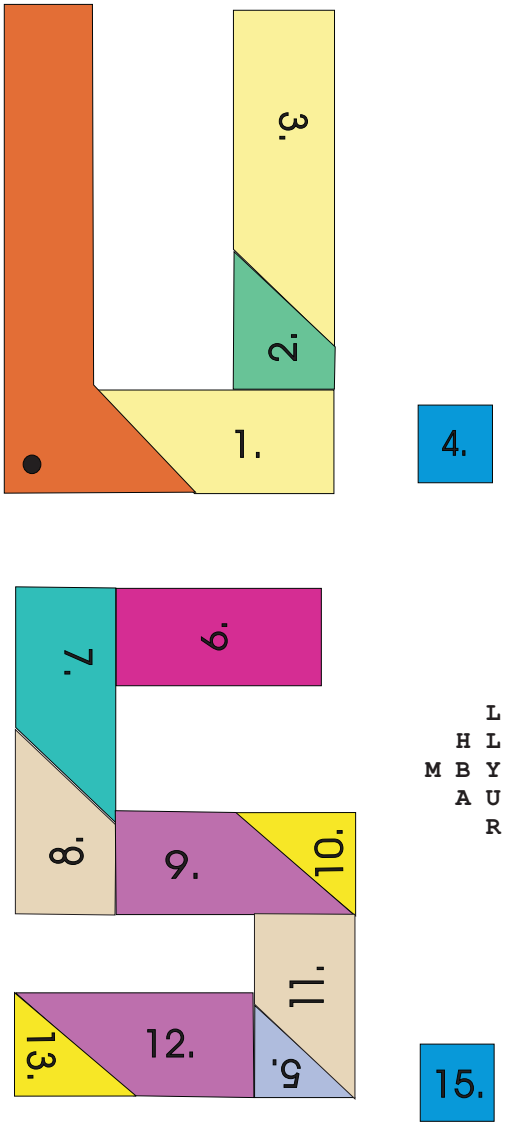
AMERICAN ELM DISTRICT

Volume 6, Issue 3
March. 9, 2006

Welcome to American Elm District Cub Scout Roundtable Electronic edition
Webelos activity badges Sportsman and Family Member

Theme: Our Feathered Friends

U. S. Eagle Puzzle by Heart of America Council



Bird Search

By Heart of America Council

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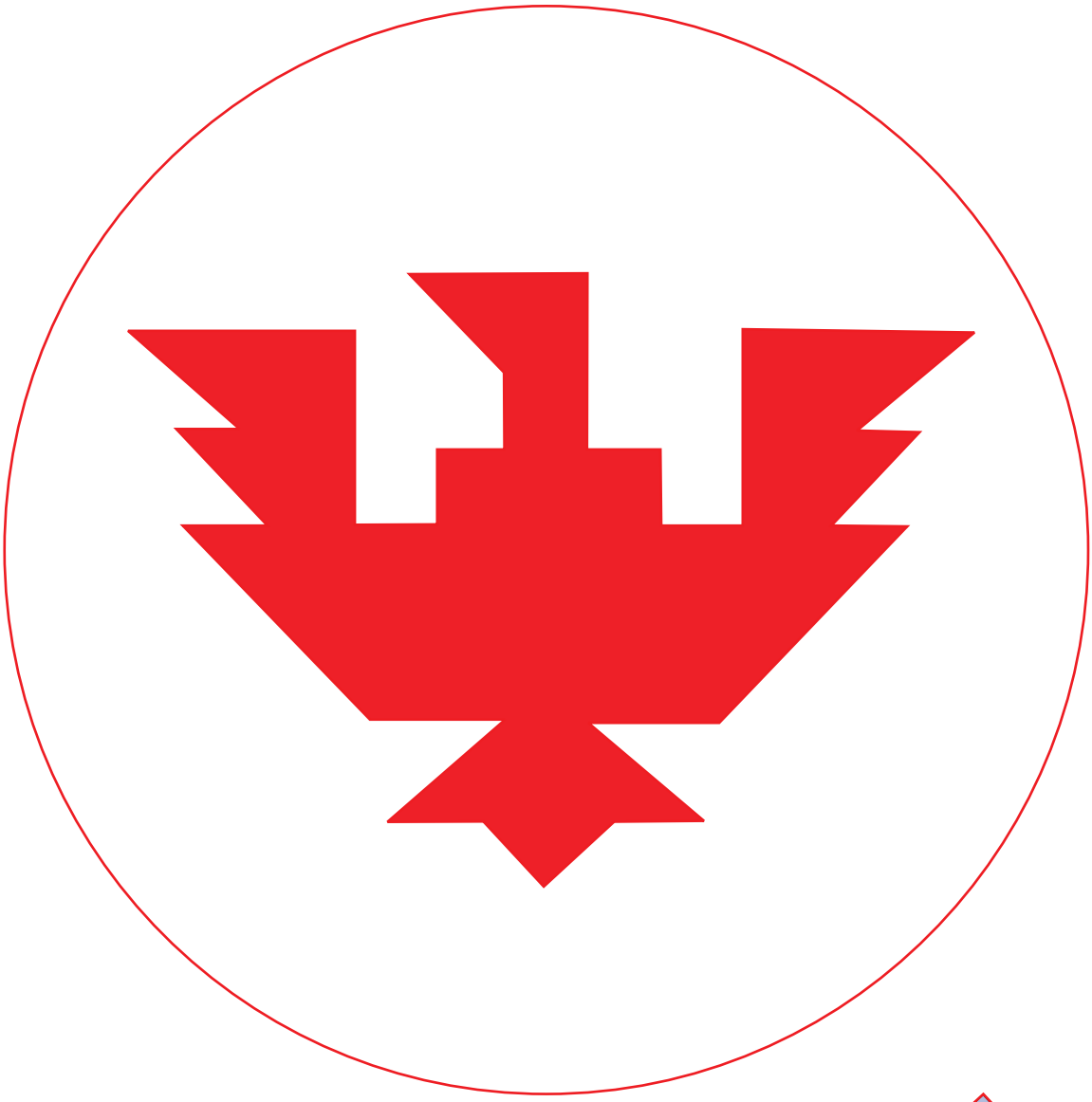
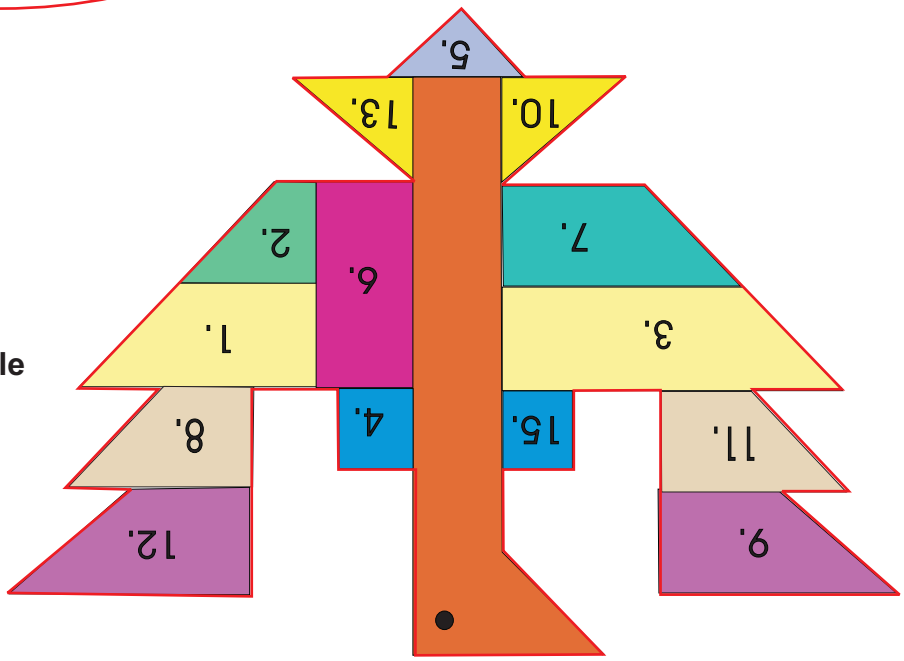
Words for the Bird Search

