Scout Section
Silver Award

This booklet belongs to:

ADVENTURE PLUS!

SCOUTS New Zealand

"Getting outdoors and experiencing the scenery, sun and sea is a universal pleasure enjoyed by millions of people on the planet. But for it to be the pleasure we expect, we need to be trained so that it doesn't become a battle for survival.

The Skill Sheets have been compiled as a training aid that will allow all Scouts in New Zealand to:

- safely experience adventure and enjoy fun in the outdoors,
- develop the skills needed to survive in life, particularly in emergencies,
- care for the environment in which we live and pass it on in good condition to the next generation.

These Scout Skill Sheets are a 'one stop shop' of basic information for the members of SCOUTS and their leaders.

If you follow the guidelines, you will safely visit and enjoy the magnificent scenery that most people see only on TV, the internet, calendars and in magazines. You will also enjoy the friendship of many others as you live your life".

Enjoy your Scouting.

Kelly Bleakley
National Commissioner
SCOUTS New Zealand

Scout Award Scheme Skill Sheet Contents

Outdoors Cornerstone - Silver Level

Sheet Title	Contents
1 Campcraft Equipment Sheet 120	• Demonstrate how to safely connect gas equipment and carry out the safety checks. • Use a small cooker to make a hot drink. • As part of a Patrol / Team or with a partner prepare and cook a simple meal under camp situations.
1 Campsites Sheet 121	• Describe the features to look for when selecting a suitable campsite. • Describe the features to avoid when selecting a suitable campsite.
2 Expeditions - Compass Sheet 122	• Explain the difference between magnetic North and grid North. • Use a compass to orientate a map correctly. • Show an understanding of grid lines and be able show a spot on a map using six character grid reference.
3 Expeditions - Maps Sheet 123	• Explain what contour lines on a map show • Follow a series of grid references to get you from one place to another.
4 Environment Sheet 124	• Describe how New Zealand's terrain affects its weather • Explain the parts of an isobaric (weather) map • Identify six native plants / birds / animals (any combination of six). • Find out about their place in the food chain.
5 Outdoor Skills Knots, Buoyancy aids Sheet 125	• Demonstrate three new knots that could be used in construction activities • Choose one of the following: a) Demonstrate how to wear a buoyancy aid correctly or… b) How to tread water effectively.
6 Outdoor Skills Fires and lashings Sheet 126	• Demonstrate two lashings • Demonstrate how to set and light a fire in an emergency situation.

Scout Award Scheme Skill Sheet Contents

Community Cornerstone - Silver Level

Sheet Title	Contents
1 Emergencies Sheet 127	• Explain how to get help in an emergency • Describe where the Group First Aid Kit is kept • Demonstrate knowledge of how to use 111 system and how the ICE concept works. • Give an example of the Environmental Care Code. • Attend an ANZAC parade or a community service. • Carry out 10 hours of voluntary service.
2 My Community, My Country Sheet 128	• Take part in a Zone activity • List the Scout Groups belonging to your zone. • Name the Zone Leaders and their responsibilities. • Find out about and describe JOTI and JOTA. • Explain what loyalty means and how it can be ap-plied • Find out about a culture that is different from yours • Find out how local government works in your area.

Personal Development Cornerstone - Silver Level

Sheet Title	Contents
1 Physical Skills Sheet 129	• Act as the leader in pitching a Patrol / Team tent. • With a friend or a Patrol, set up and use the equipment for a Patrol Camp. • Complete Part A of an Activity Intention Form for an activity . • Hazard identification: On a given site or activity, identify hazards that can be expected .
2 Social Skills Sheet 130	• Take responsibility for the family washing on two occasions. • Show how to check a patient for breathing and place them in the recovery position. • Explain how to stop bleeding and the treatment for nose bleeds. • Lead or demonstrate the Scout opening and closing ceremony. • Take part in a Scouts Own ceremony at camp or during an expedition. • Explain how to observe the Scout Promise. • Discuss with the Scout Leader the value of a personal commitment statement and produce an example.

New Experiences Cornerstone - Silver Level

Sheet Title	Contents
1 New Experiences Sheet 131	• Help plan and organise a Programme activity. • Take part in and help plan a visit to JOTA, JOTI, a Zone Camp, Cub Day or similar activity. • Help organise a guest speaker for the Troop night.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 1

CAMPCRAFT - Cooking

Date Completed

- Demonstrate how to safely connect gas equipment and carry out safety checks.
- Use a small cooker to make a hot drink.
- As part of a Patrol / Team or with a partner prepare and cook a simple meal under camp situations. It should include meat, vegetables, dessert and a hot drink.

Prepare a Simple Meal

This is about learning to work and share with others, as well as learning to prepare and cook a meal in camp, on camp stoves at the hall, or at home.

The cooker may be:

- A gas BBQ.
- A charcoal BBQ.
- An open fire if there is no fire ban in force at the time.

You might choose to cook the meal in one of the following ways:

- In tinfoil.
- In one billy.
- In several billies.
- Just grill it.

Do try and keep it simple. Here is a recipe suggestion.

Tinfoil Cooking:

Mince patty with diced vegetables, plus potatoes.

Dessert: *Roasted Banana with chocolate pieces.*

- Start with a cup of soup. Mix the powder and water in an aluminium cup or a small billy and sit it on the grill or embers to heat.
- Wrap 3 or 4 small potatoes in tinfoil and place each on the grill or embers for 20 mins.
- Make a minced meat patty with chopped carrot, onion, tomato sauce, and salt and pepper. Wrap it in tinfoil and place on the grill or embers for 10 mins each side.
- Slice a banana length ways, press chocolate pieces into the slit, then still in its skin, wrap it in foil and place on the grill or embers.

Connect and Check Gas Hoses

You need to know how to safely connect up gas equipment, but <u>always</u> make sure an adult leader watches you test the connections before using the equipment.

Here are some instructions for connecting the hoses to the gas bottle and the stove or lantern. The danger comes from leaking connections as the escaping gas will catch fire and explode if you are not careful.

The red arrows on these illustrations show where the gas leaks can occur.

Smaller stoves and lanterns like the stove above can have the top screwed on to the canister by hand until they are tight.

Make sure that the connectors on the hoses and the bottles have a black 'O' ring inserted on one half of the joint. This is usually essential to stop the gas leaking. Check with your Leader if one is missing.

You must use a spanner similar to the one shown here to tighten the connections firmly on hoses and gas bottles.

Testing

To test the joints, put 8 drops of dishwashing liquid into a drink bottle of water and shake it. Turn the gas bottle on and squirt the mixture over every joint and connector to see if any bubbles appear.

If so, re-tighten the connection and test again.

Types of Small Cookers

There are many type of small cookers you can use for making yourself a hot drink. Here are three options.

Solid fuel cooker

These are really small and light to carry. They burn 'fire starters' available in any hardware store. If you run out of 'fire starters' you can build a small fire of thin twigs in the base and still keep cooking.

Hobo Stove

You may have used these in Cubs. There is a Cub Skill Sheet you can use to learn how to build these. They are more suited to frying meat and vegetables and toasting bread than heating water, but they can be used to boil a cup of water for soup or milo.

Personal Gas Cooker

These are just about as efficient as the solid fuel burner but more expensive to run.

The cooker screws onto the top of the gas canister. Some canisters have a valve on so that you can take the canister off and use it for the lantern after dark.

Others are one time canisters and once screwed on to the burner must stay attached until the canister runs out of gas.

