



THE  
BLUE BARRELS  
SHOW  
Study Guide

BAM Percussion Inc.  
52, rue de la Terrasse  
Gatineau (Québec) Canada  
J9H 2N3

(819) 684 9735

[info@bampercussion.com](mailto:info@bampercussion.com)  
[www.bampercussion.com](http://www.bampercussion.com)



**Study Guide**

# ATTENTION : SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHING STAFF

The BAM «eXplosion» Show will shortly be coming to your school. Today we would like to suggest some activities to help you prepare both yourselves and your students for the show.

First, what is BAM? BAM is a mixture of percussion and electrifying humor. Throughout the 70-minutes show, three comedians will incarnate highly inspired cartoon versions of a slightly more modern prehistoric man.

They speak their own language, but everyone will be able to understand it. They create: comical scenarios incorporating frenzied rhythms played with wild virtuosity. Their material is the sum of: their imagination, their voices, a few random objects and of course their big blue barrels. They will transform the barrels to take you to the Wild West, for example, where their big barrels will become broncos that they will try to break in a madcap rodeo. In another skit, BAM will challenge you to make the maximum number of sounds with your body—surprising results are guaranteed!

Like the early prehistoric men before them, these modern cartoon versions also discover new ways to use everyday common objects. For example, early prehistoric men discovered that they could make tools out of rocks, while our three characters discover that it is possible to recreate the sound of an airplane with the help of a normal household fan and a pair of chopsticks! While prehistoric men made their discoveries in order to survive, the BAM characters make their new discoveries in order to entertain and stimulate the imaginations of their worldwide audiences. And do they ever!

To go with the theme of prehistoric men, the BAM players wear only black shorts, like those of professional dancers, a theatrical choice that facilitates the rapid movements involved in the show and closely resembles what would be a more modern version of the animal hide. Being also very inspired by the world of cartoon characters, the BAM performers also wear a top that looks like what a super hero would decide to wear.

The show and BAM's supporting document offer excellent opportunities for application in the classroom and is remarkably compatible with some core programs of the Ontario school curriculum. Moreover, our suggestions for interesting activities reinforce your choice to bring in the «eXplosion» show as an effective and important strategy for realizing the goals of various core programs. It goes without saying, however, that, although BAM's presentation (accompanying guide and show) constitutes a very effective and important strategy, it figures among an inventory of diverse activities on which to draw in order to diversify the strategies and offer students multiple learning opportunities.

Although simple, these activities will help students to prepare for the show and appreciate it more. They will help the students to understand the educational side of this entertaining show.

What follow are a few activities to prepare your students, using the themes of sound, language and humor.

Enjoy the show!





# BAM

Initially BAM Percussion was to be a group of serious percussionists striving to make their mark. But everything changed on the day we decided to use industrial blue barrels as drums.

Those barrels inspired us. They made us feel like children again. First we turned them into drums, only to realize afterwards that this was just the beginning of many possibilities. We discovered that the barrels could be much more than drums as we had first conceived them. The fun was just starting.

During our four months of research and creation, our childhood imaginations returned. WOW! Of course, a child can play for hours with a simple cardboard box, using his or her limitless imagination to transform it into various objects—a house, a car, an airplane, and so on.

Well, that's exactly what we did with our blue barrels. And long live the explosion of collective creativity!

Our first real discovery was how to turn a barrel into a horse, and this was what led us in the direction of a combination of comedy and percussion. Humour and percussion.... Hmm. Why not?

In short, that was what gave birth to BAM and its electrifying «eXplosion» show.

The BAM team,

*Jean-Sébastien Dallaire*  
*Denis Richard jr*  
*Vincent Boudreau*

# BAM BIOGRAPHY

**BAM Percussion** was created by Steve Burman and Jean-Sébastien Dallaire in February 1999. It was during the 1999 *Just for Laugh* search for new talent contest that BAM, performing for their second time as a group, places 2<sup>nd</sup> at the national level. Later, at the Culture Awards of the Fondation of Arts, Litterature and Culture of the Outaouais, the group is awarded the Best New Creation prize for their work. In Canada, the trio performs in many festivals including the *Just for Laugh Festival* (1999 and 2000) and the *Québec Summer Festival* (1999).

In 2000, BAM ventures on their first European tour that includes the following countries: England, France, Norway and Italy. The tour is a success. So much so, that BAM returns to Europe a month later, for the *International Expo* in Hanover, Germany as well as visiting France, England, Belgium and Portugal.

**In November 2000**, the group is invited to participate in the *French Festival in Hawaii*.

**For the 2001 season**, BAM concentrates on Belgium and Holland.

**In February 2002**, BAM performs at the Air Canada Center for the *Toronto Raptors* half time show, in Toronto.

**In 2002**, BAM finishes a three and a half months European tour, performing more than 120 shows and being voted Best Show by the public of the *International Showcase* in Valladolid, Spain (a competition that included 35 other international acts).

**November 2002**, BAM is awarded the Most aspiring Artist prize at the Culture Awards for the *IV<sup>e</sup> Jeux de la Francophonie*. Also, the group is showcased at *Cinars International*, in Montréal.

**In February 2003**, BAM is invited to perform in front 15 000 people at the *International Vina Del Mar* song festival, in Chile.

**May 2003**, BAM is recruited to work on the new *Cirque du Soleil* TV series '*Solstrom*', in Montréal.

**In August 2003**, during their 5<sup>th</sup> European tour, the group is voted Best Show by the public of the *International Rotterdam Street Festival*, in Holland.

