RATIONALE FOR ADVENTURE
Through this adventure, Webelos Scouts will see the relevancy of earth science and how it impacts their daily lives. They will begin to understand the use of rocks and minerals in everyday items. Their investigations will give them an understanding of geological events and they will have the opportunity to learn about geological features in their own state.

TAKEAWAYS FOR CUB SCOUTS
• Learning about the science of geology
• Identifying and testing rocks and minerals
• Becoming aware of geological materials and landmarks in their area
• Geology/earth scientist career awareness
• Performing geological investigations while upholding the values of Leave No Trace

ADVENTURE REQUIREMENTS
1. Do the following:
   a. Explain the meaning of the word “geology.”
   b. Explain why this kind of science is an important part of your world.
   c. Share with your family or with your den what you learned about the meaning of geology.
2. Look for different kinds of rocks or minerals while on a rock hunt with your family or your den.
3. Do the following:
   a. Identify the rocks you see on your rock hunt. Use the information in your handbook to determine which types of rocks you have collected.
   b. With a magnifying glass, take a closer look at your collection. Determine any differences between your specimens.
   c. Share what you see with your family or den.
4. Do the following:
   a. With your family or den, make a mineral test kit, and test rocks according to the Mohs scale of mineral hardness.
   b. Record the results in your handbook.
5. With your family or den, identify on a road map of your state some geological features in your area.
6. Do the following:
   a. Identify some of the geological building materials used in building your home.
   b. Identify some of the geological materials used around your community.
   c. Record the items you find.
7. Do either 7a or 7b:
   a. Go on an outing with your family or den to one of the nearby locations you discovered on your state map, and record what you see as you look at the geographical surroundings. Share with your family or den while on this outing what you notice that might change this location in the future (wind, water, ice, drought, erosion).
b. Do the following:
   i. With your family or your den, visit with a geologist or earth scientist and discover the many
      career fields that are included in the science of geology.
   ii. Ask the geologist or earth scientist about the importance of fossils that are found.
   iii. Ask the geologist or earth scientist what you can do to help preserve our natural resources.

8. Do at least one earth science demonstration or investigation with your den or with adult supervision,
   and explore geology in action.

NOTES TO DEN LEADER

The first meeting of this adventure is the suggested den outing—a rock hunt around your den meeting
site or other conveniently accessible location. Have the Webelos Scouts complete requirement 1 and
bring the information with them to discuss at the meeting.

In advance of the outing, the leader will need to make arrangements with the outing location or land-
owner and confirm the outing plan with families, including transportation and any additional items they
need to bring. Make sure a tour and activity plan has been submitted, if required, and activity consent
forms are distributed, signed, and collected.

See the Appendix for optional den meeting activities, including openings, gatherings, and closings.

MEETING PLAN (Rock Hunt)

PREPARATION AND MATERIALS NEEDED

- U.S. and den flags
- Read the Earth Rocks! adventure and plan a rock hunt around your meeting place or other conveniently
  accessible location. Confirm that a tour and activity plan has been submitted, if required, and that
  transportation to and from the rock hunt site is in place. Secure signed activity consent forms.
- Unit den leader should have in possession (if required by local council practices) the tour and activity
  plan and a copy of the Guide to Safe Scouting.
- If your rock hunt involves a site where the boys can dig, make sure you have received permission
to do so from the landowner. Verify if permission is also given for the Scouts to collect and keep the
rocks they find, and review Leave No Trace guidelines regarding rock collecting. If permission is not
given, encourage the Scouts to bring cameras or smartphones to capture their rock collections
virtually for display at a den or pack meeting.
- Each Scout will need the appropriate tools (see “Geologist’s Equipment” in the Webelos Handbook).
Scouts should also bring their handbooks to help with identification of specimens.
- Notify Scouts of any personal items and special clothing they will need (water bottles, sunscreen,
hats, closed-toe shoes).
- Consider bringing other rock collecting field guides from local libraries or geology clubs.
- Invite a geologist or rock collector to attend the outing and help in the identification of rocks.
- Prepare thank-you notes that Scouts can sign for those who help with the outing.
GATHERING: ROCK HOUND
• Scouts can play this game like rock-paper-scissors but substituting hammer, magnifying glass, and glove. Hand signals in this version are as follows:
  Hammer = Close your fist (hammer beats magnifying glass).
  Magnifying glass = Make a circle with your fingers and hold up to your eye (magnifying glass beats glove).
  Glove = Lay one hand over the other (glove beats hammer).

