



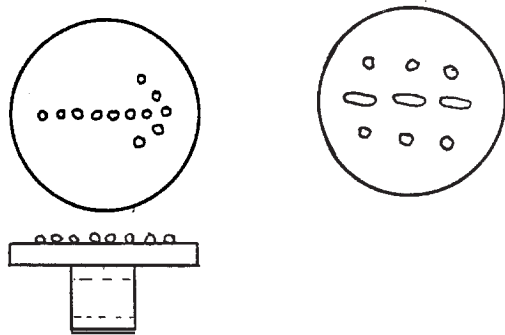
**TIE SLIDE**

**Trail Sign Tie Slide**

**Materials:**

- 1 - 3" circle of wood, plaster, foam, leather
- Seeds (pine cone, sweet gum, etc.)
- Glue
- 1 -.5" x .5" PVC pipe

1. Go on a seed finding hike.
2. Using the seeds, create a trail sign.
3. Glue the seeds in place.
4. Attach the PVC pipe to the back to form the loop.



**POISON IVY**

Poison Ivy is found in many state parks, forests and recreation areas. It can grow as a plant, as a small bush, or as a heavy vine that can climb up the trunk of a tree. Each poison ivy leaf is divided into three leaflets. The edges of the leaflets may be smooth or notched.

Learn to identify and avoid poison ivy when you are doing nature activities.



**INSECT PESTS**

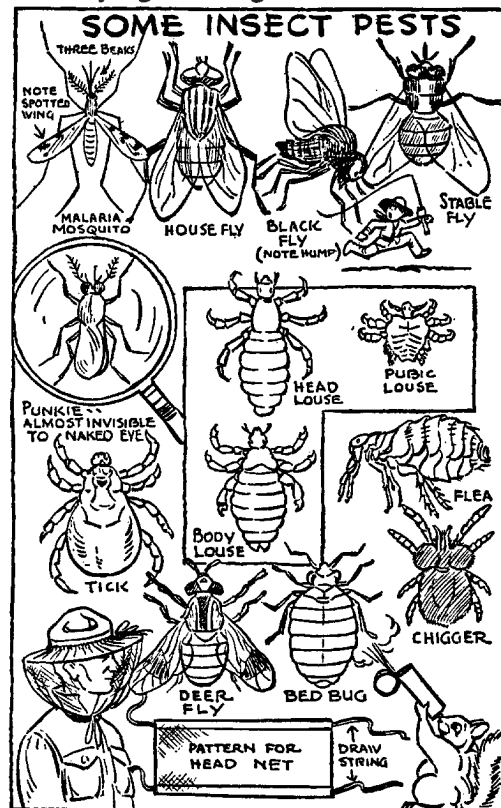
While many insects are not harmful to man, there are some which bring much discomfort.

**Mosquitoes:** Mosquitoes are perhaps one of the most annoying insects of the outdoors. When the mosquito bites a human being, it injects a fluid that is irritating to some people but may not affect others.

**Ticks:** A small percentage of ticks carry Lyme disease bacteria. By routinely checking for ticks after being outdoors, you can remove ticks before they bite and have the chance to transmit Lyme disease.

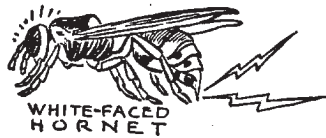
**House Fly:** House flies are great travelers and have been known to come a distance of thirteen miles.

**Punkies or "No-see-ums":** They are such tiny mites, they're difficult to see and seem to be able to penetrate even blankets. They have a most annoying, burning bite.

