



# FITA FIELD

# ARCHERY GUIDELINES



FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE TIR A L'ARC



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## Introduction

In some countries field shooting is a popular archery shooting discipline, but in order to make it more popular and easier for beginners to take up field shooting, also in countries where field shooting is not known, we will in this publication try to explain some of the "secrets" of field archery. This is a new edition of the FITA field Archery Guidelines that were produced by the Field Archery Committee in 1995 and which was mainly based on a publication made by the Swedish Archery Association.

Shooting field archery is basically the same as shooting target archery, and very often one will find that a good target archer will also become a good field archer. However, as you will see from these Guidelines, there are quite a few things that should be kept in mind when shooting field - and this is what this booklet is all about.

In field shooting all FITA divisions are accepted, meaning that there are divisions for: Compound, Recurve and Barebow. You will also see archers using longbows and other traditional bows at national tournaments.

Compounds are mostly shot with release and scope, and the archer will use the same equipment as on the target disciplines.

Recurve (formerly called freestyle) is shot with a recurve bow and sight using finger release, as on the target disciplines.

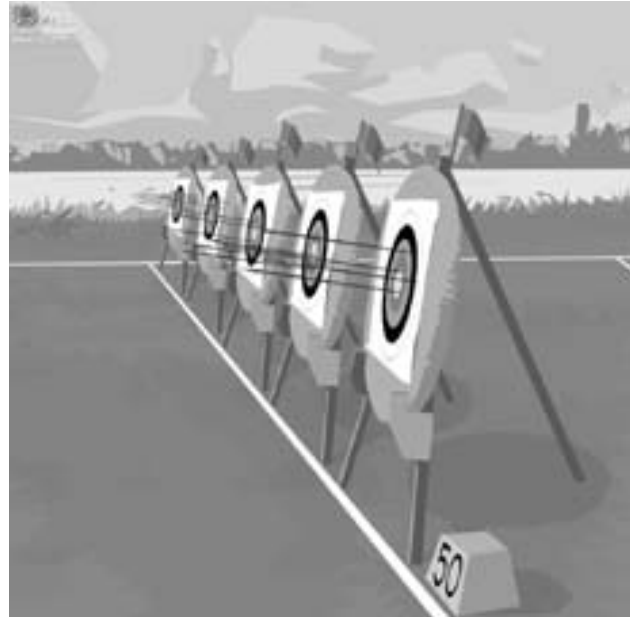
Barebow, at the International level, is shot with a recurve bow without sight or stabilizer, however, different aiming techniques are used, so that the archer can use the point of his arrow or his arrowrest as an aiming device. The barebow archer will most probably "string walk" to vary the position of the arrow in relation to his aiming eye, or use different anchor points, or a combination of both in order to make it possible to aim in the middle at different distances. A low anchor point is used for the long distances and a high anchor point is used with the short distances.

At local tournaments you will find archers shooting instinctive - meaning they do not aim in the right sense of the word - they shoot on instinct, like throwing a stone.

## Target Archery versus Field Archery

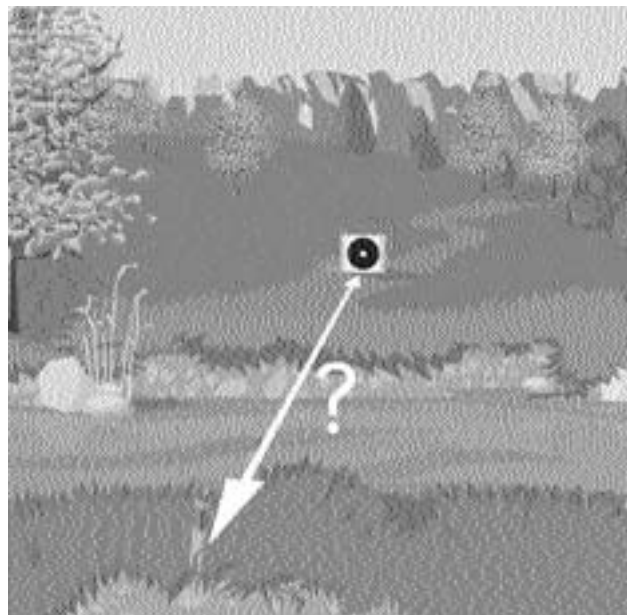
Field archery differs in some ways from outdoor target archery. The main differences being:

The outdoor target archer shoots on marked distances only, some longer than in field archery.

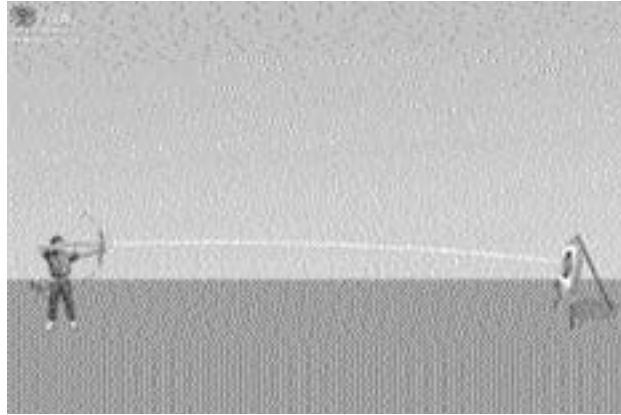
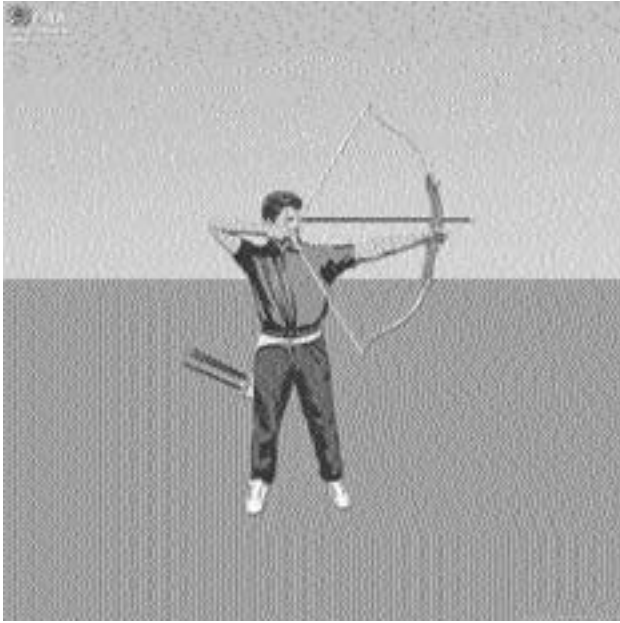


The field archer shoots on both known and unknown distances from 5-60 meters, depending on division.

The field archer needs to practice on many different distances, as well as practising how to judge the distance.



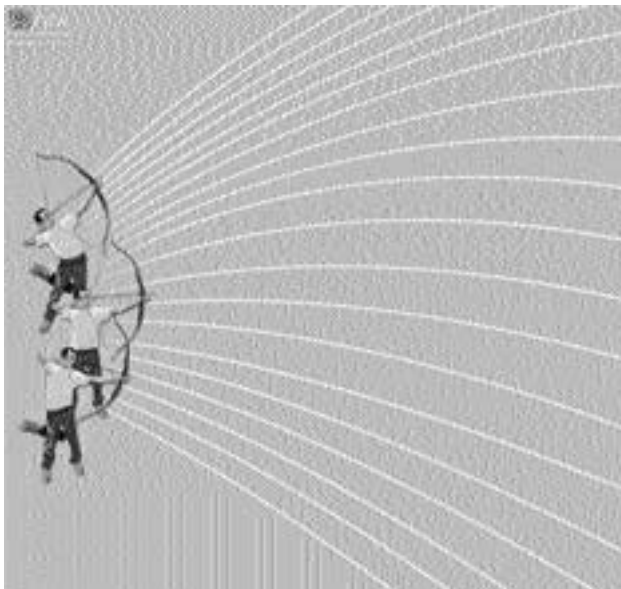
Target archery is shot on level ground, and the shooting position is fairly the same.



In field archery the arrow flight differs on a given distance due to the angle of the shot.

A field archer must know by experience how much to subtract or add to the distance due to gravity influence.

Field shooting is also a question of shooting uphill & downhill; hence the field archer needs to practice on varying shooting positions.



Target archery is always shot close to the competitors and spectators, which tends to increase the tension.

For target archery the arrow flight is the same for a given distance, only influenced by the wind.

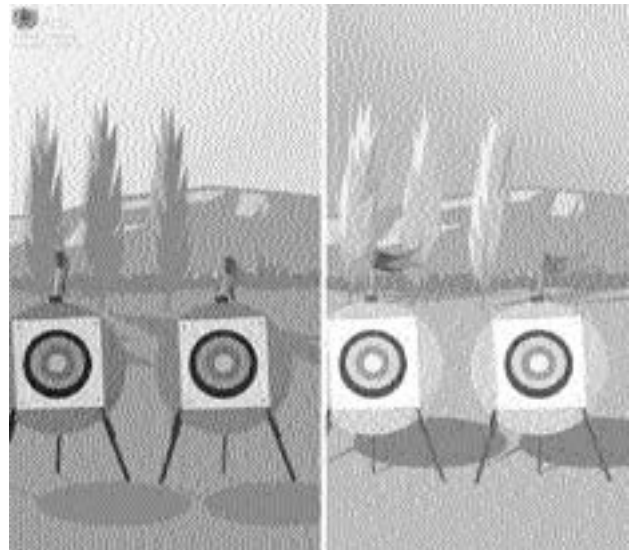


Normally, Field Archers shoot in their own group and not close to other competitors. Spectators may be present at major International competitions.

