

PACK 1020

CAMPING



RESOURCE

GUIDE

Preface

The enclosed material was compiled from BSA publications, Scout resources, camping resources, and Coleman Owner's Manuals located in the public domain. This Camping Resource Guide is intended as a supplement to BSA's Guide to Safe Scouting, Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities and your respective camping stove and lantern Owner's Manuals. Pack 1020 Camping Guidelines are at a minimum in line with BSA policy. The Pack Committee has chosen to tighten that policy in several areas for the purposes of the pack's safety. This Resource Guide should in no way be construed as an endorsement for the Coleman Company, or any of the Coleman camping products. Since the majority of the families in Pack 1020 use Coleman stoves and lanterns, the enclosed illustrations are based on Coleman products. Always read, understand, and follow the manufacturer's Owner Manual for your camping equipment. The information presented here is not an official document of the Boy Scouts of America, but is solely my volunteer work and responsibility.

Yours In Scouting,

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**WOOD BADGE FOR THE
21ST CENTURY**



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Pack 1020 Camping Guidelines

Approved Cub Scout Camping:

- Pack overnights – planned by pack – can be attended by all Cub Scouts and their families.
- Council-organized family camp – conducted at Bovay Scout Ranch – can be attended by individual families, dens, or the entire pack.
- Webelos den overnight campouts – planned by the Webelos den – are attended by the Webelos Scouts with their parent or guardian.
- Bovay Scout Ranch is the only location approved for camping by Tiger Cub, Wolf, or Bear dens who are not camping with the entire pack

Local Tour Permit:

A Local Tour Permit must be completed and filed with the Council Service Center for trips of less than 500 miles when units travel overnight or outside the Council territory.

Site Approval Standards for Pack Overnights

This form is written documentation of the council’s approval of a county, state, or federal park as the site for a pack overnights campout. It should be submitted to the council service center with the Local Tour Permit at least two weeks prior to the event.

Leader training for campouts:

- Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation “BALOO” trained leader – required for at least one adult in attendance at pack overnights
- Outdoor Webelos Leader Training “OWL” – recommended prior to Webelos den overnight campout.
- Any aquatics activity requires Safe Swim Defense and/or Safety Afloat.

Registration Policy:

It is Pack 1020’s policy that all families must submit their camp registration, medical forms, and appropriate camp fees by the stipulated deadline and prior to arriving at the camp site. Upon arriving at the camp, each family needs to check-in at the designated registration location for camp site assignments and verification that all forms are in the file

Class 1 Medical Form:

A Class 1 Medical Form is required for each participant, regardless of age ⁽¹⁾ (i.e., Cub Scouts, Den Chiefs, siblings, parents, or guardian). Class 1 Medical Forms are available on the Pack 1020 website.

Permission Slip and Consent to Treat (Webelos Only):

In the rare instance when a Webelos Scout is camping with his den without his parent or guardian, it is the Den Leaders responsibility to obtain an executed Permission Slip and Consent to Treat form in addition to the Class 1 Medical Form.

Injury, Incident, or Illness while camping:

Any injury, incident, or illness occurring while camping must be reported to the Cubmaster, or other adult leader. A report of such incident will be prepared and maintained by the pack for future reference.

Supervision:

There shall be at least one Parent/Guardian (21 years of age or older) for each family unit. The adult family member(s) is/are at all time responsible for all the children in the family unit.

Transportation:

Transportation to and from the campout will be in family owned and insured vehicle. Travel accidents or mishaps are not the pack's responsibility. State laws and regulations must be upheld while traveling. "Caravan" travel to or from an event is against BSA policy. (1)

Trucks and Vans:

Passengers are not to be transported in the back, hood, or fender of any open truck, suburban, station wagon, or in a van with the doors open. (1)

Quiet Time:

Between the hours of 10:00 pm and 7:00 am campers are to be in their own campsite and respect others.

Speed Limit:

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit is 10 miles per hour on black top roads and 5 miles per hour on dirt roads within the camping area.

Prohibited Items:

Fireworks, personally owned firearms, BB guns, bows and arrows, sling shots, axes, bow saws, hand axes, sledge hammers and spikes. (1)

Contraband and Restricted Substances:

Alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, and non-prescription controlled substances are prohibited at all scouting activities. (1) Tobacco use is permitted, but restricted to areas out-of – sight of the Scouts. Please consult your Den or Pack Leader for the location of a designated smoking area.

Other Items to Leave at Home:

Toy guns, televisions, electronic games, radio, stereos, CD players, and DVD players.

Buddy System:

No Cub Scout should ever leave the campsite area, even to go to the latrine, without at least one "buddy", or his parent.

Two- Deep Leadership:

Two registered adult leaders, or one registered adult leader and a parent of a participating Scout, one of whom must be at least 21 years of age, are required by BSA for all trips and outings. (1)

Safety Rule of Four:

No fewer than four individuals (always with the minimum requirement of two adults), go on any hikes or campouts. (1)

Pets:

Pets are not allowed in camp for any reason.

No Liquid Fuels:

The use of kerosene, gasoline, gulf-lite, liquid charcoal starter, and Coleman fuel is prohibited. This prohibits the use of all equipment that uses liquid fuel, Coleman stoves, chain saws, gas generators, etc. Propane or butane fuels are permitted.

No Sticks in the Fire:

If a stick goes into the campfire, it stays there.

Fire Safety:

Young children are almost transfixed by the presence of fire. Parents are required to supervise their children at all times, but especially around fires. Cub Scouts are prohibited from adding wood (or anything else) to the fire without the express permission and supervision of their parent or leader. The fire shovels are fire safety devices and must remain near the woodpile. Each den should provide a 2-3 gallon pail filled with water to be kept near the fire for emergencies.

All campfires should be attended by at least one adult at all times. Campfires should be extinguished before bedding down for the night. Upon leaving the campsite, make sure the campfire is completely extinguished.

All Cub Scouts cooking food, especially marshmallows, at a campfire must have one-on-one, parent-child supervision. A burning marshmallow is a sticky flaming mass that can cling to the skin and/or clothing and cause a serious burn.

A ring of sticks, rope, or split wood can be used to encircle the campfire at a radius of four to five feet. Cub Scouts should be instructed to stay outside the fire ring unless accompanied and supervised by a parent. Dens can modify this policy, as Cub Scouts grow older and more responsible around fires.

No Fires in Tents: Never use matches, lighters, candles, charcoal, propane heaters, catalytic heaters, propane or gas lanterns, or other devices which produce a flame inside of a tent.

Tent Privacy and Respect: Cub Scouts must respect the private spaces of others. No child is permitted to enter another family's tent without first getting permission from that family's parent or guardian.

Bathing and Latrine Privacy: In accordance with BSA Youth Protection Policies, both boy and adult privacy should be respected in a practical and reasonable way when bathing and using the latrines. In Cub Scouting, parents are responsible for supervising and monitoring the safety of their children in latrines and showers. Leaders are instructed to respect the privacy of all Scouts and supervise only to the extent of ensuring health and safety, as in the event of sudden illness, accidents, injuries, dangerous horseplay, or roughhousing.