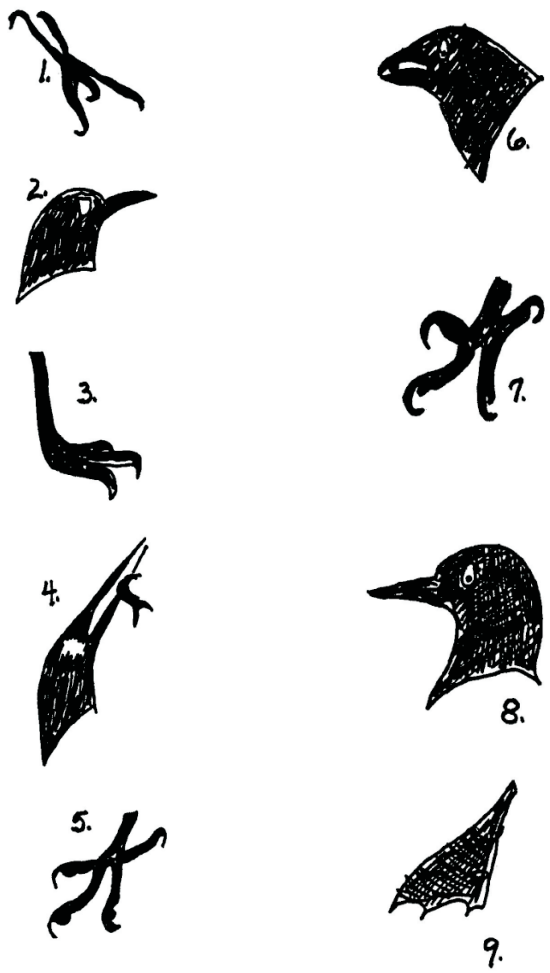
BARN SWALLOW	**BLUEBIRD**	**BLUE JAY**	**BOBWHITE**
CARDINAL	**COWBIRD**	**CROW**	**ROBIN**
KILLDEER	**SPARROW**	**REDWING**	**WREN**
KINGFISHER	**KINGBIRD**	**NIGHTHAWK**	
HORNED LARK	**REDSTART**	**STARLING**	
MEADOWLARK	**MOCKINGBIRD**		
MORNING DOVE	**PURPLE MARTIN**		

Try to fit the pieces into the Eagle pattern inside the circle.



Answer to the Eagle puzzle



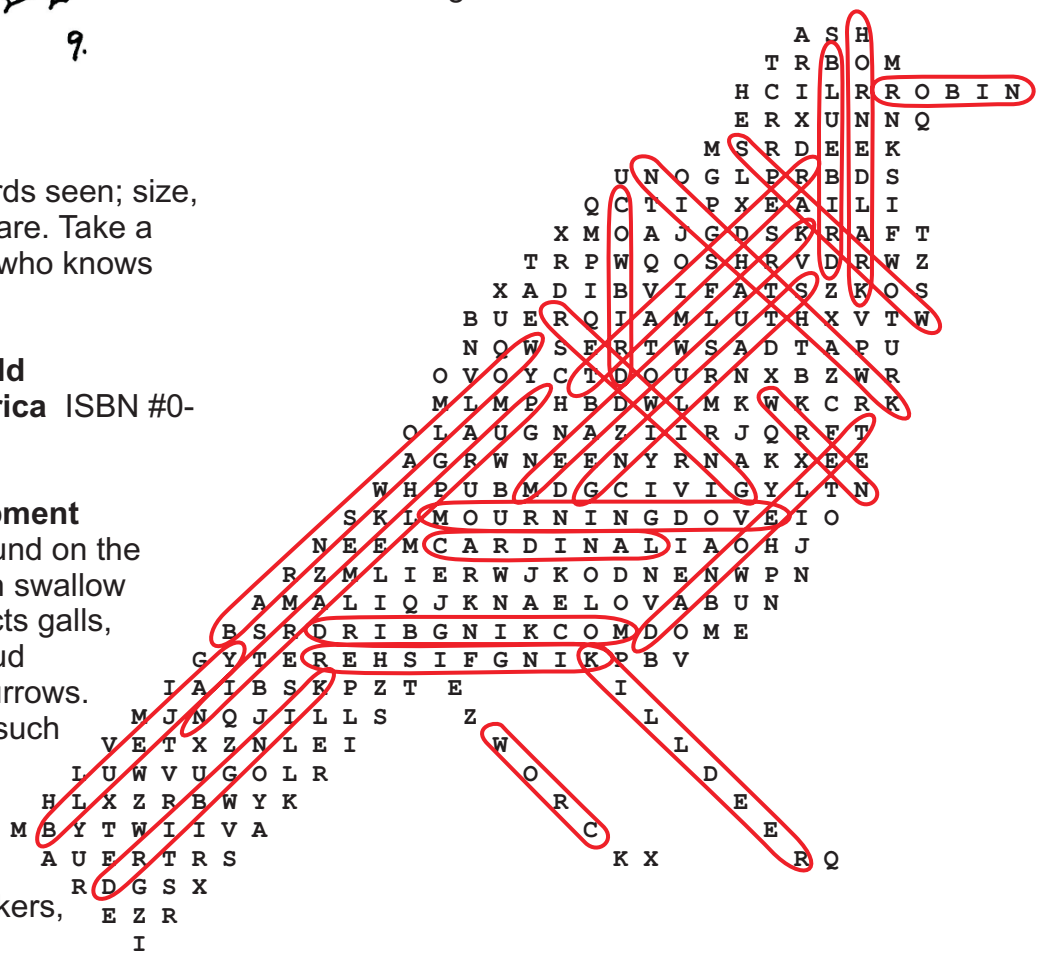


Hikes
By Heart of America
Bird Watching Hike: Describe the birds seen; size, coloring, beak type and where they are. Take a bird identification book or someone who knows birds.

