



**NATIONAL ARCHERY  
IN THE  
SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

## **MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 2009 NASP STATE TOURNAMENT GUIDELINES**

### **What is the NASP State Tournament all about?**

The primary focus of the National Archery in the Schools Program is teaching students in grades 4-12 the basics of shooting target archery as part of the in-school curriculum. As students learn NASP target archery shooting skills they also learn how to be very safe archers. A result of the positive teaching techniques used in the NASP, student archers enjoy the activity and many, for the first time in their young lives, experience success in an athletic endeavor.

A NASP tournament exactly mimics the safety features of the classroom archery lessons. Students at the tournament will be very familiar and comfortable with the activity because the range rules, equipment and shooting techniques will be identical to that used in the classroom lessons. The biggest difference at the tournament will be, in most cases that the venue is larger and the students will meet and compete with many new acquaintances.

### **Why should your school participate in the state tournament?**

For some student archers the tournament is a practical demonstration that archery can be even more enjoyable outside the classroom. Many students become more interested in archery when they have an opportunity to compete, like other athletes in other sports. Participation in a NASP tournament brings that goal to fruition for these students. Finally, it is logical that the more frequent and varied the student's archery activities, the more likely they are to adopt archery as a personal, life-long pursuit.

### **Who can participate? Every NASP Student Regardless of their Gender and Ability!**

A NASP tournament is for every student who has participated in the in-school NASP lessons.

### **Guiding Principles: Maintaining the Focus on Kids Enjoying Success**

The NASP, even during a competition, offers an activity that students of all genders, abilities, and backgrounds can participate in. Competition at the tournament is a fun and safe learning activity for the developing student archer. However, the competition is not as important as continuing the positive experience of archery for as many students as possible. Likewise it is more important that the student be a very safe archer and one that cares more about proper form and shot execution (the 11 Steps to Archery Success) than arrow scores.

## 2009 Michigan NASP State Tournament Guidelines

### Grade Level Divisions

State NASP tournament teams must be comprised of students separated by grade divisions as follows: Elementary (4-6), Middle (7-8), and High School (9-12). Some schools support all grades or grades using two divisions. This means that your school could register teams in multiple divisions for the tournament. A student may shoot up a grade level but not down. In other words, a 7<sup>th</sup> grader could be on the high school team but not compete for the middle school team. **All-star teams comprising members from multiple schools violate NASP Tournament Guidelines.**

### Team Size

Team size per grade level division must be between 16-24 students with at least 5 of the team members being of the opposite gender.

### Determining Teams

In most cases there are far more students in a school's NASP classes than can be on the "NASP Archery Team". In these cases teachers usually announce that the school will send a team to the tournament and in-school trials will help determine who will represent the school's archery team. Teachers will continue archery lessons and include shooting exercises that mimic the number of arrows and distances that will be shot at the event. Finally, a shoot-off is conducted to determine the 16-24 students to be on the team. These school "shoot-offs" allow many more students to be part of the tournament process even though they don't all make the "traveling team".

Usually, teachers reserve 1-4 positions on the team for students who aren't the top scorers but whose attitude, performance, and presence are motivational to the team and beneficial to this student. These special students are accommodated as is practically possible at the tournament. In past NASP tournaments students with vision, motor, and mental challenges have had a great time participating and have been fan-favorites.

### Home Schools

For purposes of participation in the NASP Tournament, home schooled students will be treated in much the same way as students from small schools. Individual home schooled students may compete as individuals in NASP tournaments in their appropriate division; Elementary, Middle, or high School. Home schooled students may form teams of 16-24 students to compete in NASP tournaments as long as all the students come from home school programs that present NASP lessons by certified NASP instructors. Additionally, all team members must come from either the same home school association, or if no association exists, from the same public school district or county. The team's division will be determined by the highest grade level of any one or more of the team members. In other words, if there are elementary, middle and high school students on the team, the team shall be registered as a high school team.