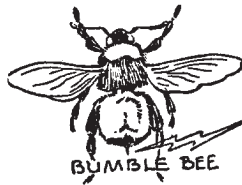


**Bees:** Bee stings generally remain in the wound, and it is necessary to scrape out the stinger.

**White Faced Hornet:** It is a well-known wasp, who builds large paper nests in trees and other sheltered spots.



WHITE-FACED HORNET

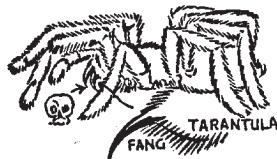
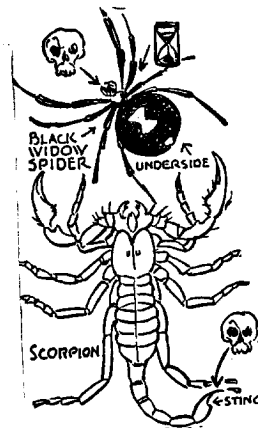


BUMBLE BEE

**Black Widow Spider:** A shiny black spider, that looks like a large black shoe button on legs. It is the only dangerous spider in temperate North America.

**Tarantulas:** While these huge, hairy spiders look dangerously poisonous, it is unlikely that any tarantula has a poison that is dangerous to man.

**Scorpions:** Scorpions are common over a great section of the United States and are quite numerous in the southwestern states.



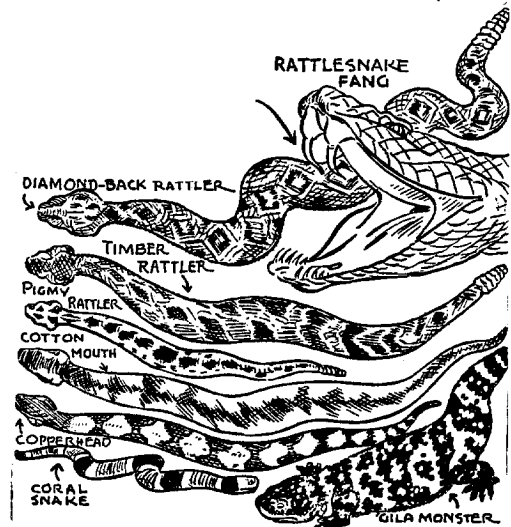
**POISONOUS REPTILES**

Although poisonous reptiles are dangerous trail mates, nevertheless they are few in number in contrast to the great legion of harmless reptiles.

**All venomous snakes have fangs: the harmless ones have teeth only.**

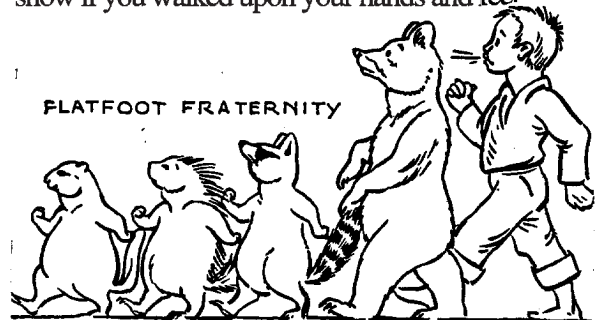
**Rattlesnakes:** The most commonly known poisonous snakes are the rattlesnake. The whirl of the rattlesnake sounds like a cicada or locust upon the ground.

**Copperhead:** Another poisonous snake of the eastern and central states is the copperhead. Its head has a distinct copper tinge.

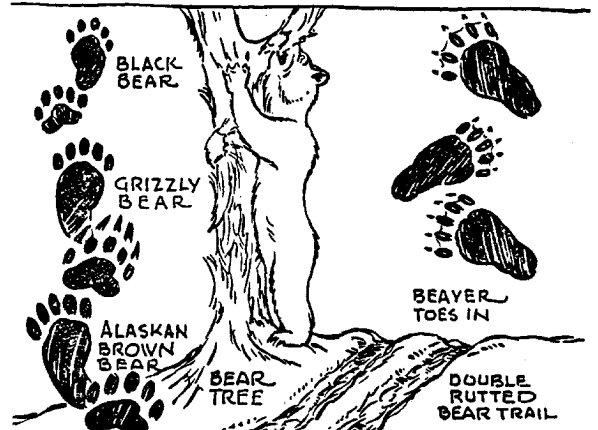


**FLATFOOT FRATERNITY**

There is a group whose members walk on the flat of their feet, a "flatfoot fraternity", as it were. This group includes such animals as the beaver, the porcupine, the raccoon, the bear, and even Man. The hind feet of the group are longer than their front feet, just as your tracks would show if you walked upon your hands and feet



BEAVER PORCUPINE RACCOON BEAR MAN





**Bear Trails:** All of the bear family are flatfoots. The black bear, the grizzly, and the Alaskan brown bear, all have similar tracks that is difficult to tell apart except by their size.