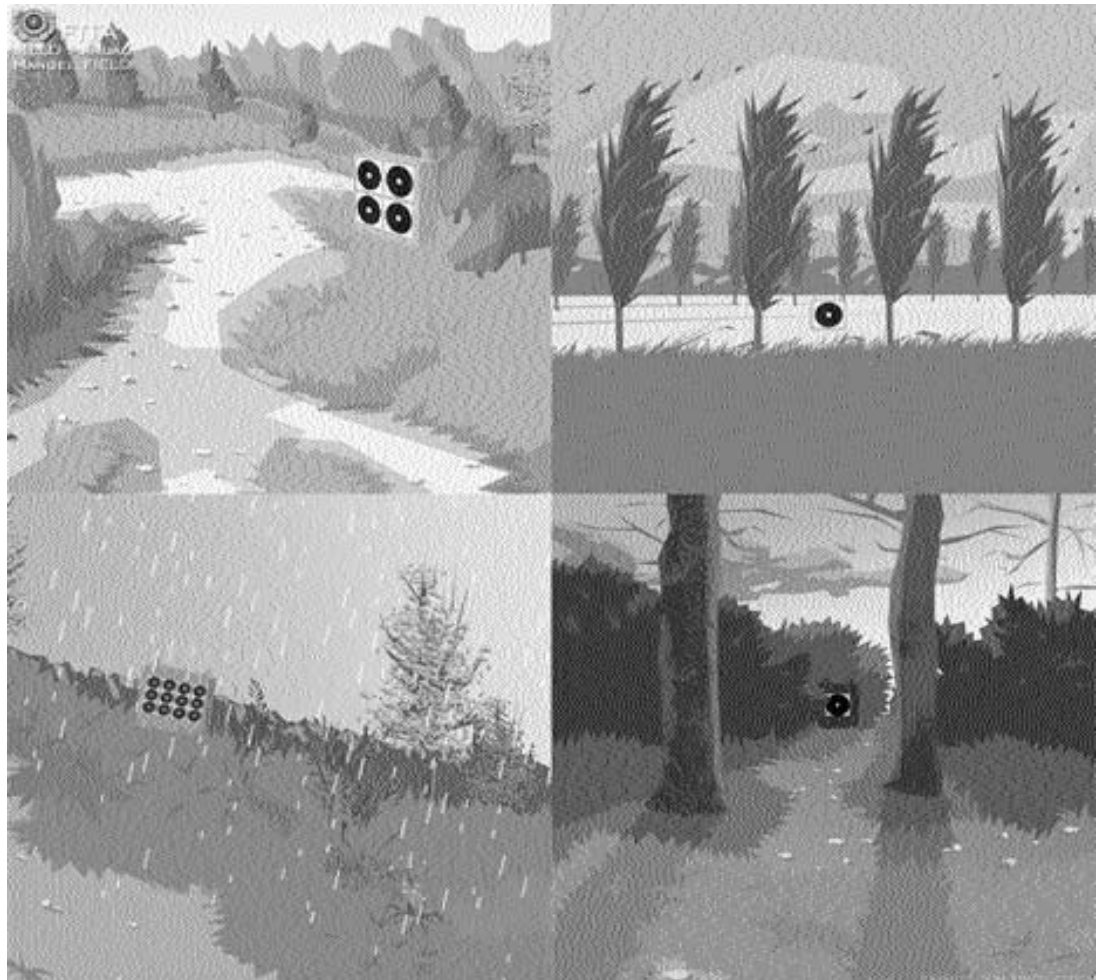
Field Archers tend to feel less stress during competition.



In target archery the light and wind conditions are normally more stable or gradually changing during the day.

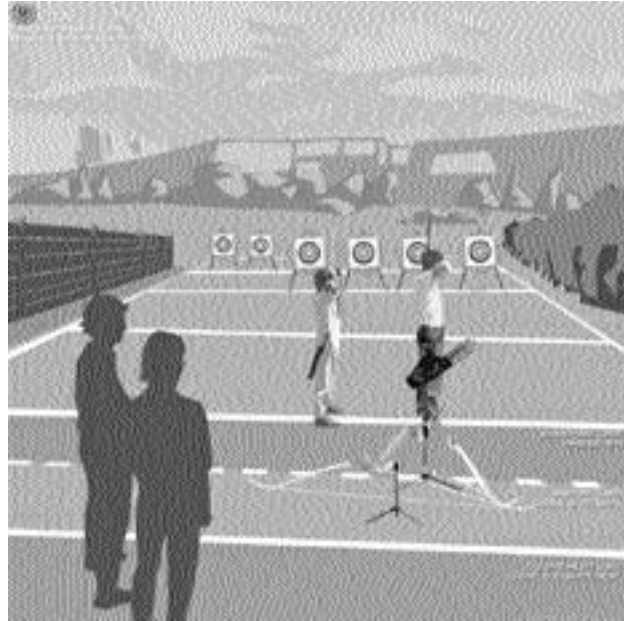
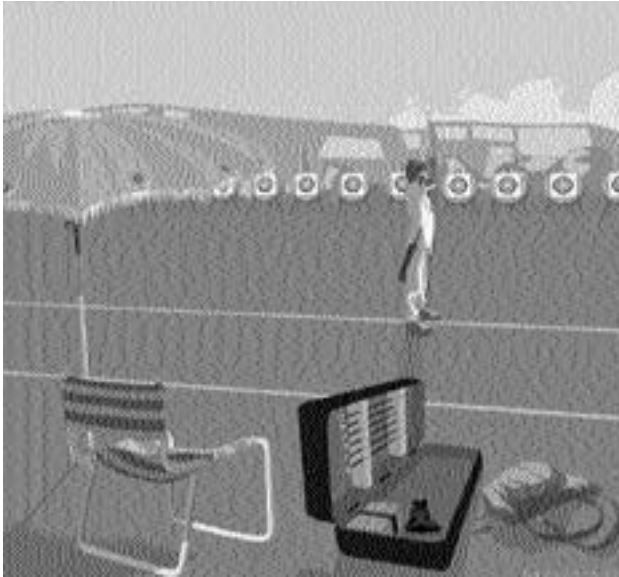


In field archery light and wind conditions vary from target to target, but strong winds are rare due to the terrain.



The field archer must practice in varying wind and light conditions, to learn how these influences his aiming and shooting.

The target archer has all his equipment close by.

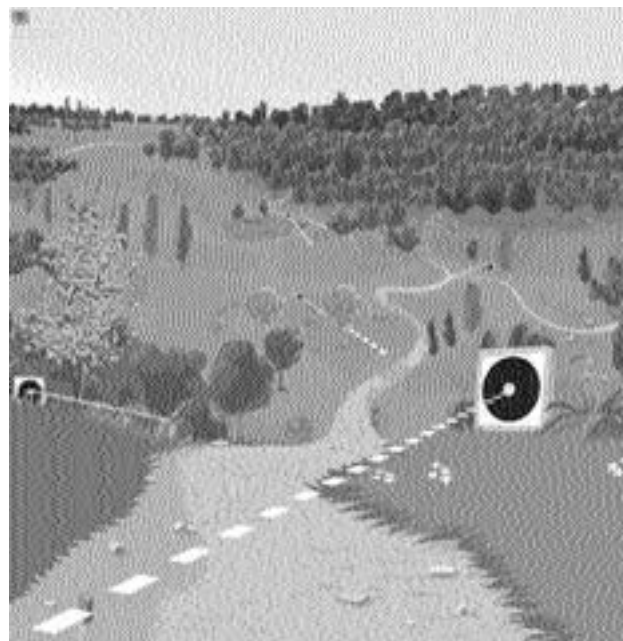


In Field archery the principle is to use the terrain as it is, and to make sure that archers walking away from one target, will stay away from the shooting direction of the groups following.

The field archer needs to plan and experiment with clothing and equipment in order to be prepared for "everything".

The field archer has to carry whatever is necessary with him.

Since all targets may be shot at simultaneously, the walking path should be safe to walk, both from stray arrows and slippery ground.



In target archery all the archers stand on a single shooting line and shoot in the same direction at a single row of targets

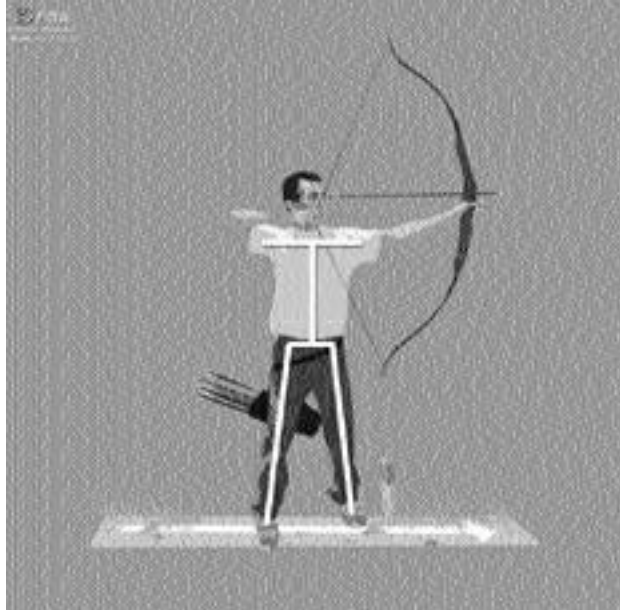
Remember all course makers:

*A field archery tournament is an archery tournament, not a marathon or rock climbing competition, thus difficult and hazardous walking as well as long distances between targets should be avoided.*

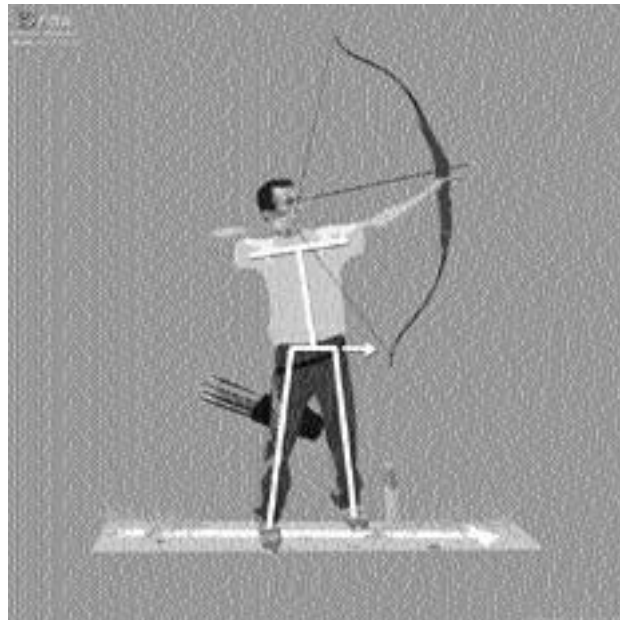
## Shooting Uphill - Downhill

### Advice on the correct stance.

The basic position is the same "T" position as in target archery.



