

Cub Scout Den Meeting Outline

Month: **April**

Week: **2**

Core Value: **Faith**

	Tiger	Wolf	Bear	Webelos
Before the Meeting	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.	Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments (if any) ready.
Gathering	Recycle Scramble			
Opening	Respect Opening			
Activities/Project	Protecting Our World			
	Learn about a Bird or Animal			Poisonous Plants & Venomous Reptiles
Business items/Take home	None	Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f	Bear 18c	None
Closing	Living Circle Closing			
After the meeting				

Materials:

Gathering: copies of Recycle Scramble, pencils

Opening: instructions, flag

Activities/Project:

*Learn about a Bird/Animal – paper, crayons, information card sets

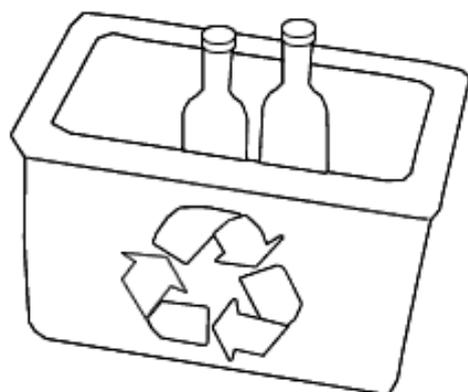
*Poisonous Plants/Venomous reptiles – resource sheets

Closing: instructions

Home assignments: See home assignment sheets

SAVE OUR PLANET

Recycle the letters to make words



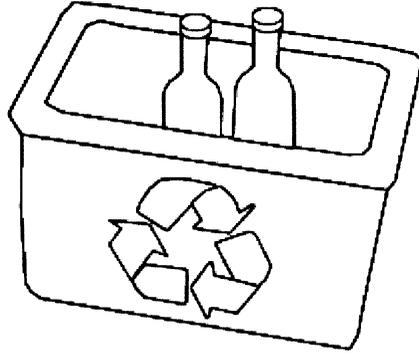
Unscramble the words below to discover things that are commonly recycled to help reduce waste and keep our planet green!

1. ACDOARBRD _____
2. OBKOHPEONS _____
3. SEZAMNGIA _____
4. WAPNEERSPS _____
5. ARMOLNITKSC _____
6. SCOFONDA _____
7. GSPBARPEA _____
8. OEGGATSCNR _____
9. LSLSCBOTATITPE _____
10. ESOXBUIJCE _____
11. RSSLJASAG _____
12. SEELAEXRBOC _____
13. ASSDCNAO _____
14. GESSTABLLST _____

NEWSPAPERS	MILK CARTONS	CEREAL BOXES	PAPER BAGS
FOOD CANS	SODA CANS	GLASS JARS	JUICE BOXES
PLASTIC BOTTLES	GLASS BOTTLES	EGG CARTONS	
CARDBOARD	MAGAZINES	PHONE BOOKS	

SAVE OUR PLANET

Recycle the letters to make words



Unscramble the words below to discover things that are commonly recycled to help reduce waste and keep our planet green!

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ACDOARBRD | <u>CARDBOARD</u> | 8. OEGGATSCNR | <u>EGG CARTONS</u> |
| 2. OBKOHPEONS | <u>PHONE BOOKS</u> | 9. LSLSCBOTATITPE | <u>PLASTIC BOTTLES</u> |
| 3. SEZAMNGIA | <u>MAGAZINES</u> | 10. ESOXBIIJCE | <u>JUICE BOXES</u> |
| 4. WAPNEERSPS | <u>NEWSPAPERS</u> | 11. RSSLJASAG | <u>GLASS JARS</u> |
| 5. ARMOLNITKSC | <u>MILK CARTONS</u> | 12. SEELAEXRBOC | <u>CEREAL BOXES</u> |
| 6. SCOFONDA | <u>FOOD CANS</u> | 13. ASSDCNAO | <u>SODA CANS</u> |
| 7. GSPBARPEA | <u>PAPER BAGS</u> | 14. GESSTABLLST | <u>GLASS BOTTLES</u> |

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Respect Opening

(Respect Character Connection)

Materials:

None

[Discuss the following questions with your Cub Scouts, giving them time to respond and share what they know and how they will commit to having respect for our world.]

