FOOD, FIRE and FUN...damentals

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A Fall Camping experience

Welcome to the fall camporee! This camporee is unlike those we have all previously experienced. We didn't like being placed on a postage camp site, not being able to have fire, and doing round robin stations. Here you will find a totally different setting. Each group has their own campsite, can have fire, and hopefully you will find the programming much more useful in terms of advancement, while still being fun for the scouts. At the end of this weekend, your scouts will have had many opportunities to get things signed off, all while developing teamwork, and having a good time!

Program Activity Schedule 10/18/24 to 10/20/24

Friday

5-8 pm - arrival and sign-in

Saturday (AM - Lunch)

6:30 – wakeup

6:45 AM - Opening Flag Ceremony - Loc: Clark Field

7:00 to 9:00 AM
1st Class Iron Chief - Loc: Campsites

9:15 to 11:15 AM
First Aid Challenge - Loc: Clark field
Orienteering Course - Loc: Pine Grove start point

11:30 to 1:30 PM
On-Trail Cook Off Challenge - Loc: Pine Grove start point

Saturday (PM)

1:30 to 2:30 PM
Siesta / Free Time - Loc: Clark Field and Pine Grove

2:45-5:30
Think Big Pioneering- Loc: Clark Field
Shelter Building - Loc: Pine Grove

5:30 to 7:30 PM
Troop Time / Dinner
Fire Building Challenge - Loc: Clark Field

8:00 to 9:00 PM
Closing Campfire - Loc: Clark Field

Sunday

7:00 AM Wakeup

7:00 to 8:30 AM
breakfast and pack up - Loc: Campsites

8:30 AM Closing Ceremony - Loc: Clark Field

9:00 to 10:00 AM - Departure

Flag Ceremony

Overview

We will be conducting an opening and closing flag ceremony pending weather conditions.

If units have scout(s) that wants to help with raising/lower flags, please indicate said Friday evening to Troop 907 leadership

There are 3 flags being raised, so can accommodate 3 units at both raising ands lower ceremonies.

If you have a bugler who wants to support also let Troop 907 leaders know Friday.

Patrol Gear

- Proper attire – Class A uniform preferred if helping with flags

- Units can be in normal class B attire

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Citizenship

TF: 7a. Help fold and store flag

2nd C: 8a. Participate in flag ceremony

Success Criteria

- Participate in ceremony

Patrol Iron Chief Breakfast Challenge

Challenge Overview

The Iron chief Challenge will consist of 3 parts.

1. Prep work: Patrol will be judged on various aspects of planning, storing and preparing breakfast

2. Iron chief judge tasting

3. Post work: Patrols will be judged on KP cleanup

Patrol Gear

- Appropriate Cooking stove
- Food Storage equipment
- Pots, Pans and utensils for preparing and cooking

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Cooking

TF: 2a. Help prep meal , 2b. Safe cleanup and 2c. reason for eating together

2nd C: 2d. Setup & use of appropriate stove, 2e. Plan & cook BF/L & show appropriate methods for storing & cooking meal

1st C: 7f. Clean water source 9c. Proper trash management

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have good meal plan
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge of food storage
- Did scout have proper cooking gear and stove/fire
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 80 percentile
- Was cleanup done safely and follow LNT
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete meal
- Actual Iron chief meal taste judging (1-10 rank)

Orienteering Challenge

Challenge Overview

The orienteering course will be 1 mile in length and will involve various way point challenges to complete successfully.

Waypoint may include rank challenges related to first aid, hiking on trails and pioneering/survival skills.

Will be at least 2 measurement opportunities to meet 1st C req., but scouts need to have completed them for success.

Patrol Gear

- Map of course will be provided
- Compass
- Proper hiking shoes
- Hiking Patrol First Aid kit
- Buddy system applies on trail
- Positive attitude

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Navigation

2nd C: 3a. Orient compass to map

1st C: 4a. Complete a 1-mile orienteering course with height/length measurements

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have compass
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge of map usage
- Did scout have proper attire
- Did patrol / scouts complete the course at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the course at 80 percentile
- Were measurements of length/height recorded & correct
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete course

First Aid Mass Casualty Challenge

Challenge Overview

The orienteering course will include a mass casualty event on Clark field. This will be one of the way points within course but has its own criteria.

Patrol will be presented with a mass casualty Frist Aid event at a presumed remote area with zero cell service.

Scouts will address injuries of victims and utilize appropriate transport to save zone.

