

Table of Contents

c:geo Basics	2
What is Geocaching?	2
Finding your first cache with c:geo	2

c:geo Basics

This page describes some basics about Geocaching and about how to use c:geo to find Geocaches.

What is Geocaching?

Explaining all details of Geocaching would be a little too much here. However there are some facts you need to know to start Geocaching with c:geo:

You have to learn about the different cache types, D/T-ratings, etc.

You might not be successful finding a cache by just selecting a random one in c:geo and navigating to it. There is a lot more which you need to know in order to pick a cache which is suitable for you.

Most of the geocaching platforms supported by c:geo offer detailed tutorials about how Geocaching works. We strongly suggest, that you read through these tutorials to learn what you need to know to find your first cache and how to log it.

Especially you should be aware of the different types of caches (You will typically not find a mystery cache at the given coordinates) and the T-rating (a rating of 5 means, that you need to climb/swim/dive to get the cache).



Like all outdoor activities, geocaching can be dangerous. Geocaching is done at your own risk, neither c:geo nor any geocaching service provider will take responsibility for your activities. Just pay attention to what you are doing, like you also do for other outdoor activities.

Finding your first cache with c:geo

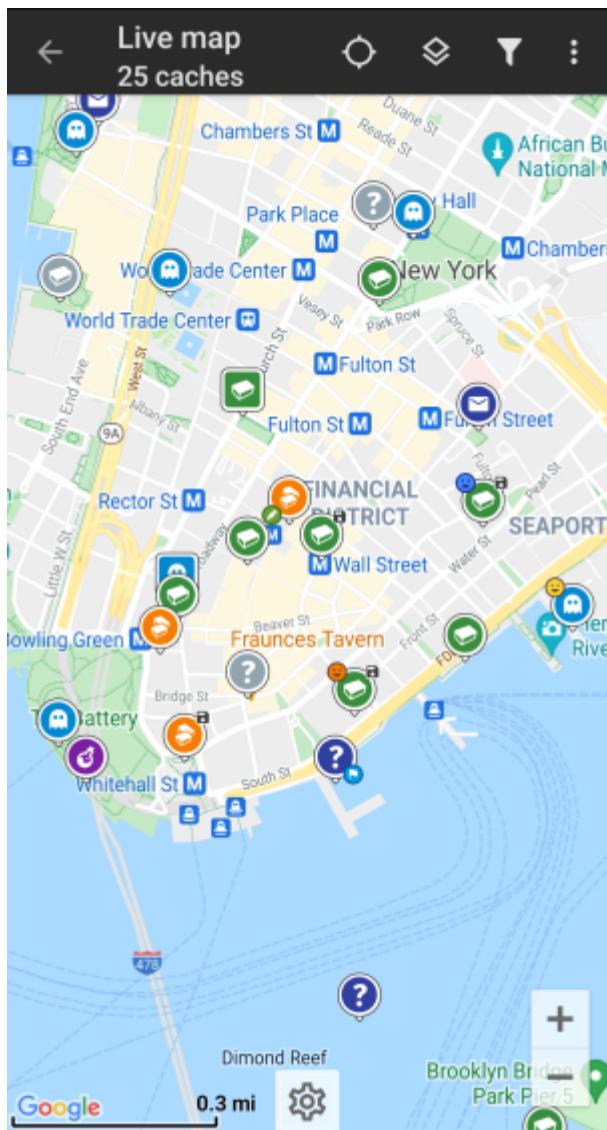
From c:geo main menu use the **Live Map**

or the **Nearby**



menus of c:geo to see which caches are

around you.



New York		11 caches
	Puzzle Cache	3764 mi 6
	GS Troop 3198 Bronze Award Series #1	3764 mi 0
	1776 Phase 1 Gathering Storm - Revolutionary War	3764 mi 30
	NYPL: New Amsterdam Travel Bug Hotel	3764 mi 15
	City hall park	3765 mi 246
	NYPL: Box + Letter = Letterbox	3765 mi 85
	An Gorta Mór - The Irish Hunger Memorial	3765 mi 64
	Reflection	3765 mi 757

After you managed to see caches on the [map](#) or in the [nearby list](#), pick a cache you would like to find (a traditional cache with a low D/T rating will be a good starting point) and open its details.

The screenshot shows the details of a cache named "Original Stash Tribute Plaque". The cache is a "Traditional Cache" of "Regular" size, located in Oregon, United States. It has a Geocode of "GCGVOP" and a distance of 5127 mi. The difficulty is 1.0 of 5 and the terrain is 1.5 of 5. The rating is 4.5 of 5 based on 47 logs. It was hidden on September 7, 2003. The coordinates are N 45° 17.460' · W 122° 24.800'. Recent logs are shown with icons for 11 logs. Below the details are icons for attributes: 24/7, bear, antenna, lock, wheelchair, and parking. It shows it was stored in the device a few minutes ago. There are buttons for refresh, edit, and delete. It also shows it is not on the watchlist (172 watchers). At the bottom, there are tabs for Waypoints (2), Details (which is selected), and Description.

Once you opened a cache listing you can swipe left and right to access [more information](#) about the cache (e.g. cache description, additional waypoints, log history, etc.). Read the listing text and pay attention to the D/T-ratings and attributes to learn more about how to find and log this cache.



