

## Jay Schaefer

- 1972 - youth
- 1986 - Advisor
- 1989 - Asst Contingent Leader
- 1990 - Contingent Leader / Asst Advisor
- 1992 - Asst Contingent Leader / Advisor
- 1994 - Asst Contingent Leader
- 1998 - Advisor
- 2003 - Asst Contingent Leader / Advisor
- 2004 - Contingent Leader
- 2005 - Advisor



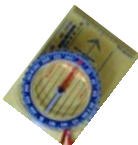

### Jay's Rule :

You are only lost if you care about where you are!



### Correlation to Jay's Rule :

Therefore -  
You can never be lost at Philmont

Because it doesn't matter where you are at Philmont...

**NOT SO TRUE!**

You're at Philmont !



### Health and Safety

It is very important to know:

1. Where you are
2. Where you want to be
3. How to get there

It is very important *for everyone* to know:

1. Where you are
2. Where you want to be
3. How to get there

## Health and Safety

- You are required to follow your itinerary and stay in your designated camps every night.
- You have the option of choosing how to get from one camp to the next.

## Land Navigation

The ability to get from one place to another following a planned route and in a planned amount of time.

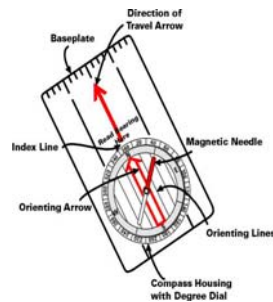
## Philmont Ranger

The single most common skill lacking by Scouts arriving at Philmont

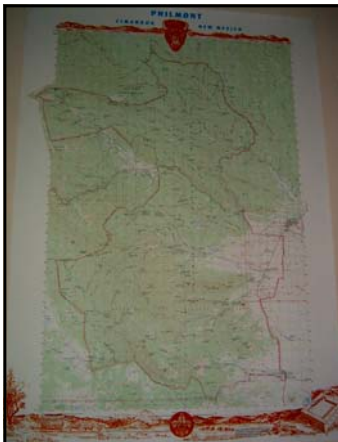
is

knowing how to use a Map and Compass (orienteering / land navigation)

## The Compass



- Everyone should have one and everyone should know how to use it !



## The Map

- Everyone should have one and know how to use it!
- At least two sets of the quadrant maps per crew
- 'souvenir' map for others
- North, Central, South sectionals OK

## The Quadrant Maps



- Southeast
- Southwest
- Northwest
- Northeast
- Valle Vidal

## The Quadrant Maps

### Sending A Message for Help

Specific information must be provided to Logistics and Health Lodge when reporting an emergency. Stay calm and know what the emergency procedures are. It is important that each participant write on the back of their map the answer to the following list of questions before going for help at the nearest staffed camp.

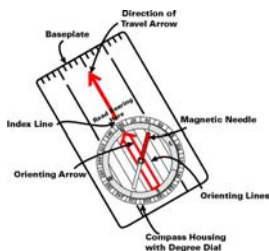
- Subject's name
- Expedition Number
- Exact Location - mark the location with an X on the map and describe in detail - use grid lines.
- Time of incident - how long the condition has persisted and whether there are intervals of occurrence.
- Exactly what happened.
- What is wrong - describe all symptoms and conditions in detail: subject's temperature, breathing rate and pulse are most important.
- Level of consciousness (alert x 4; name, time, place, incident) verbally responsive, pain responsive only, unresponsive.
- History of present illness, allergies, medications, previous illness, last meal or drink, events before illness.
- Pain: provokes, quality, radiation - location of pain and whether pain has spread, severity - scale of 1 to 10, time and intervals of time.
- Treatment so far.
- Anything else that may seem important.

- Health and Safety
  - What to do in an emergency

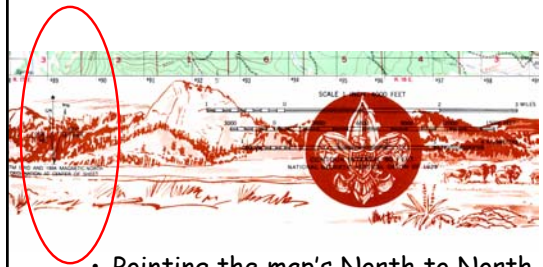
## Land Navigation

- Using a Compass
- Orienting a map
- Reading a map
- Using map and compass together