**In April 2004**, BAM is a sold out hit at the *Philadelphia International Children's Festival*.

Today, BAM continues to grow on an international level while perfecting their art, to offer a high quality product worldwide.

For more updated bio info please visit :

<http://bampercussion.com/eng/bio.php>



# HUMOUR

In the «eXplosion» show humour occupies a very important place. But exactly what do we know about humour? The Oxford Dictionary defines the term as follows: ‘the faculty of perceiving facetiousness or comicality and enjoying what is ludicrous or amusing’.

Take the time to bring your students to ask themselves what makes them laugh, what they find amusing, what different kinds of humour they can identify, where humour can be found and what themes are commonly found in humour.

Vocabulary and expressions to discover:

Comedy	Dark humour	Punch and Judy show
Humorist	To have a sense of humour	Play a trick
Clown	Deadpan	Hoax
Cartoon	Humourless	Funny paper
Joke	Buffoon	Practical joke
Court jester	Slapstick	Busker
Pantomime	Wisecrack	Vaudeville

What’s funny, and why?

When was the last time you laughed until you cried?

## MAKE ME LAUGH GAME

The group is divided into teams of from six to eight players. One player from each team goes to sit in the middle. Without touching the person, the group uses any means they choose in order to make the person in the middle laugh.

*“A large part of the humour of BAM comes from the three extremely caricatural characters and the clownish situations that develop among them. Our intention was to create three lively and distinct cartoon characters, each with his own qualities and faults—not forgetting their bizarre language, filled with sounds and onomatopoeias, which everybody understands but nobody can identify.”*

*“The other humoristic aspect of BAM is the element of surprise: the spectator is surprised as he comes to realize that the drum has suddenly become a horse, an airplane, a hiding-place, etc.”*

Jean-Sébastien



# PERCUSSION

*"From the outset, our intention was that BAM would provide spectators with rhythmic pieces as captivating to listen to as to watch."*

*"Inspired by dance, we worked very hard to create choreography charged with movement and energy."*

*"Each of our percussive pieces is supported by original choreography making use of our barrels."*

*Jean-Sébastien*

# THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

During its show BAM uses a language of its own invention. Prehistoric men also had their own language. *"Our goal was to create a language that officially said nothing but that everybody could understand. We call BAM language: **Arggghh!!! Bad!!! Oooooo!!!**"*

Ask the students to use sounds to develop their own new language, a dialect they could use to communicate with each other.

# COSTUMES

*"Ahhhhh, the famous costume. Well, believe it or not, we got our first inspiration from modern dance. That's right. We were looking for clothing that would have no real meaning and would allow us to change roles during the show using basic accessories such as a cape or a hat. In this way the spectator himself can imagine the rest of the costume necessary to the situation."*

*"We also realized that it did have funny similarities with the animal hide that prehistoric men used to wear, back in the early days. From there, we just added the super hero inspired top, to give it a more cartoonish and modern look".*

*"The costume also made it possible for us to create our piece Les Bedons (Bellies)."*

*Jean-Sébastien*





# SHOW THEMES

Our humoristic themes are all built on the same base. We see them as mini-films with a live soundtrack, perfectly synchronized. In other words, in the foreground the spectator watches an amusing scenario, while being able to take in the soundtrack executed in the background.

## THE AIRPLANE

This is a perfect example of the exploration demonstrated in the «eXplosion» show.

One of our most recent creations, we wanted to incorporate more barrels into it. After having experimented with a conventional home fan, we discovered the airplane, an amusing scenario filled with rhythms and surprises that carry the audience beyond the clouds.

## THE RODEO

This was our first creation. The barrels become wild horses and the characters become cowboys trying to break them. It's all done over a rhythmic soundtrack that draws the audience into the action.

## THE WAR

The barrels become war trenches where the characters are children playing at being soldiers. This item is full of ingenious surprises.

## THE FROG

This sketch is inspired by the concept of ventriloquism. In this scenario we bring a stuffed toy frog to life, only to choke it afterwards with an imaginary fly (the sound of the fly once more courtesy of the fan). This leads to a hilarious reanimation of the stuffed toy.

## THE SWORDS

This number was inspired by American slapstick comedy (Laurel and Hardy, the Three Stooges and Buster Keaton). The fight using 'Nerf' foam swords is an amusing acrobatic piece of choreography, over an extremely complex rhythmic soundtrack.

## BELLIES

This amusing rhythmic piece is created entirely by one instrument: the human body. It's a loony dance caricaturing American musical groups such as the Backstreet Boys and NSync.

# PREHISTORY

The period that we call prehistory retraces the adventure of man from his appearance on earth to his first writings (around 4000 B.C.). It goes back more than four million years.

During these millions of years, the first men, who were few in number, adapted to their natural conditions and progressively peopled our planet. These men were gradually transformed physically. Bit by bit they grew larger and their brain developed, while their use of tools improved as well. Nomadic hunters until about 10,000 B.C., men then became farmers and herders. They settled in villages, discovering pottery and weaving.

About 5,000 years ago they learned to work metals—first copper, then bronze (an alloy), and finally iron.

Prehistorians thus divide prehistory into two major periods: the Paleolithic and the Neolithic. These were followed by the Age of Metal.

Admittedly, we are talking about an anonymous history of man, because there was no written testimony. The only vestiges come from archeological digs. These are mainly trees, bone and flint tools, traces of encampments, paintings on the walls of caves, carved objects, a few tombs and fossilized human skeletons. Using the vestiges discovered from year to year in the four corners of the world, prehistorians have been able partially to reconstitute the daily life of prehistoric men.



