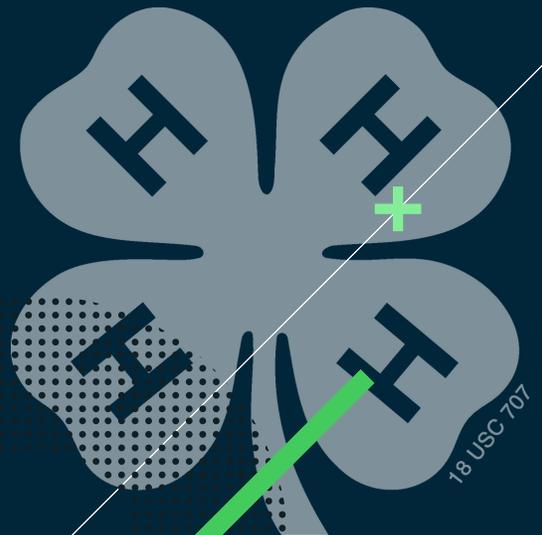




UTAH 4-H SHOOTING SPORTS

Leader ARCHERY GUIDE



Extension
UtahStateUniversity®



18 USC 707

4-H Pledge:
I pledge my head to clearer thinking,
my heart to greater loyalty,
my hands to larger service, and
my health to better living,
for my club, my community, my country and my world.

In the 4-H shooting Sports Archery discipline members will accomplish the following learning experiences:

- Follow safety regulations when on the shooting range, including following all the range officer's instructions
- Care and safety of shooting sports equipment
- Demonstrate safe use of archery equipment through practice, demonstrations, and exhibits
- Explore other project areas in 4-H
- Get involved with other archery groups and practice with them throughout the year

Equipment Required:

- Bow
- Target Arrows
- Eye protection
- Footwear-no open toe shoes

Archery Shooting Discipline consists of three sections:

1 - 3D

2 - Field Target

3- FITA Target Shot

State Requirements:

- The 4-H State Shooting Sports competition is held the 1st week in May.
- 4-H Youth 3rd grade-18 years old that year can compete at 4-H State Shooting Sports competition.
- Blue Card is required to compete at State.
- At State, you can participate in one or multiple disciplines - archery, .22 rifle & shotgun.

National Requirements:

- Participants must be 14 to 18 years of age on January 1st of that year to compete at the 4-H Shooting Sports National competitions.
- National is held the 3rd week of June.
- You will only compete in one qualified discipline.
- Utah 4-H will take one team in each discipline.

More information: <https://extension.usu.edu/utah4h/programs/shooting-sports>

Archery Range Rules

1. Know and obey all range commands and instructions.
2. Always keep your arrows in your quiver until told by the range officer to shoot or that the range is "open"
3. Only use the arrows your instructor gave you. Remember what they look like.
4. Always keep your arrows pointed downward or at the target.
5. Only aim and shoot at your target downrange.
6. If you drop an arrow across the shooting line, leave it on the ground until you are told to retrieve all your arrows.
7. Always walk when you are on the archery range.
8. Always be courteous to the shooter next to you.
9. Stand behind the waiting line when you are finished or not shooting.
10. Only one archer may retrieve their arrows from the target at a time.
11. Look to see no one is standing behind you when removing your arrows from the target.
12. Walk back to the waiting line and return your arrows to your quiver after retrieving them.
13. **SAFETY IS ALWAYS THE FIRST PRIORITY!**

RANGE COMMANDS

1. RANGE IS HOT
2. SHOOTERS TO THE LINE
3. IS THE LINE READY
4. COACHES REMOVE CBI
5. LOAD THE ROUND
6. TAKE OFF SAFETY
7. FIRE WHEN READY
8. SAFETY ON

9. OPEN ACTION
10. CEASE FIRE
11. MAKE RIFLES SAFE
12. CBI IN PLAC
13. RANGE IS CLEAR
14. YOU MAY GO DOWN RANGE
AND RETRIEVE YOUR TARGET
15. LOAD AND MAKE READY
16. ARE YOU READY?

Archery Glossary

Anchor point: This is a spot designated as the point where the bow is fully drawn. For many archers, the anchor point is a location on or near the face, such as the lips, chin, cheek, or ear.

Armguard: A protective piece of gear that is attached to the forearm of your arm that is holding the bow, is designed to keep a sleeve from getting hit by the bowstring and to protect your arm from getting slapped as well.

Arrow: A bow projectile is made of a wood, metal, carbon, or fiberglass shaft.
Dry firing: Dry Firing is where you pull back the string without having an arrow to shoot and let go of the string with nothing shooting. Do not do this because it hurts the string of the bow. Nock the arrow before drawing back the bowstring.

Bow String: String material on a bow that is used to attach the arrow and propel it forward.

Bow Stringer: A tool used to help place and remove your bow string from the limb notches. (Traditional and Recurve bows only)

Broadhead: An arrowhead that is designed for hunting animals. Unlike practice or target tips, these are much sharper and bigger in order to be as lethal as possible.

Bullseye: The circular center of a target is worth the most points.

Cock/Index Feather: The odd-colored vane or feather on an arrow that is usually used as a reference.

Compound Bow: A modern bow design using cables and pulleys to gain leverage and reduce holding weight.

Drawing: The act of pulling and bow back to full length (also known as full-draw)

Draw Length: This is the distance between a bowstring and the outer rim of a riser when a bow is at full draw. Draw length is measured for each individual shooter and varies from person to person.

Draw Weight: This is the total amount of weight in pounds that a shooter must pull back while drawing a bow. The more draw weight there is, typically the more power that is applied to shooting the arrow.

Dry Fire: This refers to the action of shooting a bow without an arrow being knocked and shot. Dry firing can be very dangerous and damage a bow. This should be avoided at all times.

Field Points: An arrowhead that is designed for target practice. These are simple in design to ensure that they can easily be taken out of archery targets.

Finger Tab/Finger Gloves: Leather or synthetic material that protects an archer's fingers from the string when they release.

Firing line: This is the start point to where you will shoot the arrow through the bow at the target.

Archery Glossary

Fletching/Fletch: The feathers, plastic vanes, or other devices attached to the arrow shaft stabilize the flight of an arrow.

Flu-Flu: An arrow with large untrimmed feathers, which restrict the distance it will travel; used for shooting aerial targets.

Follow-through: Maintaining the motion of the upper body muscles after releasing the string.

Full-draw: The position of the archer when the bowstring has been drawn to the anchor point.

Group: To shoot arrows in a pattern, or the pattern of the arrows in the target.

High-Draw: Pointing the bow high in the air while drawing back. This is extremely dangerous because the bow could accidentally release, causing the arrow to fly outside of designated safe areas. This is forbidden at all archery ranges and could cause you to be disqualified from any tournaments.

Laminated bow: A bow made of several layers of material glued together, usually two layers of fiberglass and a hardwood core.

Let down: Returning from full draw to the undrawn position with control and not releasing the string.

Level: Bubble level on a bow sight that helps you shoot level.

Limb: Upper or lower part of the bow that bends when the string is drawn back. The part of the bow where the energy is stored.

Longbow: Bow design that is long and nearly straight in appearance.

Nock: To place the arrow on the string. Also the attachment to the rear end of an arrow, which is placed on the bowstring and holds the arrow on the string.

Nock point: The mark or device that indicates where the arrow is to be placed on the string.

Peep Sight: A round sight that is placed within a bowstring that lets a shooter line up their shot with their front sights and the target. (Similar to the rear sight of a rifle)

Poundage: Another term used to describe draw weight.

Quiver: A piece of gear that is used to hold arrows. Many quivers are able to be attached to a bow and hold arrows on the bow while still letting a shooter use it. In addition to these types of quivers, there are also varieties like hip and back quivers as well.

Recurve bow: A bow with limbs that bend away from the archer when the bow is held in the shooting position.

Archery Glossary

Release-Aid (AKA Release): A device that is used to help in releasing an arrow in order to keep it more accurate, protect the bowstring, or both.

Rest: A piece of equipment attached to a bow that is used to hold an arrow in place until it is shot. There are many different types of rests, each designed to perform the same function.

Sights: Attachment at the front of the bow used for aiming.

