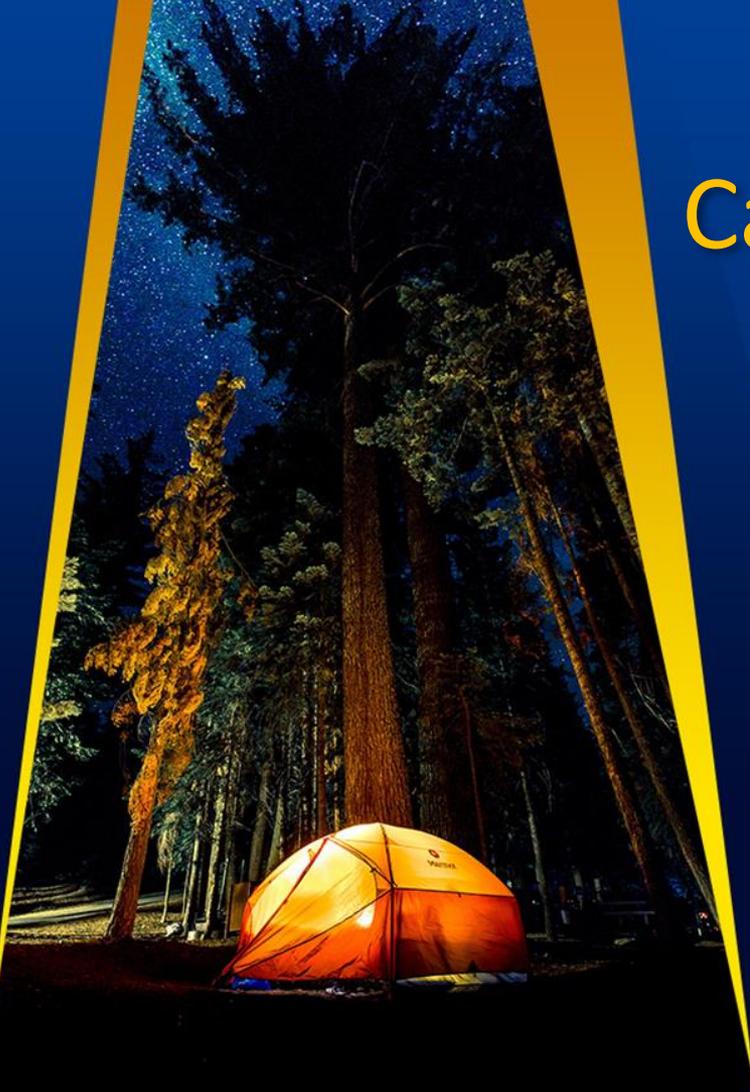


Camping Merit Badge



Troop 344/9344
Pemberville, OH





Camping Merit Badge

1. Do the following:
 - a. Explain to your counselor the most likely hazards you may encounter while participating in camping activities and what you should do to anticipate, help prevent, mitigate, and respond to these hazards.
 - b. Discuss with your counselor why it is important to be aware of weather conditions before and during your camping activities. Tell how you can prepare should the weather turn bad during your campouts.
 - c. Show that you know first aid for and how to prevent injuries or illnesses that could occur while camping, including hypothermia, frostbite, heat reactions, dehydration, altitude sickness, insect stings, tick bites, snakebite, blisters, and hyperventilation.
2. Learn the Leave No Trace principles and the Outdoor Code and explain what they mean. Write a personal plan for implementing these principles on your next outing.



Camping Merit Badge

3. Make a written plan for an overnight trek and show how to get to your camping spot using a topographical map and
 - a. a compass
 - b. a GPS receiver
 - c. a smartphone with a GPS app
4. Do the following:
 - a. Make a duty roster showing how your patrol is organized for an actual overnight campout. List assignments for each member.
 - b. Help a Scout patrol or a Webelos Scout unit in your area prepare for an actual campout, including creating the duty roster, menu planning, equipment needs, general planning, and setting up camp.



Camping Merit Badge

5. Do the following:
 - a. Prepare a list of clothing you would need for overnight campouts in both warm and cold weather. Explain the term 'layering'.
 - b. Discuss footwear for different kinds of weather and how the right footwear is important for protecting your feet.
 - c. Explain the proper care and storage of camping equipment (clothing, footwear, bedding).
 - d. List the outdoor essentials necessary for any campout, and explain why each item is needed.
 - e. Present yourself to your Scoutmaster with your pack for inspection. Be correctly clothed and equipped for an overnight campout.



Camping Merit Badge

6. Do the following:
 - a. Describe the features of four types of tents, when and where they could be used, and how to care for tents. Working with another Scout, pitch a tent.
 - b. Discuss the importance of camp sanitation and tell why water treatment is essential. Then demonstrate two ways to treat water.
 - c. Describe the factors to be considered in deciding where to pitch your tent.
 - d. Tell the difference between internal- and external-frame packs. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.
 - e. Discuss the types of sleeping bags and what kind would be suitable for different conditions. Explain the proper care of your sleeping bag and how to keep it dry. Make a comfortable ground bed.
7. Prepare for an overnight campout with your patrol by doing the following:
 - a. Make a checklist of personal and patrol gear that will be needed.
 - b. Pack your own gear and your share of the patrol equipment and food for proper carrying. Show that your pack is right for quickly getting what is needed first, and that it has been assembled properly for comfort, weight, balance, size, and neatness.



Camping Merit Badge

8. Do the following:
 - a. Explain the safety procedures for:
 1. Using a propane or butane/propane stove
 2. Using a liquid fuel stove
 3. Proper storage of extra fuel
 - b. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different types of lightweight cooking stoves.
 - c. Prepare a camp menu. Explain how the menu would differ from a menu for a backpacking or float trip. Give recipes and make a food list for your patrol. Plan two breakfasts, three lunches, and two suppers. Discuss how to protect your food against bad weather, animals, and contamination.
 - d. While camping in the outdoors, cook at least one breakfast, one lunch, and one dinner for your patrol from the meals you have planned for requirement 8c. At least one of those meals must be a trail meal requiring the use of a lightweight stove.



Camping Merit Badge

9. Show experience in camping by doing the following:
 - a. Camp a total of at least 20 nights at designated Scouting activities or events. One long-term camping experience of up to six consecutive nights may be applied toward this requirement. Sleep each night under the sky or in a tent you have pitched. If the camp provides a tent that has already been pitched, you need not pitch your own tent.
 - b. On any of these camping experiences, you must do TWO of the following, only with proper preparation and under qualified supervision:
 1. Hike up a mountain where, at some point, you are at least 1,000 feet higher in elevation from where you started.
 2. Backpack, snowshoe, or cross-country ski for at least four miles.
 3. Take a bike trip of at least 15 miles or at least four hours.
 4. Take a non-motorized trip on the water of at least four hours or 5 miles.
 5. Plan and carry out an overnight snow camping experience.
 6. Rappel down a rappel route of 30 feet or more.
 - c. On any of these camping experiences, perform a conservation project approved by the landowner or land managing agency. This can be done alone or with others.



Camping Merit Badge

10. Discuss how the things you did to earn this badge have taught you about personal health and safety, survival, public health, conservation, and good citizenship. In your discussion, tell how Scout spirit and the Scout Oath and Law apply to camping and outdoor ethics.



Requirement 1a

- Explain to your counselor the most likely hazards you may encounter while participating in camping activities and what you should do to anticipate, help prevent, mitigate, and respond to these hazards.





1a Hazards

- The most typical hazards you'll encounter while camping are:
 - Unexpectedly Cold Weather Conditions
 - Insect Bites/Stings
 - Dangerous Wild Animals
 - Excessive rain/Flooding
 - Heat-Related Injuries
 - Accidental Injury From Knives or Fire
- Many of these issues can be prevented by being prepared in your packing and can be responded to by removing the affected person from the hazardous environment, then treating them accordingly.