**Beaver and Porcupine Tracks:** Their tracks are the funniest in the woodland. When walking, they toe in like midget Indians.

**Raccoon Tracks:** Most of us recognize the coon by his identifying mask and ring tail, but how many of us know his flatfoot tracks.

**Skunk Tracks:** A common track of the countryside is the skunk's. His front claws register prominently, and his hind one scarcely at all.

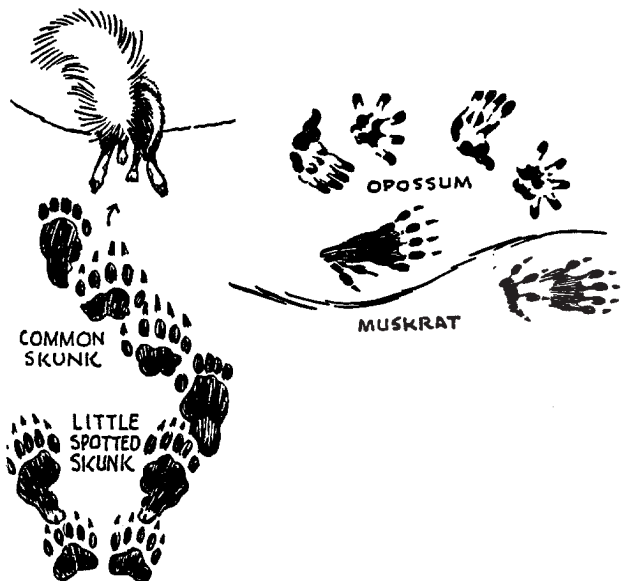
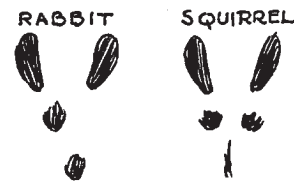
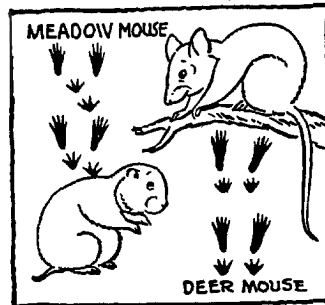
**Opossum Tracks:** If you should see a trail that looks as if some tiny person has been walking on his hands, you will know that the dwarf was that queer animal, the opossum.

**Muskrat Tracks:** Between the alternation footprints, a rhythmic, wavy line is penciled in the mud by the muskrat's rat-like tail.

**Squirrel Tracks:** The forefeet of the squirrel are paired behind the hind feet.

**Mouse Tracks:** The meadow mouse, a ground dweller, makes a rabbit like track in miniature, his forefeet being placed irregularly behind his hind feet. The deer mouse, who loves to climb, pairs his forefeet directly behind his hind feet.

**Chipmunk Tracks:** The chipmunk track resembles a rabbit's track in miniature.

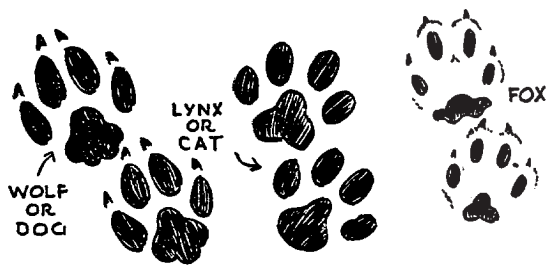


**Dog Tracks:** A good place to start hunting for tracks is your own backyard. It is next to impossible to distinguish a dog's track from a wolf's.