## **Archery Equipment**

**Only the following approved equipment may be utilized in the NASP State Tournament.**

### **Bow: Genesis Compound Bow**

- 10-20lbs adjustable
- No modifications of any kind (markings, sights, stabilizers etc.) may be added to the bow)
- **PLEASE NOTE:** Brass nock locators will not be permitted on the bowstring. Please tie-on nock locators with serving string once the factory nock locator needs to be replaced.

### **Arrow: Easton 1820 Aluminum Arrow**

- Full length (30 inches) with plastic vanes

### **Targets:**

- NASP approved targets or paper targets with an 80 cm FITA target face.

## **Shooting and Shooting Distance**

Each team member will shoot three ends of five arrows from both 10 meters and 15 meters. The maximum score an individual archer can achieve is 300 points. The maximum score a team can achieve is 3600 points.

## **Scoring**

**While all of the team members shoot on tournament day, only the top 12 individual final scores, including at least 4 final scores of the opposite gender, are summed for the overall team score.** All shooting will be done on an 80cm FITA approved target face. The center ring value is 10 points, the next ring 9, the next ring 8 and so on. If an arrow touches the outline of the higher scoring ring, that arrow shall be awarded the highest value. If there is a discrepancy between archers, then that arrow's value will need to be determined by an instructor or neutral party. If a target face is distorted for any reason, the archer calling the arrow should imagine a perfect line and determine if that arrow would touch that line. The majority of attending archers at that target will decide to call the arrow in or out. If there is still a discrepancy the instructor or a neutral party will decide the arrows value.

## **Tiebreakers**

In the event of a tie, the equal scoring archers will shoot immediately after the scores have been announced in a sudden death shoot-off. After flipping a coin to determine who will shoot first, 1 arrow will be shot at the same target. The arrow from the highest scoring archer will advance. If the archers score an equal value, then a second arrow shall be shot. If the second arrows tie again in value, then a third arrow shall be shot and the closest arrow to the center of the target, shall determine the winner. In each shoot-off, there is a 20 second time limit from the time the whistle is blown.

## **Setting up the Range**

**The tournament range should simply be a larger version of the school range.**

### **Survey the Site:**

First, determine a safe shooting direction taking into consideration pedestrian traffic, windows, and expensive equipment and the location of support columns which could be rebound hazards.

### **Arrow Curtain:**

Arrow curtains must be hung at least 30 inches from objects behind the curtain.

### **Target butts & Paper Faces:**

Approved 80cm FITA NASP target butts used in the school program will be appropriate for use in the state tournament. You may also use 80 centimeter FITA paper targets. These paper targets are affixed to target backstops using target pins. These paper targets can be affixed to the back of NASP target butts or to blank butts obtained specifically for the tournament. Spare paper targets can be placed out of sight behind the target butts for easy access if a target face becomes torn and needs replaced. Targets should be identified with large numbers to help the archer know which one to shoot at. Usually the target butt number corresponds to the archer's lane number.

### **Shooting Lines and Lane Taping:**

**Shooting lines should be placed at both 10 and 15 meters.** The standard target line, shooting lines, and waiting line should be taped to the floor (chalk or paint if outdoors). An additional line should be at formal tournaments. To make sure target butts are placed at exactly the same distance from each archer, a target butt placement line should be placed as close to the arrow curtain as possible for the consistent placement of the front edge of each target butt. This butt placement line should be measured from a solid object such as the wall behind the arrow curtain. Then the target, shooting, and waiting lines should be measured from the target butt placement line. To help archers know which target is theirs, lane lines can be helpful. These lines form the perimeter of each five foot lane and run from the shooting lines to the target butt placement line. In the usual case of two archers per lane, it is also useful to place a hash-mark bisecting and perpendicular to the shooting line in each lane. This allocates 2.5 feet of space for each archer in the lane.

### **Floor quivers:**

Two floor (or ground if outdoors) quivers, one for each archer, should be placed on the shooting line. If the archers will shoot from 10 and 15 meters, the quivers should first be placed on the 10 meter shooting line. It is important that the quivers have bottoms because they will be moved when appropriate, often with arrows inside, from the 10 to the 15 meter shooting line. Safety cones without bottoms won't work well for this.

