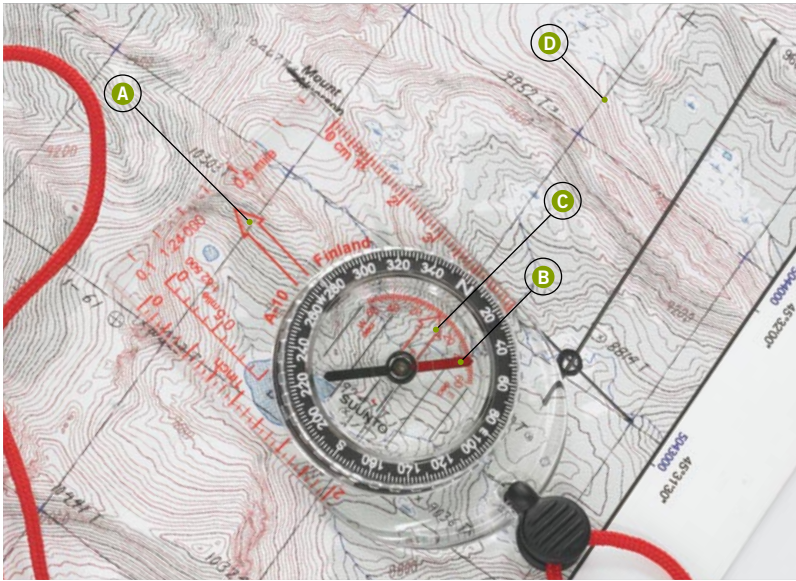


**LIFESAVER**

## YOU ARE HERE Triangulate your position



■ With a baseplate compass and at least two prominent landmarks indicated on your map, you can determine your exact location in the woods. Here's how.

**[STEP 1]** Hold your compass at eye level with the direction-of-travel arrow (A) pointed at one of the landmarks (such as a mountain peak). Keeping the compass still, turn the dial until the north end of the magnetic arrow (B) lies within the orienting arrow (C).

**[STEP 2]** Spread your map flat and place your compass on it so that one of the long edges of the baseplate intercepts the landmark. Now, turn the entire compass on the map until the orienting arrow lines up parallel to one of the vertical lines of longitude (D). Ignore the magnetic needle. Draw a line from the landmark down the length of the baseplate.

**[STEP 3]** Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the second landmark. The place where the two lines intersect marks the spot where you are standing. —KEITH McCAFFERTY

**CAMPCRAFT**

## KEEPING YOUR EDGE Four ways to sharpen three common deer camp tools

**FILES:** Good for fixing nicks and bent edges on mauls or axes. Use a mill file, which has rows of teeth running in one direction. Grades are bastard, second-cut, and smooth-cut.

**USE:** Place the head in a vise, edge up. Draw the file downward (perpendicular to the bit) while pushing forward. Repeat in swaths until you have a consistent edge on one side, then do the other.

**STONES:** Lower-grit stones (24–35) are useful for removing nicks on knife blades, or for sharpening chopping tools. Higher grits (120-plus) are best for honing knives. **USE:** Drip 20-weight oil onto the stone, then rub the edge of your tool across its surface in a circle. After eight or 10 passes, flip it over and do the other side.

**STEELS:** Use after every few cuts to restore

a knife to sharpness. **USE:** Place the tip of the knife against the tip of the steel and push down and forward. At the end of the stroke, the base of the knife should touch the base of the steel. Do the same thing on the opposite side of the steel. Repeat six or eight times.

**LEATHERS:** Leather strops put a razor edge on a knife after you've sharpened it on a stone or steel. If you can't find one, use an unpainted leather belt treated with neat's-foot oil. **USE:** Draw the blade toward you and away from its edge, alternating sides. —TOM KEER

**Properly Sharp** Note: Edge bevel is determined by the angle of your blade during sharpening.

TOOL	SPLITTING MAUL	AXE	HUNTING KNIFE
EDGE BEVEL	50 degrees	40 degrees	30 to 35 degrees
FILE	Bastard-grade mill	Second-cut mill	No
STONE	24 to 35 grit	35 to 75 grit	65 to 120 grit
STEEL	No	No	Yes
LEATHER	No	No	Yes

**SMALL-GAME SKILL**

## SOUNDING OUT SQUIRRELS

How to find them when you can't see them

Sight is the sense hunters use most when squirrel hunting—watching for a twitching bushy tail, an odd hump in a branch, leaves shaking in a treetop. But sometimes the best way to find this quarry is by using your ears. You'll get more shots if you listen for these five sounds on your next hunt:

- Vocalizations from catlike meowing to muffled barking to angry scolding when squirrels sense danger or an intruder.
- The sharp crunching sound of a squirrel's teeth cutting through shells as it gnaws on nuts and other hard-mast crops.
- The patter of acorn, walnut, hickory, or pecan nut-shell fragments falling to the forest floor.
- Shaking leaves and rattling branches high up in the trees caused by a squirrel that is jumping from one limb to another.
- The rustling of leaf litter as the squirrel scampers through the woods searching for food.

**TIP:** Draw out a hidden squirrel, or at least get it to move and betray its location, by tapping two hickory nuts or acorns together in your palm. This noise imitates the animal's own chattering sound. —GERALD ALMY