Cub Sleep over: Cub Scouts may not sleep in tents with adults who are not their parent or legal adult guardian. (1) "Sleep over" at campouts are only permitted when Cub Scouts of similar age sleep together in a tent with no adults. Cub Scouts may do a sleep over in a "Cub Only" tent.

No Running within the Campsite: Injuries related to trips, slips and falls are the most common camping accident. Trip hazards abound within a campsite (logs, rocks, sticks, fire ring, tent stakes, etc). Running only accelerates a fall, increases the force of impact, and increases the risk of serious injury. Please remind your child not to run within the campsite. Bring a soccer ball, Frisbee, or football and find an open green space where running is safer.

No sticks and rock throwing: At ages 6-10, many boys can not resist the urge to pick up a long stick and swing, hit, poke, jab, or spar at or with each other. It is hard for many boys to resist using rocks or stones as projectiles. The risk of injury to others far outweighs the "fun" of such conduct and the boys will be warned once and then asked to meet with the Cubmaster and his parents on the second incident.

Footwear: No open toed shoes, sandals, or bare feet in camp. Gym shoes are appropriate.

Knives: Only Cub Scouts in the Bear program (3rd) grade and above who have successfully earned their "Whittling Chip" card may carry or use a pocketknife. Sheath knives are prohibited. (1) All activities involving the use or carrying of a pocketknife are to be supervised by an adult and preferably within the campsite, or similar defined area. Pack leaders or parents who observe a boy using his knife in a dangerous or

irresponsible way are authorized to confiscate a knife promptly and return it to the boy's parents.

Fishing:

You Catchem – You Eatem, or immediately release them.

Where allowed, fishing is a great parent and child activity. However, any fish caught must be immediately released, or if big enough you may prepare for consumption. Do not allow your catch to be thrown on the ground to die. If you do not want to abide by these simple rules, then please do not fish.

Trash – Garbage:

Do not bury or burn trash or garbage. All trash is to be placed in the dumpsters or carried home for disposal.

Leave No Trace:

It is the responsibility of each family to police the campsite and follow the Leave No Trace guidelines.

(1) Denotes Guide to Safe Scouting and Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities, 2006 printing as source for information.

Cub Scout Family Camping

Suggestions of items to pack:

Each Person:

Sleeping bag
Sleeping pad (for comfort – foam, cot, etc)
Fork, knife, spoon, plate, cup (1)
Flashlight – with extra batteries
Clothes
Extra Socks
Hat
Appropriate Cub Scout Handbook
Cub Scout/Cub Scout leader uniform
Rain Gear
Jacket, gloves, and warm cap, as required by weather
Pajamas or sleepwear
Durable, closed toed shoes
Canteen or water bottle
Toiletries

Each Family:

Tent
Tent stakes
Rubber mallet
Ground cloth
Camp chair(s)
Bug spray
Sun screen
Toilet paper
Igloo cooler
Binoculars / Telescopes

Each Family (continued):

Nature guides / Books/ Identification

Charts

Fishing gear (if fishing is allowed at park)

Note: (1) – It is the Pack's preference that each person use reusable cutlery, cups, and plate.

General Cooking Supplies**Cooking Utensils:**

Can opener

Bottle opener

Tongs

Cooking spatula

Hot Pads

Frying Pan / Skillet / Pots

Cutting Board and knife

Coffee Pot

3 large bowls, or tubs – for clean-up (2)
(same size, for easy stacking)

Cleaning supplies:

Dish soap

Bleach

Plastic scrubber

Sponge

Mesh Dunking Bag

Paper / Plastic:

Aluminum foil

Plastic wrap

Freezer bags – large storage and sandwich size.

Paper / Plastic (continued)

Tall kitchen bags with draw strings
(for trash and easy hang)

Paper napkins

Paper towels

Plastic silverware, plates, and cups

Basic Cooking Supplies:

Non stick canola oil spray

Salt and pepper

Coffee

Sugar and artificial sweetener

Powdered creamer

Hot chocolate packets

Worcestershire sauce

Tabasco sauce

Other Miscellaneous Items:

Dry Matches

Fire starter sticks

Propane Camp stove

Propane Lantern

Extra propane cylinders

Each Den:

Fire Extinguisher and/or Fire bucket

Safety Notebook (with completed Med
Class 1 forms)

Shovel (for fire)

Firewood

Rainy Day Activities

First Aid Kit

Camping Tips for the Den:

- Keep the boys hydrated – adults, too
- Keep the boys busy at all times
 - Don't allow them to run wild
 - Always have an adult assigned to be being in charge
 - Have a plan “B” for activities if the weather is bad
- No pocket knives on campouts before they have earned the Whittling Chip – 3rd grade or older.
 - And then only for supervised activities

Suggested Activities for Cub Scouts on Campouts (all supervised):

- Achievements and electives
- Hiking and nature walks
- Knot tying
- Carving and whittling (3rd grade and older – boys who have earned their Whittling Chip)
- Prepare and practice campfire skits and songs
- Helping around the Den campsite:
 - Setting up and taking down tents
 - Cooking
 - Clean-up
 - Leave No Trace
- Participating in all Pack activities and programs
- Participating in park or campground organized activities and programs

(2) How to clean dishes on a camping trip – three pot method:

Steps

1. Smear a light film of biodegradable soap on the outside of your pots before cooking. This will help keep the pots from charring and make clean up easier.
2. Prepare enough water to clean all dishes and pots in one sitting.
3. Boil cleaning water while you're cooking if you have an open burner, or while you eat, on the fire. It's a lot easier to clean cookware right after cooking; otherwise the food cools and hardens on the inside of the pots.
4. Begin clean up by setting out three pots or buckets:
 - Wash pot: contains hot water with a few drops of biodegradable soap.
 - Hot-rinse pot clear hot water with a sanitizing tablet or a few drops of bleach to kill bacteria
 - Cold-rinse pot: cold water
 - Keep the dish water as clean as possible. Scrape plates and pans before washing. Wash cleanest dishes first, save dirtiest for last.
5. Get a scrubbing pad and put some water in the pot and start scrubbing the grime off the sides. (If you do this right after you cook it should require minimal scrubbing unless you completely burned the pot while cooking.)
6. Dip the pot in the cold rinse to kill the bacteria.
7. Use tongs to dip dishes in the hot-rinse pot. This is important because it gets all of the bleach off of the dishes so that they are safe to eat from later.
8. Place the dishes on a clean ground cloth or on a piece of tin foil to drip dry.
9. Let them air dry if you have time; otherwise a paper towel will work. You can hang the dishes in mesh bags for effective, no-touch drying.

10. Dispose of the dirty dishwater by first running a strainer through it thoroughly to remove all of the food particles.
11. Carry the water 200 feet away from your campsite and any water sources, and fling it out in a widespread area.
12. Empty the strainer into a trash bag to carry out with you.

