



TRIANGLE HOMESCHOOLERS

SURVIVAL CLASS – VILLAGE CREEK STATE PARK, LUMBERTON, TX

FEB. 7, 2012

A Kid's Wilderness Survival Primer

Looking up, you notice that the light is growing dimmer and realize you better hurry back to camp before anyone starts to worry. Brushing yourself off and nodding goodbye to the playful squirrels who scatter with your movement, you start off. Suddenly you stop and realize you don't recognize where you are. Your heart begins to pound as you realize you might be lost. Sweat beads up on your forehead as you try to remember which way to go. Shadows darken as daylight ebbs away. How could you have gotten lost? What are you going to do? Somehow you've got to get back to camp!

STOP! Now is not the time for panic. Right now, you're in no danger. You may not know exactly where you are, but misplacing yourself is only a problem if you allow it to become one. Even the most experienced woodsman has found himself disoriented on occasion, it is nothing to be embarrassed about. The difference is that he knows it is not a serious problem, yet, and it won't become one because he is prepared with knowledge and some basic tools. Now, you won't have to worry either, because we're going to teach you how to survive an unexpected stay in the wilderness.

The above scenario is only one of the innumerable ways that people find to place themselves in a wilderness survival situation, often through no fault of their own. How well things go will be determined by how well prepared you are. Some basic survival knowledge can turn it into little more than an impromptu camping trip.

S.T.O.P.

In almost any emergency, but especially in a survival situation, it is critical that you first **S.T.O.P.**

"**S**" is for **Stop**. Take a deep breath, sit down if possible, calm yourself and recognize that whatever has happened to get you here is past and cannot be undone. You are now in a survival situation and that means . . .

"**T**" is for **Think**. Your most important asset is your brain. Use it! Don't Panic! Move with deliberate care. Think first, so you have no regrets later. Take no action, even a foot step, until you have thought it through. Unrecoverable mistakes and injuries, potentially serious in a survival situation, occur when we act before we engage our brain. Then . . .

"**O**" is for **Observe**. Take a look around you. Assess your situation and options. Consider the terrain, weather and resources. Take stock of your supplies, equipment, surroundings, your personal capabilities and, if there are any, the abilities of your fellow survivors.

"**P**" is for **Plan**. Prioritize your immediate needs and develop a plan to systematically deal with the emergency and contingencies while conserving your energy. Then, follow your plan. Adjust your plan only as necessary to deal with changing circumstances.

YOU WILL SURVIVE!

Stay Put!

It's absolutely critical that you STAY PUT! If lost, the odds that you will find your way out are slim. If injured, you'll only make it worse by trying to travel. If it's just gotten late, you stand a good chance of getting lost in the darkness. However, if you stay put you will be found, likely in only a few hours. Don't make it harder for searchers by moving around.

If you are with another person or a group, always stay together. Do not separate, do not split up, and never move out of sight or hearing of each other.

When you are noticed missing, others will start to search for you immediately. Before long a lot of volunteers and professional search and rescue people will join in the search. All you have to do is stay safe and stay put and they will find you.

There are only a few fundamentals to wilderness survival. You must maintain your body temperature at or near 98.6 degrees (fahrenheit). Too cold (hypothermia) or too hot (hyperthermia) and you can die. You need to conserve energy. Don't waste it by "doing" before "thinking." Water is vital for your body and mind to function properly. You need both working as good as possible. Finally, remember that your only responsibilities are to stay alive, and if at all possible, make yourself easier to find by actively working at attracting attention to yourself.

Shelter

Shelter is a basic necessity. Find or make temporary shelter. Heat and cold can sap the lifeblood from you very quickly. Wind, rain, snow or other inclement weather hastens the process. Pick the best convenient location for your shelter, as dry as possible in wet or cold weather, and away from natural hazards. Don't go far to find something better or perfect, make do with the best you can find right where you are.

