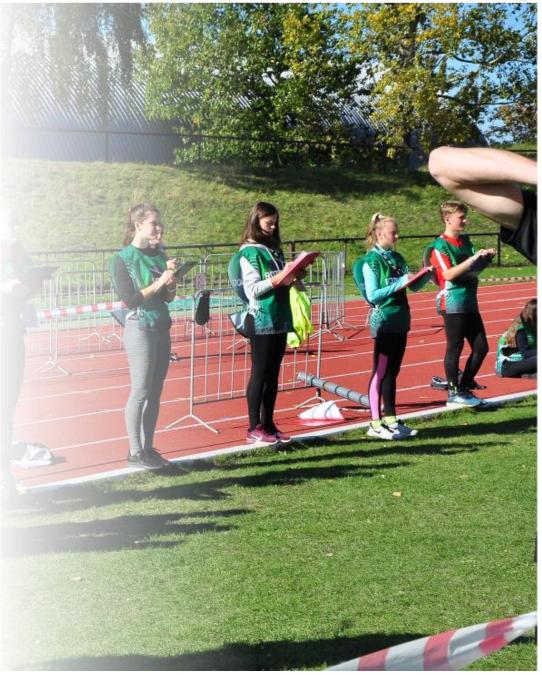# Run Archery

Guidebook
Spotters and race officials

SPOTTER

The role of the spotter is essential because he is the one who is judging successful or missed shots, with the consequence of penalty loops that will reduce the performance of athletes.

Therefore, he must remain focused and pay attention to what is happening on the shooting line.

His estimate is recorded on a statement sheet.

He officiates under the authority of a judge assigned to the shooting range.

Ideally, he is standing, setting back from the shooting line and must leave a free way to the athletes who come to shoot.

During shots without spare arrows, it is possible that the spotter is assigned to two (2) targets.

Estimation of successful or missed shots

SHOOTING ON PAPER TARGET FACES

Only one (1) arrow per spot can be counted as good. The athlete has the choice of the spot to shoot (he can shoot them in any order).

If two or more arrows are shot in the same spot, only the first one is counted as good.

Rules do that the judgment is done with dividing line "to the advantage".

If an arrow is deflected by another arrow already in target, it is counted as good.

In case of bounce in the spot, the arrow is counted as good.

SHOOTING ON DROP-DOWN TARGETS

If the purpose of the drop-down target is to easily visualize successful shots, the fact remains that for mechanical reasons, the movement may not work as desired. There are cases where the shot must be counted as successful:

- An arrow hits the edge of the target and is deflected.
- An arrow hits the target and this one does not drop-down.
- An arrow hits the target, which drops down but returns to its starting position.
- An arrow bounces on the target, which does not drop-down.

Give accurate and clear information

Remember that it is a race. It is necessary for the spotter to make a fair and quick decision.

Whatever the context, the athlete must hear audibly and clearly the information of the spotter who should therefore speak aloud and give unambiguous information.

In competitions formats with spare arrows, the athlete must know the number of shots that the spotter considers successful. The information to be given to each shot is:

- **"IN"** if the spotter considers that the shot is good.
- **"OUT"** if the spotter considers that the target is not reached.

Under no circumstances the spotter indicates the number of spare arrows to shoot. This remains the responsibility of the athlete (risk of penalty in case of mistake). However, the spotter must note the number of arrows shot on the statement sheet.

Discrepancy between spotter and athlete valuation

It may happen that the archer challenges the spotter's judgment.

In this case, the athlete signals it when leaving the shooting line. The spotter must note this protest on the statement sheet and immediately inform the judge on the shooting range. The judge signs the statement sheet.

The athlete performs the penalty loops announced by the spotter. At the end of his race, he presents himself to the chairman of judges who will study his request with the judges' commission.

Time will eventually be withdrawn if the judges consider that the athlete is right in his request.

The role of the race official placed in the penalty loop is to count the number of loops completed by each of the athletes performing penalty races.

The race official must not indicate to the archer the number of loops completed.

- If the athlete runs fewer loops than announced by the spotter, the judges will add a time penalty after the check.
- If the athlete runs too many loops than announced by the spotter, he loses time himself.

That is why the responsibility for the penalty loops number must remain that of the athlete.

The number of loops completed is recorded by the race official on the record sheet, the athlete being recognised by his athlete's number.

At the end of the race, the judges check the correspondence of the loops number between the spotters' statement sheets and the race official's report sheet.

The role of the race official placed at the entrance of the shooting range is to regulate the placement of the athletes on the shooting line:

- When the spotters are assigned to 2 targets, to best distribute the athletes on the shooting line and thus prevent their 2 targets from being occupied at the same time (if there are fewer athletes than available targets).
- Depending on the number of athletes in the race group, to distribute them so as not to overload some targets with arrows while others are almost "empty".

The Race Official must announce aloud to the archer the target on which he must go to shoot.

Source: French Archery Federation documents

Competition : _____

Date : ___ / ___ / ___   Location : _____

Race N° ____   Format : _____

Race's name : _____

SHOOTING REPORT

SPOTTER'S NAME : _____

Allocated targets : _____

BIB	Shooting		HIT TARGETS	Nb of shot arrows	Nb of Penalty loops	OBSERVATIONS
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			

Competition :_____

Date : ___ / ___ / ___   Location :_____

Race N° _____   Format : _____

Race's name : _____

SHOOTING REPORT

SPOTTER'S NAME : _____

Allocated targets : _____

BIB	Shooting		HIT TARGETS	Nb of shot arrows	Nb of Penalty loops	OBSERVATIONS
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			
			○ ○ ○ ○			

Competition : _____

Date : ___ /___ /___ Location : _____

Race N° ___ Format : _____

Race's name : _____

PENALTY LOOPS REPORT

RACE OFFICIAL'S NAME :

_____

BIB	Relay A B C 1 2 3	Counting loops e.g. "**|**" per loop	Nb of loops	POST-COMPETITION CHECKING (by judges)	
				Due loops	OBSERVATIONS