

# FITA Judge Newsletter

## No. 66 – June 2007

### FITA Judge Reaccreditation Test (2007-2009)

1.- Answer the following questions on age categories.

a) A young lady will have her 16th birthday on May 30th 2007. Is she eligible to compete in the Cadet Class of the European Championships in June 2007?

Answer: Yes. The Championships take place in the year of her 16th birthday.

b) A young boy will have his 17th birthday on December 1st 2007. Does he have to compete in the Junior Class at the above mentioned championships – or can he still participate in the Cadet Class?

Answer: He is no longer a cadet. He was a cadet until 31/12-06 (the year of his 16th birthday). He has to compete in the Junior Class.

c) Referring to the championships above, one boy will have his 17th birthday on the 31st December 2007 and his teammate will have his 17th birthday on the 1st of January 2008. Can they participate in the same class? Explain how you came to your conclusion.

Answer: One is a junior and the other is a cadet. However, they may both participate in the junior class, as a cadet may participate in a junior class at his discretion.

FJC: A lot of our Judges do not seem to understand the wording of the rules, and we repeat as an example; If someone has his birthday on the 1st January 2007, 2007 is the year of his birthday. The same is for a person who has his birthday on the 31st December 2007.

2.- You are one of the judges at an international tournament in which the buttresses are in poor condition and the arrows begin to penetrate the butts almost completely as early as in the men's 70 meters. Despite the fact that back-stops have been placed behind the butts, arrows still penetrate well into the butts at the 50 meter distance. During the third end at 50 meters, an archer on target 21 informs you from the shooting line that he has had a pass-through. Both the archer and the other archers at the target stopped shooting.

Explain in detail what you would do in the following situations from the very moment the archer reports a pass-through from the shooting line:

Answer: As in fact all archers stopped shooting, and thus still have arrows to shoot, you will handle this as an equipment failure.

a) The arrow did not pass through completely. It penetrated all the way into the vanes.

Answer: You will take down the score of the arrow in your notebook, according to the position of the shaft. Then you will take down the scores of the other arrows in the target (for respective archers), before you call the field crew to change the buttress.

b) The arrow is found on the grass, about 30 meters behind the target.

Answer: First you will determine if this is a pass-through based on the possible evidence: the position of the arrow on the field, damage to the arrow, traces from the buttress on the arrow, an unmarked hole in a soft part of the buttress, etc. If you are convinced that it is a pass-through, you score the value according to the unmarked hole. Then you get the buttress replaced. Finally you return to the shooting line, give the Dos the number of arrows to be shot and make sure the correct time is given.

FJC: Only 10% of the Judges would change the butt!!! You cannot just copy the rules or descriptions, you have to think and reply on the basis of each specific situation.

3.- What values should appear in the score sheets in the following cases?

a) An archer shoots 7 arrows at 90 meters with the following values:

9, 9, 9, 8, 7, 7, 2

Answer: You score the six lowest values: 9,9,8,7,7,2

b) An archer on target 22 shoots an arrow at 70 meters after the four minutes are over. He shot a total of 6 arrows, one of them after the time limit. The archer has the following values in his target: 10, 8, 8, 8, 7, plus one arrow in the ten-ring on target 23.

*Answer: The scores shown are 10,8,8,8,7 and Miss (the other target). You write all these scores on the score sheet, then you change the 10 (cross over) into a M. The total scores will be: 31 p.*  
*FJC: Several judges answered that the score was 8-8-8-7-M-M. This answer is not correct even when the total score is the same. In every case in which an arrow is shot out of time or sequence, the highest score of that end must be entered in the scorecard, and then changed into an M. This is because this decision can be appealed and if Jury reverts the judge's decision on the arrow shot out of time, it should be possible to reinstate the score to the archer.*

c) An archer shoots an arrow which bounces from the buttress and falls in front of it. In that target there is an unmarked hole in the 9 zone, and another one in the outer non-scoring area of the face.

*Answer: You will score a 9. This is the only unmarked hole in the target. We do not consider holes outside the target, as the description of a target includes only the scoring rings.*

d) At the 30 meter distance, an archer shoots three arrows. The last arrow was released after the two minutes had expired. You are the judge assigned to that target and you happened to see that the arrow in question hit the 7 zone. The other two arrows in that target are a 10 and a 9.