One good book is **A Guide To Field Identification Birds of North America ISBN #0-307-13656-6

Mother Nature's Housing Development
How many animal homes can be found on the hike. Look for bird nests, cliff or barn swallow nests, squirrel nests, cocoons, insects galls, spider webs, papers wasp nests, mud dauber wasps' nests, woodchuck burrows. It's fair to count evidence of homes such as little mud casts made by earth worms and a long raised mound across a lawn made by a borrowing mole. A hollow tree might be the home of several animals --woodpeckers, owls, bats, or white footed mice. If a pond is near by, look for mud chimneys of crayfish built near shore. Award a prize for the most homes found. Caution the boys to not remove or destroy the homes.

Beaks And Feet
By Heart of America Council
The beaks and feet of birds are well adapted to different environments.
Match each picture with its description:
_____ A "grasping foot" has strong curved claws for catching and carrying prey.
_____The "cracker beak" is short and strong for cracking hard-shelled seeds.
_____ A "climbing foot" with sharp claws has two forward toes and two backward toes.
_____ The sharp, hard,"chisel beak" cuts holes in trees and digs out insects.
_____ A "perching foot" has three slender forward toes and one slender backward toe for balance.
_____ The long sharp" spear beak" is for catching fish and water animals.
_____ A "swimming foot" has skin between its three toes for paddling in the water.
_____ The "prober beak" plucks insects from plants much like a pair of tweezers.
_____ A large "wading foot" has three forward toes with no webblng between them.



Openings

By Great Salt Lake Council

FLAG CEREMONY

51 states and one National Bird give us 28 different birds to share and enjoy. Six states share the Meadowlark…Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Kansas. Seven states share the Cardinal…Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Five states share the Mocking bird… Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Most birds sing, mimic other birds, peck at wood, or live in the desert. Some birds are water birds, some dive for fish or eat small reptiles. There are those who are in camouflage to hide from their enemies. One particular bird ate the locust in Utah in 1848.

As we sit on our porch this spring day enjoying the sunrise, let us remember our feathered friends and the importance of their existence to our own life. Now think of that great BALD EAGLE, America's National symbol. When one morning during the American Revolution, the majestic birds circled over the soldiers shrieking. The patriots said they were crying for freedom. The BALD EAGLE symbolizes courage and strength, as well as freedom. Let us stand with proper salute and repeat the pledge of allegiance.

B The BLUE JAY, an urban bird, is a common bird of the eastern United States and Canada. The Blue Jay is a relative to the crow and magpie. They build loose, untidy nests in trees and shrubs. Young Blue Jays make amusing pets.

A The AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER is a water bird. It migrates in the spring to Cold, dry, treeless marshland called the tundra. Water birds come briefly in the spring and summer to breed.

L The LOON like other water birds swim after their food or dive into the water for it Lakes, ponds, and marshes are the chief fresh water habitat where the loon makes its nest on the shore.

D The DICKCISSEL bird is one of those who have adjusted to the changes of the prairies that have been plowed under for the growing of crops. The tall prairie grasses were a favorite nesting place of the Dickcissel.

E The ENGLISH SPARROW is one of the most common birds in American and Canadian cities. They nest in areas similar to their natural habitat.

A The AMERICAN OYSTER CATCHER is a water bird that normally nests along the Atlantic seacoast. The Black Oystercatcher and western gull nests along the Pacific coast.

G The GULL or Seagull is an inland water and marshland bird. Some birds like the Seagull, have adopted ways of life that keep them close to the water or saltwater environments.

L The LARK mostly makes his home in the dry grasslands of the western plains, and Colorado of the United States, and Canada. These birds have fared better than many of the prairie birds because they nest in places that are less disturbed by agriculture.

E The EAGLE is one of the largest and most powerful birds in the world. At closer range, eagles look fierce and proud. They are pictured as fierce, courageous hunters, and are careful to avoid danger. The Bald Eagle symbolizes courage, strength, and freedom; the same ideals upon which America was founded.

Birds

By Heart of America Council

(Cub Scouts wear costumes to represent the birds listed below)

Narrator: Tonight we would like to take you on a visit to an aviary Where we can meet some of our fine feathered friends.

(Introduces each bird as it walks by.)

Woodpecker: (Makes noise like Woody Woodpecker) If you sit in my tree I can shake you up. (Nods head like pecking).

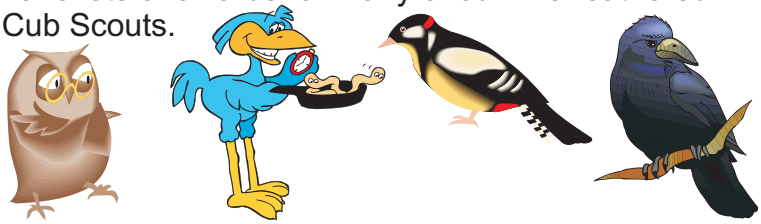
Crow: (Bright trinket in beak) I'm a bit of a rascal, you know. Just a scavenger at heart.

Hummingbird: (Darts back and forth, humming) I'm always coming and going, coming and going. Must hurry to find that sweet nectar.

Owl: (Comes out slowly, blinking eyes slowly and looking straight ahead.) The less I speak the more I hear. The more I hear, the more I know.

Nondescript Bird: (Has alarm clock around neck and large dangling worm; flaps a few times as he walks by.) I'm the early bird, and I've got the worm!

Narrator: It looks like well start our pack meeting egg-actly on time. We may not get the worm, but we have lots or awards for many of our fine-feathered Cub Scouts.



JOKES/RIDDLES & RUN-ONS

By Heart of America Council

Bird Dog: Two guy walk on stage talking. One has his "DOG" (another boy) on a leash. "Yes, sir. This is the best bird dog I've ever owned': Quail, pheasant; wood ducks, grouse - he'll point to anything that flies," Other man agrees, "Oh, really?" " Really." You probably won't believe this, but last November he even marked the shopping bag with our Thanksgiving turkey." "Oh, you don't mean it!" Third guy walks on from opposite side of stage with grocery bag and is "virtually knocked off his feet by the dog. An apology follows and questions about what's in the bag...No birds of any kind. "The dog must be slipping. Sorry again, Mr.___" 'White, Bob White is the name," answers the guy with the bag.

Cub #1: And how about you Jim? What are you doing in the Pack Talent show?
Cub #2: Bird imitations.

Cub #1: Are you going to warble?
Cub #2: No, eat worms.
Cub #1: Can you ride a bike?
Cub #2: I don't know. I can't stay on one long enough to find out.
Cub #1: I'm going to bring my pet bird on my trip.
Cub #2: What kind of bird is it?
Cub #1: A keet.
Cub #2: Don't you mean parakeet.
Cub #1: No, I only have one.

How do you know when a bird is a criminal? When it's a robin.

What remains down, even when it flies up in the air? A feather.

What do you get when you cross a trumpet with an apple? Tootie-Fruity.

What do you call it when two ducks collide in midair? A real quack-up.

What did the big toe say to the little toe? There's a heel following up.

Why did the zoo keeper feed the bear calendars? Because the bear loves dates?

Games

By Great Salt Lake Council

WACKY WALKERS

Equipment: Paper plate for each pair of players
To Play: Define start and finish lines. Give each pair of players a paper plate. The pairs line up at the start line holding their plate between them. The object is to race the finish line as fast as possible while stepping over the plate, one foot at a time, without letting go of it. On a signal, the partners twist and turn, each taking a turn to step. This is not difficult to do, but can be confusing, so players should start off slowly. If a plate is dropped, the pair must go back to the start line and begin again.

FILL IT UP

Equipment: Bucket of water, see-through plastic cups, and eggshell halves.
To Play: Define a short straight or curved racecourse. Divide the players into two teams and have them stand in a straight line behind the starting line with the bucket between the teams. Station a judge at the finish line with the cups. Hand the first person on each team the half of an eggshell. On a signal, they dip the eggshell into the bucket of water and then run it down to the finish line and pour it into their team's cup. They then run back and hand the shell to the next person in line, who does the same. The process continues until the cup is filled. The first team to fill the cup or fill it to a fill line WINS!

FEATHER VAULT

Equipment: A feather for each player.
To Play: On cue, players try to blow their feathers overhead. Whoever keeps theirs in the air the longest without using her hands is the winner. Variation: For a team challenge, players can pair up and face each other, about 3 feet apart, then try to volley a feather Between them.

American Birds Fly:
Played like “Simon Says,” this game tests the Cub Scouts to see how alert they are. A leader may say “Birds Fly” and flap his arms. If the thing the leader names is a flying creature, the Cub Scouts also must make the flapping motion with their arms. The leader may name birds, flying insects, or even say airplanes or clouds fly. Anytime the leader names something that does not fly he also flaps his arms and tries to trick the Cub Scouts into doing the same. The game continues as long as one person has not been fooled.

Birds And Worms:
Divide Cub Scouts into 4 groups. Props: 50 toothpicks of each color: blue, red, green, and natural wood. Find a grassy area and mark off a section 3 feet by 9 feet with some string. Scatter the toothpicks (Worms) in this area. The Cub Scouts are a flock of birds following their leader in search of lunch. On signal they try to catch as many worms as they can within 15 seconds. When the time is up each team puts their worms in color piles and count the number in each pile. What color would they like to be if they were worms?

Birds Fly:
All players stand with their hands on their hips. The leader stands in front, calling out the names of various animals and saying that they fly. If the animal really does fly, the players make flapping motions with their “wings.” If a player flaps for an animal that doesn’t fly, he is eliminated for that round. The leader may try to confuse the players by flapping his own “wings” every time he calls a name. (Examples of calls: “Robins fly!” “Pigs fly!” “Ducks fly!” “Squirrels fly!” (Flying squirrels do a flying glide, so count them as fliers.)

Birds, Beast, Or Fish:
All players sit in a circle except one who is “It.” “If' throws a knotted handkerchief to any player in the circle and, calls out “bird,” “beast,” or “fish.” He then quickly counts to ten. If the player with the handkerchief has not named a bird, beast, or fish as commanded within that time, he becomes the new “It.” No player may use the name of any bird, beast or fish that has already been called until there is a new “It.”

Bird Beak King Toss Relay:
Divide boys into teams. Give each boy a clothespin. At the signal to start, the leader will put the wide end of the clothespin in his mouth and using his teeth open the clip to pick up a paper plate ring from a pile on the table. He will then carry the ring to this team’s dowel post and drop the ring over it. He then removes the clothespin from his mouth and runs back to tag off the next player who repeats the action. No hands are allowed. First team to finish wins.

Bird Watching:
Bird watching is a very good outdoor activity for Cub Scouts. Boys mostly have never looked at birds, even the common local ones, so success and a new experience are readily achieved. There is frequently an overlap into finding other kinds of wildlife and boys at that age are endlessly interested in the things that live in the outdoors.
How to do it:
1. You will need binoculars and a field guide for the birds of this area. Inexpensive binoculars are best for Cubs, who aren't easy on any of their possessions. Teach them to keep their binoculars clean and dry.
2. Look in different areas for different kinds of birds - sparrows like fields and brush, 1- woodpeckers like trees, robins like lawns, etc. Don't forget to look overhead for hawks and vultures, around the edges of lakes for herons, and look for flycatchers watching for bugs on the outside edge of trees.
3. What to watch for: size, body shape and posture: If you see a bird shaped like a robin, it's probably a thrush, all sparrows have approximately the same round shape, etc. A duck who sits high in the water like a mallard is easy to distinguish from one who sits low like a grebe.
Beak: Flycatchers have small pointed beaks, sparrows and finches have strong seed- cracking ones, and so on. Once you know what beak a bird has, you're a lot closer to identifying it.
Tail: Does the tail point down or up? Long or short?
Wings: Are there wing bars? Long or short, broad or narrow?
Color: On body, wings, head and tail. Where are there markings? Striped breast? Dark or light, and what color? Is there an eye stripe or wing bar?

Now check the pictures in the field guide. Bear in mind that birds have as much variability as people do - the picture isn't likely to look exactly like the bird in front of you. Then check for range and season. If you think you have a bird that the book says is only found west of the Rockies, you might want to rethink your identification!

Where to go:

Any of the parks, which generally have an attractive combination of fields, woods and water and often have nature centers with bird feeders. Around the third week of September, you can also look for Monarch butterflies who gather on the point to wait for a southerly wind to take them across the lake as they migrate south. Check out your local parks for nature walks.

Birds like transition zones - the edge where woods give way to fields, the edges of lakes. You can find a fair number of birds in your backyard - robins, blue jays, house sparrows, mourning doves, starlings, grackles and cardinals are easy to find. Less easy to spot but still common enough are song sparrows, house finches, and goldfinches. Watch for red-tailed hawks sitting in trees along any highway, waiting for rodents to move in the grass below them.

Rules for Bird watching:

1. Look at the bird, not the field guide. The book will still be there in a few minutes, but the bird will move.
2. Avoid brightly colored clothes. Many birds have poor color vision but they'll see high contrast clothing.
3. Be quiet.
4. Avoid sudden movements - move slowly and smoothly.
5. Get the sun at your back.
6. Wait for the flicker of motion, then look there.
7. Work the flocks - a bunch of white-crowned sparrows may have something else among them.
8. Follow your ears. One calling bird can lead you to a whole group.
9. Look all around you - overhead and on the ground, as well as in the trees and bushes.
10. Try “spishing”. Small birds are attracted to small squeaky noises. Make noises by kissing the back of your hand or making a low whistled noise through your closed teeth. Or clench your teeth, open your lips, and whisper the word "spish". A more sophisticated variant on this technique is to play a tape recording of an owl and wait for 'birds to come investigate this potential danger.

Skits

How Redbird Got His Color Story

By Great Salt Lake Council

A long time ago, Raccoon passed Wolf on a path by the creek. As usual, he insulted Wolf and Wolf began to chase him. Raccoon ran to hide on a limb of a tree overhanging the creek. Wolf followed, quickly becoming exhausted. He had been running all day, and was ready for a nap.

He stopped for a drink from the creek, and when seeing a reflection in the water of Raccoon above him, Wolf dived in. He almost drowned before pulling himself to shore, and he lie on the bank and fell in a deep sleep.

Seeing this, Raccoon climbed out of the tree, took some clay from the creek bottom and plastered Wolf's eyes shut.

When Wolf awoke, he could not open his eyes. He scratched at the clay hardened on his eyes, but could not break it off. He struggled and whined.

An ugly, brown bird heard the wolf's cries and came to see if he could help. 'What happened to you?' asked the little bird.

'My eyes have been plastered shut, and I cannot break it off,' whined the wolf. 'Can you help me, please?'

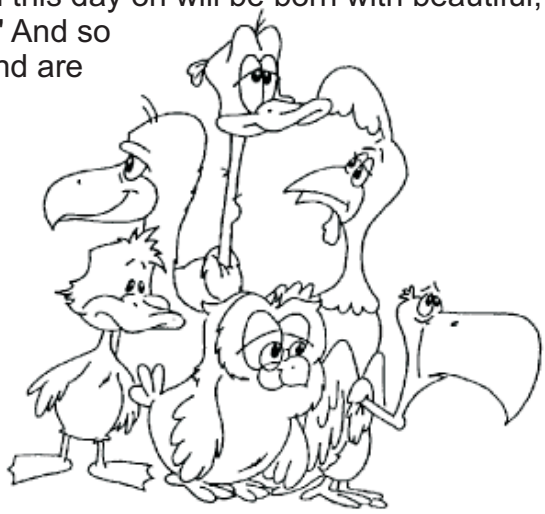
'I will try,' said the bird. As the bird pecked on the clay, it slowly crumbled away and soon Wolf was able to see again.

'How can I repay you, brother, for the kindness you have shown?' asked Wolf.

'That is not necessary,' replied the bird.

But Wolf was so grateful that he wanted to do something. He then looked at the plain, brown bird and said, 'I've got it!' He took the bird to where the Red rock is found, and using it, painted the little, brown bird red.

'Now you are a Redbird,' said Wolf, 'and all of your children from this day on will be born with beautiful, red feathers.' And so they were, and are Today.



Bird Watchers Ball
By Heart of America Council
Characters: Den Leader, 7 Cub Scouts sitting at table
Leader: Boys, at the next pack meeting we are going to have a party called the bird watchers ball. Let's decide what type of
bird each of you want to be so we can begin planning your costumes. ,
Cub #1: I want to be a duck. I like to practice with my dad's duck caller. I am getting to be a good quacker.
Cub #2: I am going to be a penguin. I like the way they walk. They even have a comic book about Batman and Robin and
a TV show with a guy called the Penguin.
Cub #3: I am going to be an Eagle. That's our national bird. He is even on all quarters.
Cub #4: I want to be a roadrunner, "beep, beep", so I can win all the races.
Cub #5: I want to be a peacock. My grandma has one and that bird really struts his stuff.
Cub #6: I am going to be a rooster. He is the king of the farm. He gets everything started every morning.
Cub #7: I'm going to be me. My mom says I drive her Cuckoo anyway. (all exit)

Our Feathered Friends
Characters: Robin, Blue Jay, Mockingbird, Song Sparrow, Woodpecker, Goldfinch, Wood Thrush, Cardinal. (all birds wear plastic bottle masks) Any character can be eliminated to fit the number of boys in the den.
Setting: Outdoor scene, with trees and bushes. Birds enter one by one, flitting around, waving arms. Each boy can speak his own lines, or a narrator can read the script. (be sure boys can be understood behind masks, if they speak their own lines.) Audience can be asked to identify birds or boys can hold up signs with their names to be revealed at the appropriate time.
ROBIN: Before the spring has time to wake, and daffodils are yellow, my black and russet red appears. I'm quite a cheerful fellow. Who am I?
BLUE JAY: I make a sound like tinkling bells or raise my crest and scold; my blue coat's trimmed with black and white, I'm a handsome robber bold. Who am I?
MOCKINGBIRD: Demurely dressed in grey and white, my nature's one of fun; I love to tease my feathered friends, and mimic them one by one. Who am I?
SPARROW: My cousins chirp in city streets, but I dislike the town: In spring you hear me sing, and see my dark breast streaked with brown. Who am I?
WOODPECKER: Rat-tat-tat. Rat-tat-tat. I beat a loud tattoo. My back is black, my front is white, my red cap's in full view. Who am I?
GOLDFINCH: For me, no cage inside the house, as I dart there and back; I wear the tint of precious orange, smartly trimmed in black. Who am I?
THRUSH: I hide among the shrubbery, with spice-brown colored coat; And poets praise my evening song, that springs from spotted throat. Who am I?
CARDINAL: My name suggests great dignity, my colors the brightest hue. In summer or in winter, I bring Christmas red to you. Who am I?

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION
Bird Watcher
CUB SCOUTS “We’ll do our best!”
BIRDS “Tweet, tweet”

“Here’s some binoculars,” the Den Leader exclaimed one day. “Hip, hip, hooray,” Shouted the boys, “It’s **BIRD** watching for **CUB SCOUTS**, today.”
So out to the forest the **CUB SCOUTS** scampered with glee, Hoping to see **BIRDS**, like a blue jay, eagle or hawk up in a tree.
Johnny, the Den Chief, led the **CUB SCOUTS** to the left and to the right. The first **BIRD** he sighted was a small bobwhite. Billy, the newest **CUB SCOUT**, heard a loud knocking **BIRD** in a tree.
Which turned out to be not one noisy woodpecker, but three. The **CUB SCOUTS** gazed in wondering awe, As down soared a most majestic **BIRD**. It was a bald eagle that they saw.
At the end of the hike, the **CUB SCOUTS** were amazed at all the **BIRDS** in the sky,
And were all very thankful that cows could not fly.

Building A Birdhouse
JOHNNY “Oh, What a Builder Am I”
BIRD OR BIRDHOUSE “Chirp, Chirp”
HAMMER “Bang, Bang”
SAW “Buzz, Buzz”

JOHNNY has decided to build a **BIRDHOUSE** for all the **BIRDS** in the area. To build this **BIRDHOUSE**, he will need his father’s **HAMMER, SAW**, nails and ruler. **JOHNNY** uses his ruler to draw out his plans and looks at them and says “I am ready to start”. So he takes his **SAW** and cuts the wood to size. After the wood is cut, **JOHNNY** picks up his **HAMMER** and nails the **BIRDHOUSE** together. When the

BIRDHOUSE is done **JOHNNY** puts it out and all the little **BIRDS** look at it and move right in. **JOHNNY** stands back and looks at his **BIRDHOUSE** and says, “Oh, What a Builder am I”

CEREMONIES

Tiger Cub Graduation

By Heart Of America Council

Equipment: Four candles with holders, Wolf scarves and slides. Table in front of room

Cubmaster: Will (names) please come forward with their parents. Search, Discover, Share has been the motto of this Tiger Cub Den for the past few months exploring many new things and places using the motto in home, school and neighborhood. (Light candle on left.) You and your partner have searched out your home community and have worked together and had fun. (Light middle candle.) You and your adult partner have discovered new things together with family and friends and had a sense of being part of a community and country. (Light third candle.) You and your partner have shared with your family, friends and fellow Tiger Cubs which let them learn about you and the great things you did. Now, it is time for you to move up the Scouting Trail. (Light fourth candle.) In Cub Scouting, your family is still important as it is throughout you whole Scouting experience. Support in learning each badge comes from your family as well as from your den leader. Your parents will help you each step of the way.(Boy’s name) and (adult’s name) on behalf of Den ___, I would like to welcome you to the Wolf den. Your new den leader is (name). (New Den Leader presents scarves and slides.)

Webelos Graduation Feathers

Props: one blue, yellow, and red feather for each boy

Cubmaster: Through your Webelos activities you have had many opportunities to experience the outdoors, including activities such as Day Camp, camping with your Webelos den and with Boy Scouts. You now know the OUTING is the essences of Scouting. Now as you complete the transition from Cub Scouting into Boy Scouting you will experience more of the outdoors. As you cross over into Boy Scouts you will begin as a Scout and then earn the right to be known as a Tenderfoot. You must learn to walk before you learn to fly. And fly you will as you expand your horizons and build your endurance to someday become an Eagle. An eagle of nature is a creature of God that has learned to be one with the Outdoors and is not satisfied with just watching the world pass by. You are developing to be such a creature of God.

Are you willing to make the commitment to work hard to build your strength and work with your fellow scouts to develop your wings to soar as an eagle? (Scouts says yes) To encourage you on the trail, here are your first Eagle feathers. The blue feather represents your progress through Cub Scouts and into Webelos. The yellow Eagle feather is for earning the Arrow of Light. Not all Webelos scouts earn the Arrow of Light. The yellow feather represents your first flight over the first steps of Boy Scouting toward the Tenderfoot

rank. You are indeed at least two steps ahead of those boys who enter Boy Scouts without progressing through the Webelos program. (Give blue and Yellow feathers to the boy) As you cross the bridge to Boy Scouting, your Scoutmaster will present you with a red Eagle feather, representing you first step as ~ Boy Scout toward becoming an Eagle Scout. Remember these first Eagle feathers as you progress though the hardest years for a young Eagle, the teenage years. You will

be pulled in many directions and often lose sight of your objectives. Remember that an Eagle flies above those thing they confront him in order to gain a better perspective. He does not always fly past his problems but does see more clearly the

obstacles that confront him. Only in the Outdoors can the Eagle truly arise above his troubles and not lose sight of this objectives.

Go now and join your fellow Scouts who will teach you to walk with tender feed as you develop your strong wings to fly. Go my son, get your education!

ADULT LEADER RECOGNITION

Blessed is the Leader

Blessed is the leader who has not sought the high places, but who has been drafted into service because of his ability and willingness to serve.

Blessed is the leader who knows where he is going, why he is going and how to get there"

Blessed is the leader who knows no discouragement, who presents no alibi

Blessed is the leader who knows how to lead without being dictatorial.

Blessed I the leader who seeks the best for those he serves

Blessed is the leader who develops leaders while leading.

Blessed is the leader who has his head in the clouds but his feet on the ground.
Blessed is the leader who considers leadership an opportunity for service.
Blessed is the leader who leads for the good of the many, not for the personal gratification of his own ideas.

WEBELOS
Sportsman
By Great Salt Lake Council

What Is Good Sportsmanship? Good sportsmanship is doing your best and having good behavior. It means working hard, learning, and following the rules of the game. It also means treating your teammates, your opponents, your coaches, and the officials with courtesy. When you congratulate opponents who beat you, you're practicing good sportsmanship. When you win and thank the other team for a good game, you're also being a good sport. But it doesn't just have to do with sports. The great thing about developing good sportsmanship is that it helps you in other parts of your life, too. Sportsmanship applies to other games (no pouting if you lose at checkers!), contests (don't storm off just because you lost the spelling bee or school election), and more. When you learn how to work well with other people on a playing field, you'll also find it easier to work well with your classmates in school, participants in other types of after-school or weekend activities, and even your brother or sister! Showing You're a Good Sport! Here are some ways that you can show others what good sportsmanship is all about:

• Be polite to everyone you're playing with and against.
• Don't show off just to impress. (Play you're hardest. If you're good, everyone will notice.)
• Tell your opponents "Good game!" whether you've won or you've lost. Cheer for them when they make a good play.
• Learn the rules of the game. Show up for practices and for games on time - even if you're the star of the team. Your teammates and coaches will appreciate it - and look to you for leadership.
• Listen to your coaches and follow their directions about playing.
• Don't argue with an official if you don't agree with his or her call. If you don't understand why you got a penalty, ask your coach or the official to explain it to you at a later time.
• Say only good things about your opponents. No trash talking.
• Don't make up excuses when you lose (for example, your foot hurt or you have a toothache when you don't). Everybody gets good breaks and bad breaks; it's all part of playing the game.
• Remember, even if you're better than others on your team, everybody should get a chance to play. That means you'll have to sit out sometimes. Do it gracefully.
• Play fair. Cheaters really don't win in the long run.
• Have fun. Don't forget that's what playing a sport is really all about!

Sports Quiz
By Heart of America Council
Match the terms to the appropriate game.

1. Spare _____
2. Shell _____
3. Shuttlecock _____
4. Fairway _____
5. Slalom _____
6. Double fault _____
7. Eight ball _____
8. Chukker _____
9. Clay pigeon _____
10. Tech. Knockout _____
11. Jump shot _____
12. Puck _____
13. Double play _____
14. Figure eight _____
15. Field goal _____
16. Headlock _____
17. Casting _____
18. Quiver _____
9. Jack-knife _____
20. Oar _____

a. Hockey b. Trap Shooting c. Boxing d. Bowling e. Polo f. Skiing g. Basketball h. Archery i. Boating k . Football k. Baseball l. Figure Skating m. Tennis n. Badminton o. Pool p. Wrestling q. Golf r. Diving s. Hunting t. Fly Fishing

answers:

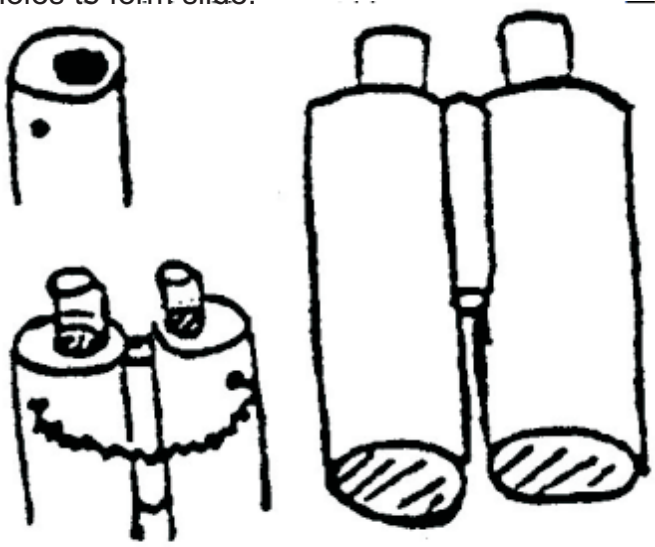
1. D	**2.** S	**3.** N	**4.** Q	**5.** F	**6.** M	**7.** O
8. E	**9.** B	**10.** C	**11.** G	**12.** A	**13.** K	**14.** L
15. J	**16.** P	**17.** T	18. H	**19.** R	**20.** J	

Family Member
ACTIVITIES

• Make a list of fun activities of little cost and do them over several den meetings.
• Switch chores with another family member for a month.
• Have a meeting where boys try Food that they have never tasted before.
• Have a "Taste It, You May Like IT" party.
• Have the boys make their chart showing the jobs that they and other family members have in their homes.
• Have the boys sew a button on -- judge the button that is sewn on the best.
• Make a contest out of making a list of things families spend money for. See who can make the longest list. Most boys will forget things like rent, utilities, car payments, stamps, insurance, etc. You might think up a list of things that most boys will omit and award two points if they happen to list one.
• Have a cooking contest. Have each boy cook one dish and bring it to the meeting. Be sure they can tell how they made the dish. You might think about making a small recipe book for your den. This could include breakfast dishes, lunch, and dinner dishes. Also you might adopt some of these for your cookouts!
• Tracing your family roots can become a lifetime hobby. There are many books and classes on how to find information.
Ask if any den parents have organized charts or have studied their heritage. Try to find out a family tree for both your mother and father's family. Make a list of the members of your family. What other relatives are living? (Grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins)? Try to talk to them (or write) and ask them about their parents and grandparents. Ask for birthdays and year of death. Where they lived is also an important clue in your search.
• Play a game of hazards. Set up a room with several hazards. Have boys come in and find as many hazards as possible.
• Practice house cleaning skills by cleaning the chartered organization areas. Be sure to get permission and ideas first.
• Have a mother come in to the den meeting and talk about clothes washing.
• Announce that next week's meeting will be at the local Laundromat. Each Scout is to bring a load of wash, soap, and change for the washer and dryer. Practice ways to fold laundry.
• Invite a home economics teacher or dietician to talk to your den. Perhaps your den could also plan a week's worth of meals and visit a retail food establishment to price the food required.

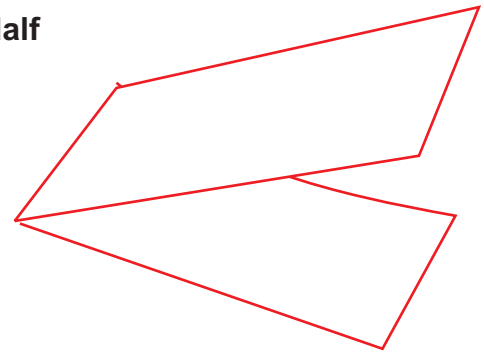
Crafts

Binocular Tie Slide
Materials:
1/2" dowel, 2 pieces 1" long
1/4" dowel, 2 pieces 3/8" long
/8" dowel, 1 piece 5/8" long
Black pipe cleaner, 2 1/2" long
Paint (black, white or blue)
Wood glue
Coping saw, sandpaper
Drill - 1/4" and 1/8" bits .
Cut dowels to length. Drill 1/4" hole in one end of each 1(2" dowel, slightly off center, about 1/8" deep. Dril11/8" hole (for pipe cleaner) on underside at the same end as 1/4" hole. Glue 1/4" dowel in the end holes of the 1/2" dowel. Lay the two 1/2" dowels side b} side about 1/16" apart with the two end holes to center. Glue 1/8" dowel in place, one end even with the top of the 1/2" dowels. Sand and paint black with lens; end white or blue. Glue pipe cleaner ends in the two small holes to form slide.

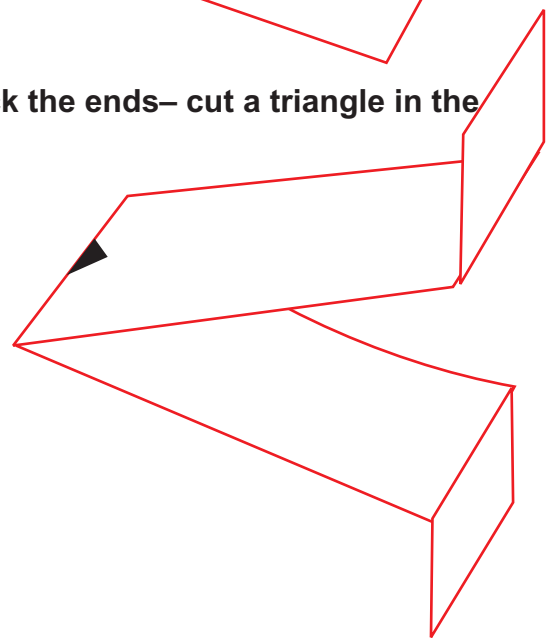


Sea Gull Call
Paper whistles are easy to make and fun to play. Make several of them. You can all pretend to be a flock of geese. But watch out! You may attract the real thing.
Materials:
lightweight paper - 1" x 6", scissors
Cut a strip of paper 6" long and 1" wide.
Fold it in half, lengthwise. Fold the two ends that are touching backwards into 1" long flaps. Cut out a triangular notch in the center of the folded end. Hold the whistle between two fingers. Press the flaps gently against you lips, Take a deep breath. Now...Blow!

