

Personal Camping Gear

What to bring and how to pack



Camping Gear Overview

Necessary Equipment

- Backpack or duffel bag
- Sleeping bag
- Air/foam mattress
- Tent and ground cloth

Clothing

- How many sets to bring
- Clothing Materials
- The concept behind layering

Packing Techniques

- Keeping everything dry
- Packing for accessibility
- Sample Packing List
- Links to equipment suppliers

Necessary Equipment



Backpack or Duffel Bag

- Backpacks are designed for carrying loads on the back
 - Pros
 - Weight is distributed which makes carrying equipment easier
 - Several pockets makes finding equipment easier
 - Can be used for camping, hiking, and backpacking
 - Cons
 - ▶ Hard to find a pack that will fit small bodies yet allow for growth
 - Internal or external frame packs tend to be heavier than duffel bags
 - Costs more than other options
- Choose a backpack if your scout enjoys camping, hiking, and backpacking



Backpack or Duffel Bag

- Duffel bags are designed to be packed quickly and hold lots of stuff
 - Pros
 - Inexpensive
 - Cons
 - ➤ Typically has a single very large compartment which makes finding things quickly nearly impossible
 - ▶ Hard to carry for long distances
- Choose a duffel bag if your scout will be camping only occasionally



Backpack or Duffel Bag

- Day packs will be required on most campouts for
 - Carrying a small number of items on small day outings including
 - Water
 - Lunch
 - Sunscreen
 - Raingear
- Small day packs will help the scouts bring important items with them without having to haul around their backpack or duffel bag

- Sleeping bags are designed to retain body heat and allow proper ventilation while sleeping
- ▶ The three sleeping bag designs include:
 - ▶ **Rectangle** –This is a basic rectangle and rolls up to about the size of a small car
 - They are typically summer bags only
 - ▶ The upside of these bags is they provide lots of room for your feet, and can be zipped together
 - ▶ They are often very thick which will help to cushion you from the hard ground
 - Barrel The barrel sleeping bag is slightly oval shaped, which provides more body warmth
 - ▶ It is roomier than a mummy bag, but does not usually come with a hood like the mummy



- Mummy The mummy sleeping bag is what you need when camping in cold weather
 - It tapers as it goes down toward your feet, providing a close fit and therefore trapping body heat
 - It has a hood that wraps around your head and neck, keeping your body heat inside the bag
 - The mummy has draft tubes, which are filled fabric strips sewn along the zipper, keeping your bag draft free
 - ▶ The downside is only for those who have claustrophobia and may feel trapped inside this tighter fitting bag.

- Sleeping bags are filled with two basic materials
 - Natural Goose Down
 - Goose down is a top choice for sleeping bag insulation, is extremely light, packs down into a small space and it is durable
 - Goose down is more expensive than many of the synthetic insulation fill types
 - ▶ The only downside to goose insulation is the fact that it does not insulate well when wet
 - Synthetic Fill (Hollofil, Polarguard, Quallofil, Primaloft)
 - Synthetic material is commonly used in backpacking bags because it is light, compact and provides a high insulation value
 - Most synthetic fill holds its shape well and may be washed, dried and packed for extended periods of time without any significant alterations to the shape and loft
 - Synthetic fill insulates well when wet

- Sleeping bags are also rated by the temperatures it will keep someone comfortable
 - upper limit the highest temperature at which a 'standard' adult man is able to have a comfortable night's sleep without excess sweating
 - comfort rating based on a 'standard' adult woman having a comfortable night's sleep
 - lower limit based on the lowest temperature at which a 'standard' adult man is deemed to be able to have a comfortable night's sleep
- A sleeping bag's rating typically indicates the lowest temperature at which it will keep the average sleeper warm
 - For example, with a 0° bag, you should be able to sleep comfortably in 0° temperature.



- Nectangular bags work well in Florida from April to November but mummy bags are recommended for camping during scout season
- Although there are a few months of freezing nights in Florida, a 0° bag is not necessary
- ▶ There are techniques to keep warm in 0° weather with a 20° bag which the scouts will learn
- There is no need to spend the extra money on a goose down filled bag

Air/Foam Mattress

- A mattress is used to insulate the body from ground temperatures and provide support
- An air mattress is inflated with air to provide insulation
 - Pros
 - ▶ Air mattresses are more comfortable than any other mattress type since the air provides a cushion from the hard ground
 - Air mattresses takes up less space when rolled up than a foam mattress
 - Cons
 - ▶ Air mattresses are more expensive than a foam mattress
 - ▶ Air mattresses are a bit heavier than foam mattresses



