

CAVOC 8th Grade Curriculum- Orienteering
 (Cedric A. Vig Outdoor Classroom)

Suggested Schedule-

7:50	Homerooms
7:55	Report to Commons, check in, board bus
8:10	Arrive at CAVOC
8:15	Orientation & Large Group Ropes Instruction
8:30	Session I (75 minutes)
9:45	Break – juice served at the lodge (20 minutes)
10:05	Session II (75 minutes)
11:20	Lunch (40 minutes)
12:00	Session III (75 minutes)
1:15	Session IV (75 minutes)
2:30	Clean Up
2:35	Walk to bus
2:40	Departure
2:50	Arrive JWJHS – Commons or outside
2:58	Dismissal

--SESSIONS--

GEO/O: Geocaching or Orienteering
 FA: When Seconds Count
 HE: High Elements
 UF: Urban Forestry

Sessions	1	2	3	4
Time/team	8:30 – 9:45	10:05–11:20	12:00–1:15	1:15 – 2:30
1	HE	UF	FA	GEO/O
2	UF	FA	GEO/O	HE
3	FA	GEO/O	HE	UF
4	GEO/O	HE	UF	FA

Orienteering
 (~ 75 minutes)



Objective for Unit

Students will review the proper use of a compass.

Students will review the proper use of a Global Positioning System.

Students will use both devices to navigate through a course in the shortest amount of time possible.

DPI Standards for Environmental Education

C.8.4, C.8.6, C.8.8, C.8.10, C.8.11, G.8.7 – Standards of Science

A.8.3, B.8.14, C.8.2, - Standards of Environmental Education

Materials

Compass

Garmin Hand held e Trex GPS handheld unit

Desired Location

Lodge and later woods

Resource

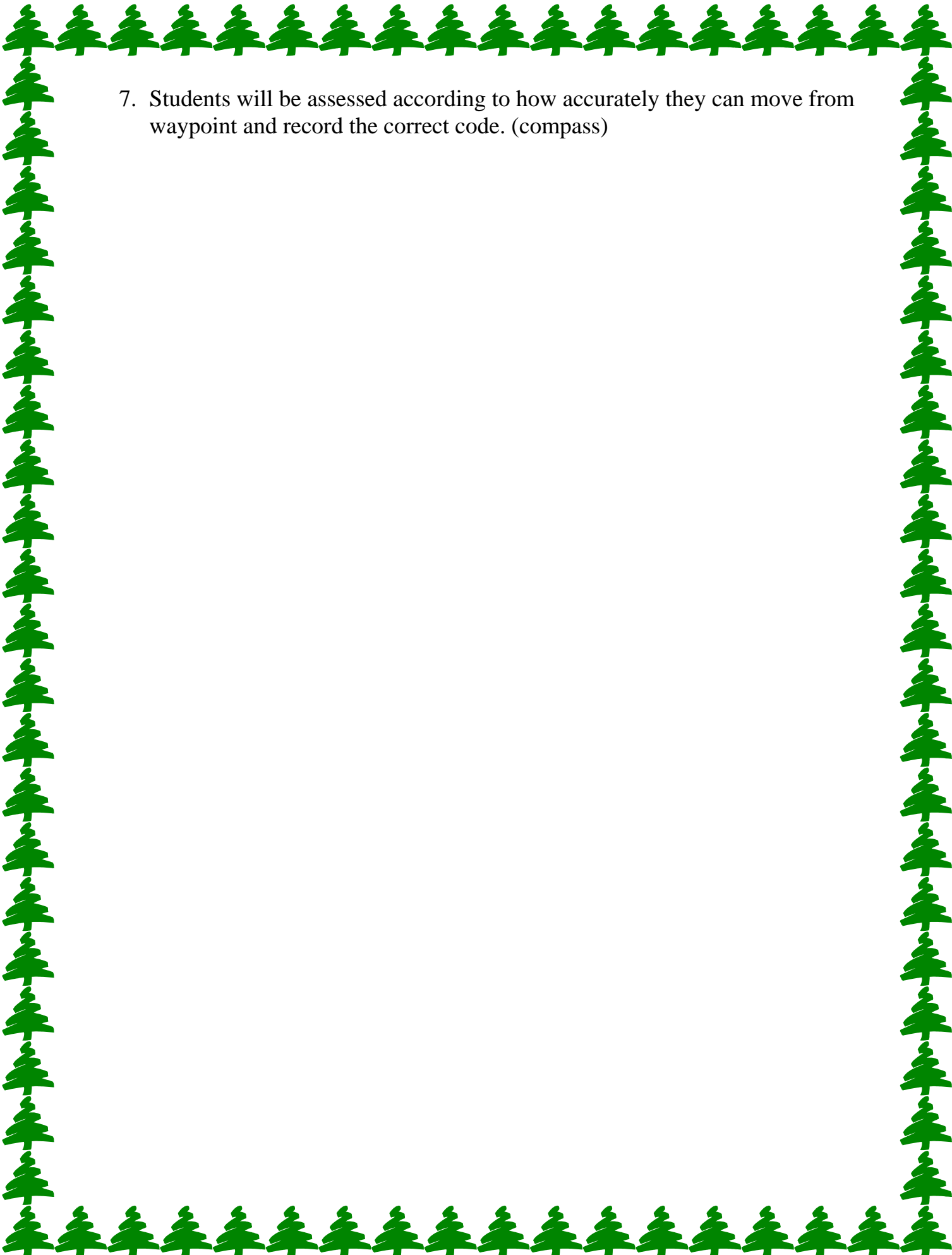
www.4orienteering.com/oreinteering_history/

Background Information

Orienteering began in Scandinavia in the nineteenth century. It was primarily a military event and was part of military training. It was not until 1919 that the modern version of orienteering was born in Sweden as a competitive sport. Ernst Killander, its creator, can be rightfully called the father of orienteering. In the early thirties, the sport received a technical boost with the invention of a new compass, more precise and faster use. The Kjellstrom brothers, Bjorn and Alvan, and their friend, Brunnar Tillander, were responsible for this new compass. They were among the best Swedish orienteers of the thirties, with several individual championships among them. Orienteering was brought to the USA in 1946 by Bjorn Kjellstrom.

Activity

1. Teacher will review with students how to use compass by dialing in a certain bearing.
2. Teacher will review with student how to use a GPS to locate waypoints.
3. Teacher and students will go to start location of a pre-made course.
4. Teacher will have students start pre-made course.
5. Students will have to record waypoints along the way of the course.
6. Students will be assessed according to how quickly they are able to locate flags marked at certain waypoints. (GPS units)



7. Students will be assessed according to how accurately they can move from waypoint and record the correct code. (compass)