**Arrow placement:**

Since two archers will be shooting at the same time at the same target, it is vital that each of the two archers' arrows be easily identifiable. This can be done by having arrows with two different nock colors, vane colors, or arrow wraps below the nock or vanes. An even more simple identification scheme could involve writing numbers such as 1 or 2 on the vanes of the arrows. This latter scheme is more difficult for the archer to see when scoring arrows. There should be spare arrows available to replace damaged or dropped arrows during the competition.

**Bow racks:**

Bow racks should be positioned between the shooting and the waiting lines. There should be enough bow rack storage space for each archer's bow. Since there are two shooting lines, for instance a 10 meter and a 15 meter shooting line, the bow racks should be stored between the 15 meter shooting line and the waiting line.

**Timing clock:**

At a NASP tournament archers are allowed 2 minutes to shoot an end of 5 arrows. To help archers keep track of their time a count-down clock should be in easy view of the shooting line. No arrows should be released after time has expired.

**Scorecards:**

Each archer should be provided an official scorecard. The official scorecard will be signed and turned in at the completion of shooting. Score cards should be placed on clipboards and pencils or pens should be provided. The score card requires the archery record their name, this should be done before shooting begins. Score cards and clipboards should be placed at the target butt and left there between ends to prevent damage or manipulation at the waiting line. Score cards can hand-tallied which means end scores will be written on the card and totaled after the flight, before the archer signs the card.

**Observer seating:**

The tournament will be much more enjoyable for the shooter and others if accommodation is made for spectators. Archers will also observe other shooters while they await their flight or after they've shot. Family members and school administrators will also be interested in watching the competition. Charging admission to your school shoot is a great way to raise money for your archery club.

**Lane Width/Assignment:**

Each lane is 5 feet wide and accommodates two shooters on the shooting line at a time (2.5 ft/shooter). If archers on a team are going to share a bow, it is of course important that one be an "A" shooter and the other a "B" shooter to facilitate bow sharing.

## **Staff Required**

### **Range Officer:**

One person provides shooter instructions by whistle commands. If the venue is noisy, a public address system will be needed for this person to communicate with the archers.

### **Lane Supervisor:**

One person to inspect equipment before shooting begins, resolve scoring questions, coordinate bounce-out shooting, change targets when needed, collect score cards, replace bent arrows, etc.

### **Score Keeper:**

If score cards are to be hand-tallied, calculators will be useful to accomplish this task so the data can be sorted to reveal overall team score and individual placement.

## **Conducting the Tournament**

- i. Announcements are made to have 1<sup>st</sup> flight shooters report to their assigned lanes 15 minutes before flight time.
- ii. As archers arrive at their assigned lanes, supervisory teams have them place their bows placed on racks.
- iii. Staff should organize the archers into pairs of "A" and "B" shooters.
- iv. Supervisory teams hand out score cards and have individuals place their shooter information on the scorecard. Scorecards are placed on clipboards and put at the target butt with pencils or pen.
- v. Staff should inspect bows for sight marks (taping over if any), stabilizers, draw stops, or any other unauthorized modifications.
- vi. If a student brings their own arrows, as long as they are NASP arrows (full-length aluminum, 3 plastic vanes, 1820's) they can be placed in the quiver instead of the tournament provided arrows.
- vii. The announcer calls for A shooters to get ready behind the waiting line for their practice end at 10 meters. Each archer may shoot an end of 5 practice arrows.
- viii. The 2-whistle signal is given and A shooters get their bow and go to the shooting line.
- ix. The announcer gives the 1-whistle signal and shooting begins and timing clock begins ticking down from 2 minutes.
- x. As shooters finish their practice end of 5 practice arrows they return bows to the racks and go behind the waiting line.
- xi. When the A shooters have finished and all are behind the waiting line, the 3-whistle signal is given for the A shooters to retrieve arrows. Archers pull arrows without scoring them on the scorecard and return arrows to the quivers and go behind the waiting line.
- xii. B shooters are notified they are up next for practice and 2 whistles are blown.
- xiii. 1 whistle is signaled and B shooters shoot 5 practice arrows, put their bows on racks and go behind the waiting line.
- xiv. When B shooters are behind the waiting line, 3 whistles are signaled and B shooters retrieve arrows without scoring them.
- xv. A shooters are notified that shooting is about to commence.
- xvi. A shooters shoot their 1<sup>st</sup> end of 5 arrows, score arrows, retrieve, and then B shooters shoot.
- xvii. A and B shooters shoot 3 ends of five arrows each.
- xviii. Lane supervisors check/approve score cards.