Some Safety Rules

- The gas cooker can become top heavy once a billy or pan is on top. It may easily tip over and injure you or damage your gear. Be sensible and use them carefully.
- All of these cookers must be used outside on a metal or concrete slab, or in a fire pit that has been cleared of dry grass and shrubs.
- **Never be tempted to light or use a small stove or gas lantern in a hike or patrol sleeping tent. The chance of suffocation by toxic fumes or injury by fire is too great.**

Use a Small Cooker to Make a Hot Drink

If you are out tramping and bad weather sets in, one thing that can make a huge difference to your comfort and possibly even your survival is to be able to quickly make a hot drink such as a Milo, a Cup of Soup, or some noodles.

This is about demonstrating to your Scout Leader that you can use a small stove and make yourself or another person a hot nourishing drink in an emergency.

Make your own Fire Starter

You can easily make fire starters and keep a few in your pack.

You need the following:

1. Wax, such as several candles, or wax used for sealing jam jars.

2. Clothes dryer lint found in the door filter. It can be mixed with coarse untreated sawdust for a hotter flame.
3. A cardboard egg carton and scissors.
4. Two stainless steel bowls, one to fit inside the other to melt the wax in. Partially fill the big one with boiling water and place the smaller bowl inside it with the wax in.

5. Put a generous ball of lint in each cup in the carton plus some sawdust if you have some and fill it with melted wax.
6. When the wax is cold, cut the cups apart and store in a plastic bag.
7. Each starter should burn for 15 minutes. That's long enough to heat a cup of water to drinking or even boiling temperature in a sheltered spot in an emergency.
8. Put two or three firelighters in a small plastic bag together with a box of matches and keep them in your backpack.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET — OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 2

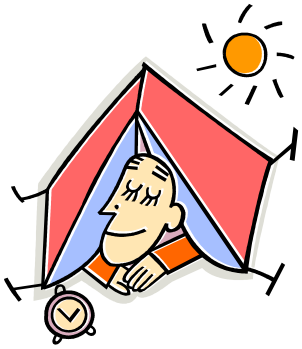
CAMPCRAFT - Camps and campsites

- Describe the features to look for when selecting a suitable campsite
- Describe the features to avoid when selecting a suitable campsite.

Date Completed

Selecting A Campsite - Features

Waking up in camp when the sun is shining, the birds are singing, the tents are still standing tidily, and your gear dry is a really satisfying experience. However, it doesn't just happen by accident.



Someone usually spent some time choosing a campsite that was suitable and made sure the camp was going to be fun and enjoyable. What did they look for?

Do you remember the checklist below from the Bronze Award?

Let's work through these and other factors so you learn what to look for when choosing a site.

Checking for hazards on a site

- Will your gear be safe from intruders ?
- Will the tent floors be dry in rainy weather?
- Is there enough shelter from the wind?
- Will the tents be clear of any falling branches?
- Can you hammer tent pegs into the ground?
- Is there safe water for drinking and cooking?
- Is there safe space for a stove or fire?
- Can you get a loaded car near the site ?
- Can you pitch the tents 3 metres apart?

Planning Your Dream Campsite

Get a large sheet of plain paper and plan your patrol campsite. Draw a stream, indicate where the wind comes from, show North and draw some bush or trees. Now consider these requirements as you plan your dream campsite.

Where should the toilet be?

Always down wind and down stream of the campsite and preferably about 30 to 50 metres from the tents.

Where should the fireplace and kitchen be?

Best down wind of the sleeping tent and dining space so any smoke or food smells don't go through your gear. But near the water supply.

Where should the store tent be?

Near to the kitchen but out of any smoke.

Where should the wood supply be?

Near to the fire but separate so that no one is nearby when the wood is being chopped.

Where should the sleeping tent be?

On flat ground but not where water will pool if it rains. Avoid hollows. Face the door away from wind.

If there is a hill on the site, where should the campsite be if possible?

On the East or North East side of the hill so you get the morning sun and can dry things out easily.

How close to the stream?

Above the highest flood mark you can see. Check for rubbish in the trees and bushes beside the stream to see how high the water has been.

Model campsite drawing from 'Enjoy Camping' by Doug Mountford, 1973 edition. While this shows very old tents, the layout of the camp is still OK and we can all learn from it.

Features To Avoid When Choosing A Campsite

Sometimes you have to make the best you can out of a site, but if you possibly can, avoid any site with these features.

Stagnant water and swamps

Still water brings mosquitoes, sand flies, midges and smells, none of which are pleasant. Give the site a miss if you can, or buy many cans of fly spray.

Dry watercourses and stream beds

These are lovely and flat and usually sandy which is good for setting up tents. But if it rains, be prepared to move your campsite, probably in the middle of the night. Also if you are unfortunate enough to experience a flash flood or a cloud burst, the camp could be flooded in minutes, so always give this option a miss.

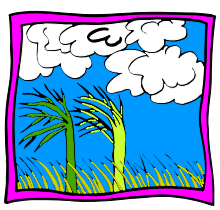
Falling tree branches and power lines

It's nice and sheltered under a tree, but if a branch breaks off in a storm, not only the tent could be damaged but you could be injured as a result. The same goes for power lines. They don't usually break, but if they do, the site becomes highly dangerous.

Fields with crops in them

Fields planted with hay, maize, turnips, swedes and similar crops are there to provide feed for cattle and sheep. If you camp amongst the plants and flatten them, you will not be invited back and may end up having to pay for the damage.

Strong prevailing wind



Avoid sites with no trees or hedges to provide shelter. Strong winds damage tents easily and they are costly to repair.

Constant strong winds make for a miserable camp as you will be spending a lot of time making sure the tent stays up.

Different Types Of Scout Camps

There are several different types of camps that you will probably attend as a Scout. The camping part is usually the same, but the purpose of the camps vary. Here are a few to consider.

The Patrol Camp

This camp is for a Scout Patrol. Usually all the Patrols go to camp at once, but all camp on a different part of the site and out of view of each other.

These camps are for having fun, learning to camp in both fine and wet weather, and enjoying each others company.

The Troop or Group Camp

This camp is more about getting ready for Jamboree or Zone Camps. All the Patrols camp together on the one site and usually share the cooking in one big kitchen shelter.

Zone Activity Camps

These camps are usually for Competitions, Adventure Camps, or for a Cossgrove Practical Skills training course. The great things about these camps is that you meet and get to know Scouts from other Troops.

Jamboree Camp

Jamborees are very big camps with more than 4000 Scouts and Leaders attending. They are held every three years.

Each Zone forms a troop made up of Scouts from different Groups in the Zone and camp with Troops from other Zones around them.

Troops are encouraged to invite overseas Scouts to have a meal with them and then go to the visitors Troop and have a meal with them in return.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 3

EXPEDITIONS part 1

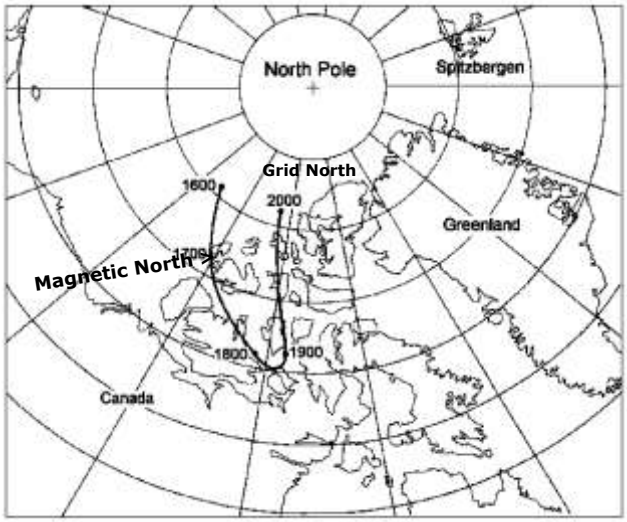
Date Completed

- Explain the difference between magnetic North and grid North.
- Use a compass to orientate a map correctly.
- Show an understanding of grid lines and be able show a spot on a map using six character grid reference.

What's The Difference Between Magnetic And Grid North?

A compass needle points to Magnetic North, not True or Grid North. This is because the Earth has a magnetic field that originates within it's interior and extends thousands of kilometres into space.

The Magnetic North Pole is actually near Ellesmere Island, in Northern Canada, about 2250 km south of the geographic North Pole.



The compass needle therefore points a little to the side of the geographic north pole (Grid North), and this varies depending on where you are on Earth, and also with time. In fact, the magnetic pole moves about 11 km a year, and the movement has speeded up recently.

The picture above shows where magnetic North has been over the last 400 years, and it looks as if it's now leaving Canada and heading for Russia !

Why do we need to know this?

Because maps are printed to include the information about where magnetic North is at the time of printing.

A map 10 years old when used with a compass, will now point us in the wrong direction unless we make an adjustment to the compass bearing.

This is called adjusting for the magnetic variance.

Adjusting For The Magnetic Variance

Step 1:

Check when the map was printed. Remember this symbol on each map?

This is the section of the map that shows the magnetic variance at the time the map was printed and what the variance is each year. If the map is more than 2 years old, you need to increase the variance shown.

Step 2:

Multiply the annual increase by the number of years since the map was printed. The resulting figure is the magnetic variance for this map.

Example:

If the magnetic variance shown on the map is 10 degrees, the map is 10 years old, and the annual variance is 1 degree, the new magnetic variance for this map will be 20 degrees.

(10 years x 1 degree = 10, + 10 degrees = 20 degrees)

Ask your Scout leader for a map and then work out the magnetic variance. Ask you leader to check your calculations as getting it wrong may one day get you seriously lost.

Orientating A Map

This means turning or setting a map so that the map is facing towards Grid North. If you line the map up with the compass needle you will be looking in the wrong direction.

We overcome this by adjusting the compass bearing by the amount of the calculated magnetic variance.

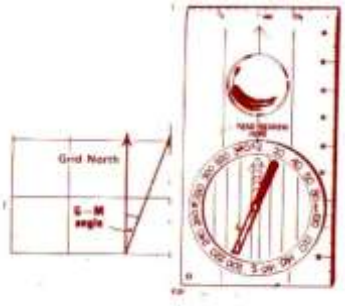
- Assume the new magnetic variance is 20 degrees East.
- Turn the whole compass so that the red needle points to 20 on the ring. The black 'Direction of Travel' arrow is now pointing to Grid or True North.

Note: in 2012 the magnetic variation *is* 20 degrees East.

Orientating A Map, *continued*

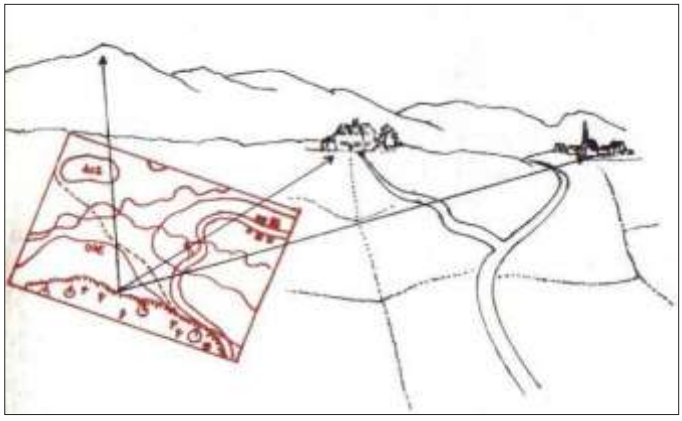
This is about having the map facing in the correct direction so when you find a feature on the map. You should be able to look up in the same direction and be able to see the feature ahead of you.

Here is how you achieve this.



1. Lay the map on the ground well away from any steel or iron objects that might affect the compass needle.
2. Place the compass on the map, with the edge of the compass in line with the Grid Lines running up the map. (the Eastings, as they are numbered towards the East).
3. Carefully turn the map until the red needle on the compass lines up with the magnetic variance you calculated. In this case 20 degrees East.

   Notice that the angle of the needle matches the magnetic variation on the map, and that North on the compass ring matches the grid line running up the map.
4. Once you have orientated the map, you should be able to look up in line with the features on the map and see those same features on the landscape ahead of you.



Test Your Knowledge

Find another spot on the map and work out the Grid Reference.

Give the Grid Reference and the map to one of your patrol members and ask them to locate the position on the map.

How To Use Grid Lines

Grid lines are used to help locate or plot a position on a map. This position is called a '**Grid Reference'**.

- The vertical lines running up the map are called **Eastings as they are numbered across the map** towards the East
- The horizontal lines running across the map are called **Northings as they numbered up the map towards the North.**
- On a Topo50 map, each grid square is one kilometre square.

To plot a location on a map, you divide a grid square into tenths or ten parts. You can do this in your head rather than draw on the map.

Assume your patrol is going to meet another patrol on top of the hill (marked by a red dot), near 'Streeters Road'.

The Grid Reference is worked out as follows:

Step 1:

Always start with the Eastings, numbered across the map from left to right. The red dot is to the right of grid line 69 and is about 6 tenths of the way towards the next grid line to the right. The reference point is 69.6

Step 2:

Now start on the Northings. The line immediately below the hill top is 56 and the dot is about halfway towards the next line up. That makes it 5 tenths of the way up the grid square. So the reference is 56.5

Step3:

Put the two references together and write it like this 696565. The Topo50map number is BX24 so add that to the front of the number so people know which map you are using and you have a Grid Reference of: ***BX24 696565***.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 4

EXPEDITIONS part 2

Date Completed

- Explain what contour lines on a map show
- In your Patrol / Team or with friends follow a series of grid references to get you from one place to another.

What Are Contour Lines

The contour of the land might be described as flat, hilly, or rolling and the map makers have to put symbols on the map to show people exactly what the lands looks like. Most contour lines are coloured brown or orange.

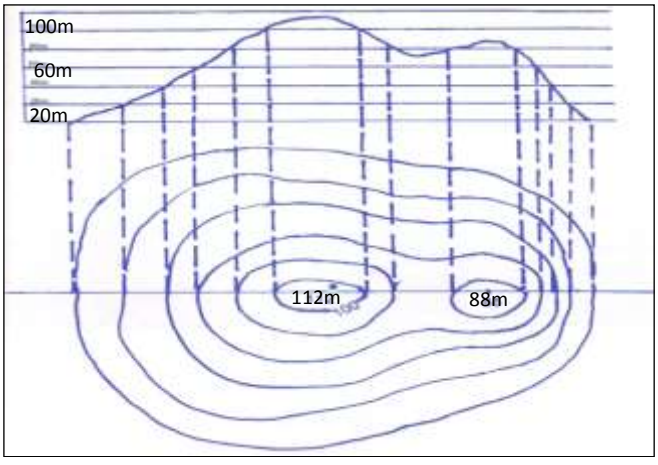
Contours are added by taking imaginary slices of the land and drawing the level of each slice on the map. If your parents have an egg slicer that cuts a hard boiled egg into thin slices, perhaps you can imagine using that to slice up the land to get the various levels.

Each of the levels usually represents 20 metres in height. This means you can look at the map and work out how high the hill is.

You can even draw a cross section of the map so you can see how high and how steep the hills are.

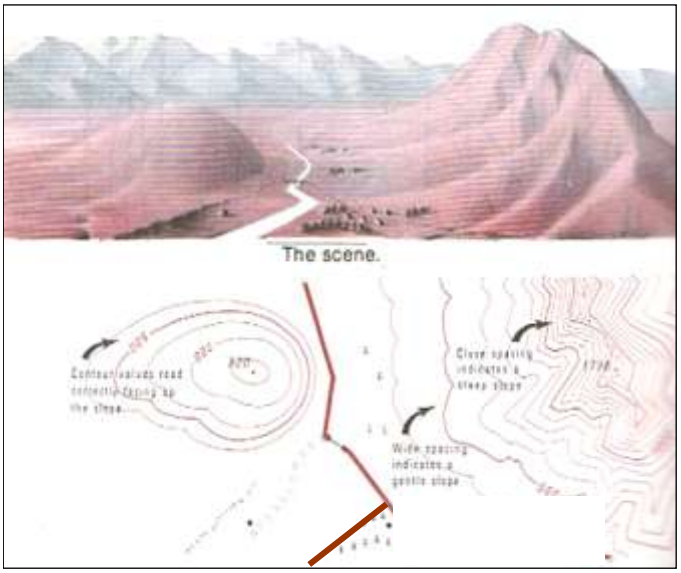
This is quite useful if you are planning a hike and want to work out how long it might take to cross the land.

A steep hill is obviously going to take much longer than flat land. Below is cross section drawn by a Scout. Draw a grid on a blank sheet of paper and number each level by working backwards from the highest point, in this case 112 metres. Therefore the top contour level needs to be 100 metres. See the example below.



Reading the Contours

Once you become more practiced at map reading, you probably won't need to make cross section drawings of the contour lines. You will be able to look at the contours and see the shape of the hills in your mind. The example below shows how you might do this.



Following Grid References On A Map

For this activity you will need a map of the land around the Scout Hall or campsite. Here is how you get some practice at setting and also following Grid Reference points.

Step 1:

Use a map and work out a route you want another Patrol to follow. It only need to be a kilometre or so.

At each point where you want the Patrol to change direction, work out the Grid Reference and write it down like this.

Start at hall.
Go to BX24 598651 What house number?
Go to BX24 599682 What coloured gate?
Go to BX24 591695 What kms are on the AA sign ?
Return home.

Step 2:

Hand this sheet to the other Patrol and they give you their version. Both Patrols work out the route on the map and then follow it, return to base and see if you both found the correct numbers or colours.

ROADS AND TRACKS [1]

- State highway
- Four lanes or more
- Two lanes (includes passing lanes)
- Narrow road
- Vehicle track
- Foot track
- Closed track (see warning note below) [2]
- Poled route
- Road surface: sealed
- Road surface: metalled
- Road surface: unmetalled
- Tunnel, tunnel under road
- Bridge; two lane, one lane
- Ford
- Gate, locked gate, cattlestop
- Footbridge, cableway or handwire [3]

RAILWAYS

- Double or multiple track
- Single track
- Railway station, yard or siding
- Bridge, tunnel
- Level crossing
- Road over railway
- Railway over road
- Tramway or bush railway

MISCELLANEOUS

- Residential area
- Large buildings
- Isolated building
- Homestead, stockyard
- Glasshouse or greenhouse
- Church, cemetery, grave
- Training track
- Golf course, helipad
- Historic Māori pa, redoubt, monument, plaque or signpost
- Reservoir covered, reservoir uncovered, tank
- Mast, tower, wind machine or wind turbine
- Shipwreck, lighthouse, beacon
- Fence (selection only)
- Pipeline above ground
- Pipeline underground
- Disused water race
- Power line on pylons (actual positions) [3]
- Power line on poles (away from roads) [3]
- Telephone line (away from roads) [3]
- Industrial cableway
- Mine; underground, opencast
- Buried gas pipeline

RELIEF FEATURES [4]

- Index contour
- Intermediate contours
- Perennial snow and ice contours
- Supplementary contour
- Depression contours
- Shallow depression, small depression or shaft
- Beaconed trig station (with trig identification code)
- Elevation in metres
- Cliff, terrace, slip
- Rock outcrops
- Stopbank, cutting
- Embankment or causeway
- Saddle, cave
- Alpine features
  - Moraine
  - Moraine wall
  - Scree

WATER FEATURES

- Coastal rocks
- Shoal or reef
- Sand and mud
- Sand
- Shingle
- Swamp
- Boat ramp
- Breakwater, wharf, jetty
- Slipway
- Marine farm, seawall
- Dam, floodgate, weir
- Waterfall, rapids
- Cold spring, hot spring
- Fumarole, geothermal bore
- Watercourse, drain
- Canal; large, small
- Stream disappearing into ground

VEGETATION FEATURES

- Native forest
- Exotic coniferous forest
- Exotic non-coniferous forest
- Scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Shelter belt
- Trees
- Orchard or vineyard
- Mangroves

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 5

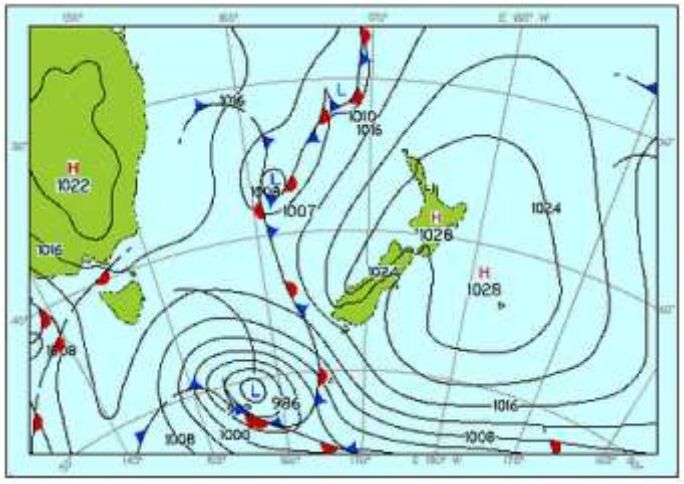
ENVIRONMENT

- Describe how New Zealand's terrain affects its weather
- Explain the parts of an isobaric (weather) map
- Identify six native plants / birds / animals (any combination of six).
- Find out about their place in the food chain.

Date Completed

The Parts Of A Weather Map

The following is a typical NZ winter weather map.



The lines on the map are called 'Isobars' and we need to understand what they mean so we can work out what the weather is going to do.

LOW

The L is a "LOW" or a depression that brings rain and wind. The wind rotates clockwise so you can tell which way the wind will come from as it hits our country.

HIGH

An H is a "HIGH" and is an anticyclone. The winds rotate anticlockwise and are generally slow.

WIND SPEED

The closer together the Isobars are, the stronger the winds. Note the high winds in the bottom 'Low'.

A LOW MEETS A HIGH

When a 'Low' meets a 'High', the point of contact invariably bring heavy rain as the hot air in the high, clashes with the cold air in the 'Low'.

This represents a warm front and means warm air is driving in under a cold front, bringing steady rain for some days.

This represents a cold front which will bring showers where it meets a high.

This represents an occluded front where warm air is trapped above a cold front. It brings dense cloud and rain.

This represents a stationary front. It barely moves and can hang around for several days bringing some showers and lots of cloud.

You can learn more about NZ weather by visiting http://www.metservice.com/learning/how-to-read-maps, or visiting your local or school library.

How The Terrain Affects Our Weather

There are three main factors that influence New Zealand's climate:

1. Our position low in the Southern ocean.
2. The seas that surround our country.
3. The mountains, especially the Southern Alps.

The impact of these factors

All of these impact on and make our weather quite changeable and sometimes gives us fours seasons in one day.

We get warm winds from the tropics in summer that bring long hot sunny periods, but they also bring severe storms in winter.

We also get strong cold winds from the Antarctic which bring us ice and snow in winter.

These winds cross our mountains, particularly in the South Island and can drop large volumes of rain and snow on the countryside.

A lot of our prevailing Westerly weather moves across the Tasman Sea from Australia.

Identify Six Native Plants Birds Or Animals

You may choose six from any of the categories. Do your research and then bring along some pictures of the native birds, plants or animals and discuss them with a Scout Leader. You can use the illustrations below if you wish.

