



Tiger

Requirements:

Tiger Scouts work toward the Tiger rank. The Tiger rank is earned by completing seven adventures as described below. Although participation with an adult partner is required for all Tiger awards, recognition items are for the Scouts only.

1. Complete each of the six required adventures:

- Games Tigers Play
- My Tiger Jungle
- Team Tiger
- Tiger Bites
- Tiger Circles: Duty to God
- Tigers in the Wild

2. In addition to the six required adventures, complete at least one elective adventure of your den's or family's choosing.

3. With your parent, guardian, or other caring adult, complete the exercises in the pamphlet How to Protect Your Children From Child Abuse: A Parent's Guide.

4. Earn the Cyber Chip award for your age. <https://cubscoutideas.com/2854/bsas-cyber-chipkids-internet-safety/> (The Cyber Chip portion of this requirement may be waived by your parent or guardian if you do not have access to the internet.)

For each adventure, the Tiger and adult partner team must complete the requirements as outlined in the Tiger Handbook.

Intro Video- <https://www.scouting.org/programs/cub-scouts/den-meeting-resources/den-leadertips-tricks-video-series/#video-gallery-d5791a3-10>

Leaders Guide- <https://pigeonpost.scouting.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tiger-LeaderGuide.pdf>



Tigers in the Wild

Requirements

Complete activities 1-3 plus and least one other activity.

1. With your parent, guardian, or other caring adult, name and collect the Cub Scout Six Essentials you need for a hike. Tell your den leader what you would need to add to your list to prepare for rain.
2. Go for a short hike with your den or family, and carry your own gear. Show you know how to get ready for this hike.
3. Do the following:
 - a. Listen while your leader reads the Outdoor Code. Talk about how you can be clean in your outdoor manners.
 - b. Listen while your leader reads the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids. Discuss why you should "Trash Your Trash."
 - c. Apply the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Principles for Kids on your Tiger den and pack outings. After one outing, share what you did to demonstrate the principles you discussed.
4. While on the hike, find three different kinds of plants, animals, or signs that animals have been on the trail. List what you saw in your Tiger handbook.
5. Participate in an outdoor pack meeting or pack campout campfire. Sing a song and act out a skit with your Tiger den as part of the program.
6. Find two different trees and two different types of plants that grow in your area. Write their names in your Tiger handbook.
7. Visit a nature center, zoo, or another outside place with your family or den. Learn more about two animals, and write down two interesting things about them in your Tiger handbook.

November, Week 1

- ◆Activity: Cub Scout Six Essentials and Preparing for a Hike (Requirements 1 and 2)
- Make a list of the Cub Scout Six Essentials and send it out to your Tigers before the meeting so they can each gather the items and bring them to the meeting.
 1. Have the Tigers discuss each item:
 - Why is each item important to carry?
 - When might the Tiger use each item?
 - What should be added to the list in case it rains?
 2. Once everyone has gathered and discussed their Cub Scout Six Essentials, have take the Tigers on a hike. The hike does not need to be very long or hard. A walk through the neighborhood, along a bike path, or on a flat, one-mile loop should be sufficient.

November, Week 2

- ◆Activity: Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Part 1 (Requirement 3)
- Read the Outdoor Code aloud to the Tigers and then have them discuss what the outdoor code means.
 - Why is it important?
 - When Should it be followed?
 - How does this code make the outdoors more enjoyable for all?
- Read the Leave No Trace Principles aloud to the Tigers and then discuss
 - Why is it important?
 - When Should it be followed?
 - How does this code make the outdoors more enjoyable for all?
 - What does it mean to “Trash your Trash?” Why should you do it?

Outdoor Code:

As an American, I will do my best to –
Be clean in my outdoor manners.
Be careful with fire.
Be considerate in the outdoors.
Be conservation minded.

