

# Orienteering Study Sheet

Orienteering is a unique sport that combines compass and map reading with walking and running in a cross-country race in which participants navigate an unfamiliar course.

The sport began in Sweden in 1917.

## Terms

**Angle of declination-** The angle representing the difference between magnetic north and true (or geographic) north. True or Grid north is a fixed location (the Pole) whereas magnetic north is a shifting location, usually identified in the Hudson Bay area of Canada. North

**Attack Point-** An identifiable feature that serves as a guide in navigation to the control point.

**Bearing-** A direction of a given point measured in degrees from north going in a clockwise direction.

**Control Point-** The marker or place to be located in orienteering. It is designated on a map.

**Geographical Map-** A regular map that shows a flat portion of the earth's surface using conventional signs, longitude and latitude degrees, and true north or geographical north.

**Topographical maps-** A map that shows a portion of the earth's surface in reduced form and gives both man made features ( roads, buildings, etc.) and natural features (lakes, cliffs, etc.) plotted to a definite scale.

**Silva system-** A system designed by the Swedes combining the use of a Silva compass and topographical map to quickly identify routes to get from one point to another

**Pace-** the distance equal to 2 steps