Patrol Gear

- At least 2 staves 6 to 7 feet in length
- Tarp or equivalent
- Splint materials (sticks triangle bandage (neckerchief) etc.)
- Patrol First aid kit
- Proper shoes
- Buddy system applies on trail
- Positive attitude

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

First Aid

T: 4a Simple cuts
4b Choking

2nd C: 6a. Animal bites, puncture wound, shock

1st C: 7a. bandage method ankle, head, upper arm, collar bone
7b. Transport someone with ankle injury

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have First aid kit
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge for required First Aid
- Did patrol / scouts triage the victims correctly
- Were victims transported using appropriate method
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 80 percentile
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete task

On Trail Cooking Lunch Challenge

Challenge Overview

The on-trail challenge will involve patrols hiking and finding a natural water source, collecting needed water for preparing meal, purify said water for safe use and cook a meal on appropriate light weight on trail stove.

Patrol Gear

- Proper water storage equipment for on trail
- Proper light weight cooking gear
- Proper hiking shoes
- Buddy system applies on trail
- Positive attitude

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Light Weight Stove:

2nd C: 2d Explain when to use of light weight stove, setup and light stove and explain safety related to use

Camping MB Req 8d: Cook meal using light weight stove

Backpacking MB Req 8: Light weight stove knowledge & use

NOTE: this challenge will not complete any give MB requirements, these are noted for reference only, however all scouts should gain this knowledge even if they do not complete these badges.

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have proper water storage
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge of water purification
- Did patrol / scouts have proper lt. wt. cooking equipment
- Was meal appropriate for on trail
- Did scout have proper attire
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 80 percentile
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete task

Pioneering / Survival Shelter Challenge

Challenge Overview

Pioneering / shelter building will involve lashing a structure.
A limited supply of bamboo / wood lashing staves will be available but is recommend troop/patrols bring supplies to use including necessary lashing rope.

Units will have option to build a shelter or pioneering project. This can be done as patrol or as overall troop depending on scope.

Shelter: larger enough for multiple scouts and build for longer term survival condition, i.e.. lashed vs. simple shelter.
Pioneering: 3 option designs are included in this guide, but units can bring own design but must meet BSA safe scouting guidelines.

Patrol Gear

- Lashing rope
- staves to build shelter/pioneering structure
- Positive attitude

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Tools

TF: 3a-c. square, 2 half hithes and taut line hitch

2nd C: 2f. Sheet bend 2g. bowline

1st C: 3b. Timber and clove hitches
3c. Square, sheer and diagonal lashings
3c. Build something useful (or very cool)

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have rope for lashings
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge of knots & lashings
- Were lashing secure and structure stable
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 80 percentile
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete task

Fire Building Challenge

Challenge Overview

The fire building is optional event during troop / dinner prior to campfire program.

Rules are simple:

- Make you own fire tinder, kindling and fuel
- Start fire using scout-based method (5 matches or F&S)
- Boil tea water as fast as possible.
- Winner get bragging rights at campfire program !

Patrol Gear

- Proper attire
- Totin chip and fireman chit for each scout
- Knife , saw and/or axe to prepare tinder, kindling & fuel
- Water bucket
- Tripod and boiling container
- Metal trash can lid (to build fire in)
- Fire starter equipment (no man-made materials or lighters)
- Positive attitude

Note: dry wood and tea bags will be supplied for event

Associated Rank / Badge Requirements

Tools

2nd C: 2b. Make tinder, kindling and fuel from 1 piece of wood
2c. Mark fire using materials form 2b

Success Criteria

- Did patrol / scouts have proper gear
- Did patrol / scouts demo knowledge of fire building
- Did scout have proper attire and safety cards
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 50 percentile
- Did patrol / scouts complete the task at 80 percentile
- Did the fire boil tea water
- Did patrol/scout work as team to complete task

Pioneering

Scout Swing

12' Scout Swing Seeing Action at a Public Scout Expo

The design for this swing is not complicated, though it does present some logistical challenges. The main thing is, a working swing is going to get lots of play. Therefore, lashings need to be super tight, and the eight sturdy pioneering stakes that serve as anchors need to be driven solidly into the ground, perpendicular to and touching the six spars connecting the legs.

