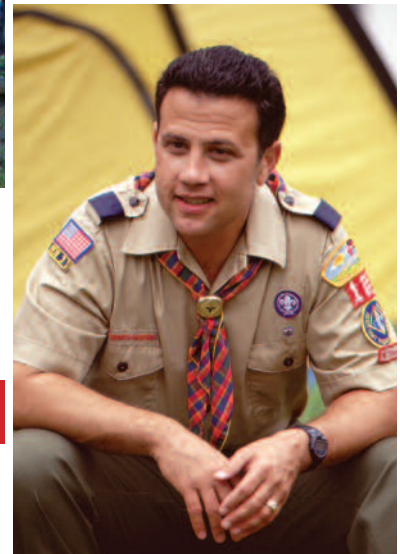




Outdoor Leader Skills



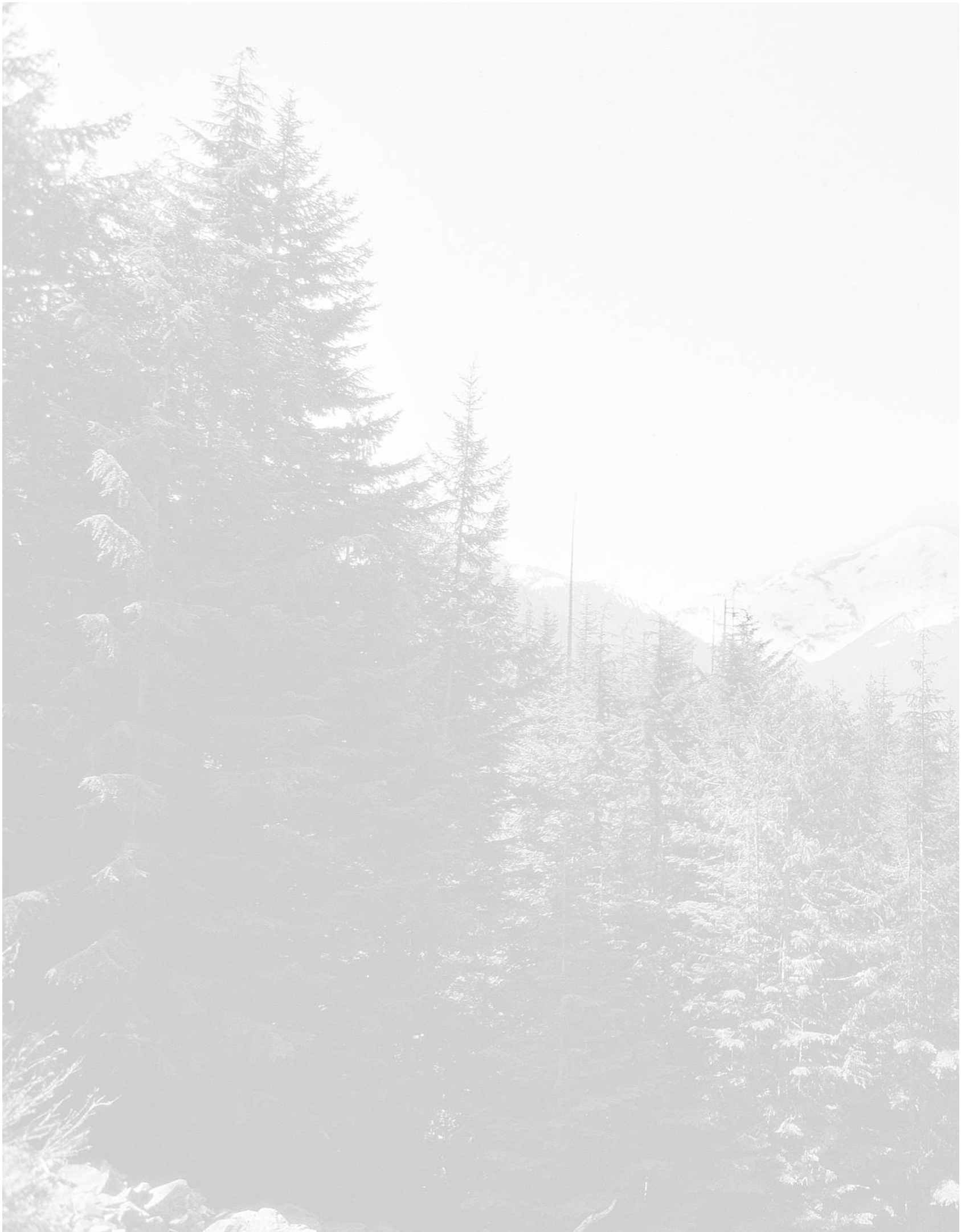
for Webelos Leaders



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®

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Introduction

Camping is a cornerstone of the Webelos Scout program. Boys are eager to camp with their den in the great outdoors. This places a great obligation on the Webelos den leader to make this experience exciting, uplifting, fun, and memorable.

Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders training is designed to help leaders learn how to provide a memorable camping experience for their Webelos Scouts and parents or guardians. You, as a staff member for this training, have the opportunity to enrich the outdoor program for untold numbers of Webelos Scouts when you make this activity “come alive” for their leaders.

As you plan, prepare, and conduct this training, remember always to be governed by the Cub Scout motto, “Do Your Best.”

Course Structure

This training has been designed to be conducted as part of the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills training. It may also be delivered as a stand-alone outdoor session for Webelos den leaders.

In a combined Webelos den leader and Boy Scout leader training event, all participants will be together for the beginning of selected skills presentations. After the basic skills are covered, the Webelos den leaders and Boy Scout leaders will separate into their own sessions to cover information that relates specifically to their programs. Because the Webelos den leaders and Boy Scout leaders join and break away from each other at predetermined times, scheduling is critical.

Because of this timing requirement, it is strongly recommended that a full staff meeting be held to discuss the importance of the Saturday combined-skills sessions. It will also be helpful if the trainers for the combined-skills sessions understand what the Webelos den leaders need from the skills instruction. It is recommended that all staff members review both training manuals. This training syllabus includes all of the text from the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills to make it easier to know what will be taught in the combined sessions. Also, in the case of a one-day stand-alone course, all the training materials are in one place.

Because the Webelos den leaders will attend only the first part of the skills sessions and then separate, it is important for the skills trainer to cover the required material for Webelos den leaders in the time allotted before the split.

Course Organization

Schedule for a One-Day Course

Starts	Length	Session	For	Page
Morning				
7:30	60	Webelos den leader training staff arrival and setup		
8:30	30	Webelos den leaders check in		
9:00	20	Opening Assembly	Combined	8
9:30	20	Woods Tools	Combined	10
9:55	15	Woods Tools	Webelos den leaders	10
10:10	20	Webelos Scout Outdoor Program	Webelos den leaders	13
10:30	20	Fire Site Preparation and Building	Combined	15
10:55	20	Fire Site Preparation and Building	Webelos den leaders	15
11:15	15	Break		
11:30	30	Cooking and Sanitation	Combined	18
12:05	30	Cooking and Sanitation	Webelos den leaders	18

Schedule for a One-Day Course

Starts	Length	Session	For	Page
Afternoon				
12:35	25	Lunch	Webelos den leaders	24
1:00	40	Ropes and Knots	Combined	24
1:45	10	Ropes and Knots	Webelos den leaders	24
2:00	40	Planning Webelos Den Overnight Campouts	Webelos den leaders	27
2:40	20	Hiking Techniques	Webelos den leaders	
3:00	10	Break—set up for round-robin		
3:10	100	Activity Badge Round-Robin (20 min. each)	Webelos den leaders	
			Naturalist	33
			Geologist	36
			Forester	39
			Outdoorsman	41
4:50	20	Health, Safety, and Outdoor Manners	Webelos den leaders	43
5:10	45	Campsite Selection, Tents, and Bedding	Webelos den leaders	46
Evening				
5:55	40	Supper		
6:35	15	Flag Ceremonies	Webelos den leaders	50
7:00	25	Webelos Den Campfire Planning	Webelos den leaders	51
7:30	45	Hold Den Campfires	Webelos den leaders	
8:15	15	Closing		
8:30		Depart		

Schedule for a Two-Day Course

Starts	Length	Session	For	Page
For the first day, follow the one-day course schedule until the end of the Flag Ceremony.				
7:00	60	Set up camp	Webelos den leaders	
8:00	25	Webelos Den Campfire Planning	Webelos den leaders	51
8:30	45	Hold Den Campfires	Webelos den leaders	
9:15	60	Cracker Barrel	Webelos den leaders	
10:15		Turn in for the night		
Day 2 morning				
7:00		Breakfast in campsites		
8:30	25	Interfaith Worship	Combined	
9:00	40	First Aid (under Readyman Activity Badge)	Combined	55
9:45	10	Readyman Activity Badge	Webelos den leaders	55
10:00	30	Webelos Den Camping in Our Council (discussion)	Webelos den leaders	
10:30	30	Webelos-to-Scout Transition Plan	Webelos den leaders	60
11:00	30	Break camp and clean up	Webelos den leaders	
11:30	30	Closing Assembly and Challenge	Webelos den leaders	64
12 noon		Depart		

Schedule for a One-Day Stand-Alone Course

Time	Min.	Session	Page
7:30		Staff arrive and set up	
8:30–8:50	20	Participants check in	
9:00–9:20	20	Opening Assembly	8
9:25–9:45	20	Webelos Scout Outdoor Program	13
9:45–10:05	20	Health, Safety, and Outdoor Manners	43
10:05–10:35	30	Webelos-to-Scout Transition Plan	60
10:40–11:20	40	Round-Robin #1 and 2	
11:25–12:05	40	Round-Robin #3 and 4	
12:05–12:30	25	Lunch	
12:30–1:30	60	Campsite Selection, Tents, and Bedding	46
1:35–2:15	40	Round-Robin #5 and 6	33–41
2:20–3:00	40	Round-Robin #7 and 8	32–41
3:00–3:50	50	Readyman Activity Badge—First Aid	55
3:55–4:45	50	Fire Site Preparation and Building	15
4:45–5:45	60	Cooking and Sanitation/Dinner Preparation	18
5:45–6:30	45	Dinner	
6:30–6:45	15	Flag Ceremonies—Flag Lowering	50
6:50–7:20	30	Planning Webelos Den Overnight Campouts	27
7:20–7:45	25	Webelos Den Campfire Planning	51
7:50–8:35	45	Campfire	
8:35–8:50	15	Closing, Challenge, and Recognitions	64
8:50		Dismiss	

Round-Robin Sessions (sessions are paired)

Min.	Session	Page
20	1. Naturalist	33
20	2. Forester	39
20	3. Geologist	36
20	4. Knots and Ropes	24
20	5. Hiking	31
20	6. Outdoorsman	41
40	7–8. Woods Tools (double session)	10

Schedule Adjustments

Webelos den leaders arrive at the Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders course on Saturday morning and may complete the training in one day. An alternative schedule including an overnight stay may also be used.

To accommodate the addition of Webelos den leaders to Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills training, the Saturday and Sunday schedules originally published for the weekend course must be modified to allow combined teaching of outdoor skills related to the Webelos Scout program.

The length of the skill sessions has not been changed, only the order of the session presentation. The changes are as follows:

- **Finding Your Way** moves to 8:00 A.M. Saturday from 10:30 A.M. Sunday.
- **Ropes** moves to 1:00 P.M. Saturday from 8:00 A.M. Saturday.
- **First Aid** moves to 10:30 A.M. Sunday from 1:00 P.M. Saturday.
- **Packing and Hiking** moves to 2:30 P.M. Saturday from 9:15 A.M. Sunday.
- **Plant Identification** moves to 4:00 P.M. Saturday from 3:00 P.M. Saturday.
- **Animal Identification** moves to 9:15 A.M. Sunday from 4:00 P.M. Saturday.

Training Dens

At registration, Webelos den leaders should be formed into training dens of six to eight leaders. Each training den should have a trainer assigned as a training den leader. This training den leader will accompany the den and attend the skill sessions with the den. In this way, the training den leader can move the den to another location and continue the skills presentation. In most cases, the training den leader will be reinforcing the skill with a discussion or more hands-on experience. The training den leader does not necessarily need to have a strong skills background. However, he or she is responsible for conducting the Webelos den leader portion of the skills training.

The Den Campfire Session

The campfire presentation for Webelos den leaders concentrates on programs for small-group campfires. This session presents the campfire that a Webelos den leader is most likely to conduct when taking the den camping—with a small group of boys and parents. Because a pack campfire has several dens participating, its character and organization are much different. Small-group campfires present a challenge different from larger campfires.

As part of the campfire session, each den is to plan and conduct a den campfire. (For this purpose, assign each den a campsite at the beginning of the training.) It is recommended that staff members be assigned to each den as guests. This simulates the real-life parent attendance at den campfires. This campfire would also be a good time for one of the staff members to present the den members with tangible recognition of completion of the course, or other participation recognition, at the course director's discretion.

The Webelos den campfire has been designed to be an individual den campfire rather than a large pack campfire. However, the timing for the campfires is aligned to allow Webelos den leaders and Boy Scout leaders to join for a combined campfire, if desired. This allows the course director maximum flexibility.

Activity Badge Sessions

There are four activity badge skill sessions. Each session is 20 minutes long. This allows these presentations to be grouped as a round-robin. If the course has one to four dens, then the activity badge round-robin works well. If the course has five dens, then the Health, Safety, and Outdoor Manners session, which is also 20 minutes, may be put into the round-robin mix. In all cases, these sessions work well in an outdoor environment, perhaps a trail loop with presentations along the way.

Activity Badge Sessions for a Stand-Alone Course

In a one-day stand-alone course, the round-robin has seven sessions. The 20-minute sessions are grouped in pairs, with two sessions being presented in the same place. One of the sessions in the round-robin is 40 minutes long so it takes both time periods. This helps to eliminate move time.

The Readyman activity badge session is about 50 minutes long. With one or two dens, it can be done as one session. If there are more than two dens, then two or three staff members could make this session a mini-round-robin, with people moving from station to station. This will allow everyone to have a hands-on experience.

Selecting the Staff

A training den leader is selected for each den. This trainer is responsible for making sure the den arrives at combined skills sessions on time, and also for conducting the separate skills training for Webelos den leaders.

Although the activity badge sessions are designed to be round-robin sessions, they can be done as a series of sessions for all Webelos den leaders. If conducted in the round-robin style, one trainer is needed for each activity badge station.

The minimum training staff for a single den of about eight participants is four trainers. For two dens, it is five trainers; for three dens, six trainers.

Several nonpresentation staff members should be recruited to help with session setup, food preparation, and other facilities and quartermaster activities.

Additionally, the director of the Webelos den leader training should work closely with the course director of the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills training to ensure that schedule changes and skills presentation locations are coordinated.

To build and maintain a good pool of potential staff members for future courses, it is a good practice to have new staffers making up 30 percent to 50 percent of a course's staff. All staff members are to have taken the course themselves.

Before the Course

Conduct a staff meeting before the course to review the material and the schedule. The director of the Webelos den leader section should also meet with the course director for the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills training to coordinate the skills presentations.

If the course is held as a stand-alone course (not in conjunction with Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills), a staff meeting is still needed to review the material, make assignments for presentations, and coordinate the other before-the-course preparations such as promotion, registration, handouts, and the like.

Training den leaders can contact potential participants to encourage them to register for the course. They should also follow up with those who do register in advance. This provides both a personal contact for the course and a way to communicate to the participants what is expected and what to bring with them.

Evaluations

Hand out the course evaluation forms (see the appendix) to participants and staff members when the course begins, and allow time to complete the forms at the end of the course. Also, be sure to collect names of potential staff members from the training den leaders. These names will be a valuable resource for the next course.

After the Course

The training den leaders should contact each member of their dens a few weeks after the course to answer any remaining questions. A timely wrap-up of the course budget, along with staff recommendations and course evaluations, should be submitted to the course adviser.

Meals

Meals for a One-Day Course

Encourage participants to eat breakfast before arriving at camp for the one-day course.

The participants will make a foil-meal lunch during the course, so supplies should be provided. The total time allowed to prepare, cook, and eat the meal is about one hour. The noon meal is an example of simple den meal preparation that can be used in an actual Webelos den campout. Avoid meals that require special equipment such as Dutch ovens or long preparation times.

The evening meal could be cooked centrally for all participants and served in a dining hall setting, or dens could prepare their own meals. If the dens are to cook at their sites, they will need cooking equipment and supplies.

Optionally, the participants could bring supplies for the meal if each training den leader coordinates this before the course. See “Evening Meal Options” in the appendix.

Meals in a Stand-Alone Course

The schedule for a stand-alone course is different from the combined course, with the fire building and cooking sessions in late afternoon before dinner. The foil-pack meal, in this case, will be dinner.

For lunch, one option is to have each participant bring a brown-bag lunch. A second option is to have lunch-making supplies available (bread, peanut butter, lunch meats and cheese, lettuce, various condiments, chips, and apples or other fruit) for everyone to make a sandwich. On a Webelos den campout, a cold lunch would probably be planned instead of cooking a meal in midday.

Overnight Option

It is a good idea to have an evening cracker barrel for those staying overnight.