Requirement 1b

- Discuss with your counselor why it is important to be aware of weather conditions before and during your camping activities. Tell how you can prepare should the weather turn bad during your campouts.





1b Weather

- **Weather and terrain are two important factors to consider when planning a campout.**
 - Although you should always be prepared in your packing, it is important to also be aware of potentially hazardous outdoor conditions and to respond accordingly.
- **Weather conditions such as warnings of heavy rains, snowstorms, strong winds, or any sort of natural disaster will require you cancel your planned campout.**
 - These situations can be extremely dangerous and make it easy for scouts to be separated from the group.
 - To reduce risk during any camp, stick with a buddy at all times.
- **Always have a plan to evacuate.**
 - If the weather should turn, be ready to store your belongings and ensure that everyone is accounted for.
 - In the event of heavy storms or natural disasters, be sure to have access to a scout leader with a phone so that emergency services can be contacted if necessary.
- **When in doubt, don't go out.**



Requirement 1c

- Show that you know first aid for and how to prevent injuries or illnesses that could occur while camping, including hypothermia, frostbite, heat reactions, dehydration, altitude sickness, insect stings, tick bites, snakebite, blisters, and hyperventilation.





1c. First Aid

- Hypothermia
 - Heatstroke and heat exhaustion
 - Frostbite
 - Dehydration
 - Sunburn
 - Insect stings and tick bites
 - Snakebite
 - Blisters
 - Altitude sickness.
- First aid requirements for Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, First Class, and the First Aid Merit Badge cover all of these except for altitude sickness.



Altitude Sickness

- Camping may take you to high places where *altitude sickness* (also known as *AMS*, or *Acute Mountain Sickness*) can be a concern.
- Altitude sickness is seldom a problem for people at elevations of less than 8,000 feet above sea level.
- High altitudes may leave you short of breath due to less oxygen.
- Your body will *acclimate* to higher altitudes within a few days by producing extra red blood cells to carry more oxygen.
- To help prevent altitude sickness:
 - Drink plenty of fluids.
 - Ascend gradually and permit your body to acclimate as you go higher (increase your altitude by no more than 1,000 feet/day).



Requirement 2

- Learn the Leave No Trace principles and the Outdoor Code and explain what they mean. Write a personal plan for implementing these principles on your next outing.





2. Leave No Trace Outdoor Code

Leave No Trace

- Plan ahead and prepare.
- Travel and camp on durable surfaces.
- Dispose of waste properly.
- Leave what you find.
- Minimize campfire impacts.
- Respect wildlife.
- Be considerate of other visitors.

Outdoor Code

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



2. Leave No Trace

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare:**

- Proper trip planning and preparation helps hikers and campers accomplish trip goals safely and enjoyably while minimizing damage to natural and cultural resources. Campers who plan ahead can avoid unexpected situations, and minimize their impact by complying with area regulations such as observing limitations on group size. Schedule your trek to avoid times of high use. Obtain permits or permission to use the area for your trek.
- Proper planning ensures:
 - Low-risk adventures because campers obtained information concerning geography and weather and prepared accordingly
 - Properly located campsites because campers allotted enough time to reach their destination
 - Appropriate campfires and minimal trash because of careful meal planning and food repackaging and proper equipment
 - Comfortable and fun camping and hiking experiences because the outing matches the skill level of the participants



2. Leave No Trace

- **Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces**

- Damage to land occurs when visitors trample vegetation or communities of organisms beyond recovery. The resulting barren areas develop into undesirable trails, campsites, and soil erosion.

- **Concentrate Activity, or Spread Out?**

- In high-use areas, campers should concentrate their activities where vegetation is already absent. Minimize resource damage by using existing trails and selecting designated or existing campsites. Keep campsites small by arranging tents in close proximity.
- In more remote, less-traveled areas, campers should generally spread out. When hiking, take different paths to avoid creating new trails that cause erosion. When camping, disperse tents and cooking activities—and move camp daily to avoid creating permanent-looking campsites. Avoid places where impacts are just beginning to show. Always choose the most durable surfaces available: rock, gravel, sand, compacted soil, dry grasses, or snow.



2. Leave No Trace

- **Dispose of Waste Properly (Pack It In, Pack It Out)**
 - This simple yet effective saying motivates backcountry visitors to take their trash home with them. It makes sense to carry out of the backcountry the extra materials taken there by your group or others. Inspect your campsite for trash or spilled foods. Accept the challenge of packing out all trash, leftover food, and litter.
 - **Sanitation**
 - Backcountry users create body waste and wastewater that require proper disposal.
 - **Wastewater.** Help prevent contamination of natural water sources: After straining food particles, properly dispose of dishwater by dispersing at least 200 feet (about 80 to 100 strides for a youth) from springs, streams, and lakes. Use biodegradable soap 200 feet or more from any water source.
 - **Human Waste.** Proper human waste disposal helps prevent the spread of disease and exposure to others. Catholes 6 to 8 inches deep in humus and 200 feet from water, trails, and campsites are often the easiest and most practical way to dispose of feces.



2. Leave No Trace

- **Leave What You Find**

- Allow others a sense of discovery, and preserve the past. Leave rocks, plants, animals, archaeological artifacts, and other objects as you find them. Examine but do not touch cultural or historical structures and artifacts. It may be illegal to remove artifacts.

- **Minimize Site Alterations**

- Do not dig tent trenches or build lean-tos, tables, or chairs. Never hammer nails into trees, hack at trees with hatchets or saws, or damage bark and roots by tying horses to trees for extended periods. Replace surface rocks or twigs that you cleared from the campsite. On high-impact sites, clean the area and dismantle inappropriate user-built facilities such as multiple fire rings and log seats or tables.
- Good campsites are found, not made. Avoid altering a site, digging trenches, or building structures.



2. Leave No Trace

- **Minimize Campfire Impacts**

- Some people would not think of camping without a campfire. Yet the naturalness of many areas has been degraded by overuse of fires and increasing demand for firewood.
 - Lightweight camp stoves make low-impact camping possible by encouraging a shift away from fires. Stoves are fast, eliminate the need for firewood, and make cleanup after meals easier. After dinner, enjoy a candle lantern instead of a fire.
 - If you build a fire, the most important consideration is the potential for resource damage. Whenever possible, use an existing campfire ring in a well-placed campsite. Choose not to have a fire in areas where wood is scarce—at higher elevations, in heavily used areas with a limited wood supply, or in desert settings.
 - True Leave No Trace fires are small. Use dead and downed wood that can be broken easily by hand. When possible, burn all wood to ash and remove all unburned trash and food from the fire ring. If a site has two or more fire rings, you may dismantle all but one and scatter the materials in the surrounding area. Be certain all wood and campfire debris is cold out.



2. Leave No Trace

- **Respect Wildlife**

- Quick movements and loud noises are stressful to animals.

- Considerate campers practice these safety methods:

- Observe wildlife from afar to avoid disturbing them.
 - Give animals a wide berth, especially during breeding, nesting, and birthing seasons.
 - Store food securely and keep garbage and food scraps away from animals so they will not acquire bad habits. Never feed wildlife. Help keep wildlife wild.
 - You are too close if an animal alters its normal activities.



2. Leave No Trace

- **Be Considerate of Other Visitors**
 - Thoughtful campers respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.
 - Travel and camp in small groups (no more than the group size prescribed by land managers).
 - Let nature's sounds prevail. Keep the noise down and leave radios, tape players, and pets at home.
 - Select campsites away from other groups to help preserve their solitude.
 - Always travel and camp quietly to avoid disturbing other visitors.
 - Make sure the colors of clothing and gear blend with the environment.
 - Respect private property and leave gates (open or closed) as found.
 - Be considerate of other campers and respect their privacy.



