
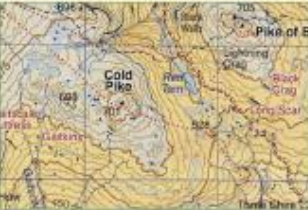






# Expedition Training

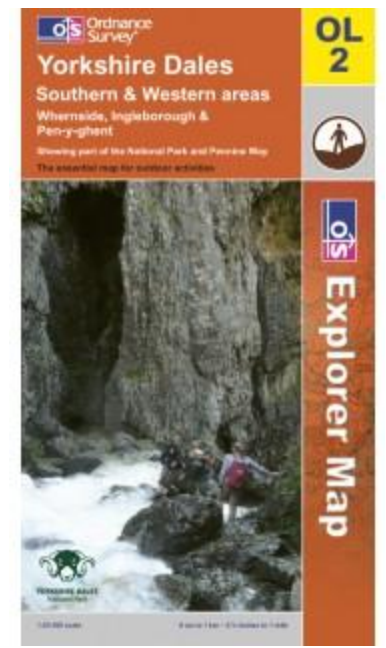
## Navigation

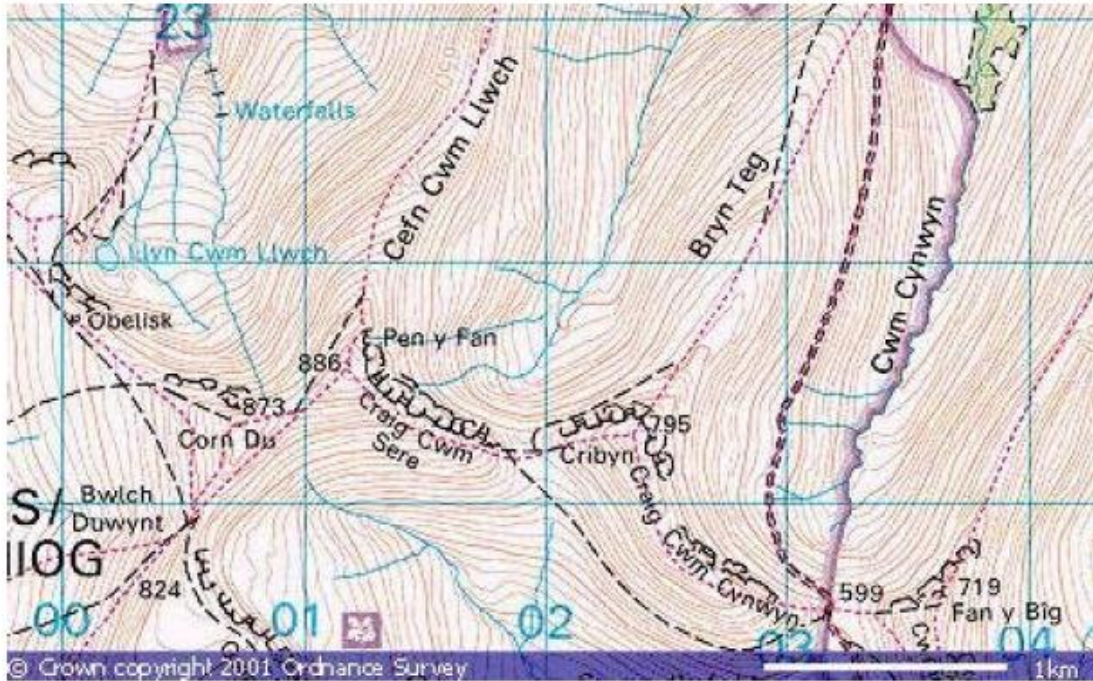
### Map scales

	<p><b>OS 1:50,000 Landranger Maps</b>            1cm = 50,000cm            1cm = 500m            1mm = 50m            2cm = 1km (Grid square)</p>
	<p><b>Harvey 1:40,000 Maps</b>            1cm = 40,000cm            1cm = 400m            1mm = 40m            2.5cm = 1km (Grid square)</p>
	<p><b>OS 1:25,000 Explorer Maps</b>            1cm = 25,000cm            1cm = 250m            1mm = 25m            4cm = 1km (Grid square)</p>
	<p><b>Orienteering Map 1:10,000</b>            1cm = 10,000cm            1cm = 100m            1mm = 10m            10cm = 1km</p>

Small scale maps = smaller amount of detail (cover a large area eg: 1:50,000)  
 Large scale maps = larger amount of detail (cover a small area eg: 1:10,000)

