

Orienteering

Merit Badge Workbook



The work space provided for each requirement should be used by the Scout to make notes for discussing the item with his counselor, not for providing the full and complete answers. Each Scout must do each requirement.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in **Boy Scout Requirements** (Pub. 33216 – SKU 616334). The requirements were last issued or revised in 2013 • This workbook was updated in January 2014.

Scout's Name:		Unit:
Counselor's Name:		Counselor's Phone No.:
Please Comments or	http://www.USScouts.Org e submit errors, omissions, comments or suggestion suggestions for changes to the requirements for the	http://www.MeritBadge.Org s about this workbook to: Workbooks@USScouts.Org ne merit badge should be sent to: Merit.Badge@Scouting.Org
	nakebite, insect stings, tick bites, heat and cold	could occur while orienteering, including cuts, scratches, reactions (sunburn, heatstroke, heat exhaustion, hypothermia),
Cuts and s		
D		
Blisters:		
Snakebite:		
Insect sting	gs:	
Tick bites:		

eering	Scout's Name:
Sunburn:	
Heatstroke:	
Heat exhaustion:	
Hypothermia:	
5	
Dehydration:	
Explain to your cou your area.	Learning Inselor why you should be able to identify poisonous plants and poisonous animals that are found in

neering	Scouts Name.
2. Explain what orie	enteering is.
-	
3. Do the following:	
	how a compass works.
Describ	e the features of an orienteering compass.
☐ b. In the fi	eld, show how to take a compass bearing and follow it.

Orienteering Scout's Name: _____

4.	Do the f	ollowing
	a.	Explain

b.

UllUWIIIY. Evolain	
Explain	how a topographic map shows terrain features.
Point ou	ut and name five terrain features on a map and in the field.
<u> </u>	
<u> </u>	
☐ 3.	
4 .	
<u> </u>	
Point ou	ut and name 10 symbols on a topographic map.
<u> </u>	
<u> </u>	
☐ 3.	
4 .	
<u> </u>	
☐ 6.	
7 .	
■ 8.	
Пα	

☐ 10.

	C.	Explain the meaning of declination.
		Tell why you must consider declination when using map and compass together.
		Change to a second bis many with many of a south could bis a
	☐ d. ☐ e.	Show a topographic map with magnetic north-south lines. Show how to measure distances on a map using an orienteering compass.
	_	Show how to orient a map using a compass.
☐ 5.		a 100-meter pace course.
		ne your walking and running pace for 100 meters.
		pace: Running pace: rit is important to pace-count.
		The important to pade deant.

Orienteering

Scout's Name:

- 6. Do the following:
 - a. Identify 20 international control description symbols. Tell the meaning of each symbol.

	Symbol	Meaning
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
	w a control description sheet and	explain the information provided.
	·	

□ b.

Orienteering		Scout's Name:
C.	Explain the following aiming off, contouring	terms and tell when you would use them: attack point, collecting feature, catching feature, g, reading ahead, handrail, relocation, rough versus fine orienteering.
	Attack point:	
	Collecting feature:	
	Catching feature:	
	ū	
	Aiming off:	
	Contouring:	
	Reading ahead:	
	Handrail:	

Relocation:

Orienteering	Scout's Name:
Rough orienteer	ing:
Fine orienteering	y:
7. Do the following:	
	ee orienteering events. One of these must be a cross-country course.*
the route you to and (4) a list of	t, write a report with (1) a copy of the master map and control description sheet, (2) a copy of ok on the course, (3) a discussion of how you could improve your time between control points, your major weaknesses on this course. Describe what you could do to improve.
	master man and control description shoot
	master map and control description sheet.
	ould improve your time:
4. Your major	weaknesses:
1	

Orienteering		Scout's Name:	
	☐ 1.	Copy of the master map and control description sheet.	
	<u> </u>	Copy of the route you took on the course.	
	3.	How you could improve your time:	
	4.	Your major weaknesses:	

Orienteering	Scout's Name:
Event 3:	
	Copy of the master map and control description sheet.
	Copy of the route you took on the course.
3.	How you could improve your time:
4.	Your major weaknesses:
	·
8. Do ONE of th	e followina:
	up a cross-country course that is at least 2,000 meters long with at least five control markers.
	are the master map and control description sheet.
☐ b. Set u	up a score orienteering course with at least 12 control points and a time limit of at least 60 minutes.
☐ Set p	point values for each control.
	are the master map and control description sheet.
	cial during an orienteering event.
•	during the running of the course you set up for requirement 8. Dering techniques to your patrol, troop, or crew.
	reling techniques to your patrol, troop, or crew. relor: While orienteering is primarily an individual sport, BSA Youth Protection procedures call for using the
	equirement 7a can be completed by pairs or groups of Scouts.
	Requirement resources can be found here:

http://www.meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Orienteering#Requirement resources

Important excerpts from the Guide To Advancement - 2013, No. 33088 (SKU-618673)

[1.0.0.0] — Introduction

The current edition of the *Guide to Advancement* is the official source for administering advancement in all Boy Scouts of America programs: Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Versity Scouting, Venturing, and Sea Scouts. It replaces any previous BSA advancement manuals, including *Advancement Committee Policies and Procedures*, *Advancement and Recognition Policies and Procedures*, and previous editions of the *Guide to Advancement*.