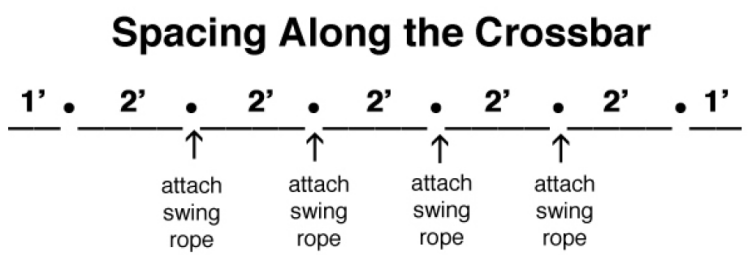
List of Materials

- six 3-1/2-inch x 12-foot spars for the legs
- one 4-inch x 12-foot spar for the crossbar
- six 3-inch x 6-foot connecting spars
- eight 3-foot pioneering stakes
- two 2-inch x 8-inch x 2-foot prepared swing seats
- four 20-foot x 1/2-inch swing ropes
- four steel rings
- four 6-foot x 5/8-inch ropes for Prusiks
- twenty 15-foot x 1/4-inch manila lashing ropes
- six 20-foot x 1/4-inch manila lashing ropes
- two single pulleys reeved with 20 feet of rope, with a small loop of rope tied to the top
- one eight-foot ladder

Though one might think this structure is built by making two simple tripods to support the crossbar, it's MUCH better to make two A-frames, standing up vertically, supported by a third spar lashed to one leg of each A-frame, slanting down to the ground. The obvious reason is to give the crossbar maximum stability where it rests at the juncture of the two legs of each vertical A-frame.

Prepared Swing Seats

Rig the swing seats. Attach two 20 foot swing ropes to the two swing seats, using a scaffold hitch rigged with a bowline. In order to accommodate the swing rope with the scaffold hitch, the swing seats should be prepared with impressions cut on each side, 2 inches long and 1/2 inch deep, beginning 1-1/2 inches from each end.



Attach the rings to the crossbar. Using the 6-foot ropes, tie the steel rings to the crossbar with prusiks at intervals as per the measurements reflected in the diagram.

Prepare the A-Frames. Using two 12-foot spars and one 6-foot spar, with tight square lashings, lash together two identical A-frames making sure the tips of the legs cross the same distance from the top for each. Use a 20-foot rope where the tips of the legs intersect, and 15-foot ropes at the bottom. NOTE: Make sure the 6-foot connecting spars are lashed low enough to the bottom so later on there will be plenty of room to lash them to the pioneering stakes.

Add the oblique supporting legs. About a foot or so below the top lashing on the A-frames, lash on a third 12-foot spar to one leg of each A-frame, using 20-foot ropes. These spars will be angled down, extending out to support the A-frames in their vertical positions.

Connect the legs. Stand up the A-frames so they're in a vertical position. Connect the 12-foot oblique supporting leg to the legs of each A-frame, using the remaining 6-foot spars and eight 15-foot ropes. Again, make sure they're lashed low enough to the ground so later on there will be plenty of room to lash them to the pioneering stakes. (If you'll be using the pulleys to lift up the 12-foot crossbar, loop one over the top of a leg, before standing up the A-frames.)

Position the two 3-legged subassemblies. Line up both support assemblies so they are facing one another on even ground and with the A-frames 10 feet apart.

Position the crossbar. Tie one end of each pulley rope to the ends of the crossbar, and have two Scouts carefully hoist the crossbar up to near the tops of the A-frames. They must carefully hold it in place. Position the ladder so that it's even with one A-frame, and have a strong Scout climb about four to five feet up and lift the end into the crux of one A-frame. Repeat the process on the other side of the swing.

Lash on the crossbar. Making sure the rings are properly hanging down, and the crossbar is extending out approximately one foot from each side, one Scout will climb up and tightly lash the crossbar to one of the legs of each A-frame with a 20-foot rope.

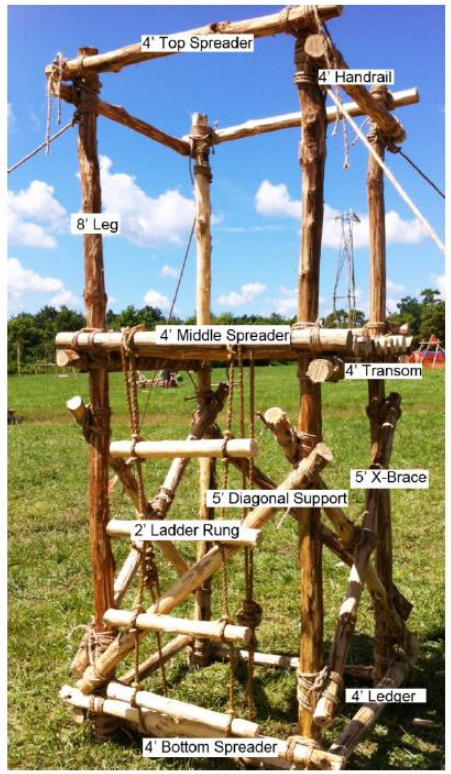
Tie on the swings. One Scout will climb up and connect the swing ropes to the rings using a roundturn with two half hitches, making sure the swings hang evenly at the desired height.