If conducting the course with an overnight stay, plan breakfast for the second day. It is best to have participants meet for breakfast at a central location where the food has been prepared for them in advance so that the morning schedule is not compromised.

Participants in a two-day course will leave at noon of the second day. Depending on their driving distances, you might provide a brown-bag lunch for the trip.

Scouting Resources for the Course

Boy Scout Handbook, No. 34554

Climb On Safely, No. 430-099

Cub Scout Ceremonies for Dens and Packs, No. 33212

Cub Scout Leader Book, No. 33221

Cub Scout Leader How-To Book, No. 33832

Cub Scout Songbook, No. 33222

Group Meeting Sparklers, No. 33122

Guide to Safe Scouting, No. 34416 (updated annually; use the latest edition)

Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills, No. 33640

Knots and How to Tie Them, No. 33170

Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines, No. 13-032A

Outdoor Code Card, No. 33428

Scoutmaster Handbook, No. 33009

Stories for Around the Campfire, No. 34095

Sweet 16 of BSA Safety, No. 19-130

Webelos Leader Guide, No. 33853

Webelos Handbook, No. 33452

Whittling Chip card, No. 34223

Opening Assembly

Learning Objectives

By the end of this activity, participants will be able to

- Describe how they were made to feel welcome to this training.
- Identify members of the training staff.
- Explain how to conduct a flag-raising ceremony.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Make notes of background information for introduction of trainers.
- Review the proper procedure for flag raising, found in “Outdoor Flag Ceremonies” in the appendix.
- Review the Outdoor Code.

Materials

33221, *Cub Scout Leader Book*

33212, *Cub Scout Ceremonies for Dens and Packs*

33222, *Cub Scout Songbook*

33428, Outdoor Code cards

U.S. flag and flagpole

Webelos den flags on staffs—one for each den (optional)

Handouts

33428, Outdoor Code card

Outdoor Flag Ceremonies (see appendix)

Den Assignment cards (optional)

Time

20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Before the Ceremony

Participants should be given the Outdoor Code card and the “Outdoor Flag Ceremonies” handout when they check in. They should be reminded to bring these with them to the opening ceremony.

Hold the opening ceremony outdoors near the flagpole. Arrange participants by den. Furnish each den with a Webelos den flag, if used.

Opening Ceremony

Conduct the flag ceremony, raising the colors properly. Lead the group in saying the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ask participants to join you in reading the Outdoor Code, using the cards they were given at check-in.

Welcome and Introductions

Welcome the participants. Let them know you're glad they are here.

Introduce the trainers, giving a short background on each. Keep the introductions brief.

Introduce any special guests.

Special Announcements

Make any special announcements if necessary.

Song

Teach a lively song, such as "If You're Happy and You Know It."

Show the resource, *Cub Scout Songbook*.

Optional Assignment

Give each den an assignment card showing what the den is assigned to accomplish during the training. This could include, but is not limited to, preparing a skit and song for the campfire, electing a denner for the day, creating a den yell or cheer, lowering the flag before (or after) dinner, or other relevant items.

Remind participants that a denner installation ceremony will be held just before lunch.

Combined Sessions

When conducting the course as a part of Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills, mention at this point that some of the sessions will be held in conjunction with Boy Scout leader training, and that this will be a fun and rewarding experience for leaders in both groups.

Explain that just as Webelos Scout outdoor skills are an introduction to Boy Scout outdoor skills, this training is an introduction to Boy Scout leader outdoor skills. Tell participants that they will learn introductory skills appropriate for Webelos Scouts, but in some cases they will not stay for the entire skills sessions. The reason for this "split" is to allow specific information for Webelos den leaders and specific information for Boy Scout leaders to be covered separately.

Tell participants that all of the information they need to be successful leaders in the Webelos Scout outdoor program is contained in Cub Scouting literature, particularly in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*, *Webelos Leader Guide*, *Webelos Handbook*, and *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.

Director's Remarks

The course director should make brief introductory remarks about what participants can expect from this session, and the value of the Webelos Scout program as a link between Cub Scouting and Boy Scouting. The participants and their Webelos Scouts will benefit from what they learn here. Emphasize that Scouting is fun and we hope all participants will have fun as they are learning.

Tell participants it is important to understand that the Webelos Scout program is a transition to Boy Scouting. We want Webelos Scouts to have a small sampling of Boy Scouting through the activity badges, while leaving more advanced outdoor Scouting experiences to a Boy Scout troop.

Woods Tools

Learning Objectives	As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate the proper methods for using a pocketknife and camp saw.• Properly care for and sharpen woods tools.• Explain when woods tools should be used.• List the requirements for the Whittling Chip card and explain how it is used.
Trainer Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the training outline.• Review the information on the pocketknife in the <i>Cub Scout Leader Book</i> and the camp saw in the <i>Boy Scout Handbook</i>.• Gather the necessary materials and equipment for this session.• Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.
Materials	Provide one of each of the following items for every two participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pocketknife• Saw• Sharpening stone• Honing oil 34554, <i>Boy Scout Handbook</i> 34223, Whittling Chip card
Handout	34223, Whittling Chip card
Time	35 minutes (20-minute combined session with “Woods Tools—Knife, Camp Saw, and Ax” followed by 15-minute separate session for Webelos den leaders). Start on time. End on time.

Begin With Outdoor Leader Skills Webelos den leaders join the Outdoor Leader Skills session at its beginning.

Woods Tools

Woods Tools Know-How

Whether you are splitting firewood, repairing equipment, or clearing a trail, woods tools can make your work easier. Proper use and care of your pocketknife, camp saw, and ax will help ensure that these tools will be in tip-top shape whenever you need them.

You should also know how not to use them. Carving or chopping on live trees can kill them. Hacking at dead trees and logs can leave unsightly scars. Don't cut any trees without the permission of a landowner or land manager.

Pocketknife Tips

Use a pocketknife to cut rope or cord, open a can of food, whittle a tent stake, tighten a screw, make wood shavings for fire starter, trim a bandage. A good general knife has a can opener, screwdriver, and a blade or two for cutting.

Note: The Boy Scouts of America does not encourage the use of large sheath knives, which are heavy, awkward to carry, and unnecessary for most camp chores.

Cleaning. Keep your pocketknife clean. Open all the blades, then twirl a small bit of cloth onto the end of a toothpick, moisten the cloth with light oil, and wipe the inside of the knife. Wash any blade that has been exposed to food using hot, soapy water.

Sharpening. Sharpen your knife with a whetstone (follow the manufacturer's instructions). Most knives can be sharpened as follows:

- Hold the blade against the stone at about a 30-degree angle. Tilt the blade off the stone about one-third of the way to vertical. (Some specialty knives may require a sharper angle to produce a keener edge.)
- Push the blade along the stone as though you were slicing layers off the top, or use a circular motion. Sharpen the other side of the blade in the same manner.
- Wipe the knife clean and examine the edge of the blade under a bright light. A dull edge reflects light and looks shiny; a sharp edge is so thin it has no shine at all.

USING A POCKETKNIFE SAFELY

Do

- Keep the blades closed except during use.
- Cut away from yourself.
- Close the blades before passing a knife to someone else.
- Keep fingers clear of the sharp edge as you open and close the blades.
- Keep your knife sharp and clean.

But

- **Don't** carry a knife with the blade open.
- **Don't** throw a knife.
- **Don't** cut toward yourself. If the blade slips, you could be injured.
- **Don't** strike a knife with another tool or pry with the point of a cutting blade.

Camp Saw Tips

The camp saw works well for most outdoor woodcutting. The blades of a folding saw close into their handles (like those of a pocketknife). The bow saw has a curved metal frame that holds its blades in place.

- When sawing a branch from a tree, first make an undercut, then saw from the top down.
- Keep folding saws closed when they aren't in use and store in a secure place.
- Protect the blade of a bow saw with a sheath when not in use.
- Replace dull blades, which make sawing hazardous. Take along a spare if you have to do a lot of cutting.

When cutting firewood:

- Brace the piece of wood against a solid support.
- Use long, smooth strokes.
- Let the weight of the saw pull the blade into the wood.

SAFE SAW USE

Do

- Sheathe a saw whenever it's not in use.
- Carry a saw with the blade turned away from your body.
- Replace dull blades. Sharp saws are easier to use and to control.
- Use care when passing a saw to another person.
- Wear gloves and protective eyewear when using a saw.

But

- **Don't** cut any trees—alive or dead—without permission.
- **Don't** allow the saw's blade to cut into the ground because soil and rocks will quickly dull the blade.
- **Don't** leave a saw lying around camp. Store it properly, out of harm's way.

Webelos den leaders leave the Outdoor Leader Skills session after the discussion of camp saws, before the discussion turns to axes.

Webelos Scouts and Knives

After leaving the Outdoor Leader Skills session and returning to the Webelos den leader meeting place, review the following material.

Explain that some Webelos Scouts may have learned how to sharpen a knife and the safety rules for handling a knife when they completed Bear Achievement 19. If so, the Webelos den leader can make sure the boys remember how to use a knife properly and provide opportunities for them to use their knives in outdoor activities.

Whittling Chip

Hand out the Whittling Chip cards and explain the card's use.

Resources

Show the *Boy Scout Handbook* as a resource for information on woods tools. Explain that boys should not use other woods tools, such as axes, until they become Boy Scouts.

Webelos Scout Outdoor Program

Learning Objectives	As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain how the outdoor program runs progressively through Scouting's age levels.• List the Webelos Scout advancement requirements related to the outdoor program.• Discuss the values of the outdoor program.
Trainer Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the training outline.• Review the information on outdoor program in the <i>Cub Scout Leader Book</i>.• Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.
Materials	33221, <i>Cub Scout Leader Book</i> 33452, <i>Webelos Handbook</i> 33853, <i>Webelos Leader Guide</i>
Ideas for Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Posters of the levels of Scouting outdoor activities• Prepared flip chart as a visual aid• Display of photos of Webelos Scouts participating in outdoor and overnight activities
Time	20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

BSA Progressive Outdoor Program

The outdoor program runs like a thread through Scouting's age levels.

We introduce Tiger Cubs and Cub Scouts to the outdoors through den and pack activities as well as requirements for advancement. The boys learn proper methods and safety procedures for hikes, cookouts, and conservation projects. They enjoy family camping, day camping, and pack overnights. Wolf and Bear Cub Scouts may attend resident camp.

Webelos Scouts take the next step in outdoor adventure by taking part in den overnight campouts with a parent or other adult. They develop some basic camping and outdoor skills that help prepare them for their later experience in a Boy Scout troop. Day camp, resident camp, family camping, and pack overnights are also part of their outdoor program. Webelos Scouts may visit camporees or other Boy Scout events but may not compete or stay overnight. If a den is invited, plan to visit for part of the day so the Webelos Scouts get a taste of the cool things in Boy Scouting.

Boy Scouts develop and polish their skills of long-term camping. They use the basics learned as Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts to add more complex skills, learn self-reliance, and develop a deeper sense of responsibility.

Varsity Scouts, Venturers, and older Boy Scouts have opportunities for high adventure, backpacking, canoe trips, etc., with more excitement and greater challenges. They use and expand on the skills they learned in Boy Scouting.

Explain to participants that each step in the outdoor program should be age-appropriate and a foundation for the next, higher step. We should guard against using outdoor activities that will take away from a boy's later experience in a troop. We want to whet his appetite for Boy Scouting, not give him the whole meal too early, before he is ready.

Advancement and the Outdoor Program

An important part of the Webelos program is the introduction of basic outdoor living skills as well as the fun and excitement of camping.

Four activity badges are directly related to the outdoor program. These are Naturalist, Forester, Geologist, and Outdoorsman. In addition, the Readyman activity badge helps to prepare a boy for the outdoor program.

Values of the Outdoor Program

Ask the training dens to spend about five minutes making a list of the values of the outdoor program. Then ask for reports, listing ideas on a flip-chart pad, whiteboard, or chalkboard. Make sure to cover the following points:

Natural Resources

The outdoor program uses the resources of natural surroundings to make a significant contribution to the growth of a boy.

Good Health

Outdoor activities contribute to good health through supervised activities, including physical activities, sufficient rest, good food, and wholesome companionship.

Spiritual Growth

The outdoor program aids in the spiritual growth of a boy by helping him recognize and appreciate the handiwork of nature.

Natural Curiosity

Spending time in the out-of-doors helps to satisfy a boy's natural curiosity about plants, animals, and the environment.

Social Development

The outdoor program contributes to social development by providing experiences in which Webelos Scouts learn to deal with situations that occur when living with other people.

Self-Reliance

The outdoor program helps boys develop self-reliance and resourcefulness and builds self-confidence in their abilities.

Citizenship

The outdoor program provides citizenship training through opportunities for democratic participation in outdoor games and other activities.

Summary

The type of outdoor program a boy receives as a Webelos Scout will determine, to a large degree, his interest in moving into a Boy Scout troop. It is our challenge to provide him with exciting and interesting outdoor activities that meet the purposes of Cub Scouting and the aims of the Boy Scouts of America.

Also reinforce that Webelos Scout-age boys should participate only in age-appropriate activities. Boys will have plenty of opportunities in Boy Scouting to experience advanced outdoor activities.

Fire Site Preparation and Building

Learning Objectives	As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify various types of fuel for fires and know the purposes of each.• Identify the advantages and disadvantages of various types of fire lays.• Show how to build, light, and extinguish a fire safely.• Explain and practice the rules of outdoor fire safety.
Trainer Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the training outline.• Review the information on fires in the <i>Webelos Handbook</i>.• Review the “Fun With Campfires” topic in the <i>Cub Scout Leader How-To Book</i>.• Gather the necessary materials and equipment for this session.• Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limits.
Materials	Tinder, kindling, fuel wood, Scout pocketknife, solid fire starters, shovel, matches, filled fire buckets 33452, <i>Webelos Handbook</i> 33853, <i>Webelos Leader Guide</i> 33640, <i>Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills</i> 33221, <i>Cub Scout Leader Book</i> 33832, <i>Cub Scout Leader How-To Book</i>
Handouts	BSA Policy on Chemical Fuels (see appendix) Open Fires vs. Camp Stoves (see appendix)
Time	40 minutes (20-minute combined Outdoor Leader Skills session followed by 20-minute separate session with Webelos den leaders). Start on time. End on time.

Outdoor Leader Skills

Webelos den leaders join the Outdoor Leader Skills session at its beginning.

Fire Site Preparation and Building

Campfire know-how requires attention to safety, environmental ethics, and other elements of responsibility. The *Boy Scout Handbook* provides greater detail about all aspects of fire site preparation and building.

Camp Stoves vs. Campfires

Many Scout units now use lightweight camp stoves on all their camping trips, especially with the shift toward low-impact camping and awareness of Leave No Trace principles. Every good Scout learns when it's more appropriate to use a lightweight stove than it is to build a cooking fire.

How to Build a Campfire

- **Make a safe fire site.** Make sure that nothing will burn except the fuel you feed the flames, the fire cannot spread, and use existing fire sites whenever possible.
- **Bare-ground fire site.** Protect the ground from the heat by building an earthen pad 2 feet square and 3 inches thick on the bare ground.
- **Gather tinder, kindling, and fuelwood.** Key ingredients for a successful fire:
 - Patience
 - Tinder (dry pine needles, grasses, shredded bark, fluff from seed pods)
 - Kindling (dead twigs no thicker than a pencil)
 - Fuelwood (which can be as thin as your finger or as thick as your wrist)
- **Lay the fire.** Arrange the tinder, kindling, and fuelwood so that the heat of a single match can start your campfire.
- **Fireplaces.** The fireplace holds your cook pots in place above the flames and allows air to keep your fire burning. See the *Boy Scout Handbook* for surefire wet-weather fire tips.
- **Putting out a campfire.** Extinguish a fire cold out when it is no longer needed—cold enough so that you can run your hands through the ashes.
- **Cleaning a fire site.** When the fire site has cooled, pick out and pack out any bits of paper, foil, and unburned food left. Leave No Trace.

How to Use Lightweight Stoves

Camp stoves make cooking fast and easy. There are many types to choose from, so remember to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and exactly.

PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF USING A CAMP STOVE

- They are easy to light in most weather conditions and work well in deserts, at high altitudes, and in deep forests.
- They are clean and quick to heat water and food.
- The heat can easily be adjusted for the type of cooking required.
- Stoves make cleanup easier and faster.
- They leave no marks on the land.
- Lack of firewood won't be a problem.
- Many areas do not permit campfires.

STOVE SAFETY RULES

Camp stoves don't come without their own set of guidelines. Closely follow the stove safety rules listed in the *Boy Scout Handbook*.

Webelos den leaders leave the Outdoor Leader Skills session before the "Activity" begins.

Types of Fire Lays

After leaving the Outdoor Leader Skills session and returning to the Webelos den leader meeting place, review the following.

Explain that the fire demonstration in the Outdoor Leader Skills session was designed for cooking, but other types of fires are good for other purposes. Show and review the information on fire lays in the Outdoorsman section of the *Webelos Handbook* and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each. Point out that in addition to wood, charcoal can be an effective fuel for a cooking fire.

