

DENVER AREA COUNCIL

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

BSA Centennial District

KLONDIKE 2014
WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

Tahosa Adventure Camp
JANUARY 31-FEB 1



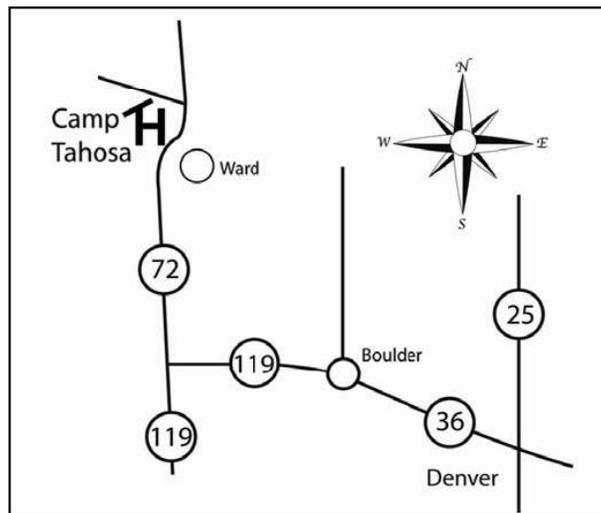
LEADER'S GUIDE

Camp Tahosa
Ward, Colorado



Directions to Beautiful Camp Tahosa

To access Camp from Denver. Drive northwest to Boulder, Colorado. Take Canyon Boulevard or Arapahoe Avenue west, the streets eventually merge into CO 119. Continue west into Nederland. In Nederland, turn north on CO 72. You will pass the outskirts of Ward, Colorado. 4.5 miles beyond Ward, turn off CO 72 west onto county road to Camp Tahosa. There is a sign for Camp Tahosa on CO 72, but it appears quickly so be on the lookout for the sign. Drive time: 2.25 hours.



CAMP TAHOSA
173 COUNTY ROAD #96
WARD, COLORADO
(303)440-4040

Are you up for a Weekend of Fun!

We are planning some **Winter Olympics** activities at Camp Tahosa where Scouts can test their skills and abilities to overcome challenges as a patrol. Come prepared for cold weather and **GREAT FUN!** Enjoy the beautiful surroundings and winter camping opportunities provided in our state.

Contact Info and Register soon!!!!

Klondike Adult Chairman: Aaron Wiles, Troop 148, brother.t.a.wiles@gmail.com 720-296-2616 (c)

REGISTRATION: Early registration is recommended so that we can get enough supplies for each event. Troops may register at the January Roundtable, at the Council Office, or at www.centennialdistrict.com. Please register by January 24th 2014 to get the early bird fee for \$12 per person. There will be a late fee starting January 25th of \$3 making it a total of \$15 per person.

SEE YOU AT KLONDIKE!

Traveling Trophy – Father Dyer Stick Rider Award



Centennial District has a traveling Klondike trophy called the Father Dyer Stick Rider Award. This award is given to the most outstanding patrol and has become a permanent part of every Centennial District Klondike. Each year the winner gets to have their patrol and troop number engraved on this big 8 ft wooden ski.

Congratulations to the 2013 winners – Troop 716!

One of the finest ski makers of the early Rockies period was a priest, Father John Dyer. He left his native Ohio in 1861 to travel to a town in the Rockies named Buckskin Joe, a booming mine camp just across the mountain range from Breckenridge. Father Dyer learned to make his own skis so that he could "ride the circuit" in the winter, just as the parish priests did in Norway. Father Dyer evidently skied as far south as New Mexico on missions of mercy and spiritual comfort. Then in 1864, Father Dyer was given the U.S. Government contract to carry the mail over the Great Divide between Buckskin Joe and Cache Creek, a distance of 37 miles, with a stop at Oro City (later known as Leadville). Dyer's route was known as "THE HIGHWAY OF FROZEN DEATH". His skis were 11 feet long, made of heavy oak, and weighed 25 lbs. He carried a single pole to act as a brake and aid in turning. These early skiers were called "Stick Riders" because they would put the single pole between their legs and sit on it to slow down or turn. Many Norwegian miners in the Rocky Mountains were accomplished stick riders. Father Dyer was 50 years old when he learned to ski and retired at the good old age of 68 from the mail service to become a "settled preacher" in Breckenridge. While there he built what was to be called Father Dyer's Church.

