

UNM Corrections

These are the important corrections to the first edition of the Ultimate Navigation Manual, corrected in the reprint of March 2012

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- 005°31' will be expressed as 006° as 31' is more than half of 60 – which is the number of seconds **minutes** in a degree.
- 005°29' will be expressed as 005° as 29' is less than half of 60 – which is the number of seconds **minutes** in a degree.

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Most countries have their own national mapping agencies, such as Ordnance Survey (OS) in the UK **in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI)** and the United States Geological Service (USGS) in the USA.

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Their 1:25 000 scale maps are called Explorer maps and there are 403 printed versions which cover the UK **Great Britain**. Their 1:50 000 maps are called Landranger and 207 of these printed maps cover the UK **Great Britain and the Isle of Man**.

Explorer maps show minor paths, field boundaries (**hedges**, walls and fences), open access areas and public rights of way (except in Scotland), and small areas of marshland, rocky ground and small streams: Landranger maps do not show these.

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'Tourist' features in blue ink (Nature Trails, Visitor Centres and — importantly — ski lifts) are not placed accurately. They should **NOT** be used as navigation aids, **such as car parks, public conveniences, but not pubs, are located precisely with, if necessary, an arrow on both on OS 1:50 000 & 1:25 000.**

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Contours are the single most important detail on your map. **In hilly or mountainous terrain, contours are likely to be the single most important detail on your map. (In lowland countryside field boundaries are likely to be the most important).**

Map contour intervals can change: on OS Landranger 1:25 000 series where the change in height is minimal, often in lowland and coastal regions, the interval becomes 5 m instead of the normal 10 m, so always read the numbers on the contour lines. The same applies to USGS maps **Two different contour intervals are used on the OS Explorer 1:25 000 series. On maps of predominantly lowland countryside, the contour interval is 5m. On maps of predominantly upland areas, the contour interval is 10m. The two intervals are never mixed on the same map. The contour interval is best established from the map legend.**

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EXPERT FACTS: On OS maps, 1:25 000 scale, contours are spaced every 10 m change in elevation **either 5m or 10m depending on the predominant nature of the terrain.**

- On a USGS 7.5 minute map, the interval is 40 ft — unless otherwise stated.
- The height above sea level is marked on each contour line.
- Every fifth contour line is thicker and called the **Index Contour**; therefore on the OS map they represent a 50 m change in height and on the USGS map 200 ft **OS maps they represent either a 25 m or a 50 m change in height depending on the scale and also of the predominant nature of the terrain.**

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Compass has 2 NNW, 1 to the left should be **NNE**

P63

Plateau – width 1500 m – ~~5~~**30** on the width scale.
Therefore $1500/\text{~~5~~**30}} \times 1,000 = \text{~~3~~**5}}**,000 m (**3**5 km).**$

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~~would be~~ **is** 37° N 122° W, and ~~Durban~~ **Cape Town**, South Africa, would be 34° S **18**7° E.

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Degrees of N, E, S and W are sometimes referred to as negative degrees: San Francisco would change from ~~30~~**7**° N ~~30~~**122**° W to Lat ~~30~~**7**° Long -~~120~~**2**° and ~~Durban~~ **Cape Town** from ~~30~~**4**° S ~~30~~**18**° E to Lat ~~30~~**4**° Long ~~30~~**17**° E.

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A handy rule of thumb to remember – for every contour index line (the thicker brown line of ~~1:25 000 OS Explorer maps~~) **on 1:25 000 Explorer maps of upland areas where the contour interval is 10 m, and on all 1:50,000 Landranger maps**, add 5 mins to your journey time to the top or if there are many peaks add up all the ascents for the entire journey – think brown lines.

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Running bearings

- 1 Take a back bearing from the **a** prominent feature **to the side of your direction of travel** and ~~plot~~ **draw** it **from the feature** on the map.
- 2 Pace **Walk** in a straight line, **counting your paces**, until this bearing has changed by at least 30°.
- 3 ~~Plot this second back bearing on the map. Record distance walked.~~ **Take another back bearing on the same feature and draw this on the map too.**
- 4 Using this distance on **transfer the distance you paced on to** your compass ruler or roamer **and** move it from the feature parallel with the way you walked, until the distance on the ruler or roamer you walked fits exactly between the two lines.

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such as OS Street View in ~~the UK~~ **Great Britain and the Isle of Man** and Google maps in most countries

Less important typos are included in the reprint but for brevity not listed here.