Simple Wash Station:

To make a hand wash station, you will need a bar of soap in a stocking, an empty gallon milk jug (with lid), 2 lengths of rope and a sharp stick. Tie the stocking with the bar of soap inside it to the jug handle. Fill jug with water, put lid on, and hang with one length of the rope at the proper height. Tie the sharp stick to jug handle with the other piece of the rope. Poke the stick into the jug near the bottom, leaving the stick in as a plug. To wash hands, remove the stick, wet hands, rub on bar soap in stocking to lather, and rinse with stream of water from the jug. Replace stick to plug hole when rinsed. The wash station should be good for 20 or so washes before refill is needed.

Knowledgeable adult supervision must be provided when Scouts are involved in the storage of chemical fuels, the handling of chemical fuels in the filling of stoves or lanterns, or the lighting of chemical fuels. The use of liquid fuels for starting any type of fire is prohibited.

Guidelines for Safely Using Chemical Stoves and Lanterns

Knowledgeable adult supervision must be provided when Scouts are involved in the storage of chemical fuels, the handling of chemical fuels in the filling of stoves or lanterns, or the lighting of chemical fuels. The use of liquid fuels for starting any type of fire is prohibited.

Use compressed- or liquid-gas stoves or lanterns only with knowledgeable adult supervision and in Scout facilities only where and when permitted.

Operate and maintain according to manufacturer's instructions included with the stove or lantern. **The use of kerosene, gasoline, gulf-lite, liquid charcoal starter, and Coleman fuel "Liquid Fuels" is prohibited.** This prohibits the use of all equipment that uses liquid fuel, Coleman stoves, chain saws, gas generators, etc. Therefore, all references to the use of Liquid Fuels and camping equipment that utilize Liquid Fuels have been excluded from this resource guide. Propane or butane fuels are permitted.

- Keep all chemical fuel containers away from hot stoves and campfires, and store below 100 degrees (F).
- Let hot stoves and lanterns cool before changing cylinders of compressed gases.
- Never fuel a stove, heater, or lantern inside a cabin; always do this outdoors. Do not operate a stove, lantern, or charcoal grill in an unventilated structure. Provide at least two ventilation openings, one high and one low, to provide oxygen and exhaust for lethal gases. Never fuel ignite, or operate a stove, heater, or lantern in a tent.

- Place the stove on a level, secure surface before operating. On snow, place insulated support under the stove to prevent melting and tipping.
- Periodically check fittings on compressed-gas stoves for leakage, using soap solution before lighting.
- To avoid possible fires, locate gas tanks, stoves, etc., below any tents since heavy leakage of gas will flow downhill the same as water.
- When lighting a stove, keep fuel containers and extra canisters well away. Do not hover over the stove when lighting it. Keep your head and body to one side. Open the stove valve quickly for two full turns and light carefully, with head, fingers, and hands to the side of the burner. Then adjust down.
- Do not leave a lighted stove or lantern unattended.
- Do not overload the stovetop with heavy pots or large frying pans. If pots over 2 quarts are necessary, set up a separate grill with legs to hold the pot, and place the stove under the grill.
- Bring empty fuel containers home for disposal. Do not place in or near fires. Empty fuel containers **will explode** if heated and should never be put in fireplaces or with burnable trash.

Flammability Warning

No tent material is completely fireproof. It can burn when exposed to continued, intense heat or fire. The most important safeguard is to keep flames away from canvas materials. For this reason, the following safety precautions are emphasized:

- Only flashlights and electric lanterns are permitted in tents. No flames in tents is a rule that must be enforced.
- Never use stoves, heaters, lanterns, lighted candles, matches, and other flame sources in or near tents.
- Do not pitch tents near an open fire.
- Do not use flammable chemicals near tents (charcoal lighter or spray cans of paint, bug killer, or repellent).
- Be careful when using electricity and lighting in tents.
- Always extinguish cooking campfires promptly.
- Obey all fire laws, ordinances, and regulations.

Extinguishers

If fire breaks out, it must be quickly and properly suppressed. To do this, you must know the three classes of fires and how to combat them:

- **Class A**
Fires that involve normally combustible materials such as paper, wood, fabrics, rubber, and many plastics. These fires can be quenched with water or insulated with tri-class (ABC) chemical or foam extinguishers.
- **Class B**
Fires that involve gasoline, oil, grease, tars, paints, lacquers, or flammable gases. The oxygen that supports this type of fire must be cut off by tri-class (ABC), regular dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguishers. Water is dangerous, as it spreads the fire.

- **Class C**
Electrical fires involving heated wire and arcing. These fires must be suppressed with tri-class (ABC) dry chemicals or CO2 never water, which is a conductor.

Fires in any one class may involve materials of other classes, so more than one type of extinguisher should be available. Because of the danger of lethal fumes, carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) extinguishers must not be used. Dispose of these extinguishers as recommended by fire officials.

Extinguishers should normally be mounted near a doorway and approximately at shoulder level. In a camp setting, the unit leader is responsible for training Scouts in fire prevention, fire detection and reporting, and fire fighting. All youth members and adult leaders should have unit fireguard plan training.

Approved fuel types for Cub Scout camping

Propane

More campers use this fuel than any other, probably because of convenience and ease of use. No pouring. No priming. Just attach the fuel cylinder to the appliance and you're in business. Coleman equipment is pressure-regulated at 15 psi (pounds per square inch) to ensure steady output throughout the life of the cylinder. Propane offers great overall reliability, but be aware that it operates less effectively at subfreezing temperatures than liquid fuels. Cold will cause a pressure



drop in the cylinder and output will diminish as a result. Cylinders weigh two or three pounds, so propane isn't the lightest weight option. Nor is it the least expensive. Propane stoves are available for use with small fuel bottles, or even large RV type bottles. If you start camping a lot, you will find that the small bottles may be very, very, convenient, but very, very expensive. However, if you buy a stove that has a hose to screw into a larger fuel tank, you can get a better price on the fuel. You will also save a lot of bottle changes that can happen right in the middle of cooking your meals. The propane tanks come in 5, 10 and 20 pound sizes. A typical patio gas barbeque grill has a 20 pound tank. The BBQ tank could be hooked up to a stove for the camping trip. Another option with the propane tank approach is to get the optional attachment that will supply propane to a lantern from the same tank. Now you will have a light in your "kitchen."

Main advantages: convenience and availability

Butane/Propane Fuel

Butane/Propane mix canisters are lightweight, resealable, and easily connect to stoves and lanterns. Most canister appliances are lightweight and simple to use, so if you are a backpacker who counts ounces and appreciates convenience this fuel is for you. Downsides are that canisters can't be recycled, and in subfreezing temperatures, the fuel does not perform well, or at all. Cold temperatures affect the pressure in the canister, so performance is best in mild to moderate conditions. You'll find this fuel in specialty and sporting goods stores under several brand names.



Main advantages: convenience and light weight

Camping Stove

If size and weight are not major issues, try to get a stove with at least two burners. Most meals need a minimum of two burners (e.g. one for potatoes and one for meat; or one for pasta and one for a sauce). A single burner stove does mean that you can have something hot, but it is relatively limited in terms of meal choices compared to 2-burner or 3-burner stoves.