OPENING
• Conduct a flag ceremony of your choosing that includes the Pledge of Allegiance and, as appropriate, the Scout Oath and Scout Law.

TALK TIME (REQUIREMENT 1)
• Carry out business items for the den.
• Allow time for sharing among Webelos Scouts.
• Review the Leave No Trace Principles for Kids and how they relate to rock hunting.
• Have Scouts share what they learned before the meeting about the meaning of the word “geology” and why this field of science is important.

ACTIVITIES
◆ Activity 1: Rock Hunt (Requirements 2, 3, and 6)
  • If the Scouts are permitted to dig, remind them to leave the location as it was before digging, putting dirt back where it belongs. If Scouts cannot dig, they can take photos to create a visual display.
  • Have the boys look for different kinds of rocks and identify what types they find according to their handbooks, which show the three main rock groups and provide an explanation of minerals.
  • Scouts should also try to identify any rocks that are typically used as building materials and record these findings under requirement 6 in their handbooks. Do they recognize any that were used in building their homes? In their communities?

CLOSING
• Den Leader’s Minute: Compare experiences during the outing to points of the Scout Law. For example, courteous: Thank the Webelos Scouts for being courteous “rock hounds” while on their hunt. Or helpful: The Scouts assisted one another in finding rocks or while walking on rough terrain. Perhaps rocks could remind one of being brave—facing the elements of rain, heat, or ice—or reverent in the construction of houses of worship.

AFTER THE MEETING
• Serve refreshments, if desired and appropriate.
• Work together to leave the outdoor location cleaner than you found it.
• Record completion of requirements 1, 2, 3, and 6.
• Have Scouts sign their thank-you notes for those who helped.
ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Rock Hunt

A den meeting in the field where boys can look for rock and mineral specimens will be very exciting for the Scouts as they become real rock hounds! Make sure the Scouts have their handbooks to help them identify the three kinds of rocks, review the explanation of minerals, and record what they find. If you don’t have an expert along, you could also take one of the excellent handbooks on rocks and minerals that can be found in the public library or possibly find an app if you have a smartphone that could help identify what you find.

An excavation, a riverbank with steep sides, or a highway cut would be a good place to find mineral samples. Rocks can be found along roadsides, in streambeds, on riverbanks, or on hillside ledges. Take along pencils, magnifying glasses, heavy gloves, a rock hound’s pick and chisel, and safety glasses or goggles.

Check local laws before allowing the boys to dig for rocks or minerals. In some states, laws prohibit digging rocks and other things from the ground. If permission is given for the Scouts to dig, permission might also be given for them to start their very own rock collections.

Encourage Scouts to look for golf ball-size specimens or smaller. You don’t want boys to pick up every rock they see; for example, attempting to pick up a 50-pound rock should be discouraged! If permission was not given for the Scouts to keep the rocks, practice the Leave No Trace guidelines—leave it where you find it—and encourage the boys to replace the rocks and dirt they may have dug up after they have identified them.

If you search carefully, you may also find some fossils—the remains of ancient plants and animals. Fossils can be found almost anywhere, even in your own driveway. But much more likely sites are old quarries, river bluffs and banks, gravel pits, excavations, and highway cuts—the very places you’ll be looking for rocks and minerals. When you find a fossil embedded in another rock, be patient in taking it out.

MEETING 2 PLAN

PREPARATION AND MATERIALS NEEDED

- U.S. and den flags
- *Webelos Handbooks*
- Items for making pet rocks (Gathering):
  - Medium-sized river rocks from craft stores
  - Other craft items (wiggly eyes, felt, yarn, glue, construction paper, etc.)
- Collection of rocks from your den outing (if allowed), a geological society, or a local school or university’s science department
- Field guide to rocks (found at library or through local rock clubs)
- State road map for locating geological landmarks (Activity 1)
- Materials for a mineral testing kit (Activity 2). Besides the rocks, you will need a penny, a small piece of glass, a piece of unglazed tile, a file or pocket knife, a small bottle of vinegar, and an eyedropper. Each Scout could be assigned to bring one or more of those items.
- Items for the earth science investigation of your choice (see Meeting 2 Resources and the handbook). Prepare the required materials for any investigation in advance, and allow time for some materials, such as laundry bluing (required for the crystal garden activity in the handbook), to be ordered if they are not widely available in stores.
GATHERING: PET ROCKS

- As Scouts arrive, have them create pet rocks using the supplies you collected.
- Each boy may give his rock a name, make a “costume” for it, and teach it a joke or trick. At home he can take his rock for a walk, write a journal about what it does each day, or photograph the rock and create a blog—all strictly for fun!