*Answer: The archer will lose the highest score of the end, jfr. the rules. The score is 10 M, 9, 7.*

4.- What would you do in the following cases?

a) An archer draws his bow without an arrow in the area behind the waiting line.

*Answer: You will inform him that this is not allowed, as he has to draw his bow from the shooting line.*

*FJC: Please, remember this rule. It has become a habit for many archers to draw their bows without an arrow in the rest area, and in very few cases the judges take any action. This is a very important safety issue.*

b) An archer shoots an arrow immediately after the signal indicating that the two minutes of the last practice end at 50 meters have expired.

*Answer: No action – the practice session is not yet concluded.*

c) An archer shoots an arrow after the time for practice has finished and all the competitors have advanced to the targets, pulled out their arrows and come back to the shooting line.

*Answer: The archer will lose the highest score of the first competition end.*

*FJC: Here several Judges have not understood the difference between arrows shot in the practice session and arrows shot after the end of the practice session. You must read these rules carefully otherwise you may do an archer severe injustice.*

d) An archer fails to shoot a three-arrow end at 30 meters, and runs to the shooting line when the two minutes have expired. The archer claims that he was in the toilet and then asks for time to shoot his arrows.

*Answer: If he has not informed the judge or DoS that he had to go to the toilet, he will lose this end. Basically, the rules give no advise that archers in this situation have any right of having the shoot wait for him – but if he has asked for Judge's or DoS' advice in an emergency situation and been told that he may go to the toilet, the situation may be different.*

*FJC: The rules describe various ways of what the archer might have done, as the tournament cannot wait for individual archers wanting to go to the toilet. Another thing is that you may not know – as a judge at this moment – if this is the true reason for the delay. The archer may be manipulative, trying to get an advantage. Some of you would consider this to be a medical problem, but that is not for a judge to decide. That requires medical personnel and the rules describe how to deal with it.*

e) An archer shoots two arrows and sees that his third arrow in his quiver has a broken nock. The archer leaves the shooting line to get another arrow and he does not inform the judge. When the archer comes back to the shooting line, the two minute timeframe has expired. The archer asks for time to shoot his arrow.

*Answer: The archer will not get more time, as the judge has no possibility of verifying that the archer actually had an equipment failure at the time. The situation may be manipulative, and we have to safeguard the other archers in the fairness of the competition.*

5.- How would you solve the following ties? Provide all the details: number of arrows, time (when), where, shooting positions, shooting time, etc.

a) In a semi-final match two archers are tied at 108 points.

*Answer: There will immediately be a one-arrow shoot-off, up to three arrows, at the same target with the archers positioned in the same place. 40 sec. (or 30 sec. in alternating shooting, and in that case the archer who started the match will shoot first and continue to do so during the shootoff).*

b) In a team's semi-final match, two teams are tied at 212 points.

*Answer: There will immediately be a shoot-off, each archer of the team will shoot one arrow, all within a total of 1 minute. If there is a tie in the scores in all three shoot-offs, the closest to the centre arrow of the last shoot-off will decide. If this is also a tie, then it is the second arrow closest to the centre which decides etc. This will be shot at the same targets as the match.*

c) When the Qualification Round (FITA Round) has finished, two teams are tied for place 16 at 3766 points.

*Answer: There will be a shoot-off on neutral targets in the centre of the field. Each archer on the team will shoot one arrow each at the target similar to the target used for the last distance of the FITA Round. They will all shoot at the same time, within 40 seconds (as this is a continuation of the Qualification round). This is quite detailed in the Judges Guide Book. If they are shooting at triangular set up, the members of the team may chose their face, one each. Some of you were not aware that 16 teams are the cut for the elimination round.*

d) When the Qualification Round (FITA Round) has finished, two teams are tied for place 6 at 3902 points.

*Answer: The tie will be solved on the basis of the number of 10s (including the x's), and if there is still a tie, only the X's will be decisive. If still a tie, a draw will be made to decide the ranking position to enter the match round.*

e) When the Qualification Round has finished, two archers are tied for 38th place at 1245 points.

*Answer: As d) above.*

f) When the Qualification Round has finished finalizing at 30m at multiple targets, two archers are tied for 64th place (last qualifying place) at 1220 points.

*Answer: There will be a one-arrow shoot-off on neutral targets in the middle of the field, each archer will have 40sec. and will shoot at the same time. They will also be positioned to shoot similarly to the position on the line during the qualification; A, B, C or D position.*

6.- While shooting at 50 meters, an archer releases her arrow and, because the arrow nock is broken, the arrow falls in an area close to the archer, around the 3 meter area. The archer asks you what to do because she is not sure whether the arrow is in or out. What would you do?