***See the end of this guide for the copy of the leave no trace principles**

November, Week 3

- ◆Activity: Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Part 2 (Requirement 3)
- Plan a den outing or have the Tigers do an outdoor activity at home (or with another family in the den) where they can apply and practice the Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace Principles they learned last week
 - This could be as simple as a picnic in the park, a short hike, or any activity that gets the Tigers outdoors
 - While doing the activity, you may want to remind the Tigers what the outdoor code is and the elements of the leave no trace principles. Challenge them to see how much they can remember from the previous week

*****signifies preferred Scouting from Home option

- After the outing, ask the Tigers for examples of how they followed the outdoor code and leave no trace principles. If they did the outing on their own at home, have each scout share what activity they did with the group and how they practiced the outdoor code and leave no trace.

Ask them:

- In what ways did they demonstrate their knowledge of the outdoor code and leave no trace? What did they do to uphold the code and principles?
- How did their actions make the outdoors better for everyone, especially those who will come to the same area after them?
- Did they see anyone not following the outdoor code or leave no trace?
- If so, how did it make them feel?

November, Week 4

Choose one of the following activities to do as the final requirement for Tigers in the Wild

◆Activity: Plant Identification (Requirement/activity 4)

- Pick a spot to take the Tigers on a short hike where they will be able to find and identify different plants, animals, and/or signs of animals as you walk. Make sure to choose somewhere that is safe for the Tigers to stop and examine plants or signs of animals. This can be a walk through the neighborhood, a path around a nearby lake, or a trail through a nearby greenspace.
- When they point out animals, plants, or signs of animals, help them identify them and have them write it down in their Tiger Book. Make sure they find at least 3 different kinds of plants or animals. Consider having them answer the following questions as well:
 - If it is a plant, what does the plant look like?
 - Is it tall or short?
 - Does it have big, broad leaves, long skinny leaves, or small leaves? Are the leaves in bunches or by themselves?
 - What color is the plant or animal?
 - Can they draw a picture of the plant or animal?
 - If it is an animal or sign of animal presence, what kind of animal is it (mammal, bird, reptile)?
 - Does it have fur, scales, or feathers?
 - Where does it live? What does it eat?

◆Activity: Tree and Plant Identification (Requirement/Activity 6)

- Have the Tigers go outside and look around them. What do they see? Help them find two different kinds of trees and two different kinds of plants and record their finds in their Tiger Book. Ask them the following:
 - Does the tree have leaves or needles? Will it lose its leaves in the fall or stay green all year?
 - Can you see any of the seeds of the tree? What do they look like?
 - Does the tree have any fruit on it? What kind of fruit?
 - Do the plants have any flowers on them? What color are the flowers?
 - Are there thorns on the plants?
 - What do the leaves feel like?
 - Can they draw a picture of the plants?

Leave No Trace:

The principles of Leave No Trace might seem unimportant until you consider the combined effects of millions of outdoor visitors. One poorly located campsite or campfire may have little significance, but thousands of such instances seriously degrade the outdoor experience for all. Leaving no trace is everyone's responsibility.

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare

Proper trip planning and preparation helps hikers and campers accomplish trip goals safely and enjoyably while minimizing damage to natural and cultural resources. Campers who plan ahead can avoid unexpected situations, and minimize their impact by complying with area regulations such as observing limitations on group size. Schedule your trek to avoid times of high use.

Obtain permits or permission to use the area for your trek.

Proper planning ensures:

- ❖ Low-risk adventures because campers obtained information concerning geography and weather and prepared accordingly
- ❖ Properly located campsites because campers allotted enough time to reach their destination
- ❖ Appropriate campfires and minimal trash because of careful meal planning and food repackaging and proper equipment
- ❖ Comfortable and fun camping and hiking experiences because the outing matches the skill level of the participants

2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

Damage to land occurs when visitors trample vegetation or communities of organisms beyond recovery. The resulting barren areas develop into undesirable trails, campsites, and soil erosion.

Concentrate Activity, or Spread Out?