- Scale
- Symbols
- Grid references
- Contours
- Route planning





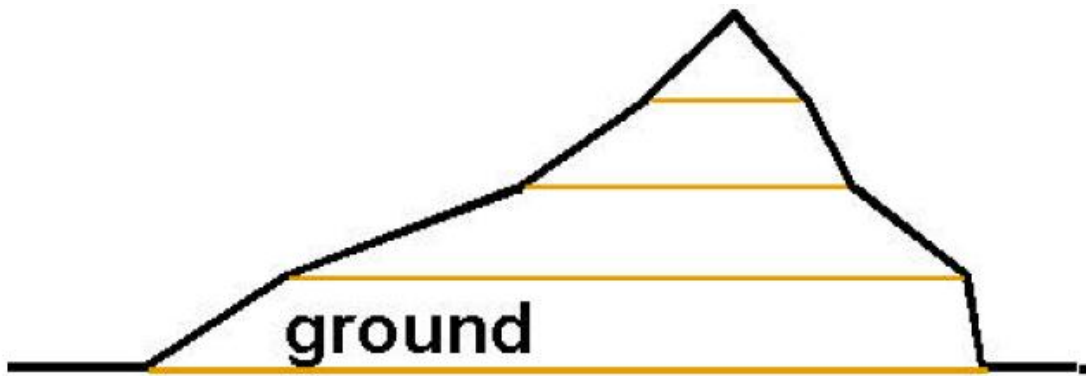
## Map Contours

Contour lines show the height above sea level (in m)

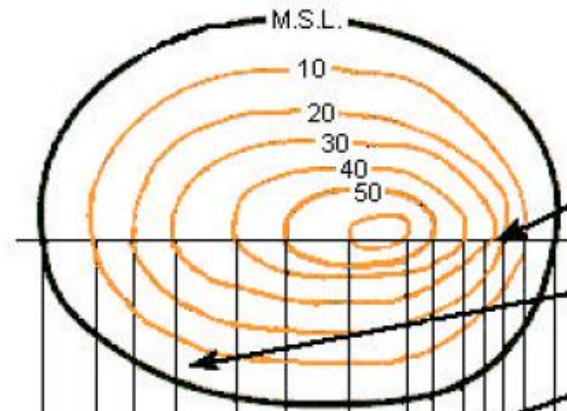
The closer the lines the steeper the slope.



Most maps have contour lines every 10 m.



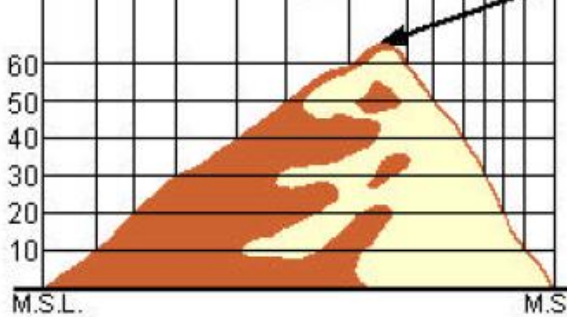
- Hill top
- Valley or re-entrant
- Ridge
- Spur
- Saddle (pass, col)



When close together, contour lines indicate a steep slope.

When far apart, contour lines indicate a gentle slope.

Spot elevations are heights between contour lines, and are shown on a map as dots with a value beside them.



Mean Sea Level (M.S.L.)