2. Write a Personal Plan

- Example:
 - **I will practice Leave no Trace** principles at our next camp outing.
 - **I will be clean in my outdoor manners** by making sure that I do not litter next time I camp. I will pickup all trash that I see even if it does not belong to me.
 - **I will be careful with fire** by only starting fire' in authorized fire pits. I will never burn plastic or items not intended to be burned. I will not poke the fire with a stick and then wave it around..... etc.



Requirement 3

- Make a written plan for an overnight trek and show how to get to your camping spot using a topographical map and
 - a compass
 - a GPS receiver
 - a smartphone with a GPS app





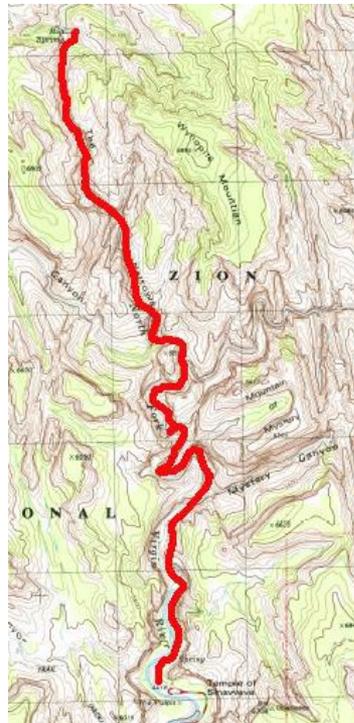
3. Trip Plan

- Wherever you decide to camp, you will need to prepare a written trip plan. Well before your departure, share the plan with your Scout leaders and parents or guardian. A trip plan also will let the leaders know where you will be and will enable them to provide support if it is needed.
- Include the following information in your trip plan:
 - Where you are going.
 - From where and when you will depart.
 - How you will reach the camp.
 - What you will be doing.
 - Who is going along.
 - When you will return.
 - When and how you will obtain permits or permission required by land management agencies or landowners of the places you wish to travel and camp.
 - A brief emergency response plan that includes the location and telephone number of the clinic or hospital closest to your camp and route of travel, the phone number of the local emergency response authority (in most areas, 911), and the name of the person in your group who will take charge in an emergency.



3. Trip Plan

- In your plan, it is also important to assess the distance, terrain, and weather conditions of your trek.





Requirement 4a

- Make a duty roster showing how your patrol is organized for an actual overnight campout. List assignments for each member.





4a. Duty Roster

Patrol Duty Roster

Patrol Leader: _____
 Sr. Patrol Leader: _____
 Scoutmaster: _____

Patrol: _____

Duty	Saturday Breakfast	Saturday Lunch	Saturday Dinner	Sunday Breakfast
Fire				
Cook				
Clean-up				
Water				

HELPFUL HINTS

Water/Fire Scouts: need to put the clean-up water on as soon as the cooks will allow it.

Fires/Stoves: Allow plenty of time to gather wood, build the fire and allow coals to be ready for cooking (about 1 hour).

Clean-up Scouts: Each scout is responsible to wash their personal gear. This is to be done before the clean-up scouts wash the patrol equipment.

Cooks: The Head Cook is responsible to cook the food on the stove/fire. The Assistant Cook and the Head Cook both prepare the food.

The food is served by the cooks and no one eats until everything is ready. Grace is led by the Assistant Cook or a Patrol Member

Patrol Leader: Is responsible to ensure fairness in the duty roster. The Patrol Leader takes a regular turn and pitches in with all tasks.

Evaluation:

Was the job done on time? 90 minutes total with stoves and 2 hours with fires

Did we have fun? What did we do well? What could have been done better?



Requirement 4b

- Help a Scout patrol or a Webelos Scout unit in your area prepare for an actual campout, including creating the duty roster, menu planning, equipment needs, general planning, and setting up camp.





4b. Planning a Campout

- These requirements can easily be done within your own troop. Take this opportunity to speak with a troop leader and familiarize yourself with how your troop handles their duty roster. On your next campout, ask your patrol leader for help completing this requirement.
- After your patrol has met to plan the next campout, note down each of your patrol members' duties. Help plan the menu, equipment needs, and general planning. Once you've arrived at the camp, you can finally assist in helping set up.



Requirement 5a

- Prepare a list of clothing you would need for overnight campouts in both warm and cold weather. Explain the term 'layering'.





5a Packing list

Cold Weather

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants (fleece or wool lined)
- Sweater (fleece or wool)
- Long underwear (polypropylene)
- Socks (wool or synthetic blend)
- Warm hooded parka or jacket
- Stocking hat (fleece or wool)
- Mittens or gloves (fleece or wool) with water-resistant shells
- Wool scarf
- Rain gear

Warm Weather

- T-shirt or short-sleeved shirt (lightweight)
- Hiking shorts
- Underwear
- Socks
- Long-sleeved shirt (lightweight)
- Long pants (lightweight)
- Sweater or warm jacket
- Brimmed hat
- Bandannas
- Rain gear



5a Layering

- Layering lets you regulate comfort by slipping layers on and off as your activity level or the weather changes.
 - **Base layer** (underwear layer): wicks sweat off your skin
 - **Middle layer** (insulating layer): retains body heat to protect you from the cold
 - **Outer layer** (shell layer): shields you from wind and rain
- Even if you don't wear all three layers at the outset, it's a good idea to take all layers on every outing: You can peel off layers if things heat up, but you can't put on layers that you didn't bring along.





Requirement 5b

- Discuss footwear for different kinds of weather and how the right footwear is important for protecting your feet.





5b Footwear



Arguably one of your most important pieces of equipment!





5b. Footwear

- Determine if your trek will take place in a wet or dry environment.
 - **In a wet environment, slow-drying shoes can mean an increased chance of blisters and foot infections.**
 - You'll need to pack shoes that can be dried on the go and are resistant to moisture damage.
 - Be sure that your feet are also well-supported if you will be walking long distances, and remember to bring a change of footwear.
- In cold, damp environments, you'll want to pack insulated, warm, waterproof shoes that will stand up to the outdoor conditions.
- **Failing to choose the right footwear to protect your feet is one of the biggest mistakes that inexperienced campers make.**



5b Footwear

- Choosing the right hiking boots is a matchmaking process. Your dream hiking boots need to sync with how and where you hike. Before you tie the knot, though, you also have to be sure they're a perfect fit.
 - **Types:** You have a dizzying array of choices, from ultralight trail shoes to mountaineering boots.
 - **Components:** Understanding a little more about what goes into uppers, lowers, midsoles, outsoles and other parts of a boot can help you refine your selection.
 - **Fit:** No one ever loved a pair of ill-fitting boots. The difference between blisters and bliss is taking the time to get a great fit.



5b Footwear: Types

Hiking shoes: Low-cut models with flexible midsoles are excellent for day hiking. Some ultralight backpackers may even choose trail-running shoes for long-distance journeys.



Day hiking boots: These range from mid- to high-cut models and are intended for day hikes or short backpacking trips with light loads. They often flex easily and require little break-in time, but they lack the support and durability of stout backpacking boots.



Backpacking boots: These are designed to carry heavier loads on multiday trips deep into the backcountry. Most have a high cut that wraps above the ankles for excellent support. Durable and supportive, with stiffer midsoles than lighter footwear, they are suitable for on- or off-trail travel.





5b Footwear: Components

- Materials impact a boot's weight, breathability, durability and water resistance.
- **Hiking Boot Uppers**
 - **Full-grain leather:** Full-grain leather offers excellent durability and abrasion resistance and very good water resistance. It's most commonly used in backpacking boots built for extended trips, heavy loads and rugged terrain. It is not as light or breathable as nylon/split-grain leather combinations. Ample break-in time is needed before starting an extended trip.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Uppers**

- **Split-grain leather:** Split-grain leather is usually paired with nylon or nylon mesh to create a lightweight boot that offers excellent breathability. Split-grain leather "splits away" the rougher inner part of the cowhide from the smooth exterior. The benefit is lower cost, however, the downside is less resistance to water and abrasion (though many feature waterproof liners).





