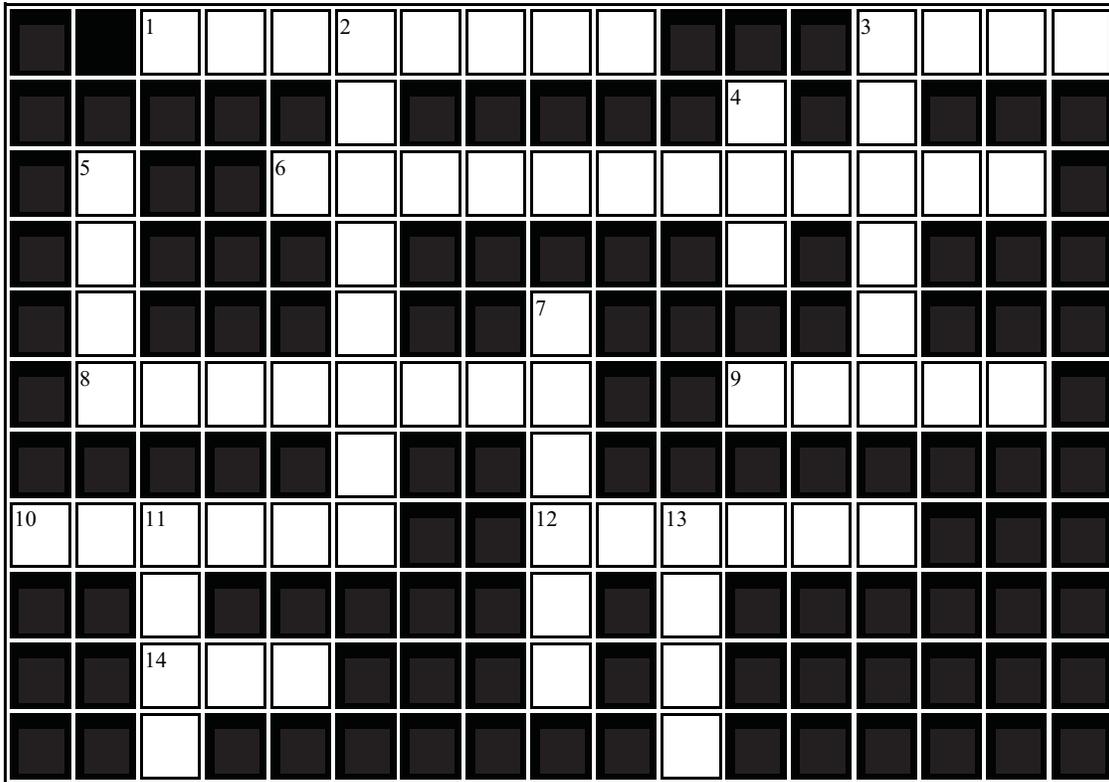
Pitch

Cockpit

Halifax Bomber

Airflow

Forces of Flight



Across

1. the body of an airplane
3. provides lift for an airplane
6. the study of how air flows around an airplane
8. this is used to help a pilot control the engine power
9. term used to describe an airplane's descend or climb
10. when this is used on an airplane it moves the plane left or right
12. the force that pushes an airplane forward
14. a mixture of different gases: oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen

Down

2. a pilot adjusts this on the tail for an airplane to descend or climb
3. a force that acts on an airplane to pull it downward
4. term used to describe the turning of an airplane
5. force that moves an airplane upward
7. proposed three laws of motion in 1665
11. resistance that slows an airplane down
13. term used to describe how the wings of an airplane are controlled left to right

Forces of Flight



		1 F	U	S	2 E	L	A	G	E				3 W	I	N	G
					L						4 Y		E			
	5 L			6 A	E	R	O	D	Y	N	A	M	I	C	S	
	I				V						W		G			
	F				A			7 N					H			
	8 T	H	R	O	T	T	L	E			9 P	I	T	C	H	
					O			W								
10 R	U	11 D	D	E	R			12 T	H	13 R	U	S	T			
		R						O		O						
		14 A	I	R				N		L						
		G								L						

Across

- the body of an airplane
- provides lift for an airplane
- the study of how air flows around an airplane
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- term used to describe an airplane's descend or climb
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Anagram Activity



Rearrange these letters to form flight related words.