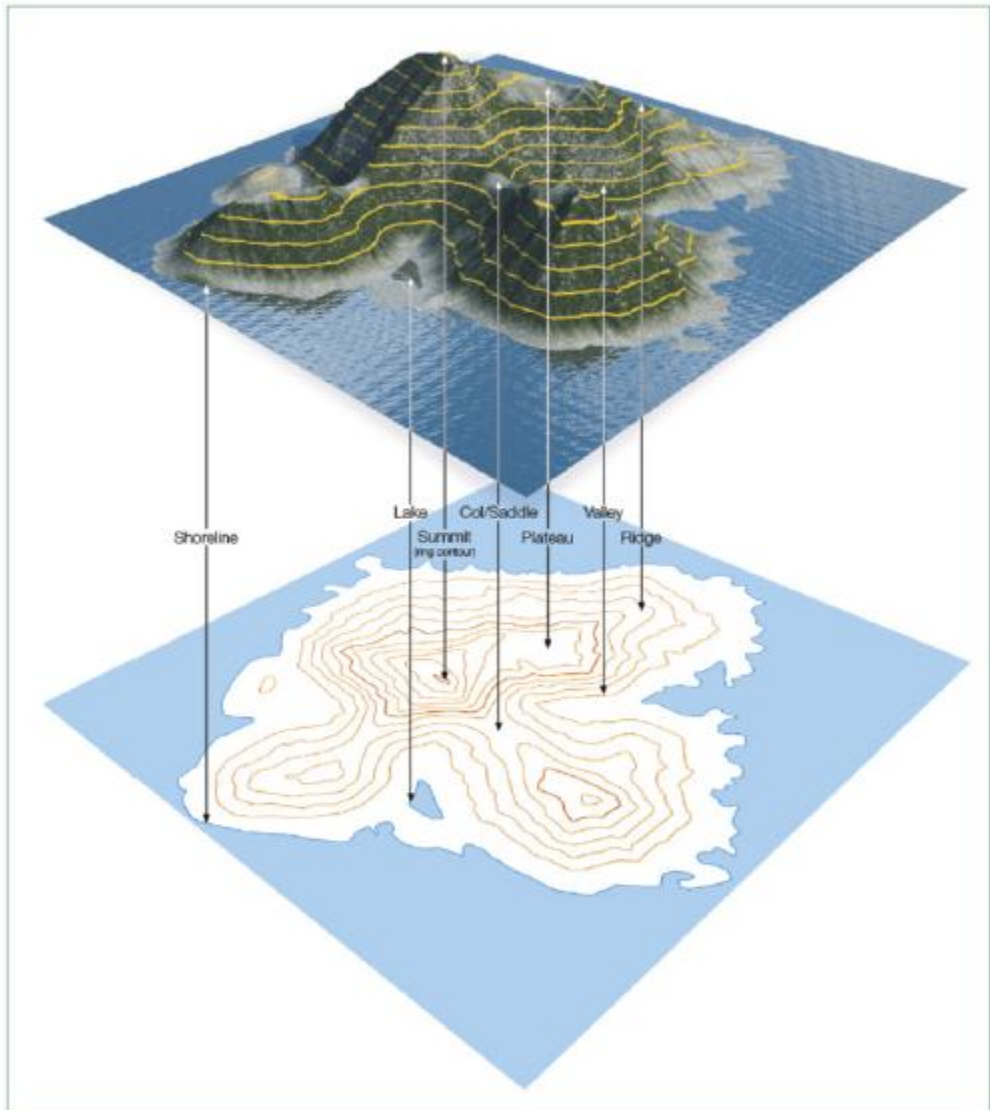


FIGURE 1.08 © CONTOURS AND SIMPLE CONTOUR SHAPES

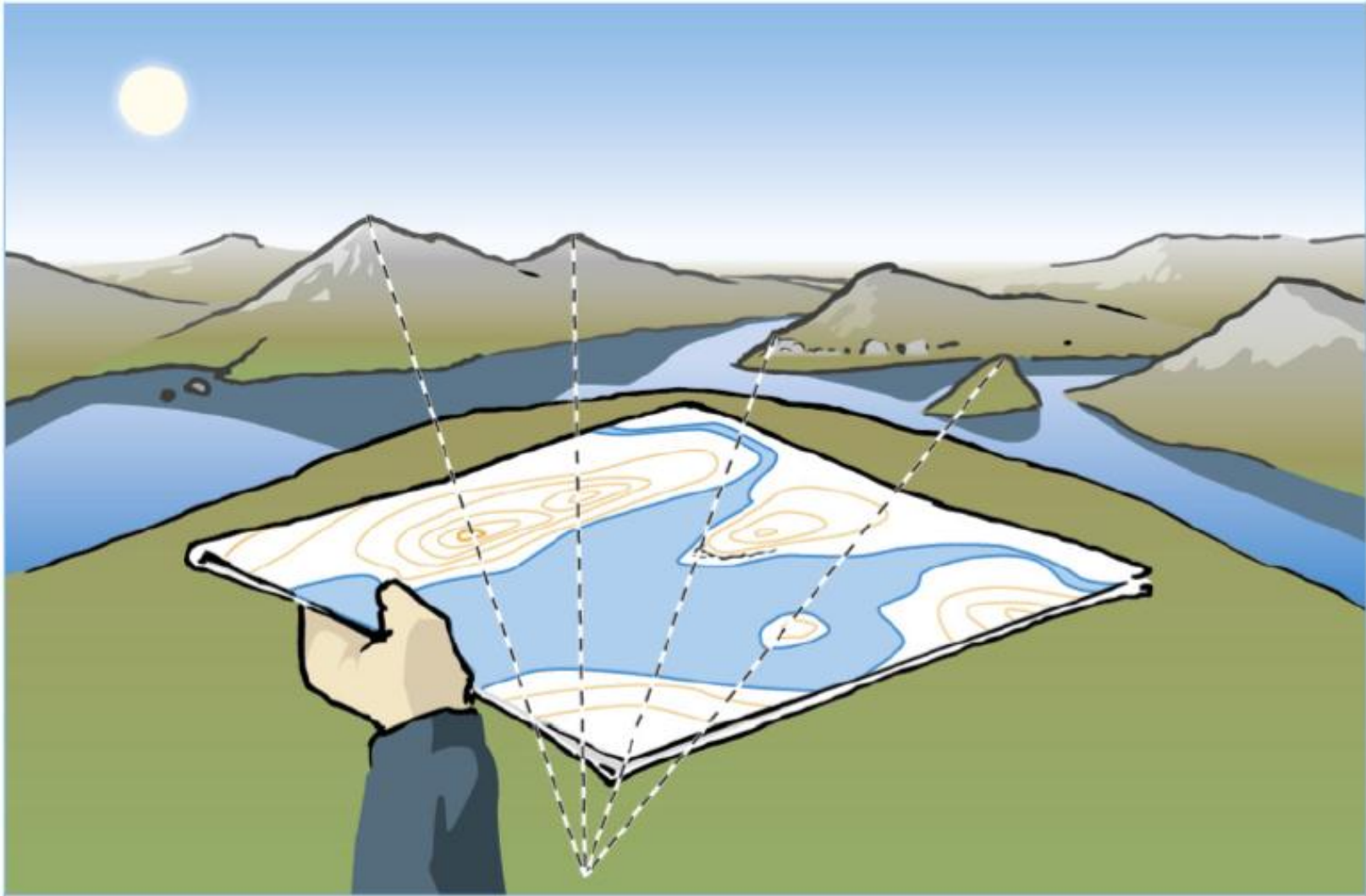


