## Tiger Elective Adventure: Floats and Boats

### Floats and Boats Adventure Loop

1. Identify five different types of boats.
2. Build a boat from recycled materials, and float it on the water.
3. With your den, say the SCOUT water safety chant.
4. Play the buddy game with your den.
5. Show that you can put on and fasten a life jacket the correct way.
6. Show how to safely help someone who needs assistance in the water, without having to enter the water yourself.
7. Show how to enter the water safely, blow your breath out under the water, and do a prone glide.

**Workbook for use with these requirements:** [PDF Format](http://usscouts.org/advance/cubscout/workbooks/Tiger/Floats-and-Boats.pdf) [DOCX Format](http://usscouts.org/advance/cubscout/workbooks/Tiger/Floats-and-Boats.docx)

### Types of boats

Five common types of boats are the rowboat, the sailboat, the motorboat, the raft, and the canoe.

*Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*

### How to Make a Floating Toy Boat

by *Chelsea Fitzgerald*

<http://crafts.creativebug.com/make-floating-toy-boat-1683.html>

Making a floating toy boat is an interesting way to recycle products in your home and to create a toy that will delight any small child. Kids love to play with toy boats in bathtubs, mud puddles and any small body of water. The entire family can join in the fun and design fleets of boats to race and perform in friendly competitions. You can even let your dolls or action figures float in the boat and act as a ship captain and crew.

#### Things You'll Need

* Two empty plastic soda or water bottles with lids
* Permanent markers (optional)
* Large rubber bands
* Colored plastic tape or any tape
* Craft knife

Remove the plastic labels from the soda or water bottles. Wash the bottles to ensure that they are clean. Make sure that the lids are tightly screwed on to each bottle.

Decorate the boat. Use permanent markers to color designs on the boat and give your water craft a name.

Wrap the rubber bands around the two bottles. This is to hold them together temporarily while you wrap them with tape.

Wind colored plastic tape around the two bottles so that they form a boat. You should do this at each end. If you don’t have colored plastic tape, almost any tape will work except for masking or painters tape.

Cut into the top of the plastic bottles by using a craft knife. Create oval openings so that an action figure, doll or other waterproof creature can sit with their legs inside the boat like in a kayak.

Place the action figures into the oval seat openings so that they are sitting with their legs extended. Now your boat is ready to float across the water.

* You can skip cutting out a hole in the plastic bottles and instead glue a sturdy piece of cardboard, plastic or lightweight wood to the top of the boat. It should be approximately 4- by 4- inches. You can add small figures to the raft-like structure to serve as a crew on your boat.
* Always use caution when children play near water.

### The Water Safety Chant:

S is “Someone’s Watching” never swim alone!

C is “Check the Rules” know where you can roam!

O is “Only Buddies” should go from the shore

U is “Know what U can do” Don’t do any more!

T is “Tell a grown-up” If someone’s in need!

SCOUT shows safety now you take the lead!

### Buddy Tag Game



This Game is meant for Cub Scouts.

Required:

Need at least 12 scouts, the more the better

Instructions:

All players except for two form into buddy pairs and link one arm. Pairs spread out over area. There is one player as 'It' and one player being chased - the 'runner'.
The 'runner' may run up beside any buddy team and link his arm with one free arm of a buddy. This makes 3 scouts together which is not allowed. So, the member of the buddy team that the 'runner' did not link arms with is now the 'runner'.
'It' can tag the 'runner' at any point. As soon as he is tagged, he is 'It' and 'It' is now the 'runner'.

Usually, the tag is made when someone does not realize a 3rd has joined his team. Be careful about one scout being 'It' for too long. Change the game by having 2 Its and Runners at the same time.

### Make Sure the Life Jacket is Properly Fastened

Once you choose your life jacket and try it on, make sure it is fastened properly. Some children's life jackets have straps that go underneath the person for added stability. Tighten all straps firmly; they should not be loose.

### [How to Save an Active Drowning Victim](http://www.wikihow.com/Save-an-Active-Drowning-Victim)

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**Determine whether the person is drowning.** Drowning victims may not thrash their arms and splash around in the water; in fact, they tend to be quiet, making the situation all that much more dangerous. Look for the following signs that someone is in need of immediate help:

* The person is not making forward progress, but is bobbing vertically in the water.
* The person's head goes from being submerged in the water to only briefly coming out before going under again.
* The person is unable to call for help. Someone who looks as though they're having trouble, but isn't yelling for help, may not have enough oxygen to call out.
* The person is floating face-down. This would not be considered an active drowning victim, but a passive one; when someone is unconscious, a different rescue method is required. In this case, call emergency services immediately.

**Shout for help.** No matter your experience or training, having others assist you is a good idea. Yell to others that someone is drowning. If the drowning victim seems to be unconscious, have someone call emergency services immediately. CPR and other drowning first aid may be necessary.