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Uppers**

- **Nubuck leather:** Nubuck leather is full-grain leather that has been buffed to resemble suede. It is very durable and resists water and abrasion. It's also fairly flexible, yet it too requires ample time to break in before an extended hike.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Uppers**

- **Synthetics:** Polyester, nylon and so-called "synthetic leather" are all commonly found in modern boots. They are lighter than leather, break in more quickly, dry faster and usually cost less. Downside: They may show wear sooner due to more stitching on the outside of the boot.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Uppers**

- **Waterproof membranes:** Boots and shoes billed as “waterproof” feature uppers constructed with waterproof/breathable membranes (such as Gore-Tex® or eVent®) to keep feet dry in wet conditions. Downside: The reduced breathability created by a membrane (compared to the ventilating mesh used on some non-waterproof shoes) may encourage feet to sweat on summer days.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Uppers**

- **Insulation:** Synthetic insulation is added to some mountaineering boots for warmth when hiking on snow and glaciers.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Midsoles**

- The midsole, which provides cushioning, buffers feet from shock and largely determines a boot's stiffness. Stiff boots might not sound like a good thing, but for long hikes on rocky, uneven terrain they can mean greater comfort and stability. A stiff boot won't allow your foot to wear out by wrapping around every rock or tree root you step on. The most common midsole materials are EVA (ethylene vinyl acetate) and polyurethane.

- **EVA** is a bit cushier, lighter and less expensive. Midsoles use varying densities of EVA to provide firmer support where needed (e.g., around the forefoot).
- **Polyurethane** is generally firmer and more durable, so it's usually found in extended backpacking and mountaineering boots.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Internal Support**

- **Shanks:** These 3–5mm thick inserts are sandwiched between a boot's midsole and outsole to add load-bearing stiffness to the midsole. They vary in length; some cover the entire length of the midsole, while others only cover half.
- **Plates:** These thin, semi-flexible inserts are positioned between the midsole and the outsole, and below the shank (if included). They protect feet from getting bruised by roots or uneven rocks.





5b Footwear: Components

- **Hiking Boot Outsoles**

- Rubber is used on all hiking boot outsoles. Additives such as carbon are sometimes added to backpacking or mountaineering boots to boost hardness. Hard outsoles increase durability but can feel slick if you go off trail.
- **Lug pattern:** Lugs are traction-giving bumps on the outsole. Deeper, thicker lugs are used on backpacking and mountaineering boots to improve grip. Widely spaced lugs offer good traction and shed mud more easily.
- **Heel brake:** This refers to the clearly defined heel zone that is distinct from the forefoot and arch. It reduces your chance of sliding during steep descents.





5b Hiking Boot Fit

Hiking boots should fit snug everywhere, tight nowhere and offer room to wiggle your toes.

- **Know your size.** Have your foot's length, width and arch length measured on a specially calibrated fit device. Foot volume, another key to good fit, must be assessed by a specialist at a store.
 - Double-check length by pulling the insoles out of the boots and standing on them; you should have a thumb's width of space between your longest toe and the end of the insole.
- **Try on boots at the end of the day.** Your feet normally swell a bit during the day's activities and will be at their largest then. This helps you avoid buying boots that are too small.
- **If you wear orthotics, bring them along.** They impact the fit of a boot.
- **Wear appropriate socks.** Try them on with the socks you plan to wear. On the trail, go with synthetic rather than slow-drying cotton socks, which are more likely to give you blisters.
- **Spend some time in the boots.** Take a stroll through the store. Walk up and down stairs. Find an inclined surface and walk on it.
- **Fit issues to share with your footwear specialist:** You don't want to feel odd bumps or seams, or pinching in the forefoot, nor toes hitting the end of the boot when it's on an incline. If the boots are laced firmly and you still feel space above the top of your foot, then the volume of the boot is wrong.



5b Hiking Boot Fit

- Be sure to break in new boots before using them in the field.
- Wear them several times, gradually extending the length of time you wear them, until they feel like a natural part of your feet.
- Too many sore-footed hikers overlook this important step.





Requirement 5c

- Explain the proper care and storage of camping equipment (clothing, footwear, bedding).





5c Care and Storage of Camping Equipment



- Never put your gear away when it's dirty or wet.
- Clean the mud, dirt, sand, etc. off and, even more important, let it have enough time to dry and air out before you pack it away.
- Organize your gear in sealable plastic tubs or cardboard boxes and keep it all in a cool, dry place.



5c. Care and Storage of Camping Equipment

- **A few specifics:**
 - **Tent:** Set it up in the backyard when you get home. Make sure everything is dry, because a tent packed away wet can quickly mold, mildew and rot. Clean the dirt or sand off tent stakes and poles.
 - **Sleeping bag:** Air it out and then hang it up on a hanger in a closet or lay it out flat under the bed. Don't store a sleeping bag long term inside its stuff sack because that can reduce the effectiveness of the insulation inside.
 - **Electronics:** For long-term storage of flashlights, headlamps, GPS, etc., always remove the batteries to prevent corrosion or leakage. Then store your batteries in a sealed plastic bag nearby.
 - **Cooking gear:** Make sure your pots, pans, utensils and stove are all clean. Stray food drippings and crumbs will eventually attract insects and rodents.



Requirement 5d

- List the outdoor essentials necessary for any campout, and explain why each item is needed.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

- Packing the “Ten Essentials” whenever you step into the backcountry, even on day hikes, is a good habit.
- On a routine trip you may use only a few of them or none at all.
- It’s when something goes awry that you’ll truly appreciate the value of carrying these items that could be essential to your survival.



5d. Outdoor Essentials

Navigation

- **Map:** A topographic map should accompany you on any trip that involves anything more than a short, impossible-to-miss footpath or frequently visited nature trail.
- **Compass:** A compass, combined with map-reading knowledge, is a vital tool if you become disoriented in the backcountry.
- **GPS device:** A GPS device allows you to accurately find your location on a digital map.
- **Personal locator beacon (PLB) or satellite messenger:** These gadgets can be used to alert emergency personnel if you need help in the backcountry.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

Headlamp

- Being able to find your way through the wilderness at night is essential, so you always need to have a light source with you.
- A headlamp is the preferred choice of most backcountry travelers because it keeps your hands free for all types of tasks, whether that's cooking dinner or holding trekking poles.
- Always carry extra batteries.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

Sun Protection

- **Sunglasses:** Quality sunglasses are indispensable in the outdoors to protect your eyes from potentially damaging radiation.
- **Sunscreen:** Spending long hours outdoors can expose you to ultraviolet rays, the cause of sunburn, premature skin aging and skin cancer.
 - When selecting a sunscreen, health experts advise choosing a formula that offers a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15.
 - Apply the sunscreen generously and thoroughly to all exposed skin.
 - Depending on many factors (time of day, sweat and more), you should reapply as often as every two hours.
 - Don't overlook SPF-rated lip balm.
- **Sun-protection clothing:** Clothing can be an effective way of blocking UV rays from reaching your skin without having to slather on sunscreen.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

First Aid

- It's vital to carry and know how to use the items in a first-aid kit.
- Pre-assembled first-aid kits take the guesswork out of building your own, though many people personalize these kits to suit individual needs.
- Any kit should include treatments for blisters, adhesive bandages of various sizes, several gauze pads, adhesive tape, disinfecting ointment, over-the-counter pain medication, nitrile gloves, pen and paper.
- The length of your trip and the number of people involved will impact the contents of your kit.
- It's also a good idea to carry some sort of compact guide to dealing with medical emergencies.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

Fire

- In case of an emergency, you need to have reliable supplies with you for starting and maintaining a fire. For many people, this is a disposable butane lighter, but matches are also suitable so long as they are waterproof or stored in a waterproof container.
- A firestarter is an element that helps you jump-start a fire and is indispensable in wet conditions.
 - The ideal firestarter ignites quickly and sustains heat for more than a few seconds.
- For outings where firewood is not available, such as trips above tree line and/or on snow, a stove is recommended as an emergency heat and water source.