# HOMO SAPIENS SAPIENS

From the beginning of his evolution the brain of man has increased in size. The brain of homo sapiens sapiens was the same size as that of modern man. The Latin word sapiens means 'wise'. Homo sapiens sapiens was Cro-Magnon man, who lived 35,000 years ago.

## FIRE

Fire comes from volcanic eruption, which is a natural phenomenon, and this is probably how man discovered fire. To make a fire, prehistoric man learned that he could strike two stones together or rub a stick on a board until heat was generated. Fire enabled man to occupy caves that previously had been the dens of large animals. Fire kept the animals at a distance.



## HABITAT OF PREHISTORIC MAN

Prehistoric man's first shelter was the cave. We know that men chased bears from caves in order to make spaces for themselves. They later lived in groups in temporary encampments; that is, in holes dug in the ground and covered with animal skins. In the centre of these hutches was a ditch 15 centimetres deep. This served as a fire-pit, which provided warmth and light to the residents. This was how the social life of prehistoric man began. Prehistoric men also built huts on the surface of the earth, in which they made tools and clothing and ate and slept. The resting-places are distinguished by a lack of tools and garbage. In areas near water, men lived in grottoes, subterranean shelters that they made themselves which were modelled on caves.

Natural changes occurred. The climate quickly became warmer and hunting was more difficult. Nomadic people therefore became sedentary. They learned how to cut wood, cultivate fields and build stronger houses suitable for year-round occupation. They used the wood they cut to build log houses with roofs made of skins or straw. In regions where wood was scarce, men substituted rocks, limestone, and animal bones and erected houses that resembled beehives. Finally, half-timbered houses could be found in regions where there was no stone. Wooden posts supported criss-crossed branches between which mud or animal dung was placed.

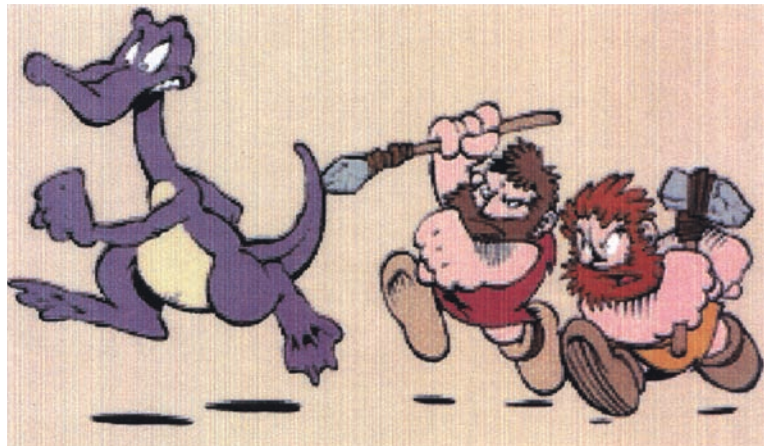
# WEAPONS AND TOOLS

At first men used stones for hunting and eating (for example, to open coconuts, shells, and so on). The first weapon, millions of years old, was a simple stone used as a club. This was used as the first tool and for killing animals. Somewhat later, a prehistoric man sharpened a stick, which gave him a wooden lance. During the same period sharp cutting edges were produced from chipping and polishing flint rocks.

Some time afterwards there was a volcanic eruption, which allowed man to discover a powerful new weapon, fire. Later, men improved their weapons and began to use leather straps to attach stones together to make a bolas. The bow-and-arrow was invented subsequently. Cro-Magnon man perfected his tools and techniques by creating knives, engravings and flintstones in the shape of laurel leaves.

# CLOTHING AND DECORATION

In order to protect himself from the intense cold then found in Europe, Cro-Magnon man naturally wore clothes. However, we are not sure what these were, as thus far no vestiges have been found. Only tools and statuettes have given prehistorians some indications. Like Neanderthal man, our ancestor undoubtedly made garments from the hides of animals he hunted. Leather and fur were then carefully cut and scraped using flint edges to remove all traces of flesh. Perhaps at first Cro-Magnon man was content to throw a raw hide over his shoulders, but with the invention of the needle, everything changed. Cro-Magnon man created the first real clothing, adjusted to the shape of the body, sewn together using sinew, horsehair and gut. Thus he was able to put together an outfit consisting of a hooded jacket and pants made of skins. Ivory statuettes representing such clothing have been found in Siberia. As for shoes, we don't know if our ancestor knew them. Maybe he wrapped skins around his feet.



With his clothes Cro-Magnon man wore jewels: necklaces, pendants, bracelets and shells, animal teeth, fish vertebrae strung on a leather lace, etc.. Sometimes he decorated his clothes with pearls and small bone discs specially cut, shaped and polished.

# **DID PREHISTORIC MAN TALK?**

According to Spanish researchers, Neanderthal man possessed the use of speech.

08/08/2001 – Two paleoanthropologists, Juan Luis Arsuaga and Ignacio Martinez, have deduced from their research that the forebears of Neanderthal men were capable of speech.



They studied the skull of a prehistoric man who lived some 300,000 years ago in the region of Atapuerca, in northeastern Spain. The skull, discovered in 1992, is the only one ever found that contained the bones of the middle ear as well as the hyoid bones supporting the larynx.