You should aim to answer these questions:

- Correctly identify six items from the photographs.
- Explain where you would be likely to find the items.
- Explain where each fits into the food chain. E.g. what does it feed on, what feeds on it.

You may find these reference books in the local library:

- Collins Field Guide to New Zealand Wildlife Terence Lindsey, Rob Morris
- Reed/Mobil NZ Nature Series Common Birds in NZ by Geoff Moon






Here are some New Zealand natives from the NZ Dept of Conservation. Can you identify them and answer the questions above?

He names of these objects are in the Bronze Award Environment Skill Sheet.

If You Want Learn A Subject, Teach It

If you really want to learn about the topics you have chosen, sit down with your Patrol members and teach them about the native birds, animals and plants.

This way you learn, and at the same time you share your knowledge with the others and help them on the way with their award scheme tasks.

Your Scout Leaders will be happy to mark the task off if you help teach other Scouts.












SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 6

OUTDOOR SKILLS

Date Completed

- Demonstrate three new knots that could be used in construction activities
- Choose one of the following:
  a) Demonstrate how to wear a buoyancy aid correctly or…
  b) How to tread water effectively.

About PFDs (Personal Flotation Devices)

Scouts are required to wear a Personal Floatation Device (PFD) when taking part in activities on the water.

This includes:

- Canoeing.
- Kayaking.
- Tubing.
- Rafting.
- Rowing.
- Sailing.

PFDs come in various sizes. Some to suit small children, and a range of other sizes to fit larger children and different sized adults.

Warning:
An incorrectly fitted PFD can leave the wearers in danger:

- If it's too big they could slip out of the device and be left unprotected.
- If it's is too big is can also ride up towards their head and make it difficult to breathe.
- If it's too small it won't have enough buoyancy to keep their head above water.

Scout Groups should check buoyancy aids annually for wear and tear, and that the buoyancy is still sufficient.

What Type of PFD Should Scouts Use ?

The recommended type of PFD is the Type 402 buoyancy aid (with a collar) as described in the Maritime NZ guidelines.

This PFD is suitable for all the water activities enjoyed by Scouts.

Note:

In some rowing conditions, a Zone Water Activities Adviser may relax the wearing of PFDs rule, provided that sufficient PFDs are stored in the cutter and a power rescue craft is nearby.

Demonstrate How To Wear A Buoyancy Aid Correctly

To complete this section of the Award Scheme, you need to go to the Group's store room with a Leader and one or two other Scouts.

- Select a PFD that you believe will fit you correctly.
- Put the PFD on and zip it up if a zip is fitted to it.
- Tighten both the top and bottom straps correctly.
- Allow the Leader to check that the PFD fits correctly

Explain each of these steps to the Leader as you go.

Guidelines For The Care of PFDs

NZ manufacturers recommend the following:

- Always keep PFDs away from chemicals such as fuel, oil and battery acid.
- To clean, sponge with warm soapy water and dry thoroughly.
- Do not dry clean or use cleaning solvents.
- Dry away from direct sunlight or other direct heat sources, and hang them in a cool, well ventilated and dry storeroom.

Treading Water

Treading water is a vital skill and could save your life if you fall into deep water and you are not wearing a Personal Flotation Device (PFD).

There are a number of different methods of treading water. If you have learned to tread water at swimming lessons, use that method to show your Leaders how to do it.

These illustrations show you a common method

1. Stay upright in the water with your head out.
2. Move your arms back and forth about once a second.
3. Move your feet and legs back and forth at about the same speed as your arms, and a bit like you are pedalling a bicycle

You may have to do this for some time in a real life situation, so don't go too fast and wear yourself out.



Falling overboard when wearing a PFD

You need to conserve your energy and body heat immediately.

If you are by yourself, pull your knees up against your chest and fold your arms across your chest.

This is called the 'Heat Escape Lessening Position' (HELP).

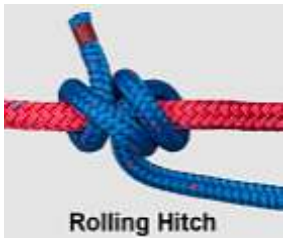
If you are with others, huddle together and try to keep warm that way. This is called the HUDDLE position.

Demonstrate Three Knots Used For Constructing Things

There are many knots you could choose from for this section of the Award Scheme.

Here are several you could try

You can either look on the internet for **'Grog's Animated Knots'** to learn how to tie them, or ask your leader for a copy of the **'Help Yourself to Knotting'** booklet from the Scout site.



Learn how to tie three new knots and then show your Scout Leader how you tied them and what they are used for.

Water Safety Hint

Keep warm for longer if you fall in the water by wearing a tight fitting woollen jersey under your PFD.

Polypropylene or woollen long johns are also good if tight fitting.

The material traps water in the weave and your initial body heat warms it. It really makes a difference in the water, but you need to cover them with a wind proof (nylon type) jacket then put the PFD on before going out in the boat.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET OUTDOORS CORNERSTONE 7

OUTDOOR SKILLS Part 2

Date Completed

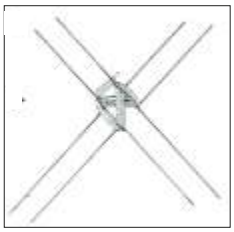
- Demonstrate two lashings. Use these lashings to construct a simple trestle frame or some other simple construction.
- Demonstrate how to set and light a fire in an emergency situation, and with minimum environmental damage.

Demonstrate Two Lashings

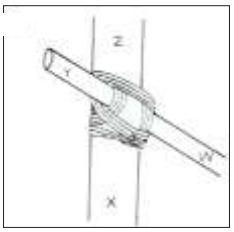
Use the two lashing to construct a simple trestle frame or something similar that is useful.

Lashings are bindings that tie two poles together when constructions things such as a tripod, a trestle for a bridge, the frame of a raft, or perhaps a dining shelter or bivouac.

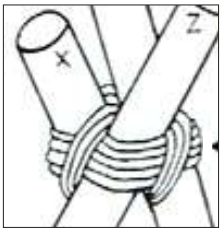
Here are three types of lashings to choose from:



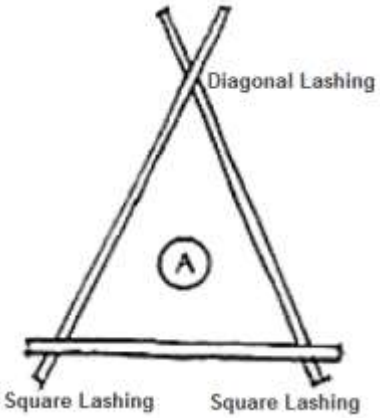
Diagonal Lashing



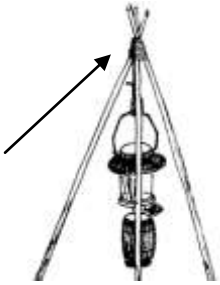
Square Lashing



Tripod Lashing



Here is an A Frame Trestle used for building rope bridges and also for a game called Chariot Races.

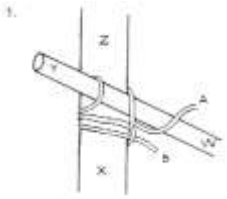


A Tripod Lashing is used to make secure tripod for holding a lantern, or for hanging a billy over a small cooking fire.

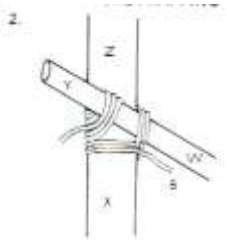
This type of trestle is also used for building bridges as it is very strong.

Use a Diagonal Lashing for the centre lashing and Square Lashings for the rest.

Tying A Square Lashing

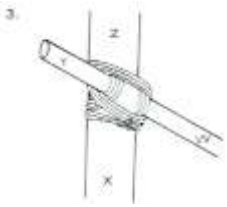


Start with a clove hitch on the upright just beneath the cross bar.



