

Required For



Preparation for:

Tenderfoot Requirements 1a-c
Second Class Requirements 1b, 1c,
& 2g
Camping Merit Badge
Weather Merit Badge



Outdoorsman

(Camper in handbook)

Takeaways

- Building on and improving outdoor skills
- Preparing for weather emergencies
- Tying bowline knots
- Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Principles for Kids
- A Scout is Helpful, Trustworthy, and Thrifty.

Complete Option A or Option B.

Option A:

1. With the help of your den leader or family, plan and participate in a campout.
2. On arrival at the campout, with your den and den leader or family, determine where to set up your tent. Demonstrate knowledge of what makes a good tent site and what makes a bad one. Set up your tent without help from an adult.
3. Once your tents are set up, discuss with your den or family what actions you should take in the case of the following extreme weather events which could require you to evacuate:
 - a. Severe rainstorm causing flooding
 - b. Severe thunderstorm with lightning or tornadoes
 - c. Fire, earthquake, or other disaster that will require evacuation. Discuss what you have done to minimize as much danger as possible.
4. Show how to tie a bowline. Explain when this knot should be used and why. Teach it to another Scout who is not a Webelos Scout.
5. Recite the Outdoor Code and the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids from memory. Talk about how you can demonstrate them while you are working on your Arrow of Light. After one outing, list the things you did to follow the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace.

Option B:

(for LDS and non-camping units)

1. With the help of your den leader or family, plan and participate in an outdoor activity.
2. Discuss with your den or family what actions you should take in the case of the following extreme weather events:
 - A. Severe rainstorm causing flooding
 - B. Severe thunderstorm with lightning or tornadoes
 - C. Fire, earthquake, or other disaster that will require evacuation. Discuss what you have done to minimize as much danger as possible.
3. Show how to tie a bowline. Explain when this knot should be used and why. Teach it to another Scout who is not a Webelos Scout.
4. Recite the Outdoor Code and the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids from memory. Talk about how you can demonstrate them while you are working on your Arrow of Light. After one outing, list the things you did to follow the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace.

NOTES

Parent Required

Webelos den overnight campouts are **parent-son events**, under the direction of the Webelos den leader. It is recommended that at least one Webelos leader be trained in Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders, which is in addition to basic training. At the den overnight campout, the Webelos den leader may be assisted by the assistant Webelos den leader and the Webelos den chief. Sometimes, additional leadership from a Boy Scout troop may join you.

In most cases, each Webelos Scout is under the supervision of his own father, mother, or guardian. If a parent or guardian cannot attend, the boy's family should make arrangements for one of the other parents or another adult relative or friend to be a substitute at the campout. It's essential that each Webelos Scout is under the supervision of an adult and that every adult has a share of the responsibility for the campout.

Webelos dens are encouraged to participate in joint overnight campouts with a Boy Scout troop. However, a parent or guardian of each Webelos Scout should still attend.

Keep it Age-Appropriate

The Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities (http://www.scouting.org/filestore/pdf/34416_Insert_Web.pdf) shows which outdoor activities a Webelos/Arrow of Light Scout may participate in, and which are for older boys. The following activities would be inappropriate for Webelos Scouts to do as an official Webelos camping activity:

- Multi-Day Hiking
- Hunting
- Mountain Boards
- Mountaineering/Scrambling/Cross-Country Travel
- Orienteering (Map and Compass)
- Winter Camping
- Overnight Backpacking
- High Adventure Camping
- Multi-Day Camping
- Camporee Camping
- Jamboree Camping

Plan and Participate a in a Campout or Outdoor Activity.

If your chartered organization does not permit Cub Scout camping, you may substitute a family campout or a daylong outdoor activity with your den or pack.