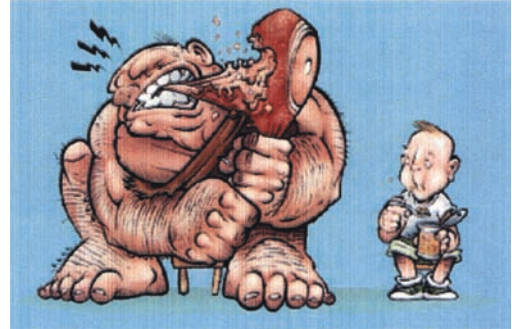
The researchers therefore concluded that these hominids possessed a phonic apparatus midway between those of chimpanzees and modern man. However, according to one of the researchers, Ignacio Martinez, their pronunciation would have been slower and less clear than our own.

Until now, scientists thought that language had appeared with modern man around 40,000 years ago.

The archeological site of Atapuerca is one of the most important in Europe. Situated in the province of Burgos and listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, it contains bones of the first Europeans, 800,000 years old.



## **DID YOU KNOW THAT YOUR DESCENDANTS MIGHT HAVE MOUSE-SIZED TEETH?**



Scientists have compared our tooth structure with fossilized remains of our ancestors and concluded that our teeth are becoming smaller and smaller. Do you know why?

Prehistoric men ate raw meat. This is why they needed long, strong teeth. With the discovery of fire, man began to cook his meat. (What a good idea!) Meat rendered less tough by cooking required less dental force for chewing.

Presently our teeth are half the size of those of prehistoric man. Some people believe that thousands of years from now man's teeth will be mouse-sized—so smile while you can still show your pearly whites!

## **WHY DON'T ALL PEOPLE SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE?**

We said above that man was a great traveler. Gradually he dispersed over the entire planet and discovered different worlds. When he began to communicate using language, he needed to invent words to describe his environment. The Inuit need a variety of words to describe snow, but they don't need a term to identify a camel, unlike men who dwell in the desert. People had different things to tell each other according to their area of habitation, and this is one of the reasons why not all humans speak the same language. Over the years language grew more complex. Instead of simply describing the environment, language was used to express opinions and emotions. The evolution of language was accelerated as various tribes interacted with each other and exchanged linguistic habits. This is still the case today; many of the words you use are derived from other languages.

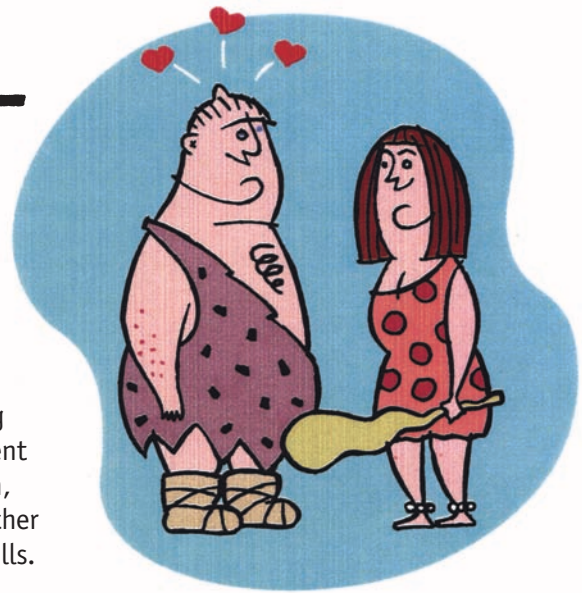


## **HOW DID CAVEMEN LIVE?**

Living conditions were harsh at the dawn of humanity. No contemporary human could stand the prehistoric way of living for long. Dressed simply in an animal skin, prehistoric man had to walk for hours, for days, looking for something to put in his mouth—when it wasn't he who became breakfast for some ferocious beast! Always on the lookout, constantly struggling against the elements, he could consider himself lucky if he lived to the ripe old age of 25!

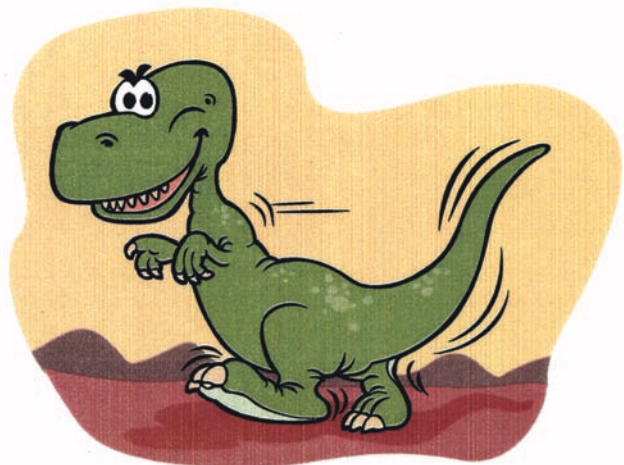
## **MAN AND WOMAN— A MYSTERY?**

Some scientists argue that some of our behaviour can be explained by studying the evolution of man—notably where male-female relations are concerned. Why do men have trouble communicating? Left alone for long periods while hunting, man did not easily develop a talent for opening his heart to another. To compensate, women, confined in the group's hut and always surrounded by other women and by children, better honed their relational skills.