Your shelter can be as simple as sitting under the overhanging branches of a large tree or rock outcrop. Beneath the bottom branches of a large evergreen there is often a clear dry area, even in heavy snow. Avoid sitting on the bare ground or snow. Sit or lay on gathered small branches or shrubbery or on a downed tree for insulation.

A large garbage bag (a bright color is best, but any will do) is a very effective, inexpensive and compact personal emergency shelter or poncho that will fit in your pocket. Always carry one or two when you go off into the wilderness. Use the garbage bag to cover yourself and to keep heat in and the weather out.

To use, hold the bag upside down and go to one of the corners (a bottom corner, but now on top as you hold it), drop down about eight inches along the crease, and cut or tear a slit or hole only big enough for your face. Pull the bag over your body so that the corner rests on top of your head and your face sticks through the hole. Be sure to keep your head out where you can breathe, you can suffocate inside the plastic if it covers your mouth and nose. If you have another bag and you're tall enough so one bag won't cover you completely, pull the other bag up from your feet. If you can, stuff the bags and your clothing with dry leaves for added insulation, but be careful not to introduce any unwelcome pests into your improvised shelter.

You can also use the bag as a small shade tarp, if the sun is a problem. A cap or hat is always useful to keep you head dryer, and warm or shaded, as appropriate.

Use a tree, downed tree or piled up snow to break any wind. Curl into a tight ball to conserve heat. If there is more than one person, huddle together for warmth. In hot sunny weather, seek shade. If the ground is soft and you can do so without overexerting yourself and wasting precious water, scoop out a hollow in the shade, it can be 30 degrees cooler 12 inches below the surface. Once you have shelter, stay there. If you've taken shelter where it might be hard for anyone to see you, try to leave some sign or marker, sticks or some rocks, out in the open pointing to your shelter.

Attract Attention

The more you can do to attract attention to yourself, the quicker someone will find you. The way to do this is by making lots of noise and by making yourself easy to see. You can be hard to see when wearing dark clothing, so it's always a good idea to wear bright colors when you go out. If you hear a helicopter, lie down in a clear dry space to make the biggest possible target for them to see.

If you are rested, feel up to it and there is a clearing, make a big "X" or "SOS" in the dirt or snow using your feet or a stick to scrape the dirt or stomp the snow down, broken branches and shrubs or rocks. Contrast and size are the keys to effective ground signals. If there is enough room, the letters should be 12 feet tall with lines at least two feet wide.

If you have something to use as a flag (an excellent reason to carry a brightly colored bandanna with you, it also has many other uses), that will be far more effective than your arms and hands alone. If you must use your hands alone, always wave wildly with both hands in an emergency situation. You don't want to be mistaken for somebody just giving a friendly wave.

Most survivors are found by ground search teams and a whistle is the most effective signaling device. A whistle is far superior to shouting because your voice just doesn't carry very far, especially in the woods. The whistle will be heard for 1/2 to 2 miles or even more in the wilderness where your voice may only carry for a few hundred feet, at best. You will also be able to signal for much longer periods of time, whereas your vocal cords will give out very quickly. You should never leave home without a whistle hung around your neck.

The shrill and unmistakable blast of a whistle repeated three times is a universal signal for help and will definitely attract the attention of anyone within earshot. Blow three clear blasts, pausing for a few seconds between each, then wait for five minutes and repeat until you are rescued. If you hear a whistle, respond immediately with three blasts every time. If you don't have a whistle, you can make a loud signal by banging two rocks together or beating on a dead tree with a stick or rock (but, be careful you don't hurt yourself or that the tree or branches don't fall on you if it is still standing).

At night, your greatest fear is likely the result of an overactive imagination fed by the TV and movies you have seen. While the sounds of the wilderness at night may be unfamiliar, there's nothing out there that has any interest in harming you. If you think you hear an animal nearby, yell, make lots of noise or blow your whistle. If it's an animal, it will run off. If the noise is searchers, you have been found.

