

Archery

1. Do the following:

- (a) Explain the five range safety rules.
- (b) Explain the four whistle commands used on the range.
- (c) Explain how to safely remove arrows from the target and return them to your quiver
- (d) Tell about your local and state laws for owning and using archery equipment.

2. Do the following:

- (a) Name and point to the parts of an arrow.
- (b) Describe three or more different types of arrows.
- (c) Name the four principle materials for making arrow shafts.
- (d) Do ONE of the following:
 - (1) Make a complete arrow from a bare shaft using appropriate equipment available to you.
 - (2) To demonstrate arrow repair, inspect the shafts and prepare and replace at least three vanes, one point, and one nock. You may use as many arrows as necessary to accomplish this. The repairs can be done on wood, fiberglass, or aluminum arrows.
- (e) Explain how to properly care for and store arrows.

3. Do the following:

- (a) Explain the proper use, care, and storage of, as well as the reasons for using tabs, arm guards, shooting gloves, and quivers.
- (b) Explain the following terms: draw length, draw weight, mechanical release and barebow.

4. Explain the following:

- (a) The difference between an end and a round
- (b) The differences among field, target, and 3-D archery
- (c) How the five-color World Archery Federation target is scored
- (d) How the National Field Archery Association (NFAA) black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored

5. Do ONE of the following options.

- A.) Option A - Using a Recurve Bow or Longbow
- (a) Name and point to the parts of the recurve or longbow you are shooting.
- (b) Explain how to properly care for and store recurve bows and longbows.
- (c) Demonstrate and explain USA Archery's "Steps of Shooting" for the bow you are shooting.
- (d) Demonstrate the proper way to string a recurve bow or longbow.
- (e) Using a bow square, locate and mark with dental floss, crimp-on, or other method, the nocking point on the bowstring of the bow you are using.
- (f) Do ONE of the following:
 - (1) Using a recurve bow or longbow and arrows with a finger release, shoot a single round of one of the following BSA, USA Archery, or NFAA rounds:
 - (a) An NFAA field round of 14 targets and make a score of 60 points
 - (b) A BSA Scout field round of 14 targets and make a score of 80 points
 - (c) World Archery/USA Archery indoor* round and make a score of 80 points
 - (d) An NFAA indoor* round and make a score of 50 points
 - (2) Shooting 30 arrows in five-arrow ends at an 80-centimeter (32-inch) five-color target at 10 yards and using the 10 scoring regions, make a score of 150.
 - (3) As a member of the USA Archery Junior Olympic Archery Development program (JOAD), earn your indoor or outdoor green, purple, and gray achievement award pins using a recurve bow or longbow.
 - (4) As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression Patch.
- B.) Option B - Using a Compound Bow
- (a) Name and point to the parts of the compound bow you are shooting.
- (b) Explain how to properly care for and store compound bows.
- (c) Demonstrate and explain USA Archery's "Steps of Shooting" for the bow you are shooting.
- (d) Explain why it is necessary to have the string or cable on a compound bow replaced at an archery shop.

- (e) Locate and mark with dental floss, crimp-on, or other method, the nocking point on the bowstring of the bow you are using.
- (f) Do ONE of the following:
 - (1) Using a compound bow and arrows with a finger release, shoot a single round of ONE of the following BSA, NAA, or NFAA rounds:
 - (a) An NFAA field round of 14 targets and make a score of 70 points
 - (b) A BSA Scout field round of 14 targets and make a score of 90 points
 - (c) A World Archery/USA Archery indoor* round and make a score of 90 points
 - (d) An NFAA indoor* round and make a score of 60 points
 - (2) Shooting at an 80-centimeter (32-inch) five-color target using the 10 scoring regions, make a minimum score of 160. Accomplish this in the following manner:
Shoot 15 arrows in five-arrow ends, at a distance of 10 yards
AND
Shoot 15 arrows in five-arrow ends, at a distance of 15 yards.
 - (3) As a member of the USA Archery Junior Olympic Archery Development program (JOAD), earn your indoor or outdoor green, purple, and gray achievement award pins using a compound bow.
 - (4) As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression Patch.