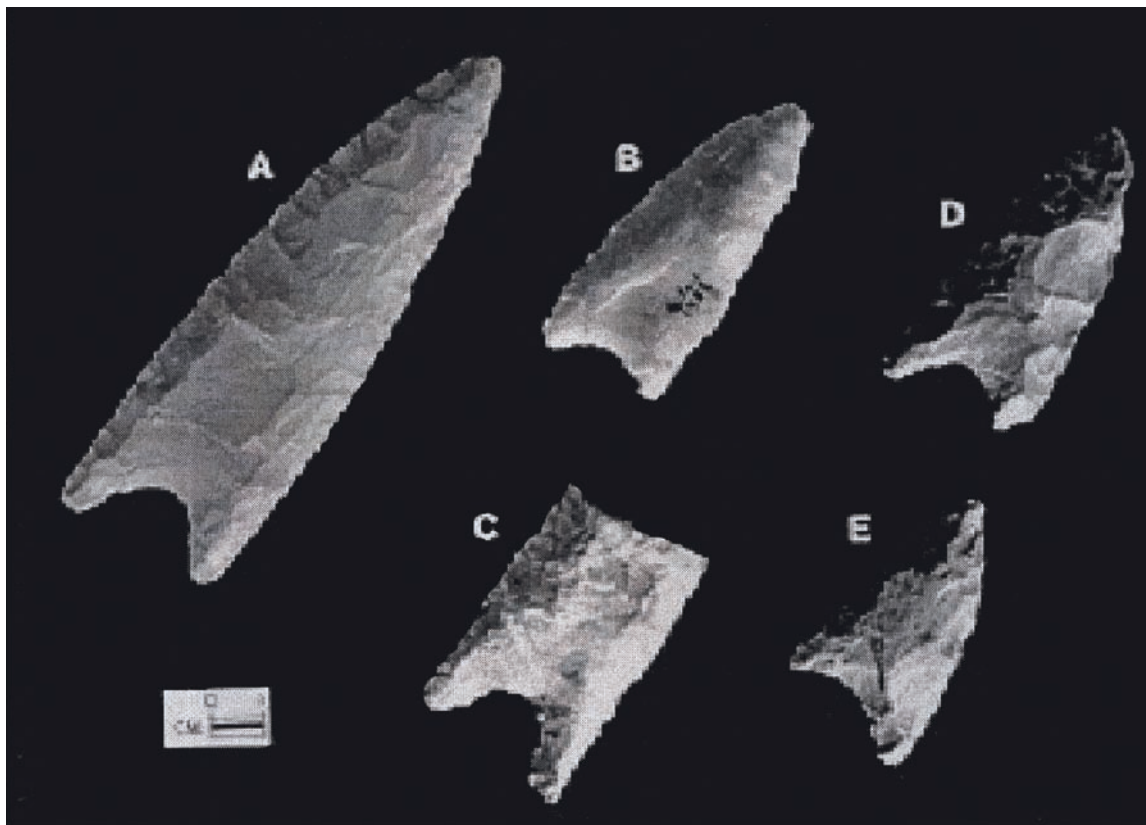
## **WHAT DID CAVEMEN EAT?**

Before discovering fire, prehistoric man fed on fruits, roots, frogs, lizards, eggs—in short, anything that was ready to hand and seemed somewhat edible. We do not know how, after discovering fire, he got the idea of cooking meat. But one thing is sure—the cooking of food opened a world of culinary possibilities to the Cro-Magnon gourmet. Food was first braised, and later people started baking bread. Modern cooking was born!



# ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN THE MARITIMES

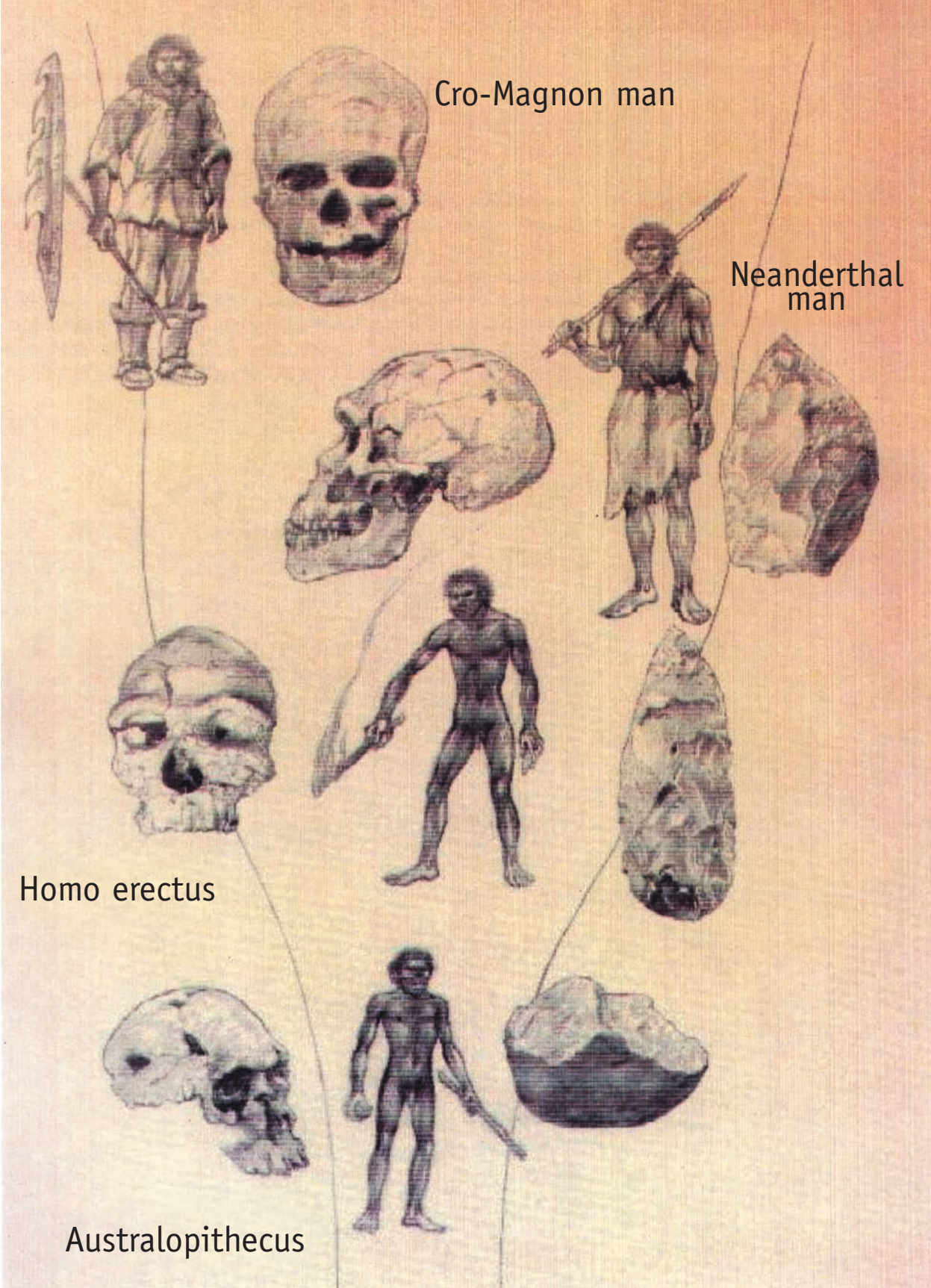
Most of the objects that we attribute to the first inhabitants of the Maritimes, 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, are distinctive stone tools that have survived various destructive agents through the centuries. Vestiges of this period have been found in all the Maritime Provinces. The populations associated with these remains are designated generally by the name Paleo-Indian. The objects shown here are:



- A. Stone spearhead, Quaco Head, New Brunswick
- B. Stone spearhead or knife, Debert, Nova Scotia
- C. Stone spearhead, fragment of base, Debert, Nova Scotia
- D. Stone spearhead or knife, Prince Edward Island
- E. Stone spearhead or knife, Basin Head, Prince Edward Island

Source: National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada





Cro-Magnon man

Neanderthal man

Homo erectus

Australopithecus

## **DID CAVEMEN REALLY LIVE IN CAVES?**



Despite the name, so-called cavemen did not live systematically in caves. It's a simple fact that caves are not found everywhere! Most of the time prehistoric men set up huts or shelters out in the open, near a source of water. Their shelters were made primarily of bones, animal skins and tree branches. Only after they became sedentary did men begin to build shelters, resembling what we would call houses, of stone and wood.

## **WHY DON'T ALL PEOPLE HAVE THE SAME SKIN COLOUR?**

It is said that the cradle of humanity is in Africa. Therefore we can suppose that at some point in their evolution all people had dark skin. Over the years, certain groups migrated to Europe, others to Asia, while the others stayed in Africa. This dispersion probably resulted from the constant quest for food. The people's skin probably adapted to their habitat. Skin protects humans from the rays of the sun, cold, etc. Thus, to protect the people in the hot countries, over time their skin developed for toleration of the dangerous rays of the sun. And thus it became darker. In time, babies were born who were completely black from birth. It's easier that way! White-skinned men lived in the cold regions. The sun being less dangerous, they did not need the same protection from its rays.



# THE ARTS

Prehistoric men were great artists. Their cave art survived for centuries on the walls of their grottoes. As you know, even today we can still see these very old paintings; we find them in caverns at such places as Lascaux, Pech-Merle and Cosquer.

Cro-Magnon men were special: they did not know how to write, but they loved to paint!

As they had no pencils, felt or paper, they painted on the walls of the caves in which they lived or that they had discovered on their numerous treks. They drew primarily animals: bison, bulls, horses, ibexes.

The paintings and engravings found in the caves were often created in very dark places. In order to see clearly, the Cro-Magnon men used stone lamps, in which they burned fat to light the caves.



The Brown Horse—The original version of this horse is in the Bull Room of the Lascaux cavern.

Have fun finding your horse on the site of the Lascaux caves.

[www.culture.fr/arcnat/lascaux/fr/](http://www.culture.fr/arcnat/lascaux/fr/)

## ***But what were they drawing?***

You now know one of the painted animals, the horse, but there were others: we often find also bison, bulls, and sometimes goats.

We also find handprints and outline drawings, and rectangles and arrows.

The drawings shown above will give you an idea of what a painting session involved.

## ***Why were these animals the ones chosen for illustration?***

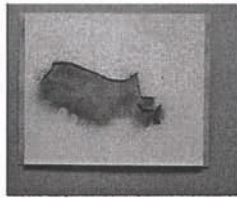
Well, it would seem to be because they were hunted by the Cro-Magnon people.

But there is something strange: deer, and particularly reindeer, were also hunted, but were very rarely drawn. Why? It's a mystery.

We still have much to learn about Cro-Magnon man!

# ART

We suggest that you use stencils to make your own version of the Brown Horse of Lascaux.



