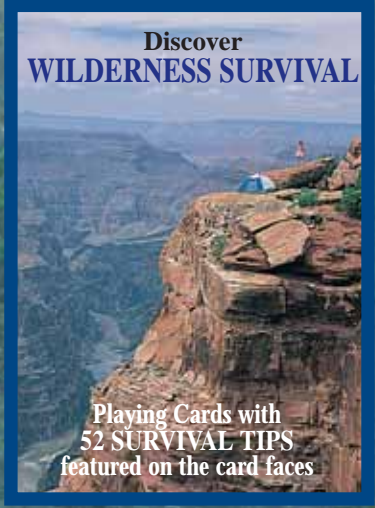


# Discover WILDERNESS SURVIVAL

## Survival Tips Playing Cards



DIFFERENT  
**52**  
TIPS

- LIST OF ALL 52 TITLES IS AVAILABLE
- WATERCOLOR ILLUSTRATION IS FEATURED ON THE BACK OF THE CARDS
- EYE CATCHING DISPLAY BOX POP-UP PHOTO
- SAMPLE DISPLAYER AVAILABLE

**HOW TO SURVIVE A FOREST FIRE**

**IF YOU DETECT A FIRE**  
Leave the area as soon as possible, even if the fire is at a distance. If it's a crown fire (a fire that moves across the treetops rather than on the ground), it can arrive very quickly if the winds are strong. If the fire is close, travel downhill. Fire travels 4-5 times faster uphill than downhill. Also, lower slopes tend to be moister than middle slopes, offering better protection.

**IF THERE IS NO STRAIGHTFORWARD ESCAPE ROUTE**  
Seek protection in a depressed or open area, such as a meadow, on rocks, or in a pond or stream. Avoid narrow valleys and steep slopes since they often act as a chimney for a fire, directing heat to it.

Clear the ground of all burnable materials within 10-20 feet of you. Lie face down, and bury your face. If possible, cover yourself with DRY sand or dirt, or a wool sweater.

to avoid the searing heat of the fire as it passes around you. Remove any synthetic clothing you might be wearing because it will melt in the heat and stick to your body. If possible, cover your body with natural materials like cotton or wool. Discard any stove fuel and cigarette lighters, unless you need these items to create a secure area. Do not wet your clothes. The moisture will scald your skin when heated. If you must cover your mouth to filter out the smoke, use a DRY cloth. If the cloth is wet, it will produce steam and scald your mouth and lungs. When the fire is upon you, it can deplete all the oxygen for several minutes as it passes. Be prepared for this possibility and do not panic. Oxygen will flow in once the fire moves on.

**IF THE FIRE IS LARGE WITH NO POSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE**  
Create a secure area by starting a fire downwind, then stepping into it.

**A WILDERNESS SURVIVAL KIT**

All items below fit into a 1-gallon container. Soap Dish Container Soap Dish Container

Instructions with blank side for notes  
\*Included as a water bladder, or to store items that need to be kept dry, such as tinder.  
\*\* Used for water purification.

1 2 1/2" folding knife	1 vial Potassium Permanganate**
1 Strip Magnifier	1 Signal Whistle
1 Signal Mirror	Mini Flashlight and spare AAA Battery
1 Flint Striker	1 Button Compass
1 small lighter (child-proof limits leaking)	1 Tea Bag***
Tweezers	2 alcohol wipes***
Fishhooks & Sinkers	3 Band-Aids
Fishing Wire	2 Plastic Bags
Fishing Line	Picture of the family
1 large Needle	Benadryl, Tylenol & other medications
Cord	Sterile Scalpel Blade
1 Pencil Stub	Sugar Tablets
2 Bouillon Cubes	
1 Condom	
1 Tea Candle	

**HOW TO AVOID BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING**

**ESTIMATING THE DISTANCE OF LIGHTNING FROM YOUR LOCATION**  
When you see lightning, count the number of seconds until thunder is heard and divide by five. This will indicate how far the lightning is from you in miles.

**FOLLOW THE "30-30" RULE**  
Count the time between seeing lightning and hearing it's thunder. If it's 30 seconds or less, immediately seek shelter or minimize exposure. Stay sheltered for 30 minutes or more after you last hear thunder.

**LOCATIONS TO AVOID**  
High places, such as exposed hills, ridges or rocky outcrops. Open spaces, such as fields or beaches. Beneath tall or isolated trees. Rock overhangs or depressions where water might collect. Partially open structures, such as open shelters or dugouts. Any body of water. If you are in a boat or swimming, get back to shore quickly.

Distance yourself from any metallic object. Contact with other people, spread out 15-20 feet apart.

**OPTIONS TO PROTECT YOURSELF**  
If possible, take shelter in a fully enclosed building. Avoid contact with all conductive surfaces, such as wiring, plumbing, metal doors and window frames. Another safe shelter is a fully enclosed metal vehicle, with the window rolled up. Avoid contact with all metal surfaces in the car. If you are in the forest, seek shelter under short trees or clumps of shrubs. Move to a place of lower elevation, such as a hollow or dry ditch. Be a small target! **IF CAUGHT IN THE OPEN**  
Crouch low to the ground with your feet together, hands over your ears to minimize acoustic shock from the thunder. Do not place your hands on the ground. Do not lay flat on the ground! This makes you a bigger target!