5d. Outdoor Essentials

Emergency Shelter

- Always carry some type of emergency shelter to protect you from wind and rain in case you get stranded or injured on the trail.
- Options include an ultralight tarp, a bivy sack, an emergency space blanket (which packs small and weighs just ounces) or even a large plastic trash bag.
- It's important to understand that your tent is only your emergency shelter if you have it with you at all times (a tent left behind at your camp is not sufficient).





5d. Outdoor Essentials

Extra Clothes

- Conditions can abruptly turn wet, windy or chilly in the backcountry, or an injury can result in an unplanned night out.
- It's necessary to carry extra clothes beyond those required for your trip.
- When deciding what to bring, think about what you would need to survive a long, inactive period out in the elements.
 - Common options include a layer of underwear (tops and bottoms), an insulating hat or balaclava, extra socks, extra gloves and a synthetic jacket or vest.
 - For winter outings, bring insulation for your upper body and legs.





Requirement 5e

- Present yourself to your Scoutmaster with your pack for inspection. Be correctly clothed and equipped for an overnight campout.





Requirement 6a

- Describe the features of four types of tents, when and where they could be used, and how to care for tents.
Working with another Scout, pitch a tent.





6a. Four Types of Tents

- **Tarps.** The simplest of all tents, a tarp can be pitched in many ways—as a lean-to, for instance, or a pyramid, or a pup tent. The advantages of a tarp are its light weight and versatility. However, it has no floor, offers little protection against insects, and must be pitched well in order to protect campers from rain. Tarps often are used as dining flies to shelter group cook sites.
- **A-Frames.** Seen from the front, this tent is shaped like the letter A, thus its name. Most A-frame tents are equipped with mosquito netting, a rain fly, and a waterproof floor.





6a. Four Types of Tents

- **Domes.** Tents with a dome shape can be spacious with lots of headroom. The arrangement of poles bending over the tent body gives a dome plenty of stability, even in strong winds. Domes are often freestanding—requiring no tent stakes. Since dome tents are usually larger than A-frames, they also can weigh more.
- **Hybrids.** Among the most interesting are hybrid tents that combine features of A-frames and domes. Some look like rounded A-frames, tunnels, or domes cut in half. Doors may be at the ends, or sewn into one or both sides. Many include a vestibule—a porch-like extension of the rain fly that provides shelter outside the tent body for storing packs, crew gear, and muddy boots.





6a. Tent Care

- Take off your boots before crawling into a tent and you won't track in mud. Store your boots by the tent door, under the shelter of the rain fly.
- The stitched seams in the rain flies of tents may need to be sealed with seam sealer to prevent moisture from leaking through.
- Tent fabric can be harmed by too much exposure to sunlight. Try to avoid leaving it pitched in the open when it is not in use or when you can put it in a shaded campsite instead.
- Clean out your tent when packing up by tipping it up and shaking out litter and debris.
- To stow a tent in a storage sack, first place the bundle of collapsed poles in the tent's stuff sack. Next, push a corner of the tent all the way to the bottom of the sack. Continue stuffing the fabric alongside the poles.
- A tent that seems dry in camp may have absorbed dew or ground moisture. It is important that you always unpack your tent when you get home and set it up or hang it over a clothesline and allow it to dry completely before storing it.



Requirement 6b

- Discuss the importance of camp sanitation and tell why water treatment is essential. Then demonstrate two ways to treat water.





6b. Camp Sanitation

- Getting rid of human waste outdoors requires special care. In campgrounds that have rest rooms or outhouses, be sure to use them. Where those don't exist, dig a cathole or use a latrine.
- Wash your hands with soap and water or use a waterless hand cleanser when you are done.
- **Cathole.** Find a private spot at least 200 feet (75 steps) from water, campsites, and trails. Dig a hole 6 to 8 inches deep with your heel, a stick, or a shovel. Organisms in the top layers of earth will break down human waste. Fill the cathole with soil when you are done, and replace any ground cover. Push a stick into the earth to warn others against digging in the same spot.
- **Latrine.** A patrol, troop, or other large camping group may be able to lessen its impact on the land by digging a single latrine rather than making many catholes.



6b. Water Treatment

- Water taken from streams, lakes, and springs may contain bacteria and parasites too small for you to see.
- Treat any water that does not come from a tested source using one of the following methods.
 - Boiling.
 - Treatment Tablets.
 - Filters.



6b. Water Treatment

- Boiling
 - Bringing water to a rolling boil for a full minute or more will kill most organisms.





6b. Water Treatment

- **Treatment Tablets**
 - Water treatment tablets are sold in small bottles just right for hikers and campers.
 - The label usually instructs you to drop one or two tablets into a quart of water and then wait 30 minutes before drinking.
 - Tablets may leave a chemical taste in the water.
 - After the tablets have had a full 30 minutes to do their work, you can improve the flavor by adding some drink mix.





- ## Filters

- Camping stores and catalogs offer water treatment filters that are effective and easy to use.
- Many operate by pumping water through pores small enough to strain out bacteria and may contain activated carbon to reduce odors and improve taste.
- Follow the instructions that come with the filter you plan to use.





Requirement 6c

- Describe the factors to be considered in deciding where to pitch your tent.





6c. Where to Pitch a Tent

Selecting a Campsite

- **Safety**
 - Don't pitch a tent under dead trees or limbs that might fall in a storm.
 - Stay out of gullies that could fill with flash floods.
 - Find a site away from lone trees, mountaintops, high ridges, and other likely targets of lightning.
 - Camp some distance from game trails, especially in bear country.
- **Size**
 - A site must be large enough for members of your camping party to pitch their tents and cook their meals.
 - When hanging food to keep it away from animals, find the trees you need at least 200 feet from where you will be sleeping.
- **Terrain**
 - Does the site you have chosen for camp slope gently for good drainage?
 - Leaves, pine needles, and other natural cover can keep the ground from becoming muddy.
 - An area open to the east and south will catch sunlight early in the day and perhaps be drier than slopes facing north.



6c. Where to Pitch a Tent

Selecting a Campsite

- Privacy
 - Respect the privacy of others.
 - Trees, bushes, and the shape of the terrain can screen your camp from trails and neighboring campsites.
 - Keep the noise down when other campers are staying nearby.
- Permission
 - Check well ahead of time with land managers of public parks, forests, and reserves. They can issue any permits you will need and may suggest how you can make the most of your campouts.
 - Get permission from owners before camping on private property.