Drive in and lash on the anchors. Four pioneering stakes are driven into the ground on each side—two spaced evenly and touching the bottom of each A-frame, and one against each connecting spar, hammered in near the oblique supporting leg. After these stakes are solidly in the ground, so they cannot jiggle, lash them to the connecting spars using 15-foot ropes.

Test the swing and make any adjustments as necessary.

Pioneering

4 x 4 Square Climbing Tower



This sturdy climbing tower sees plenty of action wherever it's built. It's a simple tower design, but very solid. It's formed by building two trestles with top handrails, and joining them together on each side with three spreaders and a diagonal support. A rope ladder is used to climb up to the platform.

Here are the materials you'll need:

- four 8-foot x 4-inch spars for the legs
- twelve 4-foot x 3-inch spars for the spreaders
- six 5-foot x 2 to 3-inch spars for the diagonal supports and X-braces
- nine to thirteen 4-foot x 2 to 3-inch floor spars
- four 2-foot x 2-inch ladder rungs
- thirty-eight 20-foot x 1/4-inch lashing ropes
- six 25-foot x 3/8-inch ropes for guylines and ladders
- two 35-foot x 1/4 inch ropes for the floor lashings
- eight pioneering stakes
- four sticks
- binder twine

Build the Trestles – For each of two trestles, lay two 8-foot spars next to one another on the ground, making sure the butt end of each is on the bottom. With tight square lashings, connect the legs about 3 inches from the bottom with a 4-foot spreader (ledger), and about 6 inches from the top with a 4-foot spreader (handrail). Select one of the stoutest 4-foot spreaders and lash it securely to the legs, so the underside of the spar is 5-feet from the bottom. This leg will serve as the trestle's transom and act as a platform support for the floor. Make sure the ends of the all the 4-foot spreaders extend out from the legs about 4 inches on each side.

To add the cross braces (X-braces), lay one end of one of the 5-foot spars on top of one 8-foot leg, about a foot up from the bottom, and place the other end underneath the other 8-foot leg, about a foot down from the 4-foot transom. Lash this 5-foot spar in place with square lashings. Now take a second 5-foot spar, and cross it on top of the first, forming an 'X', and lash it in place. Where these cross braces intersect, spring them together with a tight diagonal lashing.

Connect the Trestles – When both trestles are complete, stand them up parallel to one another and join them together by lashing a 4-foot (bottom) spreader tightly on the inside of each trestle's 4-foot ledger. Also lash a 4-foot top spreader just over the handrails, and a 4-foot middle spreader just over each platform support (trestle transoms).

Tightly lash on a 5-foot diagonal support from the bottom of one leg to just under the X-brace on the other leg.

With all hands on deck, carefully flip over the tower and, in the same fashion, join the trestles on the other side. (When it comes time to lash on the 5-foot diagonal support on the other side, make sure the bottoms of the diagonals are lashed on opposite trestles.) When the trestles are connected on all four sides, with the whole crew pitching in, carefully stand up the tower and place it in position.

Anchor the Tower – tie one end of a 25-foot rope to each 8-foot leg, 2 feet from the top, using a roundturn with two half hitches. Construct a 1-1 anchor, 12 feet out at 45º from each corner. With rope tackles, secure the guylines to the 1-1 anchors.

Lash on the Floor – Lay out the floor spars on top of the platform supports (trestle transoms) and using the 35-foot ropes, lash them securely in place with good floor lashings.

Build and Attach the Rope Ladder – Your rope ladder is made by tying marlin spike hitches to the four 2-foot ladder rungs using the two other 25-foot ropes. Refer to making a rope ladder. Start by tying one end of each rope to the middle spreader on the side of the tower you want the ladder,

using a clove hitch or a roundturn with two half hitches. Leave enough tail in the rope so you can tie a bowline with a small loop in the end. Let this bowline dangle down 1 to 2 feet towards the ground.

Space the rungs about 15 inches apart. When all the rungs have been added and are evened out on each side, carry the end of each rope under the 4-foot bottom spreader and thread them through the bowline's loop. Now tighten each side of the ladder by pulling on the end of each side, using the bowlines' loops like rope tackles. Finish off with a couple of half hitches.

