## Permanent Orienteering Course - Leader's Guide Camp Hugh Taylor Birch

Compiled 2021 by Matt Bond, Miami Valley Orienteering Club (MVOC)

This leader's guide has much more info than the scout's guide. You're the leader. You need to know it.


## Orienteering Overview

The basic elements of orienteering require a detailed map of the area, control points placed in the terrain, and a comfortable pair of shoes. Put on your comfortable shoes. The rest is here.

The Permanent course at Camp Birch can be used in several different ways from focusing on specific navigation skills to having a fun activity, often both together.

Successful orienteering requires not just physical fitness, and not just knowing how to navigate, but a combination of these. Also, just as there are different physical training regimens such as training for speed vs. training for endurance, there are different navigational skills such as map reading, terrain matching for contours \& vegetation, and direction orientation (compass skills are a subset of this). Putting it all together to travel the most efficient way between control locations based on your abilities is the essence of orienteering -- the thinking sport.

## Training

It is recommended to use the full Orienteering Merit Badge Pamphlet to develop orienteering skills. Covers and requirements from it are at
https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/Merit_Badge_ReqandRes/Orienteering.pdf Refering to the page numbers of this excerpt notice about 70 pages of training material is not shown. Order a full copy at https://www.scoutshop.org//?cncl=439 (search for: Orienteering Merit Badge Pamphlet) or purchase it at your local scout shop. Also check out the Getting Started link at the top of the Miami Valley Orienteering Club (MVOC) website, http://www.mvoclub.org

## Developing Orienteering Skill

As leader of the orienteering activity you must strive to develop the orienteering skill set in all of your scouts. This includes both physical fitness and navigational ability. Think about group size. Groups only travel as fast as the slowest group member; so while some in the group are traveling as fast as they can at a highly taxing level, the same pace for others is like a proverbial stroll in the park. Also, while all in a group often agree where to go, only one member
 decides where to go and what route to take. Scouts must use the buddy system, so when establishing groups work toward the minimum size practicable, that is groups of two with one group of three if needed, sorted by physical ability. Before setting out instruct scouts are to switch navigation tasks such that one leads to the even controls and the other leads to the odd controls. The leading switch between them should be total with the leading scout deciding the route to take. The following scout should keep track of their location with his own map but say nothing unless a safety issue arises, even if they go a bit astray from the leading scout's planned route. Doing this maximizes individual skill development in the group setting. Working to develop individual orienteering skills also aligns the activity with the youth programs of Orienteering USA, the national governing body of orienteering in the US, https://orienteeringusa.org/us-teams/junior-program/

Don't bite off more than you can chew. It's often preached but less often followed. Don't become glossy-eyed over an option to do a long, tough course when a shorter, easier course is more aligned to your scout's abilities. Follow the course levels progressing from easiest to hardest, only moving up when the previous level is mastered. There will always be another day to do a longer, tougher course if there is success today with a course within their abilities. Burn them with too much to start and they'll never return. That also applies to navigational skill. Work on relating map features to terrain features first, and later progress to attack points, collecting features, aiming off, and coarse vs. fine navigation. Follow the progression and before you know it they'll reach orienteering nirvana -- reading the map like a book and running through the woods like they lived there. When they start discussing how the mapper should have represented various features of the terrain, point them toward MVOC. We have some mapping projects for them.

Hold a course review session after the activity to give scouts a chance talk about and show on the map what happened on the course. A great time for this is during the meal immediately following the activity. This allows even scouts who did not do so well in their navigation to have input and share their experiences -- and in so doing, learn more about navigation through their peer's successes and challenges.

## Types of Courses

A course set up to follow a set sequence of controls is known as a cross-country course. Its advantage is the ability for the course planner to set the course for a specific ability level. For instance, an easy course can be set so following trails is the best route choice; and a hard course can be set so bushwhacking looks like the fastest option. A good leg for experienced orienteers cause them to scratch their heads deciding what route to take between controls that's the quickest of two or more options.

