BACKPACKING

 Discuss the prevention of and treatment for the health concerns that could occur while backpacking, including hypothermia, heat reactions, frostbite, dehydration, insect stings, tick bites, snakebite, and blisters. <u>Health and Safety Resource</u> <u>Material</u>

2. Do the following:

- a. List 10 items that are essential to be carried on any backpacking trek and explain why each item is necessary.
 - Pocket Knife
 - First-Aid Kit
 - Extra Clothing
 - Rain Gear
 - Water
 - Flashlight
 - Trail Food
 - Fire Starters
 - Sun Protection
 - Map and Compass
- b. Describe 10 ways you can limit the weight and bulk to be carried in your pack without jeopardizing your health or safety.
 - Do a shakedown before each trip to "shake out" everything you won't need.
 - Divide crew gear so that each Scout carries a fair share.
 - Gradually replace your heavier equipment with lighter items.
 - Choose lightweight hiking boots over stiff, heavy footwear.
 - Prepare one-pot meals featuring pasta, powdered sauce mixes, and other ingredients that are dry, easy to pack, and not very heavy.
 - Match cookware with menus.
 - Get used to the hiking clothes that will be worn repeatedly throughout the trip.
 - Share personal items that will be enough for more than just one person.
 - Carefully consider not bringing anything that is not essential.
 - Review your gear after the trip to figure what you might have done without.

3. Do the following:

- a. Define limits on the number of backpackers appropriate for a trek crew.
 - The size of the group influences the impact on the land, on the group's safety, and on the quality of the wilderness experience.
 - Philmont Scout Ranch recommends seven to twelve individuals on a trek—the best number for sharing gear, food and chores.
- b. Describe how a trek crew should be organized.
 - Make up a duty roster so that everyone has an equal chance to cook, clean up after meals, manage food storage, and take care of other camp tasks.
- c. Tell how you would minimize risk on a backpacking trek.
 - Get in shape.
 - Adjust clothing layers to match changing weather.
 - Drink plenty of water.
 - Take care of gear.
 - Communicate with the crew regarding concerns or difficulties.

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- Train in first-aid and deal appropriately with health issues and injuries.
- Watch where you step.
- d. Explain the purpose of an emergency response plan.
 - An emergency response plan provides the crew with important information to use if it encounters backcountry difficulties.

4. Do the following:

- a. Describe the importance of using Leave No Trace principles while backpacking, and at least five ways you can lessen the crew's impact on the environment.
 - The principles of Leave No Trace help us live up to the responsibility of caring for the environment.
 - Travel and camp on durable surfaces.
 - Dispose of waste properly.
 - Leave what you find.
 - Minimize campfire impacts.
 - Respect wildlife.
- b. Describe proper methods of handling human and other wastes while on a backpacking trek. Describe the importance of and means to assure personal cleanliness while on a backpacking trek.
 - Select a wash site at least 200 feet away from water sources.
 - Use a strainer to remove food particles out of dishwater and put the particles in a plastic bag with other bits of leftover food.
 - Urinate on rocks or bare ground away from trails, camps, and other gathering places.
 - Dig a cathole or pack out solid waste, checking with the land management agency for the preferred method.
- c. Tell what factors are important in choosing a campsite.
 - Whenever possible, choose an established campsite.
 - Camp at least 200 feet from lakes or streams.
 - Keep campsites small and conduct activities where vegetation is absent.

5. Do the following:

- a. Demonstrate that you can read topographic maps.
- b. While on a trek, use a map and compass to establish your position on the ground at three different locations OR use a GPS receiver to establish your position on a topographic map and on the ground at three different locations.
- c. Explain how to stay found, and what to do if you get lost.
 - Make a trip plan and leave it with those at base camp.
 - Carry a topographic map and refer to it frequently.
 - Continuously try to match up points on the map with features around you.
 - If you cannot determine your position, don't panic.
 - Use the map and think about the way you came.
 - If you think you are lost, stay put and make yourself comfortable.
 - Erect a shelter. Build a safe campfire.
 - Three blasts of a whistle a minute a part can help a search party find you.
 - Be patient.

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- 6. Tell how to properly prepare for and deal with inclement weather.
 - Keep your eye on the sky.
 - In a thunder storm:
 - Get off a mountain top before lightning begins. Find a low spot.
 - Do not stand in open areas or near lightning targets.
 - Remove and keep your distance from any metallic frame packs.
 - Avoid outcroppings, overhands, and flood zones.
 - Squat down on the balls of your feet. Make yourself a small target.
 - If possible, take shelter in a steel-framed building or hard-topped motor vehicle without touching metal parts.
 - Stay away from objects using electrical power.
 - If boating, get to land immediately.
 - Backcountry Food Handling and Storage

7. Do the following:

- a. Write a plan that includes a schedule for a crew backpacking hike of at least 2 miles.
- b. Show that you know how to properly pack your personal gear and your share of the crew's gear and food.
- c. Show you can properly shoulder your pack and adjust it for proper wear.
- d. While using the plan you developed for requirement 7a, carry your fully loaded pack to complete a hike of at least 2 miles.
- 8. Using Leave No Trace principles, participate in a backpacking treks of at least three days and at least 15 miles, and using at least two different campsites on each trek. Carry everything you will need throughout the trek.