

## Hunting Drop Camp Equipment List

<b>Kitchen Gear Provided</b>	<b>Camp Gear Provided</b>
Plates, Cups, Bowls, Silverware	Wood stove, reasonable cut wood supply
Utensils (serving items, can opener, knives)	Lantern for each tent w/ sm propane
Skillet, Soup Pot w/ lid, Griddle, Serving Bowl	2 Wall tents (12x14 or 14x16)
Pitcher, Coffee Pot,	Cots & 3" sleeping pads
Cutting board	1 Mr. Heater w/ large propane
Dish pans, Dish soap, Bleach, Sponge	Toilet seat, TP
Bar hand soap	Shovel, Axe, Mall, Bow Saw
Tables, Plastic Table Cloth	Wood tarp, Ground tarp (if available)
1 Paper Towel, 2 rolls TP & 2 lg trash bags	Duct tape
1 or 2 plastic water containers w/ spigots	
Propane Cook Stove w/ lg propane	
Matches	
Fire grate (upon request)	
<p><b>Things you should bring include;</b>  <b>Cold weather sleeping bag</b>  <b>Personal gear (extra layers in preparation for cold weather)</b>            Camp chairs (available upon request)            Extra TP &amp; Paper Towels            Kitchen towel/Hand towel            Extra Matches &amp; Lighter Fluid/Fire Starter            Paper Plates/Bowls (if desired)  <b>Water Filtration System (if desired)</b>            Cell Phone  <b>Garmin In Reach or other communication device (if desired)</b></p>	

## **Packing tips from the Professionals:**

We usually estimate about one pack horse per hunter. That is approximately 150# of gear. It is not unreasonable to have one extra horse for a group of hunters. Any more than that and we will charge an additional fee for each extra horse.

You should pack your clothes and personal gear in a medium size, waterproof or water repellent duffel. Something that will fit in our panniers, dimensions are 1'x2'x20"deep (Davis Tent, that makes our panniers says they are more like 16" x 26" x 21"). It is better to have two small or medium duffels than one huge body bag. We pack most all of the gear in soft canvas panniers, but we do have hard sided panniers we can use for your food or dry goods upon request. Otherwise, we do have hunters that bring a couple of hard Rubbermaid containers with their kitchen items or food items. It is ideal if these are packed to match in weight and to only have two boxes, as they usually take up a majority of one load. Some hunters pack food and dry goods into small or medium cardboard boxes that can be burned once the dry goods are used up to make for less work when packing out.

Most hunters are now using soft sided coolers that are easy to pack. They prep and freeze a majority of their perishable foods so they will make it the full week. We can bring food resupplies on the days we check camp if the weather looks warm and you are concerned about the food keeping. Please avoid bringing glass bottles of any kind. We also recommend that you bring powdered drink mix instead of bottled Gatorade or other bottled drinks. All but one of our camps has access to good water. It is recommended you bring your own water purification system if you have concerns about water quality.

Most of our hunters are now bringing some sort of backcountry communication device, such as the Garmin InReach. The InReach has proven to be a consistent form of communication for all of our hunters. Even more so than a satellite phone. It is not required, but highly recommended.

## Leave No Trace Principles

Each of us plays a vital role in protecting our national parks. As we spend time outdoors, in the natural world and in wilderness, it's important to be conscious of the effects our actions may have on plants, animals, other people, and even entire ecosystems. Following the [Leave No Trace Seven Principles](#), summarized below, can help us minimize those impacts. They can be applied anywhere, at any time, while taking part in recreational activities.

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**
  - Know the regulations and special concerns for the area you'll visit.
  - Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies.
  - Schedule your trip to avoid times of high use.
  - Visit in small groups when possible. Consider splitting larger groups into smaller groups.
  - Repackage food to minimize waste.
  - Use a map and compass or GPS to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns or flagging.
- **Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces**
  - Durable surfaces include maintained trails and designated campsites, rock, gravel, sand, dry grasses or snow.
  - Protect riparian areas by camping at least 200 feet from lakes and streams.
  - Good campsites are found, not made. Altering a site is not necessary.
    - *In popular areas:*
      - Concentrate use on existing trails and campsites.
      - Walk single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy.
      - Keep campsites small. Focus activity in areas where vegetation is absent.
    - *In pristine areas:*
      - Disperse use to prevent the creation of campsites and trails.
      - Avoid places where impacts are just beginning.
- **Dispose of Waste Properly**
  - Pack it in, pack it out. Inspect your campsite, food preparation areas, and rest areas for trash or spilled foods. Pack out all trash, leftover food and litter.
  - Utilize toilet facilities whenever possible. Otherwise, deposit solid human waste in catholes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, at least 200 feet from water, camp and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished.
  - Pack out toilet paper and hygiene products.
  - To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 200 feet away from streams or lakes and use small amounts of biodegradable soap. Scatter strained dishwater.
- **Leave What You Find**
  - Preserve the past: examine, photograph, but do not touch cultural or historic structures and artifacts.
  - Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them.

- Avoid introducing or transporting non-native species.
- Do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.
- **Minimize Campfire Impacts**
  - Campfires can cause lasting impacts to the environment. Use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a candle lantern for light.
  - Where fires are permitted, use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires.
  - Keep fires small. Only use down and dead wood from the ground that can be broken by hand.
  - Burn all wood and coals to ash, put out campfires completely, then scatter cool ashes.
- **Respect Wildlife**
  - Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them.
  - Never feed animals. Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviors, [habituates them to humans], and exposes them to predators and other dangers.
  - Protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely.
  - Control pets at all times, or leave them at home.
  - Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, raising young, or winter.
- **Be Considerate of Other Visitors**
  - Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience.
  - Be courteous. Yield to other users on the trail.
  - Step to the downhill side of the trail when encountering pack stock.
  - Take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors.
  - Let nature's sounds prevail. Avoid loud voices and noises.

These principles were established by the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics, and built on work by the US Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management in the mid 1980s. This relationship continues today. The principles are based on and informed by scientific research in the fields of recreation ecology and human dimensions of natural resources. Take a look at the [science behind the principles](#) on the Leave No Trace website.

Thank you for doing your part to protect our natural world.

*Leave No Trace Seven Principles* © 1999 by the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics:  
[www.LNT.org](http://www.LNT.org).