



Daisy – Buddy Camper Step 1

Help Plan a Camping Trip

When you find out you are going on a camping trip, you might have some of these questions:

- ◊ *Where are we going?*
- ◊ *What we will eat?*
- ◊ *Where will we sleep?*
- ◊ *What will I need to bring on our trip?*
- ◊ *What will I do when we get there?*

Find out the answers to your questions and be part of planning your trip. It will make it so much more fun!

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Make a camping kaper chart. At camp, everyone has chores and jobs to do. A kaper chart is a way to keep track of who is doing what. With a parent or another adult, draw a kaper chart with a list of all the things you can do on a camping trip.

OR

Plan a simple meal. Be in charge of planning one dish for your camping trip. With an adult, decide what you want to make. Write out a list of what you'll need to make it. Find out how to pack the food for your trip. Will any of your items need to be washed and cut, like fruits and vegetables?

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Buddy Camper Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.



Brownie – Eco Camper Step 2

Observe Outdoor Spaces

If you think of yourself as a guest in nature's home, it's easy to remember that objects in nature should stay where they are. When you visit a friend's house, you wouldn't pick up something you liked and take it home without permission. And everything in nature is there for a reason, too. In this step, you'll buddy up with some friends and an adult, and go outside to a place where you can see things in nature like rocks, leaves, shells, and fallen branches.

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Find houses in nature. If you look closely at objects in nature, you can see how different living things create homes for one another. Find some outdoor objects (like rocks and branches) and gently turn them over. Then use a magnifying glass to see if anything lives underneath. Remember that plants are living things, too! When you've finished looking, carefully turn the objects back over. Talk about what you saw with your friends or family. Did anything surprise you?

OR

Tell a nature story. Buddy up with some friends and an adult, and go outside to look at different objects in nature. Find something you like—maybe a flower or a pinecone—and instead of disturbing nature by taking it home, tell a story about it. Be creative! How did it get there? Does it have a name? A family?

OR

Take a closer look. Look closely at a flower, plant, rock, pinecone or other natural object and see if anything lives on it or in it. Instead of picking it up and taking it with you, make an art project about it. You might draw or paint a picture, take photos, or sculpt it out of clay. Why do you think you should leave the object in nature?

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Eco Camper Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.



Junior- Eco Camper Step 1

Learn the Leave No Trace Seven Principles

The Girl Scout way is to leave a place better than you find it. That's exactly what you'll be doing on your camping trip. Everything you do in the outdoors makes an impact, which is why it's important to know how to leave it for others to enjoy. Before your camping trip, learn the Leave No Trace Seven Principles to help you protect nature.

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Make a Leave No Trace presentation for your troop or family. Prepare visuals or something to show what you've learned about each of the Principles. You can also ask your troop leader if you can do this as a group: Break into seven different groups or pairs. Each team will take one of the Leave No Trace Seven Principles to demonstrate how to use that skill while planning your camping trip.

OR

Interview an experienced camper, park ranger or camp director about the Leave No Trace Principles. Find out how they practice Leave No Trace. Gather some tips and tricks that you can use while on your camping trip.

OR

Share the Leave No Trace Seven Principles with a Daisy or Brownie group. Talk to them about how they can practice the skills at home or at school.

Leave No Trace

- **Plan ahead** so you leave nothing behind. Get to know the area you'll visit. Repackage and store food in reusable containers.
- **Travel and camp on durable surfaces.** Walk only on existing trails and camp on surfaces that are already impacted or are durable enough to withstand repeated trampling.
- **Dispose of waste properly:** Carry out what you carry in—never dump anything on a campsite or into a water source.
- **Leave nature as you find it—**don't collect or take anything from the outdoors.
- **Minimize campfire impacts:** Instead of using firewood and building campfires, pack a lightweight cooking stove and lantern.
- **Respect wildlife** by checking them out at a distance. Never approach, feed, or follow them.
- **Be considerate of other visitors.** Remember you're not alone in the wilderness. Keep your voices down and let nature be the loudest sounds you hear.

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Eco Camper Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.



Cadette – Outdoor Art Apprentice Step 2

Make something!

It's always fun to make something you can wear or give away! Just make sure not to disturb growing things—only use fallen leaves, pinecones, plants, or flowers. Ready to get started?

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Dye something you can wear. Find natural dye materials—beets, berries, roots, nuts, carrots, tea leaves, or flowers—to dye a shirt, tote, scarf, or whatever you want! Look for natural dyeing materials in your backyard and experiment. Use a color fixative to help your dye set (see Prepare Your Fabric for Dyeing on the bottom of the page for instructions). The best fabrics to dye are cotton, silk, wool, and linen. Synthetic fabrics, like polyester, might work, too, but with lighter results.

