

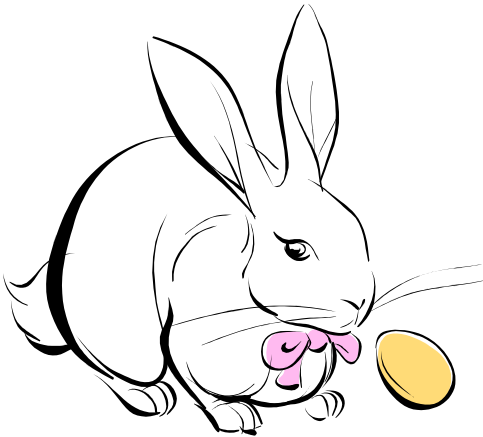


NATIONAL JUDGES NEWSLETTER

Issue 51

April 2006

Dear Judges,



I hope the Easter bunny finds you all. Don't eat too much chocolate, we don't want to get complaints that the judges are not fit enough.....

In this issue you will find the highlights of the recent FITA rule changes – for more detail go to the FITA web site (www.archery.org) and look in the latest FITA judges newsletter (issue 64).

Warm regards to you all

Susanne E Womersley

Equipment Failures

Recently there has been some discussion about the validity of equipment failures. The fact that FITA and AA rules are different with regards to arrows does not help either.

The judges manual describes equipment failures and similar incidents and how to deal with them:

An equipment failure is to replace or repair items for which the archer could not be expected to foresee a problem. Broken strings or nocks, loose sights, damaged tabs, shifted clickers and the like are equipment failures. It is not designed to allow an archer to re-serve a string, re-fletch an arrow and so on, for which replacements should be on hand.

Toilet breaks are not considered equipment failures, though the rules do allow archers to appoint others to score for them, or to change places in the shooting order with another archer in order to allow time for such necessities. Muscular stress or injury is not considered as equipment failure. It is the archer's responsibility to be fit for the competition.

However, recently rules have been accepted regarding an unexpected medical problem occurring during the competition. Medical personnel should determine the extent of the problem and the fitness of the archer to continue competing, without assistance.

The rules allow a maximum of only 15 minutes for any equipment failure. This is meant to apply for severe problems and it will be practical to make up arrows after the last end of the distance. Common sense must apply and there will be no timing of 15 minutes, but the archer will be given a certain number of ends to be shot with a normal scoring procedure after each end, applicable to approx. 15 minutes.

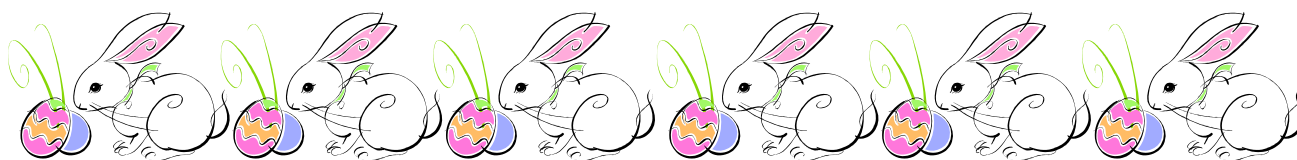
NOTE: The archer may take as long as she/he needs to repair the equipment. However, making up the missed arrows may not hold up the shoot for more than 15 minutes.

In the match play phase of match play there is no time allowed for equipment failure.

When determining a claim for equipment failure, we need to ask ourselves two logical questions: 1. Is the item concerned a part of the equipment? 2. Has it failed? It cannot reasonably be expected that the archer should have a spare of everything. Many archers cannot afford lots of spare items - why should they be penalised? Are they trying to gain an advantage? In fact, any such interruption to their shooting rhythm could be construed as a disadvantage to them.

The same considerations should apply with misplaced parts of equipment, eg release aids or finger tabs. No archer should lose points, because they inadvertently dropped their release aid in the competitors' area, came to the line and when preparing for their first shot, realised that it was not there.

We as judges need to remember that we should we apply a "protective" role rather than a "penalising" one.