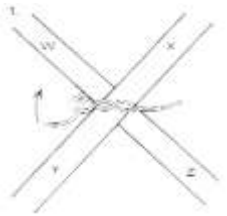
Take the working end (A) over (W), behind (Z), Over (Y) and behind (X).

Follow the same route three times, taking care to make sure the rope is beside the last turn and doesn't cross and look untidy.

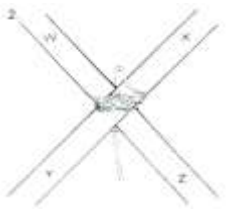


Pull the ropes tight with three 'frapping' turns around the middle and finish off with a clove hitch.

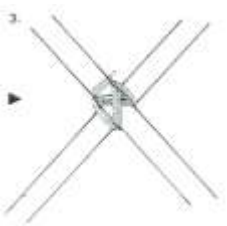
Tying a Diagonal Lashing



Start with a timber hitch round the two poles.



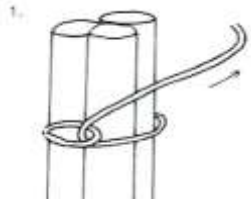
Follow this with three turns in the same direction.



Now change direction and put three turns across the first lot of turns.

Lastly, place three frapping turns horizontally around the middle of the 'cross' and finish up with a clove hitch to tie the rope off.

Tying A Tripod Lashing



Place the legs of the tripod together as shown and tie a Timber Hitch around them to hold them in place.

Space the poles out as for a tripod and wrap the rope around them neatly 3 or 4 times.

Now you apply the 'frapping' turns to tighten the lashing.

From the front of (Z),
the working end cuts inside (Y),
then down between (R) and (S),
inside (S),
and up between (S) and (T),
then inside (Z),
and down between (T) and (R).
Do three turns, pulling each very tight and finish off with a clove hitch.

How To Light A Fire Safely

Need to refresh your memory about lighting fires safely?

Refer to the Bronze Award Skill Sheet 'Outdoor Cornerstone No 6'.

Why put tinfoil under a fire?

If the ground is damp or wet, the heat from the fire will cause steam to rise up into the bottom of the fire.

The steam will almost certainly put your fire out before it can get hot enough to dry out the ground.

Tinfoil creates a waterproof barrier and will stop this happening.

Lighting A Fire In An Emergency

Most of us can light a fire in ideal conditions even if we do use nearly a full box of matches.

However, in an emergency situation you cannot risk using all your matches and ending up with no fire and no more matches. You need a heat source and you need it now.

Emergency situations

You can almost guarantee that if you have to light a fire in an emergency, that:

- It is cold and windy.
- It is probably wet or snowing.
- Any firewood handy is also wet and won't light.

Using firelighters

Being a good Scout and knowing the Scout Motto 'Be Prepared', you probably have some firelighters you made yourself, in your back pack. If so, demonstrate to your Scout Leader how to light a fire using your homemade firelighters.

Using wet firewood

If you don't have any firelighters then this is where the real skill is needed. This is what you do.

Step 1:

Take a small wet branch about 50mm thick and split it so you can see the inside wood which should be dry.

Step 2:

Use a sharp knife and peel really thin shavings of wood from the dry inside surface of the wood until you have at least two handfuls. Make some of the shavings thicker and then some thicker still.

Step 3:

Build the fire in sheltered spot. If you have some tinfoil in your pack, put that on the ground and then put the thinnest shavings on it.

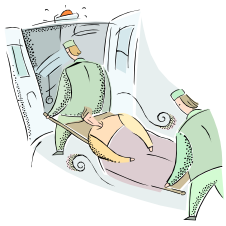
Follow this by the next thickest and so on, until you can add small twigs and slightly thicker split branches. If you don't have any tinfoil, try and find a flat stone and wipe it dry. The heat from the burning shavings and twigs should dry the thicker and damp wood enough to get it burning.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET COMMUNITY CORNERSTONE 1

EMERGENCY SKILLS Part 1 Emergency Preparedness and Helping Others.

	Date Completed
• Explain how to get help in an emergency	
• Describe where the Group First Aid Kit is kept	
• Demonstrate knowledge of how to use 111 system and the ICE concept	
• Give an example of where to use the Environmental Care Code.	
• Attend an ANZAC parade or other community service e.g. Big Clean Up.	
• Carry out a minimum of 10 hours voluntary service for other people.	

Getting Help in an Emergency



There are many sources of help in an emergency. The first thing to do is try and work out how serious the emergency is and then decide who or what to call. Here are some suggestions to consider.

Use a phone to call 111 when:

- Someone is badly hurt or in danger.
- There's a serious risk to life or property.
- A crime is being committed and the offenders are still there or have just left.
- You've come across a major public inconvenience, like trees blocking a state highway.
- Any of the above is happening now or has just happened.

Call a first aider, a neighbour or a leader when:

- A person is conscious but injured, with no bleeding or broken bones.

Call the Police Station when:

- A person requests you to.
- Property or a vehicle has been damaged or stolen earlier in the day.

Call the Power Supply Company when:

- The power goes off where you are but the neighbouring properties still have power. But check with an adult first.

Study this information and then explain it to a Scout Leader, or you could teach younger Scouts about it while the Leader watches.

The first rule in an emergency is

"Don't Panic, Keep Calm"

Calling 111

When you call 111 you will be asked the following questions.

'Be Prepared' to answer the questions and not argue with the operator. The few seconds spent answering the question may well save time and confusion later.

Question 1:

"111 emergency – Fire, Ambulance or Police?"
Tell the operator which service you need. If you are unsure the operator will advise you and ask more questions.

Question 2:

"Where is the emergency?
Give the operator the location of the emergency.

Question 3:

"What is your phone number?"
In case you get cut off and they need to call you back.

Question 4:

"What is your name?"
So they know what name to call you by.

Question 5:

"What is happening?"
Describe what is happening as clearly as you can. The Ambulance, Fire Truck or Police Car is already on its way and the phone operator can give them the information as they are driving.

Call ICE - For Emergencies

People insert the word ICE as a name in their cell phone contact list.

Then they add the phone number of a parent, husband, wife or next of kin who should be called in the event of an emergency.

If the owner of the phone has an accident, the Police or Ambulance people find the phone, call ICE to be connected to the next if kin, and tell them about the emergency and what has happened.

Locate The Group First Aid Kit

Have a careful look around the Scout Hall and see if you can find the Group First Aid Kit. It should be visible.

Once you have found it, tell your leader where you found it and you have passed this requirement.

Voluntary Service In The Community

To complete the Community Cornerstone of the Silver Award you need to complete 10 hours of voluntary service to a group that is not part of SCOUTS.

This service could be:

- With a church youth group, such as a choir or as a junior Church Group tutor or team leader,
- Helping the local council plant trees,
- As a cleaner at the local fire brigade or ambulance depot, cleaning and polishing the vehicles,
- Anything else that involves a group of people who need a helping hand for a few weeks.

The ten hours could be spread over 10 weeks at one hour a week, or you could do it in bigger chunks of time spread over 3 or 4 weeks.

The intention is to get used to being involved and helping others in the community.

Discuss your intentions with the Scout Leader before starting the service.

Give An Example Of The Environmental Care Code In Action

The 'Environmental Care Code' is shown on the 'Bronze Award Outdoor Skills 7' skill sheet.

Think about a typical Scout activity where the code can and should be applied.

What about camping, tramping, and canoeing.

What else? Discuss your thoughts with the Leader.

Attend An ANZAC Day Parade

Scouts get involved with and support the community in which they live.

One way Scouts do this is to attend ANZAC Day parades and acknowledge the soldiers who fought in those wars so that we can live a better life.

