



CC-130 Hercules

- **Role:** Cargo/personnel transport
- High wing configuration
- Four turbo prop engines
- Large rear cargo door
- Used by many other countries including the US, UK, Australia, Italy, and others



CC-144 Challenger

- **Role:** Anti-submarine warfare/passenger transport
- Twin rear mounted jet engines
- Winglets
- “T” tail formation
- Civilian version used as a corporate jet



CC-150 Polaris

- **Role:** Cargo/personnel transport
- Low wing configuration
- Two large jet engines mounted on wings
- “Wide Body” configuration
- Small triangular winglets
- Also used in commercial aviation (Airbus A310)



CC-138 Twin Otter

- **Role:** Short Take Off and Landing (STOL) Aircraft used in support of Northern Operations
- Twin turbo prop engines
- Painted in Search and Rescue colours
- Civilian version widely used in remote areas



CC-156 Harvard II

- **Role:** Basic flight training
- Elongated nose
- Four bladed prop (turbo prop engine)
- Dark paint scheme (as opposed to the low-vis gray)



CC-155 Hawk

- **Role:** Basic jet trainer
- Low wing configuration
- Elongated nose
- Dark paint scheme (as opposed to the low-vis gray)



CP-140 Aurora/CP-140A Arcturus

- **Role:** Long range strategic airborne land and sea surveillance
- Low wing configuration
- Four large turbo prop engines mounted on wings
- MAD (Magnetic Anomaly Detector) mounted on the rear of the fuselage (also nicknamed the “stinger”)
- Essentially the same airframe with different avionics package in the Arcturus. No obvious distinction.
- Different versions used by the US, Australia, Japan, Norway, and others



CC-114 Tutor

- **Role:** Jet pilot trainer
- Side-by-side cockpit seating ideal for flight training
- Used by 431 Air Demonstration Sqn (Snowbirds)
- “T-tail” empennage configuration



CC-133 Silver Star

- **Role:** Electronic warfare training and target/advisory training for the CF-18, the Army’s anti-aircraft systems and the Navy
- Rounded nose
- Wing tip fuel tanks
- (Currently being phased out)



CH-113 Labrador

- **Role:** Search and Rescue
- Dual rotors
- “Smiling” window below flight deck
- Yellow/red SAR colour scheme
- (Currently being phased out)



CH-149 Cormorant

- **Role:** Search and Rescue
- Replacement for the Labrador
- Five-bladed rotor
- Rear ramp access
- Yellow/red SAR colour scheme



CH-146 Griffon

- **Role:** Utility transport tactical helicopter (Multi-purpose)
- Four-bladed rotor
- “Paint-by-Number” livery
- Hoist and/or FLIR (Forward Looking Infra Red) may be mounted on sides (different configurations in service)



CH-124 Sea King

- **Role:** Anti-submarine warfare
- Five-bladed rotor
- Bottom of fuselage resembles bottom of a boat for marine landings
- “Pods” on the side of the fuselage that house the landing gear



CF-18 Hornet

- **Role:** Aerial defence and interception
- V-formation tail configuration
- “Fake” cockpit painted on bottom of fuselage (unique to Canadian version)
- Most CF-18’s have one seat but some have two for training purposes
- Other versions used by the United States, Australia, Spain, Kuwait, and others



CT-142/CC-142 Dash 8

- **Role:** Personnel transport and navigational training
- High wing configuration
- Two turbo-prop engines
- Shown here with two possible nose configurations (the larger one uses the call sign “Gonzo”)
- Civilian version widely used as a commuter aircraft



Schweitzer 2-33

- **Role:** Air Cadet Glider Pilot training and familiarization
- High wing configuration
- “Air Cadet” colours
- May be launched by aerial tow, auto tow or winch



L-19 “Bird Dog”

- **Role:** Tow aircraft in support of Air Cadet Gliding Operations
- Tail dragger
- High wing configuration
- “Air Cadet” Colours



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Cessna 172

- **Role:** General aviation, commonly used for basic flight training
- High wing configuration
- Single engine
- Tricycle gear (may or may not have wheel covers)
- Four seats



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Piper Cherokee

- **Role:** General aviation, commonly used for basic flight training
- Low wing configuration
- Single engine
- Tricycle gear (may or may not have wheel covers)
- Four seats



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Airbus A320

- **Role:** Commercial passenger transport
- Twin turbo fan engines
- Small, triangular shaped winglets
- The A320 “family” consists of the A318, A319, A320 and A321 (smallest to largest) with the A320 being the most common, and the seat capacity ranging from 100 to 220 depending on the configuration and model



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Airbus A330/A340

- **Role:** Commercial passenger transport
- A330 and A340 utilize the same airframe, main difference is the number of engines and the length according to the series
- Large winglets
- A330/A340 “family” can seat from 240-475 passengers depending on the seat configurations and the series



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Boeing 737

- **Role:** Commercial passenger transport
- Twin turbo fan engines (all series)
- Widely used among many of the world's airlines
- Different series in use, B737-100 through B737-900 (-100 series shown)
- Aircraft seat capacity increases as series number increases from 85 (-100 series) and a high of 189 (-900 series)



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Boeing 747

- **Role:** Commercial passenger transport
- B747 is currently the only two-level passenger aircraft
- B747-400 only series of that model with winglets (each one is 6 feet tall)
- Passenger capacity from 366 (B747-100) up to 568 (B747-400)



F-14 Tomcat

- **Role:** Fleet air defence and precision ground strike
- Carrier based aircraft
- Two large rectangular intakes on each side of fuselage
- Dual vertical fins
- Configurable wing geometry
- Versions of the F-14 Tomcat are in service with the armed forces of Iran and USA



F-16 Falcon

- **Role:** Multi role attack fighter
- Single vertical fin
- Large engine intake under fuselage
- Relatively short wing span
- Different versions of the F-16 are in service with the Air Forces of the Netherlands, Taiwan, Belgium, and several others



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B-2 Spirit/F-117A Nighthawk **Stealth Aircraft**

- **Role:** Low observable, precision strike aircraft
- B-2 (top) “flying wing” configuration
- F-117 (bottom) fuselage configuration at irregular angles

C-5 Galaxy

- **Role:** Outsize cargo transport
- Four jet engines
- Nose and aft doors that open the full width and height of the cargo compartment to permit faster and easier loading
- Full width drive-on ramps at each end for loading double rows of vehicles



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BAE Systems Harrier "Jump Jet"

- **Role:** Air interdiction and close air support
- Vertical/Short take off and landing (V/STOL)
- Sharply swept-down wing and tailplane configuration
- Two large air intakes on the sides of the fuselage
- The Harrier is in use by the UK, Thailand, and Spain



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Tornado

- **Role:** Air interdiction and suppression of enemy air defences (RAF shown)
- Short fat fuselage with a very large swept fin and rudder
- Shoulder-mounted variable geometry wings of delta shape when fully swept
- Two-seat tandem cockpit and a short nose cone
- Other operators: Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia