



Cub Scout Arrow of Light Rank Requirements

- 1. Be active in your Webelos den for **at least six months** since completing the fourth grade or for at least six months since becoming 10 years old.
- 2. Complete each of the following Arrow of Light required adventures with your den or family (Keep in mind the rationale and the “take aways” stated at the beginning of each adventure and Do Your Best 😊):
 - a. Building a Better World
 - b. Outdoor Adventure
 - c. Duty to God in Action
 - d. Scouting Adventure
- 3. Complete one Webelos/Arrow of Light elective adventure of your den or family’s choosing.
- 4. With your parent or adult partner, complete the exercises in the pamphlet *How to Protect Your Children From Child Abuse: A Parent’s Guide*, and earn the [Cyber Chip](#) award for your age.*
- **If your family does not have Internet access at home AND you do not have ready Internet access at school or another public place or via a mobile device, the Cyber Chip portion of this requirement may be waived by your parent or adult partner.*

*signifies preferred Scouting from Home option



Outdoor Adventurer (Continued)

RATIONALE FOR ADVENTURE

In this Arrow of Light adventure, Scouts will go on campouts or other outdoor adventures where they can gain and develop new outdoor skills.

TAKE AWAY FOR CUB SCOUTS

- Building on and improving outdoor skills
- Preparing for weather emergencies
- Tying bowline knots
- Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Principles for Kids
- A Scout is helpful, trustworthy, thrifty

ADVENTURE REQUIREMENTS

Complete **Option A** or **Option B**.

Option A:

1. With the help of your den leader or family, plan and participate in a campout.
2. On arrival at the campout, with your den and den leader or family, determine where to set up your tent. Demonstrate knowledge of what makes a good tent site and what makes a bad one. Set up your tent without help from an adult.
3. Once your tents are set up, discuss with your den or family what actions you should take in the case of the following extreme weather events: A. Severe rainstorm causing flooding B. Severe thunderstorm with lightning or tornadoes C. Fire, earthquake, or other disaster that will require evacuation. Discuss what you have done to minimize as much danger as possible.

4. Show how to tie a bowline. Explain when this knot should be used and why. Teach it to another Scout who is not a Webelos Scout.

5. Recite the Outdoor Code and the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids from memory. Talk about how you can demonstrate them while you are working on your Arrow of Light. After one outing, list the things you did to follow the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace.

Option B:

1. With the help of your den leader or family, plan and participate in an outdoor activity.

2. Discuss with your den or family what actions you should take in the case of the following extreme weather events: A. Severe rainstorm causing flooding B. Severe thunderstorm with lightning or tornadoes C. Fire, earthquake, or other disaster that will require evacuation. Discuss what you have done to minimize as much danger as possible.

3. Show how to tie a bowline. Explain when this knot should be used and why. Teach it to another Scout who is not a Webelos Scout.

4. Recite the Outdoor Code and the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids from memory. Talk about how you can demonstrate them while you are working on your Arrow of Light. After one outing, list the things you did to follow the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace.

Webelos Handbook, page 140 COMPASS CHARACTER 90 ARROW OF LIGHT NOTES TO DEN LEADER:

November Week 1

- Have Scouts warm up by tying the knots they learned as Cub Scouts:
 - Two half-hitches
 - Overhand knot
 - Square knot

(If a Scout joined later and hasn't learned those knots, pair them with a buddy online or in person who can teach the knots. ALL Webelos should be advised that they teach to younger Scouts, aka one who is not yet a Webelos Scout and they can do that with this activity.)

- Each Scout will tie a bowline knot and learn when it is used (for rescues) and why (because it does not slip).
- See Meeting 1 Resources for one method; several animated knot-tying websites may also be useful. The Scout can research the when and when.

Resource Bowline Knots (Can be with a buddy small group or family):

- Give each Scout a 6-inch piece of rope and divide the den into buddy pairs. In each pair, one Scout holds one end of the rope while the other Scout makes a loop in the middle.
- The Scout tying holds the loop in their left hand and, with their right hand, passes the rope around their body. Now, the rope from the loop to the other person is the "tree," the loop is the "hole," and the free end of the rope is the "rabbit": The rabbit comes out of his hole, runs around the tree, and runs back down the hole.
- Hold the free end against the rope and have the other person pull on their end; the result is a bowline. Now, if the rope is pulled, it should hold the tying Scout's weight without the knot slipping.
- Have buddies switch places, untie the knot, and begin again so they both can learn.