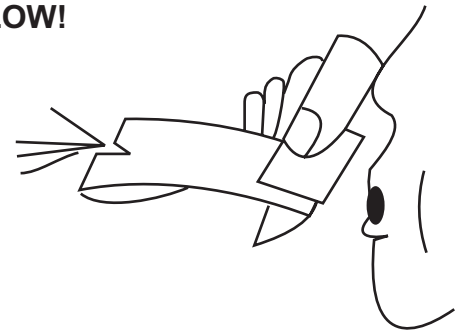
1. Fold in Half



2. Fold back the ends– cut a triangle in the center.

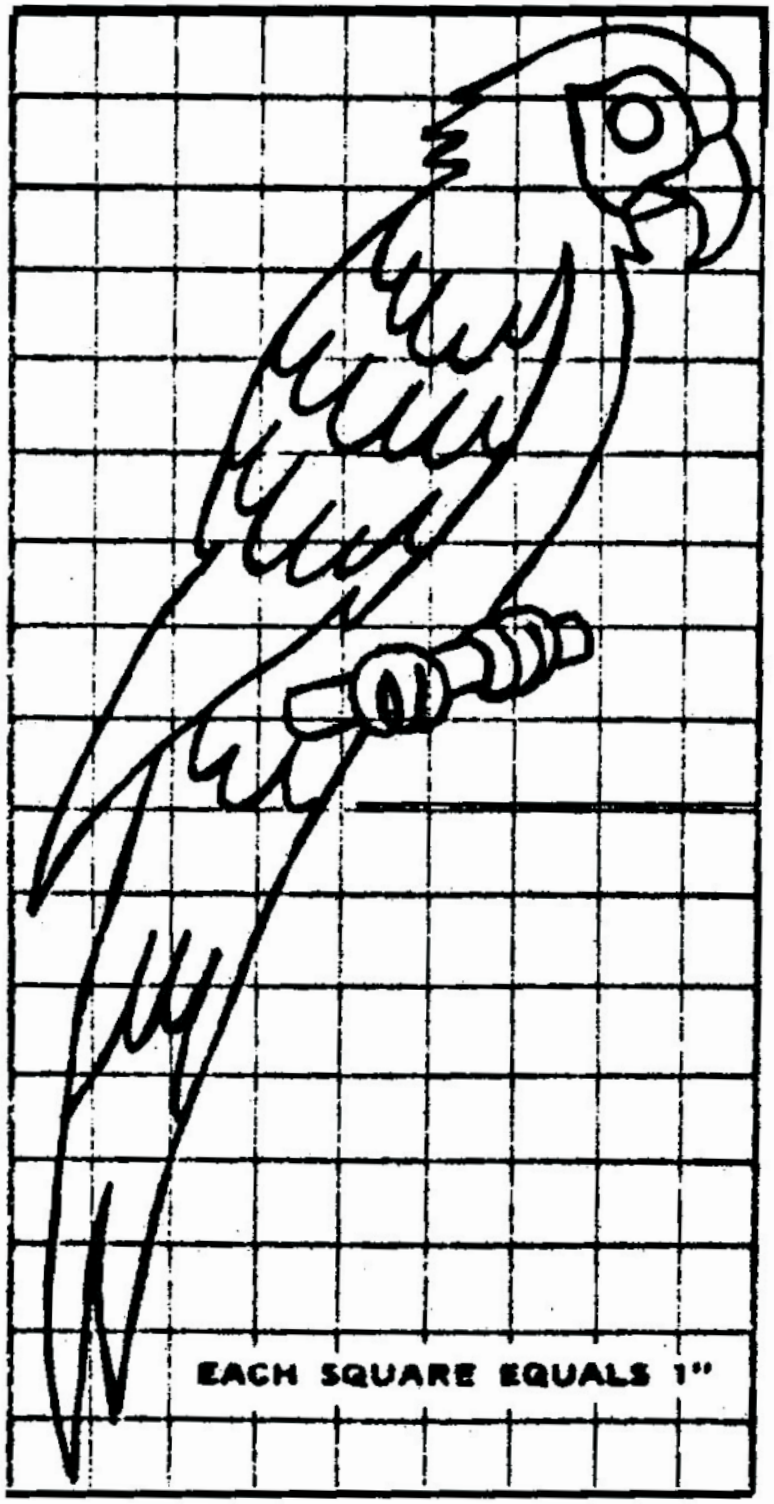


3. Gently press flaps against your lips and BLOW!



Owl Tie Slide

Each neckerchief slide is made from 2 pieces of material; a back piece – owls wings and a front piece – owl's entire body. Cut slits in back piece to insert tabs from front piece, leaving slack in front piece to allow room for ends of neckerchief to fit.
Glue tabs in place. Attach button or moveable eyes, sewing or gluing in place.



Fun With Dyed Rice

Rice, dyed with various shades of food coloring, makes a delicate, pretty medium for covering many things. Experiment to get just the right shade or to create very pretty colors.

General Instructions: Use regular rice, not the fast cooking type. Mix 2 tablespoons of food coloring to 1 cup of cold water. Soak the uncooked rice in the mixture for about five minutes. Then, rinse the rice under cold running water several times. Spread the rice on wax paper to dry; stir occasionally. Drying takes several hours. To cover your project, spread white glue onto one area at a time and fill in with dyed rice. Use your fingers to evenly distribute the rice. When the glue has dried, coat the project with varnish or several coats of plastic spray.

Parrot Plaque: For the background, use a piece of corrugated cardboard, 12"x20": paint or cover with paper. Enlarge the graph and make a paper pattern. Center and trace the pattern on to the background. Outline all of the features and details by gluing on cord. Fill in the picture with rice.

CLOSING CEREMONIES

Birds

Cub Scout #1: B-Before you leave, we have a last thought about something else that you should be taught.

Cub Scout #2: - I-It's that birds can use some things you can give to help them in the way that they live.

Cub Scout #3: R-Remember to put out some bread crumbs, crackers, suet bird seed or water in a birdbaths see to it!

Cub Scout #4: D-Doubtlessly , you'll see birds flutter in and around they rely on you, those on the ground."

Cub Scout #5: S - So don't forget our fine feathered friends after our Cub Scout Bird watchers ends.

Feather of Peace:

The "Feather of Peace" is a white eagle feather with a small bell tied to the end of it. This is great for use as a closing ceremony in your den or perhaps even when it is your Den's turn to do a closing ceremony. Dim the lights (preferably), and explain that " This is the Feather of Peace. Will everyone please remain quiet as we pass the feather around the room in silence from person and person. As you think of peace and ring the bell, then pass it on." Conclude with: "Peace to all."

WEB SITES

These sites are current as of 2-26-06
By Great Salt Lake Council

Http://www.fifthdaycreations.com/article/recipes.asp
Http://www.birds.cornell.edu/programs/AllAboutBirds/
Http://www.wildbirds.com/kids_teaching.htm
Http://www.ehow.com/how_6650_throw-party-kids.html
Http://www.dltk-kids.com/animals/mbirdsposter.html
Http://www.apples4theteacher.com/holidays/bird-day/short-stories/index.html
Http://www.birdfeeding.org/site/nbs.index
Http://www.tracyaviary.org/
Http://www.crafts4kids.com/projects/bird_bath.htm
Http://www.crafts4kids.com/projects/bird_bath.htm
Http://www.birdwatching.com/tips/kids_birding.html

Other sites

http://birding.about.com/library/weekly/aa030798.htm?once=true&terms=birds
Http://www.kidinfo.com/Science/Birds.html
Http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/animals.html
Http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/index.htm
Http://www.animalweb.com/
Http://birding.about.com/library/weekly/aa052301a.htm
Http://netvet.wustl.edu/e-zoo.htm
Http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/birds/
Http://www.zoosociety.org/Conservation/BWB-ASF/Library/BirdMigrationFacts.php
Http://wings.avkids.com/Book/Animals/intermediate/birds-01.html

This si s great site!!!
Http://www.enature.com/home/
E-Cards Send wildlife photos to your friends!
Listen to the sounds the birds make here.
Field guides, maps, tracks to follow....

See you next Month!