FIGURE 2.04 SETTING THE MAP USING FEATURES

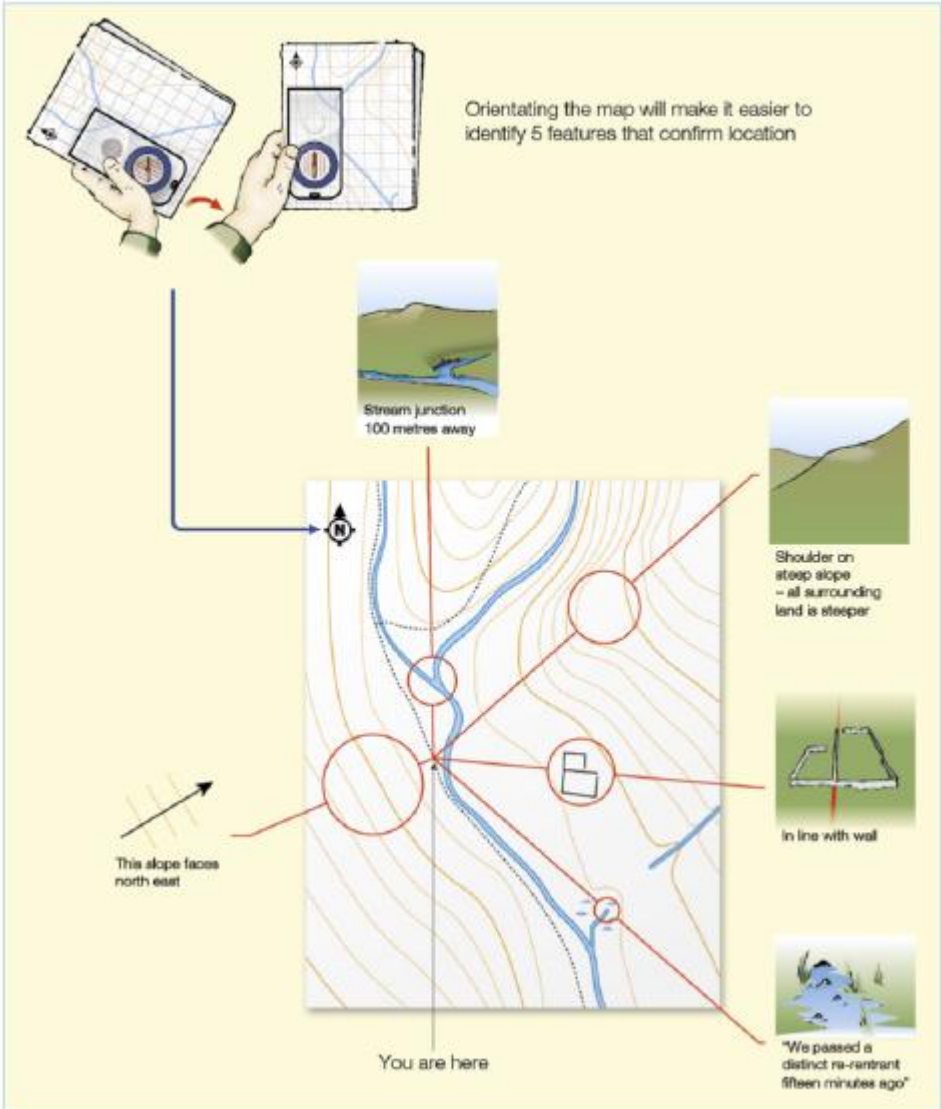


FIGURE 2.46 FIVE FEATURES