[Page 2, and 5.0.1.4] — Policy on Unauthorized Changes to Advancement Program

No council, committee, district, unit, or individual has the authority to add to, or subtract from, advancement requirements. There are limited exceptions relating only to youth members with special needs. For details see section 10, "Advancement for Members With Special Needs".

[Page 2] — The "Guide to Safe Scouting" Applies

Policies and procedures outlined in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*, No. 34416, apply to all BSA activities, including those related to advancement and Eagle Scout service projects.

[7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion

A youth member must not meet one-on-one with an adult. Sessions with counselors must take place where others can view the interaction, or the Scout must have a buddy: a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative—or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge—along with him attending the session.

When the Scout meets with the counselor, he should bring any required projects. If these cannot be transported, he should present evidence, such as photographs or adult verification. His unit leader, for example, might state that a satisfactory bridge or tower has been built for the Pioneering merit badge, or that meals were prepared for Cooking. If there are questions that requirements were met, a counselor may confirm with adults involved. Once satisfied, the counselor signs the blue card using the date upon which the Scout completed the requirements, or in the case of partials, initials the individual requirements passed.

Note that from time to time, it may be appropriate for a requirement that has been met for one badge to also count for another. See "Fulfilling More Than One Requirement With a Single Activity," 4.2.3.6.

[7.0.3.2] — Group Instruction

It is acceptable—and sometimes desirable—for merit badges to be taught in group settings. This often occurs at camp and merit badge midways or similar events. Interactive group discussions can support learning. The method can also be attractive to "guest experts" assisting registered and approved counselors. Slide shows, skits, demonstrations, panels, and various other techniques can also be employed, but as any teacher can attest, not everyone will learn all the material.

There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of *all* requirements. We must know that every Scout —actually and *personally*— completed them. If, for example, a requirement uses words like "show," "demonstrate," or "discuss," then every Scout must do that. It is unacceptable to award badges on the basis of sitting in classrooms *watching* demonstrations, or remaining silent during discussions. It is sometimes reported that Scouts who have received merit badges through group instructional settings have not fulfilled all the requirements. To offer a quality merit badge program, council and district advancement committees should ensure the following are in place for all group instructional events.

- Merit badge counselors are known to be registered and approved.
- Any guest experts or guest speakers, or others assisting who are not registered and approved as merit badge counselors, do not accept the
 responsibilities of, or behave as, merit badge counselors, either at a group instructional event or at any other time. Their service is temporary, not
 ongoing.
- Counselors agree not to assume prerequisites have been completed without some level of evidence that the work has been done. Pictures and
 letters from other merit badge counselors or unit leaders are the best form of prerequisite documentation when the actual work done cannot be
 brought to the camp or site of the merit badge event.
- There is a mechanism for unit leaders or others to report concerns to a council advancement committee on summer camp merit badge programs, group instructional events, and any other merit badge counseling issues—especially in instances where it is believed BSA procedures are not followed. See "Reporting Merit Badge Counseling Concerns," 11.1.0.0.
- There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of all requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and personally—completed them.

[7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions

A Scout need not pass all the requirements of one merit badge with the same counselor. It may be that due to timing or location issues, etc., he must meet with a different counselor to finish the badge. The Application for Merit Badge has a place to record what has been finished—a "partial." In the center section on the reverse of the blue card, the counselor initials for each requirement passed. In the case of a partial completion, the counselor does not retain his or her portion of the card. A subsequent counselor may choose not to accept partial work, but this should be rare. A Scout, if he believes he is being treated unfairly, may work with his unit leader to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partials have no expiration except the Scout's 18th birthday. Units, districts, or councils shall not establish other expiration dates for partial merit badges.

[7.0.4.8] — Unofficial Worksheets and Learning Aids

Worksheets and other materials that may be of assistance in earning merit badges are available from a variety of places including unofficial sources on the Internet and even troop libraries. Use of these aids is permissible as long as the materials can be correlated with the current requirements that Scouts must fulfill. Completing "worksheets" may suffice where a requirement calls for something in writing, but this would not work for a requirement where the Scout must discuss, tell, show, or demonstrate, etc. Note that Scouts shall not be required to use these learning aids in order to complete a merit badge.