## The Compass



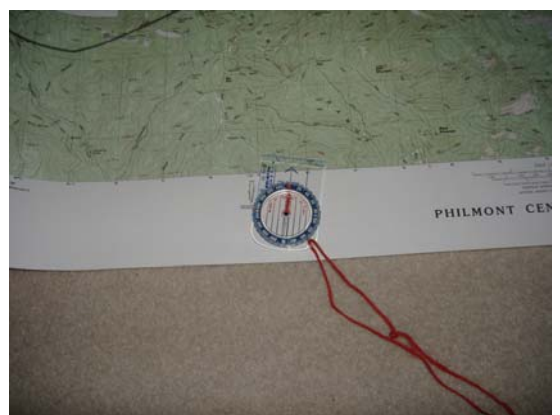
## Orienting the Map



- Pointing the map's North to North

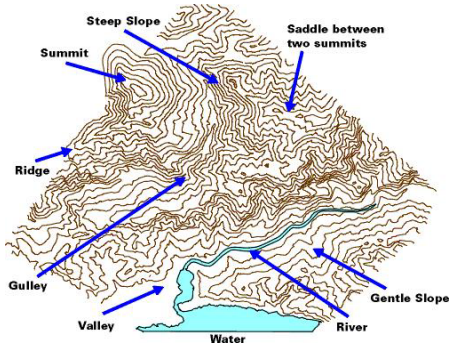
## Orienting the Map

- Set the compass direction of travel to north
- Place the orienting lines along *magnetic* north
- Turn the entire map so the needle lines up with the orienting arrow
- You can also orient the map by using landmarks.
- You can disregard declination if you always orient the map



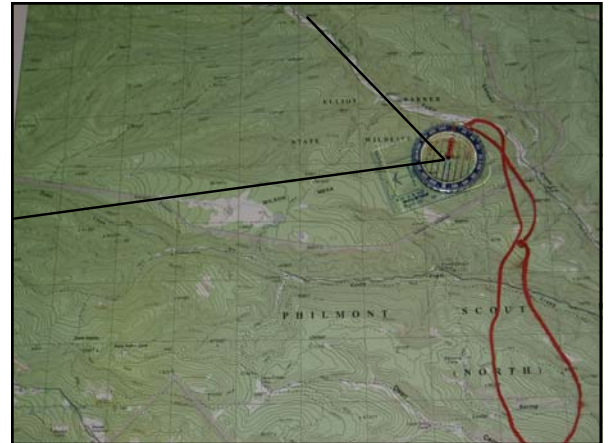


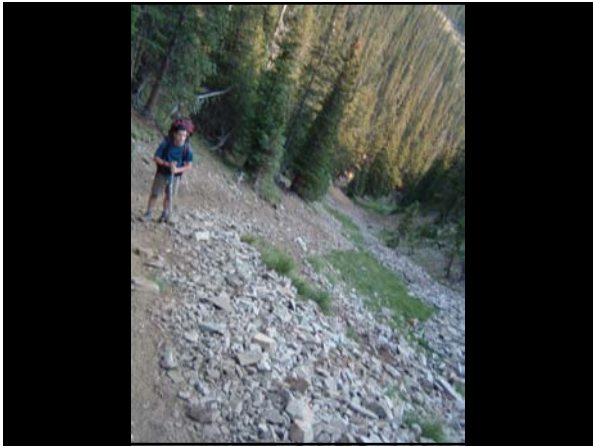
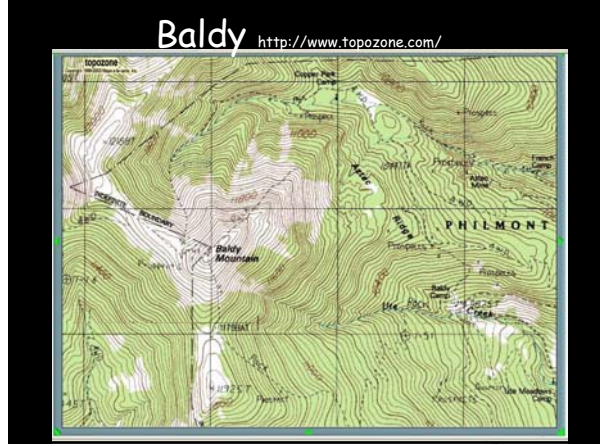
## Contour Lines