If you are cooking with large (heavy) pots, you will need a stove with broad hob supports and wide legs in order to prevent the pot tipping over and to support the weight of the water in the pots. If you are cooking only with a small pot (e.g. to boil water for coffee), then a smaller and more lightweight stove is adequate.

The product information for stoves typically specifies the weight of the stove. However, this weight is usually that of the stove itself and does not include the weight of the fuel or the fuel container. When calculating the amount of weight you will be carrying, all three items need to be included (plus any accessories, such as windscreens, pots and other cookware).

If you are purchasing a stove which uses gas, consider buying one with a push-button ignition as this is more convenient than matches. However, in case the ignition fails (which it can do if it gets wet or breaks), you should carry some matches as well.

It is preferable to have a stove with an adjustable flame, so you can control the amount of heat (and the rate of fuel consumption).

If your stove doesn't come with a carrying case, consider purchasing a padded case which will protect the stove knobs and hoses.

Check if your stove works with standard fuel canisters, or if you have to use a special fuel canister (e.g. one from the same manufacturer as the stove). It is preferable that it uses a standard fuel canister and canister connection, so that replacements are readily available.

A camping stove generally will not work well in windy conditions, as the wind blows the flame and the heat of the flame. This means that you will need much more fuel and a much longer time to cook than in non-windy conditions. To prevent this, the stove must be protected from the wind by:

- Build a shelter or take advantage of existing shelter. Building a lean-to, forming a small windbreak with some stones, or cooking behind some object (e.g. a boulder) may provide sufficient shelter.
- Buy a stove which comes equipped with a windbreak. Some stoves are equipped with a windscreen. If you frequently camp in windy areas, they are worth considering. However, while a useful feature, it adds to the weight and size, so one has to balance carrying the extra load against the convenience of a built-in windscreen.

Aside from size and weight, it is useful to look at the efficiency rating of stoves. How hot can they burn? How long do they take to boil a liter of water? How long can they run (at minimum and at full) on a single fuel tank?

When purchasing a stove, ask which items are most likely to break or wear out. Also check what tools you will need to change them (will a standard Swiss army knife do, or do you

need special tools?). It is useful to carry a basic set of spares along with any tools required to exchange parts, in case your stove fails while you are camping.

Try using your stove at least a week before you actually go camping. It is much better to learn how to use it and to correct any possible problems (e.g. your gas canister has the wrong type of connection for your stove) before you depart on your camping trip.

For safety reasons, airlines generally do not allow transport of fuel or of stoves, which have been previously used, no matter how carefully they have been cleaned. Consequently, do not plan on traveling by air with your stove unless it is brand new and you are buying your fuel after you land (even then, you still have the issue of the airline not allowing you to transport your stove for the return trip, as it is now used and consequently contains potentially dangerous fuel fumes).

In purchasing equipment for the outdoors, I always use the same thought process. How often am I going to upgrade my equipment based on the new radical improvements that the manufacturer will come out with? How long before my existing equipment will become obsolete and I will have to replace it? How long will it be before I have a disadvantage with my existing equipment?

The important considerations in choosing a camping stove are:

- Where you going to be camping and how many people do you have to cook for?
- Size and weight
 - Camping stoves can weigh from a couple of ounces to many pounds. The stove that you would carry for backpacking is completely different from the stove used while car camping. Keep in mind that the weight of the lightweight burners do not include the fuel (either a fuel cartridge or tank).
- Automatic push button ignition
 - Many lightweight burners come with a push button ignition. Always carry matches in case the ignition becomes defective and does not light the burner. The larger stoves have two burners for cooking two items at the same time and those stoves are usually used for car camping or boating, etc.
- Carrying case
 - Most lightweight burners come with their own bag to protect the burner from becoming damaged. If the burner does not have a bag, purchase a padded bag for protection
- Fuel is available
 - Whatever fuel needs to be used with the stove, be sure that the places you intend to camp have access to fuel in case you need extra fuel.

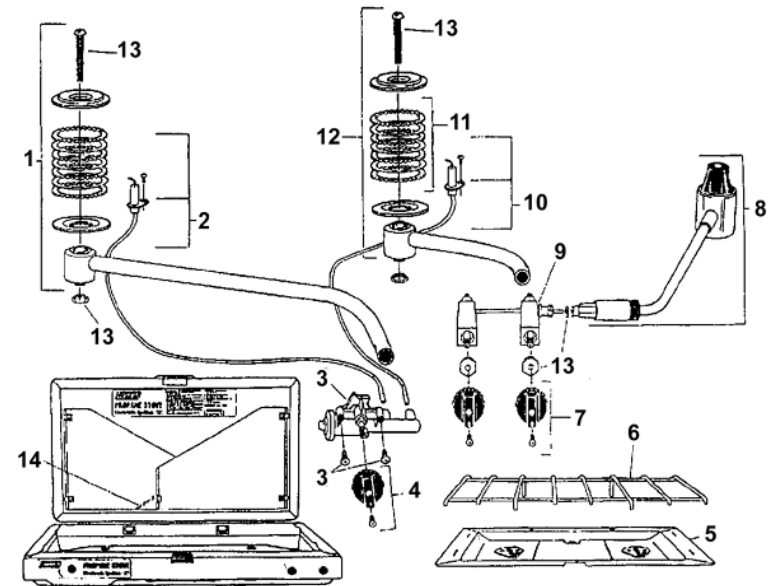
- **Duel features**
Some fuel can accommodate a lantern head which allows both cooking and the use of a night light. This is an extra option even though the lantern head must be purchased, too.
- **Adjustable flame**
A knob or little bar will allow the stove to be adjusted to different flames. This makes cooking much easier.
- **Wind screens**
Another option available for the camping stove is a wind screen which will not only block the wind, but also will help to heat the water and food faster since the wind screen traps the heat.
- **Propane, Butane or Isobutene canister fuel**
These fuels are the easiest to use; turn the gas on and push the ignition and the stove is lit. The disadvantage of these fuels is that the canisters have to be disposed of properly. When the can is partially empty, it takes longer to boil the same amount of water and the stove does not function properly in below freezing weather. These fuels tend to simmer better and they are clean burning. When the burner is removed from the canister, the canister reseals itself.

Camp Stove Tips

- Check your propane-fueled camping appliances periodically to ensure they are functioning properly. Carefully inspect them at home before taking them on a trip. Never use a flame to check for leaks; instead, apply soapy water on each of the connections, turn on the gas and watch for telltale bubbles. Also, be alert for the 'rotten egg' odor of propane, which may also indicate a leak.
- If you smell the familiar 'rotten egg' odor of propane, follow these steps: (1) do not light matches or use any electrical equipment; (2) turn off the gas valve, (3) disconnect from propane canister and (4) place the stove and propane canister in a well ventilated area and allow ample time for the gas to dissipate.
- Use only approved appliances and look for a label from a testing laboratory, such as Underwriters Laboratories, before buying. Always thoroughly read and follow the manufacturer's directions. Never use a worn or damaged appliance.
- Do not store propane cylinders inside hot vehicles or where temperatures might rise above 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Cylinders should be stored, moved and used in an upright position unless otherwise indicated on the cylinder. Both cylinders and appliances should be kept out of the reach of children at all times.