RULES AND GUIDELINES

The 12 points of the Scout Law guide participation in the Klondike Derby. Scout and staff conduct is measured against these guidelines. We ask your cooperation in helping us maintain the high standards of moral and personal behavior. We expect all participants to follow rules required by Camp Tahosa to ensure a great camping experience this weekend and for future campers.

A Scout is: trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent.

CHECK-IN PROCEDURE: Check-in at the Klondike site will be 5-9 p.m. on Friday, Jan 31. Early arrival is desirable to allow adequate time for camp set-up. At check-in, each unit must provide:

1. A Check-In Sheet with a complete, accurate roster of Scouts and adult leaders participating in the Klondike. (See back pages) Only those on this form will receive the cool Klondike 2014 patch.
2. Complete payment if your unit hasn't already paid. (Please have your payment ready so you don't hold up the line!)

The Scoutmaster must have a signed and completed PERMISSION SLIP and EMERGENCY MEDICAL AUTHORIZATION form for each Scout. Use your troop form. Please keep these forms readily accessible in the Leader's vehicle. **DO NOT** turn in the forms at Check-In.

Campsites will be assigned at check-in.

CHECKOUT PROCEDURE: **YOU MUST CHECK OUT to receive your patches.** The checkout area will be manned for checkout on Saturday afternoon 3:30 to 5:00pm. If your unit needs to check out at any other time, arrangements must be made when you check in. Checkout will be accomplished **after an inspection of the campsite** for cleanliness. Holes dug in the snow (such as tent craters and snow caves) should be filled in. Participation patches will be distributed at checkout time. *If a Troop leaves without their campsite being inspected, no patches will be distributed to that Troop. Remember the Outdoor Code.*

LEADERSHIP: Appropriate adult leadership must accompany each unit. For Boy Scouts, there must be at least 1 adult for each 8 Scouts and a minimum of 2 adults per troop. All Boy Scouts must be registered with BSA.

INSURANCE: Insurance is the responsibility of each participating unit.

EQUIPMENT UNLOADING AND VEHICLE PARKING: All vehicles must stay on marked roads. Parking will be provided as close to campsites as physically possible. Parking is limited so please consolidate equipment and people so you can drive as few vehicles as possible.

FIRST AID: The Aurora Medical Team will be with us during the weekend. They are available for all first aid needs (including exposure and hypothermia). They will be located in the barn. A good first aid kit should exist in each campsite for immediate first aid needs. Report all injuries to the personnel at the First Aid station.

EMERGENCY OVERNIGHT SHELTER: For emergencies there are warming tents located in the barn, provided by the Aurora Medical Team. There is also larger indoor shelter that scouts can sleep in if it gets too cold.

CAMPING INFORMATION:

LOCATION: Feel free to dig out snow and set up in the tree line. It provides a natural wind block.

EQUIPMENT: All camping equipment and food required for the weekend is the responsibility of each troop. There is a detailed Winter-Camping Checklist included in this packet.

WATER: Please bring your own supply of water to supply your unit. Remember, the temperature at night will be below freezing, so plan on burying your water supply in the snow or have another method selected for thawing out your water.