Fire Safety

Discuss fire safety as described in the “Fun With Campfires” section of the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* and in the *Webelos Handbook*. Include these points:

- Build fires several yards from tents.
- Be sure the fire is downwind from tents.
- Keep cooking fires small enough to do the job.
- Clear an area 10 feet in diameter of all burnable material, or as required by local law.
- Place two fire buckets filled with water at each tent.
- Always extinguish fires and other flame sources before you go to sleep. Put them dead out with water.
- Never leave a fire unattended.
- Emphasize that the Boy Scouts of America prohibits the use of liquid fuel for starting any type of fire. Solid-type starters are easier to store and carry and are much safer.

Fire-Building Exercise

Using the materials you brought, ask one buddy team to set up a fire lay. Ask a second team to light it. Ask a third team to extinguish it in the proper manner and clean up the area. If wood fires are not permitted at your training site, show how to lay and start charcoal in a grill.

Summary

In your own words, summarize by stressing the importance of simple fire lays for Webelos Scouts. Although the leaders have been exposed to many different options, keeping it simple is the best policy for a den of Webelos Scouts and their parents or guardians. Also stress the importance of safety, especially if planning to gather wood for fires.

Cooking and Sanitation

Learning Objectives

As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to

- Plan and budget a nutritious, well-balanced meal for a Webelos den.
- Show how to prepare and cook a foil dinner.
- Explain how to pack food for campouts.
- Describe menus for overnight campouts that are nutritious, simple, and easy to prepare.
- Demonstrate basic camp sanitation practices.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review outdoor cooking in the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.
- Review the cooking in camp in the *Webelos Handbook*.
- Review the information on foods and cooking in the *Boy Scout Handbook*.
- Review camping health and safety in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.
- Review the information on trash disposal, dishwashing, and cleaning up in the *Boy Scout Handbook*.
- Gather the necessary materials and equipment for this session.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limits.
- If this course is not run in conjunction with Introduction to Outdoor Skills, then prepare to present the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills “Cooking” section.

Materials

Ingredients for foil dinners: heavy-duty foil, ground beef, carrots, potatoes, onions, seasonings

Permanent markers

Charcoal grills or camp stoves with charcoal, or firewood and fire starters

33452, *Webelos Handbook*

33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*

33640, *Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills*

Handout

Recipes, as desired

Time

60 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Outdoor Leader Skills

Webelos den leaders join the Outdoor Leader Skills session at its beginning.

Cooking

Feeding a hungry patrol requires some basic cooking skills and a lot of planning. Cooking takes practice and patience, too, but it's satisfying to feel appreciated when thankful Scouts dig into a bowl of piping hot stew on a cold winter's eve or fresh pan-fried trout on a crisp spring day.

Planning Your Meals

Careful planning helps prevent you from taking too much—or too little—to camp. Scouts require balanced meals that will give them the energy they need for physical activities they undertake while in the outdoors. During planning, find out

- How many Scouts are going and how long you will be away from home
- What you will be doing
- How you will reach camp
- What kind of weather can be expected

Planning will help determine what form of camping food you will need to take: fresh, nonperishable, dried/dehydrated, canned, retort pouches, or a combination.

COOKING BEGINS WITH CLEAN WATER

When in the outdoors, make sure you have access to a source of safe water, whether you bring your own or use some from another source.

Water from **public supplies** (faucets, drinking fountains in campgrounds) usually has been tested by public health officials and is almost always safe to use. **Open water** from streams, lakes, and springs must be properly disinfected before consumption. (The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells how to prepare water by melting clean snow.)

HOW TO PURIFY WATER

- **Boiling water**—a rolling boil—for a full minute or longer will kill most bacteria.
- **Purification tablets** are easy to use, but always check the expiration date before leaving for camp; use only fresh tablets.
- **Filters** are effective and easy to operate, but the manufacturer's instructions must be followed carefully. It's smart to carry a small bottle of water purification tablets just in case your filter malfunctions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD NUTRITION

The food you eat should

- Build up your body and keep it in good repair.
- Provide the vitamins, minerals, fiber, and bulk that your body must have in order to stay healthy.
- Serve as a source of energy for everything you do.

MENUS

Menus make proper planning possible. Using www.mypyramid.gov as a resource helps keep the camp diet balanced, too. Once you know how many meals you need, write down what you want to prepare and eat for each meal. See the *Boy Scout Handbook* for ideas, or ask others for favorite family recipes.

- **Shopping list.** List every ingredient for each dish. Don't forget **staples** (sugar, flour, cooking oil), **condiments** (honey or sugar, butter or margarine, ketchup), and **herbs and spices** (salt, pepper, oregano, chili powder, garlic flakes).
- **Cost per person.** Before buying, determine the cost per person. At the grocery store, write down the price and quantity of every ingredient needed. Calculate each Scout's share by totaling the costs and then dividing the sum by the number of Scouts who will participate.
- **Size of servings.** The *Boy Scout Handbook* has a handy guide for single serving sizes (with big appetites in mind).



REPACKAGING FOOD

Lighten your load and save space by repackaging. Take only what you will need, and use resealable plastic bags for ease. Properly label and organize each bag according to meal. Don't forget the recipes!

FOOD STORAGE

Protect your food from mice, raccoons, bears, and other animals by using a bear bag. The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells you how.

BE BEAR-SAFE IN THE OUTDOORS

In bear country, where they may present a problem:

1. Demonstrate how to prepare and cook food close to a fire ring.
2. Demonstrate the use of bear bags and how they are stored.
3. Discuss the importance of never eating or storing food in tents, and never storing containers that have been used for fuel, drink mix, or food, in tents as the odor will remain even after the food is gone.
4. Discuss the dangers of sleeping in clothing that has been soiled or stored with food, or worn while cooking. At night these items must be stored away from the tent.

Breakfast in Camp

In camp, plan a hearty breakfast that's easy to prepare.

- **Fruit.** Use fresh, dried, or canned fruit—whichever best suits the type of outing your troop has planned.
- **Cereal.** Choose from oatmeal or some other type of hot cereal for cold days, and granola for warm-weather camping.
- **Eggs.** They come boiled, fried, and scrambled—take your pick.
- **Bacon and ham.** Fried bacon or ham makes any breakfast more satisfying.
- **Breakfasts from the griddle.** Try pancakes or French toast.
- **Breakfast drinks.** There's a variety to choose from—milk (dried or fresh, depending on the type of camping your troop has planned), cocoa mixes, and fresh or powdered fruit drinks.

Lunch in Camp

Refuel with lunch. Pack a lunch right after breakfast and take it with you, or stop for a hot meal if you will be near the camp kitchen.

- **Sandwiches.** Make some to take with you, or stop to build your own on the trail.
- **Hot dishes.** Hot soup (from a can or mix) served with grilled cheese sandwiches hits the spot on a cold day.
- **Backcountry lunch.** When fresh foods aren't convenient, pack crackers, jelly or jam, hard cheese, salami or summer sausage, fruit, and small cans of tuna or chicken.

Supper in Camp

Quick suppers come in handy when you have a patrol of hungry Scouts to feed.

- **Quick one-pot camp stew.** They say variety is the spice of life, and the one-pot camp stew provides plenty of it!
- **Meat.** Whether grilled, fried, or stewed, meat makes the meal complete.
- **Chicken.** Frying, grilling, or broiling make preparing chicken easy.
- **Fish.** Fresh fish tastes great fried or poached. Try either method.
- **Side dishes.** Side dishes help make sure your supper has something from every group in the food pyramid.
 - Vegetables (boiled carrots, corn, cabbage, string beans, peas; boiled, fried, or mashed potatoes)
 - Pasta and rice (spaghetti, macaroni, ramen noodles, white or brown rice)
- **Bread.** There are lots of options for supper: Try biscuits, Dutch oven bread, stove-top oven bread, frying pan bread, or dumplings.
- **Desserts.** Round out the meal with a tasty dessert as simple as cookies or instant pudding. As a special treat, serve cobbler or brownies.

PERSONAL EATING KIT

Every Scout needs a personal eating kit when camping. Take an unbreakable plate and sturdy drinking cup. (In winter, use an insulated plastic mug to keep drinks and soup warm.) Keep your knife, fork, and spoon together by drilling a hole in the handle of each one. Run a string through and tie. Makes cleanup easier, too!

Cooking in Aluminum Foil

Lightweight packing and camp kitchen cleanup couldn't be easier than with aluminum foil cooking. Just make sure you pack out the aluminum foil for recycling or proper disposal. Try cooking hamburger, stew, chicken, potatoes, corn on the cob, fish—even fruit.

Cooking Without Utensils

A bed of hot coals makes cooking without utensils possible. You can roast potatoes or corn, broil a steak, fix kabobs, fish, or chicken, and bake a bread twist or bread cup.

Sharing Kitchen Duties

Using the buddy system make kitchen duties fast and easy. Larger groups should use the duty roster method.

Cleaning Up After Meals

Follow the steps in the *Boy Scout Handbook* for dealing with leftovers, dishwashing, and dishwater disposal.

MAKE CLEANUP EASY

Before cooking over a wood fire, smear a film of liquid biodegradable soap on the outside of your pots. Soot will wash off more easily.

Webelos den leaders leave the Outdoor Leader Skills session after the discussion of cleanup, before the “Activities” section begins.

Preparation

Prepare for this session by having a cooking fire ready for the participants to cook their foil dinners.

Cooking for Webelos Scouts

After leaving the Outdoor Leader Skills session and returning to the Webelos den leader meeting place, review the following.

Explain that outdoor cooking for Boy Scouts can become very elaborate. Expert outdoor cooks can make everything from steaks to cakes. Webelos Scouts, however, will stick to more basic menus. Webelos Scout outdoor meals should be simple, especially on the first few campouts.

Consider cooking hamburgers, hot dogs, bacon and eggs, or canned foods like spaghetti, beans, and vegetables. At the end of this session, all participants will prepare and cook their own foil dinners.

Show and review the outdoor cooking in the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*. Show and review the cooking in camp topic in the *Webelos Handbook*.

Follow the instructions under “What to Cook” to demonstrate how the participants will make their foil dinners. Have the participants make their dinners and place them on the fire. Arrange to have someone turn them after about 10 minutes, and alert the instructor when they are done after another 10 minutes.

To make it easier for each person to find his or her foil dinner, provide permanent markers for participants to write their names on their foil packet.

Personal Sanitation

Remind participants that Webelos Scout camping should be less challenging than Boy Scout camping. Webelos Scouts should camp at a site that has running water for cooking and drinking. Webelos Scouts should not be asked to carry water from home or use spring water at the campsite.

The site should also include toilet facilities. The boys should not be asked to dig latrines; they aren't ready for that, and most of their parents probably aren't either!

Campsite Cleanliness

Explain that when the campout is over and it is time to go home, there is only one rule to remember:

Leave no sign that you were ever there.

These steps will help you follow that rule.

- Be sure the fire is cold out.
- Dismantle the fire lay, dispose of ashes, and scatter extra firewood.
- Pick up any litter.
- Spend a few minutes inspecting the area to be sure it is clean.

Summary

Summarize by stressing the importance of simple Webelos Scout outdoor cooking. Indicate there are many creative options for foil dinners and encourage participants to think of creative meals using foil. Also stress that advanced cooking is for Boy Scouts. Boys will have plenty of opportunities in the troop to learn advanced cooking skills.

Ropes and Knots

- Learning Objectives** As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to
- Whip and fuse rope.
 - Tie the six basic knots and hitches used by Webelos Scouts and describe how they are used.

- Trainer Preparation**
- Study the training outline.
 - Review the information on rope and knots in the *Webelos Handbook*.
 - Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limits.
 - If this course is not run in conjunction with Introduction to Outdoor Skills, then prepare to present the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills ropes section.

Materials 6-foot length of ¼-inch-diameter rope, with ends that have started unraveling, for each person (as described in the Outdoor Leader Skills syllabus)

33452, *Webelos Handbook*

33640, *Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills*

33170, *Knots and How to Tie Them*

Time 50 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Outdoor Leader Skills This session begins with the Webelos den leaders joining the Boy Scout leaders in the skill session on ropes. The only Webelos-specific instruction in this module is how to tie a square knot. If this knot is not covered in Outdoor Leader Skills, then make sure to cover it in the breakout session with the Webelos den leaders.

Webelos den leaders join the Outdoor Leader Skills session at its beginning.

Rope Basics Rope is made by twisting together the stringy fibers of certain plants, or by twisting together or weaving strands of nylon, plastic, or other modern materials. Wear and tear sometimes cause a rope to unravel. For a temporary fix, tie a knot in each end or wrap it with duct tape. For a more permanent fix, whip or fuse the ends.

Whipping Give each participant a piece of rope that has started unraveling. To whip a rope:

1. Cut off any of the rope that has already unraveled.
2. Take a piece of strong string—preferably waxed and at least two feet long—and form a loop with it.
3. Lay the loop near the end of the rope and tightly wrap—whip—the string around the rope.
4. When the whipping is at least as wide as the rope is thick, slip the end through the loop and pull hard.
5. Trim off the excess string, then whip the rope's other end.

Fusing

Plastic or nylon rope and cord melt when exposed to high heat. To fuse a rope:

1. Cut away the frayed part of the rope.
2. Working in a well-ventilated area, hold each end a few inches above a lighted match or candle to melt and fuse the strands together.

Melted rope can be hot and sticky; *don't touch the end until it has cooled*. Do not try to fuse ropes made of manila, sisal, hemp, cotton, or other natural fibers, because they will burn rather than melt.

Knots and Hitches

Learning how to tie knots takes practice. Carry a piece of cord in your pocket and, several times a day, pull it out and tie the knots you have learned. Practice until you can tie them quickly—even with your eyes closed—and you'll be confident and ready to use them whenever necessary.

A knot should

- Be easy to tie.
- Stay tied.
- Be easy to untie.

A *hitch* is a knot that ties a rope to something. Friction caused by the wraps of the rope holds the hitch in place.

Hitches, Knots, and Bends

- **Two half hitches.** Use two half hitches to tie a rope around a post.
- **Taut-line hitch.** The taut-line hitch is tied on a line that is tight, or *taut*. Use the taut-line hitch to tighten or loosen a tent guyline by pushing the hitch up or down.

When participants have learned the two half hitches and taut-line knots, remind them to check their tent set-ups at their campsite and retie any incorrect knots.
- **Timber hitch.** Use the timber hitch for dragging heavy objects such as a log. The timber hitch starts a diagonal lashing, too. When dragging, use a steady motion; slacking and jerking may loosen the hitch.
- **Clove hitch.** The clove hitch is a widely used knot and can be used to start most lashings. This is the knot for attaching a rope or cord to your bear bag—a bag of food hung from a tree, out of reach of animals. The clove hitch can also be tied by laying the knot over the open end of a pole. Drop one overhand and one underhand loop over the post and draw them together.
- **Bowline knot.** Properly tied, a bowline never slips or jams. It holds permanent or adjustable loops and may be used to attach a cord to a pack frame, secure tarps and tents, secure a line to a canoe, in rescue situations, and in many other ways.
- **Sheet bend.** This knot works well for tying together two ropes of the same or different diameters. It's similar to the bowline, and it's untied in the same way.

Webelos den leaders leave the Outdoor Leader Skills session after the first five items of the “Hitches, Knots, and Bends” topic.

Discussion

After leaving the Outdoor Leader Skills session and returning to the Webelos den leader meeting place, review the following.

Point out that some Webelos Scouts may have learned how to whip the ends of a rope and to tie some knots as they worked on Bear Cub Scout rank. If so, Webelos den leaders can help them perfect their ability and put these skills to use on campouts.

Show and discuss the information on rope and knots in the *Webelos Handbook*.

Also point out that a good piece of rope is worth taking care of. Keep it clean and free of mud or grease. Show how to coil and uncoil rope properly to keep it from knotting or tangling.

Summary

Summarize by stressing that, in earning the Outdoorsman activity badge, Webelos Scouts can learn to tie six knots. Although the leaders may know how to tie more knots than those listed in the requirements, it is important to leave additional knot-tying adventures to the Boy Scout experience. One way to continue to challenge the den in its knot-tying skills without moving to more advanced knots is to challenge the boys to see how fast they can tie them.

Planning Webelos Den Overnight Campouts

Learning Objectives

As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to

- List the key factors in conducting successful Webelos den overnight campouts.
- Identify the ways in which the troop can help with Webelos den overnight campouts.
- Successfully plan and conduct a Webelos den overnight campout.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the *Cub Scout Leader Book* for information regarding overnight camping.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.
- For the leader of the Campout Preparation activity:
 - Prepare file cards and title boards for the Campout Preparation participation activity.
 - Prepare three large pin boards made from cardboard. Each board should have one of the following titles: “Leader Preparation,” “Boy Preparation,” and “Adult Preparation.”
 - Prepare 19 file cards with the following text.

For Webelos den leader preparation:

- o Select a date and camping location.
- o Make reservations.
- o Check fire regulations.
- o Attend Webelos Leader Outdoor Training.
- o Enlist the help of others.

For boy preparation:

- o Discuss the campout.
- o Teach the rules about outdoor fire safety.
- o Review the Outdoor Code.
- o Teach the boys basic knots.
- o Teach the boys basic first aid.
- o Plan campfire program activities.
- o Send home a Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist.