CUB SCOUT SIX ESSENTIALS

1. First-aid kit
2. Flashlight
3. Sun protection
4. Trail food
5. Filled water bottle
6. Whistle



Overnighter Gear

- Tent or tarp, poles, and stakes
- Ground cloth
- Sleeping bag
- Pillow
- Air mattress or pad
- Rain gear or poncho
- Warm jacket
- Sweatshirt
- Sweatpants (for sleeping)
- Cup, bowl, knife, fork, spoon, mesh bag
- Insect repellent
- Sunscreen
- Extra clothing
- Toothpaste, toothbrush, soap, washcloth, towel, comb
- Cub Scout uniform
- Change of clothes
- Durable shoes/boots (depending on weather)
- Hat or cap

Optional Items

- Camera
- Notebook and pencil
- Binoculars
- Nature books
- Sunglasses
- Swimsuit, bath towel
- Fishing gear
- Prayer book

CAMPSITE CONSIDERATIONS

Cub Scout camping will be taking place in sites approved by the local council (council camps, local parks, campgrounds), so choices may be limited on arrival. There are still several considerations to keep in mind when laying out your campsite for a pack event.

Location. A campsite facing the south or southeast will get more sunlight and generally will be drier than one on the north side of a hill or in the shade of mountains or cliffs. Cold, damp air tends to settle, causing the bottoms of valleys to be cooler and more moist than locations a little higher. On the other hand, hilltops and sharp ridges can be very windy, and should be avoided in lightning-prone areas.

Size and shape. A good campsite has plenty of space for your tents and enough room to conduct your activities. It should be useable as it is, so you won't need to do any digging or major rock removal to reshape the area. The less rearranging you do, the easier it will be to leave the site exactly as you found it. (Leave No Trace-frontcountry guidelines)

Protection. Consider the direction of the wind and the direction from which a storm will approach. Is your campsite in the open or is it protected by a hill or a stand of trees? Is there a solitary tree nearby that may attract lightning? Don't camp under dead trees or trees with dead branches that may come down in a storm or light wind. The best campsites are found near small, forested ridges and hills.

Insects and animals. Insects and other animals all have their favorite habitats. The best way to avoid mosquitoes and biting flies is to camp away from marshes, bogs, and pools of stagnant water. Breezes also discourage insects, so you might look for an elevated, open campsite. Don't forget to check around for beehives, hornet nests, and ant mounds. Their inhabitants usually won't bother you as long as you leave them alone, but give them plenty of room. The same goes for most animals.

Ground cover. Any vegetation covering a campsite will receive a lot of wear and tear. Tents will smother it, sleepers will pack it down, and walkers will bruise it with the soles of their shoes. Some ground cover is tough enough to absorb the abuse, but much of it is not. Whenever you can, make your camp on naturally bare earth, gravelly soil, sand, or on ground covered with pine needles or leaves.

Drainage. While you'll want a campsite that is relatively flat, it should slope enough to allow rainwater to run off. On the other hand, you don't want to be in the path of natural drainage. Check uphill from where you're planning to set up your tent to make sure water won't run through your site. Never camp in a stream bed! Also you want to avoid depressions in the ground, as even shallow ones can collect water in a storm.

Privacy. One of the pleasures of camping is being away from crowds and the fast pace of the city life. Select campsites that are out of sight and sound of trails and other campsites. That way you'll have your privacy while you respect the privacy and peace and quiet of other campers.

Beauty. The beauty of a campsite often is what first attracts visitors to it. Being able to look out from a tent and see towering mountains, glistening lakes, or miles of canyon land or rolling prairie is part of what camping is all about. Find a campsite that gives you spectacular scenery, but use it only if it is appropriate for every other reason, too. Remember to always leave your campsite better than you found it.

Tread Lightly. You can do a lot to protect the wilderness. Try to leave no trace of your visit. Leave no marks along the trail, keep your campsite clean and tidy, and leave it cleaner than you found it. You will preserve a true wilderness character for you and others to enjoy in the future. Be gentle on Mother

Nature. Don't harm plants or animals, including insects. Take nothing but pictures; leave nothing but footprints; and kill nothing but time. This philosophy is as appropriate in a county park as it is anywhere else.

Set Up Your Tent.

Set up your tent without the help of an adult.

Determine Your Tent Site

Choose a spot previously used by other campers. Minimize your impact on nature; don't be a trailblazer with additional camp sites. When you leave, make it look like you were never there.

Find the most level spot to pitch your tent; choose a rough flat surface over a smooth slope if you have to choose, since your mattress will absorb most of the rough spots. If you end up on a slope, sleep parallel with the slope with your head on the higher side.