1. QDONAURS _____
2. PTCOKIC _____
3. SNOE _____
4. RDRUDE _____
5. ROSALINE _____
6. RBBEMO _____
7. HICPT _____
8. RAGHAN _____
9. SPACMSO _____
10. LESDMA _____
11. DGRA _____
12. CCMINAHE _____
13. MTOIFARON _____
14. KCDOINWS _____
15. WFOLIRA _____
16. LOPTI _____
17. TTLOTERH _____
18. IHGTLF _____
19. EFARRIOC _____
20. TUHRTS _____
21. WYA _____
22. TLF I _____
23. SGDBAE _____
24. MFINVOR _____
25. XFAHIAL _____

Anagram Activity



1. Squadron
2. Cockpit
3. Nose
4. Rudder
5. Ailerons
6. Bomber
7. Pitch
8. Hangar
9. Compass
10. Medals
11. Drag
12. Mechanic
13. Formation
14. Windsack
15. Airflow
16. Pilot
17. Throttle
18. Flight
19. Air Force
20. Thrust
21. Yaw
22. Lift
23. Badges
24. Uniform
25. Halifax

Aviation Alphabet



When pilots talk on the radio, they want to make sure their message is understood. Because some letters of the alphabet sound the same (such as M and N or B, C, D, E, G, P, T and V), they sometimes use this "aviation alphabet" to make sure the person to whom they are talking hears them correctly.

Can you spell your name using the aviation alphabet? Try a friend's name.



"Charlie - Foxtrot -India- Uniform- Bravo"

Write a short sentence using the aviation alphabet, and then read it to a partner. See if your partner can understand what you are saying.

Example: "I am hungry"

India Alpha-Mike Hotel-Uniform-November-Golf-Romeo-Yankee.

A Alpha	J Juliet	S Sierra
B Bravo	K Kilo	T Tango
C Charlie	L Lima	U Uniform
D Delta	M Mike	V Victor
E Echo	N November	W Whiskey
F Foxtrot	O Oscar	X X-ray
G Golf	P Papa	Y Yankee
H Hotel	Q Quebec	Z Zulu
I India	R Romeo	

Tin Can Telephone



International Telecommunications Union Phonetic Alphabet

Have you ever tried to spell your name or give your address over the phone? Was your message understood? Think about all the letters of the alphabet that rhyme or sound the same (D, B, T, C, P ETC...). Why would this make radio communication difficult?

Imagine you are the radio operator on a fire and lives depend on people understanding exactly what is said. How would you do this?

The *ITU Alphabet* was developed for this reason. It makes communicating letters very easy to understand.

A Alpha	J Juliet	S Sierra
B Bravo	K Kilo	T Tango
C Charlie	L Lima	U Uniform
D Delta	M Mike	V Victor
E Echo	N November	W Whiskey
F Foxtrot	O Oscar	X X-ray
G Golf	P Papa	Y Yankee
H Hotel	Q Quebec	Z Zulu
I India	R Romeo	

Tin Can Telephone

Materials: You need **2 clean tin cans** (put masking tape around the rims for safety), **3m of string** (the kind used to tie meat is good, but a lighter weight is okay), **hammer** and a **small nail**.

Procedure: Using the hammer and nail, carefully punch a small hole in the centre of the bottom of each can. Feed the end of the string through the hole in one can, put it through until you have about 10 cm of string showing. Tie a big enough knot in the string so it will not pull back through the hole. Do the same thing with the other can. Pull the string tight. One person talks into the first can, the other listens into the other. Take turns.

Spell your name into the phone, or your street or postal code. The person listening should **write down** the information exactly as it is heard in the can. Was it understood clearly? Now try again using the **ITU Alphabet**. The message should be clear.

Discussion: Why do you think those words were chosen and not just any old words beginning with that letter?

Can you think of any other situations where this alphabet may be useful?



Morse Code Activity Sheet

Before someone invented how to send your voice over the airwaves, radio communication used "Morse Code". By pressing a key hooked up to an electromagnet, a series of short and long "beeps" can be sent long distances through high frequency radio signals. Samuel Morse made up a code that gave each letter of the alphabet a different combination of short and long "beeps". Using the code, a message can be "tapped" out on the key. Below is the Morse Code invented by Samuel Morse.