- FUELS:** Propane or liquid fuel stoves and lanterns may be used with adult supervision. Charcoal or wood may be used for cooking and heat. Each unit must bring in their own supply of wood for wood fires. No lanterns, stoves, heaters, or fires are allowed in tents.
- FIRES:** Fires are only allowed in metal containers or grills. (Get a cheap galvanized steel tub from Hope Depot.) **NO FIRES ARE ALLOWED DIRECTLY ON THE GROUND.** (The lower meadow at Camp Tahosa would be one big fire pit if every troop had a ground fire every year.) **MAKE SURE FIRES ARE ATTENDED AT ALL TIMES!** You must take your ashes with you when you leave.
- LATRINES:** There will be restroom facilities near each campsite. These are camp latrines and **WE WILL NOT TOLERATE ABUSE OF THE LATRINES OR ANY TRASH BEING DUMPED** in them.
- TRASH:** Remember to practice the "Outdoor Code" by packing your trash out when you leave the camp. "If you pack it in, pack it out!"
- Please observe the quiet time at night by ~10:30 p.m. This not only means lights out, but also means no unnecessary noise or movement as well.
 - No weapons or ammunition of any sort are allowed. Fireworks of all types are prohibited. Alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs are not permitted. Possession or use of them will be cause to ask those involved to leave immediately.
 - **NO SMOKING IS ALLOWED IN ANY EVENT AREA OR CAMP SITE AREA. Adults are asked to set a healthful example and not smoke in the presence of Scouts. Scouts are physically fit.**

KLONDIKE EVENTS

The theme for this year is "WINTER OLYMPICS." Our goal this year is to encourage team work and physical fitness.

See the events listed below.

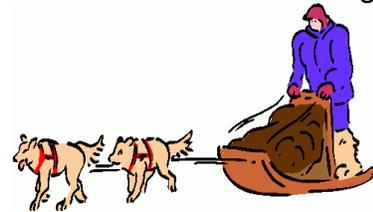
Participation in EVERY event is strongly encouraged. The goal of each patrol is to work to the best of their ability to perform as a team. Scout Spirit will be stressed at every station. This includes leadership, participation, teamwork, communication, scout skills, showing your patrol flag, patrol cheer, etc. (See the complete list of gear for each sled below.)

In order to maintain safety for our Scouts, we ask that each Scout carry appropriate clothing, trail snacks, sunscreen and adequate water to the events. Everyone is strongly encouraged to drink water at each event area.

Scout-Powered Bobsled Race:

Who needs gravity when you have eager scouts? You and your team are racing for gold! Work together to cross the finish line as quickly as possible. During the event time, run the race course with your patrol. One patrol member must ride- all others must push/pull the sled. All scouts that start must finish; the

stopwatch will be stopped after last scout comes across the finish line. Scoring: Time



KLONDIKE SLED PLANS

Google "Klondike Sled Plans scouts." There are lots of options available on the net – or contact the Klondike leaders. Keep it simple. Materials used are at the unit's discretion. The sled needs to be sturdy and big enough to carry a scout in the sled race. (If possible, include detachable wheels in case there is limited snow.) Here are some dimensions as guidelines: Length: At least 6'-6" Width: At least 1'-6" (inside dimension) Runners: Must be rigid (skis are highly recommended).

Olympic Torch Building/String Burn

It's not an Olympics without a torch. It is time to make your own Olympic fire. Each patrol will be given an equal amount of wood (probably 2X4's), and will need to split it to make kindling. All materials will be provided except that each patrol should bring a sharp hatchet. A string will be placed approximately 12 inches from the ground across the top of the fire tub. The time is complete when the string burns in half. Scoring: Time, number of matches used, hatchet safety, preparedness

First Aid Relay

One of your team mates just biffed it on the downhill ski race. Demonstrate your patrol's ability to perform first aid for typical winter problems and other first aid situations. (See the pages below)
Scoring: Quality of Care provided

Basketball Shot Put

Do you have the power and accuracy of Olympians? As a team you will need to toss a basketball as far as you can in 3 tries. Then it is time to fine tune your skills by seeing if you can hit specific targets with that same balls. Scoring: Distance and Accuracy.

