RM QUIZ POINT OF AIM / IMPACTS AND HOLDS 2

1. What is the value of the wind refer to? What affect does it have on a bullet's flight path?

2. How is wind speed determined?

3. What do downrange wind indicators include?

4. To estimate the effects of the wind on the shot, Soldiers need to determine what three windage factors?

5. What is the Immediate Wind Hold?

6. Once Soldiers are familiar and memorize the characteristics of standing threats at 100 meter increments out to 500 meters, they should study the targets in a kneeling and then in the prone position.How does the process of memorizing the characteristics of targets at specific ranges aid in range estimation?

7. What characteristics can be determined at 100 meters?

8. What characteristics can be determined at 200 meters?

9. What characteristics can be determined at 300 meters?

10. What characteristics can be determined at 400 meters?

11. What characteristics can be determined at 500 meters?

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12. To determine the total distance to the target using the 100 meter unit of measure method, what must shooters do?

13. What is the biggest limitation for the unit of measure method?

14. What are Immediate range determination holds based on?

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1. What is the value of the wind refer to? What affect does it have on a bullet's flight path?
    a. The value of the wind is how much effect the wind will have on the projectile. Winds from certain directions have less effect on projectiles. The chart below shows that winds from 2 to 4°o'clock and 8 to 10 o'clock are considered full-value winds and will have the most effect on the projectile. Winds from 1, 5, 7, and 11 o'clock are considered half-value winds and will have roughly half the effect of a full-value wind. Winds from 6 and 12°o'clock are considered no-value winds and little or no effect on the projectile.
2. How is wind speed determined?
    a. Wind speed can be determined by taking an average of the winds blowing on the range.
    b. The firer's focus should be on the winds between the midrange point and the target. The wind at the one half to two thirds mark will have the most effect on the projectile since that is the point where most projectiles have lost a large portion of their velocity and are beginning to destabilize. The Soldier can observe the movement of items in the environment downrange to determine the speed. Each environment will have different vegetation that reacts differently.
3. What do downrange wind indicators include?
    a. 0 to 3 mph = Hardly felt, but smoke drifts.
    b. 3 to 5 mph = Felt lightly on the face.
    c. 5 to 8 mph = Keeps leaves in constant movement.
    d. 8 to 12 mph = Raises dust and loose paper.
    e. 12 to 15 mph = Causes small trees to sway.
4. To estimate the effects of the wind on the shot, Soldiers need to determine what three windage factors?
    a. Velocity (speed).
    b. Direction.
    c. Value.
5. What is the Immediate Wind Hold?
    a. Using a hold involves changing the point of aim to compensate for the wind drift. For example, if wind causes the bullet to drift 1/2 form to the left, the aiming point must be moved 1/2 form to the right. Limited visibility conditions may limit the viewable size of a threat, or cause targets to be lost after acquisition. In these situations, Soldiers may choose to apply a hold for where a target is expected to be rather than wait for the target to present itself for a more refined reticle lay or sight picture.
6. Once Soldiers are familiar and memorize the characteristics of standing threats at 100 meter increments out to 500 meters, they should study the targets in a kneeling and then in the prone position.How does the process of memorizing the characteristics of targets at specific ranges aid in range estimation?
    a. By comparing the appearance of these positions at known ranges from 100 meters to 500 meters, shooters can establish a series of mental images that will help determine range on unfamiliar terrain. They should also study the appearance of other familiar objects such as weapons and vehicles.

7. What characteristics can be determined at 100 meters?
    a. the target can be clearly observed in detail, and facial features can be distinguished.
8. What characteristics can be determined at 200 meters?
    a. the target can be clearly observed, although there is a loss of facial detail. The color of the skin and equipment is still identifiable.
9. What characteristics can be determined at 300 meters?
    a. the target has a clear body outline, face color usually remains accurate, but remaining details are blurred.
10. What characteristics can be determined at 400 meters?
    a. the body outline is clear, but remaining detail is blurred.
11. What characteristics can be determined at 500 meters?
    a. the body shape begins to taper at the ends. The head becomes indistinct from the shoulders.
12. To determine the total distance to the target using the 100 meter unit of measure method, what must shooters do?
    a. visualize a distance of 100 meters (generally visualizing the length of a football field) on the ground. Soldiers then estimate how many of these units can fit between the shooter and the target.
13. What is the biggest limitation for the unit of measure method?
    a. its accuracy is directly related to how much of the terrain is visible. This is particularly true at greater ranges. If a target appears at a range of 500 meters or more and only a portion of the ground between your shooter and the target can be seen, it becomes difficult to use the unit of measure method of range estimation with accuracy.
14. What are Immediate range determination holds based on?
    a. The zero of the weapon. The 300 meter zero is the Army standard and works in all tactical situations, including close quarters combat.