Next:

- Check in with den on what outdoor activity is and begin discussing Outdoor Code with Scout and, maybe a buddy, with others in an email.
 - **Next week den meeting and presenting your parts. See below for the pieces to be presented:**

Leave No Trace

In the early years of our nation, you could have camped almost anywhere. The population of the country was small. In fact, most of the land was wilderness. Towns, roads, and farms were few. There weren't yet many demands on the land. As the nation grew, its needs began to turn much of the land into farms and cities. Dams tamed rivers to provide electrical power. People cleared forests for lumber and to make room for crops. The open country that remains today is home to a rich variety of animals and plants. It is the source of clean water for everyone to drink, and its vegetation freshens the air we breathe. When you want to camp and hike, you can visit parks, forests, and Scout camps across the nation.

With that freedom comes a duty to care for the environment. That means enjoying the outdoors, learning from it, and then leaving it as you found it. Scouts do this by following the principles of Leave No Trace—guidelines for traveling and camping without leaving any signs you were there.

Scouting's Trail to Outdoor Ethics

For more than a century, the Boy Scouts of America has been a leader in teaching the conservation of natural resources. The 1910 edition of the Boy Scout Handbook included a Conservation merit badge. To earn that badge, Scouts had to learn the value of timberland, the causes of water pollution, what made a farm field suitable for growing crops, and which game animals could be found nearby. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park and a strong supporter of Scouting, made a plea in the Handbook's second edition (1914) for Scouts to help preserve wildlife habitat. The Gold Award of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund (later renamed the William T. Hornaday Award) was created to recognize Scouts who were making special efforts to care for the environment. In the decades that followed, Handbooks continued to encourage Scouts to see themselves as protectors of nature. In 1948, the BSA introduced the Outdoor Code—a conservation pledge that Scouts could use during all of their outdoor adventures. Scouts continued to increase their skills and to make their way deeper into the backcountry. They were paddling, pedaling, and climbing farther than ever before. They were learning to feel at home in wilderness areas. As they understood more about the impact they could have, they increased their efforts to protect trails and campgrounds. Handbooks and merit badge pamphlets discussed minimum-impact camping, and the BSA encouraged the use of camp stoves in places where campfires might scar the land. Other groups were moving in the same direction as they encouraged people who liked going to the outdoors to help care for it, too. In the early 1990s, a number of federal land-management agencies agreed that Leave No Trace would give everyone basic guidelines for using the outdoors responsibly and a common language for discussing the best ways to minimize our recreational impacts. Today, the principles of Leave No Trace are used throughout America. Scouting is proud to be a partner in this ongoing effort. Using Leave No Trace Scouting's adventures cover a wide range of activities—from tenting at public campgrounds and BSA council camps to backpacking many miles through forests, deserts, and mountains. Think about outdoor ethics and Leave No Trace wherever you hike, camp, or do any other outdoor activity, and do your best to follow its principles. Make them a guide for how you conduct yourself in the outdoors.

LEAVE NO TRACE SEVEN PRINCIPLES* *The member-driven Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics teaches people how to enjoy the outdoors responsibly. This copyrighted information has been reprinted with permission from the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics: www.LNT.org 94

ARROW OF LIGHT

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare

- Good leadership happens when you have a vision of what a successful adventure will look like. Plan the steps to put yourself and your den into that picture. Being ready for

the challenges that might arise is such an important part of Scouting that Be Prepared is the Scout motto! A lack of planning can lead to unintended damage to equipment and the land. Planning and being prepared are important for protecting the outdoors, too. Plan ahead and you'll know what to expect wherever you are going. You can find out from land managers if there will be limits on the size of your group and what permission you might need to obtain. The land managers also might suggest other ways you can lessen your impact.

2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

- Durable surfaces are areas that will not be damaged by your footsteps, bicycles, or tents. A trail is a good example of a durable surface. The soil of the trail tread has become so compacted that little can grow there. By staying on existing trails, you are protecting the surrounding landscape and the plants and animals that live there. Scout camps and many public parks and forests already have durable campsites laid out. If there are no designated camping areas, make your camp on sand, gravel, rock, compacted soil, dry grasses, or snow. All of these are durable surfaces. Carelessness in choosing a campsite and hiking or pedaling where there is no trail can harm the land in several ways. Campers walking to and from cooking areas, water sources, and their tents can trample plant communities, pack down the soil, and form unwanted pathways. Hikers and cyclists using the edges of trails or going off a trail to get around a rutted or muddy stretch can widen pathways unnecessarily. Taking shortcuts, especially down hillsides, almost always leads to damage from erosion. Pitch your tents well away from streams and lakes. This will allow animals to reach the water and will lessen your impact on shorelines. In addition, try to camp in the forest away from meadows and the trees at their edge. Deeper in the woods you will be sheltered from sun and wind, and your camp will blend into its surroundings. You are also less likely to beat down meadow grasses or to frighten away animals that use meadows as feeding grounds. Camping away from meadows is especially important in mountainous regions. Camping on top of fragile alpine meadow vegetation can cause it serious harm. Make your high-elevation camps in established campsites or on bare ground or snowfields.