Village Shelter Building

Things are getting noisy in Olympic village and it is time to change venues. You and your team need to create a shelter immediately so you can get a good night sleep for tomorrow's games. Using simple materials provided (and any in your sled) such as a tarp, rope, spars, and surrounding trees, Scouts must build a shelter large enough for the patrol. The Scouts are assessed on time and the quality of the shelter, such as amount of protection, protection from wind, and sturdiness.

Scoring: Teamwork and Sturdiness

SITUATIONAL KNOT RELAY

Demonstrate your mad Olympic skills by tying the correct knot in each of the following situations

- 1) A line holding up a dining fly needs to be tied to a stake in the ground (or tree) and tightened up until tight.
- 2) You are stranded on a cliff and your rescuers throw you a rope. Using one free hand tie the rope around your body with a knot that won't tighten on you when they pull you up.
- 3) Join two ropes of equal sizes together.
- 4) There is a fire, you need to escape from your second story lodge room – but don't have a long enough rope. Tie the corner of a bed sheet to a rope to make it longer.
- 5) You need to drag a log to your camp site. Tie a rope around the log which will be easy to loosen once you stop pulling.

Do really well and they may actually make this a sport in the next summer Olympics.

Scoring: Correct Knot and involvement of whole patrol

Log sawing race:

Who needs a chainsaw when you have competitive Olympians on call? Show off your manly brawn and physical fitness by having members of your patrol use a saw to cut through a ~6-inch log.

Scoring: time.

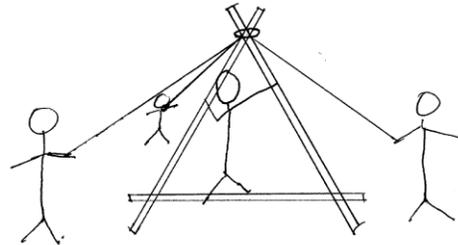
(If you have access a two-man saw - please call us- we need one for this event.)

Olympic A-Frames:

You need to build some team rhythm with your bobsled team. Work together to construct and use an A-frame.

An A-Frame is lashed (or bolted) together from 3 poles. The A-Frame is held upright. Three long ropes are tied around the top of the A-Frame and held by patrol members. One member of your patrol stands on the bottom pole of the A-Frame. Without getting off or touching the ground, he moves side to side and walks the A-Frame forward a short distance (~15 feet). This takes real

coordination between the walker and line holders - this is fun to practice on a scout night. Scoring: Team work, # of times touching the ground.



Bonus Event : Do a Good Turn

At any time during the events, use the stove, pot, and water in your sled to fix a cup of hot Cocoa or ramen for one of the judges or adult event staff.

Scoring:

Each event staff will keep scores for each patrol, but patrols are responsible for keeping their own score cards and tabulating them.

WINTER CAMPING INFORMATION

This section is meant as an overview, only. It is not complete, by any means. For your own comfort and safety, please study other resources for expert advice on cold-weather survival. If your Scouts are cold and miserable, the whole weekend will be miserable. The more comfortable your Scouts are, the easier your life will be.



NUTRITION

The body "fires" burn somewhat hotter in cold weather and food affects morale, so you will want to supply your group well. Caloric intake in cold weather should increase for two reasons. First, the extra activity required by dressing and the hampering effect and weight of that clothing increases energy needs. Second, the stimulus of the cold gives you a ravenous appetite. Figure on each person consuming from 3,000 to 4,000 calories per day. These calories should come from a diet that is 40% carbohydrates, 40% fats, and 20% protein. This should be consumed along with about 3 quarts of water per day. One of the biggest problems encountered on winter campouts is dehydration so drinking water should be encouraged all day long. The amount of water should be increased with extra activity.

COLD WEATHER FOOD PREP TIPS:

Prepare meals ahead, seal-a-meal them, and just throw them in boiling water to "heat & eat."

Encourage the use of plastic bowls. Plastic utensils conduct less heat than metal and they're easier to clean.