At slight uphill shots - with level foot position - move your hips forward before the draw.



At slight downhill shots - with level foot position - move your hips backwards before the draw.



Keep the upper body part of your body and shoulders in a "T" position.

Steep uphill shots level ground - move the foot nearest to the target forward and move your hips forward before the draw.



Steep downhill shot-level ground - open your foot position, move your hips backwards and straighten your upper body before the draw. The steeper the shot the more you will have to open your stance.



Downhill shot - sloping ground - feet wide apart - push hips away from the target.



Uphill shot - sloping ground - feet wide apart - push hips toward the target.



Very steep downhill shot extremely steep hill-side. Sometimes your shooting position will become more stable if you kneel on your rear knee.





Very steep uphill shot, extremely steep hillside. Sometimes your shooting position will become more stable if you kneel on your forward knee.



## Shooting across a slope

### Advice on the correct stance.

When shooting at a target on a slope the probability of hitting on the downhill side of the face is greater.



Examples of common mistakes: a) bent knees give unstable shooting; b) hips not forward enough, giving wrong shoulder and bow arm position, shorter draw length and probably a bad release.



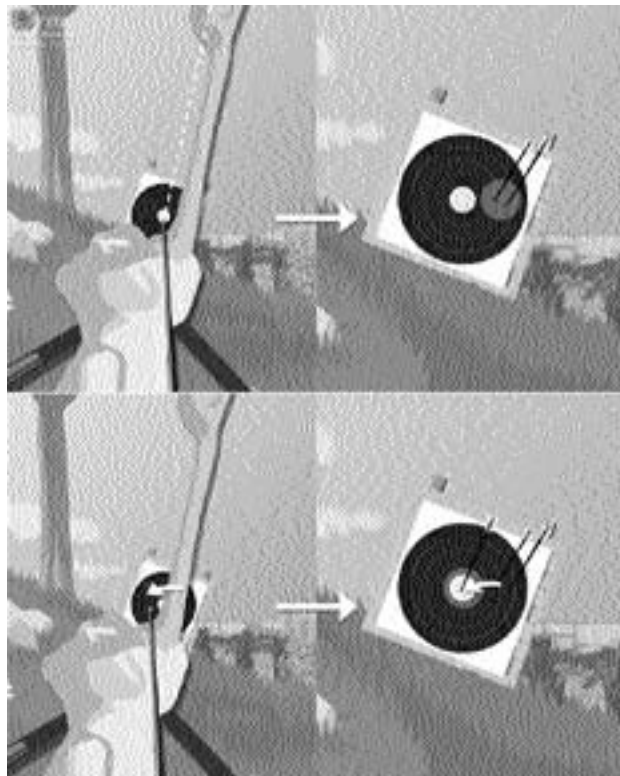
A probable cause to this sideways grouping is that you are leaning and the bow is tilted with the angle of the butt.



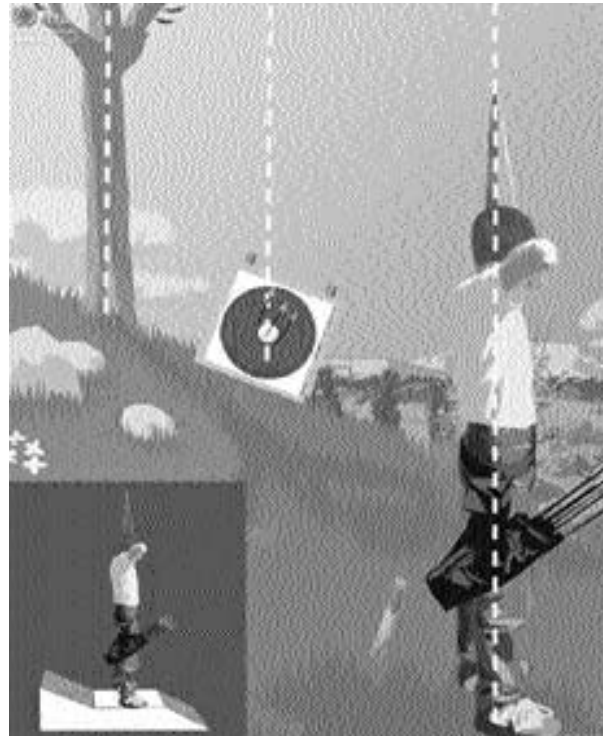
When the ground is sloping where you stand, archers tend to "lean" downhill when standing.



Archers that do not adjust the sight when shooting - just aim uphill on the next arrow, or tilt the bow in the uphill direction.



Because this body leant, arrows drift downhill while shooting from a slope.



Vertical body position reduces the downhill effect.

a) Try to find a level piece of ground. You have the right to move a little behind the line, or around if it is a peg, as long as you do not obstruct your competitor.

b) Prepare the shot by leaning the top of the bow towards the hillside. At full draw, check your vertical alignment against a tree, or through an imaginary line through the target. Compound (scope) shooters will of course check their level. Always start by leaning the bow towards the hillside. This reduces the tendency of tilting the bow away from the slope.

c) Line up your body in a vertical position, and make sure you are not leaning downhill.

d) If you are unable to stand in a vertical position and your bow is tilting, you will have to aim a little to the opposite side of your tilt. The longer the distance, the more you will have to move your aim.

## How to Judge Distances

When shooting the FITA Field (unmarked) and the Forest Round you need to judge the distances on targets you have never seen before. To most field archers this is the challenge.

If you want to win such a tournament, you have to be pretty good at judging distance - because you are likely to meet some real experts out there.

But do not despair, all field archers started from scratch, and it is not really that difficult, most people will be pretty close after a few trials -but remember, even the best "expert" may be fooled every now and then - so do not give up!

We often hear "target archers" warning other archers "from taking up field archery, saying something like; you will miss the butt and destroy all your arrows - and you will probably break your leg or your bow walking on those slippery rocks..." When it comes to missing the butt, that happens to everybody every now and then - and concerning slippery rocks, there is not much you can do about that - but a trained course maker should do his outmost to avoid "bad" background on targets that are likely to be missed by some archers, and he should also avoid terrain that is likely to be slippery under bad weather conditions. He should also make a note of avoiding the long walks between targets, trying to find that special place for a target.

So in our opinion a field competition should not be any "worse" than going for a walk in the fields or woods of your neighbourhood - and concerning missing arrows, it is not that bad!

There are many techniques used for judging distances, but you need to practice, practice and practice to become real good.

The best practice is to walk in the field, and guess the distance to a tree or a rock and then pace off the distance to check yourself.

Shooting a lot of field competitions on unmarked distances will obviously help also.

Some archers try the easy way out, by using some part of their equipment as an comparator on a object with a known size. This may work, but only if you know the size of the object (the butt or target face for example)

But many top archers claim this will never be accurate enough, other top archers say they cannot do without such a method. The method is normally that you compare the size of your sight (or the diameter of your arrow etc) with the size of the target face, the size of the butt or anything else which size is known to you. By experience you will know how much of the target that is enclosed by your sight ring on different distances... However, whichever method you use, you need to practice it- and just to be sure:

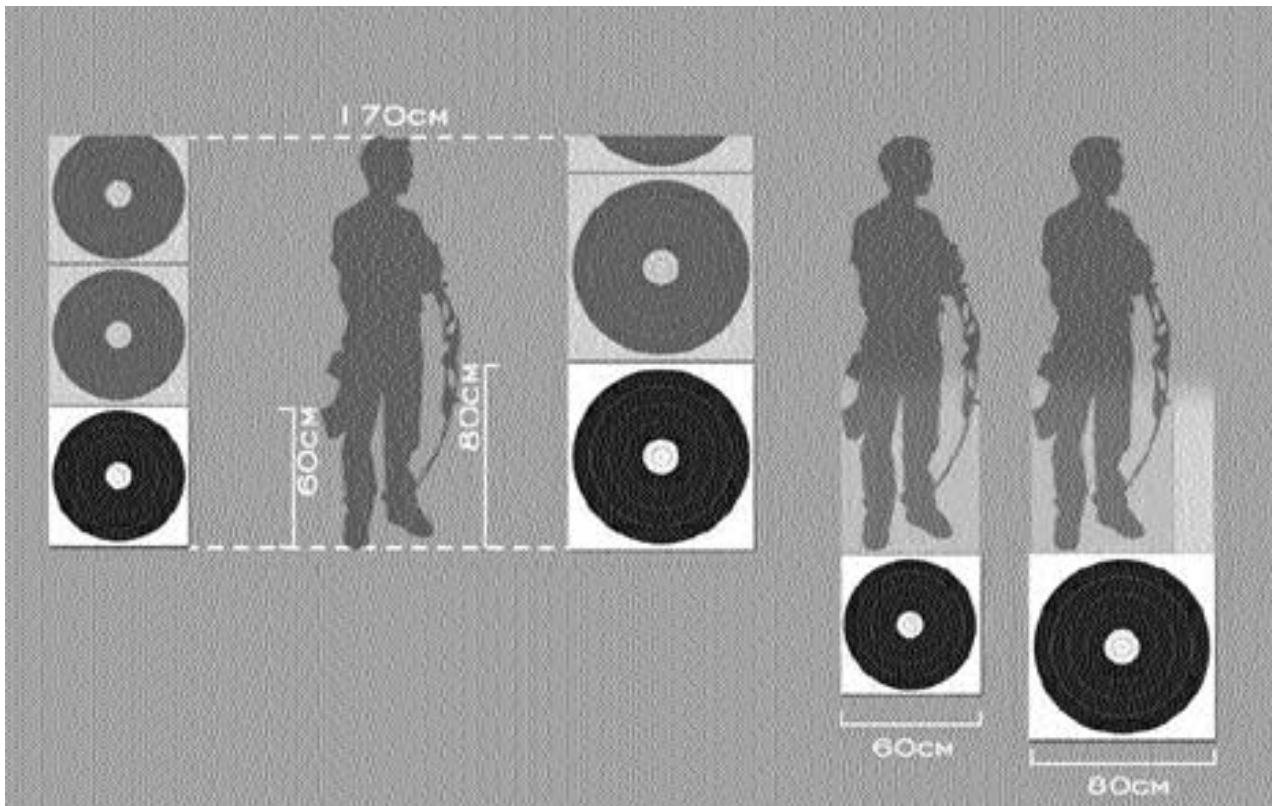
We suggest you use a little of everything!