**HOW TO FEND OFF A BLACK BEAR**

If you see a bear and it hasn't seen you, quickly and calmly leave the area, or make a wide detour around it.

**IF YOU HAVE A CLOSE ENCOUNTER**  
Talk calmly and firmly to the children, as they might run or scream. Restrain your dog. Back away slowly while facing the bear. Avoid direct eye contact, as bears may perceive this as a threat. Give the bear plenty of room to escape. Remain calm. **DO NOT RUN.** Running is likely to prompt the bear to give chase and you can't outrun a bear. Do not climb a tree. Black bears are skilled climbers and you will only trap yourself. Do not play dead. Playing dead might deter a grizzly, but it won't work on a Black Bear. If the bear stands up, it's not going to attack, but is curious and wants a better sniff or view.

Do not show fear. Pick up your dog. Back away slowly while facing the bear. Avoid direct eye contact, as bears may perceive this as a threat. Give the bear plenty of room to escape. Remain calm. **DO NOT RUN.** Running is likely to prompt the bear to give chase and you can't outrun a bear. Do not climb a tree. Black bears are skilled climbers and you will only trap yourself. Do not play dead. Playing dead might deter a grizzly, but it won't work on a Black Bear. If the bear stands up, it's not going to attack, but is curious and wants a better sniff or view.

makes puffing or chomping sounds, slaps the ground or brush, it likely feels threatened. Be sure to avoid straying close to any cubs, or a fresh kill.

**IF THE BEAR FOLLOWS YOU OR BECOMES MORE AGGRESSIVE STAND YOUR GROUND.** Make yourself as large as possible. If you're in a group, band together and raise your arms. Prepare to use a Bear deterrent. The Bear may attempt a bluff charge, and veer away or stop at the last moment. **ON THE REMOTE CHANCE THAT THE BEAR ATTACKS** Use your bear deterrent. Deterrents include from pepper sprays, noisemakers and flares. Bear Sprays are most effective at close range, aimed at the face. If the attack continues, **FIGHT BACK!** Launch a counter attack and

**HOW TO SURVIVE IN THE DESERT**

**GENERAL STRATEGY**  
Do not panic. Accept the situation. Take stock of supplies. Make a plan. Stay put as soon as you realize you're lost. Rescue crews will have a better chance of finding you faster if you stay in one spot. **STAY IN THE SHADE.** You reduce your odds of surviving by exposing yourself to direct sunlight. Deserts can also be cold at night. **SIGNALING FOR HELP WILL HASTEN RESCUE**  
Move to a clear area, and put on your brightest clothing. Form a large "X" with rocks. Use a signal mirror. Build a fire to create smoke. Burn wood, car seats, tires, etc. At night, flares, flashlights and bright signal fires. **TRAVELING IN THE DESERT**  
Walking more than a few miles without a steady water supply is unrealistic. Mark your route with dust and dawn. Mark your route with

rocks or a stick dug deeply in the sand. Be aware that following dry riverbeds or slot canyons carries the risks of sudden flash floods. When walking in sand dunes, follow the peaks and the hollows of the dunes where the terrain is more solid. **WATER STRATEGY**  
Drink whenever you are thirsty. Rationing will not help. A person requires one gallon of water each day. To reduce water loss, keep the mouth closed, breathe through the nose and avoid conversation. Digestion consumes water so don't eat food if there is not a sufficient amount of water available. Carry clear plastic bags. Seal the bags around plants in bright sunlight. Water transpired by the plants condenses in the bags & can be collected. Dig at the base of cliffs in search of water. Water may be found by digging three to six feet at the

**HOW TO SURVIVE AN AVALANCHE**

**IF YOU SEE THE AVALANCHE COMING**  
DON'T PANIC! You will only have seconds to react, so keep focused. You should first shout to other party members. This will alert them to the avalanche and will relay to them your position. If you have time, discard any equipment that might weigh you down. Turn away from the avalanche and try to keep your backside to it.

**WHEN THE AVALANCHE COMES TO A FULL STOP**  
Cup your hands over your face allowing several inches of air space between your hands and face. This will sustain you for 25-30 minutes. Do not try to dig your way out unless you can detect light in the snow above you. Attempt to force your hand through the snow if you cannot reach outside air in an arms length, then do not attempt to dig out, as this wastes precious air and energy. Try not to panic; you need to preserve oxygen. Any companions that were not buried in the slide will likely locate you. This is particularly true if they are trained in avalanche safety and carry appropriate rescue equipment, such as a shovel, probe, and beacon. If you're searching for a companion(s) caught in the avalanche, go immediately to the location last seen, and search downhill from there.

Cover your mouth and nose, keeping excess snow from entering. Make swimming motions and try to stay on top; if possible, work your way to the side of the avalanche, where the snow will be moving slower. Grab on to a tree, bush or large rock. Hang on as long as you can. **WHEN THE AVALANCHE SLOWS DOWN**  
If you become covered with snow, try to thrust your hand or any other part of your body above the surface.

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