- Never use your propane stove in an enclosed area. It should be located in an open, well-ventilated area away from shrubs or dry wood. If such an area is not available, clear one by hand. Keep the stove away from your tent, sleeping bags and camper. **Never leave the heater, stove or lamp burning overnight or unattended.**
- Secure the stove on a level, nonflammable surface. Use a stove base when cooking on snow or uneven ground. Ceramic tile or old license plates make great bases. Visible markers should be put up to alert fellow campers to stoves that are small and low to the ground.
- Before connecting the stove to the propane cylinder, make sure that the stove valve is set at "OFF" Inspect and check connections carefully for dirt or damage prior to lighting. To clean, use a damp, warm, soapy paper towel or sponge. Use the 'bubble test' mentioned earlier to check the connections. Never immerse the stove in water.
- If ignition does not occur immediately, turn off the gas, wait for it to clear and try again. When lighting, make sure you keep your hands and fingers to the side of the burner and clothing away from the flame.
- Never leave a hot stove unattended, and always turn it off before moving it. Disconnect the fuel cylinder when repacking, storing or transporting the camp stove. Cover and store the stove in a clean, dry place.

2 Burner Electronic Ignition Propane Stove



How to setup the stove

1. Press on latch to open lid and position wind baffles to the left and right side of the stove. Insert the wire clip of the wind baffles into the slots located on the base of the stove.
2. Close both burner valves firmly (Fig 7).
3. Remove regulator (Fig 8) from the storage position under the grate (Fig 6) and inspect gasket (Fig 13) on the stove connection before use.
4. Remove the plastic cap from the top of the propane cylinder and screw propane cylinder into regulator (Fig 8), hand tighten.
5. Screw regular into stove (Fig 9) into stove and hand tighten.

How to match light the stove

1. Hold lighted match near burner (Fig 12) and open burner valve (Fig 7).
2. Adjust flame with burner valve.
3. Flame should be blue with a hint of yellow on tips
4. To turn off, close burner valve firmly.

How to start an electronic ignition stove

1. Open burner valve and rotate igniter knob (Fig 4) several times until burner lights.

Note: If igniter fails to light stove, use match to light burner (see above procedure). If the stove is wet, the igniter may not spark.

How to store your stove

1. Close burner valves firmly.
2. Remove propane cylinder from regulator and replace plastic cap on cylinder.
3. Unscrew regulator from stove and place in storage position.
4. Remove wire clips of the wind baffles from base of the stove. Fold wind baffles against the stove lid.
5. Close lid

Care and Cleaning of Camp Stoves

A cleaner stove works better and looks better. The benefits of regular cleanings include better fuel efficiency, flame control and no rust or corrosion.

Although there isn't a set schedule for cleaning your stove, you should clean it whenever it is dirty or after a boil-over that causes buildup in the burners. Annual cleanings are recommended before storing your stove at the end of camping season.

Under most conditions, stoves can be wiped out with warm water and dishwashing soap and then dried before storing. For a deeper cleaning, here are a few suggestions:

- If there has been a boil-over, remove the screw from the center of each burner and lift off the burner rings and bowl to check the manifold for fluid or food debris. If there is a build-up, clean it with dishwashing soap and warm water before rinsing with clean water.
- If the stove has a massive amount of grease and dirt build-up inside the case, on the grill or burners, you can take the stove to a car wash and use a high-pressure hose on it. Don't use any type of tire, oven or engine cleaner because it can damage the paint on the inside of the case and the metal of the grate and manifold.
- If a stove has been cleaned with any type of water hose, turn the stove upside down to ensure all the water is removed from inside the manifold. Any water left inside the manifold can cause it to rust and disturb the flow of fuel to the burner, preventing the stove from burning properly.

After cleaning, proper storage of your camp stove is also important. Put it into a plastic bag, sealing with a twist tie to prevent spiders or other insects from crawling in the unit, which can block the fuel and airflow.

Common questions about camp stoves

Why won't my stove shut off?

- It is normal for a liquid fuel stove to continue burning for up to two minutes after the valve is shut off. The fuel flow is shut off in the valve directly behind the knob but there is still fuel in the stove's generator. The generator will continue to push the remaining fuel to the burner until it is all burned. Propane stoves should shut off within a few seconds of the valve being closed. If the stove continues to run, the valve will need to be replaced.

What effects do temperature and altitude have on the performance of my stove?

- The performance of propane stoves will not be affected by temperatures above 0° F. As the temperature drops below 0° F, there will be a gradual reduction of maximum heat output down to -20°F where the stove may fail to function.
- Altitudes above 10,000 ft will have an effect on propane stoves. Because of lower air pressure and decreased oxygen at these altitudes, you will experience more yellow flame and less heat output. The stoves will not operate as efficiently.

Why does the propane bottle develop condensation or frost on the outside while in use?

- As propane is drawn from the cylinder during the operation of a camp stove, the liquid in the cylinder turns to vapor as it passes into the stove valve. This draws heat from the cylinder and the surrounding air. The moisture in the surrounding air condenses on the cooling cylinder and, if the air contains enough moisture and the fuel is withdrawn fast enough, the moisture will freeze on the cylinder and form frost.

Lanterns, Flashlights, and Candles

Battery

- Battery lanterns give off plenty of light but however you will need to have spare batteries or if it is a rechargeable style you will need some way to recharge it. The rechargeable lanterns do not last as long as a battery type of lantern and the lighting tends to be a bit duller. The rechargeable lanterns can be recharged with your car by plugging into the cigarette lighter on some models.
- The only kind of lantern to use inside a tent is a battery style. But they do not work well in colder climates as the batteries tend to run down faster due to the cold.
- Be sure the lantern you buy is weather proof.
- If you are using a propane lantern in the rain you have to be careful because the glass globe can break if a lot of water gets on it. A single mantle in a lantern gives off about 300 watts of light. Be aware that the glass globe of all propane lanterns get extremely hot and can give you a serious burn.

Flashlights

- Be sure the flashlight you purchase is waterproof, corrosion resistant and has a scratch resistant lens. Look for one that has an adjustable beam and can be free standing which frees up your hands to do other things.
- Have a flashlight for each camper in your group. The plastic types are great for the kids and they only cost a dollar or so. Never let the kids wander around at night as unless they have been taught not to shine their flashlight beams into other camping sites, which can upset the other campers.
- Be sure that the flashlights are shock proof. Many a flashlight has been broke because the kids accidentally dropped it on the ground. If you are walking at night never shine your flash light at any moving vehicles. Your light may blind the driver and which could cause an accident.

Candles

- If you are going to use candles, you will have to be very careful that you do not start a fire. Remember that the hot wax of the candle can burn you if you get it on your skin.
- **It is Pack 1020's policy that candles should only be used for Den or Pack ceremonies and should never be used as a light source in lieu of a flashlight or lantern.**

Lanterns

Propane

- Gas lanterns give off bright light but are noisy and will be the most expensive of all lanterns to operate. You will have to pack extra propane bottles.
- Lanterns use mantels so be sure to carry extras.