Please note: The rules clearly state that it is not allowed to use range finders or any artificial device that is not covered by the equipment rules. Which also means that you are not allowed to "modify" parts of your equipment for the sake of distance judging.

## Target Face Identification

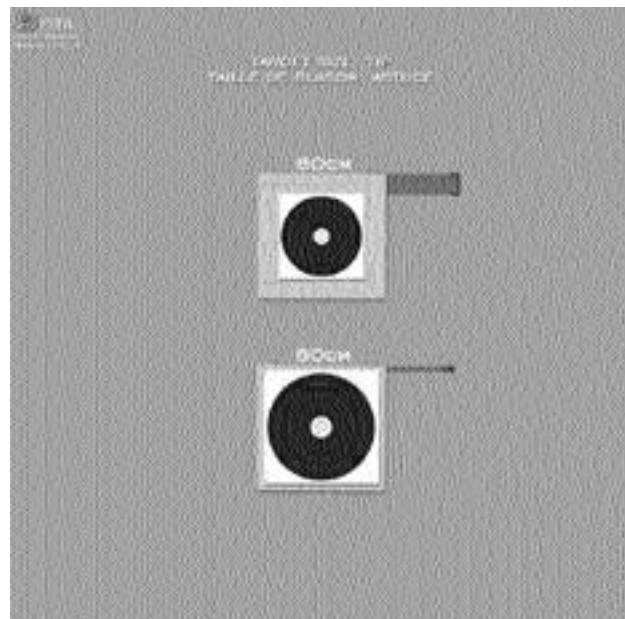
### Target Face identification using the body size as reference

By comparing the size of a body near the target, you can recognize a 60 from a 80 cm target face by comparing their respective sizes. See illustration below.



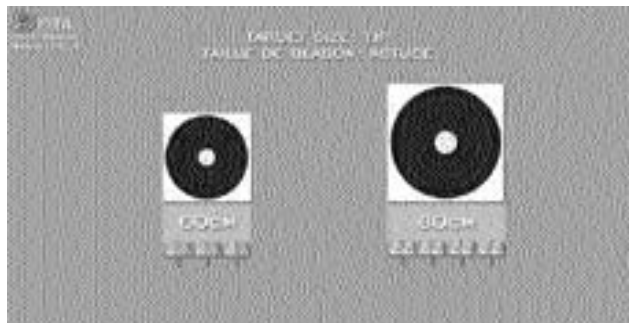
### Target Face identification using the butt size

Just the two biggest target faces can be mixed, since only one is posted on the butt. Most of the organizers use the same target butt size for their entire course. Hence you note the margin size around the target face, you can identify if you are shooting on a 60 or 80 cm target face. Take care: some organizers are now using different sized butts!



## Target Face identification using the plate number

Since the size of the target plate number is the same all along the course, you can recognize a 60 from a 80 cm target face by comparing their respective sizes. In the example below, we can place three plates across a 60 cm face, while we can have 4 plates across 80 cm target face.

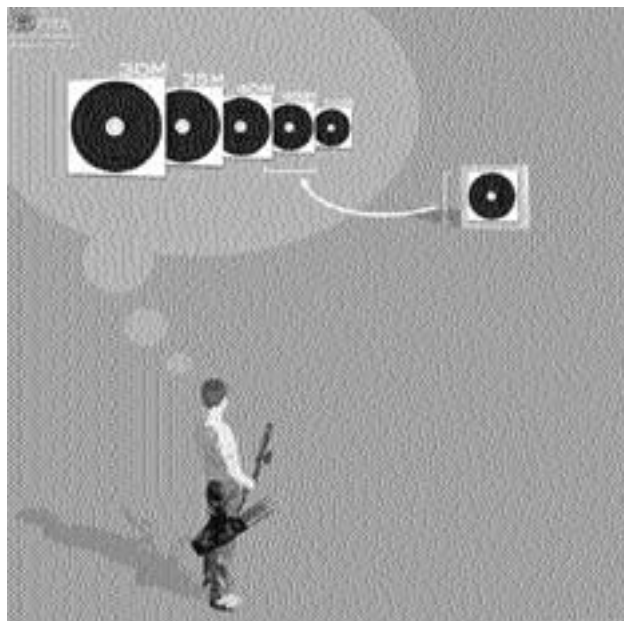


This plate is not required anymore in the rules at the target level, only at the shootingpost end.

## **Methods for Judging Distances**

### Judging by Feel

Judging by feel means that you learn to judge the distance by "feeling" the size of the target in relation to the distance. In order to do this you need to practice a lot, but below you will see a few suggestions:



- Locate the different sizes of field faces on various distances (start with the maximum distances), shoot at the targets while getting accustomed with their sizes.

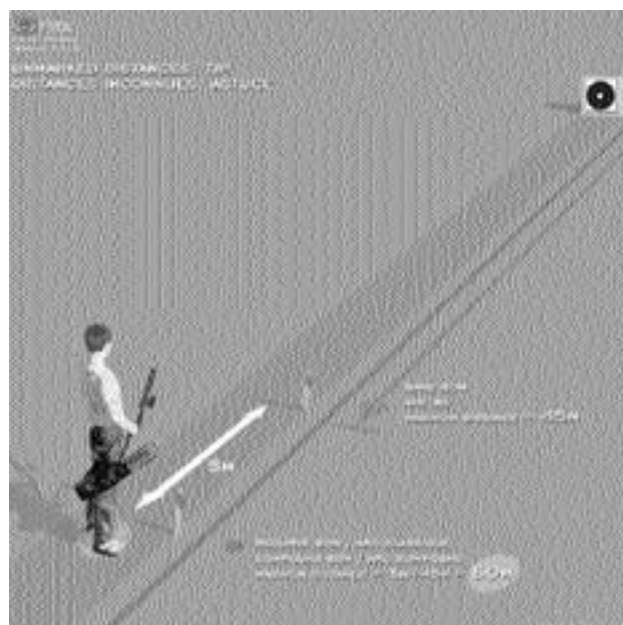
- Locate the targets in the field, judge the distance by "feeling", shoot at them, and pace or measure the distance.

- Always remember the maximum distance for that particular target face.... (you may be fooled on field targets, try to judge by the spot size rather than the whole face)

Some archers will judge the distance too short, as a rule!

### Use of post method

In the example below this compound archer knows that the blue post is at 45 m maximum from the target (by rule). He estimates the red post at 5 m from the blue one. Hence he is sure to be at no more than 50 m from the target.



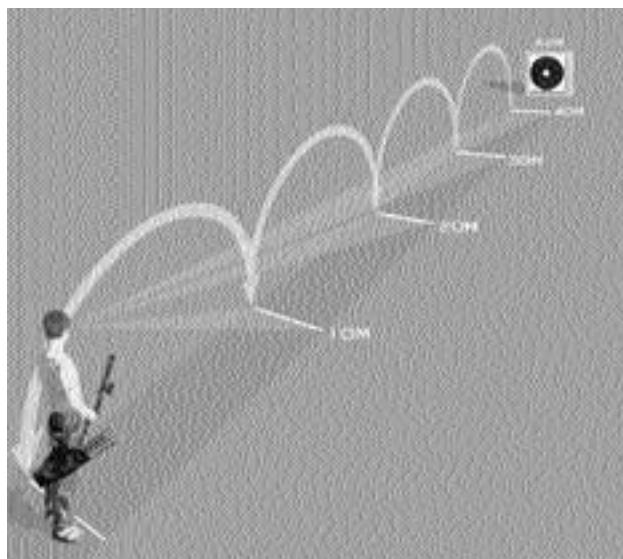
Since the maximum possible distance is 55m for this archer (by rule) by setting his sight at 52.5 m, he is sure to hit the target (if he shoots well !!!)

## The 10 Meter Technique

Learn how long 10m is in various terrain.

- Find a point which is 10m from you, "roll over" the 10m point until you are close to the target. Add or subtract the missing distance.

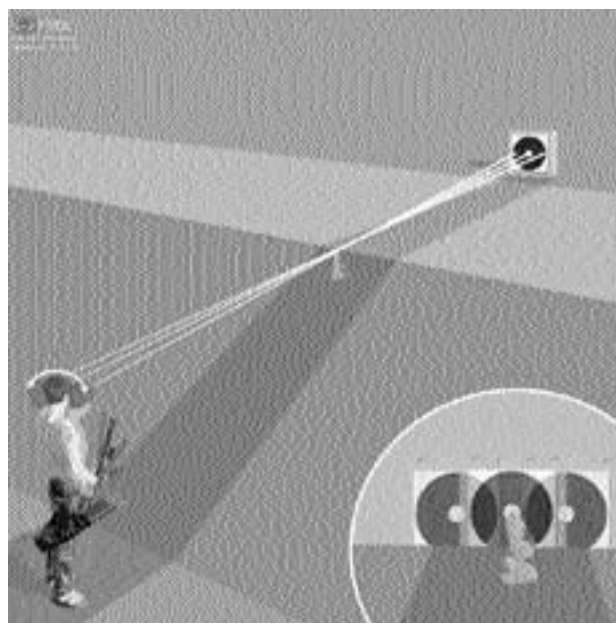
Remember; if you miss by 1 m in your first 10m, you will add on the mistake every time you "roll over" the distance.



