

About this guide:

This guide provides some basic information that is useful for all sections of field camp. Depending on the field camp section(s) in which you participate, some material may not be relevant.

Geology field camp is your opportunity to develop the skills of observation and interpretation while learning the technical aspects of field work.

Instructors:

Coastal:

Dr. Ping Wang

Hydro camp:

Dr. Mark Rains

Dr. Kai Rains

Geologic Mapping:

Dr. Tom Juster

Dr. Paul Wetmore

Geophysics:

Dr. Sarah Kruse

Dr. Jochen Braunmiller

Judy McIlrath

Course expectations:

For the duration of this course, you are expected to participate in all projects and give each assignment your utmost effort.

Health issues:

You MUST fill out a confidential health form, which will only be opened if you are unconscious. It will be returned to you, unopened, at the end of class, if we have not had to use it. Prior to the start of any session, inform the professors (in private) of any health issues of which they should be aware (diabetes, allergies, etc.)

Camp Behavior:

For the next several weeks, you will be living closely with your fellow students and

Causes for expulsion include, but are not limited to:

- Use of illegal substances or hard liquor, drunkenness
- Reckless use of vehicles (including driving under the influence of alcohol)
- Endangerment of self, other students or instructors
- Harassment of other students or instructors
- Refusal to comply with rules or participate in projects
- Continually uncooperative or dangerous behavior

Cell Phones:

Some of our camp sites/activities will be outside of cell phone service. There could be stretches of time as long as 3 days or more when you will not be able to make cell phone calls. Cell phones may be charged from vehicles while the vehicles are being driven; there will be periods of time when your cell phone is dead and cannot be charged.

Safety:

Your safety during field camp working hours and recreational time is your own responsibility!

There are inherent risks in being in the field. The first priority of field camp is that everyone returns home safely. Do not engage in any activities that endanger yourself or others. Rock climbing, bouldering, and boulder rolling are never permitted. Never climb any cliff or mountain that makes you uncomfortable. Never try to swim with the alligators or play in rip currents!

Alcohol is not allowed in any vehicle, and drivers of the vehicles are not to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs. If you feel the driver of your vehicle is driving dangerously, tell the field Instructor immediately.

If you are in any situation that puts your safety at risk or you perceive may put your safety at risk, remove yourself from that situation immediately and inform an instructor

straight out until the tick loosens and comes free; this may take several seconds. If

out separately. Smash the tick in a tissue; do not use your bare hands. Wash the bite site thoroughly with soap and water and thoroughly wash your hands.

Ticks transmit infection only after biting, and the risk of acquiring Lyme disease is only 1.2-1.4 percent in areas where Lyme disease is common (the northeastern US).

The risk of Lyme disease in the Rocky Mountains is even lower. Here there is a risk of Colorado tick fever, which most often goes away on its own and is not dangerous, though complications can occur.

If you have been bitten by a tick, watch the bite site

for infection (reddishness around the bite), for fever-like symptoms 3-6 days after the bite (Colorado tick fever) or a circular rash between 1 and 4 weeks after the bite and flu-like symptoms (Lyme disease). In each case, medical help is recommended.

West Nile Virus -exists in the Rocky Mountains. It is contracted through mosquito bites, and can be prevented by wearing mosquito repellent. The incubation period for the virus is 3-14 days.

According to the CDC, people over 50 are at greatest risk for severe reactions. When someone is infected with West Nile virus they will typically have one of three outcomes: No symptoms (80% of people), West Nile Fever (about 20%) or severe West Nile disease, (less than 1%). If you develop a high fever with severe headache, consult your doctor.

vague, slow, slurred speech; memory lapses or incoherence; immobile, fumbling hands; frequent stumbling; drowsiness; or apparent exhaustion.

To prevent hypothermia:

- 1) Stay dry
- 2) Wear wool, not cotton
- 3) Be aware of the wind
- 4) Understand cold (most hypothermia cases develop in 40-50 degrees, dangerous temperatures if you are wet or exhausted)
- 5) Avoid alcohol on cold nights
- 6) Sleep inside a tent

Driving

University regulations require that all travel for courses is in university vehicles. You cannot drive your own vehicle. Drivers of university vehicles must operate the vehicles cautiously and safely at all times. Only USF employees may drive a university or rental vehicle.

Physical/Dietary Requirements