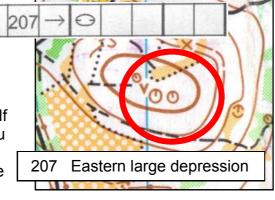
Know your sport: **Control Descriptions**

The site of a control is shown on the map by a circle. If you navigate to the point at the centre of the circle, you should then find the control. Control descriptions help by providing the control **code** and a **description** of the location:

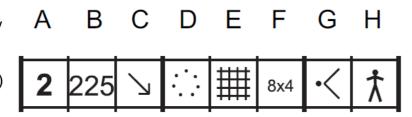


- All controls have unique numbers on them and by checking the control's code against your own list you can be confident that you have found the correct one.
- Often it will be obvious from the map what feature the control will be using. However in areas of complex terrain, this can be hard and so a **description** is provided to ensure the competitor knows what they are looking for.

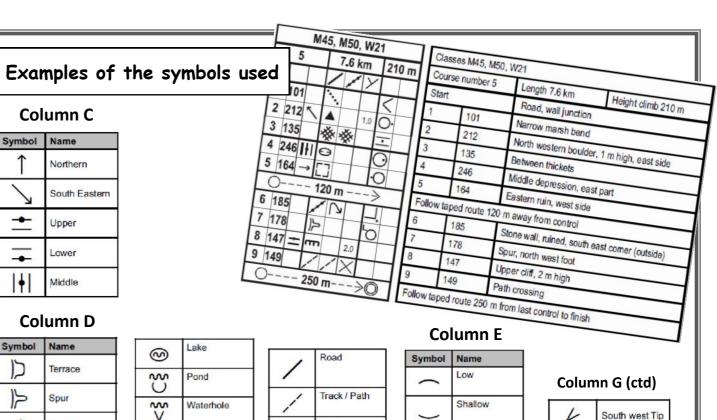
Junior and novice courses usually use descriptions written in plain English. However, since about 1975, it has been common to use the internationally agreed symbolic descriptions. This ensures that when competitors from other countries attend our events they can use the control descriptions and, more importantly for us, when British orienteers travel abroad, they are used to the format.

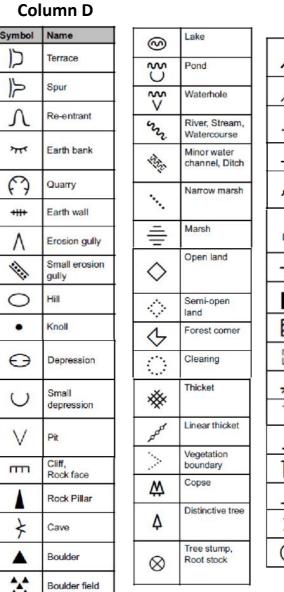
Column classification

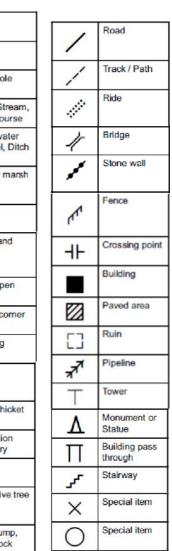
A: Control number — Number of the control in the sequence they are to be visited (although not used in a 'Score' event where controls are visited in any order)



- **B: Control Code** The unique number displayed on the
 - control. Allows the competitor to know that they have found the right control.
- C: Which of any similar feature This is used when there are more than one similar feature within the control circle. Possible examples are 'south eastern' or 'middle'.
- **D: Control feature** This is the control description symbol equivalent to the symbol on the map for the site of the control (e.g. 'boulder' or 'vegetation boundary'). Since the map uses different colours for symbols whereas the control description list uses only a single colour, some of the control description symbols have to be different from their equivalent on the
- **E:** Appearance Additional helpful information to help the competitor identify the feature. Examples include 'overgrown' or 'ruined'. The column can also be used for a second control feature where the description combines two features (e.g. 'ditch/path crossing').
- **F: Dimensions/Combinations** Dimensions of the feature should be given when the symbol on the map is symbolic and not to scale. For example, both a 2m and a 0.5m bolder use a black dot symbol on the map of a standard size.
- **G:** Location of the control flag Position of the control flag with respect to the feature.
- **H: Other information** other helpful information for the competitor (e.g. 'drinks' or 'radio control')







Symbol	Name	
<u> </u>	Low	
_	Shallow	
V	Deep	
#	Overgrown	
\$	Needle leaved	
¢	Broad leaved	
\Box	Ruined	

Column G Symbol North east South east Q Edge 0 West Part East Comer

D

...

w

w

Symbol

1	South Corner	Symbol	Name
(outside)	+	First aid post	
Co	lumn F	0	Refreshment point
X	Crossing	4	Radio or TV control

This is not a complete list! A more detailed A4 document is at: http://www.maprunner.co.uk/simon/iofcontroldescA4.doc For the full IOF official international specifications, see: http://orienteering.org/foot-orienteering/rules/

-Cali	umn	L
		г

 $\dot{\sqcap}$

OL

•

North west

Upper Part

ower Part

(no direction)

North east

Between

Тор

Foot

Foot

Symbol	Name	
+	First aid post	
D	Refreshment point	
4	Radio or TV control	

Road junction

River / Narrow