Always look over the area where your tent will sit and remove any sharp objects that may damage the floor. This is where most tent damage occurs.

Look up above your intended site for overhead dangers. Tents are strong, but they won't hold back a widowmaker – a dead tree or branch that started to fall but is precariously held in place by another tree.

Choose sites that will drain well, even in a downpour. Avoid slight depressions and dry beds of creeks in canyon country.

Set Up Your Tent Without the Help of an Adult



Obviously this will hinge on the type of tent they bring up with them to the campout, but all tents are set-up with the same principles:

What holds the tent up so you have space inside of it? – Poles, Rope, Air

What holds the tent down so it doesn't blow away in the wind? – Stakes

How do you protect the interior of the tent from getting wet? – Rain Fly, Tarp

How do you keep the tent from getting wet from ground water? – Ground cloth

Practice setting up tents in a den meeting to help the cubs learn these principles.

Use a ground cloth or "foot print" to go under your tent. This protects your valuable tent floor from tears and punctures, and offers a bit more insulation. Just make sure that whatever you use is smaller in size than the perimeter of your tent; otherwise water might pool underneath you.

Open up any vents in the tent to allow air to circulate and minimize clamminess, even in cold weather.

Extreme Weather

Most camping fatalities which are the result of severe weather or natural disasters are due to improper planning and poor decisions. Many of the fatalities which occur each year could be avoided just by being oriented and knowledgeable concerning one's environment. The OK Rule (orientation and knowledge) should be one of the very first considerations when preparing for any camping trip:

Orientation – Knowing your environment and your relationship to it can go a long way in helping you to make good decisions to avoid hazards and to act appropriately when seconds count. Before your trip and after your arrival you should study the area, note landmarks, terrain, and bodies of water, and know the location of ranger stations as well as the distances and the approximate direction of travel to any nearby roadways. Upon arrival at your campsite you should also note land formations, high points, low points, dry stream beds, and steep areas that might be prone to landslides. Spending a little time studying the area in which you plan to camp just might save your life!

Knowledge – Studying the potential hazards and knowing what to do should a natural disaster occur can mean the difference between life and death. Don't be afraid to ask questions! Check with the ranger station before your trip for any potential hazards such as current forest fire risks and landslide or avalanche warnings, and ask them for suggestions on what sort of communications equipment would be most appropriate for obtaining weather reports and emergency services in the area in which you plan to camp.

Floods

Each year flash flooding claims the lives of campers about as often as lightning strikes. Many of these fatalities were the result of poor planning and a general lack of knowledge concerning the local terrain. If the following four rules would have been followed many of these victims could have been spared their lives:

1. If walking or driving do not attempt to cross water unless you are certain you know how deep it is and that you can safely cross. Never attempt to drive through water which is deeper than 18 inches, and keep in mind that just six inches of rapidly moving water is enough to sweep a two hundred pound man off his feet.
2. Do not camp in dry stream or lake beds, canyons, or near mountain streams. Most flash flooding occurs at night while campers are asleep in their tents or campers where they are washed away without warning.
3. Always set-up camp 200 feet or further from streams and in a flat area above the flood plain.
4. If caught in a flash flood immediately abandon your gear and climb uphill as fast as possible. Make sure to keep your footing and always try to keep a hold of something sturdy as you attempt to flee uphill and away from danger.

Lightning

Lightning is the number one cause of camping fatalities due to weather phenomenon and other natural disasters. Approximately one hundred people are killed by lightning strikes each year and thousands more are injured. A common misconception is that you have to be directly struck by lightning in order to be killed by it, but that is simply not the case. The current from a nearby lightning strike can travel through the ground or jump from a nearby object and pass through you if you are close enough to the affected area.