Water

For the limited length of time you might be out, water is a lot more important for you than food. It's always a good idea to have at least a quart of water with you at all times, more is better, especially in the desert.

The best place to store water is in your stomach, so don't be afraid to drink what you have. Don't drink to excess, but if you have water, drink it when you feel the need. If you don't have any water, keep from sweating and breath through your nose to retain as much as you can.

While it is best to purify water found in the wilderness before drinking, don't let a lack of purification stop you drinking from a stream or spring, as long as the water looks reasonably clear. Keeping your body fluids at a safe level (hydrated) is more important than the slim chance you might catch some bug from the water. There's nothing you can get from the water that a doctor can't easily take care of. Do not eat snow to obtain water, it will just make you colder.

Improvisation

Improvisation, the ability to use things for other than what they were originally designed for, is an important survival skill. It's not what things were that's important, it's what they can become, what they can be used for. Using a garbage bag as a personal emergency shelter is an example of improvisation.

Think of your personal belongings and the natural environment as your own private wilderness equipment store. With a little thought and effort, you can improvise everything you need to survive.

The five rules of improvisation are:

- Determine what you really need.
- Inventory your available materials, man made and natural.
- Consider all alternatives before proceeding.
- Select the best one that takes the least amount of time, energy and materials.
- Do it, making sure it is safe and durable.

Not A Big Deal

Always let someone responsible, preferably an adult, know where you are going and when you expect to return. If no one is around, at least leave a detailed note. That way, if you don't come back when expected, they can start a search and the searchers will know where to look for you. That makes their job much easier and shortens the time until you are found.

The only time the wilderness will bite back is if you panic and forget these basic survival lessons. An unexpected stay in the wilderness is not a big deal, if you keep your wits about you. Make yourself as comfortable as possible and wait for someone to find you or for morning when you can see well enough to continue your travels. As with most things in life, dealing with this sort of emergency is a lot easier if you already anticipated the possibility that you might someday find yourself in this situation and have equipped yourself to deal with it, both with knowledge and equipment. If you prepare yourself with a few bits of basic survival gear, then you will really be set to enjoy, not just survive, your unexpected wilderness adventure.

No matter how bad your situation, you can be sure others have survived far worse with much less. You must never give up. All you have to do is hold out until help arrives. You can do that. Don't panic. Use your brain. Hang in there. **YOU WILL SURVIVE!**

For additional information related to this subject on Equipped To Survive™ :

[Recommended Minimum Survival Equipment for Kids](#)

[Tweet In Time Save's Lives](#)

[S.T.O.P. - Immediate Action Survival Plan](#)

[Survival Schools and Courses](#)

For additional information about this subject on the World Wide Web:

[Texas Parks and Wildlife - Kid's Page: Safe, Smart, Survival!](#)

[NASAR Hug-A-Tree National Headquarters](#)

[Royal Canadian Mounted Police KidZone - Hug-A-Tree and Survive Colouring Book](#)

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Source: <http://www.equipped.org/kidprimr.htm>

Survival: What to Bring on a Hike or Camping:

A few inexpensive pieces of equipment that will fit in your pockets are all you need to make survival and rescue a sure bet and your unforeseen stay in the wilderness a lot more comfortable.

- Identification and/or Medical Alert Tag or Bracelet (Vital if unconscious when found.)
- **A Loud Whistle** (On a lanyard around your neck so it can't be lost -- useful all the time, not just in the wilds. The lanyard should not be so strong that it cannot be broken in an emergency to prevent strangling.)
- 1 or 2 **Large Garbage Bags** (Fit in your pocket.)
- 1 or 2 Canteens of Water
- **A Pocket Flashlight** (Handy if you find yourself out over night and another item that's very useful many other times as well.)
- **A Brightly Colored Bandanna** (International, Neon, or Blaze Orange is preferred - has multiple uses.)

