

ARCHERY

Merit Badge Requirements

1. Do the following:

- a. State and explain the Range Safety Rules.
 - 1. Three safety rules when on the shooting line.
 - 2. Three safety rules when retrieving arrows.
 - 3. The four range safety whistle commands and their related verbal commands.
- b. State and explain the general safety rules for archery. Demonstrate how to safely carry arrows in your hands.
- c. Tell about your local and state laws for owning and using archery tackle.

2. Do the following:

- a. Name and point out 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. Make a complete arrow from a bare shaft.
- e. Explain how to properly care for and store arrows.

3. Do the following:

- a. Explain how to proper care for and store tabs, arm guards, shooting gloves, and quivers.
- b. Explain the following terms: cast, bow weight, string height (fistmele), aiming, spine, mechanical release, freestyle, and barebow.
- c. Make a bowstring for the bow you are shooting and use it..

4. Explain the following:

- a. The importance of obedience to a range officer or other person in charge of a range.
- b. The difference between an end and a round.
- c. The differences among field, target, and 3-D archery.
- d. How the five-color National Archery Association (NAA) or Federation Internationale de Tir a l'Arc (FITA) target is scored.
- e. How the National Field Archery Association (NFAA) black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored.
- f. The elimination system used in Olympic archery competition.

5. Do ONE of the following options:

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. Show the nine steps of good shooting for the recurve bow or longbow you are shooting.
- d. Demonstrate the proper way to string a recurve bow or longbow.
- 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 recurve or longbow 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 4 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) A FITA/NAA Olympic (outdoor) round and make a score of 80 points.
- (d) A Junior indoor* round I and make a score of 180 points.
- (e) A FITA/NAA indoor* round and make a score of 80 points.
- (f) 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 NAA's Junior Olympic Development Program (JOAD), qualify as a Yeoman, Junior Bowman, and Bowman.
 - 4. As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression patch.

Option B - Using a Compound Bow

- 1. Name and point to the parts of the compound bow you are shooting.
- 2. Explain how to properly care for and store compound bows.
- 3. Show the nine steps of good shooting for the compound bow you are shooting.
- 4. Explain why it is necessary to have the string on a compound bow replaced at an archery shop.
- 5. Locate and mark with dental floss, crimp-on, or other method, the nocking point on the bowstring of the bow you are using.

Do ONE of the following:

- 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 4 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 Junior 900 round and make a score of 200 points.
 - (d) A FITA/NAA Olympic (outdoor) round and make a score of 90 points.
 - (e) A FITA/NAA indoor* round I and make a score of 90 points.
 - (f) An NFAA indoor* round and make a score of 60 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 170.
- 3. As a member of the NAA's Junior Olympic Development Program (JOAD), qualify as a Yeoman, Junior Bowman, and Bowman.
 - 4. As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression patch.

^{*} The indoor rounds can be shot outdoors if this is more convenient.

| Name and explain the archery safety rules: | |
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| Rule: | |
| Explanation: | |
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| Rule: | |
| Explanation: | |
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| Rule: |
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| Rule: |
| Explanation: |
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| Whistle Commands: |
| Explanation: |
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| Tell about the local and state laws on ownership, use and registration of archery tackle: |
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Name and point out the parts of an arrow:

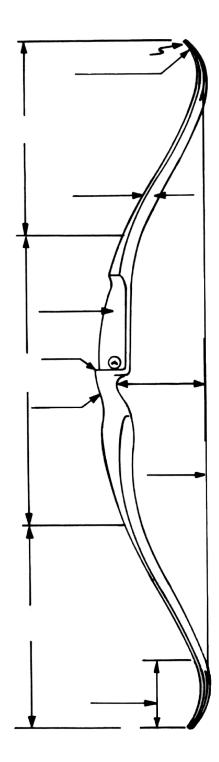
| | Describe three or |
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| | more different types of arrows: |
| Name the four principle materials for making arrow shafts: | |
| Explain how to properly care for and store arrows: | |
| Make one complete arrow from a bare shaft. Show it to your counselor. Briefly describe how you made the arrow: | |
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| Describe how to use an arm guard: |
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| Describe how to use a shooting glove: |
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| Describe how to use a finger tab: |
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| Describe how to use a quiver: |
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| Demonstrate the proper use of each to your counselor. |
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| Explain proper care of the bowstring: |
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| Explain proper storage of the bowstring: |
| Explain proper storage of the bowstring. |
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| Make a bowstring and use it. Show it to your counselor. |
| Briefly describe how you made the bowstring: |
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| Give an explanation for the terms listed below: |
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| Bow Weight: |
| String Height (Fistmele): |
| Aiming: |
| Spine: |
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| Mechanical Release: |
| Freestyle: |
| Bare Bow: |

| What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? | Explain the importance of obedience to a rangemaster or other person in charge of a range: |
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| What is the difference between an end and a round? What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| What is the difference between an end and a round? What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? | |
| What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? | |
| What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? | What is the difference between an end and a round? |
| What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? | |
| Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: | |
| Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | What is the difference between field, target and 3D archery? |
| Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | Explain how a five-color NAA or FITA target is scored: |
| Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
| Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: | |
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| | Explain how the NFAA black-and-white field targets and blue indoor targets are scored: |
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| Explain the elimination system used in Olympic archery competition: | |
| Explain the elimination system used in Olympic archery competition: | |
| | Explain the elimination system used in Olympic archery competition: |
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Requirement 5 (Option A diagram)

Name and point out the parts of a bow:



| Explain proper care of the bow: | | |
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| Explain proper storage for the bow: | | |
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| Explain why it is necessary to have a compound bowstring replaced at an archery shop: | |
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| Explain proper storage for the bow: | |
| Demonstrate to your counselor the 9 basic steps of a good shooting method. Have your counselor mark off each or demonstrated it: | |
| StanceNockExtendDrawAnchorTighten & HoldAimReleaseF | Follow-Through |
| Locate and mark with dental floss, crimp on, or other method the nocking point on a bow string. Demonstrate counselor. | this for your |
| Demonstrate the proper way to string a recurve bow or longbow for your counselor. | |
| Give a brief description of how you located the nocking point: | |
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| You have been given 2 options for this requirement. Our program is based upon Option A using Recurve/Longbow | equipment. |
| For all options: Shoot the following with bow and arrows, using a finger release: | |
| Option A: | |
| Shoot one round from any of the following field rounds and indoor rounds: | |
| An NFAA field round of 4 targets and make a score of 60 points | Score |
| An BSA Scout field round of 14 targets and make a score of 80 points | Score |
| An FITA/NAA Olympic (outdoor) round and make a score of 80 points | Score |
| An Junior indoor* round I and make a score of 180 points | Score |
| An FITA/NAA indoor* round I and make a score of 80 points | Score |
| An NFAA indoor* round and make a score of 50 points | Score |
| 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 | Score |
| As a member of an NAA JOAD: qualify as a Yeoman, Junior Bowman, and Bowman | Score |
| As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression patch | Score |

Option B:

| Shoot one round from any of the following NFAA field rounds and indoor rounds: | |
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| An NFAA field round of 4 targets and make a score of 70 points | Score |
| An BSA Scout field round of 14 targets and make a score of 90 points | Score |
| An FITA/NAA Olympic (outdoor) round and make a score of 90 points | Score |
| An Junior 900 round and make a score of 200 points | Score |
| An FITA/NAA indoor* round I and make a score of 90 points | Score |
| An NFAA indoor* round and make a score of 60 points | Score |
| 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 170 | Score |
| As a member of an NAA JOAD: qualify as a Yeoman, Junior Bowman, and Bowman | Score |
| As a member of the NFAA's Junior Division, earn a Cub or Youth 100-score Progression patch | Score |