Respect is showing regard for the worth of something or someone.



Know. Discuss these questions: What things have people done to show a lack of respect to our world? Why is it important to respect our environment and natural resources? How can you show respect for your environment?

Commit. How do you feel when you see places in your neighborhood that have lots of litter? Name one thing you can do to help the environment.

Practice. As we work on our requirements over the next few weeks, think about how you can be respectful to our world, to animals and to plants.

Let us now say the Pledge of Allegiance and the Cub Scout Promise.

Protecting Our World Stories

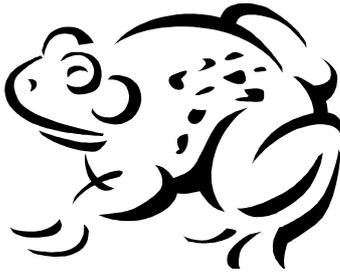
Below are three stories about ways that people have helped protect the earth here in the Houston area and how we can also do our part to help protect the earth.

The following topics are covered:

- Planting trees
- Helping the habitat of endangered animals
- Conserving water



Have the Cub Scouts read the stories. Discuss with them what the stories are about and how they relate to the stories.



Thousands of trees re-planted in Houston

January 21, 2012

HOUSTON (KTRK) -- Thousands of new trees are taking root in Houston in celebration of Arbor Day.

More than 1,000 volunteers put on their gardening gloves and picked up shovels to plant 25,000 oak, cypress and pine trees in four city parks as part of a massive effort to replace trees lost in the devastating drought.



"You couldn't see the highway and [the trees] muffled the sound a lot. Now, you can obviously see the highway," Vivian Chambers said.

Memorial Park was once densely forested, but it has drastically changed since last year's devastating drought forced crews to chop down about 11,000 trees.

"They've lost a lot of trees. This is really, dramatically different than it used to [be]," Clayton Chambers said.

All across the city, thousands more dead trees had to go.

It was a sad sight for Clayton and Vivian Chambers, so they knew they had to help.

They joined hundreds of their fellow Houstonians on Saturday, digging holes and planting new trees. This Arbor Day event marks the biggest re-planting effort in the city's history.

The Chambers -- who also planted two trees in honor of loved ones -- realize it may take years, but they are holding out hope things will grow back to normal.

"Someday, we'll be able to ... tell our grandkids, 'We planted that tree you are sitting under, you know,'" Vivian Chambers said.

Volunteers hope the new trees will preserve the parks for future generations. Pipes are also being put in the ground for irrigation.

Eyewitness News anchor Gina Gaston emceed the event at Memorial Park. Trees were also planted at Hermann, MacGregor and Mason Parks. Those parks were hardest hit by the drought.

It's estimated that one in 10 trees in the Houston area will die within two years as a result of the recent drought, which could worsen the city's air quality and make Houston warmer, according to Trees for Houston.

Stepping Up Recovery for the Houston Toad

(from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Hidden beneath the sandy soils of the ecologically unique "Lost Pines" region of central Texas resides one of the state's most imperiled species. The Houston toad (*Bufo houstonensis*) is a small, greenish-brown, speckled amphibian that can be



distinguished from other toads by the high-pitched, trill-sounding call that males emit during breeding choruses each spring. It depends on the forests of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and various hardwood trees it inhabits for migrating, hibernating, and feeding. Ephemeral water sources serve as breeding sites.

In 1970, the Fish and Wildlife Service listed the Houston toad as an endangered species, in large part because of landscape fragmentation and destruction caused by urban development and agricultural conversion. Given its status as a rare and naturally restricted species, the Houston toad has long been known to be particularly vulnerable to anthropogenic changes in its habitat. After decades of habitat loss, intensive, range-wide survey efforts led by Texas State University in the past few years detected the species in only six counties. Given ongoing habitat loss throughout its range, recent Texas drought conditions, and dwindling populations, we now fear this species could face extinction in the wild within the next several years unless intensive recovery efforts are undertaken.

Headstarting

We are working with Texas State University and the Houston Zoo to ward against extinction of the Houston toad through headstarting. This practice involves easing individuals of an imperiled species through the most vulnerable stages of their life-cycle (i.e., eggs, tadpoles, and juveniles), when many would die naturally or be eaten by predators.

Although it is a new concept for Houston toad recovery, headstarting has proven to be a successful management tool for other species, such as the Chiricahua leopard frog (*Lithobates chiricahuensis*) and some sea turtle species. The Houston toad has an enormous reproductive potential, with the greatest mortality in the early stages of its life cycle. We believe headstarting may be an effective way to increase the number of Houston toads that successfully develop into adult toads and reproduce. Initial headstarting efforts for the Houston toad began in 2007 when a portion of three Houston toad egg strands were removed from the wild and transferred to the Houston Zoo for captive rearing.

Safe Harbor Agreements

Since 2003, the Service and the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) have partnered with several private landowners to develop and implement Safe Harbor Agreements for the Houston toad in

Bastrop County. Under the agreements currently in place, landowners are managing over 1,900 acres (770 hectares) to enhance or restore habitat for the Houston toad.

In addition to providing additional habitat for the Houston toad, a by-product of these Safe Harbor Agreements is the increased interest of private landowners in partnering with the federal government for endangered species conservation. Such agreements serve to alleviate landowners' concerns about sound management that may attract endangered species to their properties or increase their populations if they are already present. In a state where 94 percent of the land is privately owned, Safe Harbor Agreements build trust with ranchers and other private landowners, and actively engage them in endangered species recovery.

Landowners enrolling in the programmatic agreement may choose to conduct a variety of conservation activities, including brush management, forest enhancement and restoration, prescribed burning, breeding pond creation or enhancement, and red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) control to benefit the Houston toad on their properties. We hope that by providing Safe Harbor assurances, private landowners will also be more likely to participate in head-starting efforts by allowing access to their properties for egg collection, juvenile releases, and survivorship monitoring.

Despite the remaining obstacles, we remain optimistic that these endeavors and other conservation activities will lead to recovery of the Houston toad as its habitat improves.

City fears summer of 2012 could be worse, encourages water conservation

From Community Reports in the Kingwood Observer, January 12, 2012

Houston Mayor Annise Parker and the Public Works and Engineering Department of the City of Houston have lifted the mandatory water conservation measures imposed last summer.

The move follows recent rains and cooler temperatures, which have increased lake levels in all three drinking water reservoirs. As the city continues to experience severe drought conditions, a Parker thanks Houston residents for all their efforts to date and asked citizens to please continue voluntary water conservation.

According to the National Weather Service, the Houston area remains in severe to exceptional drought. Coupled with long term predictions, it is clearly possible that Houston may experience an even more challenging summer this year than last. While surface water storage has recovered to an extent, it is unlikely that the City will have as much storage at the start of summer this year as we had last year, leading to a likeliness that conservation measures will need to be reinstated. In the meantime, all water customers are strongly encouraged to practice and further develop water conservation efforts.

The following tips can also help our customers be good water stewards during one of the most severe droughts in Texas history.

Ways to use water wisely:

- Keep showers under five minutes. Water saved: 2 to 5 gallons per minute
- Remember to turn water off while brushing your teeth
- Wash only full loads of dishes or clothes
- Replace older model showerheads and faucet aerators with new low-flow models and install low water use toilets
- Inspect toilets for silent leaks by putting food coloring in the toilet tank. If colored water leaks into the toilet bowl before flushing water is being lost due to a worn flapper
- Refrain from washing any vehicle or motorbike unless the dirt poses a driving hazard
- Refrain from washing down any sidewalk, walkway, driveway, parking lot or any other hard-surfaced area
- Refrain from filling, refilling or adding water to any indoor or outdoor swimming pool, spa or whirlpool

The Public Works and Engineering Department website <http://www.publicworks.houstontx.gov/index.html> offers valuable information to encourage residents to use water wisely, which will reduce the large demand on our water system. Using water wisely can not only save water, but also reduce water bills. For more information visit <http://www.publicworks.houstontx.gov/utilities/conservation.html>.

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Learn about a Bird or Animal

(Tiger Elective 31 and Bear Requirement 5a – for Tigers, Wolves and Bears)



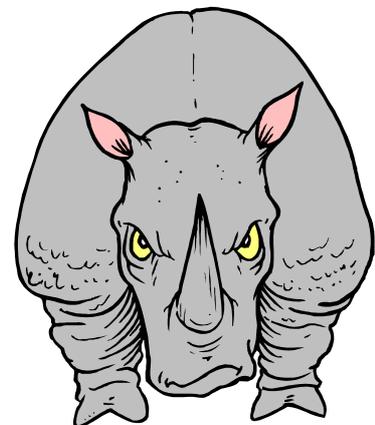
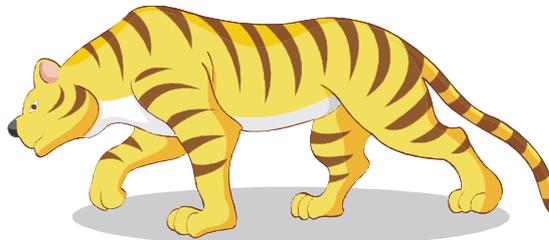
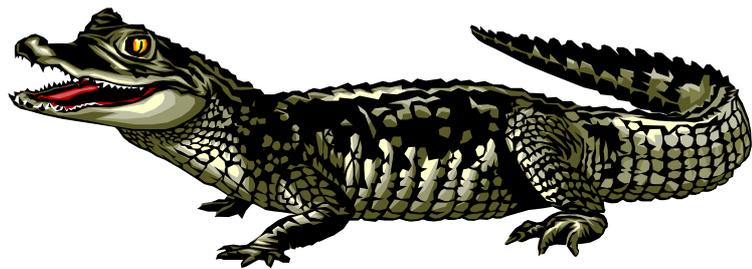
Tiger Elective 31:

Learn about an animal.

Bear Requirement 5a:

Choose a bird or animal that you like and find out how it lives. Make a poster showing what you have learned.

The following pages will need to be copied or made available for Cub Scouts to use as resources as they learn about an animal. They can begin drawing their posters from the information that they learn. They can also draw a poster without using any of the resources provided.





African elephants are the largest living land mammal. They can eat up to 350 pounds of food each day and their foraging can drastically alter the landscape.

The African elephant's predators include lions, hyenas, and humans.

The biggest problems facing African elephants are hunting and habitat destruction. Elephants are usually hunted for their valuable ivory tusks.

Elephants are herbivores. They feed on plant material such as grasses, buds, fruits, leaves, roots and bark.

African elephants are about 13 to 16 feet long and weigh 4-8 tons.

Today African Elephants live mostly in southern Africa.

Bobcats are small cats that live in much of North America.



Bobcats have a cream to buff colored coat that is dappled with dark brown spots and stripes.

Bobcats live by themselves most of the time. They are skillful climbers and are most active at dusk and during the night.

Bobcats can hear and smell very well.

Bobcats are carnivores and eat mostly small mammals (like mice and rabbits) birds and reptiles.



American beavers inhabit a range that extends throughout most of North America.

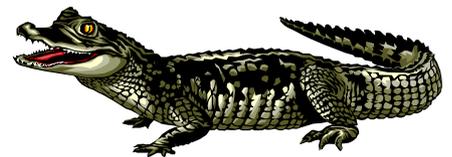
Beavers have very large teeth. Beavers' teeth grow continuously throughout their lives.

Beavers build lodges, which are dome-shaped shelters made of woven sticks, branches, and grass that are plastered together with mud. The entrance to a beaver lodge is located below the surface of the water.

Beavers live in colonies. A beaver colony commonly includes as many as 8 beavers.

Beavers are herbivores. They feed on bark, leaves, twigs and other plant material.

Alligators are large reptiles with four legs and a huge tail. The tail is about half the animal's length. Alligators are cold blooded - they do not make their own body heat. They gain body heat by being in the sun.



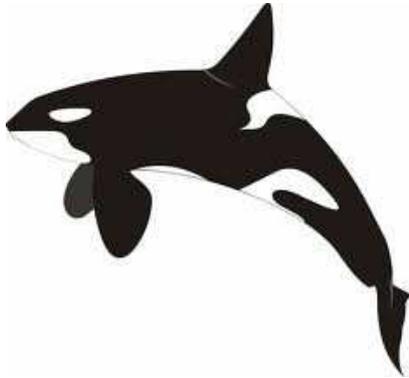
They swim very well using their tails to propel themselves through the water. Alligators mostly live in fresh to brackish water, in swamps, marshes, canals, and lakes.

The American alligator can be very large and grow up to 19 feet long and weigh up to 600 pounds.

Alligators are nocturnal and feed primarily at night. Younger alligators eat insects, shrimps, snails, small fish, tadpoles and frogs. Adult gators eat fish, birds, turtles, reptiles, and mammals. They swallow their prey whole.

Orcas are also known as “killer whales.”

Orcas have a distinct color pattern—black on the back and sides, with white patches on the belly and behind their eye.



Orcas hunt in groups known as pods. They eat fish, squid, birds, seals and whales. Pods can have from four to forty whales.

Orcas are most common in cool ocean waters such as the Arctic and Antarctic but are also found in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

Red-eared Sliders have many markings. There is a red ear mark located just behind the eye. The head, neck, and legs are greenish with yellow stripes.



They live in ponds, lakes, marshes, and in slow-moving rivers that have soft, muddy bottoms. They feed mainly on plants and small animals, such as crickets, fish, crayfish, snails, tadpoles, worms, aquatic insects and aquatic plants. Turtles don't have teeth, but instead have horny ridges that have little sharp grooves, like a serrated knife on their upper and lower jaws.

Raccoons, otters, mink, foxes, and other medium-sized animals will eat turtles and their eggs. Turtles keep a watch out for predators and slide into the water at the first sign of danger.

Red-eared Sliders like to lay in the sun in groups. They like logs, fallen trees, and other objects near water.

Penguins are birds that do not fly. They have stiff wings and black or gray feathers on their backs and white feathers on their bellies.

They can dive and swim with great skill. They have short legs at the bottom of their body.

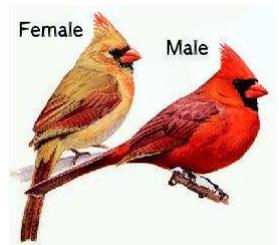


When on land, penguins waddle. They often slide quickly on their stomachs and use their wings and feet to direct and propel themselves.

Penguins eat krill (small shrimp), squid and fish.

Penguins live in the Southern Hemisphere. They live in the Antarctic and Sub Antarctic regions as well as coastal South America and southern Africa.

The Northern Cardinal gets its name from the red robes used by cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. This adaptable bird breeds and winters in the same place.



The northern cardinal is the official bird of no fewer than seven U.S. states. Bright red cardinals are easily identified by even most bird watchers, and are often seen frequenting backyards and bird feeders. When foraging elsewhere the birds eat insects, seeds, grain, fruit, and sap.

The male is bright red with a black face, feathered red crest, and a cone-shaped red bill. The female has a pink bill and is grayish with dull red on crest, wings, and tail.

Cardinals are active songbirds and sing a variety of different melodies.

Ruby-throated hummingbirds are tiny birds that grow to between 3.0 inches and 3.5 inches. They have metallic green feathers on their back and white feathers on their belly. Males have iridescent red colored feathers on the throat.



Ruby-throated hummingbirds beat their wings 53 times in one second, producing a 'humming' sound. They are able to hover like a helicopter and fly backwards.

Baby ruby-throated hummingbirds are fed insects for protein since nectar is an insufficient source of protein for the growing birds. Adults live mostly on nectar and tree sap. They show a slight preference for red, tubular flowers as a nectar source.

They live in forests, gardens, orchards, mixed woodlands. They spend their summers in eastern North America and winters in the western Gulf Coast and Central America.



The American robin is a very common songbird. It is at home in city parks and gardens, farms, forest edges, and meadows.

Robins hunt on lawns, pastures, fields, and meadows,

standing still with their heads cocked to one side as though listening for their prey, but actually discovering it by sight. With the decrease of available insects in fall and winter, robins feed on ripe fruits and berries in trees and shrubs.

Lots of other animals like to eat robins and their eggs. Tree squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, magpies, crows, ravens, and jays eat robin eggs and baby robins. Hawks and falcons catch adults in flight. Because robins feed on the ground, both young and adult birds are vulnerable to attacks by cats.

Robins running over lawns in search of worms, perching and singing from utility wires, and bathing in rain puddles are familiar sights to most people.

Mockingbirds are best known for their ability to imitate or "mock" the sounds of other birds and insects. They sing while in flight and while perched.



Mockingbirds are about the size of a robin. They are slender, gray birds, with white stomachs and white patches on their wings and tails. They have a very long tail.

Mockingbirds can be found throughout most of the United States.. They prefer brushy habitats, and can also be found in residential areas.

Mockingbirds are omnivorous, eating both insects and fruit and vegetables. Mockingbirds are not big fans of standard bird feeders, since they are not seed eaters.

Blue Jays are one of our most easily recognized birds. They are bright blue with black and white markings. They grow to about 12 inches long. Blue Jays have a crest of feathers on their head.



They can be seen in forests, parks, and yards. Basically, you see them anywhere there are oak trees. Blue Jays eat plants and animals. Their favorite food is acorns from oak trees, but some other things they eat are fruit, nuts, seeds, insects, mice, frogs, small birds, eggs, and caterpillars.

Blue Jays do not like to share. They will chase other birds away from food sources, and they will carry food off and hide it. Many times they do not find their food again later, and this helps new plants grow from the nuts and seeds they lost.

Poison Plants and Venomous Reptiles

(for Naturalist Requirement #7)

Naturalist Requirement #7 says the following:

“Learn to identify poisonous plants and venomous reptiles found in your area.”

As a naturalist and camper, Webelos Scouts should know the poisonous plants in the area. Snakes and other reptiles will usually do their best to stay out of your way. But if you stumble over one, it may bite.

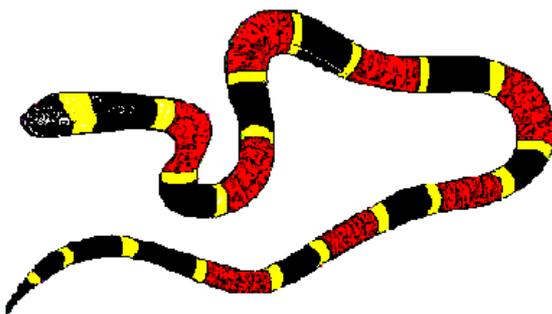
Using the poisonous plants’ and venomous snakes’ resource sheets, discuss with the Webelos Scouts about the plants and snakes that they should be aware of in our area.

If you have had experiences with poisonous plants and venomous snakes while living in Texas, share them with the Webelos Scouts. They may have had some experiences as well that they could share.

Some rhymes that might help them remember:

“Leaves of three, let it be.” (avoiding poison ivy)

“Red touches yellow, kill a fellow. Red touches black, friend of Jack.” (in determining whether or not a snake is a coral snake (very venomous) or a other snakes (Mexican Milk snake, Scarlet King Snake, etc that are non-venomous) that have similar colored bands.)



Poisonous Plants

(text from Texas Parks and Wildlife)

Poison Ivy

Poison Ivy can be a climbing or trailing vine, a shrub or even a small tree. The leaf edges can be smooth, toothed or deeply notched. New leaves are red in spring and dying leaves are yellow. Fall leaves are yellow, orange and red. The plant produces small, greenish-white clusters of flowers in spring and white, waxy, berry-like fruits in fall. It grows almost everywhere in Texas except for the western Panhandle and in almost any type of environment. Several variations of the old adage 'Leaves of three, beware of thee' proclaim the warning- typical 3-leaf (occasionally 5-leaf) clusters on a single stem identify it. The symptoms of Poison Ivy contact begin to appear between 12 and 36 hours after exposure. They include itchy, burning rash followed by small blisters and in severe cases, large blisters and swelling. All parts of the plant are toxic in all seasons. Burning leaves of Poison Ivy are particularly dangerous because the toxin is carried in the smoke and can cause serious respiratory damage if inhaled.



How to Avoid

The best defense against Poison Ivy is learning to identify the plant and wearing protective clothing. After contact, carefully removing and washing clothing is extremely important because the resin can remain on the garments indefinitely and infect whoever handles them again.

What to Do

If bare skin has been exposed to Poison Ivy, immediately wash the affected area with soap and large amounts of water. This can reduce or eliminate the possible effects. If you were not so lucky as to realize beforehand that you were affected, treatment includes keeping the area clean and dry and the topical applications of hydrocortisone creams and lotions. Staying cool can help the itching. If you experience more than a mild outbreak, it is advised that you seek medical attention, since there are stronger products available by prescription.

Poison Sumac

Poison Sumac reacts very much like Poison Ivy, but it looks very different. It is also usually only found in very wet, wooded regions of Texas, typically in the east. It can be a tall shrub or small tree. The leaves are arranged in pairs of 3 to 6 with a single leaf at the terminal end of the stem. The fruits of the Poison Sumac are a whitish green hanging fruit. There are non-poisonous varieties of Sumac, which appear similar, yet their fruits are red and upright. The same procedures should be followed as for Poison Ivy exposure.



Venomous Reptiles

(text from Houston Audubon Society)

Copperhead

Most common venomous snake in our area. Deaths are extremely rare from its bite, though it could be fatal to a small child and could cause the loss of a limb or digit. The copper-colored dark bands which encircle the pale-skinned body appear to be compressed into an hour-glass shape over the spine. Principal food is mice, but it readily eats other small animals. Lover of woodpiles and leaf litter. Adults up to 30" long. Young have bright yellow tail tips. Live-bearing.



Cottonmouths

Stout dark viper mainly seen in water but may live in dry habitats. Normal adult size 36". Relatively few people bitten despite reputation. Mortality rate throughout the U.S. is less than 1 person a year. Many harmless and beneficial water snakes are mistaken for the cottonmouth and needlessly killed. Young have bright yellow tail tips. Live-bearing.

Coral Snakes

Small (up to 26") snake with vivid markings: red bands surrounded by yellow bands on each side. (One helpful way to remember this is to think of a traffic light - when you have the yellow warning light and red stop light on together, you better stop!) Several harmless snakes resemble the coral snake but do not have adjoining red and yellow bands. The coral snake's venom is the most virulent in the U.S. It is non-aggressive and virtually all bites occur from someone trying to touch or handle it. Antivenin should be given at once. Found in plant litter or rocky crevices. Eats primarily other snakes. Egg-bearing.



Rattlesnakes

<p><i>Western Diamondback</i></p>	<p>The largest and most wide-spread of the rattlers in our area. It averages 3' to 4' and feeds on small mammals. Because it often forages during the day, it is the most likely rattler to be seen, especially around buildings.</p>	 <p>farm</p>
<p><i>Timber Rattlesnake</i></p>	<p>Not quite as large and not easily found. It prefers to hunt at night in thickets away from areas of human occupation.</p>	
<p><i>Western Pigmy</i></p>	<p>Also rare. It is a little over a foot long and stockily built. It is very retiring but will bite readily if threatened.</p>	

Living Circle Closing Ceremony

To form a Living Circle, Cub Scouts and leaders form a close circle, facing inward. All turn slightly to the right, and extend their left hands into the center of the circle. Each person then grasps the thumb of the person to his left, making a complete Living Circle of left hands. Right hands are extended straight up in the Cub Scout sign.

Everyone repeats together:
“Ah-ke-la! We’ll do our best.”

Everyone then says together the Law of the Pack:

The Cub Scout follows Akela.
The Cub Scout helps the pack go.
The pack helps the Cub Scout grow.
The Cub Scout gives goodwill.



Name _____

April Week 2

Home Assignment

___ **Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f** (see pages 76-77, *Wolf Handbook*)

___ **Bear 18c** (see page 142, *Bear Handbook*)

Akela's OK

Date

Return this paper to the next Cub Scout meeting.

Name _____

April Week 2

Home Assignment

___ **Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f** (see pages 76-77, *Wolf Handbook*)

___ **Bear 18c** (see page 142, *Bear Handbook*)

Akela's OK

Date

Return this paper to the next Cub Scout meeting.

Name _____

April Week 2

Home Assignment

___ **Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f** (see pages 76-77, *Wolf Handbook*)

___ **Bear 18c** (see page 142, *Bear Handbook*)

Akela's OK

Date

Return this paper to the next Cub Scout meeting.

