

How to Build a Campfire

- **MAKE A SAFE FIRE SITE.** Make sure that nothing will burn except the fuel you feed the flames, the fire cannot spread, and use existing fire sites whenever possible.
- **BARE-GROUND FIRE SITE.** Protect the ground from the heat by building an earthen pad 2 feet square and 3 inches thick on the bare ground.
- **GATHER TINDER, KINDLING, AND FUELWOOD.** Key ingredients for a successful fire:
 - Patience
 - Tinder (dry pine needles, grasses, shredded bark, fluff from seed pods)
 - Kindling (dead twigs no thicker than a pencil)
 - Fuelwood (which can be as thin as your finger or as thick as your wrist)
- **LAY THE FIRE.** Arrange the tinder, kindling, and fuelwood so that the heat of a single match can start your campfire.
- **FIREPLACES.** The fireplace holds your cook pots in place above the flames and allows air to keep your fire burning. See the *Boy Scout Handbook* for surefire wet-weather fire tips.
- **PUTTING OUT A CAMPFIRE.** Extinguish a fire cold out when it is no longer needed—cold enough so that you can run your hands through the ashes.
- **CLEANING A FIRE SITE.** When the fire site has cooled, pick out and pack out any bits of paper, foil, and unburned food left. Leave No Trace.

How to Use Lightweight Stoves

Camp stoves make cooking fast and easy. There are many types to choose from, so remember to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and exactly.

PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF USING A CAMP STOVE

- They are easy to light in most weather conditions and work well in deserts, at high altitudes, and in deep forests.
- They are clean and quick to heat water and food.
- The heat can easily be adjusted for the type of cooking required.
- Stoves make cleanup easier and faster.
- They leave no marks on the land.
- Lack of firewood won't be a problem.
- Many areas do not permit campfires.