For adult preparation:

- o Date of campout
- o Location
- o Time and place to rendezvous
- o Schedule of events for the campout
- o Campout menu
- o Equipment list required for the campout
- o Health and safety

Materials

33221, *Cub Scout Leader Book*
33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*
34416, *Guide to Safe Scouting*
33452, *Webelos Handbook*
33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*
13-032A, Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines

Handouts

Webelos Overnight Campout Worksheet (from appendix)
Preparing for the Webelos Den Overnight Campout (from appendix)
Sample worship service (see appendix)

Suggested Techniques of Presentation

- Talk, using prepared flip chart as a visual aid
- Talk, using flip chart, whiteboard, or chalkboard to record main points during presentation
- Activity, “Campout Preparation”

Time 40 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Introduction

The Webelos den overnight campout is an important part of the Webelos camping program in preparing boys for Boy Scouting. These campouts usually last for one or two nights and may be repeated several times during a boy’s time as a Webelos Scout. It is here that bridges can be built to help span the gap between Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Webelos den camping should give boys a taste of camping to whet their appetites for their future Boy Scout experience. It does not include the rugged type of camping done in the troop. Webelos den campouts do not include backpacking. The campouts should be held in areas readily accessible by auto, and are always parent- or guardian-and-son activities.

Planning Steps

Planning a Webelos den overnight campout is simply being able to “see” with your mind’s eye things that are going to happen. As you live the experience in your mind, you can write down the things that need to be done. A written plan is essential so that nothing important is overlooked and everyone knows his or her responsibilities.

Who Attends?

Be sure the participants understand that this is a parent-and-son event and every Webelos Scout must have a parent (or other adult) accompanying him on the overnight campout. Each parent has a share of responsibility in planning and carrying out the campout. If a parent or guardian is unable to attend, the family should make arrangements with another adult family member or with the parent of another Webelos Scout (but not the Webelos den leader) to accompany the boy. At all times, a boy must be under the direct supervision of an adult.

Where Is It Held?

Campsites might include local Scout camps or a nearby city, county, state, or federal facility (a state park or county forest preserve, for example). The campsite should be located near a parking area since Webelos den overnight camping cannot include backpacking. Ensure that the camp facility provides safe water, toilet facilities, garbage disposal, and fire sites.

It is a good idea to have a backup plan in case of bad weather.

How Do We Get There?

Review the safety rules in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.

Be sure there are enough cars to hold all of the boys and adults as well as the camping gear.

What Do We Need?

- Tents. Some families will have tents or can borrow one from a neighbor or friend. Or tents for the den can be borrowed from a Boy Scout troop.
- Food, cooking equipment, utensils, and bags for disposing of trash and garbage. These can be brought from home by each boy-parent team or purchased for the whole den after a planning session with the parents.
- Program materials, depending on what activities are planned.
- Personal equipment for boys and adults. A “Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist” can be found in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*. Additional items may be added to the list, depending on your program, time of year, and expected weather.

Campout Preparation Activity

Hand out the “Webelos Overnight Campout Worksheet.” Ask participants to use this to take notes during the session.

Explain that there are three major campout preparation steps. These are explained in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*. These preparation steps are

Prepare yourself. What do you, as a leader, need to know and do?

Prepare the boys. What do the boys need to know?

Prepare the adults. What do the parents (or guardians) need to know?

Explain that you are going to give participants a project to work on.

Divide the participants into three teams, one for each of the three preparation steps: “Leader Preparation,” “Boy Preparation,” and “Adult Preparation.” When the teams have assembled, shuffle the file cards and give each team six cards. Ask each team to associate the cards with one of the three categories by pinning the cards to the category board.

Because the cards are shuffled, the participants will have to work with other teams to sort out the cards. Additionally, you may wish to have extra (blank) cards available for teams that decide additional preparation steps are needed.

Give the teams five to 10 minutes to sort the cards.

When the project is completed, review each category and make any changes needed, or possibly show where duplicates could have been used.

Campout Activities

Review the following list of possible campout activities.

1. **U.S. Flag.** Always fly the U.S. flag at camp. Have a ceremony as you raise and lower it.
2. **Activity Badge Work.** The campout is a good time for boys to complete requirements for activity badges in the outdoor group as well as requirements for the Webelos badge and the Arrow of Light Award.
3. **Campfire Program.** This is an exciting part of a campout. Plan it carefully so that it will be successful. Later today will be a special session on planning campfires. Remember that campfires should be positive experiences, and no put-downs or negative skits should be allowed.
4. **Outdoor Games.** Games are great fun on campouts. Take care to use games that boys and adults can play together. The *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* has many games appropriate for a campout. The section on team-building games includes games that adults and boys can play together since the games don't depend on speed or size.
5. **Worship Service.** You may plan your campout so that campers are home in time for Sunday or Sabbath worship. If not, be sure to include an evening vesper or "Scouts' Own" service as part of the campout program. Because Scouting is nonsectarian, the worship service should be nondenominational and attendance optional but encouraged. Distribute the handout "Sample 'Scouts' Own' Worship Service" (from the appendix) as one suggested service.
6. **Fishing.** If there is a lake or stream nearby, fishing is a good campout activity. Be sure the adults have fishing gear and licenses. Stress conservation—keep only the fish you plan to eat and release all others.
7. **Swimming or Boating.** If facilities are available, these are good activities that everyone will enjoy. Remember to use Safe Swim Defense when swimming and Safety Afloat when boating.

Summary

Answer any questions.

Point out that the Webelos den overnight campout will be a big event in the life of each boy. Be sure it is a good experience for him. A poorly planned, poorly run campout can discourage a boy from participating in future outdoor activities. Well-planned campouts will keep him interested and cause him to look forward to becoming a Boy Scout.

Also indicate that parents and guardians, too, must be happy on campouts. If they have a successful, pleasurable, and interesting campout experience, they are more likely to participate in, and bring their Webelos Scout to, the next campout.

Hand out "Preparing for the Webelos Den Overnight Campout" as an additional resource for the leaders to use in planning a campout.

Hiking Techniques

- Learning Objectives** As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to
- Explain the techniques of safe hiking.
 - Explain how to plan a safe hike.
 - Tell how to select the right footwear, clothing, and other gear.
 - Explain the importance of setting a pace and resting while hiking.
 - Demonstrate the ability to pack items for accessibility on the trail.

- Trainer Preparation**
- Study the training outline.
 - Review campout packing guidelines in the *Webelos Handbook*.
 - Review the rules for hiking safety in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.
 - Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

- Materials**
- 33452, *Webelos Handbook*
33221, *Cub Scout Leader Book*
33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*

Time 20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Hiking Equipment for Webelos Scouts

Explain that most Webelos Scouts have not yet invested in a lot of gear, so you may be surprised at the variety of alternative equipment you find in their packs. Nevertheless, it is essential to teach every hiker to avoid bringing unnecessary items.

Leaders should also note the type of shoes that will be worn by all those who plan to hike, and make suggestions as required. Remind hikers that new boots or shoes should be broken in by wearing them for several weeks before using them for a hike.

Hiking Safety

Emphasize that Webelos Scout hikes should not be longer or more challenging than a 10-year-old can handle. Avoid even the hint of getting lost! Stick to popular, well-traveled trails and public parks.

Review the rules for hiking safety:

- Avoid highways.
- When walking along any road, walk single file, to the left as far as possible.
- Match the pace to the short steps of the boys.
- Take frequent rest stops. Use the time for talking about nature, play quiet games, or eat snacks.
- Never drink untested water.
- Stay off private property unless you have permission.
- Stay away from railroad tracks.
- Avoid natural hazards such as fast-moving streams, steep cliffs, caves, and areas with loose rocks.
- Plan all hikes and finish during daylight hours. Plan to return before dark.

Outdoor Essentials

Some essential items should be taken on any hike or other outdoor activity.

- Map and compass
- Flashlight
- Trail food
- Filled water bottle
- Rain gear
- First aid kit
- Pocketknife
- Matches (stored in a watertight container) and fire starter
- Sun protection
- Extra clothes (socks for a hike, extra clothes for a campout)
- Whistle

These will fit into a day pack or book bag. The length of the hike and the local weather will help determine if other items need to be brought along.

Summary

Summarize by stressing that Webelos Scouts are encouraged to hike, not backpack. Webelos Scouts could be encouraged to bring a small, lightweight day pack or belt pack, if they own one, for water and snacks, but should avoid using a full backpack for a hike.

Naturalist Activity Badge

Learning Objectives As a result of this training session, participants should be able to teach the following activities for the Naturalist activity badge:

- Know how to set up an insect zoo (insect cage).
- Identify outdoor hazards such as poisonous plants and venomous reptiles found in your area.
- Explain what an ecosystem is and what is meant by “the balance of nature.”
- Learn about birds in your area.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the information on the Naturalist activity badge in the *Webelos Handbook* and the *Webelos Leader Guide*.
- Know where to find animal tracks for the plaster casts activity.
- Gather displays such as those suggested below.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

Materials 33452, *Webelos Handbook*

33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*

Materials to make plaster casts:

- Dry plaster of paris in small plastic bags (about one cup per bag)—one per person
- Water (from canteens)
- 11" x 1" lengths of lightweight cardboard
- Paper clips

Binoculars (several pairs)

Field guides on birds and insects

Handout United States map—one per person

Display Ideas

- Examples of birdhouses and insect cages
- Posters or pictures of venomous snakes and poisonous plants found in your area
- Posters of animal tracks and bird tracks

Before You Begin The four activity badge sessions—Naturalist, Geologist, Forester, and Outdoorsman—can be presented as a round-robin for up to four training dens by setting them up as stations in close proximity to each other. The dens could then rotate from station to station every 20 minutes for a small-group learning experience. For five dens, Health and Safety can be added as a station. Up to 10 training dens can be accommodated by having pairs of dens travel together.

Time 20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Activity Badge Requirements

Briefly review the requirements for the Naturalist activity badge.

Bird Identification

Watching birds in your backyard is a great hobby year-round. Bird feeders can attract many types of birds. Different seeds and different styles of feeders attract different birds. Many people have “life lists” of birds they have seen in the wild.

Use binoculars to look at birds and field guides to help you identify them. Many clues will help you identify a bird.

- **Shape.** Does the bird have a long or a short tail? Is the tail divided? Does the bird have a tuft on the top of its head? Are the wings pointed or rounded?
- **Color.** The placement of various colors helps to identify a bird. Are the wings striped? Does the bird have a black streak across its face? What colors are its wings, breast, legs, beak?
- **Bill.** Is the bill short and heavy for cracking seeds? Or long, and possibly curved, for digging for insects?
- **Toes.** Most birds have four toes, three pointing forward and one backward. Woodpeckers and nuthatches have two pointing in each direction. This enables them to walk down a tree head first!
- **Flight pattern.** Does the bird soar and hover? Does it dip up and down? Does it hop short distances, or does it always fly from place to place?
- **Feeding pattern.** Does the bird eat from the ground only or does it visit a feeder? Does it take whole nuts (such as peanuts), sunflower seeds, or small seeds or grain? Does it like suet? Different birds have their own special diets.
- **Song.** Each species has its own song pattern. A cardinal chirps constantly while feeding. With a little practice and observation you can identify the type of bird by its song, even if you don't see it.

Remind participants that it is against federal law to possess a songbird's feather, so even if one is found on the ground, leave it. The only feathers you can use in crafts are those from domestic birds (ducks, turkeys, chickens, etc.).

Flyways

Distribute a United States map to each participant. Many birds migrate, some over great distances. Most birds that migrate follow paths called flyways. Generally these flyways follow major rivers or other major landmarks. Show how to mark the maps. (You may want to have a laminated copy of the map so you can mark the flyways during each training session.)

Many field guides to birds will give you the summer and winter homes for each species. Some birds that come south still winter in the northern parts of the United States. A junco, for example, lives in the far northern reaches of Canada in the summer but comes into the northern United States for the winter. Other birds such as robins usually migrate to the South, but they can be found in the North in winter if there is sufficient food and shelter available. Robins frequently can be found in apple orchards in the winter.

Outdoor Hazards

Show a poster (or set of posters) of some of the outdoor hazards found in your area. These might include poisonous plants (poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac) and venomous snakes (rattlesnakes, coral snakes, water moccasins) and the like. Learning to identify these outdoor hazards will help protect the boys as well as their parents and other adults.

Insect Cages

Show an example of an insect cage and what the insect needs for nourishment and living in a cage. Stress that insects should be released after they have been studied.

Animal Tracks

It is fun to try to identify animals by their tracks. Sometimes we can't see an animal, but we can find out where it has been by the tracks it leaves. Muddy areas, possibly near streambeds, are good places to look for tracks.

Make a plaster cast of a track.

Take a short hike to a place where you can find animal tracks. (If that would take too long, make tracks in a bed of wet sand in your training area.) Each participant should have a small plastic bag with about one cup of plaster of paris. Have each person slowly add water, a teaspoon or two at a time to the bag of plaster, kneading it until it is smooth and liquid enough to pour (but not watery). Very little water is needed.

When the plaster is ready, have each person use a strip of lightweight cardboard to make a circle. Fasten with a paper clip. Place the circle on the ground around the track. Now pour the plaster into the track. Let the plaster harden. Let participants know they can come back for the casts later when they have hardened.

Summary

An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals living in an environment that supplies what they need for life. Forests, deserts, and wetlands have different ecosystems. Each has its own combination of plants, animals, soil, and water resources.

When an ecosystem is balanced, all living things within it have the ability to grow and reproduce. If any part of the food chain is disturbed or eliminated, the rest of the ecosystem may collapse.

Whether you live in the country or the city, you can help preserve the balance of nature around you. Learn to enjoy the birds, animals, and plants that inhabit your area. Even those pesky mosquitos are important in the food chain!

Geologist Activity Badge

Learning Objectives As a result of this training session, participants should be able to teach the following activities for the Geologist activity badge:

- Describe what a fossil is.
- Demonstrate the mineral hardness scale and show how to use it to identify three specimens.
- Explain the cause of a volcano.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the information on the Geologist activity badge in the *Webelos Handbook* and the *Webelos Leader Guide*.
- Gather displays such as those suggested below.
- Gather materials needed for demonstrations and hands-on activities.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

Materials

33452, *Webelos Handbook*
33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*
Supplies for a mineral hardness kit (see *Webelos Leader Guide* for list of materials)
Supplies to make mini-volcanoes:

- Bottle of vinegar
- Box of baking soda
- Jar lids or film canisters
- Cone-shaped paper cups (one per person)

Pocket magnifiers (several)
Small hammers
Chisels
Ceramic tile
Field guide to rocks and minerals (several copies)
Safety glasses

Display Ideas

- Papier-mâché mini-volcano
- Samples of common rocks and minerals
- Samples of fossils found in your area
- Geologist's equipment (see list in the *Webelos Handbook*)
- Rock collecting and displaying examples

Before You Begin	The four activity badge sessions—Naturalist, Geologist, Forester, and Outdoorsman—can be presented as a round-robin for up to four training dens by setting them up as stations in close proximity to each other. The dens could then rotate from station to station every 20 minutes for a small-group learning experience. For five dens, Health and Safety can be added as a station. Up to 10 training dens can be accommodated by having pairs of dens travel together.
Time	20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.
<hr/>	
Activity Badge Requirements	Briefly review the requirements for the Geologist activity badge.
Fossils	Show examples of fossils that can be found in your area. Share information about what kind of fossils can be found and where to look for them (road cuts, stream banks, etc.).
Geologist’s Equipment	Show the equipment a geologist would use and explain why each item is used. Refer to the Geologist activity badge section of the <i>Webelos Handbook</i> .
Rock Identification	Using samples of rocks on display and the <i>Webelos Handbook</i> as a guide, show how geologists identify specimens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color • Luster • Cleavage • Chemical reactions • Hardness
Chemical Testing	Additional tests might include the acid test and the streak test. Demonstrate these tests on one or more rock samples.
Mineral Hardness Testing	Show the mineral hardness kit. Have participants use it to test several rock specimens. Provide field guides for participants’ use.
Collections	Discuss various ways to label rocks. Show ways to display rock and mineral collections.
Volcanoes	Volcanoes are simply vents in the ground formed by the pressure of magma building up. Not many years ago, there was a violent eruption of Mount Saint Helens in Washington State. While some volcanoes are called “extinct,” it is possible for them to “come back to life.” One example of a volcano you might see if you took a trip to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico is Mount Capulin. You can drive to the top, then take a one-mile hike around the rim.

You can make a mini-volcano with papier-mâché, wire coat hangers, red food coloring, vinegar, and baking soda. Instructions are in the *Webelos Leader Guide*.

A quick and simple volcano can be made using a cone-shaped paper cup, a film canister, red food coloring, vinegar, and baking soda. Show how to make one by cutting out the top of the paper cup just enough to allow the film canister to rest inside it.

Have participants make their own mini-volcanoes. Place about 1 teaspoon of baking soda in the film canister. Mix about $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of vinegar with a little red food coloring. Add the vinegar to the film canister. The baking soda and vinegar react to form carbon dioxide gas. It will squirt out of the film canister and bring foamy red liquid to the surface.