FIRST AID

It is impossible (and probably stupid) to cover an entire first aid course in a few pages. Please consult your First Aid Merit Badge book and other resources to familiarize yourself with the following conditions:

DEHYDRATION: Most winter outdoor emergencies begin and end with this one problem -- dehydration is the excessive loss of body water. Exposure to cold has a diuretic effect that results in an increased output of urine. Water is also lost through the lungs, skin and gastrointestinal tract. Under normal circumstances water intake is regulated by the "thirst mechanism". In the cold, however, the thirst mechanism is not a dependable indicator of your needs. When you begin to become dehydrated, your reasoning ability is impaired. You may not realize you're thirsty. It is often easier to recognize a change in urine color than to judge liquid intake. If your urine is not clear by noon, you should be drinking more water.

Prevention: Drink at least 2 quarts of water per day; Increase intake at first sign of change in the color of urine; Avoid dehydrating foods and fluids such as coffee and drinks that contain caffeine, and foods high in protein.

Symptoms: Increased pulse rate; Nausea and loss of appetite; Dark urine color or constipation; Fatigue, sleepiness or irritability; Thirst; Headache, dizziness; Bluish or grayish skin color.

Treatment: In mild cases, the victim should drink liquids, keep warm, and get plenty of rest. More severe cases require professional medical care.

Remember -- dehydration can lead to more serious disabling problems such as hypothermia and frostbite. It is important to remain on the alert to this possibility and reinforce the use of the buddy system!

HYPOTHERMIA: Hypothermia is a lowering of the temperature of the inner core of the body that can and usually does happen above freezing. The victim may not recognize the symptoms and may not be able to think clearly enough to react to his condition. Injury or death may be a result. Predisposing conditions may include poor physical condition, thin build, and exhaustion.

Prevention: Get plenty of rest, eat well, drink lots of liquids; Use wool clothes and windproof clothing; Make camp early; Exercise to keep up body's heat function; Use buddy system to watch for symptoms.

Symptoms: Slowing of pace, drowsiness, fatigue; Stumbling; Thickness of speech; Amnesia; Irrationality, poor judgement; Hallucinations; Blueness of skin; Dilation of pupils; Decreased heart and respiration rate; Stupor.

Treatment: Shelter the victim from wind and weather. Insulate the victim from the ground. Change wet clothing. Put on windproof, waterproof gear. Increase exercise if possible. Put victim in a pre-warmed sleeping bag or blankets. Give hot drinks followed by candy or high-sugar foods. Apply heat with hot stones or warm canteens. Huddle for body heat from others. Place someone in bag with victim.

Self test for hypothermia: Touch the little finger and thumb together. If this cannot be done, stop immediately and warm up!

SNOW BLINDNESS Snow blindness is an inflammation of the eye caused by exposure to reflected ultra violet rays when the sun shines brightly on the snow. Symptoms are a sensation of grit in the eyes, watering, redness, headache and light sensitivity. First aid measures include blindfolding and rest. Avoid further exposure to light without sunglasses. The condition heals in a few days without permanent damage. Snow blindness, in most cases, is due to negligence or failure to wear sunglasses. Don't wait for discomfort before putting on protection, damage may already have been done. Putting on sunglasses is essential to prevent further injury.

FROSTBITE: Tissue injury involving the actual freezing of skin and underlying tissue. Recovery from frostbite can be painfully slow. Once exposed, the victim will be predisposed toward frostbite in the future. Frostbite occurs when the body needs heat elsewhere; it redirects blood flow from the extremities to protect internal organs. The blood in the extremities slows and thickens becoming sludge-like. Ice crystals form in skin cells, the skin can't get oxygen, nutrients or liquids it needs, further damaging the tissue.

Prevention: Proper insulation -- cover exposed skin; Guard against wind chill and moisture; Maintain good nutrition, drink water, exercise; Use buddy system to check exposed skin for frostnip and frostbite; Don't wear restrictive clothing, dress in layers.