If there is no ANZAC Day parade in your community, see if the community has fairs, or clean up days and the like and volunteer to help with the activity such as car parking or as a messenger.

You will have a lot of fun and meet some interesting people.

Poppy Day Appeal

Scouts have an ongoing relationship with the New Zealand RSA and we try and help them by selling Poppies when we can.

If you can help, the time can be marked as service to the community.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET — COMMUNITY CORNERSTONE 2

MY COMMUNITY and OUR COUNTRY

	Date Completed
• Take part in a Zone activity	
• List the Scout Groups belonging to your zone.	
• Name the Zone Leaders and what are they responsible for.	
• Find out about and describe what JOTI and JOTA stand for.	
• Explain what loyalty means and how it can be applied in practice	
• Cultures in NZ - Find out about a culture that is different from your own.	
• Find out how local government works in your area, who some of the community leaders are and what their role involves.	

Taking Part in a Zone Activity

Each Scout Zone runs their own activities and will probably have one of these on the Zone Calendar.

- Zone Mudslide day
- Zone Campfire
- Zone Scout Camp
- Zone Cossgrove Outdoor Skills Course

- Zone Sandford Leadership Course

Take part in one of these or other activities to pass this requirement. As a Scout you could also help out at a Zone Kea Sleep over, or a Zone Cub Camp.

The Scout Zone Team

The Zone team is made up of the experienced leaders who are responsible for supporting and training the Leaders in each section of a Scout Group.

Here are the positions usually found in a Zone. See if you can find out from your Group Leader or Scout Leaders who holds each position.

Zone Leader:	
Zone Training Leader	
Zone Kea Leader	
Zone Cub Leader	
Zone Scout Leader	
Zone Venturer Leader	
Zone Water Activities	
Zone Air Activities	

Some Zones have internet sites that list the names of these people.

Scout Groups in Your Zone

There could be up to 20 Scout Groups in a Zone. How many are there in your Zone?

How can you find out?

Your Scout Leader may know, your Zone Scout Leader will definitely know, or you can ring the Scout Service Centre on 0800SCOUTS and ask them to email or mail you a list.

You can list them all in the space below if you wish.

1.
2.
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9.
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15.
16.
17.
18.
19.

Published by The Scout Association of New Zealand, Box 11348, Manners St, Wellington NZ 04 815 9260 15/01/2013

Loyalty - What do think it means?

The dictionary describes loyalty as "a faithful adherence to a sovereign, government, leader, team and a person".

As a Scout you make a promise to be loyal to the Queen and my country.

What about your Scout Troop and Patrol? Are you loyal to them?

1. Do you make sure you attend Troop and Patrol activities organised for your benefit?
2. Do you make sure you don't let the patrol down by misbehaving, or just not bothering to turn up when they are expecting you?

Have a chat with a Scout Leader and explain how you can show your loyalty to Scouts, the Patrol and its members.

Cultures different from our own

This is an extension of the activity you did in the Bronze Award Community requirements.

Get to know a Scout, a school mate or a neighbour from another country and find out more about what life was like in their home country.

Then tell your Patrol members what you found out, and what was the most interesting thing you learned from the experience.

How is Local Government Structured

Local Government means the Local Regional Council, or the City Council.

You may have studied this at school.

1. Note down what you already know, together with what you can find out from your parents, grandparents, the internet and newspapers.
2. Report your understanding of the structure to your Scout Leader or Patrol Members.

Included in your report should be:

- The name of the Mayor.
- The councillor who is responsible for the suburb or district you live in.

JOTI and JOTA—What are they?

Both these words refer to activities that are Jamborees. But they are Jamborees with a difference.

JOTI means Jamboree on the Internet

JOTI is an annual event where Scouts and Guides all over the world make contact by means of the internet. It is usually run by a Group or the Zone.

It involves maybe as many as 20 computers linked to the internet so that Scouts can make contact with Scouts in other countries and exchange greetings and talk about their favourite activities.

JOTA means Jamboree on the Air

There have been JOTA events for over 50 years but has declined due to the popularity of the Internet.

It's an annual event in which Scouts and Guides all over the world speak to each other by means of the Amateur Radio Network

These contacts can be quite challenging as the weather can affect how well you can hear the voices and also understand their accents.

They also find the New Zealand accent challenging so that makes it even more 'interesting'.

Amateur Radio is often regarded as old technology, but in the 2011 earthquake in Christchurch, the Amateur Radio network was the only communication network that survived. Cell phone towers and generators were damaged and the volume of calls crashed the damaged system. But Amateur Radio remained working thanks to a lot of volunteers who call themselves "Hams".

Both JOTI and JOTA are held in October each year, usually on a weekend towards the end of the month.

Now that you know what JOTI and JOTA mean, explain it to your Leaders in your own words.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT CORNERSTONE 1

PHYSICAL

	Date Completed
• Act as the leader in pitching a Patrol / Team tent	
• With a friend or a Patrol, set up and use the equipment for a Patrol Camp	
• Complete Part A of an Activity Intention Form for an activity	
• Hazard identification: On a given site or activity, identify hazards that can be expected. Suggest how you could Eliminate, Isolate, or Minimise these hazards	

Pitch a Patrol Tent and Set Up Camp

In the Bronze Section you learned how to pitch a tent. In the Silver Section you are expected to lead the team pitching the tent.

While you are doing this, take it a step further and complete second part. Set up the camp for the weekend. This includes leading, helping and organising the patrol to:

- Pitch the Patrol tent.
- Pitch a store tent for food and equipment and put everything neatly inside and off the ground.
- Set up the camp stove, cooker or fireplace.
- Set up a latrine if there are no toilets on site.
- Set up a clothes line to dry clothes and cloths.
- Set up a dining space and a table for serving food.

Make sure you arrange for a Leader to observe so you can have the requirements marked off as you complete them.

Fill Out Part A Of An Activity Intention Form

Each time SCOUTS go away from the hall on an activity, the person in charge has to complete an 'Activity Intention Form'.

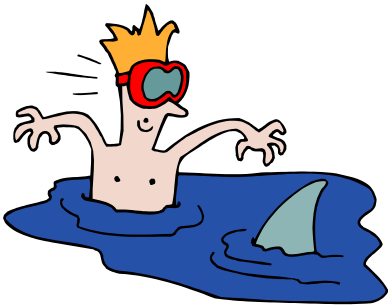
This form is given to the Scout Leader and explains where you are going, what you are doing, and when you will be back.

The Scout Leader gives the form to the Group Leader. This is for safety, as the Group Leader has to ring the Police if you are not back at the expected time. It is assumed something has gone wrong and help is needed.

Get a form off your Leader, answer all the questions on the first page (Part A) and hand it in for comment.

Identify and Eliminate, Isolate Or Minimize Hazards

Scouts are very conscious of safety as we don't want to injure our friends or ourselves.



The way we try and keep ourselves safe is to identify any hazards on an activity site, and then decide what to do about them.

There is a method for achieving this and it generally works well. Ask your Leader to allocate you a spot in a park or at a camp site so you can identify any hazards.

Then follow this process

1. **Identify any hazards:**
   Look for anything that could be dangerous and injure people or property. E.g. falling branches, power lines, hollows in the ground that will fill with water, roadways, footpaths or a river running through the site, barbed wire fences, broken glass, sewage on the ground etc.
2. **Can you Eliminate the hazard?**
   Can you remove it so it is no longer a hazard?
3. **Can you Isolate the hazard?**
   Can you put a fence around it or cover it, add some signs, and make it out of bounds?
4. **Can you Minimize the hazard?**
   Can you tell everyone about it and put up warning notices? Have someone watching to see people don't go near it?

If you cannot
- **Eliminate,**
- **Isolate**
- **or Minimize**

each hazard then you must move the camp or activity to another site.