Safety

Remind leaders that if the boys are to chip rocks, they must wear safety glasses. Simple, inexpensive, plastic safety glasses are all that are needed.

Summary

Looking for rocks and examining them can be a fun hobby enjoyed by the whole family.

Ask for ideas of people who may be able to help with this activity badge—local rock hounds (collectors), merit badge counselors, or high school science teachers, for example.

Forester Activity Badge

Learning Objectives

As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to teach the following activities for the Forester activity badge:

- Identify six forest trees common to their geographic area.
- Identify six forest plants (other than trees) that are useful to wildlife.
- Properly plant a seedling tree.
- Make a poster showing how a tree's growth rings tell its life history.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the information on the Forester activity badge in the *Webelos Handbook* and the *Webelos Leader Guide*.
- Gather displays such as those suggested below.
- Determine the route of a short hike to identify forest plants that are useful to wildlife.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

Materials

33452, *Webelos Handbook*

33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*

Several "tree cookies" (slices of a limb showing tree rings) from different-sized trees

Seedling tree, shovel, bucket of water

Posters from USDA Forest Service or state forestry department showing leaves, types of trees, useful products from wood, etc.

Small handbook for tree and leaf identification

Materials for activity during the hike (crayons and paper if making leaf or bark rubbings)

Handout

"Leaf Quiz" (see appendix)

Display Ideas

- Leaf specimens, leaf prints, types of bark, types of wood
- Boy-made poster showing life history of a tree
- Material from the National Arbor Day Foundation (check the Web for more information)

Before You Begin

The four activity badge sessions—Naturalist, Geologist, Forester, and Outdoorsman—can be presented as a round-robin for up to four training dens by setting them up as stations in close proximity to each other. The dens could then rotate from station to station every 20 minutes for a small-group learning experience. For five dens, Health and Safety can be added as a station. Up to 10 training dens can be accommodated by having pairs of dens travel together.

Time

20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Activity Badge Requirements

Review the requirements for the Forester activity badge.

Resources for Ideas

Show the items on display. Tell where to find the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service division, for posters or other items.

List the resources available in your area. These could include nature centers; sawmills; lumberyards; and city, county, or state forestry divisions. Some of these places might be good for den field trips also.

Nature Hike Ideas

Take the training den on a short hike to identify trees in the area. Use a tree identification book that shows different trees and leaves. Use the “Leaf Quiz” to help identify trees. During the hike, have the den identify other forest plants that are useful to wildlife. Examples might include bird or squirrel nests, leaves with chewed edges (food for small “critters”), holes in leaves, webs of spiders and insects.

Bark Rubbing

During the hike, have each participant make a bark rubbing or leaf rubbing. Bark rubbings would also make a great display at the monthly pack meeting.

Tree Cookies

If you have used a saw to cut wood for a fire, have the participants examine the clean ends of the branch, or a slice of a branch or tree called a “tree cookie.”

What can the rings tell you? The number of rings will tell the age of the tree (or the limb). The width of the rings helps indicate the type of weather during that year. Usually, narrow rings indicate little moisture, low temperatures, and/or little growth, while wide rings indicate a good growing season with plenty of moisture.

Planting a Seedling

If you are able to obtain seedling trees, demonstrate how to plant a tree. If you have several trees available, participants might help start a mini-forest. Also consider getting involved in National Arbor Day, which is observed on different dates in different parts of the country to coincide with the best tree-planting weather.

Additional Activities

The *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book* and the *Webelos Leader Guide* have many other suggestions for activities for the Forester activity badge. These include:

- Leaf Identification Contest
- Tree Identification Board
- Measuring a Tree
- A Tree Survey
- Various games

Summary

Show and discuss any other displays you may have.

Ask participants if they have other suggestions for places to visit or other activities for the Forester activity badge.

Outdoorsman Activity Badge

Learning Objectives As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to guide Webelos Scouts in completing requirements for the Outdoorsman activity badge.

- Trainer Preparation**
- Study the training outline.
 - Review the information on the Outdoorsman activity badge in the *Webelos Scout Handbook*, *Webelos Leader Guide*, and *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.
 - Review the campout packing in the *Webelos Scout Handbook*.
 - Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

Materials

33452, *Webelos Scout Handbook*
33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*
33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*

Day pack or small backpack with an assortment of desirable and undesirable items to be packed

Handout Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist (from *Cub Scout Leader Book*)

Before You Begin The four activity badge sessions—Naturalist, Geologist, Forester, and Outdoorsman—can be presented as a round-robin for up to four training dens by setting them up as stations in close proximity to each other. The dens could then rotate from station to station every 20 minutes for a small-group learning experience. For five dens, Health and Safety can be added as a station. Up to 10 training dens can be accommodated by having pairs of dens travel together.

Time 20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Webelos Outdoor Skills Remind participants that the outdoor program is an essential element in a successful transition from Webelos Scouts to Boy Scouts. Webelos Scouts have experiences and learn skills that will continue to be important throughout their Scouting experience.

While Webelos Scouts and Boy Scouts learn many of the same skills, Webelos Scouts are not expected to show the same mastery as Boy Scouts. Similarly, Webelos den leaders do not need to know as much about the outdoors as an experienced Scoutmaster.

Activity Badge Requirements Review the requirements for the Outdoorsman activity badge in the *Webelos Scout Handbook*.

Explain that the purpose of the Outdoorsman activity badge is to provide Webelos Scouts with a basic set of outdoor skills. To be able to teach these skills, Webelos den leaders must hold at least the level of expertise their Webelos Scouts will need to learn.

Packing for a Campout

Show and review campout packing in the *Webelos Scout Handbook*. Distribute the Webelos Scout Overnight Checklist from the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.

Explain that most Webelos Scouts have not yet acquired a lot of gear, so you may be surprised at the variety of alternative equipment you find in their packs. Nevertheless, it is essential to teach every camper to avoid bringing unnecessary items.

Packing Activity

Before the session, collect items that would be appropriate and inappropriate for a campout. You may wish to have a day pack or small suitcase available. Undesirable items might include a sheath knife, radio, CD player, electronic games, candy, juice boxes, matches, and other items you may find. Desirable items could include a flashlight, spare batteries, water bottle, extra socks, watch, sleeping bag, ground cloth, insect repellent, rain gear, and whistle.

Put all items in the checklist as well as some unnecessary or undesirable items on a table. Have the participants select and pack what is appropriate for a Webelos den overnight campout.

Point out that when packing for a campout, campers might consider packing clothing in resealable plastic bags. For example, socks and underwear for each day could be packed together. Always pack at least one extra pair of socks, in case the weather or ground is wet and the socks get wet.

Pack on the bottom the items that will be used last. Items such as flashlights, canteens or water bottles, and ponchos should be placed near the top so they can be retrieved quickly.

Health, Safety, and Outdoor Manners

- Learning Objectives** As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to
- Describe and use applicable water safety standards.
 - Describe and use fire safety standards.
 - Describe transportation safety requirements.
 - Apply appropriate Youth Protection guidelines.
 - State the six principles of Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines.

- Trainer Preparation**
- Study the training outline.
 - Review the *Cub Scout Leader Book* for information regarding health, safety, and outdoor manners.
 - Review the *Guide to Safe Scouting*.
 - Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

- Materials**
- 33221, *Cub Scout Leader Book*
 - 13-022A, Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines
 - 33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*
 - 34416, *Guide to Safe Scouting*
 - 19-130, Sweet 16 of BSA Safety
 - 430-099, Climb On Safely
 - 33428, Outdoor Code card
 - 33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*

- Handouts**
- 13-032A, Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines
 - 19-130, Sweet 16 of BSA Safety
 - 430-099, Climb On Safely

- Suggested Techniques of Presentation**
- Talk, using prepared flip chart as a visual aid
 - Talk, using flip chart, whiteboard, or chalkboard to record main points during presentation

Before You Begin

The four activity badge sessions—Naturalist, Geologist, Forester, and Outdoorsman—can be presented as a round-robin for up to four training dens by setting them up as stations in close proximity to each other. The dens could then rotate from station to station every 20 minutes for a small-group learning experience. For five dens, Health and Safety can be added as a station. Up to 10 training dens can be accommodated by having pairs of dens travel together.

Time

20 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Introduction

Make the point that leaders should always be cautious when conducting Webelos den outdoor activities. Make sure there is adequate supervision and that materials and equipment are used properly. A harmless object can become dangerous when used incorrectly. Safety must come first!

Many of the following subjects were covered in *New Leader Essentials* or *Cub Scout Leader Specific Training*. Further information is in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.

Buddy System

The buddy system should be used on an outing, whether a short den meeting event or a parent-and-son campout. On a Webelos den overnight campout, the parent or guardian would be the buddy in most cases. This direct supervision will help eliminate possible safety hazards.

Transportation

Point out and review transportation safety in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*. For a planned trip, every driver should have a map and directions. Do not “convoy” or try to follow each other, because this causes dangerous traffic situations. If necessary, arrange for a break at a predetermined rendezvous spot.

Passenger cars, vans, and station wagons may be used for transporting passengers. Individual seat belts must be available for, and used by, all boys and adults. Trucks may not be used for transporting passengers except in the cabin.

Water Safety

If your activities will include any water activities, either swimming or boating, an adult must be present who is trained in and committed to compliance with the eight points of the Safe Swim Defense and/or the nine points of Safety Afloat.

Briefly review the requirements for both aquatics safety plans as stated in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.

Point out that canoeing may not be conducted in a Webelos den overnight campout. Canoeing is limited to council/district events on flat-water ponds or controlled lake areas free of powerboats and sailboats.

Fire Safety

All required fire permits must be secured ahead of time. Abide by all camp or park regulations regarding restrictions in high-risk areas.

A minimum of 10 feet should be cleared around the fire pit. Water and sand for dousing flames should be next to the fire pit.

**Leave No Trace
Frontcountry
Guidelines and the
Outdoor Code**

Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines for Cub Scouts is an outdoor skills and ethics awareness program. It is intended to reduce our effect on the environment and on the experiences of other people in the environment.

Hand out and review the six points of Leave No Trace Frontcountry Guidelines.

Remind participants of the Outdoor Code, which was used in the opening ceremony. These are guidelines to use for all outdoor activities, not just when camping.

**Youth Protection
Guidelines**

Encourage participants to take Youth Protection training if they have not already done so.

When tents are used, no youth may stay in the tent of an adult other than his parent or guardian. When housing other than tents is used, separate housing must be provided for male and female participants.

Each boy must be under the supervision of his own parent or guardian. If a parent or guardian is unable to attend the campout, the boy's family must make arrangements for one of the other parents attending, or for another adult relative or friend, to be a substitute at the overnigher. In special circumstances, an adult may be responsible for more than one boy.

Refer participants to the *Cub Scout Leader Book* for more information about Youth Protection guidelines for overnight camping.

Review the guidelines on privacy in the *Cub Scout Leader Book*.

Climbing/Rappelling

Webelos Scouts are encouraged to engage in climbing/rappelling in a controlled environment with close supervision by instructors who are knowledgeable about instructing this age group. It is recommended that Webelos Scouts do not use climbing towers and walls in camp that have been designed for Boy Scout use.

**Sweet 16 of
BSA Safety**

Hand out and review the 16 points of "The Sweet 16 of BSA Safety." All leaders and parents should be aware of these safety points, which embody good judgment and common sense. They are applicable to all activities.

Summary

For camping experiences to be pleasant and memorable for all participants, enough time must be allowed before the overnight campout to deal with health and safety issues. The BSA provides resources, checklists, and written material to cover any contingency. As the leader for the campout, it is your responsibility to see that all health and safety issues are addressed adequately to ensure the safety of everyone in your care. Then everyone can have maximum enjoyment from the event.

Campsite Selection, Tents, and Bedding

- Learning Objectives** As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to
- Explain how to select a suitable campsite.
 - Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various types of tents.
 - Demonstrate the proper method of setting up a tent.
 - Discuss the various types of camp beds and explain the advantage of each.
 - Make a ground bed.

- Trainer Preparation**
- Study the training outline.
 - Review the information on envelope beds and homemade tents in the *Webelos Handbook*.
 - Gather the necessary materials and equipment for this session, and practice your demonstrations.
 - Review the information on heavy-duty builder's plastic in the *Webelos Leader Guide* and the *Webelos Handbook*.
 - Review family camping in the *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.
 - If the Outdoor Leader Skills staff will not have a campsite established by the beginning of this session, set up your sample tents.
 - Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

- Materials**
- A sheet of heavy-duty builder's plastic, about 8 feet by 9 feet
 - A length of rope, long enough to tie between two trees or posts
 - A plastic ground sheet or old shower curtain
 - Two old blankets
 - Six large blanket pins
 - Samples of various types of tents used by Boy Scouts in your area (not required if the Outdoor Leader Skills staff will have a campsite established by the beginning of this session)
 - 33452, *Webelos Handbook*
 - 33853B, *Webelos Leader Guide*
 - 33640, *Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills*

- Before You Begin**
- Although this skills session is similar to the one for Boy Scout leaders, it is presented at a different time and is tailored to the specific needs of Webelos den leaders. If your Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills schedule is arranged to allow the Webelos den leaders to participate in the session with the Boy Scout leaders, that is encouraged.

- Time** 45 minutes. Start on time. End on time.
-

Site Selection

Explain that camping with Webelos Scouts should be less challenging than camping with Boy Scouts. Webelos den leaders should be more selective in choosing a campsite. Here are some Webelos Scout–specific considerations to add to the list we heard earlier.

- Look for an area free from insect pests.
- Avoid camping near poisonous plants.
- Avoid situations where sleeping will be unnecessarily uncomfortable, such as in rough terrain, uneven ground, steep hills, or depressions where water can collect.
- Don't travel too far from where the cars are parked. If a Webelos Scout has to carry heavy equipment too far, the experience can become unpleasant even before it begins!

Camp Smart

Responsible campers know that

- Tents will mat down vegetation and deprive it of water, air, and sunlight.
- Walking to and from pathways in and around camp will trample vegetation and form unwanted pathways.
- Heavy foot traffic in the same area will compact the soil, making it difficult for new plants to take root.
- They should bypass places that might not withstand the impact of camping and hiking.

Setting Up Camp

Review these steps in setting up camp:

- Locate tent sites.
- Locate dining fly sites.
- Locate food preparation sites.
- Locate cooking fire sites.
- Set up dining fly.
- Set up tents.
- Locate water supply.
- Gather wood and build a fire, if needed.
- Set up flagpole. Encourage participants to make a habit of flying the U.S. flag at camp. If a flagpole is not available, fly the flag from the branch of a tree.

Campsite Guidelines

Consider these issues when selecting your campsite.

- **Environmental impact.** Use established campsites whenever you can.
- **Safety.** Avoid dead trees and limbs. Be weather-wise.
- **Size.** Comply with area regulations on group size, and choose a site that's large enough to accommodate the group.
- **Water.** Be sure the group has a safe and sufficient supply of water.
- **Terrain.** Consider drainage, natural cover, and sunlight *before* setting up camp.

- **Stoves and campfires.** Use lightweight camp stoves whenever possible. If a fire must be made for cooking, use existing fire rings where possible.
- **Privacy.** Respect the privacy and solitude of other visitors.
- **Permission.** When camping on private property, get permission in advance from landowners or from land managers when using public lands. Secure the proper permits.

Bedding

Explain that a Webelos Scout won't have a good camping experience if he doesn't get a good night's sleep, and to do that, he must have a comfortable place to lie down. Show and review the information on envelope beds in the *Webelos Handbook*.

Using the materials you brought, demonstrate how to follow those instructions to make a ground bed. Explain that there should be as much material under you as over you. This provides warmth against the coolness of the ground as well as cold night air. Point out that many Webelos Scouts have not yet invested in camping gear, so some might bring blankets from home or a variety of sleeping bags borrowed from others.

Emphasize the importance of airing bedding and sleeping bags daily in the sun, off of the ground. This gets rid of moisture, especially on rainy or damp days.

Homemade Tents

Explain that while some families will be able to purchase tents for their Webelos Scouts, others may not. That's why the *Webelos Handbook* includes instructions on how to make a homemade tent. Show and review the information on homemade tents in the *Webelos Handbook*.

Using the materials you brought, demonstrate how to follow those instructions to make a homemade tent. Enlist the help of experienced participants if necessary. Show and review the information on heavy-duty builder's plastic in the *Webelos Handbook*.

Manufactured Tents

Bring the participants to the location where tents are set up (either the Outdoor Leader Skills staff's campsite or the place where you set up your sample tents).

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each type of tent displayed. Emphasize that "**no flames in tents**" is a BSA rule we must follow. This includes lanterns, candles, or any source of flames. Point out that no tent is flameproof. A flame-retardant tent is a tent that has been treated with a chemical to make it stop burning when the source of flame is removed.

Weather

Discuss how to be prepared for rain.

- Always assume the weather will turn bad during a campout.
- Tell how to deal with unexpected rain during the night. (Be sure tents are all secured and dining flies and equipment are in waterproof shelter such as a building or vehicle.)
- Explain why to avoid touching wet tents during rain. (The fabric will get wet on the inside.)