In the modern world, you also often have the advantage of direct communication using a cell phone. Even in many wilderness areas, cell phones will work. So, if you have one, make sure you take it along. However, it can be a tragic mistake to rely exclusively on a cell phone. They are simply too unreliable to bet your life on, will not work in many circumstances due to technological limitations and too often don't work just when you need them the most, as many of us have discovered even in urban surroundings.

Two other items can make a big difference and are considered among the most fundamental survival tools by experienced outdoorspersons, if you know how to use them properly and safely.

- **Pocket Knife** (a sturdy locking folding knife is best and the safest -- non-locking pocket knives are accidents waiting to happen)
- **Firestarter** (matches, lighter or flint and steel)

These are not toys and can be dangerous and destructive if misused. They should never be carried or employed unless you have received instruction from an adult in their safe use.

Once you know how to use these tools safely, you should never venture into the wilds without them.

Source: <http://www.equipped.org/kidequip.htm>

For more about building your own personal survival kit, check out: <http://www.equipped.org/onyrown.htm>

Quiz

Survival eBook: <http://www.wilderness-survival-skills.com/essential-wilderness-skills-for-beginners.html>

Quiz:

1. Finding direction by the sun - mark all that apply :

- The sun reaches its highest point at noon (correct for Daylight Saving Time).*
- Shadows are shorter in the winter than in the summer. (Correction: Shadows are longer in the winter than in the summer.)
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west - roughly speaking.*
- Using a pocket watch to find direction is an accurate method.(only a rough estimation)
- At noon (correct for Daylight Saving Time) the sun is either true south or north.*

2. When picking your survival shelter site make sure it is placed - mark all that apply:

- On ground that is dry and well drained.*
- Very close to water. - A shelter site too close to water may lead you to be troubled by insects.
- Where it easily can be seen.*
- On a dry riverbed. - Avoid even dry riverbeds. Heavy rainfall in nearby hills can easily create flash floods.
- On low ground such as ravines and narrow valleys. - Low ground such as ravines and narrow valleys could be damp and collect the heavy cold air at night.

3. If you are forced to spend the night outside in harsh and unpredictable weather - what is the first thing you should do? :

- find water
 - start a fire
 - check your survival kit
 - eat some food
 - find or build a shelter - In harsh weather, building a survival shelter is an absolute priority. Beware of hypothermia.*
-

4. Survival Food - If true mark the checkbox :

- All plants that have a milky sap or white berries are edible. - *Avoid plants that have a milky sap or white berries.*
 - Bird eggs are excellent survival meals.*
 - Most fish found in freshwater are edible.*
 - Most insects are edible raw. But boiling or roasting is safest.*
 - Best time to catch fish is at noon. - *Best time to catch fish is just before dawn or just after dusk.*
-

5. What is the best survival tip you can get?

- Use a mirror to signal for help.
 - Remain calm and not to panic. - Panic is your major enemy and will harm you. Fear and panic reduce your ability to make smart decisions.
 - Make sure you always have a folding knife.
 - Build a "debris hut" as your shelter.
 - Collect bird eggs for survival food.
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6. If lost in the wilderness, what is the first thing you should do?

- Sit down and relax, collect your thoughts. - It's the obvious starting point. Are you really lost? What's the best thing to do? etc...
 - Begin yelling for help.
 - Find a shelter.
 - Find water.
 - Make a signal fire.
-

7. If lost, why should you stay in one place, and wait it out? - mark all that apply:

- Lost people have a tendency to walk in circles.
 - From experience, wandering around just makes things go further wrong.
 - If you begin running around trying to find out where you are, especially in the dark, you risk falling or injuring yourself.
 - Don't stay more than 6 hours waiting for a rescue team. - You should definitely stay more than 6 hours waiting for a rescue team. Wait it out, it might be many hours before anyone thinks you're actually missing and contact the rescue team. Then the rescue team has to try and find you - you may even have to wait for days.
 - If you told someone, people are probably looking for you.
-

8. We know for the most part, that lost people are rescued within 72-hours. What are the three most important priorities in a survival situation?