Symptoms of Frostnip: Redness of skin, pain, burning, stinging or prickly sensation. After the pain disappears the skin may turn white, gray or waxy looking. The skin is firm to the touch but resilient underneath. On thawing, there is aching, pain or brownness.

Symptoms of Second Degree Frostbite: All signs of frostnip may occur; No pain, the part may feel dead or like a stump; Numbness, the part may be immobile or hard to move; Tissue is hard to the touch.

Symptoms of Severe Frostbite: The full thickness and perhaps bone is involved. Swelling and sweating occur after thawing. Gangrene may develop and amputation may be necessary.

Treatment: Don't rub the affected area! Hold it near fire or use cold water to thaw it. Exercise the affected area to promote circulation. Place victim's hands in armpits or crotch, place foot inside your shirt against your chest, etc. Make certain thawed part does not refreeze. DO NOT attempt to thaw frostbitten limbs in the field: It is less harmful for the victim to walk out on a frostbitten limb. Check for hypothermia. Once in camp, transport the victim to a hospital or physician immediately.

Remember: when the pain goes away, you are in danger of moving into severe injury from frostbite. Take corrective action immediately!

CLOTHING

Winter camping calls for clothing that protects you from the cold and wind and holds in body heat but that can also be ventilated. Several thin layers are better than one big heavy layer. This allows for flexibility with the varying conditions. The prime consideration is function and not appearance!

SOCKS: Wear a wicking (polypropylene for example) sock next to your foot. The insulating sock can be made of wool (best) or wool blend. NEVER COTTON!!! Cotton just keeps soaking up water until your feet are chilled and you are miserable.

LONG UNDERWEAR: Use long underwear made from a wicking-type material such as polypropylene. Again, NO COTTON!!!

PANTS: Ski bibs or snow pants work great. Good, loose-fitting wool pants (inexpensive ones can be found at Army Surplus store) are also great. Get some suspenders to hold them up. Blue jeans are absolutely useless on winter campouts. (That's right... they're made out of COTTON!!)

UPPER BODY PROTECTION: Use layers consisting of a turtleneck, shirt, sweater, vest, and jacket. Make sure you wear items that fit comfortably. In this layer, it is all right if you incorporate an item or two that contain some cotton (like a flannel shirt), but beware -- it won't dry out quickly and may induce chilling.

HAND PROTECTION: Mittens are warmer than gloves! Gloves are more useful when you have work to do, so bring both. Don't forget extras, your mittens and gloves will get wet.

NECK PROTECTION: Be sure that you have either a scarf or neck gaiter to protect your throat and neck area. A coat with a tall, zip-up neck also works great.

HEADGEAR: Caps, ear warmers, hats, etc. are important because they minimize the heat loss from your head. You can lose about 75% of your body heat through an unprotected head. Be sure to have an extra, dry hat to sleep in.

FOOTWEAR: This is the most important item of your gear. Strongly consider Pak boots. They have waterproof bottoms, leather uppers that breathe (vent that moisture out!), and a removable felt liner. Take those felt liners out and take them to bed with you and in the morning you'll have warm liners to put your feet into. Purchase boots that fit comfortably, never tight, allow for good circulation. Leather hunting boots are inappropriate because they don't have removable liners and when the insulation gets wet (and it will) they will freeze solid. Moon boots are OK. Just remember that they don't ventilate so you'll have to change your socks more frequently.

SLEEPING SYSTEMS

Sleeping comfortably will make or break your experience in the snow. Let's start from the bottom-up:

INSULATION: The insulation under you is almost more important than what is on top of you. First, clear away as much snow as you can from the ground under your tent. Then build several layers of insulation between you and the ground. Remember, in real cold weather, snow itself can be insulation against severe cold. The bottom layer in your tent should be a thin closed-cell foam pad or two. On top of that, an insulated inflatable pad or regular foam pad is nice.

