

CAMPING SKILLS – DAY 4

Planning Information													
Subject (Presenter):	Camping Skills – Day 4												
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave No Trace Camping • Lashing: Square, Sheer, Diagonal 												
Materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rope and two staves for each pair of participants (for lashing) • Handouts for Each Participant 												
Preparation:													
Presentation													
Learning Objectives: At the end of this presentation, each participant should be able to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the principles of Leave No Trace Camping 2. Know how to lash and when to use the Square, Sheer, and Diagonal Lashes 												
Discovery:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before showing how to lash; have anyone who knows demonstrate it to the others 												
Teaching-Learning:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Requirement #</th> <th>Reference Page(s)</th> <th>Title of Section</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>244 - 245</td> <td>Principles of Leaving No Trace</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T 4ab</td> <td>234 – 235</td> <td>Be Easy On The Land Meadows Lakes and Streams Alpine Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F 7b, 8a</td> <td>137-150</td> <td>Lashing – Know uses and Demo how to tie Square Lashing Sheer Lashing Diagonal Lashing Contest: Low Impact Camping Quiz Contest: Leave No Trace Picture Challenge</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requirement #	Reference Page(s)	Title of Section		244 - 245	Principles of Leaving No Trace	T 4ab	234 – 235	Be Easy On The Land Meadows Lakes and Streams Alpine Areas	F 7b, 8a	137-150	Lashing – Know uses and Demo how to tie Square Lashing Sheer Lashing Diagonal Lashing Contest: Low Impact Camping Quiz Contest: Leave No Trace Picture Challenge
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Application:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice lashing the staves – check that the knots and lashes are tied <u>correctly</u> and <u>tight</u> 												
Evaluation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Impact Camping Quiz 2. Leave No Trace Picture Challenge 3. Check that the lashes are properly tied and everyone knows <u>when</u> and <u>why</u> to use them 												
Summary:	Take Only Photographs, Leave Only Footprints												
Notes:	Handouts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilderness Policy of the Boy Scouts of America • Contest: Low Impact Camping Quiz • Contest: Leave No Trace Picture Challenge 												

WILDERNESS USE POLICY

All private or publicly owned backcountry land and designated wildernesses are included in the term “wilderness areas” in this policy. The Outdoor Code of the Boy Scouts of America applies to outdoor behavior generally, but for treks into wilderness areas minimum impact camping methods must be used. Within the outdoor program of the Boy Scouts of America, there are many different camping skill levels. Camping practices that are appropriate for day outings, long-term Scout camp, or short-term unit camping do not apply to wilderness areas. Scouts and Explorers need to adopt attitudes and patterns of behavior, wherever they go, that respect the rights of others, including future generations, to enjoy the outdoors.

In wilderness areas, it is crucial to minimize our impact on particularly fragile ecosystems such as mountains, lakes, streams, deserts, and seashores. Since our impact varies from one season of the year to the next, it becomes important for us to adjust to these changing conditions, as well, to avoid damaging the environment.

The BSA emphasizes these practices for all troops, teams, and posts planning to use wilderness areas:

- Contact the landowner or land-managing agency (Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state agency, private, etc.) well in advance of the outing to learn the regulations for that area and to obtain required permits and current maps.
- Always obtain a tour permit (available through council), meet all conditions specified, and carry it on the trip.
- Participate in training for adult leaders in low-impact camping or be proficient and experienced in the leadership and skills required for treks into wilderness areas.
- Match the ruggedness of high-adventure experiences to the skills, physical ability & maturity of those taking part. Save more rugged treks for older youth members who are more proficient & experienced in outdoor skills.
- Limit the size of groups generally to no more than eight to eleven persons, including at least one adult leader (maximum: ten persons per leader). Two leaders per group is best. Do not exceed the group size if one has been established for the wilderness area. Organize each group (patrol, team, or crew) to function independently by planning their own trips on different dates, serving their own food, providing their own transportation to the trailhead, securing individual permits, and camping in a separate and distinct group. When necessary to combine transportation and planning or buying, small groups should still camp and travel on the trail separately from other groups of the same unit.
- Conduct pre-trip training for the group that stresses proper wilderness behavior, rules, and skills for all of the potential conditions that may be encountered.
- Use backpacking stoves, particularly where the fuel supply is limited or open fires are restricted. Supervision by an adult knowledgeable in the use of the stoves must be provided. If a fire is necessary, keep it as small as possible, and use established fire lays where available in a safe area. After use, erase all signs.
- Emphasize the need for minimizing impact on the land through proper camping practices & preserving the solitude & quietness of remote areas. Camp at low-use areas—avoid popular sites that show signs of heavy use.
- Leave dogs, radios, and tape players at home.
- Use biodegradable food containers. Carry out unburnable trash and any left by others.
- Dig shallow holes for latrines and locate them at least 200 feet from the nearest water source. Cover the latrines completely before leaving.
- Wash clothes, dishes, and bodies at least 200 feet from any source of natural water.
- Where a choice is available, select equipment in muted colors that blend with natural surroundings.
- Look at and photograph; never pick or collect.
- Follow trail switchbacks and stay on established trails.
- Treat wildlife with respect and take precautions to avoid dangerous encounters with wildlife. Leave snakes, bears, ground squirrels, and other wildlife alone.