CONFIRMING LOCATION

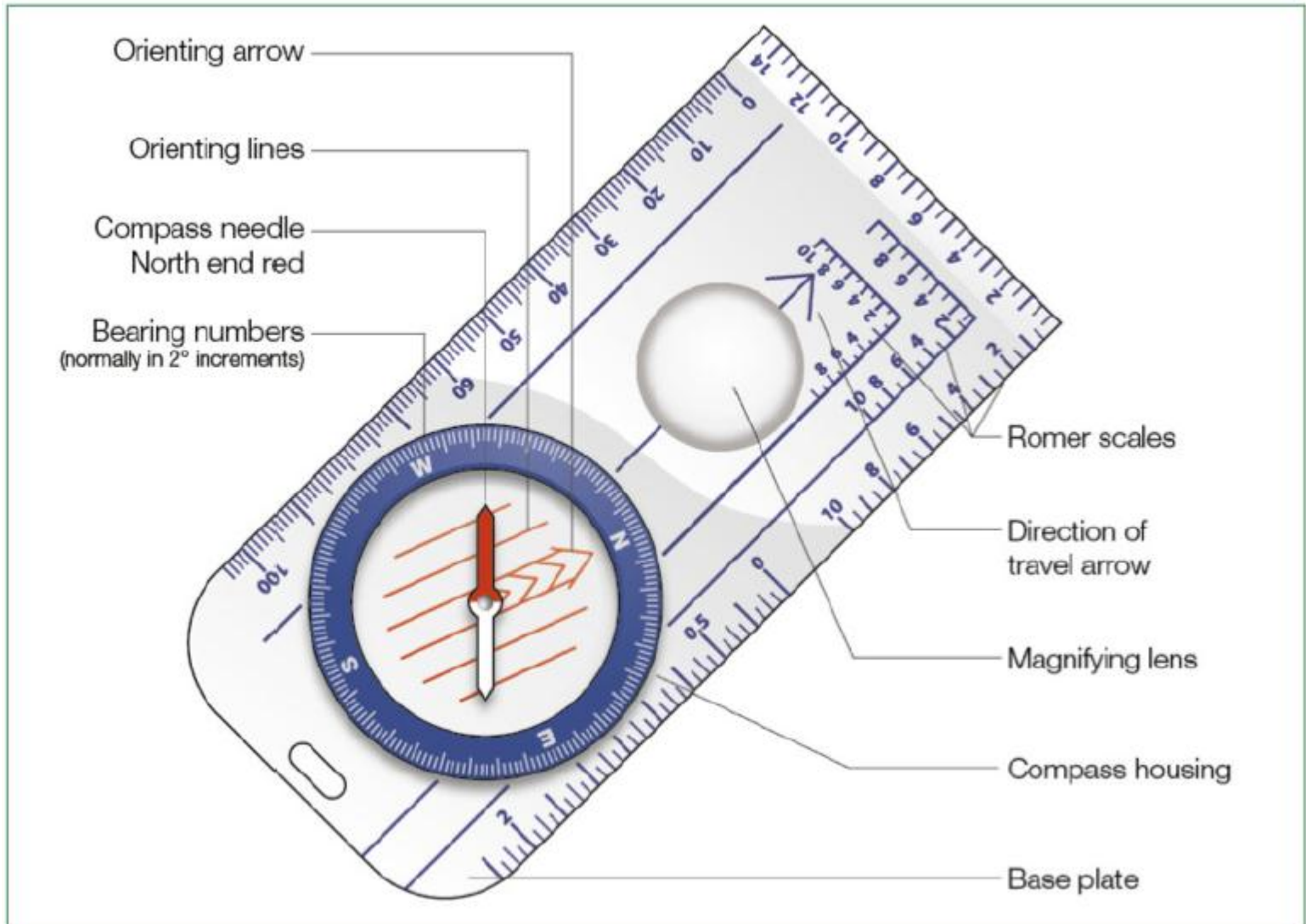


FIGURE 1.13 THE BASE-PLATE STYLE COMPASS (EG: TYPE 4 SILVA)



