

Orienteering Courses

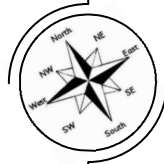
The Nashoba Brook Watershed Trails Orienteering Course consists of many separate courses. Each starts at the Trailside Way parking lot near the kiosk at the post with a "L" symbol. Set the compass bearing to the direction of the selected course and place it atop the post. Rotate the entire compass so the Red needle is inside the orienting arrow. Site down the direction arrow to pick a trail. Follow that trail for the corresponding distance. You should arrive at the next post. Record the symbol. Repeat the procedure for the remaining number of legs. When you are finished use to answer key to check your work. All courses start and end in the parking lot.

Practice Course Distance .1 miles

Leg	Direction	Distance	Symbol
1.	328° mag	72 feet	
2.	191° mag	93 feet	
3.	29° mag	77 feet	
4.	254° mag	66 feet	
5.	288° mag	81 feet	

Relativity Trail Distance .8 miles

Leg	Direction	Distance	Symbol
1.	225° mag	57 feet	
2.	225° mag	510 feet	
3.	220° mag	830 feet	
4.	171° mag	345 feet	
5.	195° mag	210 feet	
6.	65° mag	210 feet	
7.	310° mag	200 feet	
8.	338° mag	345 feet	
9.	0° mag	627 feet	
10.	30° mag	295 feet	
11.	15° mag	500 feet	



Course # 3 Distance 1.25 miles

Leg	Direction	Distance	Symbol
1.	225° mag	57 feet	
2.	225° mag	510 feet	
3.	220° mag	830 feet	
4.	171° mag	345 feet	
5.	195° mag	210 feet	
6.	210° mag	1284 feet	
7.	350° mag	1284 feet	
8.	15° mag	210 feet	
9.	338° mag	345 feet	
10.	0° mag	627 feet	
11.	318° mag	270 feet	
12.	15° mag	537 feet	

Please Stay on Trails

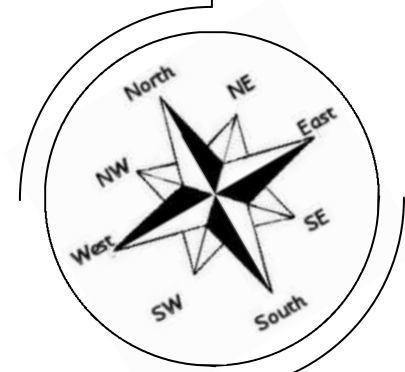
ANSWER KEY

12.	W		
11.		L	
10.		·	
9.	E		
8.	N	E	
7.	N	N	
6.	T	:	
5.	N	N	L
4.	N	N	T
3.	E	E	O
2.			H
1.	W	W	L
Leg	Practice	Relativity Trail	Course #3

"All who wander are not lost"
J.R.R. Tolkien

Nashoba Brook Watershed Trails

Orienteering Course



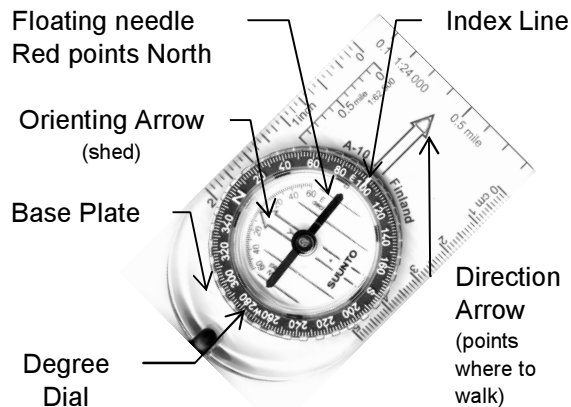
An Eagle Scout Project

By
Jake Lauer
Troop 591

Compass History

The compass was developed over 3,000 years ago by the Chinese. The first compass consisted of a lodestone hung from a vine or leather string. Marco Polo brought the compass to Europe in 1260. The compass revolutionized European navigation. The direction to which the lodestone pointed was North. The opposite direction was South. The perpendicular points were called East and West. These directions are known as cardinal points. The words NEWS is derived from the first letters of four directions. The idea was that information is obtained from all four directions; North, East, South, and West.

Parts of a Compass



Using a Compass to Follow Directions

Suppose you want to go the direction of 120 degrees, to do this you must:

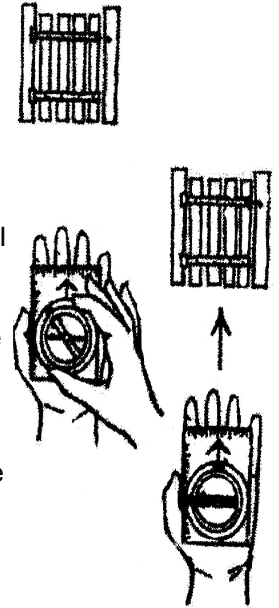
1. Turn the degrees dial around until the 120 degree mark is lined up with the Direction of Travel arrow.
2. Hold the compass so the Direction of Travel arrow points straight ahead of you.
3. Turn yourself around until the orienteering arrow of the compass is right under the magnetic needle with both pointing in the same direction.
4. If you walk straight ahead you will be walking in the direction of 120 degrees.



Using a Compass to Give Directions

To give directions with a compass you :

1. Face an object for which you want a direction, such as a fence.
2. Hold the compass so the Direction of Travel Arrow faces the fence.
3. Turn the degree dial on the compass until the orienteering arrow is right under the magnetic needle with both of pointing the same direction.
4. The direction of the fence is given by the number that is aligned with the Direction of Travel Arrow.



A SIMPLE WAY TO PRACTICE YOUR COMPASS SKILLS

Place a penny on the ground next to your feet. Set your compass to any direction. Follow that direction for ten steps. Now add 120 degrees to your direction of travel. Reset the compass to this new direction. Follow this new course for ten steps. Once more add 120 degrees to your current direction of travel. Follow this direction for ten steps. If you have done everything right you should be able to bend over and pick up your penny.