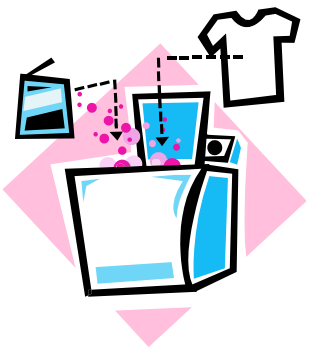
SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT CORNERSTONE 2

SOCIAL Part 1

Date Completed

- Take responsibility for the family washing on two occasions.
- Show how to check a patient for breathing, place them in recovery.
- Explain how to stop bleeding and the treatment for nose bleeds.
- Lead or demonstrate the Scout opening and closing ceremony.
- Take part in a Scouts Own ceremony at camp or during an expedition.
- The Scout Promise is to "do my Duty to my God, my Queen and my country". Explain how to carry out this part of the promise.
- Discuss with the Scout Leader the value of a personal commitment statement

Wash The Family Clothes - Twice



A family is a team and everyone should pitch in and help. This is to teach you how to look after yourself when you are old enough to leave home and go flatting.

The requirement is to take responsibility for washing some of the family clothes on two occasions.

You will need to get an adult to show you how to do this safely, and also to make sure you don't mix up the colours so all the white clothes come out pink or gray. When you have completed this, ask the adult to sign off your Award Scheme book and then tell your Leader so the Troop records can be updated.

The Scout Promise In Action

To "do my Duty to my God, my Queen and my country" is a major part of the Scout Promise.

But how do we carry this out?

"Duty to my God" is linked with duty to self, duty to others, the spirit of service and the pursuit of happiness in life, the whole culminating with an ideal vision of society" *(Baden-Powell)* .

In effect we are promising to do our best to be a good and worthwhile citizen who cares for others.

The Queen is the head of our country and in effect this means her representative in NZ (the Governor General) is responsible for upholding the laws made by the NZ Parliament.

Duty to the Queen means we are promising to do our best to obey the laws of our land.

Explain your understanding of this to a Leader.

The Recovery Position And Breathing

This is a basic first aid requirement and is a position where a person who is unconscious or semi conscious is usually able to continue breathing comfortably.

This image shows a patient in the recovery position.

Note that the left arm is folded under the cheek to support the head.

The head is tilted slightly back to help open the airway in the throat.

It's best you attend a first aid course to learn to do this properly, or be shown how by a trained first aider. It would be easy to make an injury worse by not doing it correctly.

Treating A Nose Bleed

A nosebleed is a common condition. It is usually due to bleeding from inside the front of the nostrils.

More serious bleeding may result in considerable blood loss and, if the patient swallows blood, vomiting may result.

You can help by knowing what to do.

- Sit the person down.
- Get them to breathe through their mouth, with their head tilted forward.
- Firmly pinch the entire soft part of the nose for 10 - 20 minutes.
- Repeat this if the bleeding does not stop.
- Call 111 for an ambulance if the bleeding is very heavy.

When the bleeding stops, tell the person not to blow their nose for a few hours, because this may restart the bleeding. *Courtesy of St John*

A Scouts Own Ceremony

A 'Scouts Own' can be described as a short informal ceremony or discussion where Scouts can give thanks for life and that of others.

It is not a Church Service. Maybe more like a prayer or faith meeting.

Scouts talk about 'My God', so the Scouts Own is not orientated to a particular church, but reflects the faiths of all those present at the time.

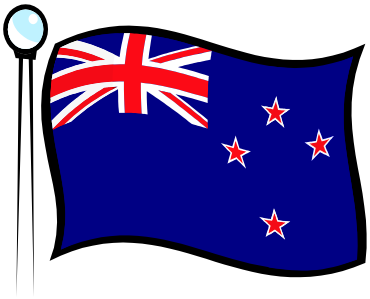
A Scouts Own is often held during camps, hikes and training courses and may consist of a chat about faith, or about society and caring for others.

It may include a favourite song such as 'Kum Bi Yah My Lord' (Aboriginal for 'Come by here my Lord') and a short prayer of thanks for our life and our family.

Lead The Opening And Closing Ceremony

These ceremonies are detailed in the *'Scout Badge Skill Sheet 1'.* Refer to that if you need help with running it.

Your part will be:



- Making sure the flag is folded and in place.
- Calling the troop to attention.
- Asking the duty Patrol member to come forward and break the flag.
- Asking for the prayer to be read.
- Standing everyone at ease.

It is up to you to ask the Leader to arrange for you to practice and then lead these ceremonies.

A Personal Commitment Statement

You may be familiar with this through school. If so, share with your leader any personal statement you may already have and explain why you included the things you did.

A point to remember is this quote from author Anthony Robbins:

> ***"If you don't have your own plan, someone else is going to make you fit into their plan."***

Here is a thought for you:

Would the Scout Promise qualify as a personal mission statement? You may like to discuss this with your leader.

In simple terms a personal commitment statement is a list of your personal goals. It might include:

- What sort of attitude you are going to display
- What sort of behaviour you will exhibit
- What specific goal(s) you want to achieve and by when
- How you will interact with your friends and family

When you have written it out, discuss with your leader, its value to you as a person.

Expression

Complete one of the following:

- A personal challenge badge from the Arts or Crafts section
- Or an activity or project of your own choice (as agreed with the Leader and Patrol Leaders Council)

Personal Challenges

- Complete one Personal Challenge badge from the Outdoor list.
- Complete one Personal Development badge from the Personal Development list (different to the one used at Bronze level).

As always, make sure your Leaders know what badge you intend working towards.

SCOUT SILVER AWARD SKILL SHEET — NEW EXPERIENCES CORNERSTONE 1

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Date Completed

- Take part in and help plan and organise a National Programme activity.

GROUP, ZONE, OR REGIONAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

- Take part in and help plan a visit to JOTA, JOTI, a Zone Camp, Cub Day or similar activity.

CHALLENGES

- Work with the Patrol Leader and help organise a guest speaker for the Troop night who will speak on something new for the Scouts.

National Programme Activity

Scout Leaders receive programme ideas from the National Office each term.

Your challenge is to be involved when one of the programmes are being planned by the Leaders and to assist them in running the programme on the night.

Let your Leaders know you wish to be involved and complete this section of the Silver Award.

The programme should be FUN, adventurous, preferably held outside, and be a learning experience for any new Scouts.

Organise a Guest Speaker

Part of the New Experience requirements is to get used to meeting and talking to people we don't know.

One way of doing this is to find a topic that you and the other Scouts are interested in and then look for a person who knows about the topic.

Visit, ring or email them and ask if they can find the time to come and talk to your Scout Troop.

Remember most of these people are very busy so always give them the following information when you make contact.

1. Give your them your name and the name of your Scout Group.
2. Ask if they would give the Scouts a talk and explain what you would like the topic to be.
3. Give them three dates and times and ask which is the most suitable.
4. Give them a contact phone number for yourself or your leader.

Group, Zone or Regional Events

Scouts need to look outside their own Troop for activities some of the time.

We all need to meet other people and learn to understand and get to know them in order to grow as people ourselves.

Talk to your Scout Leader about helping plan an activity with the wider group, or a visit to a Zone or a Regional Activity.

Here are some suggestions. Not all of them will apply to your Troop or Zone.

- Attend a Regional / Zone Camping Competition
- Attend a Regional Summer Camp
- Take part in a Zone Campfire , JOTI or JOTA
- Take part in Mudslide or a similar event
- Visit Kea Day and help on some of the activities
- Visit Cub Day and help with the activities
- Help with a Kea Sleep over
- Attend the Group Family night
- Attend a Group Family Camp

There are bound to be others, but if not, why don't you think up an activity for the whole Group?

Camps and Events Attended:

Date	Type of Event	Where	Number of nights	Comment