An example set of cross-country courses is included with this leader's guide from easiest to hardest named Scout, $1^{\text {st }}$ Class, Star, Life, and Eagle. They differ not only in distance but also in how challenging the control is to find and how many route choice decisions need to be made. As desired, additional cross-country courses can be designed from the set of permanent controls.

Note: Doing a cross-country course backwards changes its difficulty level. Many controls are easy to find from one direction, and harder to find when approached from another direction. It also changes the decision points and decision challenges along the leg between the controls. It's not the same course.

A course set up to run on time is known as a score course. With it, participants visit as many controls as possible and return within a certain time interval. Which controls to visit and in what order to get them is left to the participants. Sometimes controls either further from the start/finish area, or are harder to find are worth more points. Universally, points are deducted for every minute or part thereof over the time limit. When participants return with the same number of points, their return time is the tiebreaker. Scouts need to take a time keeping device with them. A score course map is included in this leader's guide. It has all the controls shown on it. As the activity leader you decide how much time is allotted for scouts to visit controls.

Other course types can be created from the set of controls such as relays, forking options, etc.

## Control Descriptions

Each control has an associated description that includes its code and the feature it's on or next to. The control descripitions on the example set of courses use the International Orienteering Federation (IOF) symbols, and for the easier courses the English meaning is shown. If a scout learns the IOF symbols, they can orienteer anywhere in the world without needing to know the local language. The symbols are rather intuitive as they resemble map symbols for the features. A good reference for the symbols of the control description sheet is https://www.maprunner.co.uk/simon/iofcondescbothpages.jpg The full IOF specification is at https://1drv.ms/b/s!As4LDA11gDVmgZAhk21itktEJa7KFw

Scouts use the control code in column B of the control description sheet to check that they found the correct control, then use the pin punch at the control to punch the correct box on their punch card. Before they "punch" it, the code should match the control they find.

| Opisy punktów |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M16 |  |  | 4.1 km |  | 20 m |
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| 1 | 40 | $\searrow$ | $\Omega$ | \|" |  |
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| 3 | 46 | $\downarrow$ | V |  |  |
| 4 | 57 |  | $)($ |  |  |
| 5 | 32 |  | 15 |  |  |
| 6 | 58 |  | $\Delta$ |  |  |
| 7 | 47 | $\swarrow$ | $\Omega-$ |  |  |
| 8 | 48 |  | , | 1 |  |
| 9 | 49 |  | - | $>$ |  |
|  | 100 |  | ,',' |  |  |
| $\bigcirc---180 \mathrm{~m}--->$ ( |  |  |  |  |  |

## Control Verification

Different patterns are made on the card by the different punches to verify visitation. This tried and true "manual punch" method is used at a few MVOC events.

A sheet containing three blank punch cards is included at the end of this guide. Print that page for a copy to reproduce. It's the standard MVOC punch card and has some fields like vehicle info that won't be used for a scout activity. The end stub is detached at the start and stays at the event center to keep track of who is out on courses. The stub is also used to post results. Both parts of the
 card are to be filled out with the same info.

When scouts return first check the accuracy of their punches. A set of master punch cards for the example courses is included at the very end of this guide. Accept punches that are reversed (punched from the opposite side) and/or rotated. Then calculate their elapsed time on the course. Transfer the result to its stub, and fold \& staple the stub on a results string. Slide stubs along the string as needed to sort by elapsed time, creating space for a new result, then fold the new stub over the string and staple it on.