SLEEPING BAG: So you only have a summer weight bag? Borrow another lightweight bag and insert it in yours, or make a liner for your bag out of polar fleece. Instant winter weight bag! Keep your bedding clean and dry.

BEFORE TURNING IN: Dry your feet well. "Dry" wash them in foot powder. Put on clean, dry, loose fitting socks. Put on clean, dry underwear that you have saved just for bed. Wear a stocking cap and wristlets to keep your head and hands warm. DON'T OVERDRESS FOR BED!! Take off that long underwear. Overheating will make you sweat and then FREEZE because you're wet!

C Keep yourself and your clothes Clean. Dirt and body oils that build up on clothing destroy its insulating properties.

O Avoid Overheating. Clothing is designed to be taken off or added to in layers to maintain an even body heat.

L Wear clothes Loose and in Layers.

D Keep Dry. Wet clothing removes body heat 200 times faster than it will dissipate through dry clothing. Wet clothes mean trouble.

Fire

Nowhere in the winter clothing or sleeping systems will you see any provision for fire to provide body heat. Fire in the winter is a "false god" in regard to warmth. The body itself is like a big furnace. You stoke your furnace with good food: it burns the food and provides the heat, which your heart circulates through your body. Layers of insulation determine how much of that heat is retained and how warm you will feel. Fire is useful for turning snow into water, for its cheerful glow, and for heating water for cooking. Extreme care must be taken around an open fire not to get too close with synthetic fiber garments, which can shrivel or melt just from reflected heat.

SUGGESTED EQUIPMENT LIST

(See the Winter Camping Information pages for more suggestions)

Be Prepared to camp in the worst possible weather – and you will have fun!

Personal Equipment:

- ___ Mummy Sleeping bag (*0⁰ rated or 2 bags*)
- ___ Warm blanket or fleece liner for sleeping bag (*optional*)
- ___ Closed-cell foam pad
- ___ Thick, insulated sleeping pad (the thicker the better) (*absolutely no air mattresses*)
- ___ Small pillow
- ___ Cup, Bowl and Utensils
- ___ Water bottles (*bring full*)
- ___ Flashlight and batteries
- ___ Small first aid kit
- ___ Scout Handbook
- ___ Sunscreen, lip balm, sunglasses
- ___ Toilet Paper or tissues (*in zip-lock bag*)
- ___ Toiletries Kit & Medications
- ___ Whistle & Compass (*optional by troop*)
- ___ Waterproof Matches
- ___ Pocket Knife (*with Totin' Chip*)
- ___ Camping Chair
- ___ Camera, notebook & pencil (*optional*)
- ___ Day Pack (*optional*)
- ___ 2 Garbage bags (*handy for everything*)

Clothing:

- ___ Waterproof, insulated snow boots (*good boots are essential to enjoying Klondike*)
- ___ Nylon Pants or Ski Bibs
- ___ Inner Socks – 2-3 pairs (*no cotton!*)
- ___ Polar Fleece Socks 2-3 pairs
- ___ Clean underwear (*no cotton!*)
- ___ Long Underwear or underarmor (*no cotton!*)
- ___ Turtleneck Shirt or Polar Fleece Shirt
- ___ Sweater &/or Fleece Jacket
- ___ Winter Parka (*preferably w/hood*)
- ___ Insulated Hat (or beanie) and Scarf
- ___ Waterproof, breathable gloves and mittens (*at least 2 pairs*)
- ___ Extra pair of shoes (*to wear home*)
- ___ 2-3 full changes of warm clothes
- ___ Sweats or warm PJs (*as you like*)

Group Equipment:

- ___ Metal Fire Pits or Grills
- ___ Firewood and charcoal
- ___ Flags (*Troop, Patrol, American*)
- ___ Tents/Poles/Stakes/Tarps
- ___ Tables/Cooking Gear
- ___ Lanterns, Campstove and fuel
- ___ Food and Coolers
- ___ Cooking Shelter (*optional but nice in a storm*)
- ___ Water (*LOTS!*)
- ___ Dish pan, soap and cloths
- ___ Garbage bags
- ___ Snow Shovels and regular shovels
- ___ Toilet Paper
- ___ Patrol First Aid Kit

Each Sled Team needs:

- ___ Klondike Sled & Patrol Flag (lash to sled)
- ___ Detachable sled wheels (*optional*)
- ___ Tow rope for the Sled & Tarp or box to hold sled contents
- ___ Small stove, lighter, pot, water, spoon, cup, and 1 packet of Hot Cocoa mix or cup of ramen (*to make for one judge*)
- ___ Snacks and drinks for each scout
- ___ Small first-aid kit, compass & other essentials
- ___ Small, sharp hatchet for fire building (*someone in the patrol needs to be Second Class or have a Totin Chip card.*)
- ___ Scout Handbook (*to use as a reference*)
- ___ Extra materials for shelter building (eg. Tarp, rope, etc.)

Remember! When selecting your clothing for winter camping, always try to make Polar Fleece your first choice. Wool, even when wet, will insulate and keep you warm. If you are allergic to wool, you might try Polar Fleece. It has many of the same properties without the itch! Also, a good choice is polypropylene. Never include a 100% cotton clothing item. (Sorry, the blue jeans and cotton socks stay at home or you'll FREEZE!) Cotton soaks up too much water... and they won't dry till you take them out of the dryer at home!

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS- Staff

Friday, January 31, 2014

Arrival to 9:30pm Free time - prepare for events- enjoy the camp
8:00 pm Opening Ceremony
9:00 pm SPL & Scoutmaster Meeting at headquarters area
9:30 pm Volunteer Meeting at Spirit Lodge & Cracker Barrel
10:00 pm Taps (for the Camp)
11:00 pm Crew Prayer - Lights Out and QUIET! (for Staff)

Saturday, February 1, 2014

7:00 am Reveille
7:00 - 8:15 am Breakfast and Campsite Cleanup
8:30 am Event set up and/or questions at headquarters area
8:45 am Opening Flag Ceremony - Events will begin immediately after
9:00 -11:30 am EVENTS
11:30 am- 12:30 pm **Lunch**
12:45 - 2:30 pm EVENTS
2:35 pm All Patrol Scores are due to Headquarters
2:40 – 3:30 pm Free time – Get packed up
3:30 pm Retire the Colors and Closing Ceremony -Bring a Camp Chair
3:30 - 4:45pm Campsite Inspection (checkout)
5:00 pm Staff Departure

Have a safe trip home!

CHECK-IN SHEET

Must be turned in at Klondike check-in. Patches will be awarded upon check out based on every name submitted on this sheet. Names may be added to the sheet through the event.

Late Arrivals must pay the full fee of \$15 per person.

Circle One:

Troop Team Post Crew # _____

ATTENDING LEADERSHIP:

Scoutmaster _____

Asst. Scoutmasters _____

Other Adults _____

SCOUTS:

Senior Patrol Leader _____

(Circle Patrol Leader)

PATROL NAME:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PATROL NAME:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

IMPORTANT FOR HEAD COUNT!
Total # of actual bodies staying
Friday Night: _____

PAYMENT:

BEFORE JAN 24 IS \$12 AFTER IS \$15

OF SCOUTS _____ x \$12 = _____

OF ADULTS _____ x \$12 = _____

TOTAL: _____

ACCT# 1-6801-502-20

METHOD OF PAYMENT:

- CASH
- CHECK (PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO BSA)
- UNIT ACCOUNT
- VISA
- MASTERCARD
- DISCOVER

CREDIT CARD #

SIGNATURE

PATROL NAME:

EXP. DATE

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PATROL NAME:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

PATROL NAME:

- 1.
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PATROL NAME:

- 1.
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