If you find yourself caught in a violent thunderstorm while camping the following course of action is recommended:

1. If a vehicle or camper is available quickly get inside and stay inside until the storm passes. A tent will not provide you any protection from a lightning strike.
2. If an appropriate shelter is not available seek shelter in a low lying area, off of mountain tops, away from bodies of water, and as far away from the tallest object that is within the immediate vicinity as is possible. Do not seek shelter under an isolated tree!
3. Do not be the tallest object around! Get as low as you can, but squat rather than sitting or lying down. Should lightning strike nearby you could be harmed by the ground current. The more of your body that touches the ground, the longer you will be exposed to any ground currents that may pass through your body.
4. Stay away from fences and power lines. Lightning can strike power lines, travel along them, and jump to you!
5. If you are in a heavily wooded area do not run into a clearing; instead, seek shelter in dense forest beneath a group of small trees in a low lying area or depression.
6. Always remember that if you can hear thunder you are close enough to be struck by lightning!
7. Be wary of high winds, hail, and the potential for hypothermia from becoming soaked. Falling and/or flying debris from wind gusts is a very real hazard in forested areas. Stay away from trees that seem to be weak or which have short root systems (like pine trees), and keep an eye out for falling or broken branches!

Tornadoes

Tornadoes can occur just about anywhere. In the unlikely event that you are forced to seek shelter from a tornado during your camping trip there are a few things you ought to know.

- Know the warning signs:
- Still or calm air (no wind)
- Greenish or greenish-black sky
- Loud sound similar to a freight train
- Rotation clearly visible in the clouds
- Funnel shape descending from the clouds
- Debris flying through the air

If you spot a tornado or have been warned that one is imminent do not attempt to outrun it on foot! It may be possible to out-drive the tornado in your vehicle, but don't count on it! Consider the following:

1. Get out of your tent or camper immediately. Do not seek shelter in a cabin or vehicle. None of these shelters are able to provide adequate protection!
2. If you live in a tornado prone area your campsite may provide a tornado shelter. If such a shelter is available get to it as quickly as possible!
3. If a cave is nearby seek shelter there. If no shelter is available seek out a ditch or ground depression where you can lay face down and cover your head.
4. If possible, take your sleeping bag, camp pillow, or a small backpack with you; you can use these items as padding to cover and protect your head from flying or falling debris.
5. Move away from areas of downed or broken trees. Try to distance yourself from any potential debris including camp equipment.
6. Remember that if you can not see the tornado moving to the left or to the right it may be moving directly towards you!

Wild Fires

A wildfire is perhaps the most dangerous and potentially deadly natural disaster which a camper could face. In order to avoid finding yourself in a situation where you are trapped in a burning forest it is always a good idea to know the current fire danger level and to make certain that someone knows where you intend to be.

Remain alert to potential fires. If you see or smell smoke during the day or see a red or orange glow on the horizon at night, a forest fire is nearby!

If you find yourself trapped in a forest fire you should know that you will be unable to outrun it on foot and although you might be able to out-drive the fire, it may have already downed trees or otherwise cut-off any means of escape via vehicle. Should you find yourself in a situation where fleeing from the fire in a vehicle is impossible you should consider the following:

1. Flee from the fire immediately. Hike downhill and upwind, and avoid dense areas of forest. Try to flank the fire (move around the sides of it).
2. If you hear crackling or you are able to see sparks flying through the air it is likely that you are already too close to the fire (about ½ mile) to avoid it overtaking you. Should this occur it is best that you try to seek out an area in which you can attempt to weather the inevitable. Lakes, ponds, streams, or large open fields are probably your best bet under such circumstances.
3. Avoid areas of swampy vegetation as some species of vegetation will burn very intensely.
4. Clear away dry brush and other potential fuels.
5. If no body of water is available, seek out the lowest spot in the area you have chosen or dig a ditch if possible.