- Explain why no insect spray should be on tents. (It destroys the waterproofing.)
- Point out that canvas and rope will shrink when wet. Tight ropes can rip a tent. Tension on canvas and tent ropes may need to be relieved when it rains.
- Explain that a dining fly is especially susceptible to damage in winds. Lower the side facing the wind and be sure it is well staked.

Summary

Summarize by stressing the importance of simple Webelos den outdoor camping. Webelos den camping is intended to be only a small step up from family camping. It will be important for Webelos den leaders to tell their den that more advanced camping will happen in the Boy Scout troop.

Flag Ceremonies

Learning Objectives	As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the proper procedure for flag raising and lowering.• Show how to fold the U.S. flag properly.
Trainer Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the training outline.• Review the information on flag etiquette in <i>Cub Scout Ceremonies for Dens and Packs</i>.• Study how to fold a flag properly, as found in the <i>Webelos Handbook</i> in the Citizen activity badge section.• Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.
Materials	33221, <i>Cub Scout Leader Book</i> 33452, <i>Webelos Handbook</i> 33853, <i>Webelos Leader Guide</i> 33188, <i>Your Flag</i>
Time	15 minutes. Start on time. End on time.

Introduction The rules for honoring and displaying the U.S. flag are found in the United States Flag Code. The code states: “The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing.” For these reasons, we give it our full respect.

References Show *Your Flag*, *Cub Scout Ceremonies for Dens and Packs*, and the *Webelos Handbook* as resources for information on indoor and outdoor flag ceremonies.
Distribute Outdoor Flag Ceremonies (see appendix).

Lowering the Flag Have a preselected den lower the flag and fold it, following the proper procedures in the handout from the opening ceremony.

Webelos Den Campfire Planning

Learning Objectives

As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to

- List differences between pack campfires and den campfires.
- List ways den campfire involvement is different from a pack campfire.
- List some activities appropriate for den campfires.
- Describe how a den campfire is organized.
- Incorporate Scouting's positive values into the campfire program.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the information on campfire safety in the *Webelos Handbook*, *Webelos Leader Guide*, and *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.

Materials

33122, *Group Meeting Sparklers*
33222, *Cub Scout Songbook*
33221, *Cub Scout Leader Book*
33832, *Cub Scout Leader How-To Book*
430-696, *Campfire Program Planner*
34095, *Stories for Around the Campfire*
33529, *Trail and Campfire Stories*
33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*
33452, *Webelos Handbook*

Handout

430-696, *Campfire Program Planner* (two per person)

Time

25 minutes

Introduction

Point out that a pack campfire program is very similar to a pack meeting. There is a master of ceremonies and den participation, group participation, recognitions, and inspirational moments. So even if you have not attended a pack or troop campfire or taken a course in campfire planning, it is easy to understand the principles of a pack campfire.

Den Campfires

Explain that den campfires have a different character from large pack campfires and are more like a den meeting. Ask participants to think of ways a den campfire might be different from a pack campfire. List the responses on a whiteboard or flip chart.

Include the following:

- Small-group campfires can have higher levels of individual involvement. Because the den is small, the den campfire also is small. When only 12 to 16 people, perhaps, are in attendance, it is hard not to become involved.
- Fewer people are available to be in a skit. Elaborate skits involving the entire den are not usually possible. Although the boys could create a skit for the parents, the group dynamics are much different from having an audience of 50 or 60.

- The den campfire has a more relaxed atmosphere with time, possibly, for idle talk.
- Because people are usually closer to each other at a den campfire, it has a much less formal style.
- The fire can be an easy distraction. People have a tendency to stare at the fire and enjoy its relaxing effect.
- Boys are more likely to want to fiddle with the fire if not reminded of the rules.
- It is easy to hide a tendency to avoid participation at a large pack campfire, but less easy in a small group. Some parents may not wish to participate.

Involvement in the Campfire

Note that with large, organized pack campfires, the den is usually only a small part of the overall campfire presentation, whereas a den campfire with parents demands a constant high level of group participation.

Additionally, parents may not be used to participating. In pack campfires, parents may participate only as a group, whereas in a den campfire they may need to participate individually.

Be sure not to put anyone on the spot. Never use games or activities that would embarrass an individual. Avoid “elimination” games or activities.

Positive Values

Point out that one of the important elements of Scouting is fun. When using humor and fun in Scout activities, leaders should keep in mind that amusing and entertaining program elements are excellent opportunities to reinforce and teach the values of Scouting—to both youth and adults. The fun and humor of these program elements must not, however, detract from nor contradict the philosophy expressed in the Cub Scout Promise and the Law of the Pack.

Everything we do with our Scouts—including songs, skits, and ceremonies—should be positive and meaningful and help teach the ideals and goals of Scouting. Cheers, songs, skits, stunts, stories, games, and ceremonies should be positive, build self-confidence and self-esteem, and be age-appropriate.

Wasteful, ill-mannered, or improper use of food, water, or other resources is not appropriate.

Point out that as leaders of the Boy Scouts of America, it is our responsibility to model the values of the organization and set a high standard for appropriateness in all Scouting activities. When making decisions, resolve to follow the high road philosophy: if in doubt, take it out.

Boy Behavior

Be sure to establish fire rules early, and determine what happens when these rules are violated. Also be sure parents understand the rules so they don’t accidentally break the rules either.

Den Campfire Safety

Be sure the fire lay is safe and use a small campfire that can be fed by an adult, rather than a large campfire that can get out of control or would be inappropriate because of the proximity to the tents.

Be sure adequate water is on hand to extinguish the fire.

Be sure the boys know the rules. No flaming sticks including marshmallows and other food items that could start a flame. Nothing comes out of the fire.

Campfires should not be a part of a meal, but rather a separate event.

Campfire Ideas

Ask the question: "Given the character differences between a pack campfire and a den campfire, what are some of the types of activities that could be planned?"

List the responses on a flip chart or chalkboard.

Campfire Lighting Ceremony

Although an adult should light the campfire, it would be appropriate for the boys to stage a ceremony or dedication of the campfire. This could be discussed in advance, and the denner and assistant denner could be asked to provide a simple dedication or ceremony.

Songs

Probably the best all-around activity at a small-group campfire is singing. There are lots of resources available to help you plan and conduct a sing-along. Start with the *Cub Scout Songbook*.

Stories

Stories can be a wonderful addition to any campfire, but caution should be used to not scare the Webelos Scouts. Stories should be meaningful and have a point. Perhaps some of the adults could share some interesting, meaningful stories, but they should be short stories.

Recognition

This is an excellent time for boy recognition that falls outside of the scope of pack recognition. Perhaps recognition could be made for some of the day's achievements or a Good Turn.

Skits

Small two- or three-person, preapproved skits would be appropriate. The boys could conduct the skits for their parents.

Closing Ceremony

Plan a formal closing ceremony to bring the campfire to an end.

Organization of the Den Campfire Here is a sample den campfire plan:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| • Opening | 5 minutes | Leader and boys |
| • Songs and skits | 20 minutes | All—fun and active |
| • Recognition | 10 minutes | Leader—slow the pace |
| • Inspirational story | 5 minutes | Leader—quiet |
| • Closing | 5 minutes | Leader—quiet |

It is easy in a small-group setting to allow the boys to get too overactive. This will make it more difficult for them to get to sleep. It is smarter to keep the den campfire somewhat low-key.

If the leader controls the second half of the campfire, it can be kept slow and quiet.

Length of a Den Campfire

Small campfire programs should last only 30 to 45 minutes, depending on the time they are started. If you have had an active program during the day, most boys and adults will be tired. After the official campfire closing, plan to get the boys to bed.

Den Assignment

Explain that the campfire tonight will be conducted by each den at its own campsite. Therefore, each den is responsible for planning and conducting a small-group campfire program. Also explain that there will be guests at each of the den campfires.

Tell the dens what time their campfires should start.

Note to presenter: Tonight's campfires would be an excellent time to recognize the dens for attending the course. Small tokens of attendance or certificates could be presented, therefore reinforcing the recognition aspect of the campfire. If this is planned, explain to the dens that they should allow time in their schedule for a presentation at the end of their campfire.

Summary

The leader has a big role in planning, controlling, and conducting the den campfire.

Because of the proximity of the boys to the fire, the rules for safe conduct around the fire need to be established before the campfire is started.

Some parents may not wish to participate but, because of the small group, it is more difficult for them to avoid participation.

Keep den campfires small, and campfire activities relatively low-key. This will avoid the possibility of boys running or tripping into the fire.

Readyman Activity Badge

Learning Objectives

As a result of this training experience, participants should be able to teach the following activities for the Readyman activity badge:

- Explain what first aid is.
- Show what to do for “hurry cases.”
- Show how to treat shock.
- Show first aid for cuts and scratches, choking, burns and scalds, blisters, bites and stings, nosebleed, frostbite, sunburn, and poisonous snakebite.

Trainer Preparation

- Study the training outline.
- Review the information on the Readyman activity badge in the *Webelos Handbook* and the *Webelos Leader Guide*.
- Gather displays such as those suggested below.
- Gather materials needed for demonstrations and hands-on activities.
- Practice and time your presentation in advance to help you stay within the time limit.
- If this course is not run in conjunction with Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills, then prepare to present the Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills “First Aid” section.

Materials

33452, *Webelos Handbook*

33853, *Webelos Leader Guide*

First aid kits—several personal first aid kits and a den (patrol) first aid kit

First aid supplies for demonstrations

33640, *Introduction to Outdoor Leader Skills*

Ideas for Displays

- A Webelos den first aid kit, with contents labeled and their uses
- Several personal first aid kits that Webelos Scouts can make
- First aid supplies for demonstrations

Time

40 minutes in combined session with Outdoor Leader Skills

10 minutes in separate session for Webelos den leaders

Outdoor Leader Skills

Webelos den leaders join the Outdoor Leader Skills session “First Aid” at its beginning.

What Is First Aid?

First aid is just that—the first help given the victim of an accident or other health emergency. First aid should

- Stop life-threatening dangers.
- Protect an injured or ill person from further harm.
- Get proper medical help for the victim.

While the First Aid merit badge and Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class badges provide a solid introduction to first aid, there is always more to learn. Keeping your skills sharp requires regular practice and review.

Personal First-Aid Kit vs. Patrol/Troop First-Aid Kit

The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells what items make up the **personal first-aid kit** and the **patrol/troop first-aid kit**. Always take along your *personal first-aid kit* whenever you go hiking or camping. This kit allows you to treat scratches, blisters, and other minor injuries, and to provide initial care for more serious emergencies. Everything for this kit fits in a resealable plastic bag. The *patrol/troop first-aid kit* contains a wider variety of items to treat a wide range of injuries. The kit fits easily in a fanny pack that can be carried by one Scout.

Hurry Cases

Hurry cases—stopped breathing, no heartbeat, severe bleeding, and internal poisoning—pose an immediate threat to a victim’s life and require quick action by the first-aider. Assess the situation:

- Is the victim breathing?
- Is the victim’s heart beating?
- Is there severe bleeding?
- Is there evidence of poisoning?

Once you have completed the quick assessment, begin treatment and have someone seek help. Start by treating the conditions that pose the greatest threat to life.

- **Stopped Breathing.** The *Boy Scout Handbook* has detailed instructions on first aid for stopped breathing. Because techniques for performing rescue breathing are constantly being improved, check with your local Red Cross chapter for current methods and training opportunities.
- **No Heartbeat.** An accident or medical condition that causes stopped breathing can also cause a person’s heart to stop. Performing *cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)* can sometimes provide both oxygen and blood circulation for such a victim. Learning CPR requires special training from an instructor certified by the Red Cross or other appropriate organization. The *Boy Scout Handbook* gives the procedures for CPR in detail.
- **Heart Attack.** Heart attack is one of the major causes of death in the United States. The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells how to be prepared to help someone else who is having heart trouble. The handbook also tells how to spot the five common warning signals of heart attack.
- **First Aid for Severe Bleeding.** Without quick first aid, the victim of a severe cut can bleed to death in a matter of minutes. The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells how to render first aid for severe bleeding, and gives recommendations for treating victims who are bleeding.
- **Internal Poisoning.** Poisoning is the most frequent cause of accidental death among children. For this reason, it’s important to know first aid for internal poisoning.
 1. Immediately take the container of the suspected poison to a telephone. Call the poison control center toll free at 800-764-7661, or call your local emergency center at 911, or an operator, and follow the instructions you are given.

2. Treat the victim for shock and monitor breathing. Do not give anything by mouth unless you are told to do so by medical professionals.
3. Save any vomit (use any container such as a bowl, cook pot, or plastic bag). It will help a physician identify the poison and give the right treatment.

Heimlich Maneuver

Learn when it's appropriate to administer the Heimlich maneuver. Use the Heimlich maneuver whenever a choking victim nods yes but cannot speak, cough, or breathe when asked, "Are you choking?" Encourage a choking victim who is conscious and can speak, cough, or breathe, to cough up the object.

Be prepared to administer first aid if necessary; have someone call for help. Practice the Heimlich maneuver, as directed in the *Boy Scout Handbook*, on a suitable training device—never on another person.

Shock

Most injuries result in some degree of shock, which prevents the circulatory system from providing enough blood to all parts of the body. Treat every victim for shock, even if no symptoms appear. Symptoms may include all or some of the following: a feeling of weakness; confusion, fear, dizziness; moist, clammy, cool, and pale skin; a quick, weak pulse; shallow, rapid, and irregular breathing; nausea and vomiting; extreme thirst. See the *Boy Scout Handbook* for information about treatment of shock.

Heat Emergencies

Avoid heat emergencies by taking a few precautions in hot weather: Drink plenty of fluids, and rest in the shade when you feel too warm. The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells how to identify and treat the different types of heat emergencies:

- **Heat exhaustion**—when the body's cooling system becomes overworked
- **Heatstroke**—when a victim's cooling system has stopped functioning; life-threatening
- **Dehydration**—when a person loses more moisture (through breathing, sweating, digestion, urination) than is taken in; can be life-threatening

Sunburn

Sunburn, an injury common among people who enjoy being outdoors, can easily be prevented. Use plenty of sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15. Reapply sunscreen after swimming or if you are perspiring. Use a broad-brimmed hat, long-sleeved shirt, and long pants for added protection.

Cold Emergencies

Avoid cold emergencies by wearing the right clothing when in the outdoors, eating plenty of food for energy, and drinking lots of fluids. Be prepared for bad weather, and know how to identify and treat cold emergencies.

Hypothermia occurs when the body loses more heat than it can generate. The temperature doesn't have to be below freezing for hypothermia to strike. Dehydration, exhaustion, hunger, and exposure to wind and rain increase the risk of hypothermia. A victim of hypothermia may

- Feel cold and numb.
- Display fatigue and anxiety.
- Shiver uncontrollably.
- Seem confused, irritable, and may make bad decisions.
- Stumble and or fall.
- Lose consciousness.

See the *Boy Scout Handbook* for step-by-step instructions on first aid for hypothermia.

Frostbite

In cold weather, learn how to identify the signs of frostbite. The toes, feet, fingers, ears, nose, and cheeks are especially vulnerable. One victim may complain that these extremities feel painful and then numb, while another might not notice anything wrong. Be alert to grayish-white patches on the skin—a sure sign of frostbite. The *Boy Scout Handbook* gives first-aid instructions for frostbite.

Other First Aid Cases Especially in the outdoors, Scouts will be exposed to a variety of first-aid situations.

First Aid for Simple Cuts and Scratches

Cuts and scratches are wounds—openings in the skin and tissues that can allow germs to enter the body and cause infection.

- Wash **small wounds** with soap and water, then apply antiseptic to help prevent infection. Keep the wound clean with an adhesive bandage. On camping trips, clean and rebandage small wounds daily.
- For **large cuts**, use direct pressure to stop the bleeding. Use direct pressure to stop bleeding, and keep the wound as clean as possible to limit infection. Cover open wounds with a sterile gauze pad or clean cloth folded to size and secure with tape, cravat bandage, or other binder.

First Aid for Blisters

Blisters are pockets of fluid that form as the skin's way of protecting itself from friction. Hikers can avoid foot blisters by wearing shoes or boots that fit, by changing socks if they become sweaty or wet, and by paying attention to how their feet feel. The *Boy Scout Handbook* tells how to avoid and how to treat blisters.

First Aid for First- and Second-Degree Burns

Treatment for burns depends upon its degree.

- **Minor (first-degree) burns or scalds** will cause the skin to be tender and may cause redness. Treat immediately by holding the burn under cold water or applying cool, wet compresses until the pain subsides.
- **Serious (second-degree) burns** form blisters. Place the injured area in cool water until the pain fades, then let the burn dry and protect it with a sterile gauze pad. Do not break the blisters—that makes them open wounds. **Do not apply butter, creams, salves, ointments, jellies, or sprays**—these are difficult to remove and can slow healing.

First Aid for Bites or Stings

Bites from these critters can be painful, and some can cause infection. The *Boy Scout Handbook* instructs how to treat bee and wasp stings, tick bites, chigger bites, and spider bites, and has some tips for prevention.

First Aid for Poisonous Snakebites

Poisonous snakebites can cause sharp, burning pain. Avoid snakes by using a hiking stick to poke among stones and brush ahead of you while walking through areas where snakes are common. Watch where you put your hands and feet as you collect firewood or climb over rocks and logs. The steps given in the *Boy Scout Handbook* tell what to do in case of poisonous snakebite.