## Materials

The two stencils

1 toothbrush

Gouache paint: maroon, sierra red (burnt sienna), yellow ochre

1 light yellow sheet of paper or cardboard (small format – 24x32)

A small amount of water

## Application

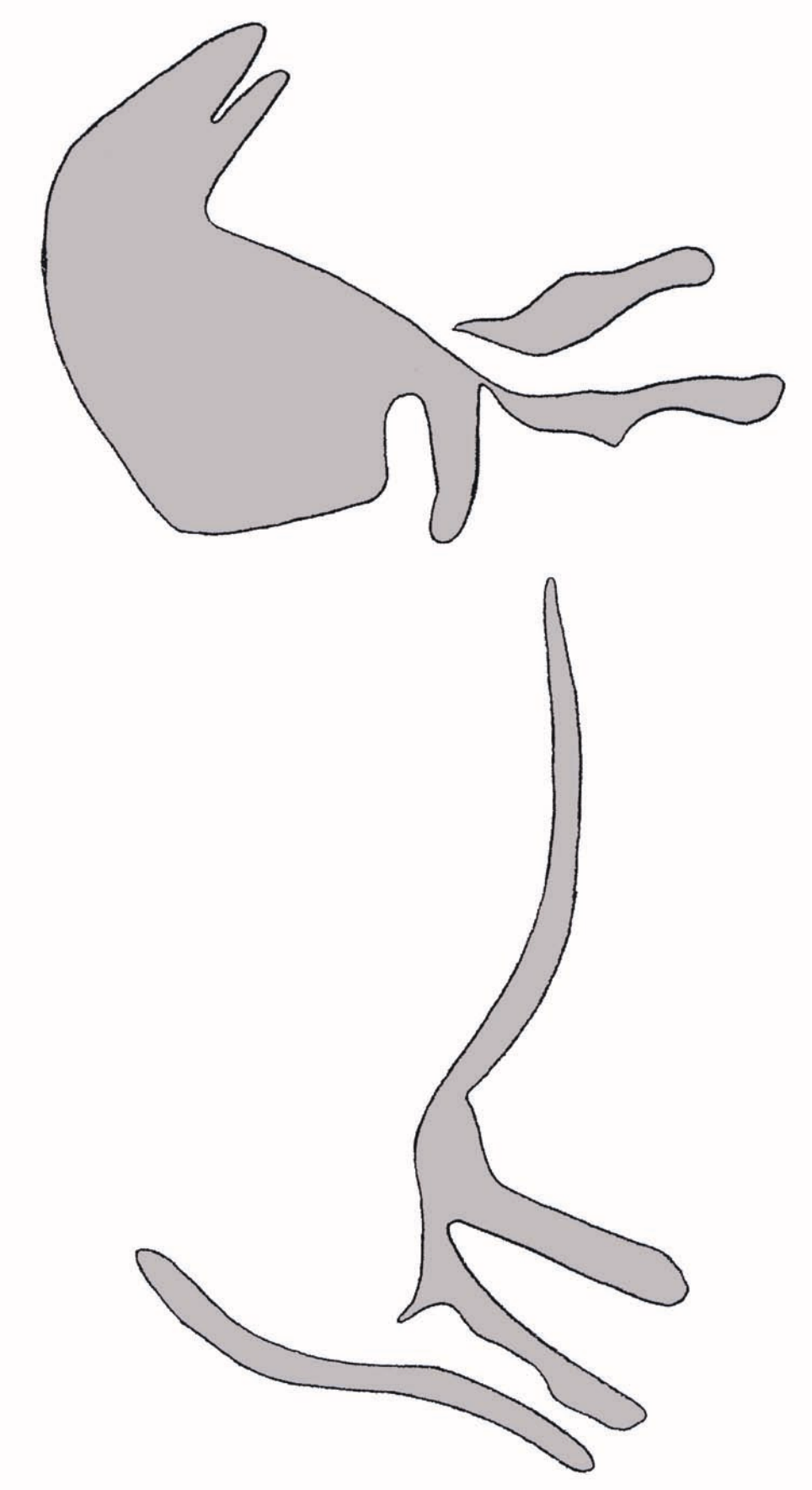
To create the horse, print the two stencils. To use them, you need only cut out the grey parts; thus, when you apply the paint, only these areas of the sheet will be coloured.

Stencil 1 allows you to make the dark areas of the horse (hooves, head, tail) and stencil 2 to make the rest of the body, which is lighter.