**Wolf Tracks:** A large dog's track will give you a very good idea of a wolf's footprint.

**Cat Tracks:** Cat tracks resemble those of a wild relative, the lynx.

**Lynx Tracks:** The lynx track is rounder and of course much larger than the cat's.



**LONG HIND-LEGGERS**

Animals whose hind legs are longer than their forelegs may be classed in this group. When in motion they always place their hind feet ahead of their forefeet.

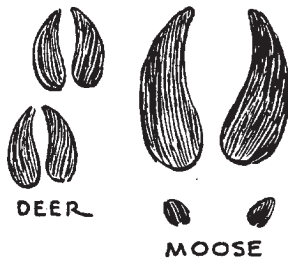
**Rabbit Tracks:** Rabbit tracks differ from squirrel's in that the rabbit's forefeet are placed behind the large hind feet.

**TOENAIL WALKERS**

Sheep, goats, cows, horses, moose, deer, elk, caribou, antelopes, etc., are good examples of animals who walk upon their toenails.

**Moose Tracks:** Besides tracks other evidences, of moose are nipped twigs and antler scraped trees.

**Deer Tracks:** The tracks of sheep, goats and even pigs are often mistaken for deer.

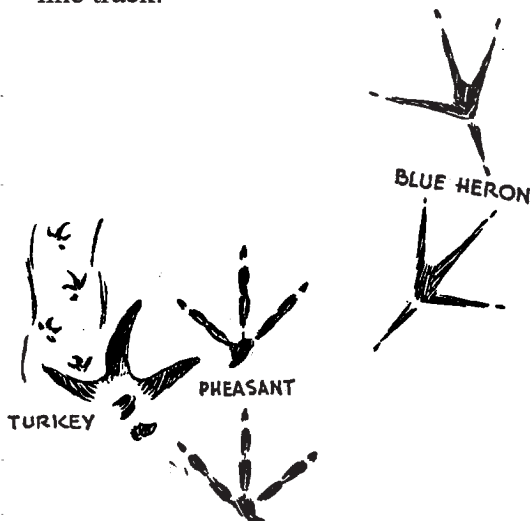


**BIRD TRACKS**

**Blue-Heron Tracks:** Usually the track of only one bird will be found for it is a solitary feeder.

**Turkey Tracks:** The turkey toes-in when he walks.

**Pheasant Tracks:** He places his feet one directly behind the other, making a straight line track.



**PROJECTS**

**What Will It Eat**

Dissolve sugar in water and place it in a saucer in a yard square area marked by pieces of wood or rocks. Near by put a small piece of raw meat, such as hamburger, and a piece of lettuce. Move away and list which animals or insects go for the sugar, which go for the lettuce, and which for the meat. Be careful! Your picnic will attract stingers and biters.

**Catch a Track**

Tracks can help you quickly identify rabbits, mice, birds, and other animals. You can catch tracks by covering a paper plate with soil, then wetting the soil and leaving the plate, in a yard square marked by pieces of wood or rocks, overnight. Make a sketch of each track and see if you can identify it.

**Insect Zoo**

When setting up your "insect zoo" you should keep the following things in mind:

Make sure when collection any insects, that you collect and keep them during months when there is plenty of food for them. During the winter, it is difficult to keep them alive because of the unavailability of natural food.

Care should be taken not to allow the "zoo" to become contaminated with uneaten food and waste materials.

If soil is used, it should be kept moist - not wet - by sprinkling or spraying (misting) many times a day.

Make sure you do not overcrowd.

**Insect Collecting Tip:** Hold an umbrella under a shrub, while you beat the branches with a stick. Insects will fall into the umbrella where they are easily captured.





**What do insects eat?**

**Field Cricket:** Fill bottom of cage with inch of soil. Fill bottle cap with water. Feed bits of bread soaked in water, lettuce, and even peanut butter.