- If you are using a propane lantern in the rain you have to be careful because the glass globe can break if a lot of water gets on it. A single mantle in a lantern gives off about 300 watts of light. Be aware that the glass globe of all propane lanterns get extremely hot and can give you a serious burn.

Propane Lantern Tips

- Keep dirt and foreign particles out of the lantern valve, and blow the valve clean before connecting the cylinder to the lantern. Check the cylinder, valve connections and mantle (the part shielding the flame) before each use.
- **Never operate without a mantle** or with a damaged mantle that has visible holes or cracks. Avoid mantle "overburn", which can shorten the life of the mantle and damage your lantern.
- Leave plenty of clearance between your propane lamp or lantern and any combustible materials. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for space clearance. Select a level surface on which to place the lamp or lantern.
- **A lantern is not a space heater.** Use it only as a light source. Always detach the propane cylinder before transporting a lantern.

How to store the lantern

1. Make sure lantern is cool.
2. Move lantern away from flame and other ignition sources.
3. Remove propane cylinder from lantern.
4. Replace protective cap on propane cylinder.
5. Lantern must be placed in base for secure storage.

Care and Cleaning of Propane Lantern

- A cleaner propane lantern works better and looks better. The benefits of regular cleanings include better fuel efficiency, flame control and no rust or corrosion
- Although there isn't a set schedule for cleaning your lantern, you should clean it whenever it is dirty before storing your lantern at the end of camping season.
- Under most conditions, lanterns can be wiped out with warm water and dishwashing soap and then dried before storing. After cleaning, proper storage of your lantern is also important. Put it into a plastic bag, sealing with a twist tie to prevent spiders or other insects from crawling in the unit, which can block the fuel and airflow.

Common questions about Propane Lantern

What makes the lantern mantle glow?

- When the mantles are burned for the first time, the cloth fibers burn away and leave a natural source chemical ash that, when heated, produces a bright incandescent light
- You should always light the mantles with a match and let them burn to ash before lighting the lantern as attempting to light the lantern and burn off the mantles at the same time can cause a mantle to tear or break. It is recommended that if you have an electronic ignition lantern, you light it the first time with a match. After being burned off, mantles are flimsy and hang like an empty sock. Using the electronic ignition on the first lighting can cause the mantle to break. Lighting the lantern the first time with a match will allow the mantles to expand and shape themselves, which makes them stronger.

What is the best way to store my lantern?

- A carrying case or the original carton is the best method of storage. If the original carton will no longer close tightly or if you do not have a case or the original carton, placing the lantern in a plastic bag and sealing it will prevent spiders and insects from blocking the burner tube. It is recommended that you empty the fuel back into the fuel can if your lantern is going to be stored for more than a couple of weeks. This will reduce the lacquer buildup on the fuel and air tube.

What effect does temperature and elevation have on the performance of my lantern?

- The performance of propane lanterns will not be affected by temperatures above 0° F. As the temperature drops below 0° F, there will be a gradual reduction of light output down to -20°F where the lantern may fail to function.
- Altitudes above 10,000 ft will have an effect propane lanterns. Because of lower air pressure and decreased oxygen at these altitudes, you will experience more yellow flame and less light output. The lanterns will not operate as efficiently.



Easy Camp Stove Recipes

Popeye Eggs

Ingredients:

- bread
- butter
- salt
- pepper
- eggs

Cooking instructions:

Take a slice of bread and cut out a circle about 2 inches in diameter. Toast slowly and lightly on both sides, using a forked stick. In the frying pan, melt a hunk of butter, put the toast in the pan and wait until it sizzles. Now break the egg and place it into the hole so the yoke stays put. Heat slowly and evenly. Sprinkle salt and pepper over the eggs and then cover. It will be done when the top of the egg is white. If you have no cover, turn toast over when underside of egg is cooked.

Baggy Omelets

Ingredients:

- 2 large eggs
- sausage, bacon, or ham
- any of your favorite omelet veggies
- shredded cheddar cheese
- salt and pepper to taste

Cooking instructions:

Crack eggs in a Ziploc bag. Add shredded cheese. Add meat and veggies salt and pepper to taste. Put baggy in a pot of boiling water for about 5 to 10 min. Then just cut bag off and enjoy!

Variations/Hints:

You can make a western omelet with sausage, cheese, and bell peppers, just add salsa.

Mini Pizzas

Ingredients:

- One or two packages of english muffins (2 muffins per person = 4 mini pizzas)
- Squeeze bottle of pizza sauce
- Package of shredded pizza cheeses
- Package or two of pepperoni slices (four or five slices per pizza)

Cooking instructions:

Heat grill on camp stove and coat with a light amount of squeeze parkay or cooking oil. Cut english muffins in half and lightly grill inside surfaces. Turn muffins halves over; add pizza sauce, pepperoni, and shredded cheese. Leave on grill until cheese is melted and then serve.

Variations/Hints:

Ground beef, sausage, or Canadian bacon could also be used if used early in the trip.

Chicken & Dumplings

Ingredients:

- 2 envelopes Lipton's Cream of Chicken Cup-o-soup
- 1 can Swanson's Chunk Chicken Meat
- 1/2 package of mixed freeze-dried vegetables
- 1 cup Bisquick in a zip-lock bag
- Water

Cooking instructions:

First rehydrate chicken and vegetables (about 1/2 cup hot water for the chicken and 1/4 - 1/2 cup hot water for the vegetables) Mix the soup, chicken meat and vegetables in a relatively deep pot with 2 to 3 cups water (I like 3 for more of a soup mixture). Place on camp stove. Heat to simmering, stirring occasionally. While soup stuff is heating, add water (see Bisquick box instructions for qty.) to Bisquick and knead in the zip-lock bag. When soup stuff is hot, tear off a corner of the bag, and squeeze out plops of Bisquick into the pot. Cover and cook for about 10 minutes on low heat.

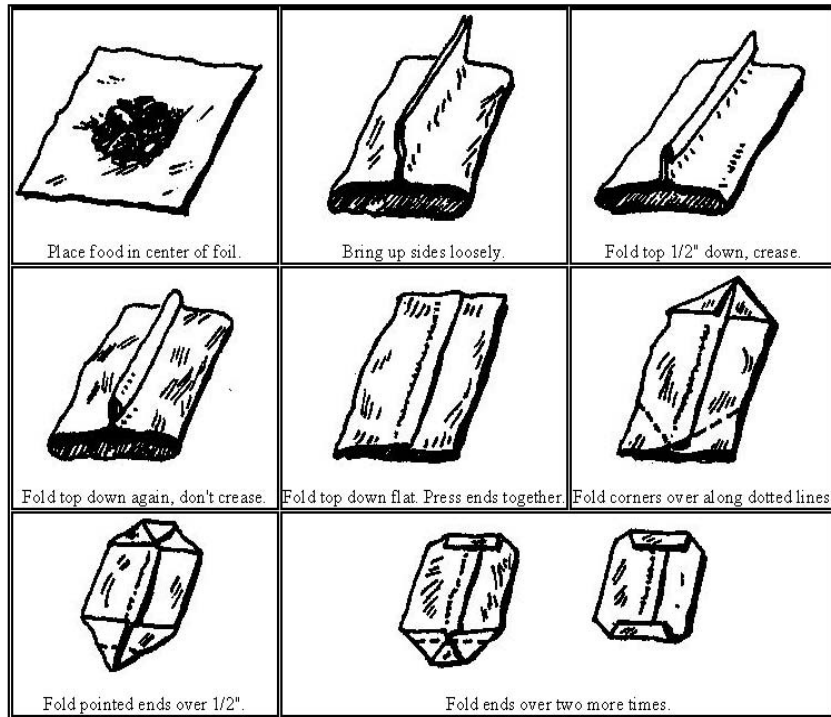
Variations/Hints:

For the vegetables, the original recipe said to use a "pack of dehydrated vegetables" from a food co-op. Use about 3/4 cup of mixed dehydrated vegetables (corn, peas, carrots, mushrooms, and tomatoes). For the chicken, dehydrate a large can of Swanson Canned Chicken.