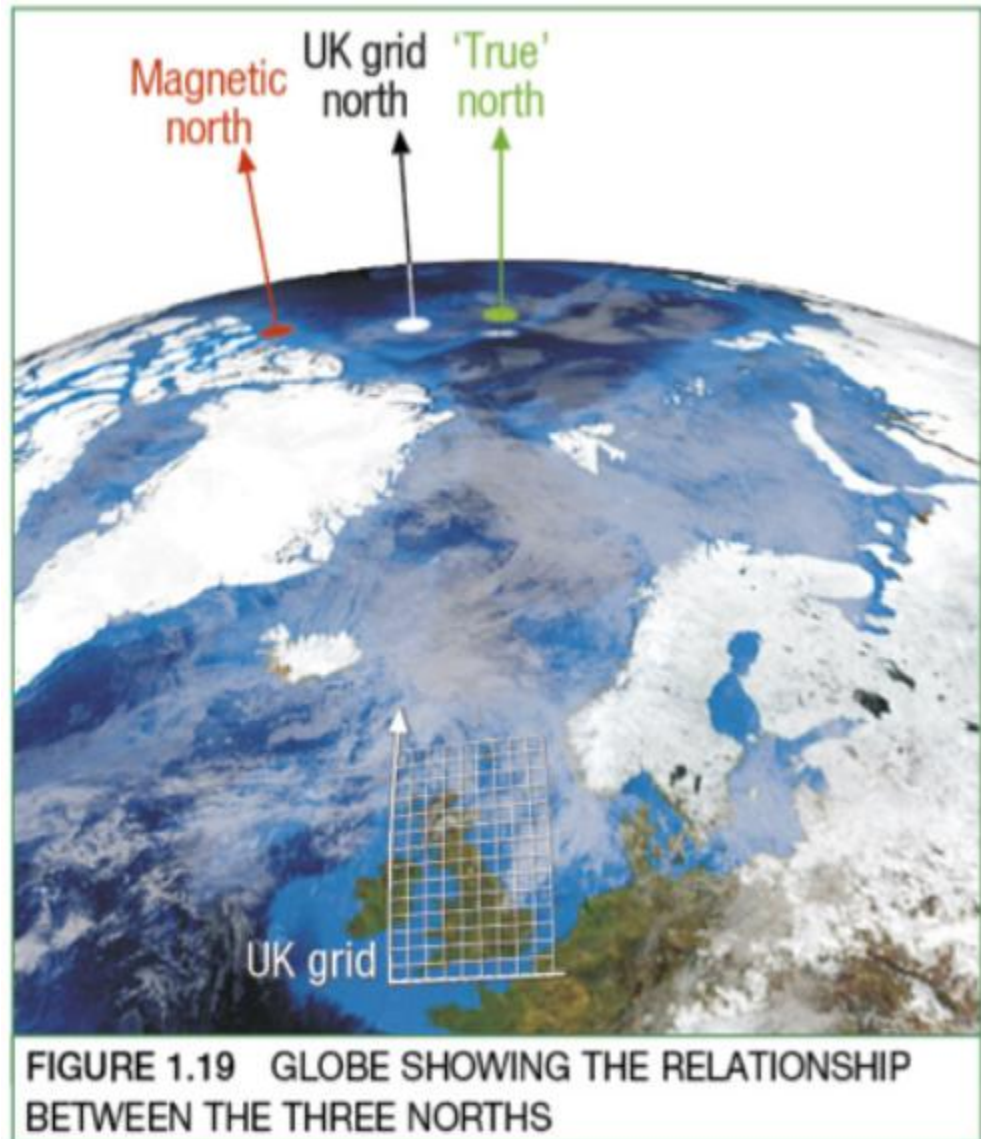


FIGURE 1.19 GLOBE SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE THREE NORTHS

