

Maps and Navigation



1) Find the Thiensville Quadrangle Map

This is a TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP. It includes natural and man-made structures. See all of those wavy lines? Those are CONTOUR LINES. Contour lines connect areas that have the same elevation. This allows the flat map to show hills and valleys.

1a) Find where you live.

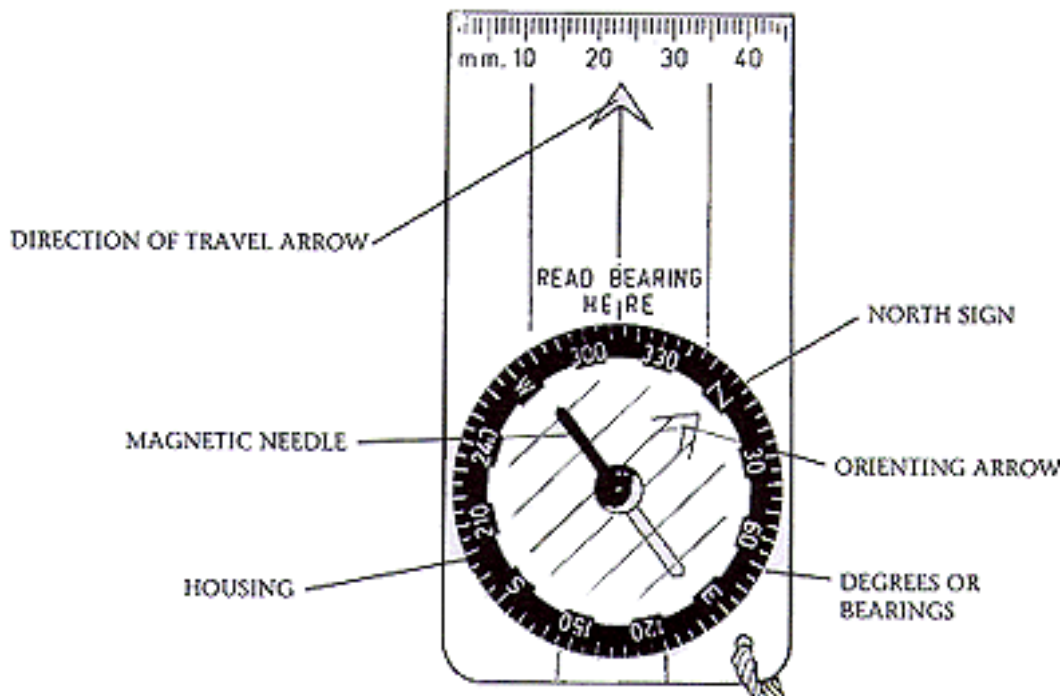
1b) What other landmarks around your house can you find?

2) On a sheet of paper draw a map for someone to find your house. Include landmarks to help them find their way. Choose a nearby starting location (examples: Maple Dale, the house of a friend or family member, Doctor's Park, Ellsworth Park)

3) Investigate the Elkhart Lake and Cascade topographical maps. Where are we? What are differences between these maps and the Thiensville map?

4) Look at the Greenbush Campground map and the aerial photo. Can you find any similarities?

5) Look at the compass. It has basic parts:



The compass has a magnetic needle in it that is floating in liquid inside the housing. If the compass is held flat, without interference from other magnets, the RED end of the needle points NORTH.

The housing indicates the cardinal directions (NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, WEST) and the numerical directional bearings.

You can remember the order of the directions with the saying Never Eat Soggy Waffles.

To use a compass:

- Turn the housing so that the direction or bearing that you want to travel is aligned with the Direction of Travel Arrow.
- Hold the compass flat and rotate your self (or at least your hand) until the RED side of the Magnetic Needle is inside of the Orienteering Arrow.
- The Direction of Travel Arrow is now pointing where you want to go. Pick something in the distance that this arrow is pointing to and walk towards it to keep you going straight.

6) Use your new map and compass skills to go on a hike using the directions on the Campground Map.