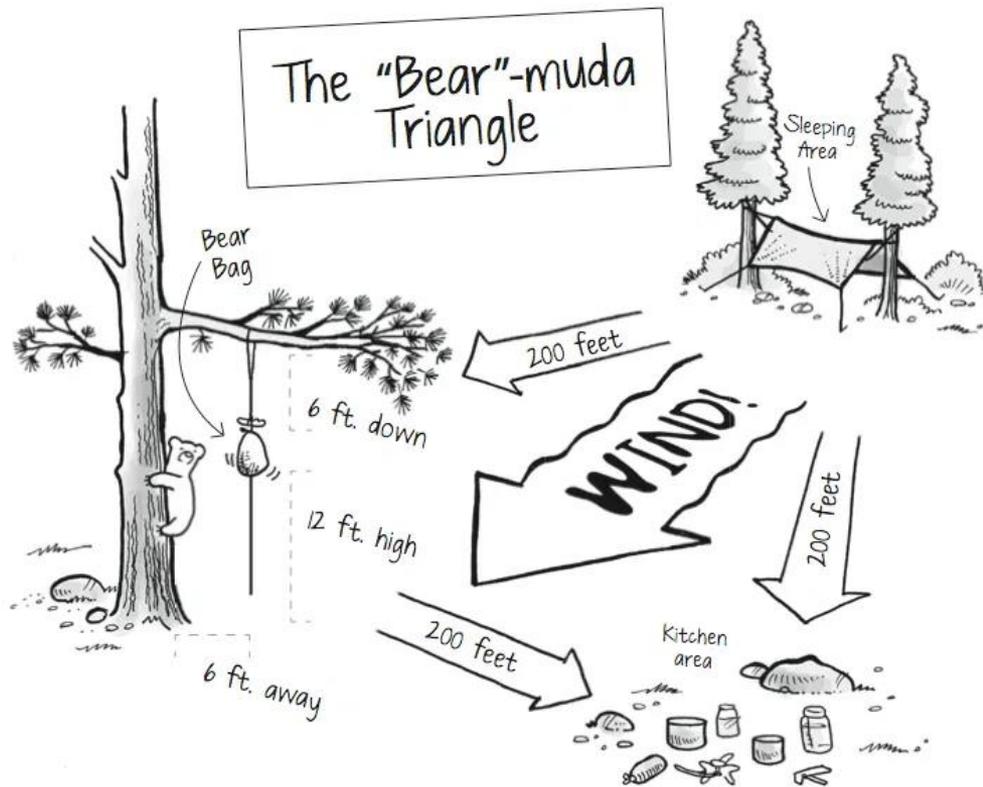


6b. Managing Your Campsite

- Once you arrive at a site, the first order of business is to figure out the best way to settle in while causing little impact on the land.
- Set up a dining fly first. That will provide shelter for food and you in case of rain and will give a sense of where you will center most of your camp activities.
- Pitch your tents. Use established tent sites whenever possible. In bear country, tents should be 200 feet or more from the cooking area and from areas where food will be stored.
- Establish a plan for personal sanitation and be sure everyone understands what he is to do.



6b. Camp Layout





Requirement 6d

- Tell the difference between internal and external frame packs. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.





6d. Internal vs. External Frame Backpacks



- Internal frame packs are more sleek and form-fitting. They hold the load closer to the body.
- External frame packs have a more square pack bag and visible frame elements, which are good for lashing on bulky gear.



6d. Internal vs. External Frame Backpacks

- **Support:**
 - An external pack transfers the load nicely to your hips and allows an upright walking position that some find comfortable, though it also makes you less agile if you need to move quickly.
 - An internal pack's closeness creates stability, and most have suspension systems that transfer the load to hips efficiently.
- **Weight:**
 - Externals' thick frame pieces make them heavier.
 - Internals' frames are lighter and you can find a range of options from lightweight to ultralight.
- **Fit:**
 - Adjustable suspension systems on externals are rare, so you need to be sure the pack comes in a size that's a decent fit for you.
 - Many internals come with an adjustable suspension that allows you to get a more precise fit.



6d. Internal vs. External Frame Backpacks

- **Cooling:**
 - Externals have a large gap between the frame and packbag that allows air to flow across your back.
 - Some internals might have ventilation channels that offer a little bit of cooling.
- **Storage:**
 - Capacity measurements are done the same way for each type of pack, so a 60-liter external frame pack holds the same amount of gear inside as a 60-liter internal-frame pack.
 - The exposed frame pieces on external packs are good for lashing on bulky and heavy items.
 - Internal packs often have lash patches that allow you to attach some additional gear.
- **Organization:**
 - Externals typically include lots of outer pockets that help you organize things; access to the main compartment is typically through the top of the pack bag.
 - Internals, by contrast, range from ultralight packs with very few pockets to deluxe designs with pockets aplenty.
 - The access to the main compartment on internals also varies: It might be from the top or a front panel, with some models also offering side zippers to reach deep-down items.



Requirement 6e

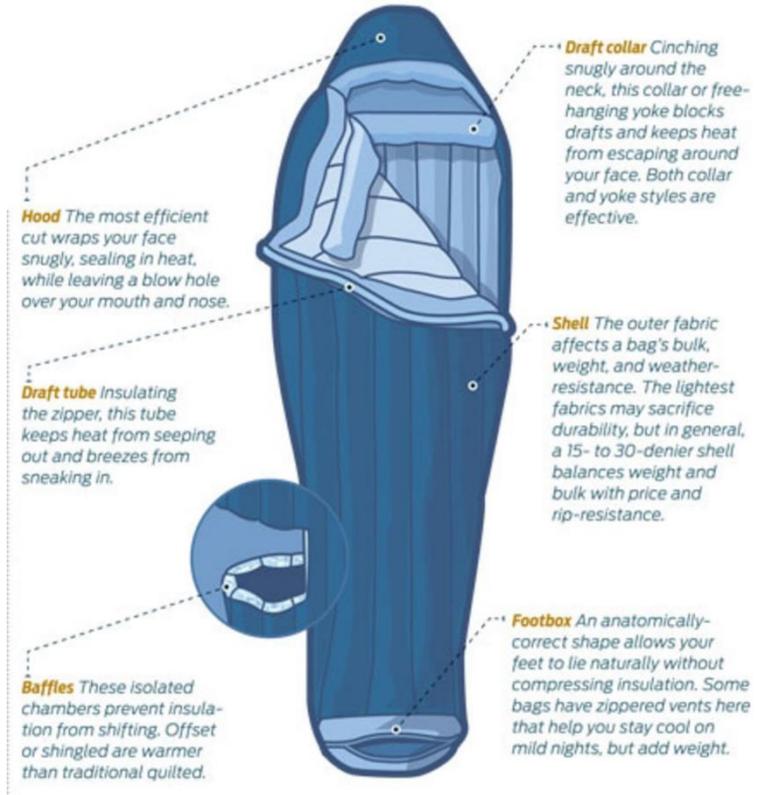
- Discuss the types of sleeping bags and what kind would be suitable for different conditions. Explain the proper care of your sleeping bag and how to keep it dry. Make a comfortable ground bed.





6e. Sleeping Bag Construction

- The outer fabric of a sleeping bag is called the shell.
 - Usually made of nylon, it can shield you from gusts of wind and may be treated by the manufacturer to repel dew and light mist.
- Contained within the shell is an insulating fill material that traps your body warmth and holds it close to you.
 - Thin fabric walls called baffles are sewn into the shell to keep the fill material spaced evenly throughout the bag.





6e. Sleeping Bags – Down vs. Synthetic

- Down Bags:
 - The warmest fill material per ounce is goose down.
 - Down bags are expensive, cannot keep you warm when they are wet, and are difficult to dry in camp unless the sun comes out.
 - Down bags are good when campers want to travel as lightly as possible and have the experience to keep their bags dry.
- Synthetic Bags:
 - Synthetic fill is slightly heavier than down.
 - Synthetic fill bags are less costly.
 - Its greatest advantage is that it can keep you warm even when your sleeping bag gets wet.



6e. Sleeping Bag Temperature Rating

- Because waking up in your tent shivering in the middle of the night is a miserable experience, the key factor when you choose a sleeping bag is its temperature rating.
- If you have a reasonable idea of the coldest conditions you anticipate on your adventure, you can pick a bag that will keep you warm at or below that temperature.
- Temperature ratings are estimates, not gospel.



6e. Sleeping Bag Care

- The useful life of any sleeping bag can be extended if you remove it from its stuff sack between trips. Store it by hanging it in a closet or by placing it loosely in a large cotton laundry bag. That will prevent the fill material from being overly compressed, and circulating air will help keep the bag fresh.