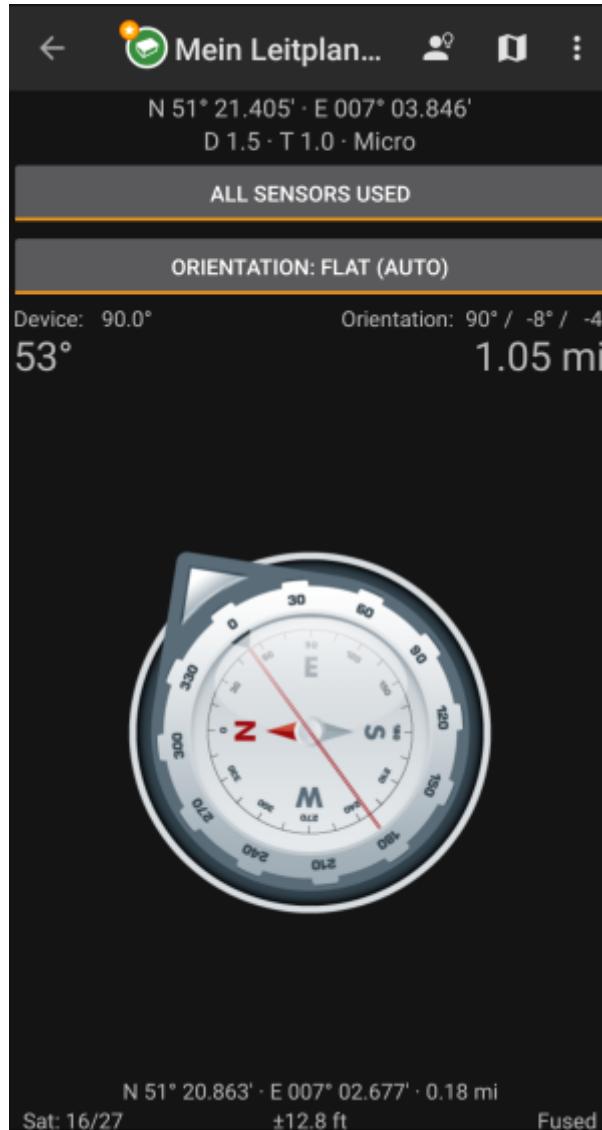
Once again:

You should make yourself familiar with the different types, terrain ratings, attributes, etc. before starting out to find a cache!

If you finally selected a cache and are good to go, press the Navigate icon in the title bar of the cache details. You will have [several options](#) depending on your needs. Here is a brief description of the most important navigation methods:

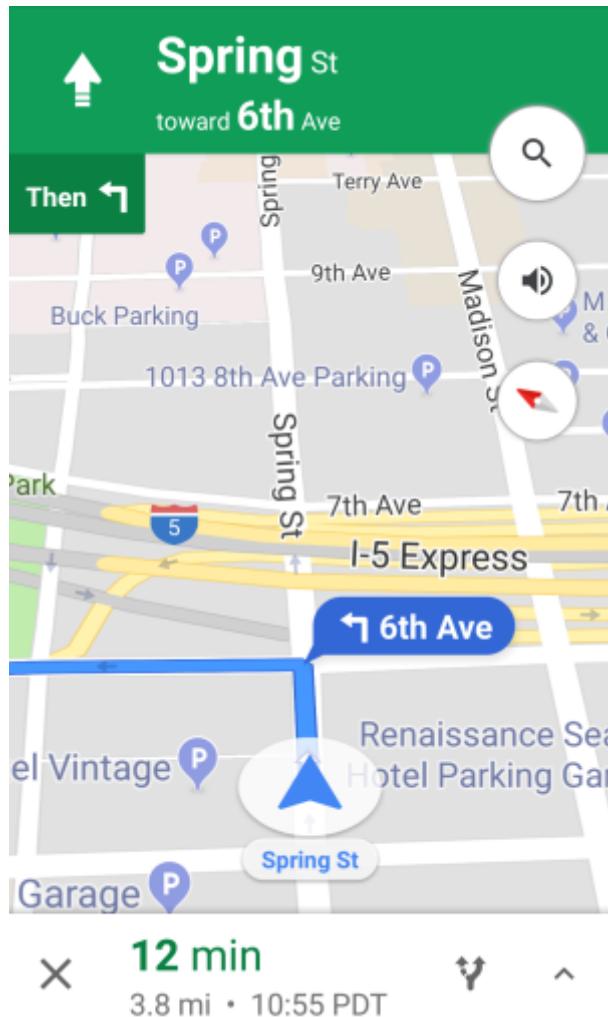
- **Compass:**

It will constantly show you distance and direction to the cache.



- **Navigation (Drive, Walk, Cycle):**

This will start turn-by-turn navigation using Google Maps



- **Radar (optional):**

If you installed [an app supporting radar functions](#) this will open radar screen. It is similar to the compass, but the working mode is a little different. You will typically see the cache coordinates as a marker on the radar. If the marker reaches the center, you reached the cache coordinates.



This is only a brief introduction of the functionalities in c:geo. To learn more about c:geo functions and menus, you should continue reading the [c:geo User Guide](#).