Pioneering

Double A-Frame Monkey Bridge

The following text is by Adolph E. Peschke as presented in the 1998 printing of the 1993 edition of the Pioneering Merit Badge Pamphlet:

Using a double A-frame to build a monkey bridge is a departure from the usual X-frame that supports the foot rope and hand ropes. This new method has two distinct advantages over the X- frame version.

First, the double A-frame provides a wider base making it less likely to tip over. The second advantage is that the positions of the A-frames can be adjusted so the span between the hand ropes can be narrowed for better balance as you make the crossing.

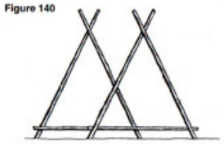
Building the A-frames. The first step in building the monkey bridge is to build four A-frames using the 8′ spars for the two legs, and 6′ spars for the ledger.

Lay out the first set of three spars (two legs and one ledger) on the ground in position for lashing. Before lashing, drive three stakes, as follows, to help you make all four A-frames the same size: Drive a stake at the top to mark where the leg spars cross. Then drive stakes to mark the positions of where the bottom ledger crosses the legs. This will also indicate how far the the legs are spread apart.

Now you can lash the four A-frames together, laying them out one at a time using the stakes. Remember that all three lashings on the A-frames are square lashings, even thought the spars cross at less than 90° angle.

Double A-frame. When you have four A-frames, you can lash two of them together to form a double A-frame. (see figure 140). Lay one A-frame on the ground and then put another on top of it so that the bottom ledgers overlap one-half their length (approximately 3′).

Figure 140



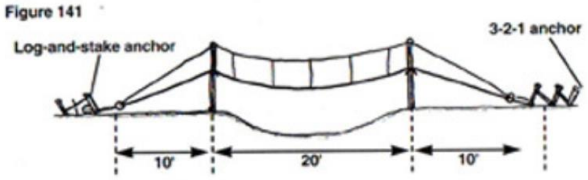
The first step in lashing the A-frames together is to go up where the two legs cross (the X formed by one leg from each A-frame). Then with a good tight square lashing, lash the two legs together.

Note: The point where these two legs are lashed together is where the foot rope will rest. You can adjust the overlap of the two A-frames to adjust how high the foot rope will be off the ground. Also note where the tops of the A-frames are, because this is where the hand ropes will be.

To complete the double A-frame, stand it up so the butt ends of all four legs rest solidly on level ground. Lash the two bottom ledgers together where they overlap with three strop lashings.

Now repeat the entire process to build the second double A-frame.

Figure 141



Site preparation. Before you can erect the double A-frames, you need to prepare the site. Begin by stretching a length of binder twine along the center line of where the monkey bridge is to be built. Working from the center, measure 10′ toward each end to mark where the A-frames are to be placed. They should be 20′ apart. Then mark out another 10′ from each A-frame to where the anchors are to be built.

Note: These dimensions are for building a bridge with a 20′ span. This is the maximum span for a bridge using a 50′ rope. The extra 30′ of rope is needed to have 15′ of rope at each end for the proper distance from the A-frames to the anchors (10′) and for the knots at the anchors (5′).

Build the anchors. The foot rope will be attached to anchors at both ends. Before erecting the double A-frames, build a 3-2-1 anchor, or a log and stake anchor, 10′ from where the A-frames will be erected (see figure 141).

Rope grommet. After the anchors are built, attach a rope grommet with a ring or shackle in it. (You can make the rope grommet with a 10′ length of 1/2″ diameter polypropylene rope. *Tie the ends together using a carrick bend, and permanently secure the ends with some strong twine*).

Position the A-frames. Prepare to erect the monkey bridge by moving the A-frames into position no more than 20′ apart. Lay them down on the binder twine that marks the center line of the bridge.

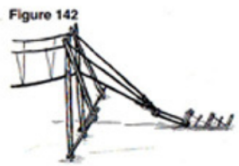
Hand and foot ropes. Now you can prepare the foot and hand ropes for the monkey bridge. Lay the foot rope in a straight line off to the side of where the A-frames are laying. Then lay the two hand ropes on the ground next to each other so they're parallel to the foot rope and 42″ away.

Stringer ropes. Now you can add the stringer ropes that will go from the foot rope to the hand ropes. Start by tying the center of an 8′ long stringer rope (use 1/4″ manila rope) at the center of the foot rope, using a clove hitch. The stringer rope is tied around the foot rope so that both ends are 4′ long. Add two more stringer ropes on both sides of the center stringer rope (so there are five stringer ropes in all), tying them about 4′ apart.