*Answer: If the archer actually stops shooting due to the incident, you will handle it as a normal equipment failure. After checking if the arrow close to the line is a valid arrow or not, the archer will be given 40 sec per arrow to finalize her end. This incident occurs in the qualification round, so it is possible for the judge to wait until all the archers have finished their end to check the position of the arrow on the ground.*

7.- Say true (T) or false (F). In case of a False statement, provide the right answer.

a) \_\_\_\_\_ The flags which are placed on top of the targets may measure up to 40 cm. on each of their sides

*Answer: False. Windflags may measure max. 30cm and min. 25cm in each direction.*

b) \_\_\_\_\_ Only two buttresses are allowed in each lane.

*Answer: False. Up to three targets in each lane is permissible.*

c) \_\_\_\_\_ In a 45-meter wide field it is possible to set 30 buttresses to shoot on an AB-CD rotation.  
*Answer: False. A minimum requirement you will have if archers are shooting four at a target (two details of two archers), is 160cm per target, (80cm per archer) which gives a need of 48 m.*

d) \_\_\_\_\_ Archers should always position themselves on the shooting line following this order: A to the left, B in the center and C to the right.

*Answer: False. Position according to mutual agreement. If they cannot agree, then they go by the original drawing; A to the left, B in the centre, and C to the right.*

e) \_\_\_\_\_ Coaches are allowed to use binoculars in the team matches as long as they do not use tripods.

*Answer: True (the binoculars must be hand-held).*

f) \_\_\_\_\_ The time for practice at the beginning of the competition day may last between 30 and 45 minutes.

*Answer: False. The practice may be up to 45 min. but the length is at the discretion of the Organizers. At the World Championships practice may last between 20 and 45 min.*

8.- An archer has had an equipment failure. The sight screw has loosened up and he asks for time to repair it. He only shot one arrow in this end. This event occurs when there is only one end to shoot before finishing the 50 meter distance. The other archers proceed with the scoring of that end. Several target faces have to be replaced and the scoring and return to the shooting line takes a long time delaying the start of the last end. When the last end starts, the archer has not been able to repair his equipment yet and he does not shoot the end. Once all the other archers are back from scoring the last end, the archer in question informs the judge that he is now ready to shoot his pending arrows. The judge tells the archer that it is not possible because he was not able to solve his equipment failure within the first 15 minutes immediately after his equipment failed. Do you agree with this judge? Explain why or why not.

*Answer: In this case you do not agree with the judge, because the rules do not say that you have to repair your equipment within 15 minutes, but that you cannot delay the tournament more than 15 minutes. In this case the archer, due to the delay of changing faces, has not delayed the tournament at all. He will be given two ends to shoot, the first one only two arrows (80sec).*

9.- How would you score the following cases in an Indoor Tournament?

FJC: In general we are both surprised and disappointed that several Judges are still unable to deal with these cases.

9.1 Upper target: 10

Middle target: 8 and 10 Answer: 10-8-M

Lower target: No arrows

*In this case the archer has shot his three arrows, unfortunately with two of them in the same target- the middle target. The highest scoring one in this target will become a Miss. Then you will have the following score 10- 8-M.*

9.2 Upper target: 8

Middle target: 10 and 8 Answer: 8-8-M

Lower target: 8

*Here the archer has made two mistakes: two arrows in the middle target give an 8 and a Miss there. Then he has the following scores: 8-8-8-M. But since he has shot 4 arrows, we score the three lower ones; 8-8-M.*

9.3 Upper target: 9

Middle target: 10

Close to the lower target, one arrow out of the scoring area

*Answer: 10-9-M. This is a normal scoring of two hits and one miss.*

9.4 Upper target: 10

Middle target: 9

Lower target: 9 and 8

*Answer: 8-M-M (in the scorecard you will have a crossed 9 changed into M)*

*One of the arrows was shot out of time. Here you have three mistakes, and we have to deal with all of them. The actual scores are: 10-9-8-M (because of two arrows in the lower target, the higher of which becomes an M). Then you score the three lowest scores because four arrows have been shot: 9-8-M. But one arrow is shot out of time, so you take away the highest score. In the scorecard you enter 9, 8, M and then you cross the 9 and write an M.*

9.5 Upper target: 10, 10, 10

Middle target: 10 Answer: 10-M-M

Lower target: No arrows

*Here you have to change the two higher scores of the upper target, as only the lowest score will have a value other than zero, the others become Misses. So you have the following scores: 10-10-M-M. Then, because four arrows have been shot, you score the three lowest: 10-M-M.*

10.- In a team match with simultaneous shooting the following occurs:

The first archer shoots three arrows (9, 8, 6), the second archer shoots two arrows (8, 8), and the third archer shoots one arrow (10). What is the score?