Air/Foam Mattress

- ▶ A foam mattress is made of a closed-cell foam
 - Pros
 - No need to blow up
 - Lightweight
 - Inexpensive
 - Cons
 - Does not roll up as tightly as the air mattress
- Foam mattresses are generally a good value, however, if space in a duffel bag is an issue or if you want extra comfort, buy an air mattress



Tent and Ground Cloth

- Ground cloths are used either under a tent or air mattress to keep ground moisture away from the body
- Ground cloths also offer some protection from sticks or rough objects from tearing the bottom of a tent
- Any ground cloth made of water resistant material is sufficient
- Ground cloths should be slightly smaller than the bottom of the tent
 - NEVER allow a ground cloth to stick out from under a tent because water can pool between ground cloth and tent soaking the inside of the tent and its occupants

Tent and Ground Cloth

- ▶ Tents come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes
- It is important to purchase a tent that is neither too large or too small
 - A large tent will offer space but will be much heavier to carry and take longer to set up
 - A small tent may not have enough room for people and equipment but will be light even when wet
- Select a tent that
 - Has a minimum number of poles
 - Is easy for a scout to set up IN THE DARK
 - Has a tent fly that stretches ALL THE WAY TO THE GROUND

Clothing



How Many Sets to Bring

- People typically pack a full set of clothes (shirt, shorts/pants, underwear, socks) for each day they plan to be away – ensuring the correct *quantity of clothing*
- When camping, it is better to make sure you have a good variety of clothing – ensuring the correct *quality of clothing*
- For a weekend campout, It is important to have
 - One pair of pants, shorts, and sweats
 - At least one t-shirt, long sleeve shirt, sweatshirt, and jacket
 - Two pairs of underwear
 - Three pairs of socks
 - Extra sneakers



How Many Sets to Bring

- Pants, shorts, sweats, t-shirt, long sleeve shirt, and sweatshirts can all be worn for pajamas <u>and</u> the next day's clothes
- Having a good variety of clothing helps with layering to stay warm and dry if the weather changes
- Clothes typically do not get so dirty that they cannot be worn the next day
- It is important, however, to change into clean clothes at night to keep warm and to keep your sleeping bag clean



Clothing Materials

- ▶ Although plentiful, cotton clothing is the *LEAST* DESIREABLE MATERIAL TO WEAR
 - Cotton loses its insulating qualities when it gets wet
 - Cotton takes a very long time to dry when wet
 - Cotton is much heavier than synthetic materials
- Wool or synthetic materials are the best materials to pack for any kind of camping or hiking
- Although cotton jeans are strong and durable, they absorb a lot of water and are very uncomfortable when wet
- If cotton clothing is all that you have available, pack extra clothing and select the lightest cotton clothes you have



The Concept Behind Layering

- Layering is wearing a combination of clothes to regulate your body temperature, so you don't overheat or get cold
- The system must match the climate conditions you are in, your activity level and your individual thermostat
- Layers act in unison (to trap heat, wick moisture, breathe, block wind, and repel water) but individually each layer performs specific functions
- Proper layering is one of the most fundamental concepts in outdoor recreation

The Concept Behind Layering

There are three main layers

Inner Layer

- ▶ The inner layer, also called a base layer, is the first layer of clothing, directly contacting your skin
- A base layer should fit snug letting the material quickly wick away moisture from your skin keeping you <u>dry</u> and <u>warm</u>

Mid Layer

- ▶ The mid layer should be a looser fit than the inner layer, but not baggy so that it maintains contact with the inner layer
- ▶ These materials are designed to trap and hold your body heat in small air spaces in the material; hence, why mid layers can feel lofty
- Mid layers are also designed to carry moisture away from the inner layer, moving it from the body and pushing it to the outer layer

SCOUT TROOP

The Concept Behind Layering

- There are three main layers (cont)
 - Outer Layer
 - ▶ The outer layer acts as a shell (i.e., wind and rain type jackets) to protect you from the elements, while being breathable so your internal moisture can escape
- For scouts who are acclimated to Florida weather, it may be necessary to add an additional layer between the mid and outer layer (sweat shirt, sweater)
- It is extremely important to add or remove layers just *before* you get too cold or hot respectively
- ▶ The key is to stay both <u>warm</u> and <u>dry</u> at all times

Packing Techniques

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Keep Everything Dry

- It is imperative that all clothing and equipment remain dry for the duration of a campout (there are no dryers in the wilderness)
- Personal items will get wet
 - If it is raining while setting up a tent
 - If a tent is not set up properly
 - If clothing is strewn about the inside of the tent
 - If clothing is not properly stored in plastic bags
 - Basically, any time a scout goes camping!



