

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE LESSON 10: PERSONAL PREPAREDNESS

V. 2/2017

Basic Hunter Education 2014 Standards – Section 3 Objectives 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, & 43

Instructor Notes	In this lesson, students are introduced to the knowledge considered necessary for physically preparing for a hunt, and the equipment and skills needed in a survival situation. This lesson corresponds with Chapter 4 (pages 70-82) in the student manual. Teach it as a standalone lesson taught to the entire class. Teaching Methods Used In This Lesson • Lecture • Discussion • Small group work
Time Suggested	60 Minutes
Materials Required	 Audio visual equipment (projector & screen) Silvertip's "Hunter Education Video Series" DVD Small table Survival kit Whiteboard/easel

	Hunting Trip Plan Worksheets (1 for every 2-4 students)
Station Set-up	1. Setup the AV equipment with the Silvertip DVD.
X 10 minutes	 The video will run through 30 seconds of intro credits before getting to the main menu.
	3. Close the projector cover until you are ready to show the video.
	 Stage the survival kit on the front table for easy display to the students.
	5. Place the whiteboard/easel in the front of the room to the side of the screen.
	Stage the hunt trip plan worksheets so they're readily accessible.
Vocabulary Builder	Note: Do not read the vocabulary to the students. These are terms commonly used during this lesson, and the definitions are for instructor reference only.
	First-aid kit – A collection of equipment for use in giving first aid to an individual.
	Heat cramps – A condition where excessive sweating depletes the body of salt and moisture, leading to painful muscle cramps.
	Heat exhaustion – A condition of having symptoms of heavy sweating, rapid pulse, and dehydration as a result of your

body overheating.

- **Heat stroke** A serious medical condition where the body becomes excessively overheated and dehydrated.
- **Hunting trip plan** A written plan of where you intend to hunt, how long you plan to be gone, who you are hunting with, and the time and date you will return.
- **Hyperthermia** The condition of having an abnormally high body temperature.
- **Hypothermia** The condition of having an abnormally low body temperature.
- **Personal flotation device (PFD)** A piece of equipment designed to keep a user afloat in water.
- Survival kit A pack of equipment available for personal use in emergency situations.
- Wind chill The rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold.

PART A: Focus Activity 1 minute	The purpose of the focus activity is to get everyone focused on the lesson. Ask: "Has anyone ever been lost or participated in the rescue of someone who was lost?"
1 minute PART B: Objectives 1 minute	 State the learning objectives to the students. "At the end of this lesson, you will be able to: identify items that should be included in every survival kit; describe the essential steps necessary to survive an emergency situation in the outdoors; identify reasons for preparing and following a hunt plan; explain the importance of personal preparedness when outdoors; identify causes, symptoms, and treatments of hypothermia and heat exhaustion; state the importance of wearing a personal flotation device when hunting on the water; and state the importance of first-aid training for hunters."
<u>PART C:</u> <u>Teaching</u> <u>Method</u> 貸 40 minutes	 Say: "We're going to begin with a video that introduces several topics about outdoor safety and personal preparedness. After the video we will have a discussion." 1. Play the "Outdoor Safety" chapter of the DVD. The video has a run time of 15 minutes and 35 seconds. Stop the video when the end credits begin to play and cover the projector lens. 2. After the video, have a brief discussion with the students

summarizing topics from the video. Begin by asking the students "Why is personal preparedness important for a hunter?"

- 3. Display and discuss each of the items in a survival kit:
 - compass/map
 - fire building device
 - signaling device
 - rope
 - knife
 - water or water purification
 - space blanket/shelter

	4.	Ask the students "If you are in a survival situation, and you can't get yourself out of the situation, what is something you could have done ahead of time to ensure that someone will search for you and find you?"
	5.	Emphasize the importance of filing a Hunting Trip Plan with two responsible people who you know will follow up with the authorities if you don't report back when scheduled.
	6.	 Ask the students "What information should be included in a Hunting Trip Plan"? Write the three W's on the white board and explain each: where – informs others of your location (i.e. where to search for you) who – informs others of your companions (i.e. who is going with you) when – informs others of your schedule (i.e. when to consider you overdue and to alert the authorities)
<u>PART D:</u>	7.	The purpose of the student activity is to have the students complete a Hunting Trip Plan. Have the students work in

<u>Student</u>	small groups to complete the Trip Plan Worksheet using th
Exercise	maps on the reverse side. Give the students 5 minutes to
15 minutes	complete the Trip Plan.
	Note: There are 4 different hunting locations/maps on the worksheets (1 in Western MA, 1 in Central MA, 1 in Northeast MA, and 1 in Southeast MA.
	 Select groups to report back to the class as time allows. Use the Southeast MA location (English Salt Marsh WMA) to discuss the importance of a Personal Flotation Device (PFD) while hunting.
	Students are not being tested at this stage; they are gaining new knowledge. The role of the instructor is that of a facilitator/coach to lead the students the discussion.
<u>PART E:</u>	Ask students to recall the important topics that were covered in the lesson. It is important for students to be able to
<u>Student</u> Summary	verbalize these points. Use questioning strategies to flesh out answers.
3 minutes	 What items should be in every survival kit? What is a PFD?
	 What is a replace What are the symptoms of hypothermia?
	What are the symptoms of heat exhaustion?
	END OF LESSON
	FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
<u>Addendum</u> <u>A</u>	

The answer to this question is going to be different for every instructor. Be honest. If you have been lost, explain what allowed you to get out safely.

- 2. What are the chances of survival after getting lost? Don't try to cite statistics that you do not know. Turn this question around by stating that your chances of survival are much higher if you have properly prepared by bring extra food, a survival kit, and ways to signal for help.
- 3. How long does it take to die from Hypothermia? The length of time it takes for hypothermia to lead to death is completely dependent on many factors, including the age, health, and fitness of the individual, as well as whether the individual is wet or dry and the temperature they are exposed to.