Field Maneuvers

Leapfrogging

Lesson Objective

- By the end of this lesson the learner will be able to:
 - Understand the principles of "Leapfrogging" for offensive field maneuvers.
 - Understand when to use the "Leapfrogging" maneuver in the field.
 - Illustrate the Leapfrogging maneuver on paper.
 - Execute the Leapfrogging maneuver in the field.

What is Leapfrogging?

Leapfrogging -- is a technique for advancing personnel and/or equipment on or past a target area that is being defended by an opposing force that will fire upon the attacking force.

When is it Best to Use the "Leapfrogging" Maneuver?

- When there are 2 or more team members.
- When there is semi-open terrain for team members to see one another.
- When there is sufficient cover for team members to advance on target.
- When opposing force is concentrated in a target area that can be contained by suppression fire.

How is the "Leapfrog" Maneuver Executed?

Steps to Execute Leapfrogging

- Divide the attacking force into at least 2 parts (for example Team A and Team B).
- The two teams agree on hand signals or verbal field commands for roles assignment for suppression fire and advancing.
- Team A will suppress enemy fire by firing upon the enemy's position while Team B advances toward the enemy. (Note: Team B must be able to advance to locations that provides adequate cover.)
- The signal is given and the roles of the two teams are switched (Team A advances toward enemy and Team B applies suppression fire).

How is the "Leapfrog" Maneuver Executed? (continued)

Steps to Execute Leapfrogging

- Execution Tip:
 - Another variation of "Leapfrogging" is when the suppressing force may not actually fire upon the enemy but observe them in a ready to fire position should they threaten the advancing team.
 - This is often done in situations where the defending force doesn't know that the attacking force is there; and it may be possible to conduct part or all of movement without being observed.

Illustration of Leapfrogging Maneuver