3. Dispose of Waste Properly

- Getting rid of human waste outdoors requires special care. In campgrounds that have restrooms or outhouses, be sure to use them. Where there are no such facilities, follow the guidance of local land managers. They are likely to direct you to dig a cathole.
 - **Digging a Cathole**—Find a private spot at least 200 feet (75 steps) from water, campsites, and trails. Dig a hole 6 to 8 inches deep (4 to 6 inches in more arid areas) with your heel, a stick, or a trowel. Relieve yourself, and then refill the cathole with the soil. Organisms in the topsoil will safely break down the waste. Replace pine needles, leaves, or other ground cover. Push a stick into the ground to warn against digging in the same place. Always use a hand sanitizer afterward, or wash your hands with camp soap and plenty of water.
 - **Disposing of Dishwater**—Strain food bits out of your dishwater and put them in your trash. Carry dishwater and rinse water away from your camp and at least 75 steps from any streams or lakes. Give the water a good fling to spread

it over a wide area. For long stays at one site, dig a sump hole at the edge of camp and at least 75 steps from streams, lakes, or other open water. The sump should be about a foot across and 2 feet deep. Use a sieve to catch food particles as you pour dishwater into a sump. Empty the particles into a trash bag to carry home, or consult with a land manager on proper disposal. Fill the sump when you break camp. Replace any ground cover. OUTDOOR ADVENTURER 95

4. Leave What You Find

- Among the joys of being outdoors is finding evidence of the natural world and of our past. Resist the temptation to collect antlers, petrified wood, unusual rocks, alpine flowers, and other natural souvenirs. Hikers coming after you will want to enjoy these items, too. Removing almost anything can change an environment in ways that might have a negative effect on wildlife and plant communities. Leave a place in as good a condition as you found it by removing everything that you bring into an area. Don't leave structures or furniture at a campsite, and don't dig trenches. "Pack it in, pack it out" is good advice when it comes to food wrappers, cans, paper, and whatever else you have carried to camp or along a trail.

5. Minimize Campfire Impacts

- Many Scouts use stoves rather than campfires on all their camping trips. Without a wood fire at the center of a camp, they often find that they are more aware of their surroundings and of the night sky. Stoves are clean, quick to heat water and cook food, and easy to light in any weather. Best of all, they leave no marks on the land. Campfires have their place, too. A fire can warm you, dry your clothes, and provide a focal point for gathering with friends. Bright flames can lift your spirits on a rainy morning. At night, glowing embers can stir your imagination. Good Scouts know how to build a fire, especially in an emergency. They also know there are often reasons not to light one. • Campfires can char the ground, blacken rocks, and sterilize soil. Vegetation might have a hard time growing where a fire has been. • Fires consume branches, bark, and other organic material that would have provided shelter and food for animals and plants. • Campfires must be closely watched to prevent them from spreading into surrounding grasses, brush, and trees. Find out ahead of time if the area where you want to camp permits the use of fires. If you build one, use an existing fire ring and use wood no thicker than your wrist. Dispose of ashes properly. Even where fires are allowed, a lightweight stove can make it easier for you to camp without leaving a trace.

6. Respect Wildlife

- Among the great pleasures of outdoor adventure is sharing your surroundings with wildlife. When you are in the backcountry, you are visiting the creatures' homes. It is important to be a good guest. Travel quietly and give animals enough space so that you don't disturb them. Avoid nesting sites, feeding areas, and other places critical to wildlife. Chasing or picking up wild animals causes them stress and can affect their ability to survive. Many Scouts learn to track and stalk wildlife to study animals, photograph them, and learn about their habits. Do so with great care and respect. You

are too close if an animal changes its activities because of your presence. Plan your trips so that you can protect your food from wildlife. This is especially important when you will share the woods with bears. Bears that find food in campsites might come back for more, and that can be dangerous for the animals and for campers. Keep your camp clean and hang your food from trees or store it in bearproof containers.