## Owl Method

The "owl" method is useful when you are unable to see the terrain in front of the butt, and use the 10m or halfway method.

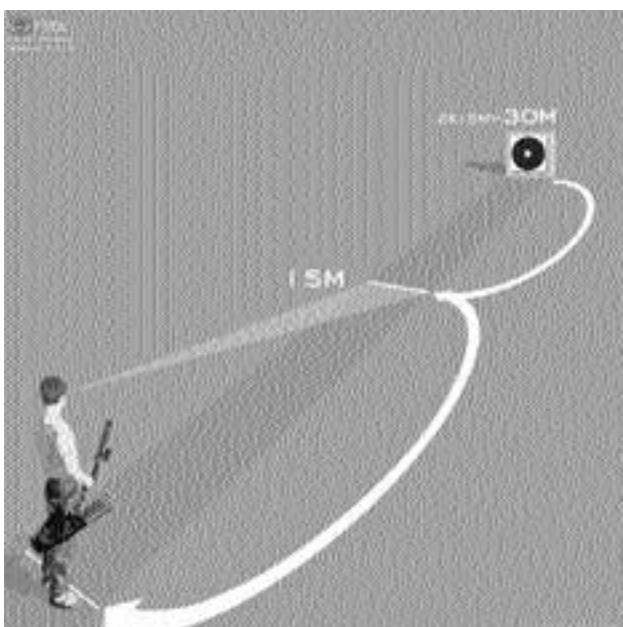
- First judge the distance to an item somewhere between you and the target. (A branch of a bush or a wind fallen tree)
- Notice how this item is in line with the target, or any part of that target.
- Move your head sideways and notice how your item moves relative to the target. If it moves just a little bit, the distance from your item to the target is small, if it moves similar to your head movement it is half way, and if it moves more it is further away than your item.



## Middle Point Method

Try to find the middle point and judge the distance to that point. Then double the distance.

Remember: if you misjudge the middle distance, you have doubled your mistake.

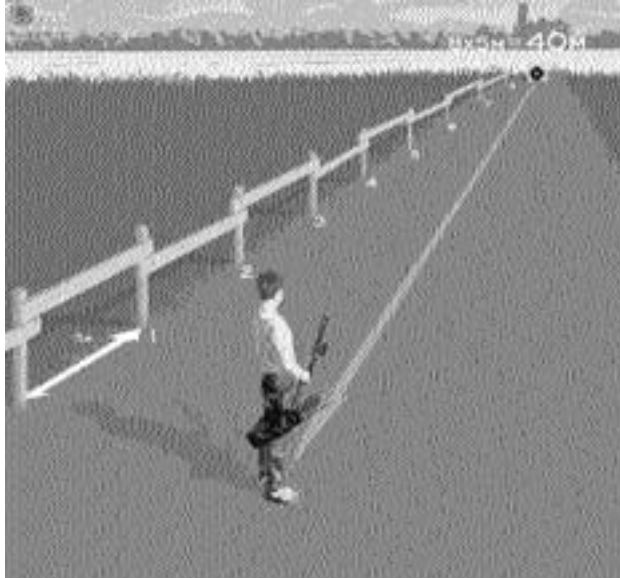


## The "Listening" Method

If you are shooting with two archers at the same time and you are shooting after the first archer or if while you have shot your first arrow, listen from the time of release to the time of impact on the target. This technique needs a lot of experience but can be very accurate. It is clear that the time necessary for impact is dependent on the poundage of the bow and the distance the arrow has to travel. However don't forget that you only have 4 minutes and that you should not delay competition.

## The "Addition" Method

If you are shooting in a (homogeneous) wood or along a fence etc. you can "add up" the distance to the target.



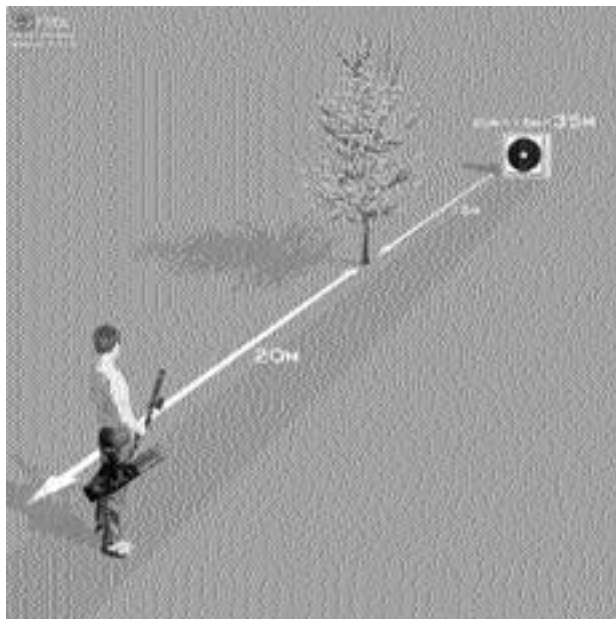
## **How to avoid being fooled in Judging Distance**

If you are standing in a brightly lit place shooting at a target in dark surroundings, you will normally judge the distance to be longer than it really is.



## Use of an intermediate reference

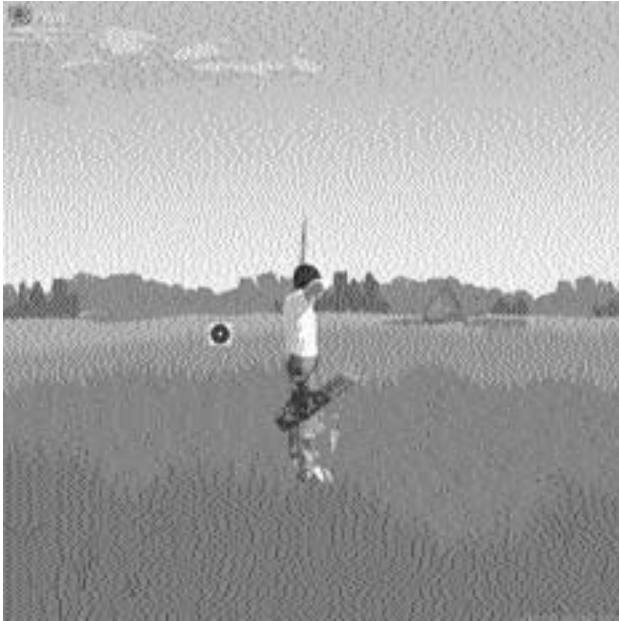
The archer estimates the distance between the target and a tree for instance -15 m in the example. Then he estimates the distance between the tree and himself -20m in this example. Hence the total distance is 35 m.



If you are standing in a dark place shooting at a target in brightly lit surroundings, you will normally judge the distance to be shorter than it really is.



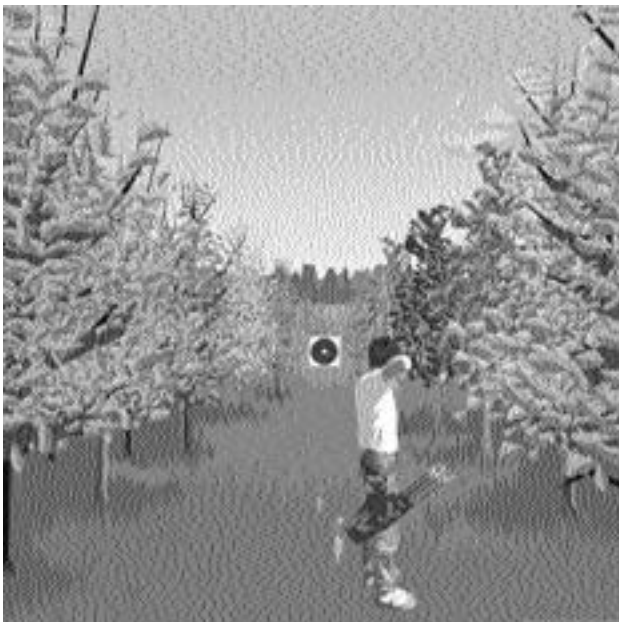
When shooting on an open field or across open water you may be fooled both ways, but normally you will judge it short.



If you have to shoot across a valley, you will judge the distance longer than what it really is.



If the target is placed in a "corridor" of trees, you will normally believe it to be longer than it seems to be.



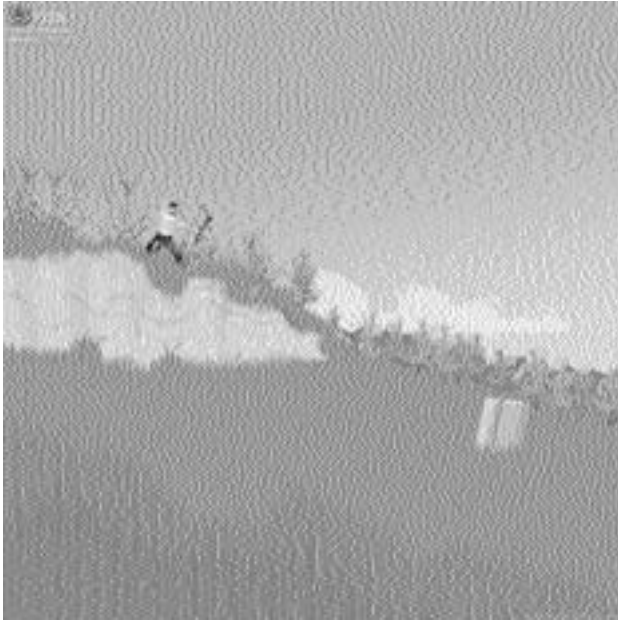
If you shoot at a target where you are unable to see the ground all the way to the butt, you will probably judge the distance too long.