## The Maps

The name of the course is shown in the top-left corner of the control descriptions on each map. Print copies of the course page(s) needed. A synopsis of each course follows:

- Scout - Easiest and shortest, get used to reading the map, no compass needed.
- $1^{\text {st }}$ Class - Beginner, length meets $1^{\text {st }}$ class rank advancement 4a criteria, no compass needed.
- Star - Advanced beginner, gets off trail a bit, compass use could help for a few controls.
- Life - Intermediate, longer for the older scout, can interpret the control descriptions, compass use could help for a few controls.
- Eagle - Advanced Intermediate, longest requires endurance and the ability to mentally navigate while physically fatigued, can interpret the control descriptions, compass use could help for a few controls. Note: this course is not considered at the expert level because the trail density at Camp Birch is too high. Only short bushwacking is needed to hit another trail and relocate.
- Score - All abilities, use for timed activities, set point values for controls, deduct points per minutes over the limit when they return.
- All Controls - Use to design and implement your own course.


## The Controls

The controls are reflective to open up new activity possiblities. If running a nighttime activity, reduce the course distance and technical level, or set other boundaries and equipment requirements (spare headlamp batteries, no fully inexperienced groups, etc.) as deemed appropriate. Night orienteering is more challenging than during daylight.

# Camp Hugh Taylor Birch 

4057 Swimming Pool Road, Yellow Springs, OH 45387

mvoclub.org
Base map: GIS data from Greene County
Fieldwork \& Cartography, 2019 by Matt Bond
Latest Update: Apr. 2021 by Matt \& Sharon Bond

Walk along edges of fields, not across growing crops.


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Walk along edges of fields, not across growing crops.

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100

Contour interval: 2 ft. ( 0.61 m)
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| Permanent Course |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1st Class |  |  |  |  |  | 0 m |  |
| D |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | Start: copse |
| 1 | F |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | N edge of knoll |
| 2 | D | $\uparrow$ | Trer |  | $\stackrel{L}{\circ}$ |  | Foot of N earth bank |
| 3 | G |  | $\Delta$ |  |  |  | Lone tree |
| 4 | H | $\mid$ \| $\mid$ | M |  |  |  | Middle copse |
| 5 | E |  | 人 |  | 1 |  | NE outside corner of fence |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | 260 m |  | (0) |  |  | Navigate 260 m to finish |

Magnetic North


Private residence
areperranem

North lines drawn to Magnetic North
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LEGEND


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| Permanent Course |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sta |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $D$ |  |  | M |  |  |  | Start: copse |
| 1 | R |  | 公 | $<$ |  |  | Bend in ditch |
| 2 | J |  | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | $N$ part of semi-open land |
| 3 | F |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | N edge of knoll |
| 4 | K |  | $\Omega$ | $y$ |  |  | Shallow reentrant junction |
| 5 | G |  | $\Delta$ |  |  |  | Lone tree |
| 6 | L |  | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  | W part of semi-open land |
| 7 | H | $\|\phi\|$ | M |  |  |  | Middle copse |
| 8 | M |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\dot{\Pi}$ |  | Top of knoll |
| 9 | N |  | $\chi^{\text {x }}$ |  | ? |  | $S$ side of pipeline |
| 10 | 0 |  | $\Omega$ |  |  |  | Reentrant |
| 11 | Q |  | T |  | ? |  | S side of tower |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | 260 m |  |  | $>$ |  | Navigate 260 m to finish |


|  | Open land |
| :---: | :---: |
| \%re\% | Open land with scattered trees |
|  | Open land with scattered copses |
|  | Rough open land |
|  | Rough open land with sc. trees |
|  | Open sandy or gravely ground |
| $\ldots$ | Cultivaled land |
|  | Open forest |
|  | Forest, slow running |
| 11 | Undergrowth, slow running |
|  | Forest, difificult orun |
| IIIIIIIIII | Undergrowth, difificult to run |
|  | Vegetation, ver dififiult to un |
| OO. $\times$ | Distinct trees, Rootstock |
| - $\quad$ 而 | Passable rock face, Cliff |
|  | Boulder, Boulder cluster |
|  | Small watercourse, Narrow mars |
| $\bigcirc$ | Intemitent stream, Lake |
|  | Well, Water source |
|  | Uncrossable stream (use bridges) |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | Stream with high bank |
|  | Distinct cultivation boundary |
|  | Distinct vegetation boundary |
| $T$ | Fence |
|  | Ruined fence |