OR

Make nature art out of clay. Clay is one of the most versatile materials you can use to create whatever you want—like something decorative (a pendant) or functional (a pencil holder). Head outside for inspiration—find a flower or animal to use as a model—then draw it and re-create it as a clay sculpture. Or put on a puppet show by creating clay shapes of the sun, moon, a cloud, star, and rainbow—add eyes and a mouth to each. Glue the shapes on craft sticks and perform your nature show for a younger girl. Find out how to make clay online or get clay at a craft store.

OR

Make paper that grows. Make a paper item that's embedded with seeds so the person you give it to can plant it in a garden or pot and watch it grow! See the directions on the next page. You can create things like bookmarks, gift tags, and greeting cards. Use colored markers to write a message on your seed paper. Make sure to include planting directions with your gift.

Tip: Use seeds that are small, flat, and native to your area.

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Outdoor Art Apprentice Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.

Prepare Your Fabric for Dyeing:

- Blueberries, blackberries, and red cabbage create lovely blues. Raspberries and beets create red shades. Orange and lemon peels make light yellow or ochre dye. Spinach creates a nice green, and onion skins simmer into orange. To make sure the dye sets into your fabric, first soak your fabric for at least one hour in one of these combinations:
 - **For berry dyes:** Dissolve 1/2 cup salt in 8 cups cold water.
 - **For plant dyes:** Mix 4 parts cold water to 1 cup white vinegar. Make sure to use rubber gloves!

HOW TO MAKE SEED PAPER:

You Will Need:

- Thumbtacks
- Wooden frame
- Hammer
- Construction paper
- Blender or electric mixer
- Large baking pan (to dip your frame in)
- Seeds
- Paper towels or reusable cleaning cloths
- Old bath towel

Directions:

1. Thumbtack a mesh screen tightly across a frame (it could be an old picture frame). Use a hammer if necessary.
2. Soak shredded paper overnight in bowl of water.
3. The next day, add soaked paper to a blender and mix (make sure to use the lid!) or beat carefully with an electric mixer to make a smooth pulp. If the mixture isn't smooth, add water.
4. Put pulp mixture in a baking pan, then add more water as needed.
5. Stir in seeds.
6. Stir up the mix with your hands (to keep things from settling at the bottom).
7. Hold the screen frame parallel to the tabletop and dip it into the pulp-and-seed mixture. Gently move it from side to side to remove excess water and distribute the pulp evenly on the screen.
8. Lift the screen frame out of the water, keeping it parallel to the tabletop.
9. Place the screen frame with the pulp and seed mixture on top of an old bath towel and let it drain. Press a paper towel or cleaning cloth to absorb and lift the water from the paper.
10. Place the frame, pulp side down, onto another dry paper towel or cleaning cloth.
11. Slowly lift the screen and peel the edge of the paper away so the seed paper drops onto the cloth.
12. Let the paper dry overnight or place outside in the sun to dry.
13. Cut your paper into shapes and decorate it!

Directions for planting: Lay paper on top of soil and sprinkle 1/4-inch layer of soil over it. Water soil lightly and keep seeds wet until they sprout.



Senior- Outdoor Art Expert Step 2

Make something!

When you use nature as inspiration to create something, it's not just aesthetically pleasing but also sends a positive message. What you make allows others to appreciate—and explore—their relationship to nature.

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Design a piece of jewelry inspired by nature. Go outside and find something in nature that moves you—maybe a sunset, ocean view, wildlife, or flowers—and then reproduce it by making something you can wear or give to a friend. Your nature inspiration might show up as a color you choose for a glass-beaded necklace, or in materials you pick for a braided bracelet.

OR

Find five things that do not belong in nature and create a collage or eco-art sculpture. Take a hike on a trail, by a lake, or around your neighborhood to pick up trash—from candy wrappers and soda cans to discarded tires and plastic toys—and then create something. (Safety note: Always wear gloves when collecting items, and avoid anything sharp, like needles, or toxic, like paint cans.) You can plaster your findings into a sculpture, or glue them to canvas with pictures, drawings, and writing for a multimedia project. Name your art piece and include a brief description for what you want to say about preserving the environment, then display it for others at school, in a park office, or a community center.

