COMMUNICATOR EXTRA

OLD FASHIONED TELEGRAPH

Create an old fashioned telegraph and practice sending a code.

Materials:

- Two wooden blocks. Approximately 2 inches by 4 inches and at least I inch thick.
- 3 screws approximately 1/2 inch in length
- 2 pieces insulated wire cut into 6 inch lengths
- 1 piece insulated wire cut into 10 inch length
- 2 nails
- 2 metal strips cut from a can or aluminum foil folded over several times.
- 1 dry cell battery

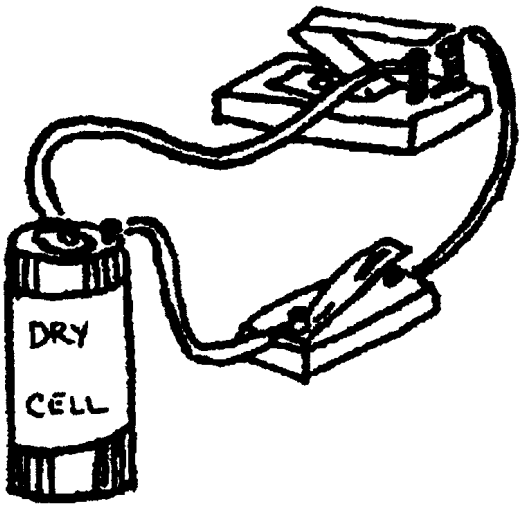
Directions:

Take the first block of wood and at one end nail the 2 nails 1/2 to 1 inch apart. This will depend on how wide your metal strips are. Do not allow the nails to touch each other. Then, using the second block of wood, put in a screw at one end.

Take one of your metal strips and fold it to look like a Z. Screw the strip to the first block of wood. Make sure that you bend the upper part of the metal Z so it can attach itself to the 2 nails when the key is pressed down.

With the second metal strip and the second block of wood attach the strip of metal so it lays flat and one end almost rests on the screw.

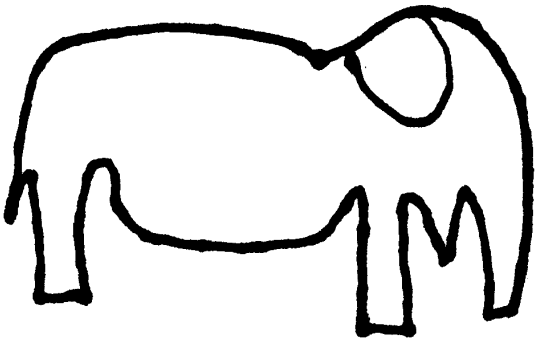
Strip the ends of the insulated wire. Twist the end of the 10 inch length around one of the nails on the first block of wood. Take one of the 6 inch lengths of wire and twist one end around the second nail on the first block of wood and the other end to the screw that the metal strip on the second block of wood is resting on. Twist one end of the final piece of 6 inch wire to the screw holding the metal strip on the second block of wood down. Finally, attach the two loose ends to the battery.



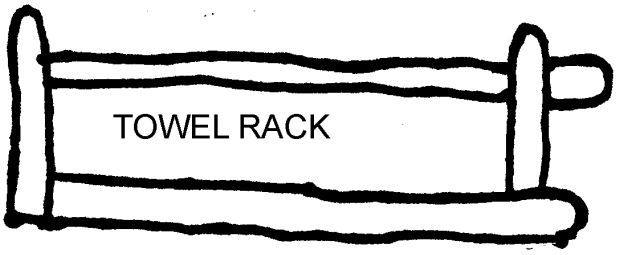
•— A	—••• B	—•—• C	—•• D	• E
••—• F	—— • G	•••• H	•• I	•——— J
—•— K	•—•• L	—— M	—• N	——— O
•—— • P	——•— Q	•—• R	••• S	— T
••— U	•••— V	•—— W	—••— X	—•—— Y
		— —•• Z		

CRAFTSMAN EXTRA
TOWEL RACK & NUTCRACKER IDEAS

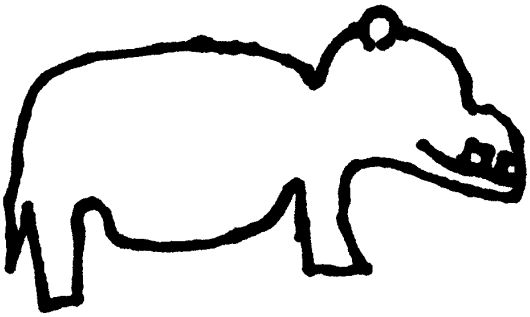
ALLIGATOR NUTCRACKER



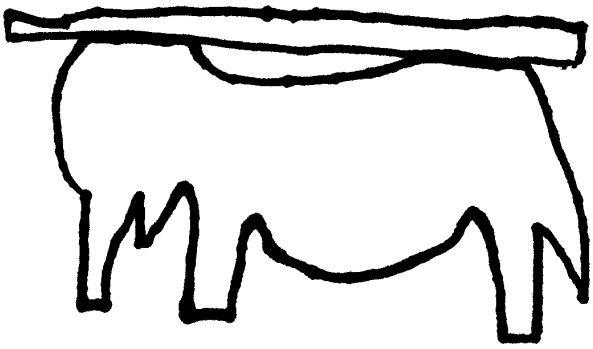
ELEPHANT NUTCRACKER



HIPPOPOTAMUS NUTCRACKER



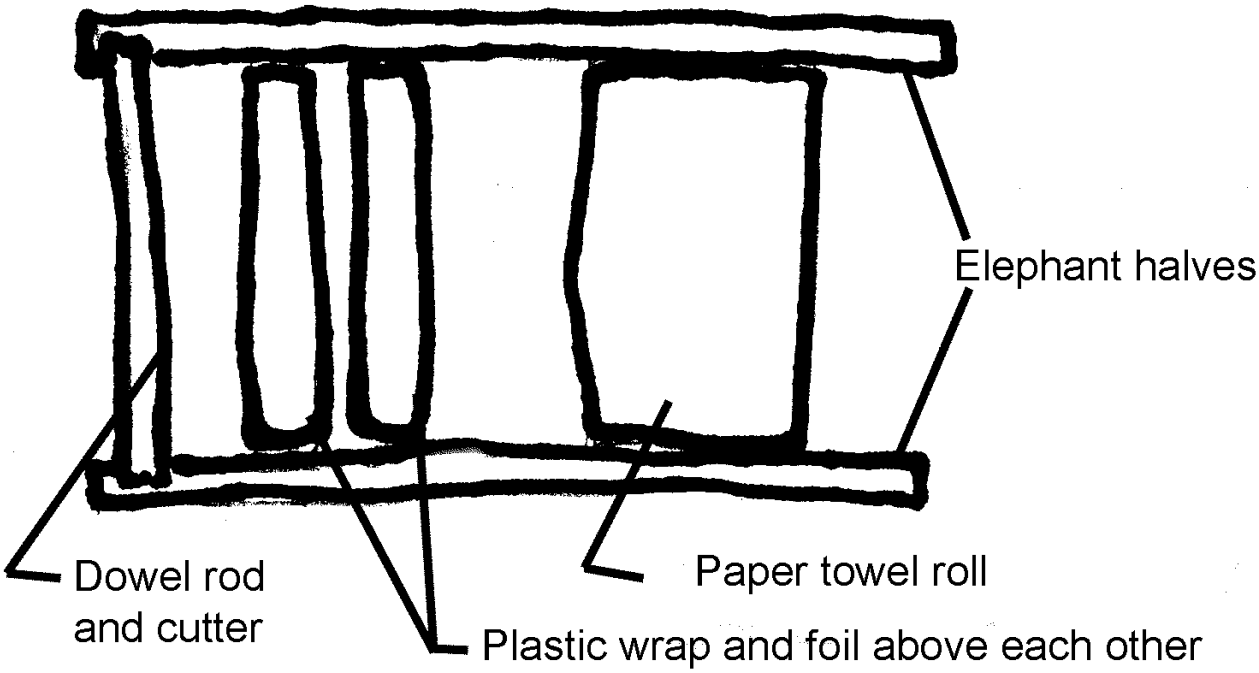
ELEPHANT TOWEL RACK



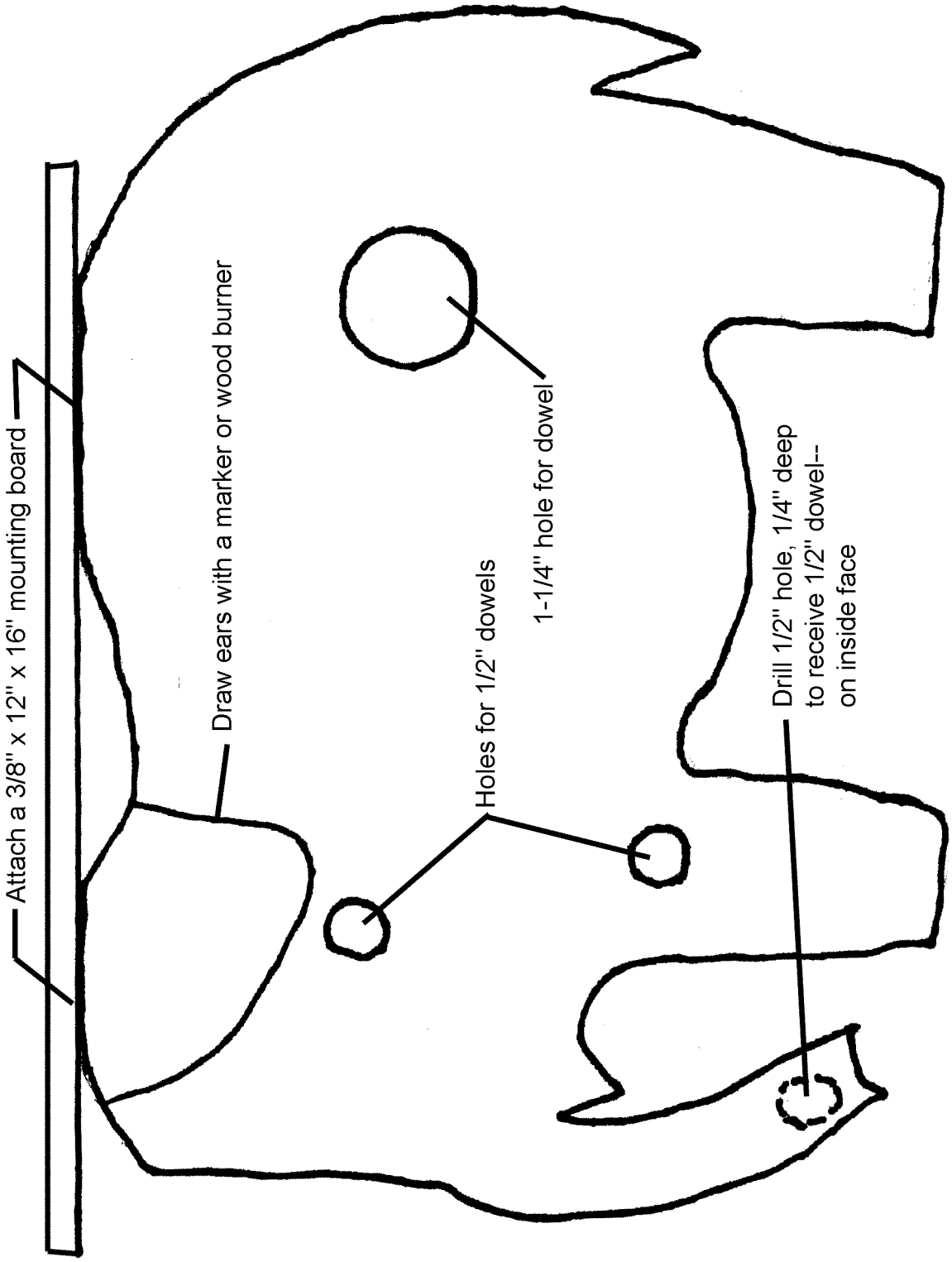
(Webelos Craftsman continued)

ELEPHANT TOWEL RACK

TOP VIEW W/O MOUNTING BOARD

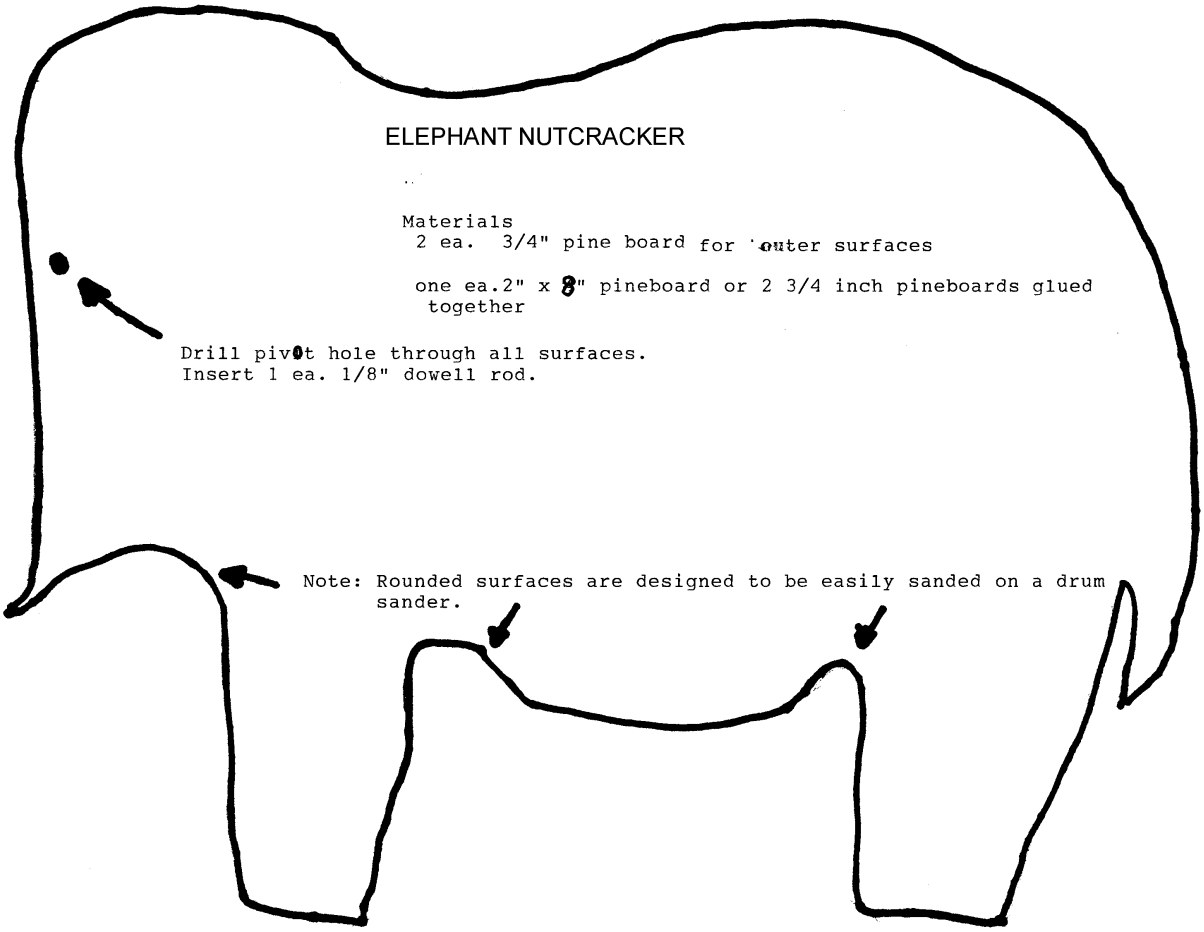


ELEPHANT TOWEL RACK PATTERN

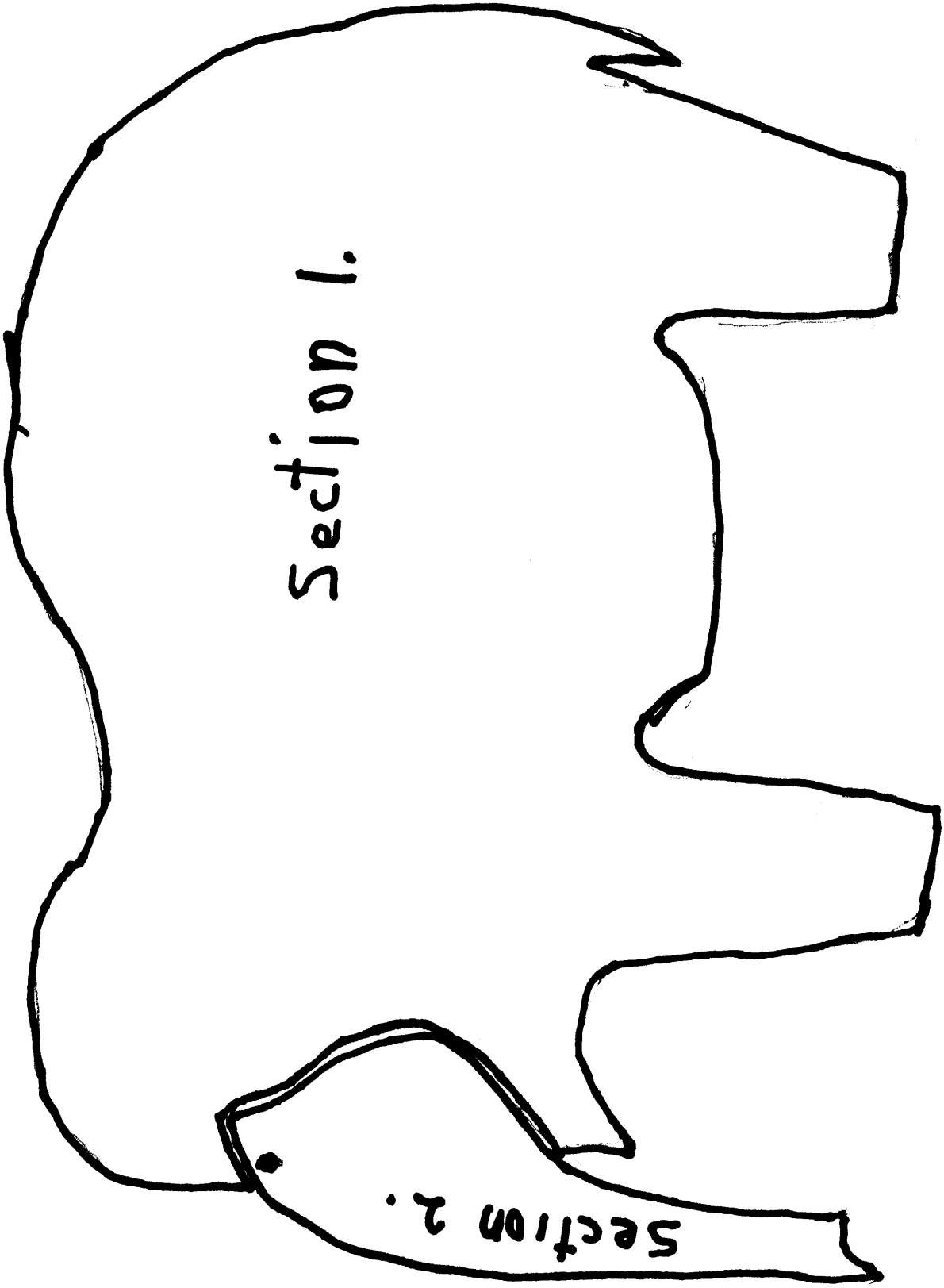


(Webelos Craftsman continued)

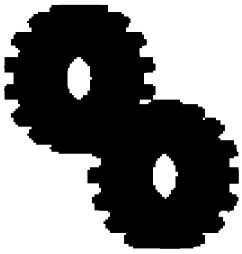
ELEPHANT NUTCRACKER
Directions



NUTCRACKER PATTERN CONTINUED

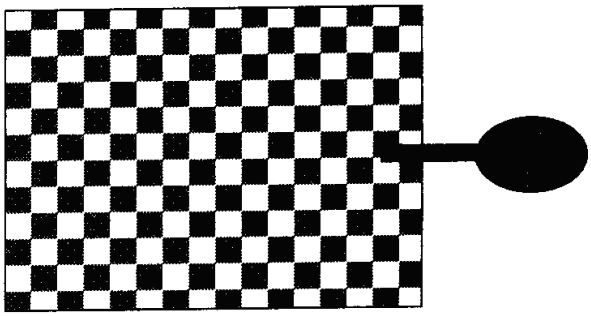


ENGINEER EXTRA



SIMPLE TWO-PIECE CATAPULT

1 empty cereal box with top closed
1 plastic spoon
Cut a slit in the center front of the cereal box about one inch up from the bottom. The slit should be no wider than width of the spoon handle. Insert the spoon handle into the slit about 1-1/2 inches.



Requirement #9 - Draw a Floor Plan of Your House

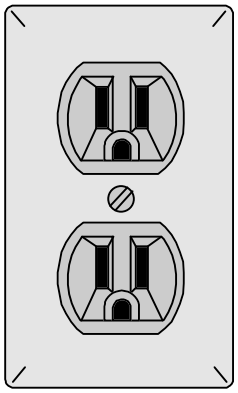
Be sure to include the fire escape routes on the floor plan of your house so it can also be used for Readyman #8.

Resources:

Webelos Scout Book	pages 266-281
Cub Scout Webelos Leader Guide	pages 64-71
Webelos Resource Book	pages 219-233
Scouting magazine	*Boys' Life* Program Helper
Boys' Life magazine	
www.discoverengineering.org	
www.eweek.org	
www.pbskids.org	Zoom, Zoom too, Zoom into engineering
www.tryscience.org	Experiments, Engineering
www.smartdraw.com	Cool Examples

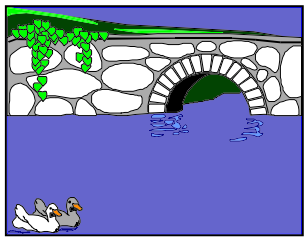
ENGINEER MIDWAY EXTRA

Requirement 4 - How Electricity is Generated and Gets To Your Home



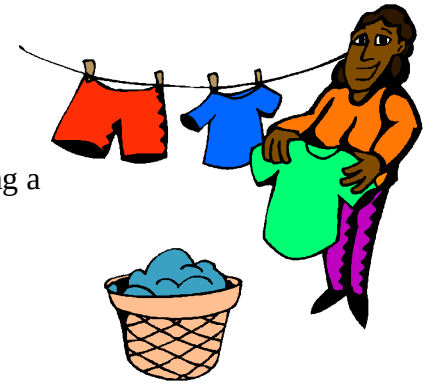
- The National Energy Foundation (www.nef1.org) has large posters for sale. One is "Electricity Serves Our Community", which shows sources of energy (solar, fossil, geothermal, hydroelectric, battery, nuclear, and wind) and shows how the energy is generated and transferred into substations and along electrical wires. The poster is geared to the level of the boys. Other posters and teaching aids are available from the same source.
- Utah Power and Light often sends out information on electricity to their customers with their billings. Recent pamphlets included information on Wind Power and the distribution of electricity.

Requirement 6 - Bridges



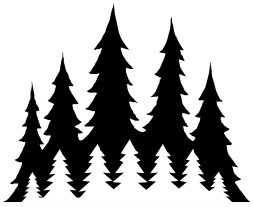
There are many different types of bridges including rope, vine, log, plank, beam, arch, pier, truss, trestle, suspension, drawbridge, and cantilever. Many bridges are a combination of two or more types. Make a collection of pictures from magazines, calendars, photos, and other sources of all the different types of bridges you can find. Use them to teach. Also, encourage the boys to be aware of bridges on vacation trips.

Requirement 7 - Block and Tackle



The difference between using one pulley and two pulleys can be enormous to the boys. Use two if possible. Clothesline pulleys are available at most home improvement or hardware stores for about $1 each. Instructions for building a block and tackle are in the Webelos Handbook, p. 275.

FORESTER EXTRA



Hints on Leaf Collections:

Requirement 4: Look for leaves that are healthy and well shaped. The following are some suggestions of how to display and label your leaf samples.

1. *Contact Paper*: Place the leaf on an index card and cover with a square of contact paper. Write the scientific name and common name on the card then trim cards to fit into a plastic sheet cover. Store in a binder.

2. *Leaf Print*: Lay the leaf on a piece of newspaper and tap leaf with inked stamp pad or brush with paint on the veined side. Remove leaf and place on the surface to be painted. You can label them and put them in a book use them as decoration, gift-wrap etc.

3. *Leaf Rubbing* : Place the leaves under a sheet of plain colored paper and rub with a crayon or chalk until the image appears. Good green and fresh work best here.

4. *Pressed Leaves:* Place leaves between sheet of paper and press between two books or anything else heavy. Label and display like the others.

Books on Forestry from the Library

Hirschi, Ron: *Forest* New York: Bantam Books, 1991 (J574.526 Hir)

Hora, Bayard: *The Marshal Cavendish illustrated book of trees and forests of the world* , New York: M. Cavendish, 1990 (J582.16)

Owen, Andy: *Forests* Des Plaines: Heinemann interactive library, 1998 (J33.75 Owe)

Stone, Lynn M.: *Woodlands* Vero Beach Fla., Rourke Corporation, 1996 (J574.526 Sto)

GEOLOGIST EXTRA

Geological Terms about Mountains and Rocks

Cordillera: A belt of mountain systems.
Complex Mountains: Mountains that are the result from a combination of faulting, folding, and volcanic action.
Talus: A mass of rock debris at the base of a steep mountain or cliff.
Folded Mountains: Mountains that result from folding of rock
Block Mountains: Mountains that result from faulting or earthquakes.
Petrology: The scientific study of rocks
Placer deposits: Deposits of minerals in the gravel of streambeds.
Foliation: arrangement of minerals within a rock in bands or layers.

Books on Geologist from the Library

Anderson, Alan H: *Geology Crafts for Kids: 50 Nifty Projects to Explore the Marvels of Planet Earth* New York: Sterling Pub. Co., 1996 (J551.078 And)

Catherall, Ed: *Exploring Soil and Rock* Austin Tx.: Steck-Vaughn, 1991 (J550 Cat)

Emergency Management Institute (U.S.) and Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management: *Earthquake: What You Should Know When Living in Utah* Salt Lake City?: s.n., (199?) (551.22Ear)

Stoker, William Lee: *Geology of Utah* Salt Lake City: Utah museum of Natural History and Utah Geological and mineral Survey, 1986 (557.92Sto)

GEOGOGIST MIDWAY EXTRA

PACK MEETING DEMONSTATION

Have the den demonstrate the scale of mineral hardness using minerals they have found or collected.

Show the geologist's equipment used by the boys in working in the field.

Display rock collections, each one labeled with the name of the owner.

PLACES TO GO

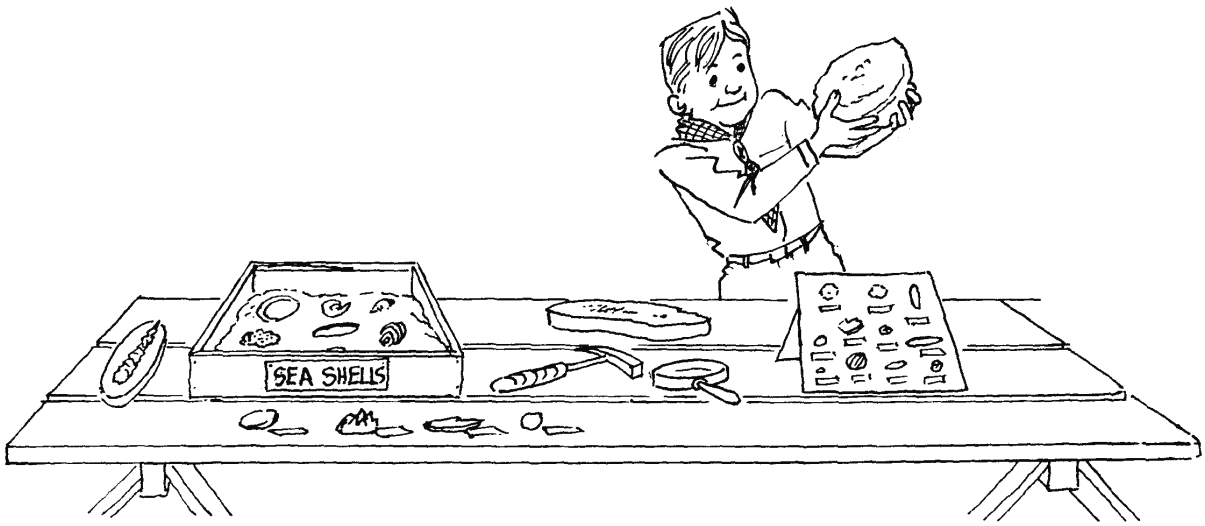
An operating quarry
Plant manufacturing asbestos, cement, steel products, copper, limestone
Rock collectors' club meeting
Museum of natural history
Jeweler's shop

INVITE AN EXPERT

If you know little about geology, try to get an expert to come to a den meeting. He need not be a professional geologist; a rock hound will do nicely.

Many of the rocks and mineral your Webelos Scouts will pick up will be hard to identify merely by using the tests mentioned in the Webelos Scout Book. But an expert will be able to make the identifications using tests of color, cleavage, and various chemicals. The Webelos Scouts will enjoy seeing how its done.

To find an expert, try the high-school science department, an oil company, college, state conservation agency, or a hobby store owner who might know the location of a rock collector's club.



(Geologist Midway Extra Cont.)

A MINERAL HARDNESS KIT

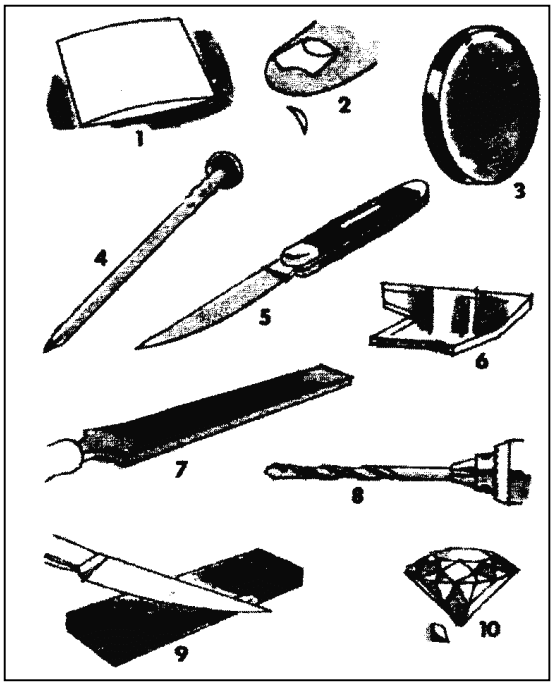
(Based on an article by Alan Wheeler)

1	Talc
2	Gypsum
3	Calcite
4	Fluorite
5	Apatite
6	Orthoclase
7	Quartz
8	Topaz
9	Corundum
10	Diamond

The mineral hardness scale was developed more than 100 years ago by Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist. He arranged ten minerals in a hardness scale. (See chart at right).

In this scale, each mineral is harder than the one above, with that hardness shown by making a scratch on their surfaces.

You can purchase a kit--the mounted rocks can be purchased at rocksandminerals.com (Rockman's Trading Post) for $3.50 (excluding diamond.) You can also try to make your own kit, though this will take some time and research. Or, you can make your own kit from materials you already have around the house. This will help you establish the hardness of a mineral sample within rough limits.



Item 1: Talc. Purchase talc in the form of tailor's chalk.
Item 2: Fingernail. It has a harness of 2 to 2 1/2.
Item 3: Penny. Use the edge of a new coin if possible. Its hardness is very similar to calcite.
Item 4: A common 12-penny nail will help you test materials with a hardness of about 4 to 4 1/2.
Item 5: The steel of a good knife blade is rated at about 5 1/2.
Item 6: Hard glass, such as that found in tempered window glass, has a harness of about 6.
Item 7: A high-speed drill bit has a tip with a hardness of about 6 1/2.
Item 8: A metal file of good quality has a hardness of about 7 1/2.
Item 9: Masonry drills (high-speed) have points with a hardness of about 8 1/2.
Item 10: A carborundum sharpening stone will scratch mineral of a harness of about 9.

USING YOUR KIT: It is a good idea, when using the kit in the field, to have each piece labeled. For example, if you find a mineral that will barely scratch your knife blade (5 1/2) but will not mark glass (6), it has a hardness of between 5 & 6. Allow for variations. Remember that some samples of the same material will be slightly harder than others.

Test the mineral on a flat surface. After making a test scratch, try to rub the mark away with your fingers. A true scratch will remain. Use a magnifying glass to remove any doubt.

When you make your find, don't take more of a mineral than you need for a display. Thumb-sized lumps are fine, display will, and are easy to carry.

You may want to travel to different regions in search of unusual minerals. The study of minerals can lead you into a lifelong hobby, or even a career.

NATURALIST EXTRA

Requirement 4: Nine Good Places to Watch Birds Close to Home

1. Great Salt Lake South Shore
2. City Creek Canyon
3. Big Cottonwood Canyon. Jordan River
4. Jordan River
5. Utah Lake Wetlands Preserve
6. West Canyon and Grantsville
7. Layton Wetlands Preserve
8. Farmington Bay Wildlife Management Area
9. Ogden Bay

Books from the Library On Nature

Harlow, Rosie: *175 amazing nature experiments* New York: Random House, 1992 (J547.078 Har)
Rabkin, Richard: *Nature in the west: a handbook of habitats* New York; Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982 (574.5Rab)
Sears, Paul Bigelow: *Deserts on the march* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980 (333.72 Sea)
Weidensaul, Scott: *Reptiles and Amphibians* New York: Gallery Books, 1990 (597.9Wei)

OUTDOORSMAN EXTRA

Easy Starting Charcoal Fire

(Webelos Leader Guide Book)

Requirement 5: Fill a paper bag three-quarters full with charcoal. Place a layer of kindling on top of the charcoal, and then a layer of paper (or fire starter) on top of the kindling. Place the bag upside down at your fire site or on your grill (that is, with the layer of paper or fire starters at the bottom) and light.

Outdoor Code

Webelos Book pg. 425

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

Books on the Outdoors form the Library

Boy Scout of America: Outdoor skills instruction. Backpacking Irving Tx., Boy Scouts of America, 1993 (369.43Boy)

Boy Scouts of America: Outdoor skills instruction Camping Irving Tx., Boy Scouts of America, 1996 (369.43Boy)

Krueger, Caryl Waller: 1001 things to do with your kids Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1988 (790.192Kru)

McConnel, Mary Mapes Outdoor adventures with kids Dallas, Tx., Taylor Pub. Co., 1996 (790.192McC)

(OUTDOORSMAN EXTRA CONTINUED)

Leave No Trace Test

United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service)

True-False

1. A wilderness looks natural and is an area where you can find solitude without loud noise and trash. T F
2. "Leave No Trace" means you will leave no marks of your visit and your campsite will be left clean and will look natural. T F
3. Pre-trip planning will help you ' Leave No Trace' of your visit. T F
4. It is best to visit wilderness areas in large groups of 25 or more. T F
5. It is better to build fires in wilderness areas than to carry your own small stove. T F
6. Since backcountry is so large and spacious, radio, loud games, and lots of shouting will probably not disturb others. T F
7. You can avoid polluting streams and campsites by tying or picketing horses away from these areas. T F
8. Horses should be tied to young, small trees since they are not easily damaged. T F
9. Earth-tone colors such as rust, brow, and green blend in best with the forest. T F
10. Cutting across trail switchbacks causes soil erosion and mars the scenery. T F

(Answers 1:T 2:T 3:T 4:F 5:F 6:F 7:T 8:F 9:T 10:T)

FOREST SERVICE HELPS

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST
8236 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138
(801) 524-3900
Web site: www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf
(They can help you with any of your outdoor questions)

READYMAN EXTRA

ROLE PLAY FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

1. You awaken in the middle of the night. Your bedroom door is closed and you smell smoke. Mother and father are out of town and your grandmother is sleeping in their bedroom. What should you do?

2. You are returning home from a baseball game and see a grass fire in a vacant lot near your home. What should you do?

3. A stranger stops you on your way home from school and offers you a ride. What do you do?

4. You find your 18 month-old baby brother playing with a bottle of aspirin that has been opened. What should you do?

5. A kindergarten child is bitten by a dog on the way home from school and you are a witness to the incident. What should you do?

6. A first grade boy falls off a swing and lands on his back. You are the first person to arrive at the accident scene. What should you do?

7. You are a witness to an auto accident in which a car strikes a girl on a bicycle and leaves her lying in the street. What should you do?

8. You awaken in the middle of the night and hear the baby crying. The babysitter is asleep in front of the TV set. What should you do?

9. A group of kids in your neighborhood are playing by locking one another in an old refrigerator they found in the alley behind a neighbors garage. What should you do?

10. You are playing tag with a group of boys. One of them is swinging a glass pop bottle. He falls down and breaks the glass. His arm is bleeding. What should you do?

11. A first grade boy steps on a rusty nail in the sandbox. It goes through the soles of his tennis shoe and makes a scratch on his foot. He doesn't want to go to the school nurse. What should you do?

12. You den is hiking along a trail when you see a person sitting against a tree off to the side of the trail The person's eyes are closed, they look very pale, and seems to be having difficulty breathing. What should you do?

13. Your family is having a picnic at a park and your little sister swallows an olive whole. She can't breathe. What should you do?

14. You are camping and you have a campfire. Your brother and you are chasing each other when he trips and puts his hand on the hot rocks around the fire pit. What should you do?

15 A friend and you are walking along the side of a stream. He slips and falls in. What should you do?

(*READYMAN EXTRA CONTINUED)*

BIKE SAFETY ACTIVITIES:

- Boys can have fun designing a bike rodeo/bicycle safety check with accompanying obstacle course.
- The police department may have pamphlets that can help and so may bicycle shops.
- The boy can work on earning the Cub Scout Sport belt loop.

SAFE DRIVING TRUE AND FALSE QUIZ

1. A bicycle should be driven on the right hand side of the street or highway.
2. Bicycle drivers should obey all traffic signs and signals.
3. Stop signs are round in shape.
4. Pedestrians have the right-of-way on sidewalks and crosswalks.
5. Bicycles should be "walked" across busy streets.
6. The signal for a right turn is stretching the right arm straight out.
7. Driving a bicycle at night without a front light or rear reflector is unsafe.
8. It is safe for a bicycle driver to carry a passenger.
9. You don't have to stop at an intersection if there is no traffic.
10. Hitching a ride on another vehicle is safe if the driver is careful.
11. Bicycle drivers should give a hand signal before making a turn or stopping on the street.
12. It is safe to drive a bicycle that is in poor condition if you are a good driver.
13. If you are riding bicycles with friends, you should go single file.
14. You chain should be loose enough to slip off easily.

15 It is okay to ride a bike in either direction on a one way street.

16. If you live in the country, it is okay to ride on either side of the road.
17. Even a good rider should "walk" his bicycle through heavy traffic.
18. The faster you ride the safer it is.
19. Bicycle riders should stay at least 3 feet away from parked cars.
20. If you don't ride on busy streets, you don't need a bel l or horn.
21. You don't need to war a helmet if you are careful.

Answers: 1. True
2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True
6. False, its extending the left arm with forearm raised and the palm of the hand facing forward
7. True 8. False
9. False 10. False
11. True 12. False
13. True 14. False
15. False 16. False
17. True 18. False
19. True 20. False
21. False

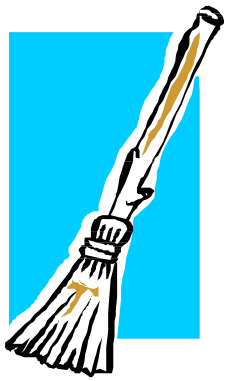
SCIENTIST MIDWAY EXTRA

CONSERVATION AND TRANSFER OF ENERGY

This law is often illustrated by **Newton's Cradle,** an apparatus with five balls held to a frame by two strings each. The theory is that energy is never wasted. It is saved and transferred to another object. You lift one ball and drop it to hit the other four. The energy is transferred through all the balls and only the last ball moves. Drop two balls and at the other end, two balls will move. Drop three and three will move. Drop four and four will move.

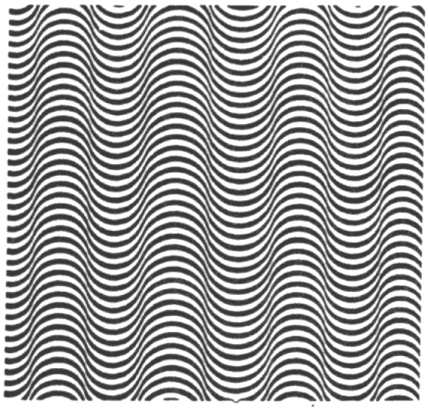
This same principle can be demonstrated with five marbles in a free rolling space between two rulers. Push one marble against four and only the last will move, two marbles against three and only the last two will move and so forth.

Another example of this principle is to place a thick dowel or broomstick between two chairs. Tie two strings of the same length to the broom and attach an object of equal weight to each string. Push one. It will swing back and forth for awhile. As it begins to slow down, the other weight will pick up the transferred energy. Of course, eventually both weights will stop because we have not yet discovered perpetual motion.



OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

The eyes play tricks on us. The boys, and you, will have fun looking at the following:



MAKING WAVES: Stare at this drawing--it seems to form the crests and valleys of waves. Stare more, until your eyes get tired, and you will see phantom lines of color, between the valleys and crests.

ABOUT FACE: What do you see? Two upside-down faces, or a fancy wine glass?

SPORTSMAN MIDWAY EXTRA

Sports Quiz

(Source: POW WOW ROM by Animatics, Inc- "Utah National Parks")

So You Think You Know Sports?

A. Match the sports teams with the sport:

1. Penalty Kick	a. Basketball
2. Free Throw	b. Tennis
3. Double Fault	c. Soccer
4. Check	d. Golf
5,. Birdie	e. Hockey

B. In which of the following sports can you get a strike?

a. Baseball
b. Tennis
c. Bowling

C. Look at picture to the right. If a football referee does this, he means:

a. The ball is out of play
b. Field Goal

Answers: A: 1c,1a,3b,4e,5d B. a & c C. a

Sports Closing

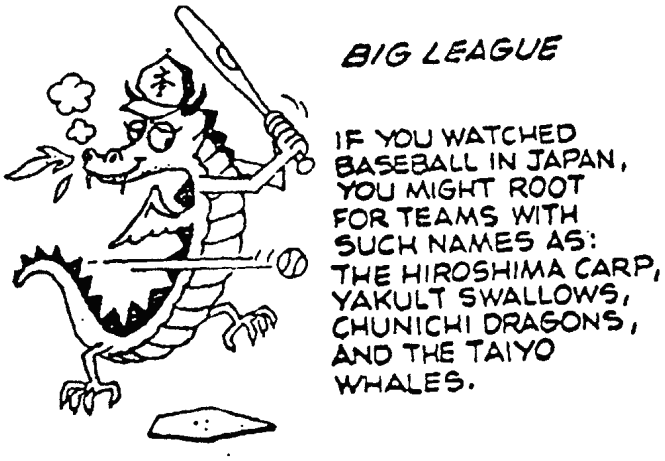
(Source: "BALOO' S BUGLE"; Volume 4, Issue 7; March 1998)

Just as all sports played in the great outdoors are a challenge to each individual competitor, so also the Cub Scout Trail is a challenge to each individual 5cout. Professional athletes and Olympic competitors don' t just become great overnight. It takes years of practice and dedication to achieve success.

This is also true in Cub Scouting. A boy who joins the pack does not immediately earn the Wolf, Bear, or Webelos badge. He joins the pack to grow and be challenged. He must earn the ranks as he grows.

The challenges become more difficult as each boy grows older; but through dedication and hard work, he will reach the top, just like the Olympic champions.

Let us vow tonight as we leave this place to always do our best - in sports, in work, in school, in life! Good Night!



ARROW OF LIGHT & GRADUATION EXTRA

ARROW OF LIGHT BOX

MATERIALS:

- a 4' x 4' sheet of ¼" -plywood
- Two 8-foot 2 x 4s
- small wood screws
- blue paint – spray paint, interior latex paint, etc. *Latex wall paint looks nicer than spray paint.
- yellow/gold cellophane/Plexiglas
- drill
- hammer
- screwdriver
- brush, if you have latex paint
- handles, if you're using them to transport the box
- wires with sockets for Christmas bulbs
- 15 yellow/gold Christmas bulbs
- construction staples or duct tape

DIRECTIONS: (See following pages).

First, build the frame. The front and back panels are made from ¼" plywood. The holes in the top of the box should be spaced 2.75" apart. See the diagram for exact measurements. Make sure that you have a center hole exactly at the 12" mark in both the top piece and 11.5" in the inner piece as you see drawn in the diagram. The holes need to be evenly spaced, every 4," in this piece. To provide an orderly lighting pattern for the inside, the inside lights need to be spaced evenly around the inner perimeter of the box.

Next, put the bulbs and wires in the frame and test everything before putting the front and back panels on. The electrical cords could be taped inside or they could be stapled with good sized construction staples to hold them in place. Duct tape usually holds pretty well also.

The front and the back panels can then be nailed or screwed onto the frame.(I recommend you use screws, so when a bulb needs to be replaced you can do so without having to rebuild the entire box.).

The entire box is painted blue on the outside and the area that has the arrow and the arch with the seven points has a yellow/gold sheet of cellophane or Plexiglas on the inside. (Cellophane is cheaper). (The colors blue and yellow/gold signify the colors of the Cub Scout uniform.)

*The diagrams that appear on the following pages are a design created by ***Howard Reed, 1414 East 3010 South, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84106, (801) 467-9694***.

<u>Permission is given to adapt the design of the box to your specific situation.</u>

AROOW OF LIGHT BOX PATTERN

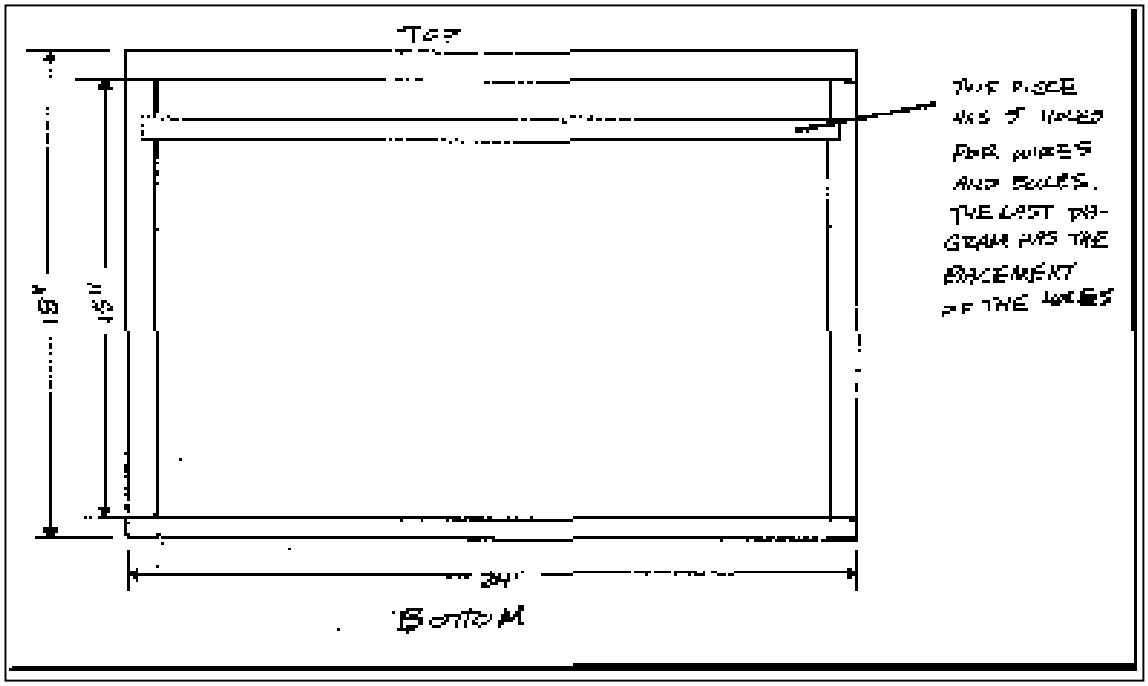


Diagram 1

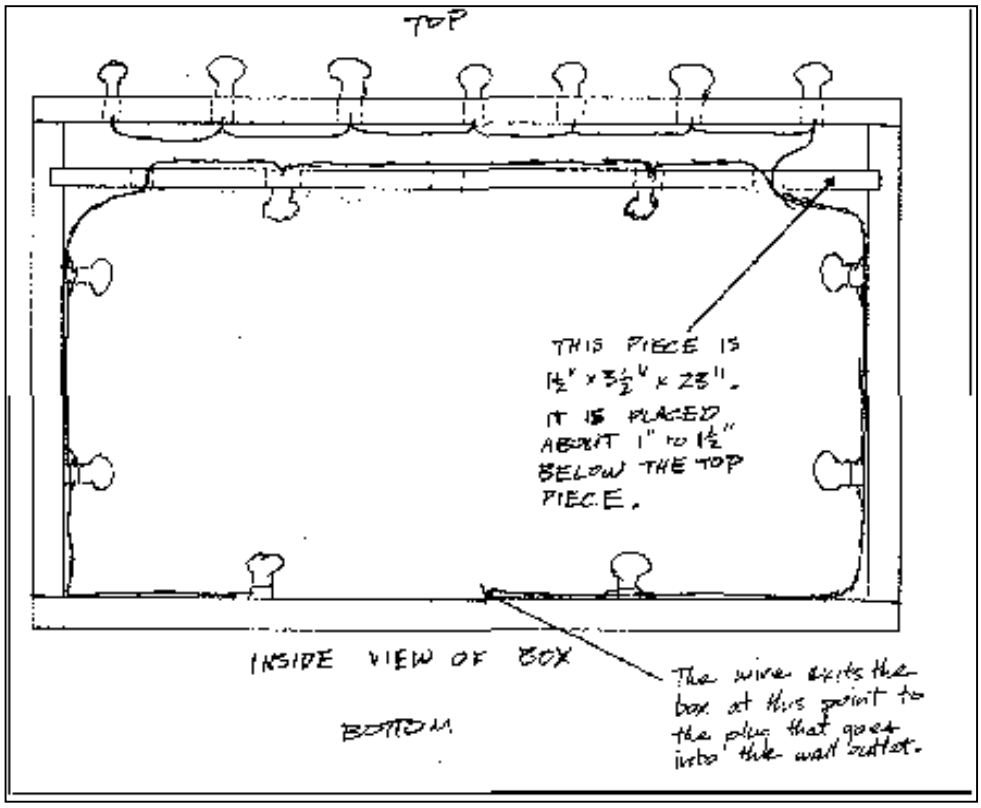


Diagram 2

(Arrow of Light Box Continued)

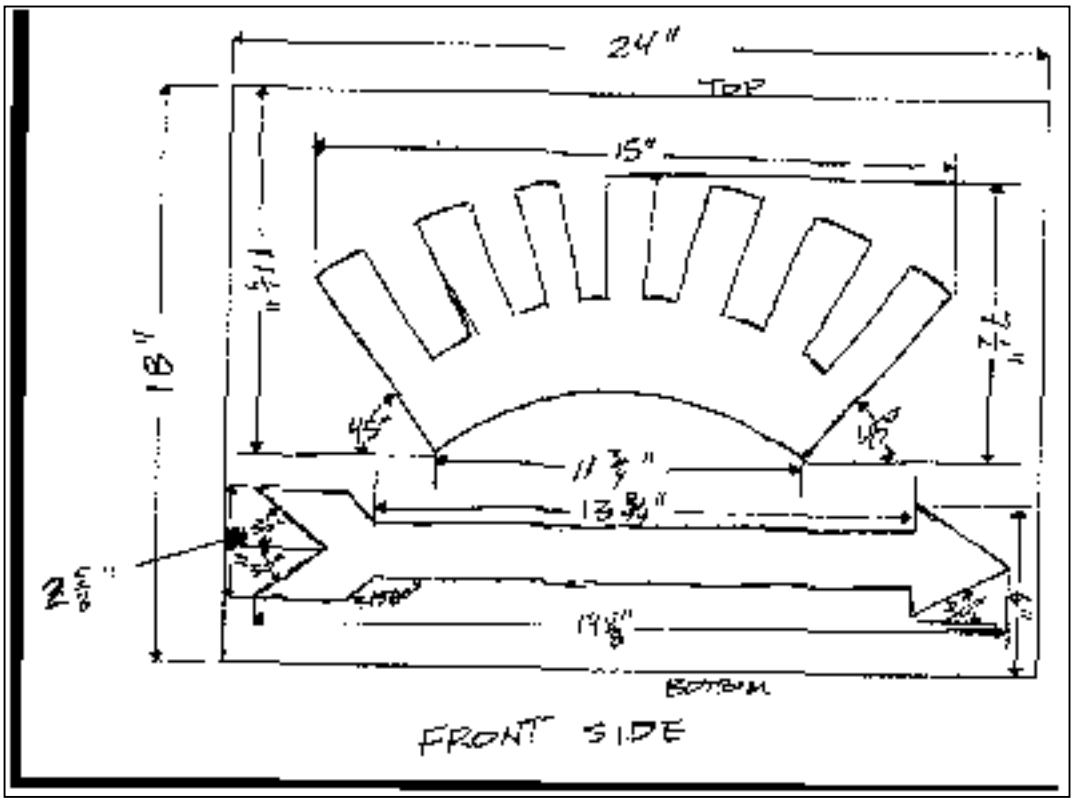


Diagram 3

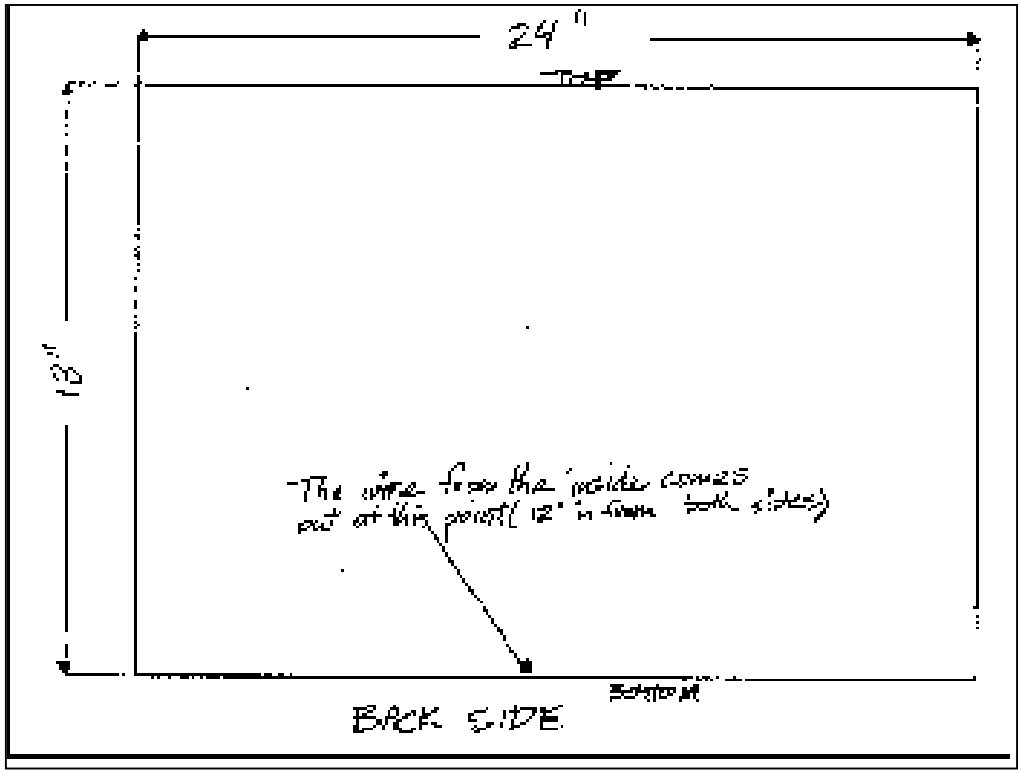


Diagram 4

(Arrow of Light Box continued)

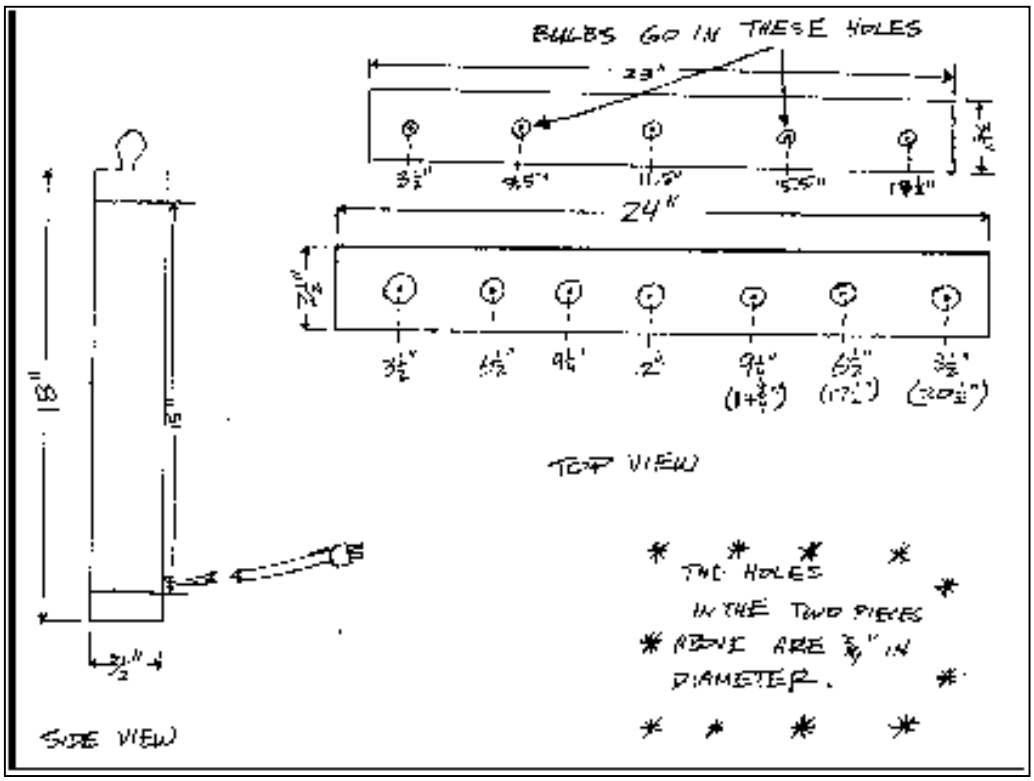


Diagram 5

WEBELOS ADVANCEMENT TRACKING SHEET

Name:_____ **Phone#:**_____ **Birthday:**_____ **Graduation Date:** _____

WEBELOS BADGE REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	/Group	Date Earned	Received (X)
Badges:			
1. Fitness	/Physical Skills	_____	_____
2. _____	/_____	_____	_____
3. _____	/_____	_____	_____
Other Requirements:			
1 Read parent Guide		_____	_____
2. Active 3 months		_____	_____
3. Meaning of Web. Badge		_____	_____
4. Describe Webelos Uniform		_____	_____
5. Lead Flag ceremony			_____
6. Understand :	Scout Oath	_____	_____
	Scout Law	_____	_____
	Scout Motto	_____	_____
	Scout Slogan	_____	_____
7. Know & use	Scout Salute	_____	_____
	Scout sign	_____	_____
	Handshake	_____	
8 Understand Outdoor Code		_____	_____
9. Religious requirement		_____	_____
Webelos Badge Earned:		_____	_____

ARROW OF LIGHT

Requirement	/Group	Date Earned	Received (X)
Badges:			
4. Citizen	/Community	_____	_____
5. Readyman	/Community	_____	_____
6. _____	/Outdoor	_____	_____
7. _____	/Mental Skills	_____	_____
8. _____	/Technology	_____	_____
Other Requirements:			
1. Active for 6 months		_____	_____
2. Repeat from memory:			
Scout Oath		_____	_____
Scout Law		_____	_____
Motto		_____	_____
Slogan		_____	_____
3. Give Salute, handshake		_____	_____
4. Parts of Scout badge		_____	_____
5. Uniform		_____	_____
6. Tie Square knot		_____	_____
7. Visit Troop Meeting		_____	_____
8. Attend Troop Outdoor activity		_____	_____
9. Overnight or day hike		_____	_____
10. Scoutmaster meeting/application		_____	_____
Arrow of Light Earned:		_____	_____

COMPASS POINT EMBLEM & PINS

(Can be earned after Webelos Badge is earned)

REQUIREMENT /GROUP	DATE EARNED	Received (X)
1. ____/____		
2. ____/____		
3. ____/____		
4. ____/____		
5. ____/____		
6. ____/____		
7. ____/____		
COMPASS PATCH		
8. ____/____		
9. ____/____		
10. ____/____		
11. ____/____		
COMPASS PIN 1		
12. ____/____		
13. ____/____		
14. ____/____		
15. ____/____		
COMPASS PIN 2		
16. ____/____		
17. ____/____		
18. ____/____		
19. ____/____		
COMPASS PIN 3		
20. ____/____		

BELT LOOPS, PINS, EXTRA PATCHES

BELT LOOP, PIN, OR PATCH	DATE EARNED	Received (X)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11		
12		
13		
14.		
15.		
16.		

WEBELOS ACTIVITY BADGE TRACKING SHEET

Name_____ Birthday_____

Address_____ Phone #_____

Activity Badge (** Required)	Total Needed	Do All These	Do (#)	Of These	Received
Aquanaut	5	1 2	3	3 4 5 6 7 8	
Artist	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
Athlete	7	1 2	5	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
Citizen**	9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	2	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	
Communicator	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13 14	
Craftsman	4	1 2 a b	3	4 a b c d	
Engineer	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9	10	
Family Member	8	1 2 3 4 5 6	2	7 8 9 10 11 12	
Fitness**	6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
Forester	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10		
Geologist	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
Handyman	6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10	11 12 13 14	
Naturalist	4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
Outdoorsman	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
Readyman**	8	1 2 3 4 5 6	2	7 8 9 10 11 12	
Scholar	6	1 2 3 4	3	5 6 7 8 9	
Scientist	9	1 2 3	6	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	
Showman	(Do one	Group)			
Puppetry	4	1 2 3 4 5 6			
Music	4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7			
Drama	4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
Sportsman	4	1 2 3 4			
Traveler	5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7			

Received Religious Award *(date)* _____

Received Webelos Badge *(date)* _____

Compass Patch Received *(date)* _____

Compass Points Received (dates) 1. _____ 2. _____3. _____

Arrow of Light Received *(date)* _____