**Decide which rescue method to use.** Remain calm and figure out how you can best rescue the person in need. This is based on where the person is located and what type of body of water he or she is in.

* Is the victim near the edge of a pool, pier or dock? If a person is close enough to grab an arm, leg, paddle, shirt, or other similar item, perform a reaching assist.
* If you have one available, a shepherd's crook can reach someone beyond the range of a reaching assist in a pool or lake.
* Use a ring buoy or other easy to throw rescue device to reach a victim further away from the shore; this is also used in an ocean rescue.
* Dive into the water and swim to the victim as a last resort, when the victim is out of reach.

**Proceed with the rescue.** Stay calm and focused. People who panic are more likely to make mistakes and may also stress out the victim. Call to the victim that you're coming to his or her aid.

**Lie face down on the edge of the pool or dock.** Spread your legs to maintain a stable position. Do not extend yourself beyond a strong position of good balance; if you lean over too far, you'll fall into the water.

* This type of rescue is only helpful if the drowning victim is within reach of the edge of the pool.
* Do not attempt to perform a reaching assist while standing. This puts you in a precarious position, and you'll likely fall into the water.
* Grab an object you can use to extend your reach if the person is a little too far for your arm to reach. Almost anything that can add a few feet to your reach can help; a boat paddle or a rope are also effective if the person is able to grab them.

**Reach toward the victim and hold out your hand.** Inch as far over the water as you can while maintaining a good hold on the solid edge of the pool or dock. You want to reach out your dominant hand, since you'll by using your strength to pull the victim to safety.

**Call to the person to grab your wrist.** Repeat yourself until the victim hears you. Since he or she will be panicked, it may take a few moments for your words to register. Make yourself heard by speaking in a voice that is loud and clear.

* Don't scream at the victim or sound too agitated when you call to him or her. This could increase the victim's panic, making it more difficult for the rescue to work effectively.
* Make sure you tell the person to grab your wrist, and not your hand or fingers, since you could accidentally let go of the victim.

**Grab the person's wrist and pull him or her to safety.** For the strongest possible hold, You should both be grabbing each other's wrists. Pull the person safely out of the water and gently help him or her get onto dry ground.

**Locate the shepherd's crook.** This is a long metal pole with a hook on the end that can be used either as a handle for the victim to grab, or as a device to wrap around the victim in the event that the victim is unable to hold onto it himself. Many pools and outdoor swimming areas are stocked with this tool.

**Tell people to back away.** Warn other people on the deck to stand away from the end of the stick in case it hits them. You don't want them to interfere with the rescue.

**Stand slightly away from the edge of the deck.** Brace your feet in case the victim pulls on the pole. Be sure you're far enough back that you don't risk getting pulled into the water.

**Hold the hook where the drowning person can reach it.** Call to him or her loudly to grab the hook. If the person is unable to grab it, dip the hooked part further into the water and wrap it around the person's torso, just below his or her armpits. Make sure the hook is not near the person's neck, since this could lead to injury. Aim carefully as it is often difficult to see.

**Pull the person to safely.** Slowly and carefully pull the victim to the side until he or she is close enough for you to use a reaching assist to pull him to the wall.

**Gather the ring buoy (also called a life ring) and the rope.** These can be found at lifeguard stations at pools and outdoor swimming areas. Boats are also equipped with ring buoys, so use this rescue if the incident occurs while you're out in the middle of a body of water.

**Loosely coil the rope in your non-throwing hand.** Step on the end of the rope so that you do not accidentally throw the ring away.

**Use an underhand motion to throw the ring.** Allowing the rope to uncoil freely from your non-throwing hand.

* Aim near the victim, but try not to strike him directly.
* A good goal is to throw the ring just past the victim, then pull it to him or her with the rope.

**Pull the victim to shore once he or she has been reached.**

**Dive in with a buoy.** Do not attempt a swimming rescue without a buoy on hand; a drowning victim's first reaction will be to climb on top of you, so you'll need a flotation device to keep both of you safe and perform the rescue effectively.

* Do not attempt this rescue unless you are a very strong swimmer.

This rescue should be used as a last resort when the victim is drowning in an ocean or lake that is out of reach from the shore.

If you don't have a buoy, go in with a t-shirt or towel that the victim can grab onto.

**Swim to the victim.** Use the freestyle stroke to quickly get to the drowning person. Use proper ocean swimming techniques to avoid getting tossed back in a wave.

**Toss the buoy or rope for the person to grab.** Shout to him or her to grab hold. Remember not to swim right up to the victim, since he or she is likely to push you under the water.

**Swim back to shore.** Move in a straight line back to shore, towing the person behind you. Check back every few paces to make sure he or she is still holding the buoy or rope. Continue swimming until you make it safely back to shore, then exit the water.