**Grasshopper or Walking Stick:** Grass sod in bottom of cage. Water grass from time to time and add a dish of water.

**Caterpillar:** Always feed the kind of leaf from where you found it.

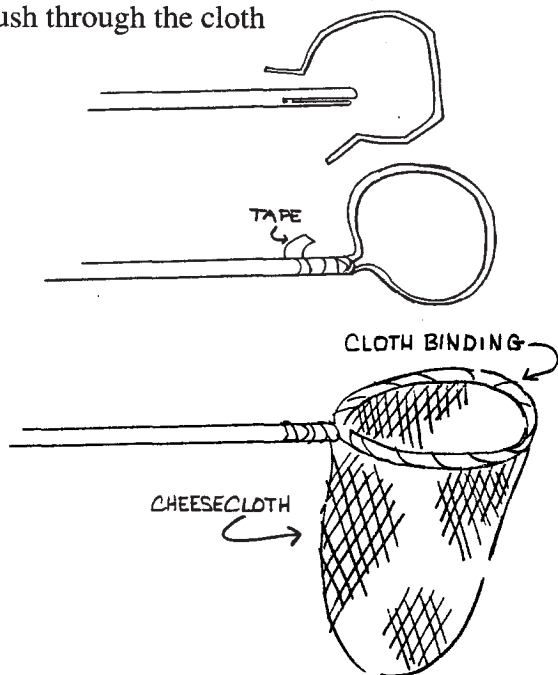
**Meal Worms:** Oatmeal or bran meal with small pieces of potato or apple. (These are excellent experiments in life cycle studies. It becomes a beetle within 3 weeks.)

**Insect Collecting Net**

**Materials:**

- Wire
- Tape
- Broomstick
- Cheesecloth
- Heavy Thread
- Needle

1. Shape a piece of wire as shown and tape it to notches in the sides of the end of the broomstick .
2. Attach the cheesecloth to the metal ring by wrapping with the thread, using a needle to push through the cloth



**OUTDOORSMAN**



The dictionary defines scouting as “exploring an area in order to obtain information”. The key letters to remember in the word Scout are **OUT**, as in outdoors. In order to go scouting you must go outdoors. In this section we will examine the proper way to eat, sleep, dress and make ourselves at home in the great outdoors.

**DEN MEETINGS**

Two things can be accomplished at Den meetings – Planning and Preparation. There are many planning guides available to Webelos Den Leaders.

**EQUIPMENT AND TENTS**

1. Explain the plans for the overnight campout and distribute a personal equipment checklist to each boy-adult team. Review the checklist and discuss plans for obtaining tentage.
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.

**TENT HINTS**

- Each tent should have its own bag and should be labeled.
- Never pull a stake out by pulling on the grommet or canvas.
- Never leave a stake in the ground without a rope.
- If tents must be packed wet, be sure to set them up to dry out as soon as possible.
- Loosen ropes when canvas is wet so that the canvas won't tear while drying.
- Waterproofing solutions are available through Sears, Army Surplus, and other distributors of tents and awnings.



- Use a ground cloth under your tent, but be sure to tuck all the edges, all the way under the tent's floor.

**FIRE BUILDING**

1. Practice firelays for cooking and council fires. Stress safety in preparing fire sites, 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.

**CAMPOUT CHECKLIST**

**Departure and Arrival**

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

**Campsite**

- Have you filled out a local tour permit? (At least two week before departure)
- Are reservations or other permits required?
- Does The campsite lend itself to conservation service project?
- 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 equipment?
- What about car pooling?
- What about public transportation?

**Participation**

- Is there an adult to accompany every boy?
- Are any substitutes 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 a simple menu? 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? Swimming? Fishing? Boating? Who?

**REFER TO THE  
C.S.L.B. FOR A  
MORE COMPLETE GUIDE  
TO PLANNING A CAMPOUT**

**Suggested Equipment Check List**

- Pack or bag for clothes
- Clothing changes: underwear, shirts, pants (1 pair per day), socks (2 pair per day)
- Sweater or jacket
- Poncho or raincoat
- Knife, fork and spoon
- Mess kit (plastic or metal)
- Toilet kit (soap, toothbrush & paste, comb, towel)
- Sleeping bag or two blankets
- Ground cloth
- Flashlight
- Extra batteries
- Insect repellent
- Canteen
- Shoes suitable for the program