OR

Make a print using a natural object or one inspired by nature. You can use wood you have at your house or from a home-supply store to create a woodcut relief print by carving a design inspired by nature in a piece of wood, adding printer's ink to the wood and then pressing the paper onto the wood to make a print. You can make a screen print on a T-shirt or paper with the design you created. (See the next page for instructions.)

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Outdoor Art Expert Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.



Ambassador Outdoor Art Master Step 2

Make something!

Whether you're a DIY queen or all thumbs with a glue gun, you can find craft-making inspiration outdoors. Make a project you can keep for yourself, or give as a gift. Don't worry about making it perfect—just have fun!

CHOICES—DO ONE:

Make something wearable. Try your hand at making something to wear that interacts with the outdoors—or changes when you go outside and expose it to the elements. You could make clothes or pieces of jewelry that change color in the sun, use LEDs to make light-up shoes for night walks . . . just get inspired by the outdoors and let your imagination go.

OR

Build a kite or solar balloon. On a windy day, head outside and take some time to look at how the environment is affected by the wind. Use your observations to help design and build a kite or solar balloon. You can follow instructions you find on your own, or follow the directions on the next page to make a traditional kite.

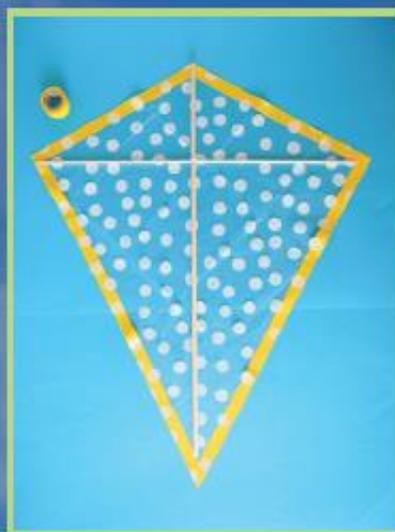
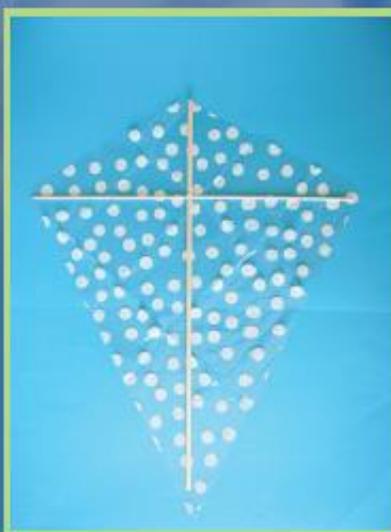
OR

Make a lashing. Build an outdoor sculpture by lashing sticks or small branches together. Lashings are a practical way to join two objects together, but you can get creative with them, too! You might build a giant sculpture with your Girl Scout friends, or you can each make your own and then compare them.

If you enjoyed this activity and want to complete the Outdoor Art Master Badge, click [here](#) to purchase the badge requirements.

MAKE A

KITE



Follow these instructions to make a traditional diamond-shaped kite.

You will need:

- Large piece of plastic from cut from a plastic bag (at least 27" square)— we used a bag with polka dots
- 24" x 1/4" craft dowel or straight lightweight stick (if you use a craft dowel, you will probably need to trim a longer length for both sticks)
- 20" x 3/16" craft dowel or straight lightweight stick
- Craft knife
- Electrical tape
- Needle or toothpick
- Lightweight string or twine

1. Place the shorter stick 6" from the top of the vertical stick, horizontally.
2. Secure the sticks tightly together with string. The sticks should be at right angles to each other.
3. Place the kite frame onto the plastic.
4. Cut the plastic around the kite frame into a diamond shape that's an inch larger than the frame.
5. Lay a piece of electrical tape along each edge of the plastic.
6. Fold the top and bottom corners of the plastic over the frame and secure with tape.
7. Repeat on the side corners.
8. Use a needle or toothpick to make two small holes in the top and bottom corners of the kite, on either side of the long stick. 



9. Cut a piece of string 28" long. Tie one end through top holes on the smooth side of the plastic (the front side without the frame) and the other end through the bottom holes. (This string is called the bridle.)

10. Make a loop from a 7"-long string.

11. Thread the loop tightly through itself onto the string (bridle) on the front of the kite about a third from the top. (This is called the bridle point.) The loop should slide up and down the bridle string to help you find the best angle for flying.

12. Cut 2"-wide strips from the plastic bag leftovers (or other plastic bags). Tie the strips together to make a tail that's at least 6' long, and tape or tie it to the bottom of your kite.

13. Play with the length of the tail to help its stability in flight.