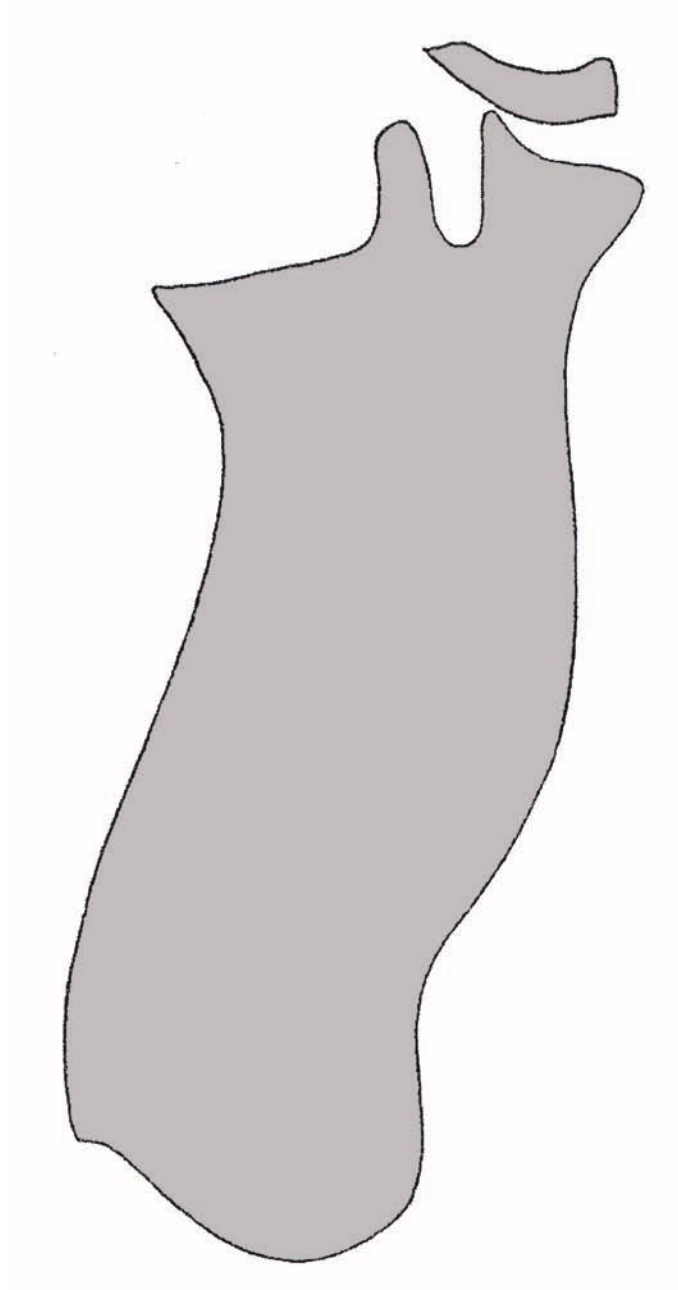
Apply the stencils one after the other and colour your horse in two steps using the toothbrush, which you rub over the part to be coloured. Dip the toothbrush in water and then in the paint you want to make use of. Rub the brush with your thumb over the sheet: the paint is sprayed and gradually colours the sheet. (Be careful not to wet the brush too much, or you will end up with large water drops on the sheet.)

At each step, wait until the paint or the felt paper is dry before taking the stencil away. Once the two operations are complete and the second stencil is removed, your horse will be ready to ride!

You can colour the sheet here and there with a bit of yellow ochre in order to imitate the cave wall. The paper used can be replaced by sandpaper, which has the advantage of giving a rock-like finish.











# PREHISTORIC COOKING

'Man is the only animal that makes fire, and this is what gives him dominion over the world' (RIVAROL)

## MESCLUN SALAD WITH NASTURTIUMS

### Ingredients (for four persons):

300 grams of mesclun or leaf spinach  
12 to 15 nasturtium flowers  
3 tbsp. of raspberry vinegar  
salt, pepper, oil, vinegar



### Preparation:

Clean the mesclun. Wipe the nasturtiums, remove the pistils.  
In a large cup prepare the vinegar; add the salad, toss, arrange the nasturtiums, and serve.

## TROUT OVER COALS

### Ingredients (for 24 students):

6 trout  
salt, pepper  
raspberry or strawberry leaves



### Material: string

### Preparation:

Thoroughly wash and rinse the trout through the gills and dry them in the air. Salt the interior and exterior, pepper and oil. Roll them in a bed of wild strawberry and raspberry leaves, then in corn leaves, and close them with toothpicks or string. Place flat stones on the bottom of a fireplace.

When you have a large quantity of coals and ash, place the fish on the stones, and cover them with hot flat stones, ash and coals. Cook for 30 to 40 minutes, withdraw the fish, and remove the envelope of leaves. The flesh will be deliciously scented and the skin charred.

## POTATOES, ONIONS AND GRILLED GARLIC

### Ingredients:

garlic cloves, onions  
sugar, pepper, oil



### Preparation:

Wash the potatoes well and cut them into pieces. Peel the onions, split them without cutting to the bottom, lightly sweeten them with sugar, and pepper. Prepare corn leaves that have been soaked in water for an hour or squares of aluminum foil, oil them, carefully wrap the onions, potatoes and garlic, and sew them closed with toothpicks or string. Cook for 20 minutes in hot coals.

You can proceed in the same way with garlic cloves without peeling them. Serve with the trout and potatoes.

## BANANAS IN BUTTERED PAPER

### Ingredients:

6 bananas  
maple syrup  
pine-seeds or spruce needles (for flavour)



### Preparation:

For each banana prepare a buttered square of aluminum foil. Peel the bananas. In each square place a banana and a few pine-seeds and sprinkle with maple syrup. Close and cook on a grill. Monitor the cooking, which will be very rapid.

# SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC COOKING

### Place:

For the cooking... A fire in a natural setting is best—on the shore of the sea, a lake or a river, near a cave, etc. But don't get discouraged, because these recipes can also be produced in a chimney, on a barbecue or in the oven in the staff room.



### Materials:

- cooking grills (for exterior cooking)
- aluminum foil or corn leaves for wrapping the food
- string
- knives
- improvised dishes (stones, large leaves)

### Additional suggestions:

Wood (as fuel)

- fruit trees, such as apple, cherry and peach, produce a slightly fragrant, nearly fruity flavour in the food
- oak is a wood that burns slowly and is good for cooking meat and fish
- vine-shoots impart a delicious flavour to food
- if you cannot find any of these woods, gather a large quantity of dry wood, but avoid charcoal that is chemical in origin
- apples and pine needles add a delicious note