Syllabus:

Day One:

1. Do the following:

- (a) Explain the five range safety rules.
- (b) Explain the four whistle commands used on the range.
 - two blast – step to the shooting line
 - one blast – commence shooting
 - three blast – retrieve your arrows
 - four or more – STOP or cease fire
- (c) Explain how to safely remove arrows from the target and return them to your quiver

Three safety rules for retrieving arrows

I retrieve only once the line is clear

II as your walking to your target pick up your arrows

III only one person should be pulling arrows out at a time

*note: when pulling arrows out of the target put one hand on the target one hand on the arrows and slowly pull the arrows out of the target

3. Do the following:

- (a) Explain the proper use, care, and storage of, as well as the reasons for using tabs, arm guards, shooting gloves, and quivers.
- (b) Explain the following terms: draw length, draw weight, mechanical release and barebow.
 - Draw length- the distance between the bows handle and bowstring when the bow is strung.
 - Draw weight- the amount of force needed to draw a bow to the archers full draw.
 - Mechanical release- a tool which fastens around your wrist and clamps to the bow string at the nocking point. A small set of spring-loaded metal jaws, like a little set of pliers, hold onto the bow string for you, so you don't have to use your finger tips. When you're ready to fire, you release the bow string by depressing a trigger (instead of just letting go). The little jaws open and the bow fires.
 - Barebow- A basic style of recurve bow, which uses modern materials but does not have any accessories for aiming or stabilization.
- 5F(2) Shooting 30 arrows in five-arrow ends at an 80-centimeter (32-inch) five-color target at 10 yards and using the 10 scoring regions, make a score of 150.

2(a) Name and point to the parts of an arrow.

- Tip
- Shaft
- Fletching
- Index Fletching
- Knock

5 A.) Option A - Using a Recurve Bow or Longbow

- (a) Name and point to the parts of the recurve or longbow you are shooting.
- (b) Explain how to properly care for and store recurve bows and longbows.

- (c) Demonstrate and explain USA Archery's "Steps of Shooting" for the bow you are shooting.

Day Two:

1(d) Tell about your local and state laws for owning and using archery equipment.

Shooting Restrictions

- *You must keep a minimum of 200 feet away from any potentially occupied dwelling unless you have written permission to be closer.*
- *You are prohibited from using laser sights or night vision on a bow.*

Bowhunter Equipment Requirements

- *You may use a long bow, recurve bow, compound bow, or crossbow for hunting deer.*
 - *The long bow, recurve bow, and compound bow must be set at not less than 40 pounds for archers using fixed blade broadheads. These bows must be set at a minimum of 50 pounds for archers using mechanical broadheads.*
 - *For the long bow, recurve bow, and compound bow, only broadhead-tipped arrows with at least two metalcutting edges are allowed. All broadheads must be 7/8 of an inch or greater at the widest point. These include mechanical broadheads measured in the open position.*
 - *Crossbows must be set at not less than 125 pounds minimum draw weight. One field point arrow may be carried in the quiver for the safe discharge of the crossbow. The field point arrow must be a different color from the crossbow arrow so that they can be easily distinguished.*
- *During the archery season, you may hunt deer with adaptive aids (such as a draw lock) at any time without a special permit.*
- *You may possess only one firearm or bow in the field while hunting deer. Check local ordinances because there may be other restrictions in specific towns.*
- *You may use archery equipment for small game hunting, meeting the minimum draw weight required for deer hunting. Arrows tipped with small game blunts or JUDO® points may be used. However, broadhead or field point arrows may not be used for small game hunting.*
- *You may use broadhead-tipped arrows for hunting coyote only during the archery deer season when in possession of a valid archery deer tag.*
- *You may carry one blunt or JUDO®-tipped arrow during the archery deer season for the purpose of taking small game during the open portion of the small game season.*

