

Camping

Merit Badge Workbook

This workbook can help you but you still need to read the merit badge pamphlet.

The work space provided for each requirement should be used by the Scout to make notes for discussing the item with his counselor, not for providing the full and complete answers. Each Scout must do each requirement.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in **Boy Scout Requirements** (Pub. 33216 – SKU 34765).

The requirements were last issued or revised in 2012 • This workbook was updated in June 2012. Scout's Name: Counselor's Phone No.: _____ Counselor's Name: http://www.USScouts.Org • http://www.MeritBadge.Org Please submit errors, omissions, comments or suggestions about this workbook to: Workbooks@USScouts.Org Comments or suggestions for changes to the requirements for the merit badge should be sent to: Merit.Badge@Scouting.Org 1. Do the following: 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. 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. Heat reactions: Dehydration:

Altitude sickness:

Insect stings:
Tick bites;
Snakebite:
Blisters:
Hyperventilation:
earn the Leave No Trace principles and the Outdoor Code and explain what they mean. Leave No Trace
Outdoor Code
Write a personal and group plan for implementing these principles on your next outing.
Make a written plan for an overnight trek and show how to get to your camping spot using a topographical map and compas DR a topographical map and a GPS receiver.
Plan:

Camping

Scout's Name: _____

Э.	Make a duty roster showing how member.			ampout. List assignments for ea				
١.	. Help a Scout patrol or a Webel	os Scout unit in vour are	a prepare for an actual car	mpout, including creating the duty				
	roster, menu planning, equipme							
	Duty roster,							
	Menu planning,							
	Equipment needs,							
	General planning,							
	Setting up camp.							
D	o the following:							
Э.	Prepare a list of clothing you wo	ould need for an overnig	ht campout in both warm v	veather and cold weather.				
	Warm Weather							
	Cold Weather							

Camping

Scout's Name: _____

ng	Scout's Name:
. Discuss foo	twear for different kinds of weather and how the right footwear is important for protecting your feet.
Explain the	proper care and storage of camping equipment (clothing, footwear, bedding).
List the out	door essentials necessary for any campout, and explain why each item is needed.
List the out	door essentials necessary for any campout, and explain why each item is needed. Why is it needed
	Why is it needed

Scout's Name: Camping 6. Do the following: Describe the features of four types of tents, when and where they could be used, and how to care for tents. Features _____ When to use ___ Where to use ____ Features _____ When to use ___ Where to use ____ Type _____ When to use ___ Where to use ___ When to use ___ Where to use ___ How to care for tents. ____ Working with another Scout, pitch a tent. Discuss the importance of camp sanitation and tell why water treatment is essential.

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

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Then demonstrate two ways to treat water.

ampino	g		Scout's Name: _				
d.	Tell the difference between in	ternal- and external-frame packs. $_$					
	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.						
	Interna	l Frame Pack	External Frame Pack				
	Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages			
e.	Discuss the types of sleeping	bags and what kind would be suitab	ole for different conditions				
0.	Type of Sleeping Bag	For what conditions is this slee					
	Explain the proper care of you	ır sleeping bag and how to keep it d	ry				
	Make a comfortable ground	nd bed					
Pre	pare for an overnight campout	with your patrol by doing the followi	ng:				
a.		and patrol gear that will be needed.					
	Personal Gear Checklist	П	П				
				-⊔ _□			
				_□			

7.

Cai	mpin	g		Scout's Name:				
	b.	Pat	Pack your own gear and your share of the					
8.	Do	the t	ollowing:					
	a.	Exp	plain the safety procedures for:					
		1.						
		2.	Using a liquid fuel stove					
	b.		cuss the advantages and disadvantages of diff					
			/antages	Advantages				
		_						
		Dis	advantages	Disadvantages				
		Tvr	pe					
		• •		Advantages				
		_						

Disadvantages	Disadvantag	es
repare 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 brea	kfasts, three lunches, and two suppers.
Breakfast 1: Food List:		
][
][
Recipes	Recip	pes
unch 1 Food List:	Lunch 2 Food List:	Lunch 3 Food List:
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]	_ 🗆	
]	_ 🗆	
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Campi	ing		Scout's Name:
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	Sui	pper 1: Food List:	Supper 2: Food List:
		U _	
	Ш	U	
			ППП
	Re	cipes	Recipes
	_		
	_		
	_		
	_		
	Die	cause how to protect your food against b	ad weather, animals, and contamination.
	DIS	scuss flow to protect your food against b	au weather, ariimais, and contamination.
	_		
	_		
d.	Co		ch, 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.
9. SI	how e	xperience in camping by doing the follow	ving:
a.	_		signated Scouting activities or events. One long-term camping experience of
a.	ш		oplied toward this requirement. Sleep each night under the sky or in a tent you
			ent that has already been pitched, you need not pitch your own tent.
		process and some process of	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

9.

Camping	Scout's Name:
	any of these camping experiences, you must do TWO of the following, only with proper preparation and qualified ervision:
1.	Hike up a mountain, gaining at least 1,000 vertical feet.
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 nonmotorized 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	Perform a conservation project approved by the landowner or land managing agency.
	how the things you did to earn this badge have taught you about personal health and safety, survival, public health, ation, and good citizenship.
Persona	I health and safety
Survival	,
Public h	ealth,
Conserv	ation,
Good ci	izenship
In your	discussion, tell how Scout spirit and the Scout Oath and Law apply to camping and outdoor ethics
	Requirement resources can be found here:
	Requirement resources CAN De TOUND DETE:

http://www.meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Camping#Requirement resources

Wilderness Use Policy of the Boy Scouts of America

All privately 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 and the principles of Leave No Trace apply 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 might not apply to wilderness areas. Wherever they go, Scouts need to adopt attitudes and patterns of behavior that respect the rights of others, including future generations, to enjoy the outdoors.