A downhill target is normally judged too long, also you may have to take off a couple of meters on your sightmarks.



Try to judge the horizontal distance, this will normally give you the right sightmark.

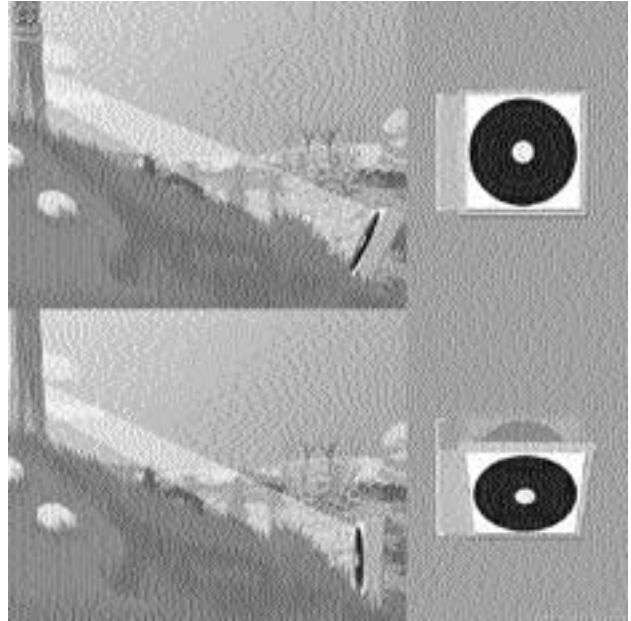


An uphill target is normally judged too short, also you may have to add a couple of meters on your sightmarks.

On uphill and downhill shots, gravity has impact on your arrow flight, and the yardage will have to be adjusted because of this.



Also take care to the angle of viewing the target. The illustration below shows that from uphill the top target is seen full size while the bottom target looks squeezed. Nevertheless FITA rules limit such angles for setting the target butt.



In practice experienced field archers use a combination of all the methods described herein.

## Range finding

In Field Archery an important part of the shooting technique consists of making accurate range estimations on the unmarked courses. In order to compete with the best archers this knowledge can not be entirely dependent on your intuition or on your terrain evaluation, as these methods are far too inaccurate and you will end up losing too many important points. A field archer will have to find his own way to appreciate the distances, and he will have to practice this as part of his shooting form. The most accurate methods are based on geometrical concepts as shown below.

Most of the methods, if not all, are based on the application of the Thales Theorem, by which we can find the wanted distance if we know the distance from the dominant eye to a measuring item (i.e. sight ring, scope, arrow rest, etc) placed on the bow, called  $d$ , which width is called  $a$ , and the width of the projection of that item on the target as you see it, or which can be calculated (the size of what you see on the target), called  $A$ . The relationship between these elements will give you the distance to the target, called  $D$ , by simply applying the relationship :

$$a / d = A / D$$

Using as a measuring item any permitted part of the equipment, as for instance a sight component, the arrow rest, etc.

In order to make it easier to understand, and to avoid the need to be applying any mathematics on the field course, and in order to get the distance to the target as simply and quickly as possible use the following principle; If the width of the measuring item (i.e. sight ring etc) happens to be exactly one hundredth of the distance from the retina of your eye to the measuring item (i.e. the sight ring is 8mm and the distance from the eye to it is 80cm) or if you can adjust your equipment to make that relationship, then the relationship will be :

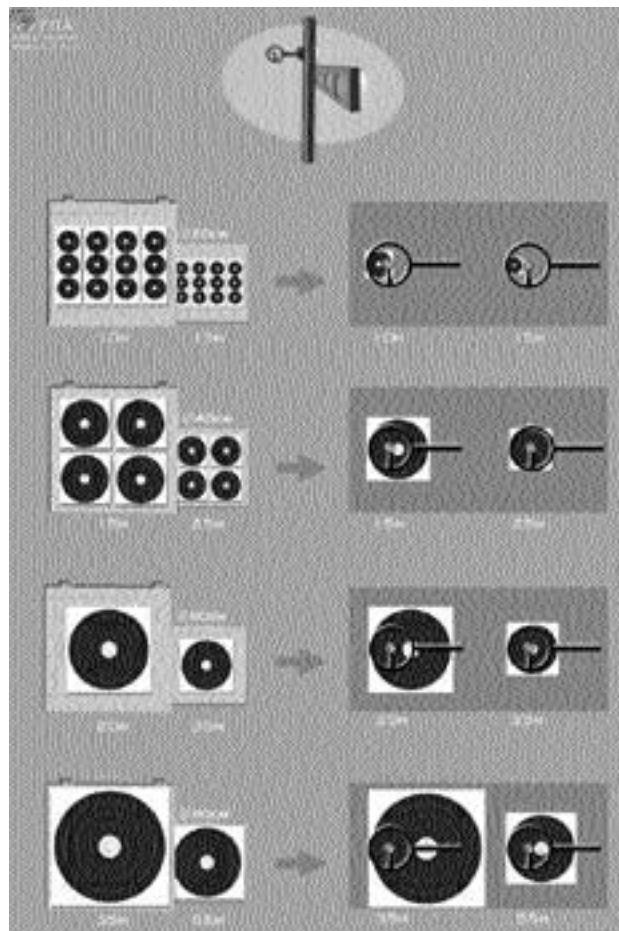
$$D = A * 100$$

Which if taking  $D$  in metres, and  $A$  in centimeters, will become :  $D$  (metres) =  $A$  (cm)

So that the range (in metres),  $D$ , results from the simple calculation of the measuring part's projection width (in centimeters),  $A$ , on the target.

The knowledge of  $A$  is based entirely on the assumption that we know the target size. For instance if the target on the figure is an 80cm diameter face,  $A$  would cover half of the face, plus one division and a half, that is :  $40+8+4 = 52$ cm, and we would conclude that the distance to the target is 52 meters. If on the other hand it was a 60cm target face, then the calculation would be :  $30+6+3 = 39$ cm, and the distance 39 meters based on the above mentioned relationship.

This simple and immediate relationship is not always possible, and then the archer needs to find his own. However, most archers do not apply any maths when doing the measuring, they simply compare by experience based on the described principle.



Front view : The sight as projected on the target face.

For instance, when practicing you will shoot from various distances on the various target face sizes. By practice you will find how much of your sighting device, or anything else, you can see in front of you, is covering the target face or buttress.

As explained, the system is based on knowing the size of the target face or buttress. Recognising the target faces of 20 or 40cm presents no problem, as the target layout tells you the target size. But if you mistake an 80cm face for a 60cm face, or viceversa, it will cause you an error in the distance estimation between 10 and 15 meters. An error that would imply a big loss in the score. It is in this case that the field evaluation, and your own experience or intuition should help, besides of course, studying the various makes of faces in order to see the difference. (i.e. size of the text, size of frames, etc) .

The FITA Rules clearly state that the use of range finding equipment is not allowed, and it also indicates that the archer should not use his equipment otherwise than intended when shooting - which means that you should pretend you are trying to shoot when measuring. It is known that trying to stop measuring by means of using your equipment is not possible, but the rules are trying to make sure that real range finders will not find their way into the world of FITA Field competitions. This is why the rules will allow you the above mentioned methods, but not allow you to alter your equipment to become a range finder. In previous days there was a rule which prevented you from adjusting the sight after having drawn your bow against the target, and before having shot the first arrow, but the rule was changed as it caused more problems than it solved.

So in order not to be stopped by a judge, or not to annoy any competitor, you should lift your bow pretending that you plan to shoot, when measuring the distance. That way you are safely within the rules and nobody can complain following today's ruling.

Don't get frustrated, it's quite simple, just give it some time and practice, and you will find your system, and at the same time improve your scores !

## Conclusion

As mentioned before, an experienced archer may use bits and pieces from all the above described techniques, however, if ever in doubt.

Try to estimate the longest distance you believe it may be, and then the shortest...then find the midpoint between the two, and add a little to that... (i.e. the longest you think it may be is 50m, the shortest you think it may be is 40m - midpoint of the two is 45m add a couple of meters making your sightmark 47m and try that) Hopefully you will hit the butt, and maybe close enough to give you some points!

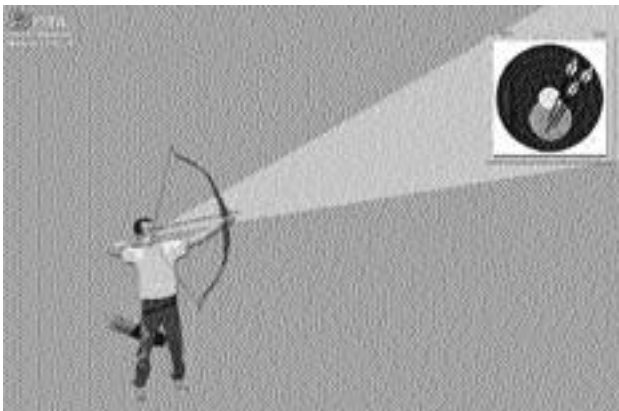
Some tips to remember ...

- On field targets you may be fooled by the size of the 60cm and the 80cm targets, and thus be misled when judging the distance - try to remember the size of the spot - or if possible, see how large it is relative to competitors in the group ahead of you.
- Remember the number of 60cm and 80cm target faces shot during the course. This might help to determine if the next one is a 60cm or 80cm if you are in doubt.
- Also look at the distance of the other shooting post since this can help you in evaluating the maximum and minimum distance. If you are shooting recurve and are 5m behind the barebow post the maximum distance can be 50m and not 55m. Smart course designers will make this more complicated by not having the two posts in the same direct line to the target but still it can be of help.
- On animal targets you will easily know the maximum distance, just keep them in mind.
- On animal targets the inner ring(s) is clearer to you if the distance is "closer," but the light conditions must be considered.
- If you are SURE (dead sure) all the butts are of the same size, you may find the size by seeing how much of the butt is covered by the target face.