6e. Sleeping Pads

- Increase your comfort at night with a sleeping pad.
- Types of Sleeping Pads.
 - Air pads come in a wide variety of styles, from lightweight ones ideal for backpacking up to extra-thick ones that are great for glamping.
 - Self-inflating pads offer a combination of open-cell foam insulation and air.
 - Closed-Cell Foam Pads.



6e. Choosing a Sleeping Pad

- **Intended use:** Decide which activity your pad is for: backpacking, car camping, winter camping, etc.
- **Warmth (R-value):** A pad's ability to resist heat loss to the ground is measured as R-value — higher R-values are warmer.
- **Sleep system:** Being comfortable at a particular temperature depends on many other variables, including the temperature rating of your sleeping bag. Correctly pairing your pad and bag in your sleep system is key to staying warm.
- **Features:** Decide which other features are most important to you: weight, cushioning, size, inflation ease and more.





Requirement 7a

- Prepare for an overnight campout with your patrol by doing the following:
 - a. Make a checklist of personal and patrol gear that will be needed.





7a. Overnight Campout





7a. Personal Gear Checklist

- Carry your outdoor essentials on every Scout outing.
- When you want to camp out under the stars, add personal and group overnight gear.
- Personal Overnight Camping Gear
 - Clothing for the season (see box for warm and cold-weather camping)
 - Backpack
 - Rain cover for backpack
 - Sleeping bag, or two or three blankets
 - Ground cloth and pad
 - Eating kit: spoon, plate, bowl, cup
 - Cleanup kit: soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, dental floss, comb, washcloth, towel
 - Personal extras (optional): watch, camera, notebook, pencil or pen, sunglasses, gloves



7a. Group Gear Checklist

- Group Overnight Camping Gear
 - Tents with poles, stakes, ground cloths, and lines
 - Dining fly
 - Nylon cord, 50 feet
 - Backpacking stoves and fuel
 - Cook kit: pots and pans, spatula, large spoon and/or ladle, plastic sheets (two 4-by-4-foot), matches and/or butane lighters in waterproof containers
 - Cleanup kit: sponge or dishcloth, biodegradable soap, sanitizing rinse agent (bleach), scouring pads (no-soap type), plastic trash bags, toilet paper in plastic bag
 - Repair kit: thread, needles, safety pins
 - Group extras (optional): hot-pot tongs, camp shovel, plastic water container, washbasin, grill, pot rods, patrol flag, small U.S. flag, ax, camp saw



Requirement 7b

- Prepare for an overnight campout with your patrol by doing the following:
 - a. Pack your own gear and your share of the patrol equipment and food for proper carrying. Show that your pack is right for quickly getting what is needed first, and that it has been assembled properly for comfort, weight, balance, size, and neatness.





7b. Packing Your Gear



Click on the following link for a tutorial on packing your backpack:

[How to Pack a Backpack the Right Way](#)



Requirement 8a

- Explain the safety procedures for:
 1. Using a propane or butane/propane stove
 2. Using a liquid fuel stove
 3. Proper storage of extra fuel





8a. Using Stoves Safely

- Before lighting any stove, read the manufacturer's instructions and follow the instructions exactly.
- Always heed these stove safety rules:
 1. Never use a stove inside or near a tent.
 2. Don't overload a stove with a heavy pot. Instead, set up a grill over the stove to bear the weight of the pot.
 3. Never leave a burning stove unattended.
 4. Let a stove cool completely before you put it away.
 5. For long-term storage, empty the fuel tank.
 6. Do not open the fuel cap of a hot stove or attempt to refuel a hot stove.
 7. Store liquid fuel only in well-marked metal fuel bottles designed specifically for that use.
 8. Keep fuel bottles and canisters away from sources of heat.
 9. Do not store fuel containers inside your house.





Requirement 8b

- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different types of lightweight cooking stoves.





8b. Selecting a Stove

- **Selecting a Stove**
 - The stove you choose depends upon the kind of cooking you will do, the type of fuel you wish to use, and the amount of weight you are willing to carry.
 - Always read and follow the manufacturer's instructions for carrying, fueling, using, and storing camp stoves.



8b. Canister vs. Liquid Fuel Stoves

Canister Stove



Liquid Fuel Stove





8b. Canister vs. Liquid Fuel Stoves

- **Stove Weight**
 - Canister stoves are the clear winner in this category – they’re almost always lighter and more compact than their liquid fuel counterparts.
- **Fuel Weight**
 - A single fuel canister weighs less than a liquid fuel bottle, but a bunch of canisters can add up to significantly more weight than a liquid fuel bottle. Remember, you’ll have to carry canisters for the remainder of your trip – even after they’re spent.
 - On a short trip that only requires a little cooking, the canister is king.
 - If you’re on a long trip or planning to run the stove a lot, carrying a large bottle of liquid fuel is the best way to go.



8b. Canister vs. Liquid Fuel Stoves

- **Temperature**
 - In most cases, liquid fuel stoves offer the best performance in cold conditions.
 - Cold temperatures create low canister pressure, rendering most canister stoves useless in really cold conditions.
- **Environmental Impact**
 - Liquid fuels require less energy input and offer a more environmentally friendly way to cook in the outdoors. The key is the reusable fuel bottle.
 - Spent fuel canisters can be recycled as mixed metal (not aluminum) but not that many recycling programs take these metals, and even fewer recognize the canisters and process them.



8b. Canister vs. Liquid Fuel Stoves

- **Economy**
 - In most cases, canister stoves cost less than liquid fuel stoves.
 - At the same time, canister fuel often costs considerably more than liquid fuel
- **Maintenance**
 - Canister stoves require practically zero maintenance to run reliably for decades.
 - Liquid stoves are famous for their reliability, but require more maintenance.
 - Luckily, the stoves are easy to work on and the cleaning process is simple.
- **Fuel Availability**
 - Canister fuel is available in a wide range of places, but not everywhere.
 - If you're planning on traveling in countries and regions well off the beaten path, liquid fuel is a safer bet.



Requirement 8c

- Prepare a camp menu. Explain how the menu would differ from a menu for a backpacking or float trip. Give recipes and make a food list for your patrol. Plan two breakfasts, three lunches, and two suppers. Discuss how to protect your food against bad weather, animals, and contamination.





8c. Prepare a Camp Menu

- Keep these suggestions in mind as you plan meals for a camping trip:
 - Select foods that will not spoil. In the frontcountry, you may be able to bring fresh fruits and vegetables, and keep meat and dairy products safe in a cooler with ice. For backcountry treks, depend more upon grains, pastas, and dehydrated or dried ingredients.
 - When you camp in the frontcountry or travel by watercraft or with pack animals, the weight of your food may not be a critical factor. Besides taking items that are fresh or canned, you might be able to include additional cooking gear, too — a Dutch oven for stews and baking desserts, for example, or a griddle for a big breakfast of pancakes, bacon, and eggs.
 - Trim the weight of your backpack by eliminating water from your provisions. Grains, pastas, cereals, and dried or dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soup mixes, and sauces provide plenty of punch per pound.
 - Repackage food in resealable plastic bags to reduce clutter and weight. On a piece of tape attached to each bag, write the contents of the bag and the meal for which it will be used.



8c. Menu and Recipe Ideas

- Once you know how many meals you need, write down what you want to prepare and eat for each of those meals.
- The menus here will give you some ideas:
 - Trail breakfast: instant hot cereal, mixed dried fruits, cocoa.
 - Camp breakfast: pancakes, apple, milk or orange juice.
 - Trail lunch: peanut butter and jelly sandwich, carrot sticks, chocolate pudding, juice (canned or boxed).
 - Camp lunch: hot dogs with condiments (pickle, relish, mustard, ketchup) pork 'n' beans, sliced pears, chocolate milk.



