## Girl Scout Cooking Progression with Reference

| K/1 - Basic cutting and tools, no cook | 4 - Foil/skewers and charcoal |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 - Propane stoves | 5 - Dutch ovens and charcoal |
| 3 - Box Oven and charcoal | 6 - Backpacking stoves |

## K/1 - KNIFE AND TOOLS IN THE KITCHEN

## SKILLS:

- Using a knife and cutting board,
- using a grater,
- can opener (cut up canned peaches),
- spreading,
- mixing

ACTIVITY: Create Fruit S'mores or fruit salad

- Open a can of fruit (each attaché the opener and take a couple turns on a can already open if necessary
- Slice fruit (Strawberries, bananas, peaches)
- Grate apple/pear slices
- Spread topping on graham cracker (peanut butter, cream cheese, Nutella)
- Add fruit on top of topping
- Top with remaining graham cracker Create fruit s'mores using graham crackers
- Or mix all fruit together in a bowl for a fruit salad
- Equipment Needed: 1 Table, plastic knives, can openers, graters


## 2 - PROPANE - USING A PROPANE STOVE

## SKILLS:

- assembling and lighting
- adjusting and extinguishing flame
- Learn about steam baking - if they choose to make a cake


## ACTIVITY:

- Practice the steps
- Boil water for hot chocolate or other chosen food
- Equipment Needed: 1 Table, propane stoves, lighters (more can practice this at once while waiting), propane cans, pot to heat water


## 3-5-CHARCOAL MANAGEMENT

SKILLS:

- Starting a charcoal chimney
- Lighting matches
- moving coals

ACTIVITY:

- Charcoal moving game with tongs and cold coals
- Stuff the chimney
- Light chimney
- Move hot coals to final destination
- Equipment Needed: chimneys, lighters, matches, tongs, newspaper, pot holders, BBQ grill area outside the barn

SKILLS:

- counting coals
- setup of a box oven (tray, coals, cans, rock, baking pan, box) - see figures on page 3 for setup options
- Build a box oven

Activity

- Given a temperature, determine number of coals (40* per briquette)
- Calculate how much heat is lost every time you peek (25* and 15 minutes per peek)
- Learn to position cans, pan, coals, tray, box, rock (rock goes under edge of box so fire has oxygen)
- Learn to lift box Lid when food is cooked - if you smell it, it's probably done
- Relay of precision. Position coals, oven and base properly using tongs
- Explain how they will build box oven by lining a cardboard box with foil. Use aluminum tape sparingly to hold foil down and seal holes.
- Need Box Oven example, pot holders, cans, rock, charcoals, pavers, trays, box, foil, tape


## 4 - FOIL/STICK (see also Charcoal Management)

## SKILLS: <br> Activity

- Folding foil so that it doesn't leek
- moving packet without damaging it
- Positioning coals around and on top of packets to cook them
- Using foil squares, give each camper a $1 / 2$ cup of dried lentils. Camper should fold foil appropriately to keep lentils from escaping the packet
- Need foil and lentils


## 5 - DUTCH OVEN (see also Charcoal Management)

## SKILLS:

- Dutch oven - coal counting,
- lid lifting with coals on its lid
- pot lifting, taking a peak,
- dutch oven care

ACTIVITY:

- Given a temperature, determine number of coals on top and below
- Line dutch oven with foil
- Lift Lid
- Lift pot
- Take a peak
- Clean and Oil Dutch oven
- Relay of precision. Position coals, oven and base properly using tongs
- Need Dutch Ovens, Lid lifters, pot holders, charcoals, cleaning pad and oil, pavers, trays


## 6 - Backpacking stoves

Skills:

- Assembly and lighting of stoves
- Extinguishing flame
- Learn about fuel
- learn about dehydration/weight concerns while backpacking
- learn about baking using steam

ACTIVITY:

- Make foil rehydration envelope
- Choose dehydration meal or steam baked cinnamon rolls
- Need: backpacking stoves, fuel, matches or lighters, foil insulation, foil tape, small pots, silicone cupcake holders


View from above


View from the Side

| Cardboard Box |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Cardboard Box |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baking Pan | Baking Pan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Can | Charcoal Tray | Charcoal Tray |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- What is a contaminant
- Anything that could cause harm to someone
- Germs, bacteria, virus, a cut on your hand
- Food allergens
- Where do contaminants come from
- Hand to food ( a cut in your hand, or just germs)
- Food to food
- Equipment to food
- Why prevent contaminants
- Illness
- Allergic reactions
- How to prevent contaminants
- Hand washing- washing your hands with warm water and soap washes bacteria down the drain.
- When to wash hands
- Always wash your hands after touching raw meat or poultry
- Wash fruits and vegetables under cold running water before eating.
- Safe serving to prevent contamination
- Do not use the same utensil for multiple foods
- Do not butter bread then putting knife back in butter
- No double dipping (carrot and dip)
- Do not lick the knife then put it back in the jelly
- Safe stowing and storage
- Put backpacks on the floor, not the counter. Where has the backpack been?
- Cooked foods should not be put on the same plate that held raw meat or poultry (unless the plate has been thoroughly washed.)
- Nuts on a salad - taking the nut off does not eliminate the contaminant
- Don't leave leftovers on the counter for more than 2 hours.
- Don't taste raw ingredients - eating homemade cookie dough is not safe because it may contain raw eggs.
- Food storage/ temperatures for cooked eggs, meats etc.
- Food cooking temperatures for eggs, meat, etc.


## - Safe Cleaning

- When you are done cooking, clean the kitchen. That means wipe up spills, place utensils and bowls in the dishwasher, clean pans, and put ingredients away.
- Wash hands immediately after eating or touching food to keep from spreading contaminants
- Waste management and recycling?