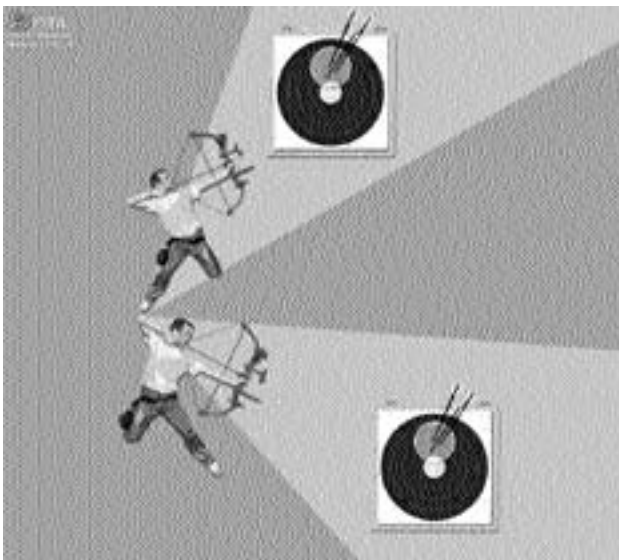
- Practice distance judging when you are out walking. Find an item - judge the distance, then pace it to see if it is correct.
- Remember that butts having an angle to your line of sight, looks smaller.
- Practice on your training field by shooting at a given distance, when hitting in the middle-use the same sightmark shooting on a 5m shorter and a 5m longer distance - notice what difference it makes.

## Sighting for Shooting Uphill

At a slight slope add one or two meters to the real distance (dependent of the yardage).



At a very steep slope, deduct one or two meters from the real distance (dependent of the yardage).



Shooting more or less straight up, you have to see it to believe it, but try your 15m mark.

## Sighting for Shooting Downhill

At a slight slope, deduct one, two or three meters from the real distance (dependent of the yardage) see the above picture. At a very steep slope, deduct up to 10 meters from the distance (dependent of the yardage). Shooting more or less straight down, you have to see it to believe it, but try your 15m mark...

Other sighting / aiming considerations:

- When shooting field you ought to have sightmarks for every 5 or 10m. If you are unable to shoot in your marks before a competition, know that there is available nomograms that will give you the right marks provided you have shot in the 20 or 30m mark as well as a 60 or 70m mark. Based on two marks these nomograms will give you adequate sightmarks for the rest of the distances except those below 20m.
- Sunlight will influence your aiming sideways. Shoot with the sun coming in from various angles, and learn what it does to your aiming.
- Wind will influence your aiming or arrow flight. Contrary to target shooting this wind may vary from target to target (as the light) because you are moving around shooting in various directions. Learn to lean the top of your bow more or less into (towards the direction of) the wind depending on the strength of the wind. This will compensate for the drift of the arrow similar to adjusting you sight sideways, but you will not lose your normal center adjustment, which may easily happen if you keep on adjusting sideways.
- Remember when shooting along a hillside to start drawing your bow with the tip of the bow towards the hill, this will prevent you from leaning away from the hill (keeps your sight level).

## Ensure a second good shot

If your first arrow has been shot properly but is not in the center of the target face, you should use this first impact for evaluating your sighting mistake.

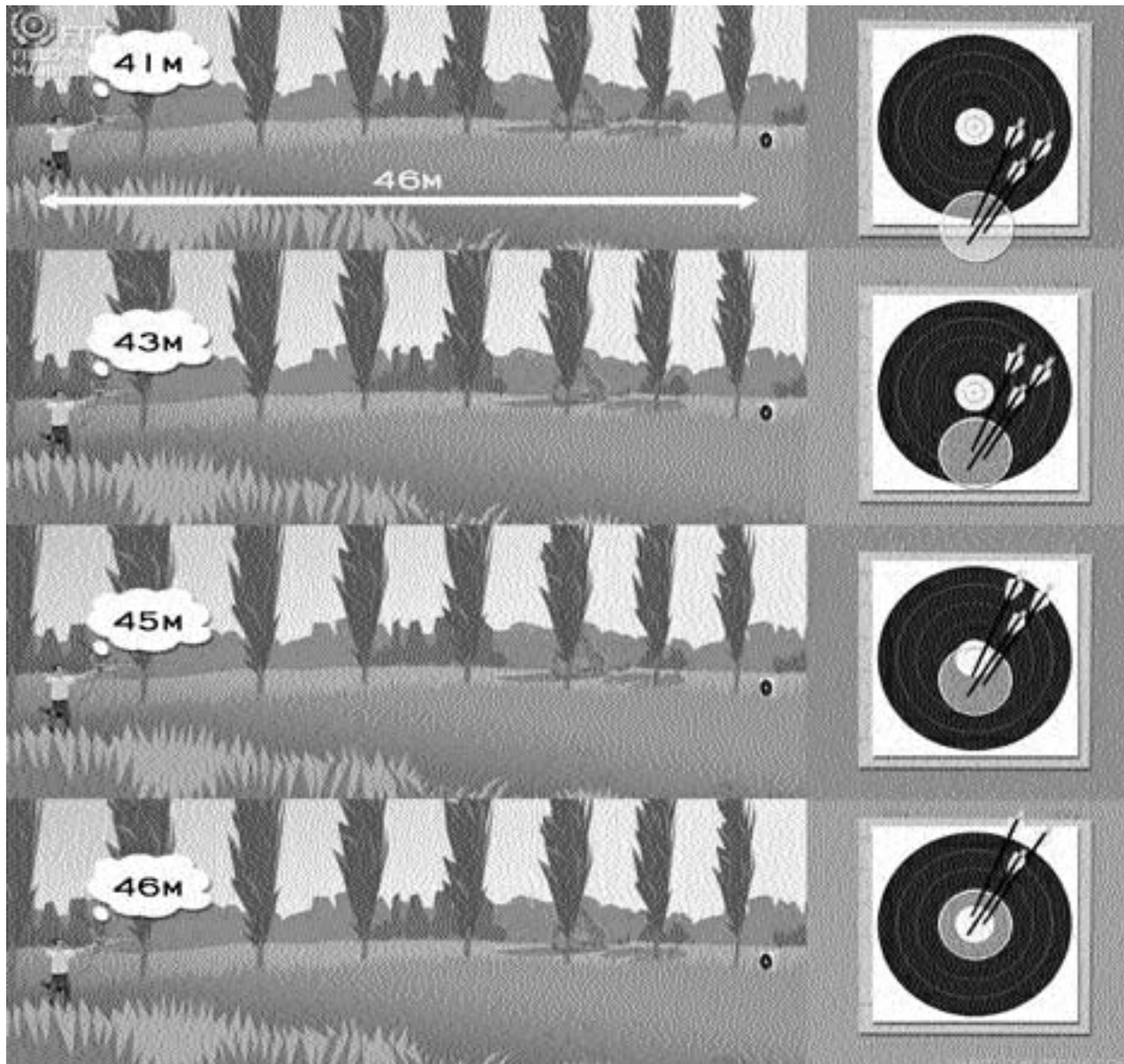
The above illustration shows an archer identifying the relation between the hit and sight setting differences.

Knowing this relationship, after the first shot, you can figure out which sight setting was required.

In the first view of the examples below, the

archer knows that with a mistake of 5 m he can still hit the bottom of the target face. In the second picture he knows that a mistake of 3 m he can make a 2 at 6 o'clock. In the third view he knows that with a mistake of one meter he can score a 3 or 4 at 6 o'clock.

Observe that you will hit closer to the centre if you judge the distance long, relative to judge it short. i.e. in the above example if judging short by 5 m you will hit low approximately in the 1 ring or just outside the 1 ring. - if judging 5m too long you will probably hit high in the two or three ring.



## Basic Field Rules

**4.5.3.6.3** Whenever possible the posts may be combined. If a course consists of 24 (2x12) targets the numbers in the table below showing a unit of 12 multiplied by two targets. If a course consists of 16 targets add another target of the distances for each target face size. On courses with 20 targets add another of the short and the long distances for each target face size.

		<i>Distances in Meters</i>	
Numbers of Targets	Diameter of Field Faces in cm	Blue Post Barebow	Red Post Recurve and Compound
3	Ø 20	5 - 10	10 - 15
3	Ø 40	10 - 20	15 - 25
3	Ø 60	15 - 30	20 - 35
3	Ø 80	30 - 45	35 - 55

### 4.5.3.7 Unit for Unmarked Course

**4.5.3.7** The distances of the three targets of the same size should vary between long, medium and short distances.

		<i>Distances in Meters</i>	
Numbers of Targets	Diameter of Field Faces in cm	Blue Post Barebow	Red Post Recurve and Compound
3	Ø 20	5 - 10 - 15	10 - 15 - 20
3	Ø 40	10 - 20 - 25	20 - 25 - 30
3	Ø 60	30 - 35 - 40	35 - 40 - 45
3	Ø 80	40 - 45 - 50	50 - 55 - 60

### 5.3.8 Unit for Marked Course

### 11.4.3.2 Unit for Forest Round

Whenever possible the posts may be combined. The distances of the targets of the same size

		<i>Distances in Meters</i>	
Numbers of Targets	Diameter of Inner Rings in cm	Blue Post Bare-Longbow Bow Hunter	Red Post Recurve and Compound
3	Ø 7.5/5	5 - 10	5 - 15
3	Ø 15/10	5 - 20	5 - 25
3	Ø 22.5/15	5 - 30	5 - 35
3	Ø 30/20	5 - 45	5 - 55

shall vary between long, middle and short distances.