Easy Camp Fire Recipes

How to cook with aluminum foil

Use two layers of light-weight, or one layer of heavy duty aluminum foil. Foil should be large enough to go around food and allow for crimping the edges in a tight seal. This will keep the juices and steam in. This wrap is known as the drug store wrap



Use heavy foil three times the width of the food. Fold over and roll up the leading edges. Then roll sides for a steam proof seal. A shallow bed of glowing coals that will last the length of cooking time is necessary.

Cooking Times:

- Hamburger: 8-12 minutes,
- Carrots: 15-20 minutes
- Chicken pieces: 20-30 minutes,
- Whole Apples: 20-30 minutes
- Hot dogs: 5-10 minutes,
- Sliced potatoes 10-15 minutes

Foil Dinner

Ingredients:

- Hamburger patty
- Potatoes
- Onions
- Carrots

Cooking Instructions:

Lay slices of potatoes, onion, and carrots on a sheet of heavy-duty foil then place hamburger patty on top. Cover with slices of potato, onion, and carrots. Season with butter, salt and pepper. Cook 20-30 minutes over hot coals, turning twice during cooking.

Baked Apple

Ingredients:

- Whole Apple
- Raisins
- Brown Sugar
- Cinnamon

Cooking Instructions:

Core an apple, and place it on a square of heavy-duty aluminum foil. Fill hole with raisins, brown sugar, and a dash of cinnamon. Wrap foil around apple and bake over hot coals for 10 minutes.

Banana Boats

Ingredients:

- bananas (amount desired)
- chocolate bars (1/2 for each banana)
- marshmallows (mini work best)

Cooking instructions:

Peel one piece of banana peel back and scoop out about 1/3 of the banana. Place broken pieces of chocolate bar and some marshmallows inside and cover with the banana peel wrap in aluminum foil and throw in fire while you are cooling your main course. Take out in about 30 min.



As more people use parks and recreation facilities, LEAVE NO TRACE® guidelines become even more important for outdoor visitors.

Leave No Trace is a plan that helps people to be more concerned about their environment and to help them protect it for future generations. Leave No Trace applies in a backyard or local park (frontcountry) as much as it does in the wilderness (backcountry).

We should practice Leave No Trace in our attitude and actions--wherever we go. Understanding nature strengthens our respect toward the environment. One person with thoughtless behavior or one shortcut on a trail can spoil the outdoor experience for others.

Help protect the environment by remembering that while you are there, you are a visitor. When you visit the outdoors, take special care of the area. Leave everything just as you find it.

Hiking and camping without a trace are signs of a considerate outdoorsman who cares for the environment. Travel lightly on the land.

Six Leave No Trace Guidelines for Cub Scouts



PLAN AHEAD

Watch for hazards and follow all the rules of the park or outdoor facility. Remember proper clothing, sunscreen, hats, first aid kits, and plenty of drinking water. Use the buddy system. Make sure you carry your family's name, phone number, and address.



STICK TO TRAILS

Stay on marked trails whenever possible. Short-cutting trails causes the soil to wear away or to be packed, which eventually kills trees and other vegetation. Trampled wildflowers and vegetation take years to recover. Stick to trails!



MANAGE YOUR PET

Managing your pet will keep people, dogs, livestock, and wildlife from feeling threatened. Make sure your pet is on a leash or controlled at all times. Do not let your pet approach or chase wildlife. When animals are chased or disturbed, they change eating patterns and use more energy that may result in poor health or death.

Take care of your pet's waste. Take a small shovel or scoop and a pick-up bag to pick up your pet's waste— wherever it's left. Place the waste bags in a trash can for disposal.



LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

When visiting any outdoor area, try to leave it the same as you find it. The less impact we each make, the longer we will enjoy what we have. Even picking flowers denies others the opportunity to see them and reduces seeds, which means fewer plants next year.

Use established restrooms. Graffiti and vandalism have no place anywhere, and they spoil the experience for others. Leave your mark by doing an approved conservation project.



RESPECT OTHER VISITORS

Expect to meet other visitors. Be courteous and make room for others. Control your speed when biking or running. Pass with care and let others know before you pass. Avoid disturbing others by making noise or playing loud music. Respect "No Trespassing" signs. If property boundaries are unclear, do not enter the area.



TRASH YOUR TRASH

Make sure all trash is put in a bag or trash receptacle. Trash is unsightly and ruins everyone's outdoor experience. Your trash can kill wildlife. Even materials, such as orange peels, apple cores and food scraps, take years to break down and may attract unwanted pests that could become a problem.

Pack Camping Destinations

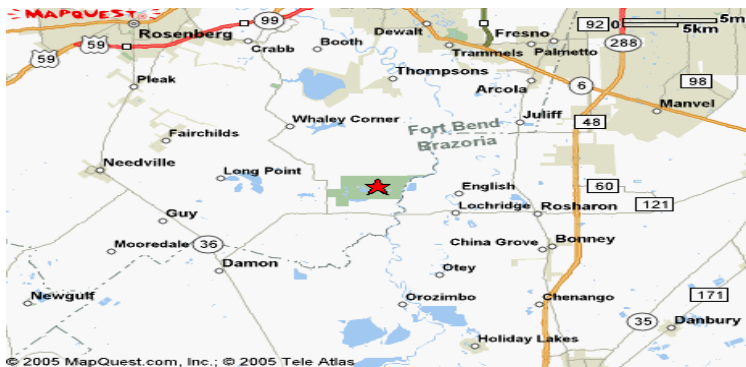


Brazos Bend State Park

Needville, Texas



The park is located about 30 miles southwest of Houston. Travel south on State Highway 288 to Rosharon, then proceed west on FM 1462.