## Camp Hugh Taylor Birch

4057 Swimming Pool Road, Yellow Springs, OH 45387
 not across growing crops

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Base map: GIS data fion
Greene County
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Magnetic North


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True North

North lines drawn to Magnetic North
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Base map: GIS data from
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| Permanent Course |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eagle |  | 6.1 km |  | 60 | m |
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| 1 | R | 空 | $<$ |  |  |
| 2 | $J$ | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 3 | F | $\bullet$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 4 | K | $\Omega$ | Y |  |  |
| 5 | G | $\triangle$ |  |  |  |
| 6 | U | 4 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 7 | X | 空 | Y | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 8 | Y | ,' | X |  |  |

Walk along edges of fields,



Magnetic North
$4^{\left(3^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \text { West }\right)} \begin{gathered}9-7-2019\end{gathered}$
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True North
North lines drawn to Magnetic North
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## Camp Hugh Taylor Birch

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| Permanent Course |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score |  |  | 22 controls |  |  |  |
| － |  |  | M |  |  | Start：copse |
| 1 | A |  | $\triangle$ |  |  | Boulder |
| 2 | B |  | 分 |  | O． | SE side of bridge |
| 3 | C |  | ，＇ | X | O． | SE side of path crossing |
| 4 | D | $\uparrow$ | \％ |  | $\stackrel{L}{6}$ | Foot of N earth bank |
| 5 | E |  | 人 |  | 7 | NE outside corner of fence |
| 6 | F |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | N edge of knoll |
| 7 | G |  | $\Delta$ |  |  | Lone tree |
| 8 | H | ｜ $\mid$｜ | M |  |  | Middle copse |
| 9 | J |  | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | N part of semi－open land |
| 10 | K |  |  |  |  | Shallow reentrant junction |


| 11 | L |  | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | W part of semi－open land |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | M |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\dot{\square}$ | Top of knoll |
| 13 | N |  | $x^{x}$ |  | ？ | S side of pipeline |
| 14 | 0 |  | $\Omega$ |  |  | Reentrant |
| 15 | P |  | $\triangle$ |  |  | Boulder |
| 16 | Q |  | T |  | ？ | S side of tower |
| 17 | R |  | 空 | $<$ |  | Bend in ditch |
| 18 | S |  | $\checkmark$ |  | 7 | NE inside corner of forest |
| 19 | T | $\searrow$ | $\square$ |  | ． 0 | SW side of SE building |
| 20 | U |  | 4 |  | $\bigcirc$ | NW side of boulder cluster |
| 21 | X |  | 空 | $y$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { SW edge of ditch and } \\ \text { vegetation boundary junction } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 22 | Y |  |  | $\because X$ |  | Path and semi－open land crossing |

Walk along edges of fields， not across growing crops．


Contour interval： 2 ft．（ 0.61 m）



Magnetic North
$4 \begin{gathered}\left(3^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \text { West }\right) \\ 9-7-2019\end{gathered}$
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True North
North lines drawn to Magnetic North
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| by Matt \＆Sharon Bond |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L |  | $\because$ |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| M |  | － |  | $\dot{\Pi}$ |  |
| N |  | $x^{x}$ |  | ？ |  |
| 0 |  | $\Omega$ |  |  |  |
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| U |  | 4 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| X |  | 空 | Y | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Y |  | ，＇ | X |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  | （1） |



| Permanent Course |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| All controls |  |  | 22 controls |  |  |  |  |
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|  | A |  | $\Delta$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | B |  | 4 |  |  |  | O． |
|  | C |  | ，＇ |  | X |  | ． |
|  | D | $\uparrow$ | T |  |  |  | － |
|  | E |  | 人 |  |  |  | 7 |
|  | F |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | G |  | $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | H | ｜\＄1 | M |  |  |  |  |
|  | $J$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | K |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |

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