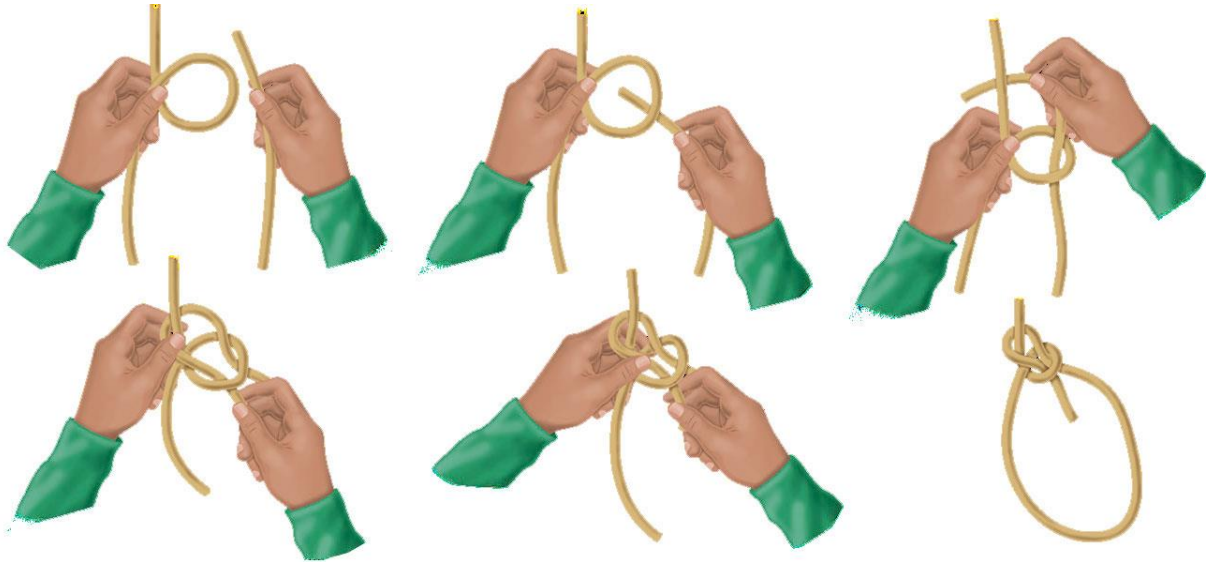
6. Remove all synthetic clothing which could melt to your flesh, cover your head and face with clothing made from natural fibers, wet a cloth and wrap it around your face for fire and smoke protection, and lay down in the ditch. If possible partially cover yourself with dirt.
7. As the fire approaches try to remain calm. You should know that the fire could take several minutes to pass and the heat will likely be unbearable, but if you attempt to flee at this time death is almost a certainty.
8. Once the fire passes the danger is not over. The ground and debris will still likely be very hot and extreme caution should be used when fleeing from the area.
9. Try to avoid exposing any burns you may have sustained to dirt and open air. The potential for infection will be very high and extra precautions should be taken.
10. Seek help as soon as possible!

Earthquakes

Earthquakes are not as likely to occur as severe weather, but it is always a good idea to be prepared. Should an earthquake occur during your next camping trip following these four tips:

1. Get out of your tent! Your tent could become entangled around you and suffocate you.
2. Move away from trees, boulders, and other objects which could fall and injure or kill you.
3. If one is burning, move away from the campfire, and as soon as the earthquake passes put the fire out!
4. Seek cover underneath a table or vehicle.

Show How to Tie a Bowline



- The Scout tying holds the loop in his left hand and, with his right hand, passes the rope around his body. Now, the rope from the loop to the other person is the “tree,” the loop is the “hole,” and the free end of the rope is the “rabbit”: The rabbit comes out of his hole, runs around the tree, and runs back down the hole.
- Hold the free end against the rope, have the other person pull on his end, and the result is a bowline. Now, if the rope is pulled, it should hold the tying Scout’s weight without the knot slipping.
- Have buddies switch places, untie the knot, and begin again so they both can learn.

Recite the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Principles from Memory

The Outdoor Code

As an American, I will do my best to:
be clean in my outdoor manners,
be careful with fire,
be considerate in the outdoors, and
be conservation minded.

Leave No Trace Principles

1. Know before you go
2. Choose the right path
3. Trash your trash
4. Leave what you find
5. Be careful with fire
6. Respect Wildlife
7. Be kind to other visitors

Cub Scout Leave No Trace Pledge

I promise to apply the Leave No Trace frontcountry principles wherever I go:

1. Know Before You Go
2. Choose The Right Path
3. Trash Your Trash
4. Leave What You Find
5. Be Careful With Fire
6. Respect Wildlife
7. Be Kind to Other Visitors



Signature _____