- *You may use crossbows to take small game mammals; however, no birds may be taken with a crossbow.*

Decoys

- *Using decoys to attract deer is allowed only on private land and only during the early portion of the archery season (September 15 to September 30). An exception is that decoys may also be used on private lands in towns where hunting with a firearm is prohibited from September 15 to January 31.*
- *When transporting decoys while hunting, you must wear 500 square inches of fluorescent orange visible from all sides.*

Fluorescent Orange Requirements

- *Rhode Island does require bowhunters to wear fluorescent orange during certain seasons. See information below for requirements and exemptions.*
- *Fluorescent orange safety clothing is required during the hunting season statewide for all hunters. To meet this requirement, safety clothing must be solid daylight fluorescent orange. Fluorescent camouflage does not meet this requirement. The hunter orange must be worn above the waist and be visible in all directions. For example, you may wear a hat that covers 200 square inches or a combination of hat and vest that cover 500 square inches. If you are hunting, you must wear a certain amount of fluorescent orange safety clothing.*
 - *200 sq. in. by small game hunters during the small game season*
 - *200 sq. in. by fall turkey hunters while traveling*
 - *200 sq. in. by muzzleloader deer hunters during the muzzleloading deer season*
 - *200 sq. in. by archers when traveling to or from stands during the muzzleloader deer season only*

500 sq. in. by all hunters (including archers) and all users of management areas and undeveloped state parks during all portions of shotgun deer seasons

- *If you are using pop-up blinds during the firearms deer season, you must display 200 square inches of fluorescent orange that is visible on the outside of the blind from all directions. You must also wear fluorescent orange in accordance with the rules for the specific seasons while in the blind.*
- *Fluorescent orange is not required in areas limited to archery by regulation. The following are exempt from fluorescent orange requirements:*
 - *Waterfowl hunters hunting from a boat or a blind, over water or field, when done in conjunction with decoys*
 - *Hunters crow hunting over decoys*
 - *Spring turkey hunters*

- *First segment dove hunters*

Additional Information

- *Annual written permission from the landowner is required for hunting deer on private land. You must carry written permission and show it to any authorized person on demand.*
- *An archery proficiency test may be required depending upon the area hunted. The test consists of five arrows shot at a deer silhouette target at a measured distance of 20 yards, using equipment that meets minimum requirements for deer hunting in Rhode Island. To pass the test, three out of five arrows must strike the vital area. The proficiency card is valid for two years from its date of issue.*
- *Temporary elevated stands may be used on state property in Rhode Island. However, they must be removed at the end of the hunting season each year. The use of nails, spikes, bolts, or other climbing devices which may damage the tree may be prohibited.*

4. Explain the following:

- (a) The difference between an end and a round
- (b) The differences among field, target, and 3-D archery
- (c) How the five-color World Archery Federation target is scored
- (d) How the National Field Archery Association (NFAA) black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored

Day Three:

- 2(b) Describe three or more different types of arrows.
- 2(c) Name the four principle materials for making arrow shafts.
- 2(d) Do ONE of the following:
 - (1) Make a complete arrow from a bare shaft using appropriate equipment available to you.
 - (2) To demonstrate arrow repair, inspect the shafts and prepare and replace at least three vanes, one point, and one nock. You may use as many arrows as necessary to accomplish this. The repairs can be done on wood, fiberglass, or aluminum arrows.
- 2(e) Explain how to properly care for and store arrows.
- 5(d) Demonstrate the proper way to string a recurve bow or longbow.

- 5(e) Using a bow square, locate and mark with dental floss, crimp-on, or other method, the nocking point on the bowstring of the bow you are using.
- 5F(2) Shooting 30 arrows in five-arrow ends at an 80-centimeter (32-inch) five-color target at 10 yards and using the 10 scoring regions, make a score of 150.

Day Four:

Used for make up and shooting requirements