*Answer: The score will be 9, 8, 8, 8, 6, M. The unshot arrow by the last archer will count as a part of the end and score a miss (M). Then the team has seven values in this end and we will score the six lowest values.*

*Please note that a team is seen as a unit.*

11.- In a team match the following situations occur at different moments:

a) In the first end, the first archer cannot shoot his second arrow because he cannot pull through his clicker. His coach tells him to leave the line and the archer leaves the line with his arrow in his bow. The second archer goes to the shooting line when the first archer's feet are both out the one-meter area.

*Answer: No violation.*

b) In the second end, the second archer crosses the one meter line before the first archer has come out of the one meter area.

*Answer: This is a violation as the second archer crosses the line too early. The judge will raise the yellow card and call the name of the team loudly, and the second archer has to step back again. If he shoots, the team will be given a red card indicating that they will lose the highest score of the end.*

c) In the third end, the last arrow of the team is shot out of time.

*Answer: In this situation, the judge will show a red card and the team will lose the highest score of the end. (In this case it is not necessary to call the name of the team, as they do not need this message instantly).*

*FJC: In question 11 you were expected to refer both to the way to indicate each violation (yellow or red card) and to the penalty to be applied (time, points). Several judges missed either one of the two requirements in their answers. Refer to what violations have occurred, the way to indicate the violations and what penalty is applied in each case. Note: Some situations may not necessarily be a violation.*

12.- During an equipment inspection, you detect a sight with a 2.2 cm long tube which projects to the target. Is this sight allowed according to the rules? Explain.

*Answer: The sight is illegal, as the rules limit the length to 2,0cm. A longer tube (or other items) may be used for leveling.*

13.- Say true (T) or false (F). In case of a False statement, provide the right answer:

a) \_\_\_\_\_ The judges are the ones who decide what target faces are replaced.

*Answer: True. Some of you are saying that also the Organizers are replacing faces. Yes, but that is normally not denied by the Judges, who theoretically may decide otherwise.*

b) \_\_\_\_\_ In a finals match, the archer with the higher score in the FITA Round shoots first.

*Answer: False. The archer with the higher score from the Q.R. has the right to choose if he will shoot first or second.*

c) \_\_\_\_\_ In case of a tie in an individual match, the archer who shot the last arrow in the last competition end shoots first in the shoot-off.

*Answer: False. The archer who started the match will shoot first in case of a tie.*

d) \_\_\_\_\_ In a team with four archers only three of these archers can compete in the team match.

*Answer: True.*

*FJC: The main issue is that changes in the by-laws say that there is no more a 4<sup>th</sup> archer in the team events. Some of you guys are not updated! At some tournaments four archers are allowed per country, but a team of three needs to be announced prior to the start of the competition. The fourth archer can only compete in the individual event.*

e) \_\_\_\_\_ A team match consists of 27 arrows.

*Answer: False. A team match consists of 24 arrows (since Congress 2006).*

14.- An archer shoots an arrow at 50 meters. The target face was in poor condition and part of it is blown over. The center of the target remains intact but the arrow hits the area where the target face was blown over. Do you consider this arrow as not being shot? What would you do?

*Answer: The rules give the possibility of considering the arrow in this area as not being shot, but JC advice is to try to find the "correct score" by measuring. In this specific case, the value can actually be determined by the judge because the center of the target is there, and it is thus possible to measure.*

15.- At an event a Team Captain approaches you as a judge, drawing your attention to a disabled archer (recurve) sitting on a chair, who consistently pulls his string firmly to his thigh when shooting. The team captain claims that the sitting archer is getting an unfair advantage in the windy conditions on the field, as he in this way is stabilizing his bow. What is your consideration? Please, explain.

*Answer: This must be considered in the same way as standing archers pulling the string to their chest (protector), and thus being allowed. (ref. Judge Guide Book re disabled)*