In the forest Round only the first arrow hitting the

Arrow hit	1st arrow	2nd arrow	3rd arrow
Inner Ring	<b>15 points</b>	<b>10 points</b>	<b>5 points</b>
Outer Ring	<b>12 points</b>	<b>7 points</b>	<b>2 points</b>

scoring area will be scored in accordance with the following:

### 11.3.1.3 Units for 3D Round

The distances are not marked and vary within the following limitations:

- Between 5-45m for the FITA Compound and Recurve divisions;
- Between 5-30m for the FITA Barebow, the Longbow and the Bow Hunter divisions

See article 11.3 of the "Field Constitution and Rules" for more information.

**9.5.3** Each group shall shoot in pairs, rotating as follows:

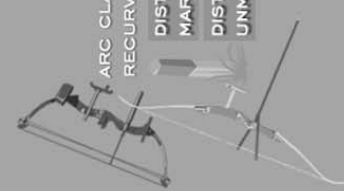
- In a group of four the two competitors with the lowest registration numbers will shoot together as the first pair and the other two competitors assigned to that target will form the second pair.
- The competitor with the lower registration number of each pair will shoot from the left



ARC NU  
BARE BOW

DISTANCES CONNUES  
MARKED DISTANCES

DISTANCES INCONNUES  
UNMARKED DISTANCES

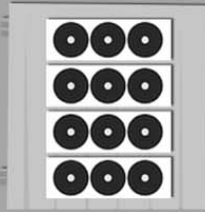


ARC CLASSIQUE / ARC COMPOUND  
RECURVE BOW / COMPOUND BOW

DISTANCES CONNUES  
MARKED DISTANCES

DISTANCES INCONNUES  
UNMARKED DISTANCES

Ø 20cm



5M. 10M. 15M

5M - 10M

10M. 15M. 20M

10M - 15M

Ø 40cm



10M. 20M. 25M

10M - 20M

20M. 25M. 30M

15M - 25M

Ø 60cm



30M. 35M. 40M

15M - 30M

35M. 40M. 45M

20M - 35M

Ø 80cm



40M. 45M. 50M

30M - 45M

50M. 55M. 60M

35M - 55M

side of the shooting peg, the other competitor from the right side of the shooting peg.

- The first pair (with lowest registration number(s)) will start the shooting on the first target assigned to the group.

- The other pair will start shooting at the next target. The pairs shall rotate shooting at all subsequent targets throughout the competition.

- If all competitors of the group agree they may change the above arrangement, pairing and/or shooting position before the beginning of the competition. That arrangement will remain unchanged throughout that Round.

- If there are three competitors in a group the first two competitors on the start list (lowest registration numbers) will form the first pair, the third competitor will be considered to be the second pair concerning rotation. He will always shoot from the left side of the shooting peg.

Following bullet 5 of this article this arrangement may be changed by mutual agreement before the beginning of the shooting. That change will be final throughout that Round.

- Should there be sufficient room at a shooting peg, all competitors in the group may shoot at the same time.

**9.5.1.4** Shooting at the blocks of 40cm faces: The four faces will be placed in the form of a square. Of the pair of competitors whose turn is to shoot first, the competitor on the left will shoot at the top left hand face, while the competitor on the right will shoot at the top right hand face. Of the pair of competitors whose turn is to shoot second, the competitor on the left will shoot at the lower left hand face, while the competitor on the right will shoot at the lower right hand face.

**9.5.1.5** Shooting at the blocks of 20cm faces: Of the pair of competitors whose turn it is to shoot first, the competitor on the left shall

shoot at the faces in column 1, while the competitor on the right will shoot at the faces in column 3. Of the pair of competitors whose turn it is to shoot second, the competitor on the left will shoot at the faces in column 2, while the competitor on the right will shoot at the faces in column 4. Each competitor will shoot his arrows in any order, one at each face.

**9.6.2.2** If two or more arrows are shot in the same 20cm target face, they will be considered as part of that end but only the arrow with the lowest value will score. The other arrow, or arrows, in the same face will score as a miss, or as misses.

**9.5.1.12** When a competitor or a group of competitors are causing undue delay for that group, or for other groups during the Qualification and Elimination Rounds of a competition, the Judge observing this will warn the competitor or group verbally after which he and or a fellow Judge may time the competitor, or group, throughout the remainder of that round of competition.

- In that case a time limit of four (4) minutes per target will be allowed from the time the competitor takes his position at the shooting peg, which he must do as soon as possible after the shooting post becomes available.

- A Judge, having observed a competitor exceed the time limit following the above procedure, will caution him by a signed note on the scorecard, indicating the time of the warning.

- At the second and all subsequent warnings during that stage of the competition, the competitor's highest scoring arrow at the target shall be forfeited.

- The time limit may be extended in exceptional circumstances.

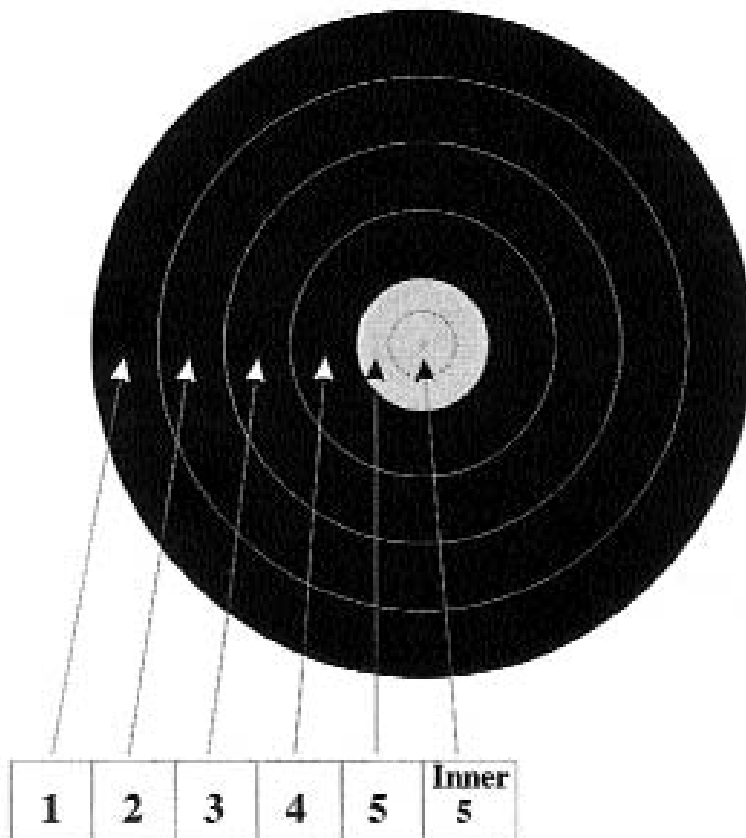
**9.7.5** When drawing back the string of his bow a competitor must not use any technique which, in the opinion of the Judges, could



allow the arrow, if accidentally released, to fly beyond a safety zone or safety arrangements (overshoot area, net, wall etc.). If a competitor persists in using such a technique, he will, in the interest of safety, be immediately asked by the Chairman of the Tournament Judges Commission to stop shooting and leave the field.

**9.7.2.5** In case of blinding sunshine, protective shade of a maximum size of A4 (legal letter size, about 30 by 20 cm) may be provided by the other members of the group or will be provided by the organizer.

AND FINALLY IF YOU HAVE FOLLOWED ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND TIPS YOU WILL BE FOR



SURE ABLE TO OBTAIN FITA ARROWHEAD AWARD. These are the scores to obtain:

**6.3.5** For the discipline of Field Archery there will be Arrowhead Badges.

<b>FITA ARROWHEAD BADGES - Barebow - Recurve</b>														
	24 targets		28 targets		32 targets		36 targets		40 targets		44 targets		48 targets	
	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w
Green	198	193	231	226	264	258	297	290	330	322	363	354	396	386
Brown	228	211	266	247	304	282	342	317	380	352	418	387	456	422
Grey	258	241	301	282	344	322	387	362	430	402	473	442	516	482
Black	288	271	336	317	384	362	432	407	480	452	528	497	576	542
White	318	301	371	352	424	402	477	452	530	502	583	552	636	602
Silver	330	313	385	367	440	418	495	470	550	522	605	574	660	626
Gold	340	324	396	378	452	432	509	486	566	540	623	594	680	648

**6.3.5.1** These badges will be awarded for the Barebow and Recurve Divisions as follows:

<b>FITA ARROWHEAD BADGES - Compound</b>														
	24 targets		28 targets		32 targets		36 targets		40 targets		44 targets		48 targets	
	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w	m	w
Green	206	197	241	229	276	262	310	295	344	328	378	361	412	394
Brown	238	226	277	263	316	300	356	338	396	376	436	414	476	452
Grey	269	256	313	298	358	340	404	383	448	426	493	469	538	512
Black	300	286	350	333	400	380	450	428	500	476	550	524	600	572
White	331	316	387	368	442	420	497	473	552	526	607	579	662	632
Silver	344	328	402	382	460	436	517	491	574	546	631	601	688	656
Gold	354	337	413	394	472	450	531	506	590	562	649	618	708	674

**6.3.5.1** These badges will be awarded for the for the Compound division as follows:

The FITA Arrowhead Round consists of any number of targets between 24-48 targets which is divisible by four (4), that is, two complete FITA Field Rounds, with distances as set forth in Articles 4.4.3.8 and 4.4.3.9 which may be shot on marked and unmarked courses or one of each.

of two Arrowhead Rounds, the competitor may gain two Arrowhead Awards.

**6.3.5.4** If a two-day-competition consists

*This Manual has been produced and published by FITA with the collaboration of:*

**PER BOLSTAD**

*Chairman of the FITA Field Committee (Original text )*

**PASCAL COLMAIRE**

*FITA Development Manager (Text, coordination and design)*

**THOMAS RANDALL**

*(Photos and Illustrations)*

**KEN BEARMAN**

*(English revision)*

**NATHALIE DIELEN**

*(French translation)*

**TOM DIELEN**

*(Original Text)*

**J.C. HOLGADO**

*(Make up and Design)*