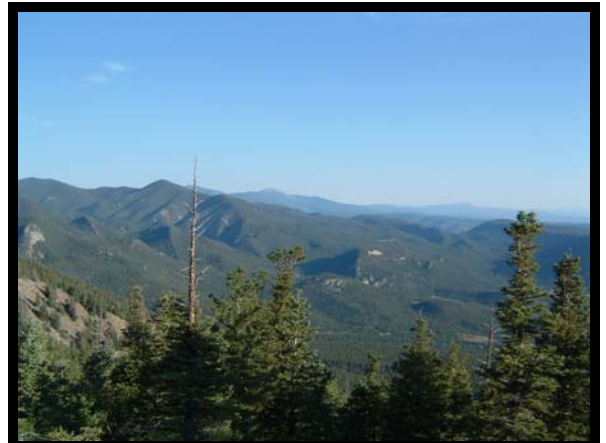


## Triangulation

- Orient the map
- Pick two or more features you can see and also identify on the map
- Take a bearing of the two features
- Plot the bearings on the map **from** the features
- Where the lines cross is where you are







— Navigator —

## **Naviguesser**

- Plans the day
  - Chooses the trail
  - profiles the hike (or hikes)
- Carries Map and Compass
- Leads the hike (maybe)
- Gets crew consensus at intersections
  
- Has an adult advisor

## How long is the hike?

- How many miles?
- How many hours?
  
- Plan on 2 miles an hour
  
- Plus 1 hour for every 1000 ft elevation change

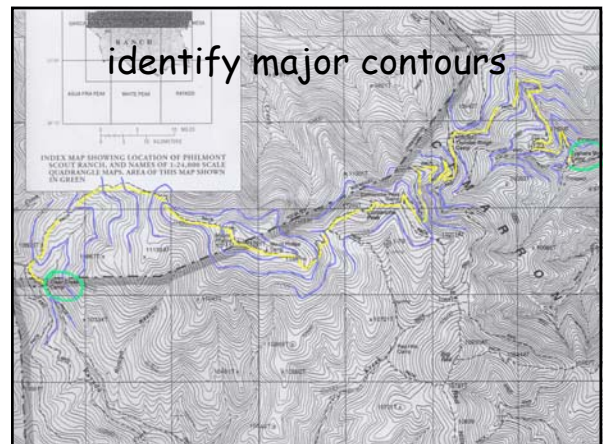
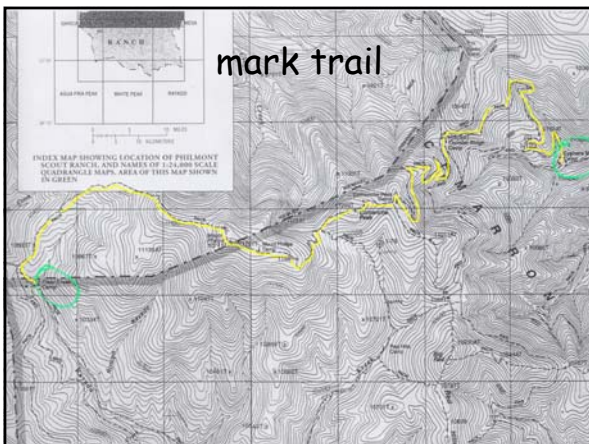
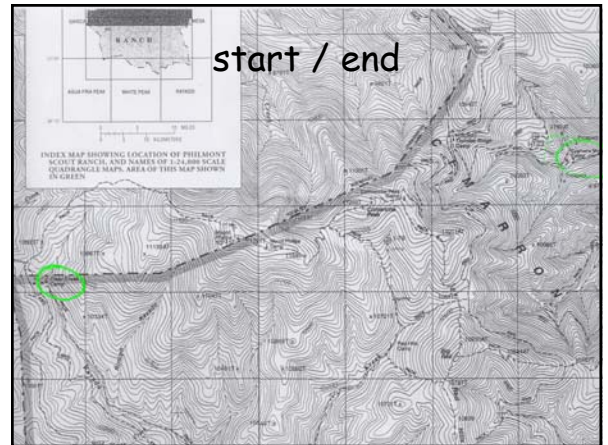
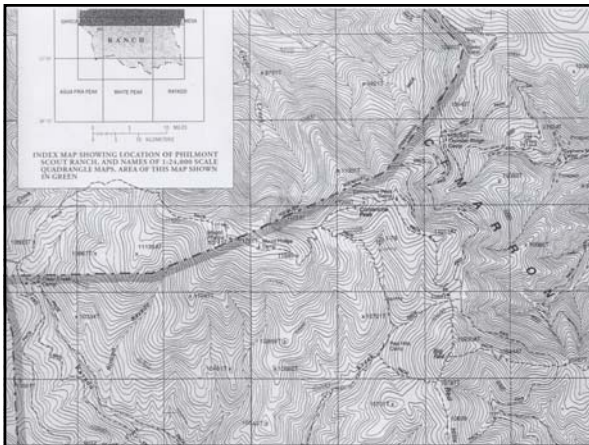
## Philmont