First Aid for Nosebleed

Have the victim sit up and lean forward to prevent blood from draining into the throat. Maintain pressure on the flow by pinching the nostrils together. Apply a cool, wet cloth to the area. If there are other injuries to the face and head or more severe bleeding, position the victim to keep blood out of the airway. Treat for shock and get help.

Webelos den leaders leave the Outdoor Leader Skills session after the section on “First Aid for Nosebleed.”

Activity Badge Requirements

After leaving the Outdoor Leader Skills session and returning to the Webelos den leader meeting place, review the requirements for the Readyman activity badge. Boys as well as leaders should understand the basics of first aid before taking part in outdoor activities, whether an afternoon event, an all-day activity, or an overnight campout.

Summary

First aid is an important skill for any outdoor session. The Webelos Scouts as well as the leaders need to know how to handle basic first aid in an outdoor or campout situation. Having a knowledge of what you, as a leader, can handle and when to call for professional emergency help is critical.

Webelos-to-Scout Transition Plan

Learning Objectives	As a result of this learning experience, participants will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State the objective of the Webelos-to-Scout transition plan.• State the relationship between a Webelos den and a Boy Scout troop.• Itemize the steps needed to ensure a seamless transition from a Webelos den to a Boy Scout troop.• List those people involved in the transition process and state their roles.• Describe the need for good pack-troop relationships.• List several joint activities.• State several values of early spring (February) graduation.• State the role of the commissioner in the transition process.
Resources	33853, <i>Webelos Leader Guide</i> 33009, <i>Scoutmaster Handbook</i> 33452, <i>Webelos Handbook</i>
Handout	Cub Scout Cycle (latest version)
Time	30 minutes

Introduction

For most troops, getting new Scouts from graduating Webelos Scouts is the biggest source of new members. Several factors affect how many boys will make that transition.

Many Webelos Scouts will go on to Boy Scouting with very little help, but a lot of them need to know more about their opportunities for fun and adventure in a troop.

We also must let the boy know that he is wanted.

We will explore some of the guidelines and thoughts on transition.

The Plan

Make the following points.

- Every graduating Webelos Scout deserves the opportunity to continue his Scouting experience as a member of a Boy Scout troop.
- Bridging the gap between Webelos Scouting and Boy Scouting results in the following:
 - Better-prepared and more enthusiastic new members for the troop
 - A strong feeling of success for the pack
 - Most important, an outstanding new Scouting experience for the boys

The purposes of the Webelos-to-Scout transition plan are to

1. Give every Webelos Scout a sampling of troop program, troop leadership, advancement opportunities, and the fun and excitement of Boy Scouting.

2. Introduce him—through the Webelos badge and Arrow of Light Award—to the basic elements in Scouting skills and the advancement program.
3. Help him learn about the troop through joint den-troop activities.
4. Help him become more confident and enthusiastic about his Scouting future as he becomes familiar with the boys and adult leaders in the troop.

The Den-Troop Partnership

Explain that the key factor in the transition process is the establishment of a working **partnership** between the Webelos den and the Boy Scout troop that most of the Webelos Scouts will join.

1. Every Webelos den should be linked with a troop.
2. Upon graduation, the Webelos den can move right into the troop as a new-Scout patrol.
3. The partner troop may provide Webelos den chiefs for the pack, as well as assistance in planning and conducting outdoor activities.

Parent Orientation Conferences

(Refer to the *Webelos Leader Guide* and the *Scoutmaster Handbook*.)

The Scoutmaster (or assistant Scoutmaster) and the Webelos den leader work together to plan a **parent orientation conference** for all new Webelos Scouts and their parents or guardians. The Cubmaster may also be a part of this conference. Unit commissioners should also attend.

This conference should be held **at the beginning of the Webelos Scout's fourth-grade year**. The conference could be an open house at a troop meeting or a separate meeting.

The goal of this conference is to inform parents or guardians how the Webelos Scout program prepares the boy for Boy Scouting. Orientation topics might include:

- How the Webelos Scout program works
- How Webelos dens work with Boy Scout troops
- Participation of family members
- Costs and dues
- The patrol method
- Outdoor and overnight events
- Troop programs
- Preparation for graduation
- Preparation for summer camp

A **second orientation conference** should be held in the fall of the fifth-grade year. This second conference:

- Reinforces the den-troop partnership
- Provides further information on upcoming troop programs, including summer camp
- Provides preparation for graduation

No Webelos Scout should start his fifth-grade year without a clear path ahead of him that leads to a Boy Scout troop.

Joint Activities

Joint activities can happen in many ways.

First, the troop should provide a **den chief** for every Webelos den. The den chief may probably become the patrol leader when the Webelos Scouts join the troop and form a new-Scout patrol. Selection of the den chief should become of primary importance to the troop, rather than selecting someone just because he may be available.

The fifth-grade Webelos den and the troop should hold **several activities together**, including one or two campouts. Joint activities might include:

- Den-troop campouts
- Court of honor (especially an Eagle Scout court of honor)
- Campfire program
- Day hikes
- Field trips
- Good Turn (service) projects
- Visiting a camporee or district/council Boy Scout event as **daytime** guests of the troop

Emphasize that the result of these joint activities is that the Webelos Scouts learn about the fun of Boy Scouting and get acquainted with **individual members** of the Boy Scout troop. When the boy joins the troop, he will step into an already familiar and friendly environment.

The Arrow of Light Award

Explain that Webelos Scouts can join a troop after earning the Arrow of Light Award. **Webelos Scouts should graduate in February**, perhaps as part of the pack's blue and gold banquet.

In earning the Arrow of Light Award, a Webelos Scout has learned everything he needs to know to join a troop and can be presented the Scout badge upon joining.

An important element of the Arrow of Light Award is requirement 6:

After you have completed all five of the above requirements, and after a talk with your Webelos den leader, arrange to visit, with your parent or guardian, a meeting of a Boy Scout troop you think you might like to join. Have a conference with the Scoutmaster.

Requirement 6 helps to provide a seamless transition to the Boy Scout troop. By holding the Scoutmaster conference before receiving the Arrow of Light Award, the Webelos Scout has one conference, not two. It gives him a better chance to learn what is expected as a troop member.

New-Scout Conference for Webelos Scouts

This conference should be held a month or two before the Webelos Scout graduates into the troop. The conference is conducted by the Scoutmaster (or assistant Scoutmaster assigned to the new-Scout patrol). It is unhurried and in view of at least one other adult. As with all Scoutmaster conferences, help the boy feel at ease.

The Webelos Scout should be encouraged to set both short- and long-term goals for himself.

Other discussion points might include:

- Review of the Tenderfoot requirements
- The meaning of the Scout Oath and Law
- The advancement program
- Troop camping
- The patrol method
- Summer camp

The second part of the new-Scout conference should include the parent or guardian. (Refer to the *Scoutmaster Handbook*.)

- Discuss costs, equipment and uniforms needed, and time involvement.
- Provide a troop calendar. Highlight upcoming events.
- Ask what benefits parents/guardians hope their son will gain through Scouting.
- Describe the advancement program. Give an overview of the rank requirements.
- Discuss educational values of the program.
- Ask them to fill out the Troop Resource Survey sheet and find out ways they might be able to help.

Graduation

Planning for the graduation should begin in October. The Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, Webelos den leader, and unit commissioner all have important parts in the planning process.

Please note that the Arrow of Light Award ceremony **is not** a graduation ceremony. It is an advancement ceremony and should be given great thought and planning to make it meaningful. Don't allow people to lump the Arrow of Light Award ceremony with a graduation ceremony.

Also, remember that a boy doesn't need to have the Arrow of Light Award to graduate, nor to become a Boy Scout. A Webelos Scout can graduate when he earns the Arrow of Light Award, when he turns 11, or when he completes the fifth grade.

The graduation ceremony should be held in February, probably at the pack's blue and gold dinner. Scoutmasters, assistant Scoutmasters, unit commissioners, and den chiefs should all be encouraged to attend and participate in the ceremony.

Some troops present the new Scout with the *Boy Scout Handbook*. Others present a troop neckerchief or other token of the troop.

Summary

Webelos den leaders, Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, and commissioners are all responsible for carrying out the Webelos-to-Scout transition plan. Some councils even include articles for monthly guidelines on what to do in their newsletters.

Your leadership is what will make a seamless transition happen.

Closing Ceremony

Objectives

- To recognize each participant for completing this training
- To inspire participants to put their new knowledge to work with their dens

Handouts

Completed training certificate for each participant
Small tangible memento of the course for staff members and participants (optional)

Time

20 minutes

Procedure

Recognize and thank training staff members.

Recognize each participant for attending the training, and provide each a certificate of completion.

Make appropriate closing comments, such as this:

“As we work with Webelos Scouts, we have a profound influence on their lives. Our example and enthusiasm will help them form values that will equip them for their journey into manhood.

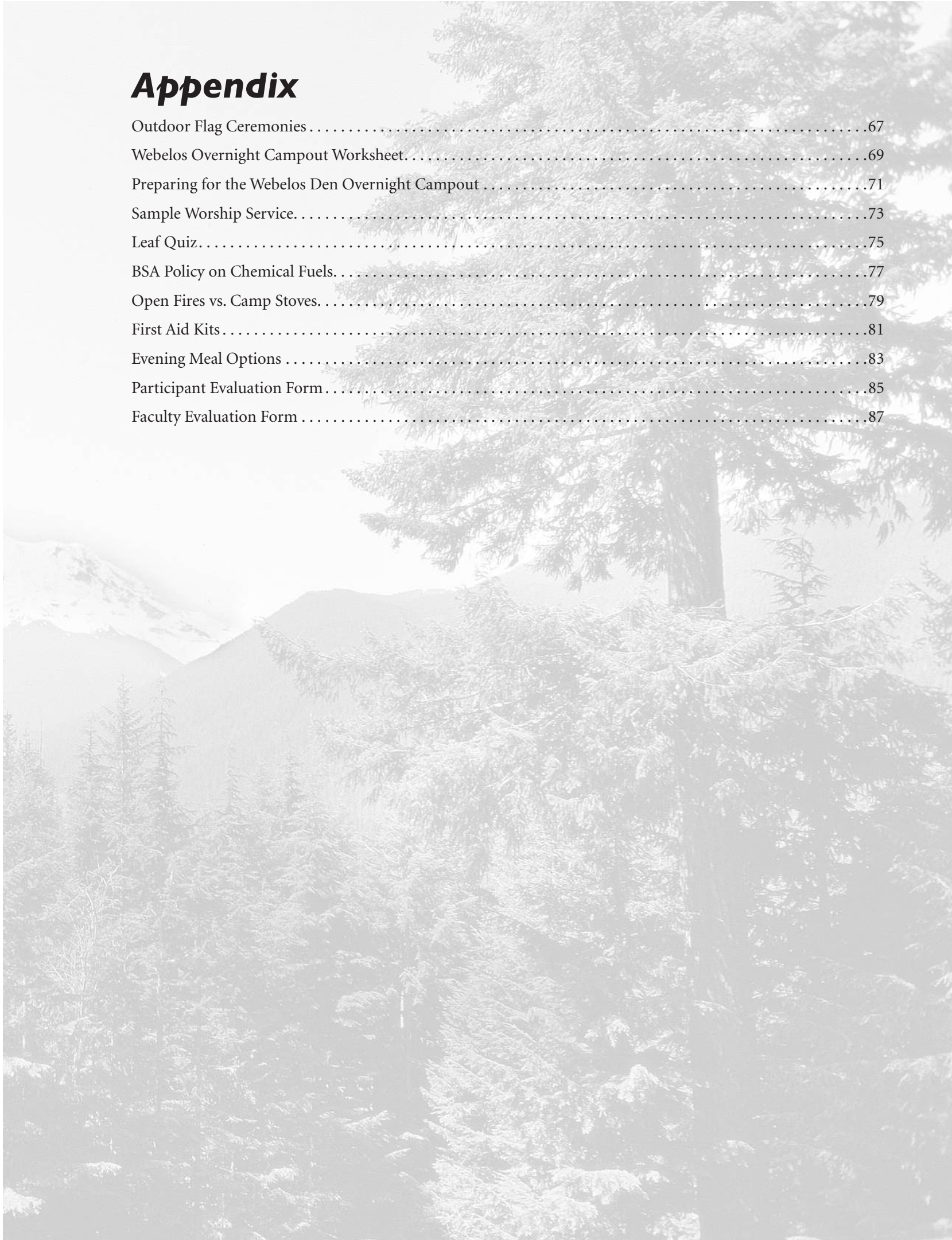
“We might not be around when they become the men we want them to be. However, their journey through boyhood will be in the direction we walk together now. Our success—and theirs—is in the journey, not the destination.

“May God bless you in your service to Scouting.”

Retire the colors, if appropriate.

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Outdoor Flag Ceremonies

Presentation of Colors—Flagpole

Narrator	Actions
Attention. Will the audience please rise. (Pause.)	The color guard waits in the rear for the audience to become quiet.
Color guard, advance.	The U.S. flag guards and bearer walk in and take their positions near the flagpole, facing the audience.
Color guard, prepare to raise the colors.	The line is unwound. The flag is unfolded and attached to the rope.
Hand salute. Color guard, raise the colors.	Everyone, with the exception of the U.S. flag guards and bearer , salutes. Then the flag is raised quickly to the top of the pole, and the cord is wound back in place.
Please repeat with me the Pledge of Allegiance. (All join in.)	The U.S. flag guards and bearer stand at attention. The U.S. flag guards and bearer do not salute or say the Pledge of Allegiance.
Two.	The pack drops its salute.
Color guard, salute.	The U.S. flag guards and bearer salute.
Color guard, dismissed.	The color guard retreats to the back of the group.

Retiring of Colors—Flagpole

Narrator	Actions
Attention. Will the audience please rise. (Pause.)	The color guard waits in the rear for the audience to become quiet.
Color guard, advance.	The U.S. flag guards and bearer walk to the flagpole. They stand behind the flag, facing the audience.
Color guard, salute.	The U.S. flag guards and bearer salute.
Color guard, prepare to retire the colors.	They unwind the cord and wait.
Hand salute.	Everyone, with the exception of the U.S. flag guards and bearer , salutes. The U.S. flag is quickly lowered.
Two.	As soon as the flag touches the hands of the guard, this command is given. Everyone drops the salute. The U.S. flag guard and bearer remove the flag from the rope and fold it correctly.
Color guard, retreat.	They retreat to the back of the group.



Webelos Overnight Campout Worksheet

Planning	Activities
How To Prepare the Boys	How To Prepare the Adults
<p style="text-align: center;">Things I Should Know</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who is responsible for planning and leading the campout? _____2. Who can help in the planning and leading? _____3. Who is responsible for the Webelos Scouts on the campout? _____4. What do I do if some boys don't have an adult to accompany them on the campout? _____5. Where do I get tents and other equipment? _____6. What approval is necessary for an overnight campout? _____7. What is the most important thing to remember about overnight campouts? _____8. Where are some good places to camp? _____	



Preparing for the Webelos Den Overnight Campout

The den meetings leading up to your first Webelos overnight campout should provide instruction in the activities for the campout. Hold the meetings outdoors and invite the other adults who will accompany the boys. You can incorporate the activities below in your den meeting plans.

Activity 1—Equipment and Tents

1. Explain the plans for the overnight campout and distribute personal equipment checklists to each boy-adult team. (See chapter 6, *Cub Scout Leader Book*, for a suggested checklist.) Review the checklist and discuss plans for obtaining tents.
2. Have instruction and practice in pitching the tents you will use. Also have practice in making a ground bed.
3. Ask the den chief to lead practice in tying knots needed for the campout.
4. Review the Outdoor Code.

Activity 2—Fire Building

1. Practice firelays for cooking and council fires. Stress safety in preparing the fire site, lighting, and putting out fires. Use the same type fuel (wood or charcoal) that you will use for cooking fires on the campout.
2. Discuss the menu for the campout and show how to prepare the food.
3. When fires are ready, end with a marshmallow roast.

Suggested Agenda For a One-Night Campout

Saturday

- Arrive at campsite. Set up tents and bedding. Gather fuel supply, if needed and permitted.
- Raise U.S. flag with ceremony.
- Have a nature hike. Do activity badge work.
- Go fishing.
- Boy-adult teams prepare and eat sack lunch. Clean up.
- Free time.
- Have activity badge work or swimming/boating.
- Boy-adult teams build cooking fires and prepare dinner. Den eats as a group.
- Wash dishes and clean up.
- Free time.
- Lower U.S. flag with ceremony.
- Have campfire program.
- Lights out.

Sunday

- Reveille.
- Air bedding. Clean up campsite.
- Boy-adult teams prepare and eat breakfast.
- Wash dishes and clean up.
- Hold religious service. Boy-adult teams may go to a nearby church, or a nondenominational service may be held at the campsite.
- Strike camp. Leave site in better condition than you found it.

Campout Checklist

Departure and Arrival

- From what point do we leave? When?
- How long will it take to travel to the campsite?
- When will we return?

