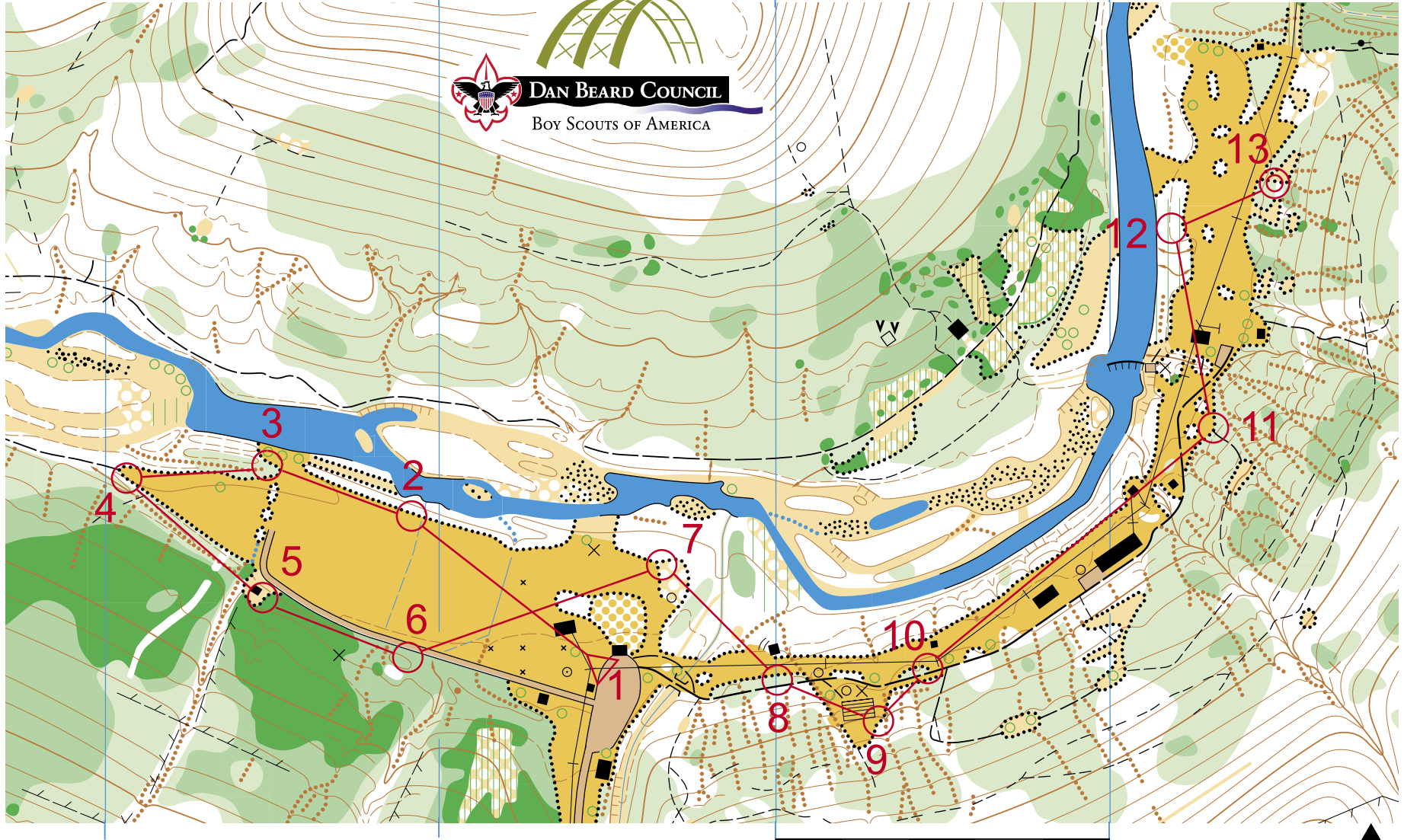


Camp Michaels Orienteering Course



Legend

- paved road
- pavement, gravel
- dirt road
- vehicle trail
- large foot path
- small foot path
- indistinct path
- narrow ride
- stone wall, ruined stone wall
- fence, ruined fence
- uncrossable fence

- power line
- buildings
- ruins
- cemetery, misc. object
- cairn, rocky pit, pillar
- boulder: small, large
- distinct tree
- passable cliffs
- impassable cliff
- boulder field, stony ground

- contours/index contours, form line
- gully, dry ditch
- small knoll, depression
- pit, broken ground
- earth bank
- stream: wide, small
- small pond
- spring, waterhole
- lake, uncrossable river
- intermittent stream

- open land
- rough open
- open with scattered trees
- rough open with scattered trees
- open forest
- vegetation: slow run
- vegetation: difficult to run
- vegetation: difficult to walk, fight
- dense undergrowth
- distinct vegetation boundary

0 164 820 feet

(250 meters)

Blue gridlines are Magnetic North
Contour interval 5 meters (16.4 ft.)



Map courtesy of Orienteering Cincinnati
<http://www.ocin.org>
Basemap - Boone County GIS
Fieldwork & Drafting - Vladimir Zherdev 2001
Production - Mike Minium & Ron Reynolds
Course installed by Pete Watkins 2003

Camp Michaels is private property, and requires a DBC Application for Camp Usage to use.

Camp Michaels Orienteering Course

Scout Instructions

Orienteering is a sport using a map and compass to find orange and white markers along a course. The map is your main tool. It has a vast amount of information that can help you find the best route between markers. The compass is used to orient the map, and sometimes guide you along a bearing. Smart orienteers often do not follow direct bearings between markers. They will use the map to find the easiest and fastest path – often mostly along a road or trail. Each marker will be found at the center of a numbered red circle on the map.

- 1) First, find the cardinal direction points set in concrete in the ground near the main parking lot and flagpole. Using the map and your compass, find the two points that are 100 feet apart (from the center point to the east point – they have red lines on them).
- 2) To help you measure distance along the course, pace between these markers at least 3 times at a natural stride, stepping off with your left foot and counting each time your right foot touches the ground (a “pace” is 2 steps). Calculate the length of your average pace with the help of the table below:

Paces in 100 ft:	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Feet / pace:	6.66	6.25	5.88	5.55	5.26	5.0	4.76	4.55	4.35	4.17	4.0

- 3) Using any of the methods shown in your *Boy Scout Handbook* and with the help of a buddy, measure the height of the flagpole next to the main parking lot. Mark the flagpole height here: _____ feet.
- 4) Go to marker 1 (at the parking lot edge near the flagpole). Markers are triangular, orange and white, and mounted on green poles. Inside each marker is a letter. Using your map and compass, find all of the markers. Remember that metal (like the marker) will affect your compass – step away to take a bearing. If you mostly use your map, you will find that the easiest route to travel between markers is not always along the direct compass bearing. The goal is to visit each marker, not to follow any specific path. At each marker, look inside and write down the letter here:

Marker 1 - _____	Marker 8 - _____
Marker 2 - _____	Marker 9 - _____
Marker 3 - _____	Marker 10 - _____
Marker 4 - _____	Marker 11 - _____
Marker 5 - _____	Marker 12 - _____ (see # 5 below)
Marker 6 - _____	Marker 13 - _____
Marker 7 - _____	

- 5) What is the distance between marker 12 and marker 13? _____ feet. (There are two ways to figure this out - one uses the map only. Try to use both methods to check yourself.)
- 6) Bring this sheet to your leader to show that you have completed the course. Your leader will have the answers and a secret code to translate a message out of the marker letters.