OPENING

- Conduct a flag ceremony of your choosing that includes the Pledge of Allegiance and, as appropriate, the Scout Oath and Scout Law. Emphasize that the Scout Law is a guidepost for all we do in life, not just in Scouting.

TALK TIME

- Carry out business items for the den.
- Allow time for sharing among Webelos Scouts.
- Tell the boys that Meeting 4 will be another den outing, this time to a geological landmark (requirement 7a) or to visit a geologist or earth scientist (requirement 7b).

ACTIVITIES

◆ Activity 1: Finding Geological Sites (Requirement 5)
- Set the state road map on a table and help the Scouts locate sites near rivers, lakes, or mountains where they might find good geological specimens. Boys who have visited the locations with their families may offer suggestions.
- If the Meeting 4 outing will be to one of these sites, decide now so you can start making arrangements.

◆ Activity 2: Mineral Testing (Requirement 4)
- Set out the items for a mineral testing kit and explain what the kit is used for.
- Show the Scouts how to do streak, scratch, and fizz (acid) tests on the rocks, following the directions in the Webelos Handbook. Have them test different types of rocks and record the findings in their handbooks.

◆ Activity 3: Earth Science Investigations (Requirement 8)
- Lead the Scouts in the earth science investigation decided on prior to the meeting. If you choose the crystal growing or mineral icicle (stalactite, stalagmite) investigation, be sure to check their growth at the next meeting.
- See directions for these and other optional investigations in Meeting 2 Resources and in the handbook. Choose as many investigations as time will allow at Meetings 2 and 3 to emphasize geology in action. Have Scouts write their observations in a notebook.

CLOSING

- Den Leader’s Minute: If there are hiking trails nearby, the boys may have noticed piles of rocks left at different spots on the trail. If not, simply note that trails are often marked with cairns—piles of rocks left to mark something significant like a summit, a turn, or anything of particular interest.
- Likewise, every Webelos Scout who follows the 12 points of the Scout Law becomes a marker—a cairn—for those who look to him as a model, especially the Tiger, Wolf, and Bear Scouts in the pack.

AFTER THE MEETING

- Serve refreshments, if desired.
- Work together to clean up the meeting place.
- Record completion of requirements 4 and 5.
ACTIVITIES

Activity 3: Earth Science Investigations

Salt Crystals

- What are crystals? Where are crystals found? Why is studying crystals important to geology? You probably use a crystal every day. Did you know that salt and sugar are crystals? Pour some salt on a piece of black construction paper. Look at it closely with a magnifying glass. What do you see? If you are using common table salt, are the crystals shaped like cubes? Most minerals and rocks are made up of crystals. Try making your own crystals with the experiment below. You will need:
  - Clean glass jar
  - Cotton string
  - Scissors
  - Pencil
  - Boiling water (1–2 cups)
  - Table salt (1–2 cups)
  - Notebook
  - Camera
  - Tape (optional)

**Step 1:** With an adult supervising, boil the water and then transfer it to your clean jar. Set the jar in a sink before you pour in the water; sometimes the change in temperature can cause a glass jar to crack.

**Step 2:** Pour salt into the hot water, stirring all the while. Stir until the salt has dissolved as much as possible. When the hot water can no longer dissolve salt, the water is said to be saturated. If you see salt crystals in the bottom of your jar that will not dissolve, then you have probably saturated your water and are ready for the next step.

**Step 3:** Tie a piece of string to the middle of a pencil and hang the string in the water. Rest the pencil across the top of your jar and tape it in place if you need to secure it. Make sure that the string does not touch any of the salt at the bottom of the jar.

**Step 4:** Leave the jar, pencil, and string in place overnight. The next day, take the string out of the jar and observe if salt crystals have formed on the string. If you would like to see the salt crystals grow larger, add more saturated salt water solution daily. Don’t forget to document your investigation by taking photos and writing down your observations.

You can also leave the jar alone and undisturbed for several weeks to allow crystals to grow. It might be interesting to investigate crystal formation this way, especially if you take a picture each day to track your changes. **Note:** This long-term option will likely be best for a den activity because the jars must be kept at home by one person—the den leader or one of the Scouts.