New FITA Rules

TARGET ARCHERY (AND INDOOR AS APPROPRIATE)

Range Layout

- Target numbers must be put 1 – 2 meters in front of the shooting line. (7.1.1.7)
- Chairs for judges – with some shelter for the weather – should be placed along the waiting line. (7.2.5.14)

Equipment

- Compound: Chemical glowsticks (only one sight point) are permitted. (7.3.3.5.2)
- Compound: A brace or split cables are permitted, provided they don't consistently touch the athlete's hand, wrist and/or bow arm (7.3.1.3.3).

Scoring

- A mistake on a score card discovered before the arrows are withdrawn from the target may be corrected, if all competitors on the target agree on the correction, witness and initial it. (7.10.1.2)

MATCH PLAY

- For individual competition all matches will now only be 12 arrows matches - 4 x 3 arrows or 2 x 6 arrows (4.5.1.4)
- Timing for individual matches using alternate shooting is now 30 seconds per arrow instead of 40 seconds (7.5.4.1), timing for all other events remains unchanged except for team matches – see below.
- For the teams event each match now consists of 24 arrows. The shooting sequence will be each team will shoot 4 ends of 6 arrows with each archer shooting 2 arrows each end (4.5.1.4). The timing will be reduced to 2 minutes an end (7.5.4.4).

FIELD ARCHERY

Rounds (4.5.3)

- The FITA Field Round consists of any number of targets between 12 -24 targets which can be divided by four (4); and three (3) arrows are to be shot per target. The course may be all marked, all unmarked or a combination of marked and unmarked targets to be shot with any number of fan or walk-up targets.
- The current marked course will now be called the Long FITA Field Round.
- Introduction of a new field round called the Short FITA Field Round; this is essentially the unmarked round with marked pegs. The marked peg is placed anywhere between the tolerances for the particular size target face and peg colour.

	Yellow	Blue	Red
Face 20cm	5-10	5-10	10-15
Face 40cm	10-15	10-20	15-25
Face 60cm	15-25	15-30	20-35
Face 80cm	25-35	30-45	35-55

For example Target 1 80cm face; Pegs - Red 43m, Blue 34m and Yellow 28m, Target 2 40cm face; Pegs Red 21m, Blue 18m, Yellow 14m and so on.

Range Layout

- Introduction of YELLOW pegs for Traditional Bow (Longbow) and Cadet Barebow. (9.1.1.6)

Face 20cm	Distance 5-10m
Face 40cm	Distance 10-15m
Face 60cm	Distance 15-25m
Face 80cm	Distance 20-35m

- Introduction of BLUE Pegs for Cadet Recurve and Cadet Compound (9.1.1.6)

Face 20cm	Distance 5-10m
Face 40cm	Distance 10-20m
Face 60cm	Distance 15-30m
Face 80cm	Distance 30-45m

Equipment

- Compound: as for Target Archery
- Barebow: The restrictions on finger tabs have been removed.
- Longbow: Thumb rings are allowed provided they don't incorporate anything to draw, hold, and release the string. One finger must touch the nock of the arrow. (9.3.8.5)

Scoring

- Scoring (in Field Archery only): If there is a dispute on the value of an arrow the decision will be made by the majority opinion of the group, if there is a split decision 50/50, then the arrow will be given the higher value. (9.10.1)

For example 4 archers on a target:

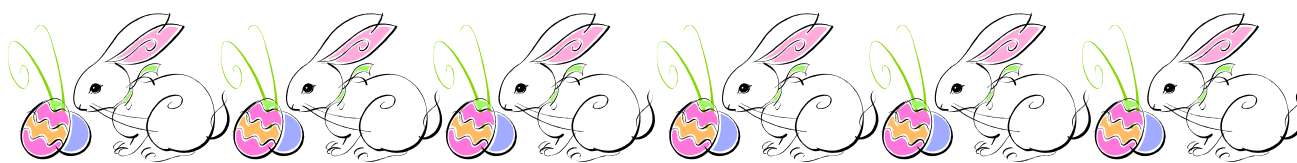
Three say out; one says in – the arrow is out