A	• _
B	_ • • •
C	_ • _ •
D	_ • •
E	•
F	• • _ •
G	_ _ •
H	• • • •
I	• •
J	• _ _ _
K	_ • _
L	• _ • •
M	_ _
N	_ •
O	_ _ _
P	• _ _ •
Q	_ _ • _
R	• _ •
S	• • •
T	_ • _
U	• • _
V	• • • _
W	• _ _
X	_ • • _
Y	_ • _ _
Z	_ _ • •

Can you "decipher" (figure out) the secret message?

_ • • • • • _ _ • _ • _ • • •
 • • _ • _ _ _ • _ •
 • • • _ • • • • • • • _ • • _ _ _ •
 _ • • • • •
 _ • • _ _ • • _ _ _ _ _ • • _ • _ • •
 • _ • • • _ • • • _ • _ _ _ • _ • _ • _ •
 _ _ • • _ • • • • • _ _ _ _ _ • • _ •
 _ • _ • • _ _ • • _ _ • • • _

Below, try writing your name in Morse Code. After you write it out below, "tap" out your name on a Morse Code Key.

"The beauty of Morse Code is its universal adaptability. You don't need a telegraph key to use it. Morse Code can be sent by whistles, buzzers, flags, even by alternating clenched and opened fists. At night, you can "speak Morse" with anything from a lighthouse beacon to a Bic lighter. Prisoners have used Morse Code to communicate between cells, rapping on their bars or water pipes" (Arthur Black)

Can you think of any other ways to send Morse Code?

All About Aircraft!



Memory Game & Introduction to the Aircraft of Canada's Air Force

Instructions:

First, make two photocopies of the attached aircraft illustration sheets. Cut out each aircraft along the dotted lines. You should end up with 40 cards.

Next, place all cards facing down. This game may be played by 1 to 3 players. Each participant must flip two cards so that they are facing up. If the two cards are matching, the participant may remove the cards to one side. If the cards do not correspond, the participant then must turn the cards so they are again facing down. The next player then has a turn. Whoever matches the most cards wins.

The following pages contain information about all of the aircraft that are illustrated in the memory game. You will also find two introductory topics, describing how aircraft are named and some of the most common types of aircraft that exist in Canada's Air Force.

What's in a name?

Think of your favourite car. What is the name of it? Let's use the example of a popular sports car on the road today:



Ford Mustang

In this example, 'Ford' is the manufacturer, while 'Mustang' is the model name.

In the world of aviation, it works much the same. When you see a name of an aircraft, you normally see the manufacturer first and the model name second:



Lockheed Hercules

Therefore, the name 'Lockheed' is the manufacturer and the name 'Hercules' is the name of the model.

All About Aircraft!



Different Types of Aircraft

These are the most common types of aircraft in flight today:



Cargo: usually has one or more large doors for loading and unloading large loads. May carry passengers as well, but usually with little comfort.



Passenger: primary function is to carry passengers, although it usually has some space for cargo.



Patrol: designed for patrolling the air, water or land below.



Trainer: aircraft used to train student pilots how to fly.



Helicopter: an aircraft that is propelled by one or more horizontal propellers. May perform many functions, including transporting people, search and rescue, observation, and carrying cargo.



Fighter: designed for air-to-air combat. Ground attack may be a secondary function.



Bomber: primary function is to attack ground targets.

All About Aircraft!



Canadair Argus

1957-1982*

Built in Canada, the Canadair Argus was used by the RCAF to patrol coastal waters. The aircraft had special equipment, such as radar, that could detect submarines in the ocean below. In its time, the Argus was considered to be one of the best aircraft in the world for patrolling the coast because of 1) its specialized technology and 2) its ability to fly for a long period of time without having to refuel. The large aircraft needed at least five people in order to operate: two pilots, flight engineer, navigator, radio operator. It was also equipped with beds that could accommodate a stand-by crew of four, which would allow the crew to take breaks when the aircraft was flying for long periods.