LOW IMPACT CAMPING QUIZ

TRUE OR FALSE:

- ___ 1. In wilderness areas, it's a good idea to use brightly colored tents so your campsite can be spotted in case of emergency.
- ___ 2. Low-impact camping standards suggest that cans and other metal containers be burned and then buried.
- ___ 3. The maximum size of a party in wilderness areas should be ten to twelve persons.
- ___ 4. Meadows and grassy areas are usually the preferred place to camp in a wilderness or primitive area.
- ___ 5. Boy Scouts of America national policy prohibits the use of gasoline or other chemical fueled stoves.
- ___ 6. To avoid damage to the environment, you should stay no more than a week at one campsite.
- ___ 7. It's always a good idea to build a circle of stones to contain your cooking fire.
- ___ 8. Your low-impact campsite should be at least 200 feet from trails, lakes, streams, or meadows.
- ___ 9. A cathole latrine should be dug in dry, sandy, or gravel soil, at least fifty feet from water, camp, or trails.
- ___ 10. Fish entrails should be tossed back into the lake or stream as food for other fish.
- ___ 11. Since backcountry is so wide and spacious, loud games, campfire programs, and vigorous activities are unlikely to disturb others.
- ___ 12. If trails are muddy, it is acceptable to leave the established trail as long as you parallel it closely.
- ___ 13. Wilderness camping is a good opportunity to collect specimens of flowers, plants, and rock samples.
- ___ 14. When breaking camp, you should leave a pile of wood at your primitive campsite for the next camper.
- ___ 15. "Take nothing but pictures" is an appropriate motto for low-impact campers.
- ___ 16. Most typical Boy Scout troops, Varsity Scout teams, and Explorer posts will need some specialized training before qualifying for a wilderness or backcountry camping experience.
- ___ 17. It is a good idea to repack food and other items in lightweight, burnable, or pack-out containers.
- ___ 18. Using builders' plastic sheeting as "disposable" tents or flies is a good technique for backcountry camping.
- ___ 19. When horses or pack animals are met on the trail, hikers should step off the lower side of the trail, stand still, and talk quietly or not at all while the riders and animals pass.
- ___ 20. Each wilderness area may have specific rules for its use, and permits are sometimes required for entry.

LEAVE NO TRACE PICTURE CHALLENGE

Keep in mind all the Leave No Trace guidelines. Is everyone following Leave No Trace guidelines?

Is This
LEAVE NO TRACE
Camping ???



- Hint #1: Remember the George Washington story?
- Hint #2: Location
- Hint #3: Pack it IN, Pack it Out
- Hint #4: Already eaten?
- Hint #5: Going to be a surgeon when you grow up?
- Hint #6: Know where your going?

- Hint #7: One of the joys of springtime
- Hint #8: What is that pounding noise?
- Hint #9: Like to eat grass?
- Hint #10: Smokey Bear is watching!
- Hint #11: I can't hear you!

1. BOY CHOPPING LIMB OF TREE!

Chopping limbs damages the tree (might even kill it) and leaves ugly scars. If you need wood for a fire, use only dead wood found on the ground. If the limbs of a tree are in your way, don't cut to make the camp larger....find a larger existing campsite in another location.

2. TRENCH DUG AROUND TENT! TENT PLACED TOO CLOSE TO THE WATER!

Making a trench causes soil erosion, damages plants and scars the area. A better way to keep you tent dry is to pick a better location, like one on slightly higher ground, or not near water.

Camping close to water has potential to pollute the water. It makes your camp visible to others. And it might disturb wildlife who go to drink there.

3. TRASH DROPPED ON TRAIL!

Trash/litter is unsightly, foreign to the area and not healthy to leave. It will attract animals and pests. Trash/litter lasts a long, long time. Make sure to Pack Out whatever you Pack In!

4. WASHING DISHES IN RIVER!

Food and soap will pollute the water. Polluted water will affect the fish and other river life. The water will become less clear and not look as beautiful.

5. CARVING INITIALS INTO A TREE!

Carving into a tree is a terrible visual scar that destroys the natural look. The tree could become weakened and get attacked by bugs or disease.

6. CUTTING ACROSS THE TRAIL SWITCHBACK!

It does not take many trips walking over the plants to kill them. By cutting across the trail, you will soon create another trail. These user created trails are not well designed and will cause erosion. The purpose of trails is to keep the impacts from travel limited to one location and to make travel safe and enjoyable.

7. PICKING WILDFLOWERS! LEAVING FOOD LITTER

Beautiful wildflowers should be left for everyone to enjoy. You can admire them, make a drawing, or take a picture. Some types of flowers are very rare

and must be protected to survive. Ever see a banana tree in our forest?

Peels attract insects and other pests.

8. HAMMERING A NAIL IN A TREE!

There are plenty of places to place clothes without damaging a tree. There is nothing natural or pretty about a tree full of nails.

9. HORSE TIED TO TREE AND TOO CLOSE TO WATER!

Horses and other pack stock are large animals with potential to cause damage. Tying a line around the tree might damage the tree bark. Vegetation near the water is very fragile and easily damaged. The horse may pollute the water with manure.

10. FIRE TOO CLOSE TO GRASS, BUSHES AND TREES!

Fires can be very dangerous. Fire can easily spread from organic matter on top of soil, or by vegetation that is too close. Fire scars should be limited to areas where fires have already been. Having a fire is not even necessary a lot of the time.

11. PLAYING LOUD RADIO! PICKING CONES!

The backcountry has such beautiful sounds and natural "music" to listen to. You can listen to radios anytime, but how often can you hear a hawk?

Pine cones are food for many other animals, let them be harvested or fall naturally.