- In wilderness areas, it is crucial to minimize human impact, particularly on fragile ecosystems such as mountains, lakes and streams, deserts, and seashores. Because our impact varies from one season of the year to the next, it becomes important for us to adjust to these changing conditions to avoid damaging the environment.
- The Boy Scouts of America emphasizes these practices for all troops, teams, and crews planning to use wilderness areas:
- Contact the landowner or land-managing agency (USDA Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management,
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, state and private agencies, etc.) well before an outing to learn
 the regulations for that area, including group size limits, to obtain required permits and current maps, and to discuss ways
 Scouts can fulfill the expectations of property owners or land managers.
- Obtain a tour permit (available through local council service centers), meet all of its conditions, and carry it during the trip.
- Review the appropriate BSA safety literature relating to planned activities. (See Safe Swim Defense, Safety Afloat, Climb On Safely, and Trek Safely.) Also see the Guide to Safe Scouting on the BSA Web site at http://www.scouting.org/pubs/gss/toc.html for more information on current BSA policies and procedures for ensuring safe activities, as well as the Fieldbook Web site at http://www.bsafieldbook.org.
- Match the ruggedness of high-adventure experiences to the skills, physical ability, and maturity of those taking part. Save rugged treks for older unit members who are more proficient and experienced in outdoor skills.
- Conduct pretrip training for your group that stresses proper wilderness behavior, rules, and skills for all of the conditions that may be encountered, including lightning, missing person, wildfire, high winds, flooding, and emergency medical situations.
- Participate in training in how to apply the principles of Leave No Trace, and be proficient and experienced in the leadership and skills required for treks into wilderness areas.
- Adhere to the principles of Leave No Trace.

The Principles of Leave No Trace

- 1. Plan Ahead and Prepare
- 2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
- 3. Dispose of Waste Properly (Pack It In, Pack It Out)
- 4. Leave What You Find
- 5. Minimize Campfire Impacts
- 6. Respect Wildlife
- 7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

Outdoor Code

As an American, I will do my best to-

Be clean in my outdoor manners. I will treat the outdoors as a heritage. I will take care of it

for myself and others. I will keep my trash and garbage out of lakes, streams, fields, woods, and roadways.

Be careful with fire. I will prevent wildfire. I will build my fires only when and where they are appropriate. When I have finished using a fire, I will make sure it is cold out. I will leave a clean fire ring, or remove all evidence of my fire.

Be considerate in the outdoors. I will treat public and private property with respect. I will follow the principles of Leave No Trace for all outdoor activities.

Be conservation-minded. I will learn about and practice good conservation of soil, waters, forests, minerals, grasslands, wildlife and energy. I will urge others to do the same

Attachment - (NOTE: It is not necessary to print this page.)

Important excerpts from the 'Guide To Advancement', No. 33088:

Effective January 1, 2012, the 'Guide to Advancement' (which replaced the publication 'Advancement Committee Policies and Procedures') is now the official Boy Scouts of America source on advancement policies and procedures.

- [Inside front cover, and 5.0.1.4] Unauthorized Changes to Advancement Program

 No council, committee, district, unit, or individual has the authority to add to, or subtract from, advancement requirements.

 (There are limited exceptions relating only to youth members with disabilities. For details see section 10, "Advancement for Members With Special Needs".)
- [Inside front cover, and 7.0.1.1] The 'Guide to Safe Scouting' Applies

 Policies and procedures outlined in the 'Guide to Safe Scouting', No. 34416, apply to all BSA activities, including those related to advancement and Eagle Scout service projects. [Note: Always reference the online version, which is updated quarterly.]

• [7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion

Youth members must not meet one-on-one with adults. Sessions with counselors must take place where others can view the interaction, or the Scout must have a buddy: a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative —or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge— along with him attending the session. When the Scout meets with the counselor, he should bring any required projects. If these cannot be transported, he should present evidence, such as photographs or adult certification. His unit leader, for example, might state that a satisfactory bridge or tower has been built for the Pioneering merit badge, or that meals were prepared for Cooking. If there are questions that requirements were met, a counselor may confirm with adults involved. Once satisfied, the counselor signs the blue card using the date upon which the Scout completed the requirements, or in the case of partials, initials the individual requirements passed.

• [7.0.3.2] — Group Instruction

It is acceptable—and sometimes desirable—for merit badges to be taught in group settings. This often occurs at camp and merit badge midways or similar events. Interactive group discussions can support learning. The method can also be attractive to "guest experts" assisting registered and approved counselors. Slide shows, skits, demonstrations, panels, and various other techniques can also be employed, but as any teacher can attest, not everyone will learn all the material.

There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of *all* requirements. We must know that every Scout — actually and *personally*— completed them. If, for example, a requirement uses words like "show," "demonstrate," or "discuss," then every Scout must do that. It is unacceptable to award badges on the basis of sitting in classrooms *watching* demonstrations, or remaining silent during discussions. Because of the importance of individual attention in the merit badge plan, group instruction should be limited to those scenarios where the benefits are compelling.

• [7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions

Scouts need not pass all requirements with one counselor. The Application for Merit Badge has a place to record what has been finished — a "partial." In the center section on the reverse of the blue card, the counselor initials for each requirement passed. In the case of a partial completion, he or she does not retain the counselor's portion of the card. A subsequent counselor may choose not to accept partial work, but this should be rare. A Scout, if he believes he is being treated unfairly, may work with his Scoutmaster to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partials have no expiration except the 18th birthday.