- xix.** If bounce outs occur during the shooting of their 3 ends, the score card for that arrow is left blank. Bounce-out arrows are shot again before the quivers are moved from the 10 meter to the 15 meter shooting line.
- xx.** Supervisors move arrow quivers to the 15 meter shooting line.
- xxi.** Each shooter shoots a practice end of 5 arrows at 15 meters and then 3 ends at 15 meters.
- xxii.** Lane supervisors check/approve scorecards.
- xxiii.** Bounce-out arrows are shot again at the 15 meter distance.
- xxiv.** Score cards are collected after the last bounce out has been shot so that archers and witness (partner in the lane) can sign the cards.
- xxv.** Archers are excused from the lane and score cards are collected by the range supervisor.
- xxvi.** The 2<sup>nd</sup> flight of archers should be lining up in their assigned lanes to begin the process again.

## Awards

### Individual Awards

Individual awards will be presented to the top five male and female archers within each age division. Additionally, both the male and female with the highest individual score statewide regardless of age and grade level division will be awarded the following:

- Genesis Pro Compound Bow (Chrome)
- Morrell Target
- **The top male and female archer in the state will also receive an invitation to represent the State of Michigan in the National NASP tournament to be held Friday and Saturday May 8-9, 2009 in Louisville, KY.**

### Team Awards

- Each school which has a team place first in an age division (Elementary (4-6), Middle (7-8), and High School (9-12)) will receive awards and a Morrell Target.
- **The first place team with the highest overall score per age division (Elementary (4-6), Middle (7-8), and High School (9-12)) in the state will also receive an invitation to represent the State of Michigan in the National NASP tournament to be held Friday and Saturday May 8-9, 2009 in Louisville, KY.**

## National Tournament Bids

### Individual Qualifier:

There are no qualifying scores for individual archers. The top 5 male and female archers statewide who place in 1<sup>st</sup> thru 5<sup>th</sup> place per age division (Elementary (4-6), Middle (7-8), and High School (9-12)) will automatically qualify for the National Tournament.

### Team Qualifier:

The 1st place team (reporting the highest team score per age division) will automatically qualify for the National Tournament. If the 1st place team per age division declines the tournament bid, the automatic bid will be offered to the next highest scoring team in that age division.

**--Once the highest scoring team per age division has received the automatic bid, additional teams will be permitted to attend the national tournament (space permitted) with minimum qualifying team scores of:**

- **2,500-Elementary School**
- **2,600-Middle School**
- **2,700-High School**



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### Nock tying instructions

Use the nock square to determine the nock position. Mark the string with a marker or “white out”. With your string already marked, start to tie knots as follows. Starting from the mark work your way up the string tying standard knots from front to back as shown.



### Knot sequence

Bring both ends around the front and finish off the nock by tying a square knot (right-over-left with the first tie and left-over-right to finish). Use pliers to pull the knot as tight as possible. Now, either cut or burn the excess string off as close to the knot as possible. Next, spread glue on the knot and nock to harden it and keep things tight. **DO NOT** allow the glue to soak through to the center serving or bow string. You want to be able to twist the knock up and down the serving to adjust nock height. (You might have to work at the nock a bit to get it to move at first.)



