



Instructions given to the patrols:

Drawn on your sheet is a baseline 20 meters long named "_____." Your assignment in this exercise is to plot a large triangle in the field. You will be able to see the three corners of the triangle. They are marked by lashed tripods with colored flags at their top.

Using your compass, and without leaving the baseline, draw the triangle on your paper. You can do this by

standing at the ends of the baseline and sighting to the nearest corner markers. Write down the bearings in degrees. Now using your compass as a protractor, join the corners of the triangle and you have the three sides of the triangle.

You will be judged by how accurately you sight with your compass, by how correctly you draw the lines, and how fast you complete this exercise.

MAPPING PROBLEM

locates all controls and arrives at the designated destination in the shortest time.

Troop and patrol meetings this month give Scouts basic instruction in the use of a map and compass. The Outback Weekend gives them the opportunity to apply these skills in a very practical way.

The following are some suggestions for laying out the orienteering course at the campout:

- Have the course test the skills of map-reading, use of compass, and brainpower rather than running power.
- Keep the course within boundaries such as streams, railroads, and highways. Point out these facts to the patrols before the event. Make sure the map and terrain agree before placing controls.
- Junior leaders, other than patrol leaders, can set up the course and man the controls. Each control will have a code

letter or number that will be recorded by the checker on a card carried by each Scout.

MAPPING PROBLEM

Each patrol is to plot an accurate triangle from a known baseline; they cannot leave the baseline.

Method: Before the event, leaders plot a setup in the field as shown in the triangle diagram. The three corner points are represented by Scout staves secured upright with a shear lashing and visible from all points within the diagram. The baselines Pine-Spruce, Oak-Ash, Elm-Maple, and Cedar-Fir are made by stretching twine between the stakes at the extreme end of each line. These lines and the corner markers can be located by measurement as well as by sighting along the edge of the diagram when it is correctly oriented in the field.