- Food
 - Shelter - A fire will definitely make it more comfortable but a shelter is more important in most situations.
 - Positive mental attitude
 - Fire
 - Water - You will survive for weeks without food but only a few days without water.
-

9. How much water should the average adult drink per day?

- 0.5 - 1 Gallon (2 - 4 Liter)
- 1 - 2 Quart (1 - 2 Liter)

- Less than 1 Quart (1 Liter)
 - 1 - 2 Gallon (4 - 8 Liter)
 - More than 2 Gallon (8 Liter)
-

10. What is the most certain way to make sure suspect water is pure and safely disinfected?

- filtration
 - put in some pine needles
 - cool it down (use e.g. ice or snow)
 - Boiling- Boiling is the most certain way of killing all microorganisms. Boiling will not neutralize chemical pollutants.
 - chemicals
-

11. Anyone practising first aid must determine the priorities of treatment. What's the first priority if you found someone lying injured on the ground.

- Stop any bleeding.
 - Place the casualty in the recovery position.
 - Check that the airway is open. If you don't have any airway, nothing else is going to matter. The heart in a healthy person will last no longer than 5 minutes at best without air.
 - Keep the casualty warm.
 - Start chest compressions.
-

12. Three symptoms of mild hypothermia :

- hunger
 - shivering
 - fumbling hands and poor coordination
 - muddled thinking
 - thirst
-

13. In general what is the most important survival tool you have?

- Knife - Your wilderness survival knife is an invaluable asset in the wilderness. You always need a knife.
 - fishing kit
 - flint striker
 - first aid kit
 - waterproof matches
-

14. When searching for survival food, which method is less recommended? You have no

special equipment only a knife.

- Hunting - Unless you are an experienced hunter, hunting animals for meat is inadvisable in a survival situation. Hunting is difficult and you will expend a lot of energy to get your survival food.
 - fishing
 - finding wild edible plants
 - trapping
 - collecting bird eggs
-

15. What are the two most important things you should do before you leave on your wilderness trip?

- Have a good meal.
 - Study your maps carefully.
 - Pack some extra survival food.
 - Inform someone where you are headed and when you plan to return. - You will be found faster if the rescue team know your proposed route. Reminder: Leave a note in your vehicle as to where you're headed.
 - Check the weather forecast.
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Survived in the

Wilderness

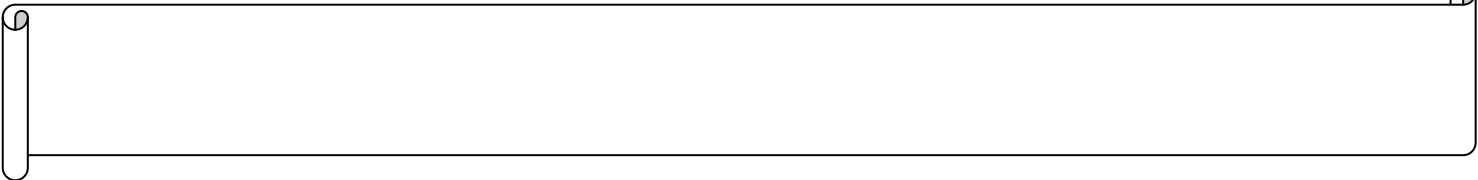
Triangle Homeschoolers

Survival Class – Feb. 7, 2012

What did you learn from this class?
Be sure to use descriptive language and tell how

Tell what you would do if you got lost. Be
sure you would use what you learned.

What anagram will help you
remember what to do if you get
lost? Draw a picture.



Write a story about a child lost in the wilderness. Be sure to give a title for your story and use descriptive language.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of four horizontal lines: a solid red top line, a dashed black middle line, a solid green bottom line, and a solid black baseline.