Two say out; two say in – the arrow is in

Three say in one says out – the arrow is in

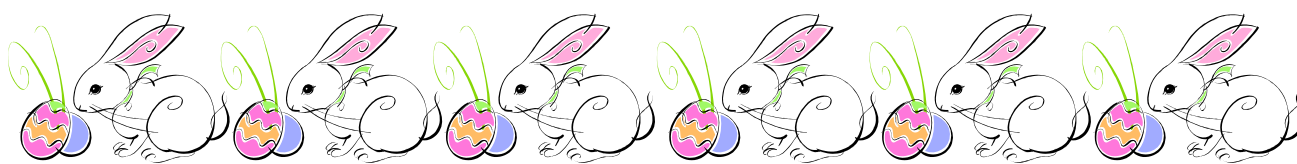
- When signing scorecards athletes will be signing for the arrow value, that they agree with the 5s and Xs and that they agree with the total score listed on the scorecard. The

organisers can refuse to accept scorecards where the scorecards have not been completed correctly and signed. (9.6.4)



Judges Course in Western Australia

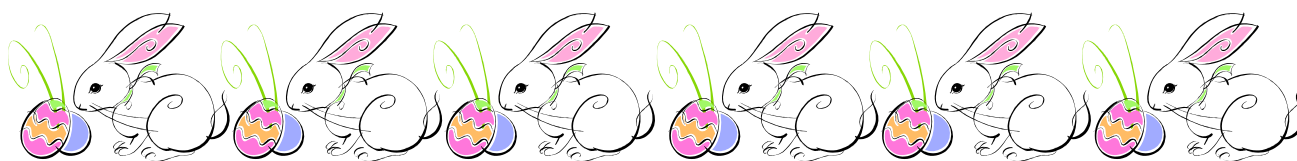
In January, a judges course was held in Western Australia which resulted in the accreditation of several new National Judge Candidates from that RGB: Chris Lewkowski, Alan Reid, Rodney Cook, Peter Schraven, Amber Nicholson, David Crabtree and hopefully Leanne Hill. I hope you all will enjoy your “judging career”!



Dealing with more than one mistake (taken from FITA Judges Newsletter #64)

Judges are sometimes faced with situations in which an archer has made more than one “mistake”. The order in which you deal with the violations is very important. Let’s analyze some scenarios.

- one arrow too many and one arrow shot out of time. In a situation in which an archer has shot four arrows (50 or 30 meters), and one of these arrows has been shot out of time, you first deal with the number of arrows: four arrows, you enter the three lowest values in the scorecard. Then you deal with the time issue. Of the three values entered in the scorecard, you change the highest score into an M, using the customary procedure with the diagonal line in red. This is done so that the value remains there for a possible appeal to Jury.
- Indoors. Two arrows in one center, and four arrows total. You first deal with the center in which two arrows are found. The highest value in that center becomes a Miss. Then you have four values (including the Miss), and you take care of the four arrow mistake: You score the three lowest values. For instance: a ten in the upper center, a 10 and a 7 in the middle center, and a 9 in the lower center. The 10 in the middle center becomes a Miss. Then you have 10, 9, 7, M. You score 9, 7, M.
- Indoors. Two arrows in one center, four arrows total, one arrow shot out of time. The first two steps are as in situation b above. Then you take care of the arrow shot out of time. For this you take the highest value in the scorecard and correct it into a Miss following the usual procedure with your red pen. In the example shown in situation b above the score would then be: M (the 9 becomes M), 7, M.



You be the Judge - Answers from Issue 50

The table below gives an indication of the number of Judges in each RGB and the number of replies received:

RGB	Judges	Replies	RGB	Judges	Replies
AACT	8	6	ASA	13	9
ASNSW	13	4	AV	10	5
AST	7	3	SQAS	7	2
ASWA	13	2	NQAA	5	3
<i>Oceania</i>	7	2	Total	76	34

44% - Were you all too busy out shooting or judging during the summer????

50/1: At a National Field Championships an archer calls a judge to the target saying he has had a pass-through on his thirs arrow. This is the final (24th) target for the round and so far this archer has scored all 5s, as he is a top shooter. His first two arrows on this target arealso both 5 spots. There is only one unmarked arrow hole and that is in the 3 zone. The archer insists that there is no way he would have shot a 3 and that the pass-through almost certainly went through the hole of a previously shot 5 spot. He insists – and he is very insistent – on shooting another arrow, which he does – and it’s a 5, giving him a perfect score.

As the judge, what would you do? Make sure you comment on the final score for that end, keeping in mind that four arrows were shot. Clearly state your reasons for coming with the arrow values that will be written on the score card.