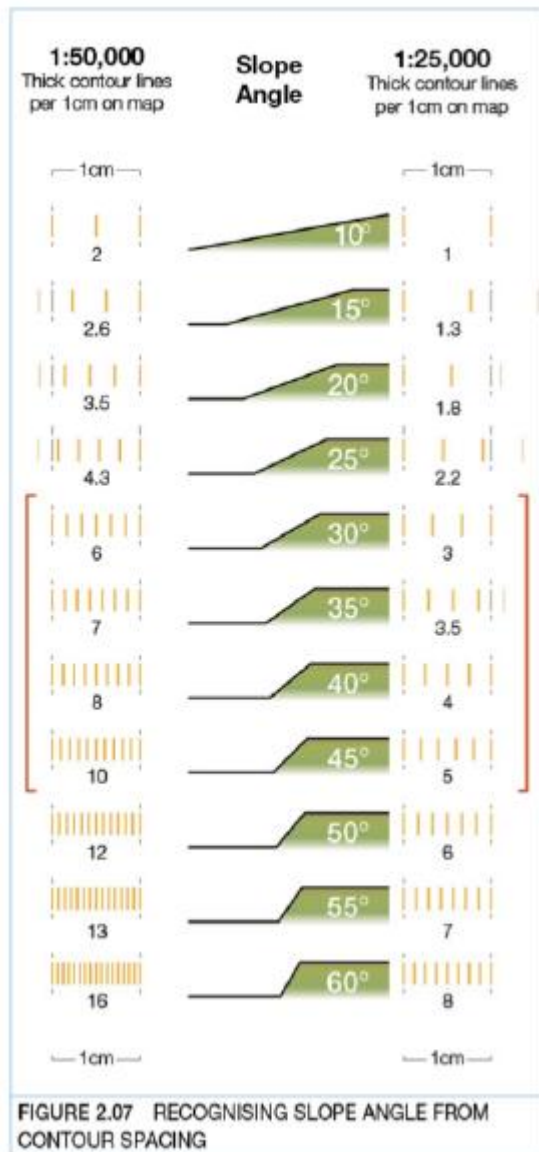


FIGURE 2.07 RECOGNISING SLOPE ANGLE FROM CONTOUR SPACING

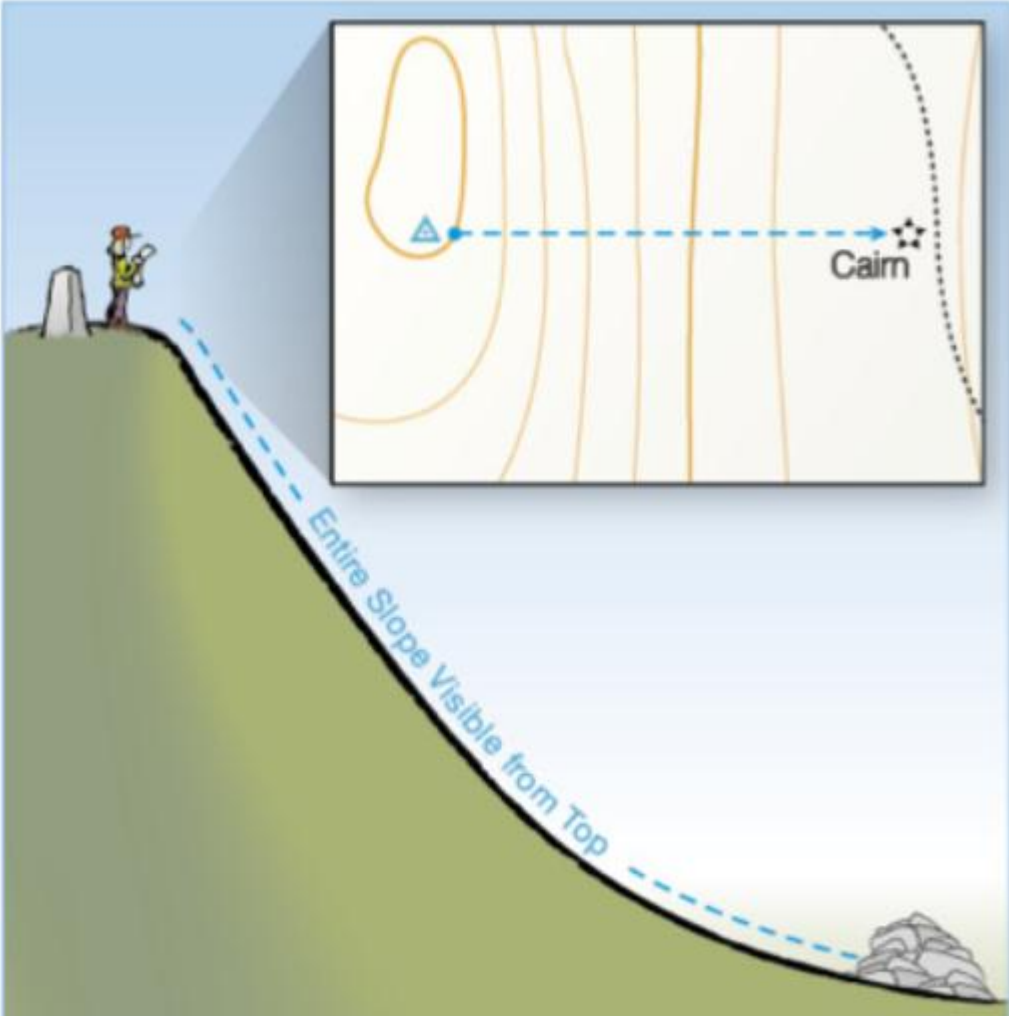
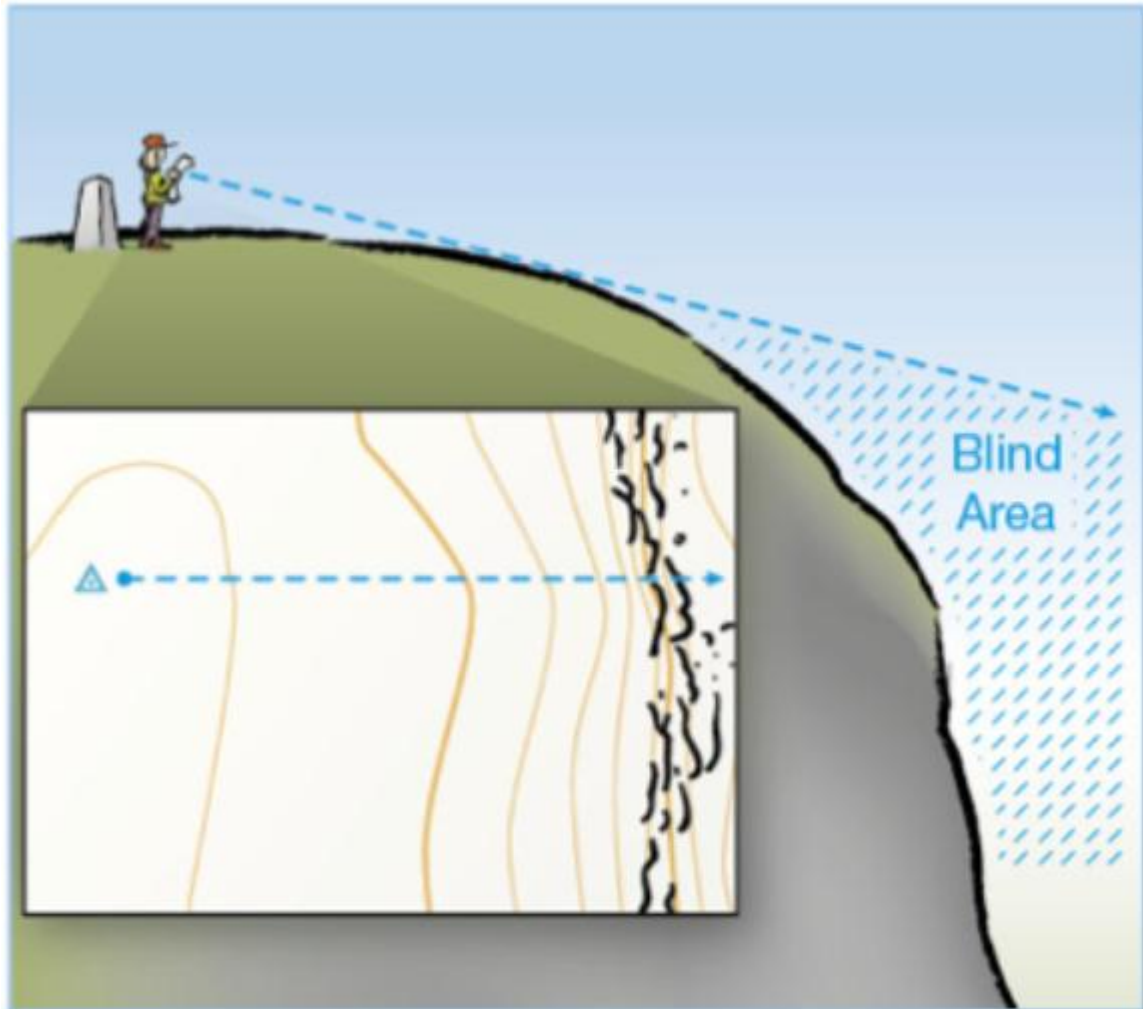