- ❖ In high-use areas, campers should concentrate their activities where vegetation is already absent. Minimize resource damage by using existing trails and selecting designated or existing campsites. Keep campsites small by arranging tents in close proximity.
- ❖ In more remote, less-traveled areas, campers should generally spread out. When hiking, take different paths to avoid creating new trails that cause erosion. When camping, disperse tents and cooking activities—and move camp daily to avoid creating permanent-looking campsites. Avoid places where impacts are just beginning to show. Always choose the most durable surfaces available: rock, gravel, sand, compacted soil, dry grasses, or snow.

These guidelines apply to most alpine settings and may be different for other areas, such as deserts. Learn the Leave No Trace techniques for your crew's specific activity or destination.

Check with land managers to be sure of the proper technique.

3. Dispose of Waste Properly (Pack It In, Pack It Out)

This simple yet effective saying motivates backcountry visitors to take their trash home with them. It makes sense to carry out of the backcountry the extra materials taken there by your group or others. Inspect your campsite for trash or spilled foods. Accept the challenge of packing out all trash, leftover food, and litter.

Sanitation: Backcountry users create body waste and wastewater that require proper disposal.

Wastewater: Help prevent contamination of natural water sources: After straining food particles, properly dispose of dishwater by dispersing at least 200 feet (about 80 to 100 strides for a youth) from springs, streams, and lakes. Use biodegradable soap 200 feet or more from any water source.

Human Waste: Proper human waste disposal helps prevent the spread of disease and exposure to others. Catholes 6 to 8 inches deep in humus and 200 feet from water, trails, and campsites are often the easiest and most practical way to dispose of feces.

4. Leave What You Find

Allow others a sense of discovery, and preserve the past. Leave rocks, plants, animals, archaeological artifacts, and other objects as you find them. Examine but do not touch cultural or historical structures and artifacts. It may be illegal to remove artifacts.

Minimize Site Alterations: Do not dig tent trenches or build lean-tos, tables, or chairs. Never hammer nails into trees, hack at trees with hatchets or saws, or damage bark and roots by tying horses to trees for extended periods. Replace surface rocks or twigs that you cleared from the campsite. On high-impact sites, clean the area and dismantle inappropriate user-built facilities such as multiple fire rings and log seats or tables.

Good campsites are found, not made. Avoid altering a site, digging trenches, or building structures.

5. Minimize Campfire Impacts

Some people would not think of camping without a campfire. Yet the naturalness of many areas has been degraded by overuse of fires and increasing demand for firewood.

Lightweight camp stoves make low-impact camping possible by encouraging a shift away from fires. Stoves are fast, eliminate the need for firewood, and make cleanup after meals easier. After dinner, enjoy a candle lantern instead of a fire.

If you build a fire, the most important consideration is the potential for resource damage.

Whenever possible, use an existing campfire ring in a well-placed campsite. Choose not to have a fire in areas where wood is scarce—at higher elevations, in heavily used areas with a limited wood supply, or in desert settings.

True Leave No Trace fires are small. Use dead and downed wood that can be broken easily by hand. When possible, burn all wood to ash and remove all unburned trash and food from the fire ring. If a site has two or more fire rings, you may dismantle all but one and scatter the materials in the surrounding area. Be certain all wood and campfire debris is cold out.

6. Respect Wildlife

Quick movements and loud noises are stressful to animals. Considerate campers practice these safety methods:

- ❖ Observe wildlife from afar to avoid disturbing them.
- ❖ Give animals a wide berth, especially during breeding, nesting, and birthing seasons.
- ❖ Store food securely and keep garbage and food scraps away from animals so they will not acquire bad habits. Never feed wildlife. Help keep wildlife wild.
- ❖ You are too close if an animal alters its normal activities.

7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors

Thoughtful campers respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.

- ❖ Travel and camp in small groups (no more than the group size prescribed by land managers).
- ❖ Let nature's sounds prevail. Keep the noise down and leave radios, tape players, and pets at home.
- ❖ Select campsites away from other groups to help preserve their solitude.
- ❖ Always travel and camp quietly to avoid disturbing other visitors.
- ❖ Make sure the colors of clothing and gear blend with the environment.
- ❖ Respect private property and leave gates (open or closed) as found.

Be considerate of other campers and respect their privacy