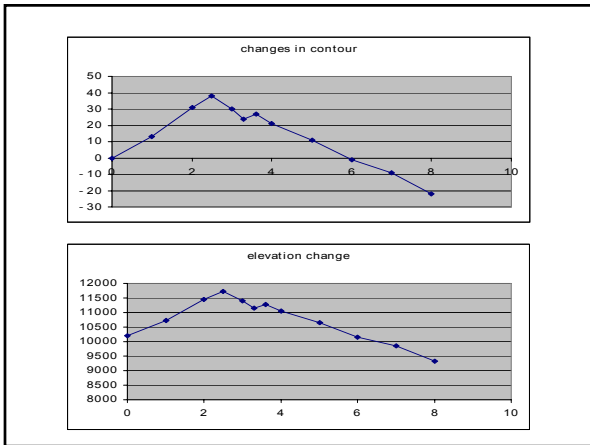
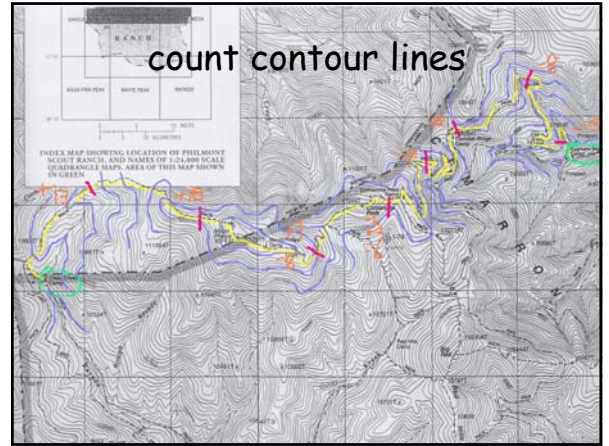
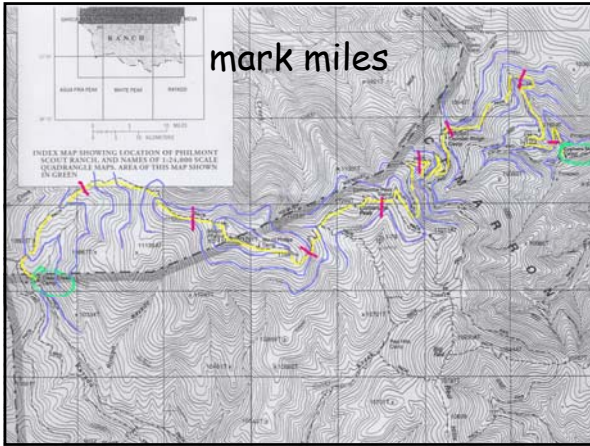
### Trail Profiling

Mount Phillips 11,771 feet

Clear Creek to Cyphers Mine

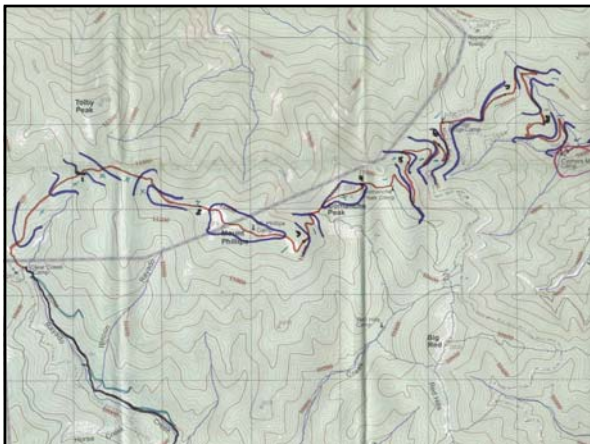
Baltimore Area Council  
Philmont 2006  
Contingent Training





### How Long ???

- Total miles = 8 (4 hours)
- Total elevation change (4 hours)
  - +13 +18 +7 -8 -6 +3 -6 -10 -12 -8 -13 = 104
  - 104 contours \* 40 ft per contour = 4160 ft
- To Mt Phillips
  - Miles = 2.5 (1.25 hr)
  - Contours = 38 (\*40 ft = 1520 ft) (1.5 hr)
  - Total = 2.75 hrs



### Successful Land Navigation

Leads to ...

# A Successful TREK



I

wanna

go back!



And Fond Memories !!!

To

Philmont