

SAULT COLLEGE

of Applied Arts and Technology

Sault Ste. Marie

*Pks & Rec enter
- is this still taught?*

COURSE OUTLINE

FOR 315-4

Park Surveying 1

revised

May, 1979 by G. Cameron

SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY
SAULT STE. MARIE

FOREST TECHNOLOGY

COURSE OF STUDY - PARKS SURVEYING - SEMESTER 5 AND SEMESTER 6

The Parks Surveying course is designed to familiarize the student with Surveying and Engineering principles related to the development and use of recreational land. Emphasis is placed on Surveying as a means of obtaining factual information regarding quantitative and qualitative values of land for purposes of assessment of site and the design of recreational facilities. Studies undertaken will be closely integrated with the Parks Engineering course.

TIME

SEMESTER 5 - FOR 315-5

5 hours per week, lecture, laboratory, and field.

SEMESTER 6 - FOR 316-3

3 hours per week, lecture, laboratory, and field.

TEXT

Sault College, SURVEYING NOTES

Revised May, 1979

SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGYSAULT STE. MARIEFOREST TECHNOLOGYCOURSE OF STUDY OUTLINE - PARKS SURVEYING - FOR 315-5 - SEMESTER 5

<u>Topic No.</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Topic Information</u>
1.	3	<p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>Course objectives and orientation, the role of Surveying in recreational land development, definition of Surveying; types, kinds, and purposes of surveys; kinds of survey measurements; accuracy and precision of measurements; the treatment of errors in survey measurements.</p>
2.	15	<p><u>TRANSITS AND THEODOLITES</u></p> <p>Measurement of angles in the field, uses made of the transit, field traverse survey.</p>
3.	35	<p><u>SURVEY COMPUTATIONS</u></p> <p>Units of angular measurement, terms and definitions, angular computations, types of traverse surveys and their application to field problems, angular closures, meridians, azimuths and bearings, bearings from field angles, review of basic trigonometry and methods of solving triangles, latitudes and departures, balancing a closed traverse, the derivation of coordinates, supplying omitted measurements, locating points by computation, obtaining a bearing reference from prior survey, areas by double meridian distances, other methods of determining areas, plotting coordinates.</p>
4.	10	<p><u>LINEAR MEASUREMENT</u></p> <p>Units of linear measurement, use of the surveyor's steel tape, corrections to taped measurements, sources of error, field exercises.</p>
5.	10	<p><u>FIELD TRIPS</u></p> <p>Field inspection, existing parklands or similar areas under development.</p>