Tie one end of each stringer rope to one of the hand ropes, again using a clove hitch. Then do the same with the other ends of the stringer ropes, attaching them to the other hand rope.

Assemble the bridge. You're just about ready to assemble the bridge. First place a piece of heavy canvas (called a "saddle") in the V formed by both double A-frames. This will protect the foot rope and allow it to slide a little in the V without interfering with the lashing rope.

Figure 142



Now get the crew together to erect the bridge. You will need a safety officer to watch for any problems that might occur, and a signal caller to tell the crew members what to do.

You will need two Scouts to lift and hold each double A-frame in place, two more Scouts to lift the foot rope into the V of the double A-frames, and two more Scouts to lift the two hand ropes into place at the tops of the A-frames.

Lift everything into place. Then, holding the A-frames steady, temporarily tie the hand and foot ropes into the rings of the grommets using a roundturn and two half hitches (see figure 142).

Tighten the foot rope. Now you can put a strain on the foot rope. It's not necessary to use block and tackle since this will put too much strain on the lashings, anchors, and the foot rope itself when there is a load on the bridge.*

Whatever strain three or four Scouts can put on the foot rope by pulling it by hand will be enough. As soon as the bridge is used a few times, there will be a sag in the rope. This is fine because it means that you are working with reduced strain on the foot rope as a safety measure.

Tighten the hand ropes. Next, tie the hand ropes to the top ends of the A-frames. First, loosen one end at a time from the anchors. Then, use a clove hitch to tie the hand rope to the top end of the leg of the double A-frame. As you're tying these clove hitches, adjust the strain on the sections of the hand ropes between the double A-frames to match the sag of the foot rope. Also, adjust the length of the stringer ropes so there is even strain between the foot rope and both hand ropes.

After the hand ropes are tied to the tops of the A-frames, move down and retie the ends of the hand ropes to the rings in the grommets using a roundturn and two half hitches.

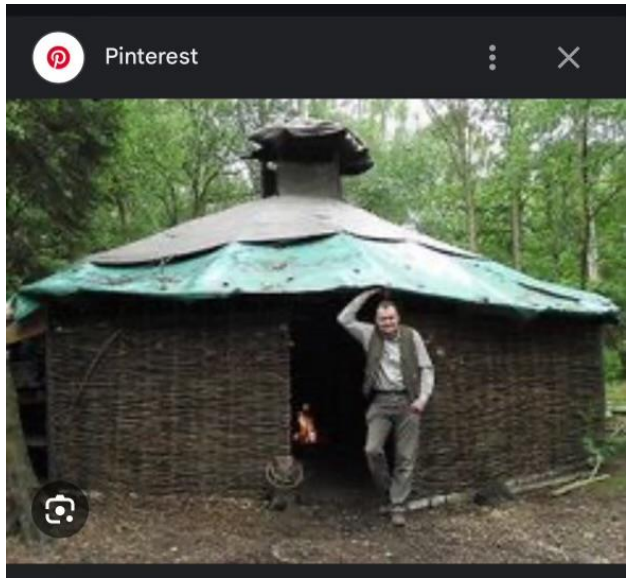
Final testing. With caution, one crew member can get on the bridge as all lashings, anchors, and knots are observed by the safety officer and all other crew members. Make adjustments as required. Then secure the running ends of the hand ropes and foot rope with a piece of cord.

Safe operation calls for only one Scout to be on the foot rope of the monkey bridge at a time.

LIST OF MATERIALS FOR DOUBLE A-FRAME MONKEY BRIDGE

- 8 4″ x 8′ A-frame legs
- 4 3″ x 6′ ledgers
- 14 1/4″ x 15′ lashing ropes for square lashings
- 1 1/2″ or 3/4″ x 50′ foot rope
- 2 1/2″ x 50′ hand ropes
- 5 1/4″ x 8′ stringer ropes
- 6 1/4″ x 10′ lashing ropes for strop lashings
- 6 pioneering stakes for each 3-2-1 anchor
- 8 pioneering stakes for each log-and-stake anchor
- 1 5″ x 4′ spar for log-and-stake anchor
- 2 1/2″ x 10′ polypropylene ropes for rope grommets
- 2 pieces of scrap canvas for foot rope saddle
- binder twine for anchor tieback straps

Survival Shelters – using lashed staves and tarp



Survival Shelters - Using lashed staves and natural materials