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused by movement in an underground fault line either up or down or side to side. Here’s a fun way to build a model of different geologic formations and explore what happens to those formations in an earthquake. Make an edible “geological formation” with multilayered peanut butter and jelly sandwiches using breads of different colors to help show how natural forces shape layers of rocks.

**Note:** Check for food allergies among all den members—children, youth, and adults. For someone with a peanut allergy, even being around peanuts can trigger an allergy attack. If necessary, two types of jelly can be used to achieve the same results.

- First, cut the sandwiches in half and move one half up or down. This demonstrates a vertical fault, a type of movement that can cause earthquakes. Then slide two parts of the sandwich past each other on the same level. This demonstrates a lateral fault. Now you can eat your “rock layers”!

- Another fun edible approach: Make a cake with different flavors of cake mix and different colors/flavors of frosting!
Erosion (Ice)
- What happens when water freezes? Does it expand or does it get smaller? What do you think happens when water freezes inside the cracks of a rock, or even in the sidewalk? Try this investigation to test whether ice expands or gets smaller.
- Take a small plastic water bottle, one that has a lid and can be resealed, and fill it completely with water. Replace the lid, put the bottle in the freezer, and let it freeze overnight.
- The next day, take the bottle out of the freezer and observe what happened. Compare it to an unfrozen water bottle.

Erosion (Frozen Rocks)
- What happens to rocks when they are covered with ice and frozen? Do you think the rocks will change? Do you think any of the rocks will break apart? Try this investigation with water, a plastic bottle, and a variety of rocks like granite, sandstone, and limestone.
- Look at each rock carefully as you begin. Look even closer with a magnifying glass. Can you predict which rocks will break apart faster when you freeze and thaw them several times? Write down your prediction, then place the rocks in the plastic bottle and fill the bottle with water.
- Put the bottle in the freezer. When the water is frozen, take it out and give it time to thaw. After the water melts, put the bottle back in the freezer. Repeat the process three or more times.
- At the final thawing, take out the rocks and check them again under a magnifying glass. Which one changed the most? Were small particles of rock split off by the freezing water? This is what happens as glaciers form on mountains. The glaciers move slowly down the mountains, taking rock particles with them and refreezing over and over again.

Erosion (Wind and Water)
- Which changes the landscape more, wind or water? What erosion elements are involved in the pictures below?
- Do this investigation to observe how wind and water change the land. You will need water, one cup of sand or dirt, one cup of salt, and a funnel made from a sheet of paper.
- Pour the sand or dirt on a flat surface like your sidewalk, and spread it about 2 inches thick. Spread the salt next to it on the same flat surface.
- Aim the paper funnel at the dirt and salt, blowing through the funnel, and see which substance has more particles moving. Observe how far the particles moved away from their original spot. Does the grain type and shape determine how much wind energy it takes to move the particles?
- Now make the end of the funnel wider or narrower and blow again. Did this change the amount of energy needed to move the dirt and salt?
- Then pour a cup of water over both the dirt and salt. How far do the particles move along the surface now?
- Finally, pour a gallon of water over the area. What is left of the dirt and salt?
Fossils in Mud

- What is a fossil? How hard do you think it would be to recover a fossil from within a rock, or from hardened mud? Do you need special tools to remove fossils? What can fossils tell us about the history of the earth?

- Try making your own fossil bed with dried mud. You will need:
  - Clay-like soil
  - Water
  - Twigs
  - Dishpan
  - Fresh leaves
  - Feathers (optional)
  - Large margarine tubs (one per group)
  - Other small items of your choosing
  - Shells
  - Toothpicks (thick, round ones work best)

- Before you begin:
  - If possible, observe real fossils. If you cannot find any, you may need to contact a geologist or fossil collector. Geologists can be found locally through colleges or universities, businesses, and state or federal agencies. If your town or city has a rock shop or a geology or gem club, you may find fossil collectors there.
  - Have an adult mix the soil and water in the dishpan to make a thick mud mixture. If doing this investigation with the den, try it before the meeting to be sure you get the right consistency.

- Making the fossils:
  - Go outside if possible. If several Scouts are doing this investigation together, make sure you label the margarine tubs.
  - Fill a margarine tub just a little more than halfway with the mud mixture. Then press the small items (leaves, feathers, etc.) into the mud. Cover with about 1 more inch of mud.
  - Let the mud dry in the sun for three or four days. After the drying period has passed, have Scouts carefully break the mud in the tub apart to find the items you placed inside and the imprint they left. Use a toothpick to carefully break apart your specimen. Remember, you are trying to get the fossils out in the best condition possible, so go slowly and watch out for flying mud! Then share what you discovered.