24 judges would score the end 5, 5, 3 – mainly stating it did not matter whether the initial three arrows were counted (including the unmarked hole in the 3) or four arrows counted, and only the three lowest values counted. There shouldn’t be a M in the equation: more arrows shot than the required number – only the three lowest count; it is not the case here, that the highest scoring arrow turns into a M. – Refer to Article above “Dealing with more than one mistake”.

50/2: You are judging at a FITA Field event and you discover that a group of archers have not marked the arrow holes on any target they have shot.

Most judges agreed on this case study:

a) What is your course of action? Advise/remind the archers of their responsibility to mark the arrow holes, possibly make a note on their score sheet and advise other judges.

b) What penalty do you apply? No initial penalty applies, but if the group persists they could get a warning about knowingly breaking rules and not following the directive of a judge, and they could be eliminated from the competition.

*c) Does the penalty apply to one person in the group or to any others in the group? The whole group – even though there are provisions in the rules for who does what, the tasks can be carried out by mutual consent. The rules clearly state that *the group of athletes will not leave before all holes are marked.**

50/3: At a field archery tournament: With his first arrow of an end, the archer shoots a 2. He is very dissatisfied. He puts his second arrow on the bowstring and, still angry with himself, strikes his bow with the hand - the arrow drops from the bowstring and falls about 3m behind the shooting line. The archer leaves the shooting line, picks up his arrow, returns to the

shooting line and shoots this arrow. Then, he shoots his third arrow. These 3 arrows are shot in the allotted time. When scoring at the target, the Judge who happens to be around, decides to remove the value of the highest scoring arrow of that end advising that the archer, while shooting, is not allowed to leave the shooting line.

Was the Judge's action correct?

Most replies agreed that the judge was wrong. There is no rule that states that an archer in Field archery cannot temporarily leave the shooting peg, although it is generally not done; and there is no penalty if he does. The judge has invented a rule and a penalty.

You be the Judge (Case studies)

Please have your answers with RGB administrators by the end of May, who in turn are asked to collate and forward replies by mid June. Alternatively, judges can e-mail me their answers directly (but inform your RGB administrator, you have done so).

Please remember to give reasons and quote appropriate rules for all your answers.

51/1: Some minutes before the start of the competition, in the break following the practice period, an archer was on the shooting line pulling his bow loaded with an arrow. By accident he shoots and the arrow hits his target – a good shot in the 10 ring.

A nearby Judge immediately approached him, telling him that the arrow would count as part of the first shooting end of the competition, and that he will lose the highest scoring arrow of that end. The Judge referred to Art. 7.4.2.4

When scoring the first end, the Judge approached the archer's target in order to take care of the previous mistake and found that the archer had shot only two arrows – a 9 and a 7. The Judge then said that the scoring would be 7-M-M.

The archer protested, however, as his pre-shot arrow scored a 10 and as it counts as a part of the end, this is the highest scoring arrow – and that was also his reason for only shooting two arrows. He claimed to score both of his arrows and thus get 9-7-M. He further claims that if he had shot three arrows, then he would have had four arrows in that end – also referring to Art. 7.4.2.4. The Judge, however, said that he should have shot three arrows in the first end.

Who is right?

51/2: At the end of the final range for one of the distances, one of the scorers finds that somehow he had missed writing down the arrow values for all of his own arrows for one complete end. He only discovers this because the range is complete and he still has one set not recorded. The scorers had not been checking the progressive totals as they had completed each end. The scorers call a judge, who advises the archers that the arrows may have to be recorded as misses as the arrows have been pulled. The other score sheet has been correctly completed. The archer writes misses on his score sheet for the missing end. The judge calls the Chairman of Judges to advise of the situation and to decide on what action to take.

As CoJ, what would you do?

51/3: In a bronze medal match archer A is 10 points ahead after 9 arrows. Archer B is aiming at the target to shoot her 10th arrow when one of her bow limbs breaks and hits archer A in her chin, causing her to bleed. There is lots of blood running down from her chin. Archer A asks the judge to stop the match for a couple of minutes so that her coach can help her stop her bleeding. She says she needs a band-aid in her chin, mainly because that is her anchoring position. The judge says that the rules are clear: no additional time can be given to an archer for any reason whatsoever.

What would you have done if you had been the judge?