A.O.P. Auster

1948-1958*

The main role of the Auster was to observe activity on the ground. The army relied on information collected from the Auster to determine if their artillery was aimed properly and to take photographic evidence of enemy activity. The aircraft was lightweight and could take off and land in smaller areas than larger aircraft.

Burgess-Dunne

1914-1915*

In 1914, the Canadian air force was made up of two pilots, one mechanic and one aircraft: the Burgess-Dunne. This tiny air force was called the Canadian Aviation Corps and it did not last for a very long time. By 1915, the Corps disbanded and the Burgess-Dunne was abandoned in a field in England. At the time, aviation was still a very new technology and the small population of Canada did not yet have the ability to build an air force. Instead, many Canadians who wanted to fly or work on airplanes joined Britain's Royal Flying Corps.

* Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force

All About Aircraft!



Avro Canuck

1951-1981*

In the late 1940s, jet engine technology was in its beginning stages. The Canadian-built Canuck was one of the first jet-engine aircraft to be purchased by the RCAF. It was also the most mass-produced aircraft that Canada ever manufactured. It was designated as an 'all-weather fighter,' meaning it could be flown in very cold or very warm climates. Its main advantages were its ability to take-off and climb quickly.

DeHavilland Chipmunk

1948-1971*

Chipmunk aircraft was used by many different countries to train pilots. It was an aerobatic aircraft, meaning it could perform difficult manoeuvres, such as rolls and spins. Both a pilot and a student would sit in the cockpit and students were required to fly the Chipmunk for at least 25 hours before they could move on to train on aircraft more difficult to fly.

Douglas Dakota

1943-1989*

The Dakota served many different roles during its lifespan with the RCAF and Canadian Air Force. Some of its main duties were: 1) transport people and equipment, 2) perform search and rescue missions, and 3) train people how to use navigation and radar equipment. The Dakota has several nicknames, including Gooney Bird, Skytrain, and Skytrooper. Because it was an aircraft that could fly in many different climates and could be used for different purposes, the Dakota is still being used today by aircraft companies

* Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force

All About Aircraft!



Canadair Freedom Fighter

1968-1995*

The Freedom Fighter was a fighter aircraft that was flown by one pilot. When it was purchased by the RCAF in 1968, many people criticized the aircraft. It was cheaper than other jet-engine fighters of the time and was not as technologically advanced. The Canadian Air Force made good use of the aircraft, however, and used it as a training machine for student pilots learning how to fly fighter jets. aircraft.

Handley-Page Halifax

1940-1945*

During the Second World War, the Halifax was one of the RCAF's most important bomber aircraft. It had four engines and was manned by 7 crew members, including a pilot, navigator, bomb aimer, radio operator and gunners. Those who flew in the Halifax remember it to be a very reliable aircraft and could withstand a lot of enemy fire. It also had many roles. It was a bomber, but it could also tow gliders behind it, search for submarines and drop supplies and secret agents into enemy territory.

Lockheed Hercules

1960- Present*

In Trenton today, you will often see the four-engine Hercules in flight. It is an aircraft designed for carrying heavy cargo and large numbers of passengers. It is also used for Search and Rescue missions and for refuelling fighter jets while in flight. The Hercules can load and unload cargo quickly and it is able to land on relatively short runways. In spite of its age, the Hercules continues to be a very useful aircraft for the Canadian Forces.

* Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force

All About Aircraft!



McDonnell Douglas (Boeing) Hornet

*1982-present**

Today, if you visit places like Cold Lake, Alberta or Bagotville, Quebec, you have a good chance of seeing a Hornet in flight. It is currently Canada's only fighter aircraft in service and is praised for its excellent performance. It is supersonic, which means it can fly faster than the speed of sound. The Hornet is equipped with sophisticated radar and camera equipment, allowing the pilot to see well at night.

Bell Iroquois

*1968-1995**

In Canada, Iroquois helicopters were used only in search and rescue missions. It was equipped with a hoist that could lift people in and out of the aircraft. It was also stocked with essential medical equipment and could carry up to 11 passengers. All Iroquois were painted in yellow or white because this colour is very visible from far distances, an essential characteristic for Search and Rescue.