Geysers

- What happens to steam and boiling water when placed under pressure? What happens to water that reaches the boiling point under the ground? How is a geyser created? Try two geyser investigations using:
  - Water
  - Bucket
  - Percolator coffee pot
  - Large balloon (check for latex allergies)
  - Goggles
  - Sand

- With adult supervision, pour water into the coffee pot. Plug in the pot and watch the glass knob at the top. What happens to the water as it heats up? This is the pressure that produces geysers, fumaroles, and hot springs. Geysers happen when the water hits its boiling point and the pressure pushes it up into the air.

- Put on the goggles. Fill the bucket halfway with sand. Fill the balloon with water, place it in the bucket, and cover it with the sand. Then poke the balloon and stand back! The pressure of the sand on the balloon will make the water shoot up like a geyser.
Mineral Icicles (Stalactites and Stalagmites)

Have you ever seen an icicle? Have you ever seen these “icicles” inside a cave?

- Did you know that stalactites found in caves are mineral icicles? Did you know that stalagmites are also mineral icicles that grow from the ground up? This is another example of water erosion that happens inside a cave. It takes a very long time, but stalactites and stalagmites can meet in the middle and form a column.
- These formations are made with dissolved minerals and water. Would you like to make one? Then try this investigation using two glass jars, a saucer, woolen thread, and baking soda.
- Fill both jars with hot water. Dissolve as much baking soda as you can in each jar. Then set the two jars in a warm place and put the saucer between them.
- Twist several strands of woolen thread together. Then dip the two ends into the jars and let the middle of the thread hang down above the saucer. You may need to weigh down the ends of the thread with pins or paper clips to keep them in the jars. If you get the baking soda solution on your hands, don’t forget to wash it off.
- The solution should creep along the thread in both jars until it reaches the middle and starts dripping onto the saucer. Leave the investigation sitting and see what happens during the next week.
- After a few days, the dripping solution will form a tiny stalactite hanging from the thread and a stalagmite forming on the saucer. With enough time they could eventually join to form a single column.

Tectonic Plates Simulation

- Did you know that the earth’s crust is not just one big piece surrounding the earth? The pieces of the crust are called plates and are always moving, but very slowly.
- What happens when two of the plates collide? What happens when they move side to side? A cream-filled chocolate cookie investigation can help you understand how the earth’s plates move.
- Remove the upper half of the cookie and break it into two pieces. Then put the pieces back over the cream filling. Now pull apart the two broken pieces to simulate how plates react to tension. Then slide the pieces side to side to simulate what happens when plates push past each other, tearing and twisting.
Now push the pieces together to simulate the plates colliding. This could cause the top cookie pieces to rise up like the crumpling and “folding” that forms a mountain range. Or one “plate” may be pushed under the other into the creamy “mantle” of the earth.

Once you finish, you can eat your earth plates!

**Volcano**

What creates a volcano? What can cause it to erupt? What comes out of it when it does, and what happens to that material over time?

Try this investigation to simulate a volcanic eruption. You will need goggles; a glass jar; ½ cup of water; ½ cup of baking soda; 6 tablespoons of dish soap; red food coloring; and ½ cup of vinegar.

Put on the goggles, take the materials outside, and gather dirt around the jar. Then pour the water, baking soda, dish soap, and just two drops of the food coloring into the jar. Stir together. Now add the vinegar, and watch your volcano erupt!

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**MEETING 3 PLAN**

**PREPARATION AND MATERIALS NEEDED**

- U.S. and den flags
- Rocks and a nontransparent bag for Gathering activity
- Crystal and/or mineral icicle investigations that were started last week, if these were chosen
- Prepare thank-you notes that Scouts can sign for those who help with the outing.

**GATHERING: HOW MANY NUGGETS?**

Before the meeting, put a certain number of small, different-sized rocks and pebbles into a drawstring bag that can’t be seen through. As each boy arrives, he will hold the bag for 15 seconds and guess the number of rocks inside. Open the bag to reveal the number after all the Scouts have guessed. The boy with the closest guess wins; he gets to fill the bag for a second round if time allows.

You could also try these variations:

- Add some gold nuggets (painted rocks) to the bag. Use distinctively shaped rocks (such as smaller, smoother, or sharper-edged rocks) for the gold nuggets. The Scouts must guess how many of those are among the other rocks.
- Add other small items to the bag to make the game more complicated: golf tees, acorns, marbles, etc.