Name _____

April Week 2

Home Assignment

___ **Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f** (see pages 76-77, *Wolf Handbook*)

___ **Bear 18c** (see page 142, *Bear Handbook*)

Akela's OK

Date

Return this paper to the next Cub Scout meeting.

TIGER DEN MEETING PROGRAM



DEN NO. _____ PACK NO. _____

MEETING PLACE _____

MONTH April WEEK 2 TIME _____

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC Faith/Earth Day/Birds/Writing

Use this form at a den leader meeting or at your monthly pack leader's meeting. Include ways for the den chief and denner to help you in the den meeting.

BEFORE THE MEETING

Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments ready.

GATHERING

With the help of their Tiger Adult Partners, Tiger Cubs will work on the Recycle Scramble.

Materials: Copies of Recycle Scramble, pencils

OPENING

Tiger Cubs and their adult partners will participate in the Respect Opening – discussing how we can have respect our world.

Materials: flag

ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS

Tiger Cubs, with help from their adult partners, will read and discuss the stories about Protecting Our World.

Materials: copies of stories about Protecting Our World

GAME / SONG

Tiger Cubs and their adult partners will work on learning about a bird or animal and then make a poster.

Materials: bird/animal information cards, paper, crayons/markers

BUSINESS ITEMS / TAKEHOME

None

CLOSING

Living Circle Closing

Materials: None

AFTER THE MEETING

Evaluate the meeting and review next week's plans.

WOLF DEN MEETING PROGRAM



DEN NO. _____ PACK NO. _____

MEETING PLACE _____

MONTH April WEEK 2 TIME _____

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC Faith/Earth Day/Birds/Writing

Use this form at a den leader meeting or at your monthly pack leader's meeting. Include ways for the den chief and denner to help you in the den meeting.

BEFORE THE MEETING

Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments ready.

GATHERING

Recycle Scramble
Materials: copies of Recycle Scramble, pencils/crayons

OPENING

Respect Opening
Materials: flag

ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS

Protecting Our World Stories
Materials: copies of stories

GAME / SONG

Learn About a Bird or Animal
Materials: paper, crayons, information card sets

BUSINESS ITEMS / TAKEHOME

Wolf 7c, 7d, 7f

CLOSING

Living Circle Closing
Materials: None

AFTER THE MEETING

Evaluate the meeting and review next week's plans.

BEAR DEN MEETING PROGRAM



DEN NO. _____ PACK NO. _____

MEETING PLACE _____

MONTH April WEEK 2 TIME _____

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC Faith/Earth Day/Birds/Writing

Use this form at a den leader meeting or at your monthly pack leader's meeting. Include ways for the den chief and denner to help you in the den meeting.

BEFORE THE MEETING

Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments ready.

GATHERING

Recycle Scramble
Materials: copies of Recycle Scramble, pencils/crayons

OPENING

Respect Opening
Materials: flag

ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS

Protecting Our World Stories
Materials: copies of stories

GAME / SONG

Learn About a Bird or Animal
Materials: paper, crayons, information card sets

BUSINESS ITEMS / TAKEHOME

Bear 18c

CLOSING

Living Circle Closing
Materials: None

AFTER THE MEETING

Evaluate the meeting and review next week's plans.

WEBELOS DEN MEETING PROGRAM



DEN NO. _____ PACK NO. _____

MEETING PLACE _____

MONTH April WEEK 2 TIME _____

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC Faith/Earth Day/Birds/Writing

Use this form at a den leader meeting or at your monthly pack leader's meeting. Include ways for the den chief and denner to help you in the den meeting.

BEFORE THE MEETING

Gather materials for gathering and other activities, games and have home assignments ready.

GATHERING

Recycle Scramble
Materials: copies of Recycle Scramble, pencils/crayons

OPENING

Respect Opening
Materials: flag

ACTIVITIES / PROJECTS

Protecting Our World Stories
Materials: copies of stories

GAME / SONG

Poisonous Plants/Venomous Reptiles
Materials: information sheet copies

BUSINESS ITEMS / TAKEHOME

None

CLOSING

Living Circle Closing
Materials: None

AFTER THE MEETING

Evaluate the meeting and review next week's plans.