

## Map Quiz 2 from HARVEY Maps

(For the younger or novice navigator)

### ANSWERS!

By Nigel Williams, HARVEY Ambassador

1. A mountain over 914m (3000ft). There are 282 major peaks at this height or higher in Scotland however not every peak over 914m is a Munro. The name comes from a man called Sir Hugh Munro who compiled the list of what were considered the main summits over 3000ft in Scotland in 1891. The first person to climb all the peaks on the list was the reverend AE Robertson in 1901.

Sir Hugh Munro never quite completed the list himself.

2. It is a Triangulation Pillar often referred to as a "trig point". They started appearing in 1936 - the last one was erected in 1962 as part of a major survey and mapping of Great Britain based on the principles of triangulation - there were about 6500 across the UK at one time. No one seems quite sure how many there are now as they are no longer required but it is thought to be around 6000. They were the base on which a theodolite was mounted for measuring height and distance to triangulate and plot landscape features. The lowest one was 1m above sea level at Little Ouse in England, the highest on Ben Nevis at 1344m.

3. A triangle with a dot in the middle - they are blue on an Ordnance Survey map and black on a HARVEY Map.



4. Contour lines are measured from sea level - the high water mark is an average of the annual high tide lines. In theory, on a 1:50,000 OS map, there is one 10m contour line that goes around the coast of the UK except that it is broken by cliffs at various points and in East Anglia, for instance, it comes inland quite a few miles.

5. A windmill is shown as a box with a cross on top. The symbol for a wind farm turbine is different and also resembles the actual structure.



6. A place of worship with a spire, minaret or dome is a solid circle with a cross on top and a place of worship with a tower is a solid box with a cross on top.

7. Some maps have 2 dates on them - the date of printing or copyright and an earlier date of the most recent survey. Things change - roads and houses are regularly built and changing. Contours are the most reliable features on the map and don't change unless there is a landslide. Rivers don't tend to change although during a time of flood they can appear much bigger. Woods and forest grow and are cut down regularly. Fir trees are the main forestry trees and they grow a layer of branches every year (think of a Christmas tree). Each layer is 1 year of growth.

A new plantation with young trees may not appear on the map. Count the number of branch layers

and you can work out the age of the trees and compare that with the dates on your map.

8. 1km across a square. 1.4km diagonally across a square (but usually it is estimated at 1.5km for the purposes of navigation). It takes the average walker about 15 minutes to walk 1km at a steady pace.

9. This seems a bit of a trick question. The large scale map is the 1:25,000 scale map. The smaller the number, the smaller the area covered by the map, as it is a big representation of the ground and you get more detail. The 1:40,000 scale map - the bigger the number, the bigger the area covered by the map, so it is a smaller representation of the ground.

So, the smaller the number the bigger everything is on the map. The bigger the number the smaller everything is on the map. Hope that isn't too confusing!

10. The South Pole - over 100 years ago this used to be a question old Antarctic expedition leaders sometimes used to ask people applying to join their expeditions.

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