8c. Menu and Recipe Ideas

Pizza Macaroni

Servings: 4

Amount	Measure	Ingredient -- Preparation Method
-----	-----	-----
1 1/3	cup	Macaroni
8	oz	Pepperoni slices or dehydrated hamburger
4	tsp	Dehydrated green peppers
4	tsp	Dehydrated onions
8		Mozzarella cheese sticks
2	cups	Pizza sauce (dehydrated into leather)
4	tsp	Dried tomatoes
4	tsp	Dried mushrooms

At Home: combine all of the dry ingredients in a ziplock bag. Place the (wrapped) cheese sticks and pepperoni in a second bag.

On the Trail: Place all of the dehydrated ingredients in a pot and add enough water to cover. Let stand 30 minutes. Bring to a boil and add the macaroni. Stir regularly. Cook until the pasta is tender. Cut up the cheese and stir into the macaroni along with the pepperoni.



8c. Cleaning Up After Meals

- Begin cleanup by setting out three pots:
 - **Hot-water wash pot**—hot water with a few drops of biodegradable soap
 - **Hot-water rinse pot**—clear, hot rinse water
 - **Cold-water rinse pot**—cold water with a sanitizing tablet or a few drops of bleach to kill bacteria



8c. Dealing With Leftovers

- Carry food scraps home in a trash bag.
- Don't bury leftover food or scatter it in the woods.
- Animals will almost always find it, and it is not healthy for them to eat.
- Food scraps can draw animals close to campsites where they may lose their fear of humans.
- That can be dangerous for them and for you.



8c. Food Storage

- Store your food where it will be safe from animals, insects, dust, debris, and bad weather.
- Frontcountry campers can use vehicles, coolers, or plastic buckets with tightly fitted lids as storage units.
- Use bear boxes if provided.





8c. Food Storage

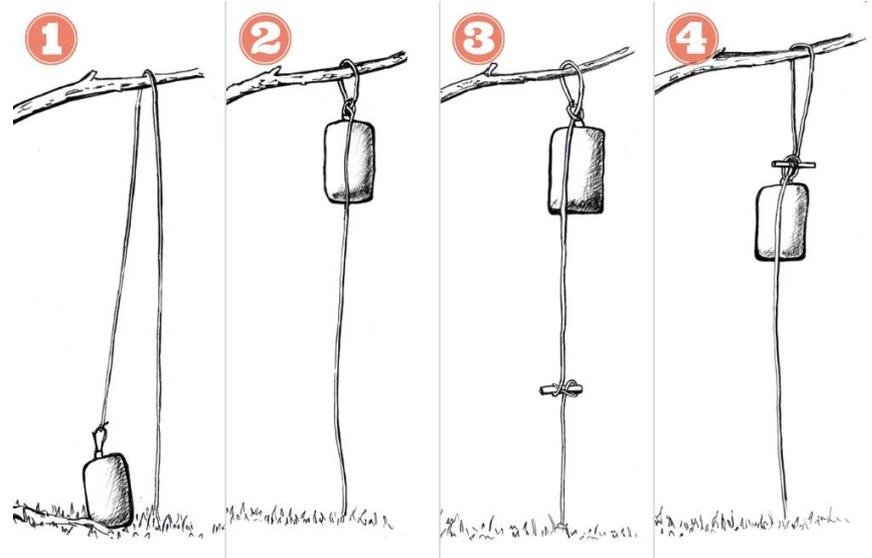
- In the backcountry and anywhere that bears may be present, a bear canister is often the answer.





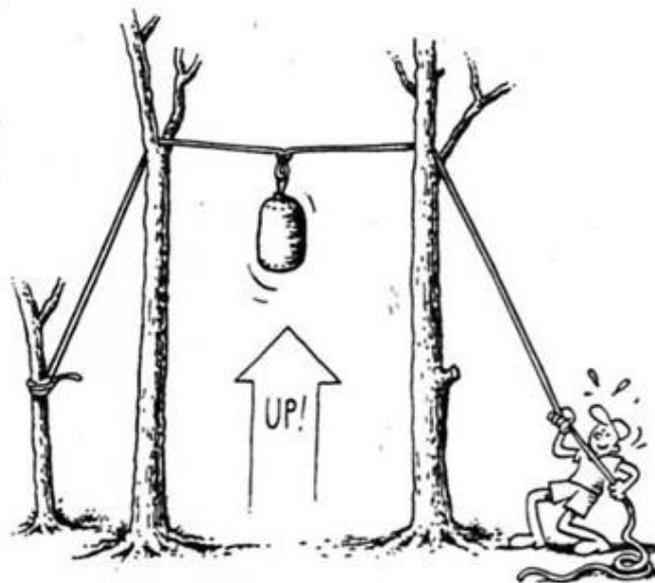
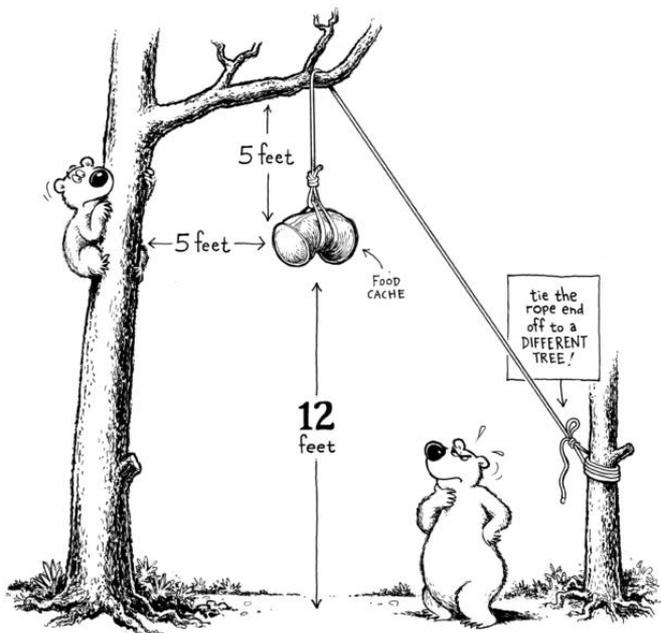
8c. Food Storage

- Where permitted and if trees are available, hanging a bear bag is another option.





8c. Food Storage





Requirement 8d

- While camping in the outdoors, cook at least one breakfast, one lunch, and one dinner for your patrol from the meals you have planned for requirement 8c. At least one of those meals must be a trail meal requiring the use of a lightweight stove.





8d. Cooking a Trail Meal





Requirement 9a

- Show experience in camping by doing the following:
 - Camp a total of at least 20 nights at designated Scouting activities or events. One long-term camping experience of up to six consecutive nights may be applied toward this requirement. Sleep each night under the sky or in a tent you have pitched. If the camp provides a tent that has already been pitched, you need not pitch your own tent.





Requirement 9b

- Show experience in camping by doing the following:
 - On any of these camping experiences, you must do TWO of the following, only with proper preparation and under qualified supervision:
 1. Hike up a mountain where, at some point, you are at least 1,000 feet higher in elevation from where you started.
 2. Backpack, snowshoe, or cross-country ski for at least four miles.
 3. Take a bike trip of at least 15 miles or at least four hours.
 4. Take a non-motorized trip on the water of at least four hours or 5 miles.
 5. Plan and carry out an overnight snow camping experience.
 6. Rappel down a rappel route of 30 feet or more.





9b. Show Experience in Camping





Requirement 9c

- Show experience in camping by doing the following:
 - On any of these camping experiences, perform a conservation project approved by the landowner or land managing agency. This can be done alone or with others.





9c. Conservation Project





Requirement 10

- Discuss how the things you did to earn this badge have taught you about personal health and safety, survival, public health, conservation, and good citizenship. In your discussion, tell how Scout spirit and the Scout Oath and Law apply to camping and outdoor ethics.





10. What Have You Learned?

This one is on you! What were some of the things you did in earning this badge? What have been some of your favorite moments while camping? How did you show scout spirit in overcoming the outdoor challenges you encountered? Do you like camping any more now than when you started?