Bell Kiowa

*1971-1996**

The Kiowa is a small sized helicopter that can carry four people at one time. Its main role was to observe the ground below. The observer on board would photograph and record information regarding the terrain below or any enemy activity. This information would then be passed on to the army on the ground, allowing them to plan for their missions.

Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-21

1959-Present (Not flown by the Canadian Air Force)

The MiG-21 was built in Soviet Russia and is a super-sonic fighter. During the Cold War (from 1947-1991), it was mostly used by Russia and other countries that were allied with Russia. There were more MiG aircraft produced worldwide than any other aircraft today. The rival of the Mig-21 was the Lockheed Starfighter, which is also in the museum's airpark.

** Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force*

All About Aircraft!



Beechcraft Musketeer

1970-1992*

The Musketeer was used for training student pilots and it replaced the Chipmunk in 1970. The Musketeer is considered to be a 'primary trainer' because it would be the first aircraft on which pilots would begin their training. The aircraft was smaller and easier to handle than larger machines and like most trainers, the Musketeer was painted in yellow.

Canadair Sabre

1950-1970*

An early jet fighter, the Canadair Sabre was developed shortly after the Second World War and was flown in the Korean War. It was an excellent 'dog-fighter,' meaning it was very successful when in combat with one other aircraft. The Sabre was highly maneuverable and was used in one of Canada's first aerobatic teams called the Golden Hawks.

Canadair Silver Star

1953-2005*

The Silver Star was a fast, jet engine aircraft that was easy to maneuver. It was for these reasons that it was chosen to train pilots to learn how to fly fighter jets. In total, Canada purchased a total of 656 Silver Star aircraft. The Silver Star was also used by a solo aerobatic performer in the 1950s called 'The Red Knight'. The museum's example of this aircraft is painted in the same colour scheme that was used by the Red Knight.

Lockheed/Canadair Starfighter

1961-1984*

The Starfighter is the fastest aircraft in the museum's collection. The combination of its high speed and its short wingspan made it challenging for pilots to fly. In Canada, this aircraft was involved in over 100 accidents. Even though it required very skilled pilots to fly it, the aircraft was very useful in its role as a fighter and for its ability to take good quality photographs of the ground from the air.

* Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force

All About Aircraft!



Canadair Tutor

*1963-present**

The Snowbirds are a well-known aerobatic team in Canada. The aircraft they fly is called the Tutor. The Tutor was used for many years to train student pilots on jet aircraft and then, starting in 1971, it became the aircraft for the Snowbirds. The design of the body of the aircraft allows its pilot to perform many maneuvers. This, plus its relatively slow speed, makes it an ideal aircraft for aerobatic performances.

DeHavilland / Grumman Tracker

*1956-1989**

The Canadian Navy purchased Tracker aircraft in 1956. A unique feature of the Tracker is its ability to fold its wings in an upright position. This allows many Trackers to be placed on a large sea vessel that carries aircraft. This vessel is called an 'aircraft carrier.' Once its wings are locked in flying position, it can take off from the carrier. The main role of the Tracker was to search for submarines.

Sagem Sperwer

*2003-2009**

The Sagem Sperwer is not a traditional aircraft. It is a 'UAV', or Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. This means that it is a type of robot and is controlled by a human radio operator on the ground. The main purpose of this aircraft was to take pictures of the land below, which helped the Canadian Forces to avoid danger when it sent its troops into enemy territory.

** Years the aircraft flew with the Canadian Air Force*



A.O.P. Auster (1948-1958)



Canadair Argus (1957-1982)



Burgess-Dunne (1914-1915)



Avro Canuck (1951-1981)



DeHavilland Chipmunk (1948-1971)



Douglas Dakota (1943-1989)



Canadair Freedom Fighter (1968-1995)



Handley-Page Halifax (1940-1945)



Lockheed Hercules (1960-Present)



McDonnell Douglas(Boeing) **Hornet** (1982-Present)



Bell Iroquois (1968-1995)



Mikoyan-Gurevich **Mig-21** (1959-1985)



Beechcraft **Musketeer** (1970-1992)



Canadair Sabre (1950-1970)



Bell Kiowa (1971-1996)



Canadair Silver Star (1953-2005)



Lockheed/Canadair **Starfighter** (1961-1984)



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