7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

- Scouts are not alone in wanting to go on outdoor adventures. You're likely to pass a few people on a hiking trail, or perhaps dozens. You could find yourself sharing a council camp with other BSA troops. In public parks and forests, your patrol might spend the night near campers who are not Scouts. 96 ARROW OF LIGHT Be considerate of everyone you meet along the way. They have come to the outdoors to enjoy nature, to hike, and to camp in the open air. Some want to get away from it all—including other people. Respect their privacy. If you can, select campsites away from those of other campers. Trees, bushes, and the shape of the terrain can screen your camp from trails and neighboring campsites. Tents with muted colors that blend into the background will reduce the visual impact of your camp. Leave portable music players at home and hold down noise in your den and pack. Keeping noise to a minimum will make it easier to appreciate the outdoors, and you will be less likely to disturb wildlife and other backcountry travelers. Sometimes it might be appropriate to go with your adult leaders to introduce yourselves to nearby campers and let them know you are Scouts who follow the principles of Leave No Trace. Ask if there is anything you can do to help make the experience good for everyone.

November Week 2

- Families/buddies/den can go over these and discuss importance and why:

1) CUB SCOUT OUTDOOR PROGRAM CHECKLIST

Date(s) _____ Location _____
_____ BSA facility Council-approved
non-BSA facility I. Administration Activity consent forms Camp deposit/fee paid Health
forms Local requirements Insurance Licenses and permits Camp reservation made
(fishing, boat, campfire, parking, etc.) II. Leadership Event leader
_____ Phone (____) _____
Assistant _____ Phone (____) _____
_____ BALOO-trained leader _____ Phone
(____) _____ Assistant
_____ Phone (____) _____ III.
Transportation Driver No. of seat belts Driver License No. Auto Insurance Yes/No Equipment
hailed by IV. Location Maps prepared _____
Assembly location _____ Departure time
_____ Camp arrival
time _____ Camp departure time
_____ Anticipated return time
_____ Stops en route (meal Y/N)
_____ 100 ARROW OF LIGHT V. Equipment Personal
equipment lists Program equipment Group Emergency VI. Feeding Menu planned by
_____ Who buys food?
_____ Fuel supplied by
_____ Duty roster by
_____ Food storage
_____ VII. Sanitation Special camp
requirements _____

_____ VIII. Safety Ranger contact _____ Phone
(____) _____ Nearest medical facility
_____ Phone (____) _____ Nearest
town _____ Police number _____
 First-aid/CPR-trained
leaders _____

_____ IX. Program Program planned Special program equipment needed
Item(s) _____ Provided
by _____ Item(s)

_____ Provided by _____
 Item(s) _____ Provided
 by _____ Item(s)

_____ Provided by _____
 Item(s) _____ Provided
 by _____ Item(s)

_____ Provided by _____
 Item(s) _____ Provided
 by _____ Rainy-day activities planned

2) CUB SCOUT SIX ESSENTIALS

- The following items should be available for each Cub Scout on an outdoor trip.
 - Consider a small day pack or similar bag to organize the items and make them easy to carry without interfering with normal activities.
 - • First-aid kit
 - • Flashlight
 - • Sun protection
 - • Trail food
 - • Filled bottle
 - • Whistle Overnighter Gear
 - • Tent or tarp, poles, and stakes
 - • Ground cloth
 - • Sleeping bag
 - • Pillow
 - • Air mattress or pad
 - • Rain gear or poncho
 - • Warm jacket
 - • Sweatshirt
 - • Sweatpants (for sleeping)
 - • Cup, bowl, knife, fork, spoon, mesh bag
 - • Insect repellent
 - • Extra clothing
 - • Toothpaste, toothbrush, soap, washcloth, towel, comb
 - • Cub Scout uniform
 - • Change of clothes
 - • Durable shoes/boots (depending on weather)
 - • Hat or cap Optional Items
 - • Camera
 - • Notebook and pencil
 - • Binoculars
 - • Nature books
 - • Sunglasses

- • Swimsuit, bath towel
- • Fishing gear
- • Prayer book

November Week 3

- Den presents their specific parts for the activity/trip
- Date of public speaker
- Service project reveal

More camping points:

CAMPSITE CONSIDERATIONS

- Cub Scout camping will be taking place in sites approved by the local council (council camps, local parks, campgrounds), so choices may be limited on arrival. There are still several considerations to keep in mind when laying out your campsite for a pack event.
- **Location.** A campsite facing the south or southeast will get more sunlight and generally will be drier than one on the north side of a hill or in the shade of mountains or cliffs. Cold, damp air tends to settle, causing the bottoms of valleys to be cooler and more moist than locations a little higher. On the other hand, hilltops and sharp ridges can be very windy, and should be avoided in lightning-prone areas. Size and shape. A good campsite has plenty of space for your tents and enough room to conduct your activities. It should be usable as it is, so you won't need to do any digging or major rock removal to reshape the area. The less rearranging you do, the easier it will be to leave the site exactly as you found it.
- **Protection.** Consider the direction of the wind and the direction from which a storm will approach. Is your campsite in the open or is it protected by a hill or a stand of trees? Is there a solitary tree nearby that may attract lightning? Don't camp under dead trees or trees with dead branches that may come down in a storm or light wind. The best campsites are found near small, forested ridges and hills. Insects and animals. Insects and other animals all have their favorite habitats. The best way to avoid mosquitoes and biting flies is to camp away from marshes, bogs, and pools of stagnant water. Breezes also discourage insects, so you might look for an elevated, open campsite. Don't forget to check around for beehives, hornet nests, and ant mounds. Their inhabitants usually won't bother you as long as you leave them alone, but give them plenty of room. The same goes for most animals. Ground cover. Any vegetation covering a campsite will receive a lot of wear and tear. Tents will smother it, sleepers will pack it down, and walkers will bruise it with the soles of their shoes. Some ground cover is tough enough to absorb the abuse, but much of it is not. Whenever you can, make your camp on naturally bare earth, gravelly soil, or sand, or on ground covered with pine needles or leaves.
- **Drainage.** While you'll want a campsite that is relatively flat, it should slope enough to allow rainwater to run off. On the other hand, you don't want to be in the path of natural drainage. Check uphill from where you're planning to set up your tent to

make sure water won't run through your site. Never camp in a stream bed! You also want to avoid depressions in the ground, as even shallow ones can collect water in a storm.

- **Privacy.** One of the pleasures of camping is being away from crowds and the fast pace of life. Select campsites that are out of sight and sound of trails and other campsites. That way you'll have your privacy while you respect the privacy and peace and quiet of other campers.
- **Beauty.** The beauty of a campsite often is what first attracts visitors to it. Being able to look out from a tent and see towering mountains, glistening lakes, or miles of canyon land or rolling prairie is part of what camping is all about. Find a campsite that gives you spectacular scenery, but use it only if it is appropriate for every other reason, too. Remember to always leave your campsite better than you found it. **Tread Lightly.** You can do a lot to protect the wilderness. Try to leave no trace of your visit. Leave no marks along the trail, keep your campsite clean and tidy, and leave it cleaner than you found it. You will preserve a true wilderness character for you and others to enjoy in the future. Be gentle on Mother Nature. Don't harm plants or animals, including insects. Take nothing but pictures; leave nothing but footprints; and kill nothing but time. This philosophy is as appropriate in a county park as it is anywhere else.

OUTDOOR ADVENTURER 103 PACK CAMPING GEAR

In addition to individual equipment, the equipment listed below should be available for group use.

Required Items

- First-aid kit
- Food
- Cooking utensils as needed by menu, or cook kit
- Stove and fuel, or firewood, charcoal, and cooking grate
- Matches, fire starters, charcoal chimney-style lighters
- Aluminum foil
- Biodegradable soap
- Sanitizing agent (liquid bleach)
- Plastic scouring pads, dish mop, wash tubs
- 100 feet of quarter-inch rope
- Water containers
- Trash bags
- Paper towels
- U.S. flag, pack flag or Repair kit (rubber bands, safety pins, sewing gear)
- Toilet paper
- Shovel
- Cooler
- Activity gear (game materials, craft supplies, etc.) Spare Items
- Tent stakes
- Fuel canisters

- Ground cloth or tarp o Insect repellent
- Eating utensils o Blanket Optional Items
- Dutch oven
- Marshmallows, popcorn, etc.
- Cooking fly or tarp
- Musical instruments
- Lawn chairs, camp stools

Personal Gear List Cub Scout Six Essentials:

First-aid kit
 Filled water bottle
 Sun protection
 Flashlight Trail
 food
 Whistle

And to sleep overnight, we'll need:

Group Gear List Group items:

- **ARROW OF LIGHT** Upon completion of the Camper adventure, your Webelos Scouts will have earned the adventure pin shown here. Make sure they are recognized for their completion by presenting the adventure pins, to be worn on their uniforms, as soon as possible according to your pack's tradition.

Next week due:

- Secure signed activity consent forms.
- Working with other dens, identify skits, songs, etc., to perform during the campout. The Webelos Scouts should assist in planning the campfire program.

- Be prepared to set up tents and to review plans for extreme weather evacuations (requirements 2 and 3)

November Week 4

- Set up tents in the backyard (If you do not have one, find a video or a buddy to do this with on or offline)
- Forms turned in to leaders (why do we have these forms? Why are they important?)