**OPENING**

Open with a simple recitation of the Scout Oath. Or sing “America the Beautiful,” and note the reference to “purple mountain majesties.”

**TALK TIME**

- Carry out business items for the den.
- Allow time for sharing among Webelos Scouts.
- Hand out a flier for boys to take home to their families about the Meeting 4 den outing. Include the place, time, and what the den will be doing that day. If Scouts will be visiting a geological landmark, remind them to bring their handbooks for recording information.
ACTIVITIES

◆ Activity 1: Earth Science Investigation (Requirement 8)

- Scouts will observe and record the progress of their crystal and/or icicle (stalactite, stalagmite) investigations. If icicles aren’t yet touching each other, have the boys predict how long it will take for that to happen.
- Do as many investigations as time will allow in this meeting to emphasize geology in action. Have Scouts write down in their handbooks which investigation(s) they did and what they observed.

CLOSING

- Close with a recitation of the Scout Law. Tell Webelos that fossils mark geologic ages, just as the Scout Law marks all Scouts in the current age. If we live by the 12 points, that is what we will be remembered for.
- Review details for the upcoming outing in Meeting 4. Make sure all Scouts and their families know the plans.

AFTER THE MEETING

- Serve refreshments, if desired.
- Work together to clean up the meeting place.
- Record completion of requirement 8.
- Have Scouts sign their thank-you notes for those who will help with the outing.

MEETING 4 PLAN (Den Outing)

PREPARATION AND MATERIALS NEEDED

- Confirm that a tour and activity plan has been submitted, if required, and that transportation to and from the location is in place. Secure signed activity consent forms.
- Unit den leader should have in possession (if required by local council practices) the tour and activity plan and a copy of the Guide to Safe Scouting.
- If traveling to a landmark, remind Scouts of any items needed for that outing: handbooks, appropriate clothing, sunscreen, hat, water bottles, etc.
- If visiting a geologist or earth scientist, contact the location at least a month in advance and give this professional a copy of the adventure requirements so he or she will know what the boys have done before the outing. Bring index cards for Scouts to write down any questions they would like to ask during the visit.
- Bring the signed thank-you notes for those who help.
- For the Closing, bring a world map or, better, a portable globe.
- Another option would be for a geologist or earth scientist to visit the den at your usual meeting site. Likewise, someone from the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service might be invited to come.

GATHERING

- If the meeting is outside, take the opportunity for a theme-related game of tag. Standard rules apply except that a boy is “safe” and cannot be tagged if he is touching a particular rock (rock tag) or something made of minerals (mineral tag).
- If indoors, each boy could move a number of small rocks from one spot (a small, shallow bowl, a saucer, or a circle drawn on a piece of paper) to another spot using two toothpicks. This could be a relay, a time contest, or just a game of skill.
OPENING
• Conduct a flag ceremony of your choosing that includes the Pledge of Allegiance and, as appropriate, the Scout Oath and Scout Law. A relatively quiet opening might be best, particularly if meeting in someone’s office.

TALK TIME
• Carry out business items for the den.
• Allow time for sharing among Webelos Scouts.
• Review the boys’ questions to make sure all are appropriate. Provide index cards so they can write down the questions for reference.

ACTIVITIES
◆ Activity 1: Geology Outing or Visit With Science Professional
  • If meeting at a geological landmark, divide Scouts into buddy pairs and explore the area.
  • If visiting an office or hosting professionals at your den meeting, let them know the Scouts have questions they would like to ask during or after the tour or presentation. When the visit ends, be sure the Scouts show appreciation and give their thank-you notes to everyone who helped.

CLOSING
• Gather the Scouts around a globe or world map. Share with them that each year in April, people around the world celebrate Earth Day as a reminder to protect our environment and show appreciation for nature.
• Reflect on what the den has learned in this adventure about our earth, the types of rocks and minerals it holds, and how geological events change it. While we cannot control those events, we can do our part to help protect the earth.
• Moving around the circle, have the Scouts share ways they can help to protect our earth and keep it clean (11th point of the Scout Law).

AFTER THE MEETING
• Serve refreshments, if appropriate and desired.
• Work together to clean up the meeting place or to leave the outdoor location cleaner than you found it.
• Record completion of requirement 7a or 7b.

Upon completion of the Earth Rocks! adventure, your Webelos Scouts will have earned the adventure pin shown here. Make sure they are recognized for their completion by presenting the adventure pins, to be worn on their uniforms, as soon as possible according to your pack’s tradition.