# Description of a VRI.CMI Example Map

Field sampling crews use this VRI Phase II and CMI sample map as an aid in final navigation to the sample location, which is shown in the centre of the map with a red circle and crosshair. Its lines should be at 50m at cardinal directions from the coordinate, which corresponds with the sample cluster design that the crews locate on the ground.

Typical information shown on a sample map includes: sample location, forest cover polygons and labels, water features, roads, land ownership, and parks. If desired, more information can be added such as contours, photo elevations and UTM grids. If orthophotos are available, these should be used as a backdrop for the sample map. Typical scale for the map is 1:10,000 and should be of sufficient size that the crews have plenty of options for access locations and tie points. The map should be oriented so that North is exactly parallel with the side of the map (exactly "up"), as the crews may navigate with compasses in the field.
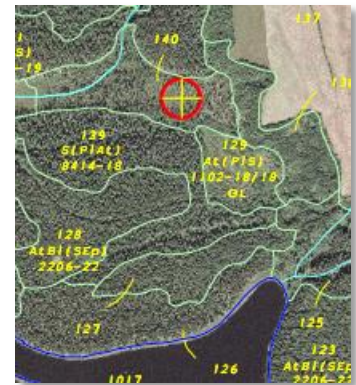
Alternatively, a long arrow aligned to true north can be placed near the sample location on the map. The example map is at 1:10,000 scale and is designed for printing on 17x22 inch paper. Use Adobe Reader's zoom tool to view details on the map.

Crews also should be provided with an overview map showing all of the project's samples and access maps to navigate to the sample's general area (the area shown by this example sample map).

Crews establishing VRI phase II samples are trying to find a location on the ground relative to the polygon boundary. Forest cover maps are inaccurate in some areas of the province — for example, where NAD27 maps have been transformed into NAD83. All base maps are NAD83. The forest cover may be the issue. If the project area includes maps with such known errors, the crews need to know as they could locate themselves outside the target polygon when they navigate to the sample location with GPS.

CMI sampling crews usually want to find a coordinate on the ground. But to avoid arriving at the wrong location, they still need to know if there are base map errors as they map navigate by compass and chain.