For additional information:

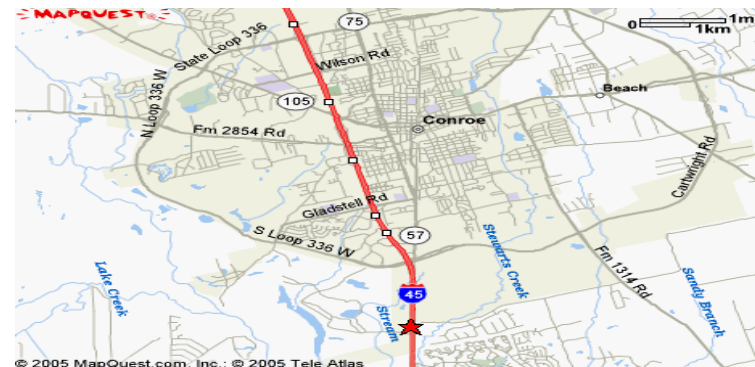
<http://www.wildtexas.com/parks/bbsp.php>

Camp Strake Cub World

Conroe, Texas



Going North on I-45 and after crossing the San Jacinto River, go past the "Camp Strake Road" exit and go to the loop 336 South exit number 84. Continue north to the stop light, turn left under the freeway, and continue west on loop 336. The Camp Strake Cub World entrance is just over a half mile west on the left.



For additional information:

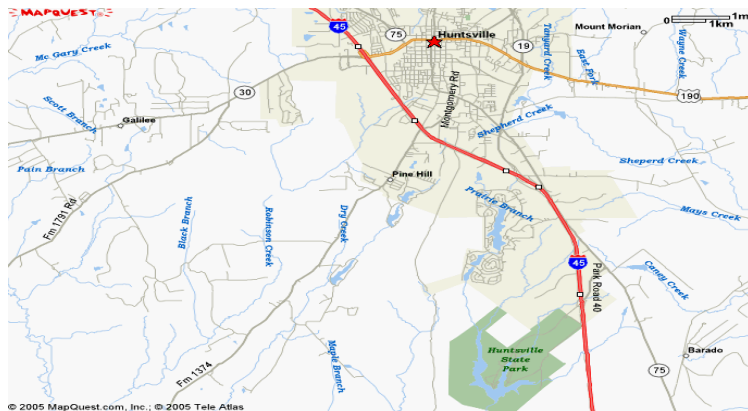
<http://www.shac.org/Home/Camping/Camps4/Strake/CubWorld/>

Huntsville State Park

Huntsville, Texas



The park is 6 miles southwest of Huntsville off Interstate 45 on Park Road 40.



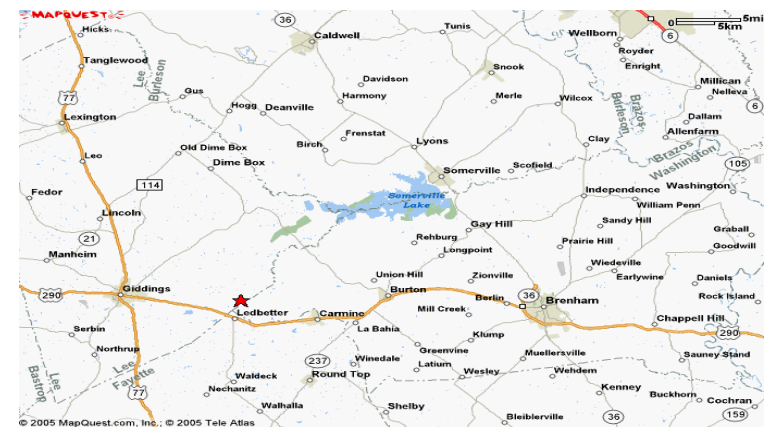
For additional information:
<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/huntsville>

Lake Somerville State Park

Ledbetter, Texas



Take US 290 west to Burton (Go through Brenham) Exit at Spur 125. Stay on 125. Turn left on FM 1697. Stay on FM 1697 to FM 180. Turn right on FM 180 to the park.



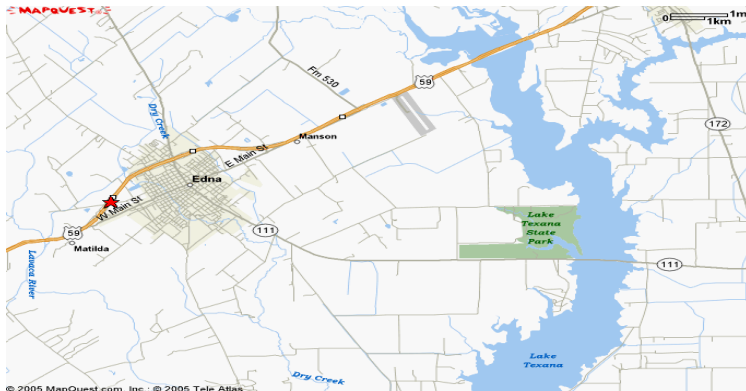
For additional information:
http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/lake_somerville/

Lake Texana State Park

Edna, Texas



Take US 59 south to Edna. Exit at FM 111. Turn left on FM 111. Stay on FM 111 (thru Edna) to Park Road 1. Turn left on Park Road 1 to the park.



For additional information:

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/spdest/findadest/parks/lake_texana

Additional Resources

Age-Appropriate Guidelines for Scouting Activities

<http://www.scouting.org/pubs/gss/ageguides.pdf>

Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation “BALOO”

<http://www.goldenarrow.org/training/baloo.html>

Cub Scout Camping Guidelines for Sam Houston Area Council Camps (Cub World and Bovay)

<http://www.samhoustonbsa.org/Home/AboutBSA/CubScouting/OutdoorCamping/CubScoutCampingGuideli/Cub%20Scout%20Camping%20Guidelines.PDF>

Guide to Safe Scouting

<http://www.scouting.org/pubs/gss/toc.html>

Leave No Trace – Frontcountry Guidelines

<http://www.scouting.org/cubscouts/resources/13-032/index.html>

Local Tour Permit Application

<http://www.scouting.org/forms/ltp/index.html>

Outdoor Webelos Leader Training “OWL”

<http://www.goldenarrow.org/training/owl.html>

Personal Health and Medical Record Class 1 and Class 2

<http://www.scouting.org/forms/34414.pdf>

Site Approval Standards for Pack Overnights

<https://www.samhoustonbsa.org/Home/Forms/SiteApprovalStandardsf/Site%20Approval%20Standards%20for%20Pack%20Overnights%20Form.PDF>

Unit Accident & Sickness Insurance Claim Form

<https://www.shac.org/Home/Forms/HRSClaimFormforVolunte/HSR%20Claim%20Form%20for%20Volunteers.PDF>

Pack 1020 Camping Checklist

- Local Tour Permit**
- Site Approval Standards for Pack
Overnighters (required for all non-council
owned campsites)**
- Class 1 Medical Forms**
- Registration and fees paid prior to campout**
- Signed Permission Slip and Consent to Treat
(Webelos Only) when not camping with
parent or guardian**
- BALOO trained leader**
- Two deep leadership when transporting
multiple scouts to the campsite**
- Tent and tent stakes**
- Other camping gear**
- Appropriate clothing for current weather
conditions and scout uniform**
- Personal items (found on pages 12-14)**
- General cooking supplies**
- Ample food and water for your entire family
for the duration of the campout**
- Map and directions to campsite**
- Cell number(s) of other pack members in case
of an emergency**