

## More Information on Garmin GPS Routes

Some of the downloadable routes cover the same section of road (usually in a different direction) or may cross a road that you previously navigated on, and will work correctly in the Garmin GPSmap 60CSx that these routes were created with.

However these routes will confuse some Garmin units such as the Zumo models.

If your unit will not reverse a route internally or navigate in two direction on a given road or cross a road that you previously navigated on, or uses the same waypoint as start and finish of a particular route, then you'll need to break the route into two (or more) files for that particular route.

This may seem inconvenient but is a deficiency in some of the Garmin units.

When you download a route and see the main route broken down into an A and B route you'll need to follow the A route to the end then load and follow the B route to finish.

If your GPS unit will reverse a route internally and navigate in two direction on a given road or cross a road that you previously navigated on, and can use the same waypoint as start and finish then you can navigate with the main route and forget about the separate A and B routes.

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### Some GPS Terminology

Here follows a description of the terminology used, with some background information.

As far as possible the terminology of MapSource is used.

- **Waypoint:** a position indicator with a name, independent of a route. Can be made in MapSource with the Waypoint tool and is visible in the Waypoints tab.
- **Via point:** a position indicator with a name, depending on a route. Can be made in MapSource with the Route tool and is visible under the Routes tab. A waypoint can be a via point also.
- **Direct route:** a route, composed of waypoints and via points, independent of the maps.
- **Calculated route:** a route, composed of waypoints and via points, depending on the maps.

Actually a calculated route is a direct route, whereby the straight lines between the waypoints and via points are replaced by lines over roads. Because of this a number of new position indicators arise and become part of the route. These position indicators are direction points and route points.

The direction points are a kind of hidden via points and have a name; the route points don't have a name. The route points assure that the way is followed precisely and are important for the correct calculation of the length of the whole route.

A calculated route is completely depending on the underlying map. If a different underlying map is used the route has to be recalculated and GPS receivers will do that automatically.

- **Track:** while driving a route, position indicators (track points) are recorded with a certain regularity.  
Track points don't have a name. It's possible to create or modify a track with the track tool in MapSource