FIGURE 2.08 CONCAVE SLOPE – CAIRN AND PATH VISIBLE FROM ABOVE



**FIGURE 2.09 CONVEX SLOPE – CLIFF HAZARD NOT VISIBLE FROM ABOVE**

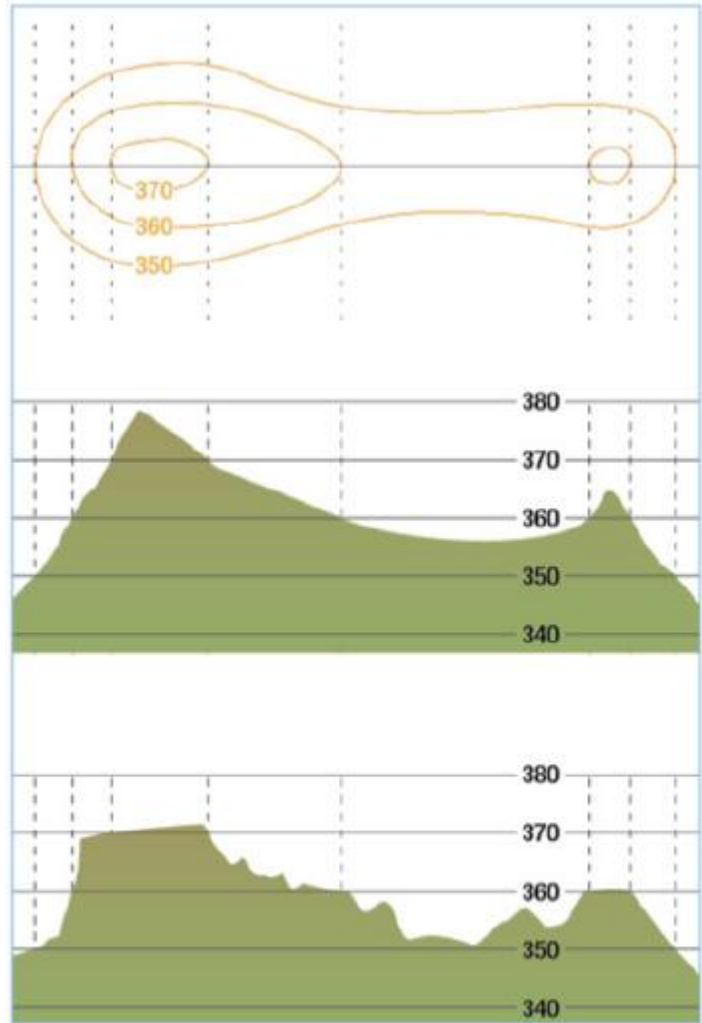


FIGURE 2.12 READING BETWEEN THE LINES:  
TWO DIFFERENT BUT EQUALLY POSSIBLE INTER-  
PRETATIONS OF THE SAME MAP

- **Naismith's Rule (1892)**
- 4Km per hour
- 300m per hour ascent
- + 1 minute for each 10m contour
- + 5 mins each thick contour
- Ground conditions
- Allow for breaks & lunch



# Expedition Training

## Navigation