Keep Everything Dry

- ▶ To minimize the possibility of things getting wet
 - Pack all clothes in zip lock bags
 - Pack all zip lock bags in a large garbage bag and gooseneck the opening of the garbage bag to form a water seal
 - Do not remove clothes from a zip lock bag until the instant you need the clothes
 - Do not unroll a sleeping bag until you are ready to crawl in for the night
 - Do not let your equipment touch the side of the tent



Packing for Accessibility

- It is important for all similar things to be packed together
 - Toothpaste, toothbrush, soap, washcloth, brush, ponytail holders all together in one pocket/zip lock
 - Mess kit, knife, fork, spoon in one pocket/zip lock
 - Flashlight, batteries, bug repellant in one pocket/zip lock
- ▶ This will make it easier to find equipment quickly
- It will also minimize the possibility of equipment and clothing from being strewn around the tent (thereby getting wet)

Sample Packing List

Packing List

Health and Safety

- Signed permission slip (collected before trip)
- Medication: labeled and given to First Aider

Basics

- □ Scout uniform
- □ Waterproof duffel or backpack
- □ Small day pack (if day trips are planned)
- □ Water bottle w/ lanyard (at least 32oz)
- □ Sit-upon
- Small AA or LED Flashlight with spare batteries
- □ Plastic bags for wet/dirty clothes

Sleeping Systems

- □ Waterproof ground cloth
- □ Insulation layer (closed cell foam pad)
- □ Sleeping bag (nylon preferred, 30° 40°)
- □ Pajamas (two piece)
- □ Pillow case to be stuffed with extra clothes
- □ Warm hat (optional)

Eating Equipment

- □ Unbreakable bowl, plate, cup (mess kit)
- ☐ Knife, fork, spoon (unbreakable)
- □ Mesh bag

Packing List

Toilet Kit

- □ Toothbrush, toothpaste
- □ Washcloth, small towel, soap
- □ Brush, comb, safety pins, ponytail holders
- ☐ Tissues, lip balm
- □ Non-aerosol bug repellant
- □ Sun block

Optional Items

- ☐ Small games such as cards or marbles
- □ Tent
- □ 5'-8' length of rope
- □ Paper, pencil, songbooks
- Compass
- □ Small first aid kit

Clothing Essentials

- □ Rain gear: poncho or rain suit, boots, hat
- □ Jacket, sweater, or sweat shirt
- □ Bandannas (2)

Changes of Clothing

- □ Underwear
- □ Long pants, shorts (preferably not jeans)
- □ Shirts
- □ Socks
- ☐ Spare closed toed/heeled shoes

Add for Cold Weather Events

- ☐ Thermal underwear (preferably not cotton)
- □ Warm hat (mandatory)
- ☐ Mittens or gloves

Packing List

Add for Swimming Events

- □ Water shoes
- □ Towel
- □ Swim suit

For Adults

- □ Cell phone
- □ Whistle
- ☐ Key, combination, or other access to campsite
- □ Matches or lighter
- □ Alarm clock or watch

DO NOT BRING THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

- X Scented soap/lotion/perfume
- X Gum, candy, or soda of any kind
- X Aerosol cans
- X Glass containers (except Rx)
- X One piece pajamas or nightgowns

Links to Equipment Suppliers

Links

- ▶ CAUTION: The links provided are for reference only
- Please research the equipment thoroughly since your scout may use this equipment well into adulthood
- You may be able to get the same items cheaper at other on-line or brick and mortar stores

Links



- ▶ REI (<u>www.rei.com</u>)
 - ▶ Backpack (http://www.rei.com/product/870881/rei-passage-38-pack-kids)
 - Foam Mattress (http://www.rei.com/product/810386/therm-a-rest-ridgerest-solite-sleeping-pad)
 - ▶ Air Mattress (http://www.rei.com/product/829823/therm-a-rest-prolite-plus-sleeping-padwomens)
 - ▶ Sleeping Bag (http://www.rei.com/product/828306/marmot-trestles-30-sleeping-bag-womens)
- Campmor (www.campmor.com)
 - ▶ Backpack (http://www.campmor.com/Product___88118)
 - ► Foam Mattress (http://www.campmor.com/outdoor/gear/Product___55189)
 - ► Air Mattress (http://www.campmor.com/Product___40057)
 - ► Sleeping Bag (http://www.campmor.com/outdoor/gear/Product___43196)