**Ammonia**, or **azane**, is a [compound](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_compound) of [nitrogen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen) and [hydrogen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen) with the [formula](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_formula) NH3. It is a colourless [gas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas) with a characteristic [pungent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pungent) [smell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odor). Ammonia contributes significantly to the [nutritional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutrition) needs of terrestrial organisms by serving as a precursor to [food](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food) and [fertilizers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertilizer). Ammonia, either directly or indirectly, is also a building-block for the synthesis of many [pharmaceuticals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharmaceuticals) and is used in many commercial cleaning products. Although in wide use, ammonia is both [caustic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caustic_(substance)) and [hazardous](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hazard). The global industrial production of ammonia for 2012 was anticipated to be 198,000,000 tonnes (195,000,000 long tons; 218,000,000 short tons) ,[8] a 35% increase over the estimated 2006 global output of 146,500,000 tonnes (144,200,000 long tons; 161,500,000 short tons) .[9]

NH3 boils at −33.34 °C (−28.012 °F) at a pressure of one [atmosphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmosphere_(unit)), so the liquid must be stored under pressure or at low temperature. Household ammonia or [ammonium hydroxide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonium_hydroxide) is a solution of NH3 in water. The concentration of such solutions is measured in units of the [Baumé scale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baum%C3%A9_scale) ([density](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Density)), with 26 degrees baumé (about 30% (by weight) ammonia at 15.5 °C or 59.9 °F) being the typical high-concentration commercial product.[10]

[**Ammonia**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonia) is a chemical compound with the formula NH3.

**Ammonia** may also refer to:

* [Ammonia Avenue](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonia_Avenue), an album by The Alan Parsons Project
* [Ammonia (band)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonia_(band)), an Australian rock band
* *Ammonia*, a widespread genus of estuarine [foraminiferan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foraminiferan)
* [Ammonium hydroxide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonium_hydroxide), a cleaning chemical commonly referred to as ammonia
* [Hera Ammonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hera_Ammonia), an epithet of Greek goddess Hera
* [SF Ammonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SF_Ammonia), a railway ferry in Norway

See also[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ammonia_(disambiguation)&action=edit&section=1&editintro=Template:Disambig_editintro)]

* [Pneumonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia)

**Espionage is inherently** [**clandestine**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clandestine_operation)

One of the most effective ways to gather data and information about the enemy (or potential enemy) is by infiltrating the enemy's ranks. This is the job of the spy (espionage agent). Spies can bring back all sorts of information concerning the size and strength of an enemy army. They can also find dissidents within the enemy's forces and influence them to defect. In times of crisis, spies can also be used to steal technology and to [sabotage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabotage) the enemy in various ways.

Targets of espionage

* [Natural resources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource): strategic production identification and assessment (food, energy, materials). Agents are usually found among bureaucrats who administer these resources in their own countries[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* [Popular sentiment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_opinion) towards domestic and foreign policies (popular, middle class, elites). Agents often recruited from field journalistic crews, exchange postgraduate students and sociology researchers
* Strategic economic strengths (production, research, manufacture, infrastructure). Agents recruited from science and technology academia, commercial enterprises, and more rarely from among military technologists
* [Military capability](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_capability) intelligence (offensive, defensive, maneuver, naval, air, space). Agents are trained by special military espionage education facilities, and posted to an area of operation with covert identities to minimize prosecution

[Counterintelligence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counterintelligence) operations specifically targeting opponents' intelligence services themselves, such as breaching confidentiality of communications, and recruiting defectors or moles