Campsite

- Have you filed a Local Tour Permit Application?
- Are reservations or other permits required?
- Does the campsite lend itself to conservation projects?
- Is firewood available or do we need to bring it from home?
- Is the water supply safe or do we need to bring our own?

Transportation

- Do we have enough cars and qualified drivers to carry boys, adults, and the equipment?
- What about carpooling?
- What about public transportation?

Participation

- Is there an adult to accompany every boy?
- Are any substitute adults needed?
- Is the den chief coming? Was he involved in the planning?
- Will anyone from the troop be there?

Equipment

- Do the boys and adults know what to bring?
- Who will bring bow saws for cutting wood?
- Who will bring the first aid kit?

Meal Preparation

- Have we planned simple fare? Hearty ingredients?
- How many meals? Which ones? Snacks?
- Are there utensils to match the menus?
- What about eating utensils? Paper plates and cups for easy disposal?

Activities

- Games? What kind? Who will lead them?
- Campfire? Who is responsible for what?
- Hikes? Who is in charge?
- Activity badge work? Who is in charge?
- Swimming? Boating? Fishing? Who is in charge?

Communications

Do boys, adults, and families know

- Where we are going?
- When we are going?
- How we are going?
- How to get there?
- How we can be reached in an emergency?
- What equipment to take?
- What food to take?
- When and where we will return?

Alternatives

Does our campout plan provide alternatives?

- What to do if first choice of sites is not available?
- What to do if it rains?

Sample Worship Service

Call to Worship

How wonderful, O Lord, are the works of Your hands!

The heavens declare your glory, the arch of the sky displays Your handiwork.

In Your love You have given us the power to behold the beauty of Your world robed in all its splendor.

The sun and the stars, the valleys and the hills, the rivers and lakes all disclose Your presence.

The roaring breakers of the sea tell of Your awesome might; the beasts of the field and the birds of the air bespeak Your wondrous will.

In Your goodness You have made us able to hear the music of the world.

The voices of loved ones reveal to us that You are in our midst.

A divine voice sings through all creation.

—Jewish Prayer

Hymn—In My Father's House (Please Stand)

Oh, won't you come with me, to my Father's house,

To my Father's house, to my Father's house.

Oh, won't you come with me, to my Father's house.

There is peace, peace, peace.

There is sweet communion there, in my Father's house,

In my Father's house, in my Father's house.

There's sweet communion there, in my Father's house,

There is peace, peace, peace.

There'll be no more parting there, in my Father's house,

In my Father's house, in my Father's house.

There'll be no more parting there, in my Father's house,

There'll be peace, peace, peace.

Responsive Reading

Leader: Please join me in dedicating myself to living the Cub Scout Promise. Please use your first name.

Group: I, (name), promise.

Leader: And being fully persuaded that, what he had promised, he was also able to perform.

—Romans 4:21

Group: I, (name), promise to do my best.

Leader: I seek strength, not to be greater than my brother, but to fight my greatest enemy—myself.

—An American Indian Prayer

Group: I, (name), promise to do my best, to do my duty to God.

Leader: Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.

—Ecclesiastes 12:13

Group: I, (name), promise to do my best, to do my duty to God and my country.

Leader: Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation, which keepeth the truth, may enter in.

—Isaiah 26:2

Group: I, (name), promise to do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people.

Leader: And behold I tell you these things that ye may learn wisdom, that ye may learn that when ye are in the service of your fellow beings ye are only in the service of your God.

—Book of Mormon—Mosiah 2:17

Group: I, (name), promise to do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people, and to obey the law of the pack.

Leader: This we know. The earth does not belong to us: we belong to the earth. This we know. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected. This we know.

—Chief Seattle

Silent Prayer

Prayer

How easy it is for me to live with You, O Lord!

How easy for me to believe in You!

When my mind parts in bewilderment or falters,

Then the most intelligent people see no further than this day's end and do not know what must be done tomorrow,

You grant me the serene certitude that You exist and that You will take care that not all the paths of good be closed.

Atop the ridge of earthly fame,

I look back in wonder at the path which I alone could never have found, a wondrous path through despair to this point from which I, too, could transmit a reflection of your rays.

And as much as I must still reflect You will give me.

But as much as I cannot take up You will have already assigned to others.

—Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (1974)

Hymn—Kum Ba Yah

Kum ba yah, my Lord, kum ba yah,

Kum ba yah, my Lord, kum ba yah,

Kum ba yah, my Lord, kum ba yah,

Oh, Lord, kum ba yah.

2. Someone's crying, Lord, kum ba yah.

3. Someone's praying, Lord, kum ba yah.

4. Someone's singing, Lord, kum ba yah.

5. Kum ba yah, my Lord, kum ba yah.

Cubmaster's Message

Hymn—*Let There Be Peace on Earth* (Please Stand)

Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me.

Let there be peace on earth, the peace that was meant to be.

With God as our Father, we are family.

Let us walk with each other, in perfect harmony.

Let peace begin with me, let this be the moment now.

With every step I take let this be my solemn vow:

To take each moment, and live each moment in peace eternally!

Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me.

Benediction—*Celtic Blessing on Setting Forth*

May the road rise to meet you.

May the wind always be at your back.

May the sun shine warm upon your face,

The rains fall soft upon your fields;

And, until we meet again, may

God hold you in the palm of his hand.

Leaf Quiz

Can you recognize TREES by their LEAVES?

Leaf Quiz

IDENTIFY EACH LEAF IN THE SQUARES BELOW IT. LETTERS IN LARGE SPACES SPELL OUT A MESSAGE WHEN WRITTEN IN THE SQUARES ON THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE. THE CLUES SHOULD HELP YOU!

1. EXAMPLE:

NOTE: THE LARGE "C" IS THE FIRST LETTER OF THE MESSAGE BELOW. THE OTHER LARGE LETTERS FOLLOW IN SEQUENCE.

ALSO CALLED CANOE BIRCH

PAPER BIRCH

<p>2.</p> <p>...FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>LIKE IN BALES, MAN</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>WHAT'S LEFT OF A FIRE</p>	<p>5.</p> <p>ONE VARIETY IS SLIPPERY</p>	<p>6.</p> <p>SEEM' RED</p>
<p>7.</p> <p>ALSO CALLED SHADBUSH. HAS RED BERRIES</p>	<p>8.</p> <p>TALLEST TREE IN THE WORLD! RELATED TO THE GIANT SEQUOIA</p>	<p>9.</p> <p>SOCRATES DRANK IT—HIS LAST DRINK</p>	<p>10.</p> <p>ITS FLOWERS RESEMBLE THE DUTCH KIND</p>	<p>11.</p> <p>LIKE GETTING ALL DRESSED UP</p>
<p>12.</p> <p>A CONIFER—SOUNDS LIKE A WOOD USED FOR MODEL PLANES</p>	<p>13.</p> <p>ALSO CALLED PLANE TREES</p>	<p>14.</p> <p>HAS THREE DIFFERENT-SHAPED LEAVES ON EACH TREE. ROOTS USED TO MAKE A TEA</p>	<p>15.</p> <p>ITS NUTS ARE GOOD TO EAT</p>	<p>16.</p> <p>ALSO CALLED TUPELO AND PEPPERRIDGE</p>
<p>17.</p> <p>ALSO A BIBLICAL PLAGUE</p>	<p>18.</p> <p>THINK OF WAFFLES AND PANCAKES</p>	<p>19.</p> <p>ALSO CALLED AMERICAN BASSWOOD</p>	<p>20.</p> <p>WHAT SCOUTS ARE (WITHOUT A U)—ALSO CALLED QUAKING ASPEN!</p>	<p>21.</p> <p>THIS THE BLACK VARIETY. THE WHITE IS CALLED BUTTERNUT</p>

SCORE YOURSELF
 19-21 YOU'RE A REAL WOODSMAN.
 13-18 VERY GOOD.
 6-12 YOU MUST BE A CITY BOY.
 0-5 TURN IN YOUR AXE.

HERE'S THE MESSAGE:

C

ANSWERS:
 1. PAPER BIRCH
 2. OAK
 3. COTTONWOOD
 4. ASH
 5. Elm
 6. RED CEDAR
 7. SERVICE BERRY
 8. REDWOOD
 9. HEMLOCK
 10. TULIP
 11. SPRUCE
 12. SUGAR MAPLE
 13. LARCH
 14. SASSAPARILLA
 15. WALNUT
 16. SWEET GUM
 17. Sycamore
 18. Poplar
 19. LINDEN
 20. BALSAM FIR
 21. BUTTERNUT



BSA Policy on the Use of Chemical Fuels

Knowledgeable adult supervision must be provided when Scouts are involved in the storage of chemical fuels, the handling of chemical fuels in the filling of stoves or lanterns, or the lighting of chemical fuels. **The use of liquid fuels for starting any type of fire is prohibited.**

Guidelines for Safely Using Chemical Stoves and Lanterns

1. Use compressed- or liquid-gas stoves or lanterns only with knowledgeable adult supervision and in Scout facilities only where and when permitted.
2. Operate and maintain according to manufacturer's instructions included with the stove or lantern.
3. Both gasoline and kerosene shall be kept in well-marked, approved containers (never in a glass container) and stored in a ventilated, locked box at a safe distance (a minimum of 20 feet) from buildings and tents. Keep all chemical fuel containers away from hot stoves and campfires, and store below 100 degrees (F).
4. Let hot stoves and lanterns cool before changing cylinders of compressed gases or refilling from containers of liquid gas.
5. Refill liquid-gas stoves and lanterns a safe distance from any flames, including other stoves, campfires, and personal smoking substances. A commercial camp stove fuel should be used for safety and performance. Pour through a filter funnel. Recap both the device and the fuel container before igniting.
6. **Never fuel a stove, heater, or lantern inside a cabin; always do this outdoors. Do not operate a stove, lantern, or charcoal grill in an unventilated structure. Provide at least two ventilation openings, one high and one low, to provide oxygen and exhaust for lethal gases. Never fuel (example: all liquid fuels, charcoal, etc.), ignite, or operate a stove, heater, or lantern in a tent.**
7. Place the stove on a level, secure surface before operating. On snow, place insulated support under the stove to prevent melting and tipping.
8. Periodically check fittings on compressed-gas stoves and on pressurized liquid-gas stoves for leakage, using soap solution before lighting.
9. To avoid possible fires, locate gas tanks, stoves, etc., below any tents since heavy leakage of gas will flow downhill the same as water.
10. When lighting a stove, keep fuel containers and extra cannisters well away. Do not hover over the stove when lighting it. Keep your head and body to one side. Open the stove valve quickly for two full turns and light carefully, with head, fingers, and hands to the side of the burner. Then adjust down.
11. Do not leave a lighted stove or lantern unattended.
12. Do not overload the stovetop with heavy pots or large frying pans. If pots over 2 quarts are necessary, set up a separate grill with legs to hold the pot, and place the stove under the grill.
13. Bring empty fuel containers home for disposal. Do not place in or near fires. Empty fuel containers will explode if heated and should never be put in fireplaces or with burnable trash.



Open Fires vs. Camp Stoves

As soon as the fire or stove is cleared of cook pots, put on a pot of water to heat for washing. After the meal, the cleanup crew goes to work. Pour half the hot water into a second pot; use one for washing, the other for rinsing. While many campers find that hot water is both ecologically sound and effective for most dishwashing tasks, a little biodegradable soap in the first pot will help cut grease. In the second pot, a few drops of a rinse agent such as liquid bleach will kill any germs the heat doesn't destroy.

Each Scout should wipe his cup, bowl, or plate clean first, then wash them in the wash pot, rinse them in the rinse pot, and leave them to air dry on a clean cloth, or by hanging in the air in a mesh bag. Drying with a cloth adds to your supply list, and may actually contaminate the utensils.

Dispose of dishwater in an authorized spot, or by sprinkling it over a wide area far from camp and any sources of water. Do not leave any food scraps from the dishwater laying around. Police the cooking area to make sure there are no food scraps around, and be sure to put away all food according to any local requirements (bear bag, cooler, car trunk, etc.).

Cleanup Hints

- Wipe down with liquid dish soap the outside of any pots you are using in an open fireplace. It will prevent the pot from getting permanently fire-stained, and make cleanup simple. The black will wipe right off.
- Keep food material out of your wash water pot. Make sure all utensils are free of as much food material as possible first.
- Sand makes a great scouring medium if you forget scrubbing pads.
- Get your wash water going early. You may want to start it before you cook your meal, then move it back on the heat as space becomes available.
- Be sure to leave your fireplace clean. Don't leave any unburned material in the coals unattended.



First Aid Kits

A first aid kit well stocked with the basic essentials is indispensable. Choose one sturdy and lightweight, yet large enough to hold the contents so that they are readily visible and so that any one item may be taken out without unpacking the whole kit. Keep a list of contents readily available for refilling. Keep the kit in a convenient location. Make one person responsible for keeping the kit filled and available when needed. Quantities of suggested items for your first aid kit depend on the size of your group and local conditions.

Suggested First Aid Kit Contents

- Bar of soap
- Two-inch roller bandage
- One-inch roller bandage
- One-inch adhesive tape
- Three-inch-by-3-inch sterile pads
- Triangular bandage
- Assorted gauze pads
- Adhesive strips
- Clinical oral thermometer

- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Sunburn lotion
- Lip salve
- Poison-ivy lotion
- Small flashlight (with extra batteries and bulb)
- Absorbent cotton
- Water purification tablets (iodine)
- Safety pins
- Needles
- Paper cups
- Foot powder
- Instant ice packs

Because of the possibility of exposure to communicable diseases, first aid kits should include *latex or vinyl gloves, plastic goggles or other eye protection*, and antiseptic to be used when giving first aid to bleeding victims, as protection against possible exposure. *Mouth barrier devices* should be available for use during CPR.



Evening Meal Options

Hunter's Stew

This is a simple meal that is easy for dens to prepare and would be fun for Webelos Scout-age boys to help prepare.

The basic hunter's stew is made simply by combining different canned vegetables with browned hamburger or other easy-to-prepare meat.

As an alternative to the course providing ingredients, the training den leader could coordinate the den members in providing them.

While the hamburger is being browned, open the cans of vegetables and, when the meat is cooked, add the vegetables to the pot.

Simply heat until hot throughout, and serve with rolls or bread.

Options

1. Instead of beef, use diced ham, browned ground turkey, or browned sausage.
2. Instead of ground meat, use 1-inch cubes of chicken or beef.
3. Canned tomatoes or tomato sauce can be added also.

Foil-Pack Meal Options

Other options for foil-pack meals include:

1. Slice of ham, sweet potatoes (from a can), slice of canned pineapple
2. Chicken nuggets, potatoes, carrots, onion, seasonings



Participant Evaluation Form

Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders

We hope you have learned new skills that will make your job in Cub Scouting easier and that you had fun, too.

Please help us improve future courses by completing the following questions.

1. How did you learn about the Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders training course?
District/council newsletter _____ Roundtable _____ Pack _____ Web site _____ Other _____
2. How soon before this event did you first learn about it?
2 months _____ 1 month _____ 1 week _____ Other _____
3. Do you feel the registration fee (\$ _____) was a fair price? Yes _____ No _____
If no, why not? _____
4. Did the round-robin give you ideas to help with activity badges and camping skills? Yes _____ No _____
Comments _____
5. Check how you would rate each element:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Round-Robin	_____	_____	_____	_____
Campfire	_____	_____	_____	_____
Meals	_____	_____	_____	_____
Training Staff	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. What did you like the best? _____
7. What did you like the least? _____
8. Did we meet your expectations? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, how? _____
If no, why not? _____
9. How do you plan to implement the knowledge gained in this training? _____

Would you like to be considered for staff at some future date? Yes _____ No _____

If so, please complete the following:

District _____ Pack _____

Name _____ Phone _____

Complete address _____

E-mail _____



Faculty Evaluation Form

Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders

(To be completed by the end of the training course)

1. Did we meet our objectives? Yes _____ No _____ If not, why not? _____
2. Did we provide information, ideas, materials, and skills that will help leaders do a good job?
Yes _____ No _____ If "no," what was lacking? _____
3. Were materials and handouts available? Yes _____ No _____ Or did you make your own?
Yes _____ No _____ If you made your own, why? _____
4. Did the sessions open and close on time? Yes _____ No _____ If not, why not? _____

5. Were you prepared for your session(s)? Yes _____ No _____
6. Was a variety of training aids and techniques used at this training course? Yes _____ No _____
7. Were Cub Scouting values modeled in these sessions? Yes _____ No _____
8. Did we identify the resource materials available to participants? Yes _____ No _____
9. Did participants actively participate in the sessions? Yes _____ No _____
10. Did we provide inspiration and motivation? Yes _____ No _____
11. Was the facility adequate? Yes _____ No _____ If not, what was lacking? _____

12. Was the room arrangement satisfactory? Yes _____ No _____ If not, how can we improve? _____

13. Do you feel your session(s) went well? Yes _____ No _____
14. What changes would you like to see for the next Outdoor Leader Skills for Webelos Leaders course?

15. Did you have fun doing this training? Yes _____ No _____
16. Were you able to attend the staff meeting(s)? Yes _____ No _____
17. Any additional comments you would like to make: _____

Thank You!



Notes

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511-336 2011 Printing