Spine: The stiffness or amount an arrow bends, determined by hanging a 2# weight from the center of the arrow and measuring the bend.

Stabilizer: A rod attached to the handle riser. Usually has a weight on the end of the rod. Absorbs the vibrations of the bow when the string is released.

Tip: Another name for the part of an arrow designed for impact

Tune: To adjust the variables in the bow and arrow system to achieve the best arrow flight and arrow groups.

Vane: Any fletching made of a material other than feathers, usually plastic.

Windage: The left-right adjustment of the bow sight.



Rank Advancement

The shooting sports program also helps young people learn life skills, build self-worth, strengthen conservation ethics and become more effective environmental stewards. The lessons are written to provide learning for all members. This is the start of the Archery Rank Advancement program.

If the leader is a family member of the member, someone else should conduct the interview or review when possible. Having someone with valuable expertise perform the interview, and give feedback will prepare members for job interviews and other life experiences. Would be a great chance to have parents form a committee to review each member and give the interview in front of the committee.

This advancement will:

- *Help you learn more about your archery equipment
- *Help you improve your shooting
- *Allow you to advance according to your ability, interest, and willingness to work.
- *Provide you with recognition for work.

ALWAYS WEAR EAR AND EYE PROTECTION!

Archery Rank Advancement is another step in this program. When ready contact the county 4-H Coordinator to get the rest set up to go forward. Will need to go over things with the youth for history, conservation, safety, sportsmanship, ethics, and leadership. All skills part will be done from this program.

Lesson 1

What are the major safety rules for shooting:

Do not point bow at anyone, Never fire arrow into the air, listen for commands

- Determine your eye dominance.
 - Step 1- Stretch your arms in front of you and, by placing your thumbs and forefingers together, make a triangular opening around the center of your visual field. Try to keep your hands out at about a 45° angle or "flat" relative to your eyes.
 - Step 2- Keep both eyes open and center the triangular opening between your thumbs and forefingers on some distant object. It doesn't matter what the object is – just make sure it's some meters away and not right in front of you.
 - Step 3- Next, close your left eye. If the object in the center of your triangle remains centered – that is, if it doesn't disappear or otherwise change position – then your right eye is dominant because it's the only eye still open. In contrast, if the object moved or disappeared behind your hands, then your dominant eye is your left eye. Basically, this test takes advantage of our natural and instinctual positioning.
- Name six range commands. (listed on page 3) These are safety commands that the leader will use at the range.
- Describe the actions to take when you hear the words "ceasefire"
 - to immediately stop firing
- Demonstrate the safety practices to follow when picking up a bow and when passing it from one to another person.
 - Acknowledge them and say a word you both know that means "I got it"
- Demonstrate safe range and shooting procedures.
 - watching surroundings, keep the arrows pointed in a safe direction.
- Help set up and clean up. Help watch for safety.

FITA

Youth will shoot 3 arrows and shoot 3 ends or times for a total of 9 arrows to score from. Youth will shoot at 50 yards the target.

- Center 10 will be scored and marked as a 10 X for both recurve and compound.
- If the arrow shaft touches a line, it will score the next highest score.



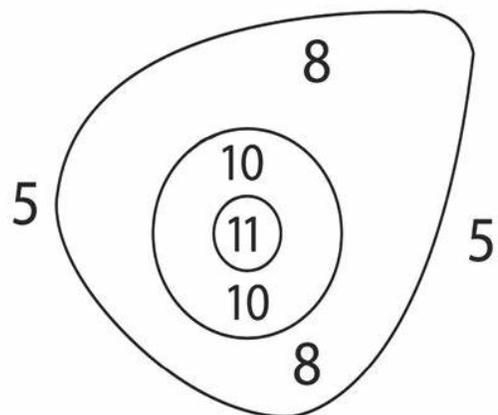
Lesson 2

- Describe ethical and unethical shooting practices
 - Not being respectful to those around you, being a good example, and making fun of someone who is struggling to hit the target.
- List three actions hunters can demonstrate to present a positive public image.
- Cover game from sight when traveling home from a hunt, clean up before going into town, present a professional image in public when talking about hunting/conservation, don't drink and hunt, eat game that is taken, take tasteful photographs
- Describe differences between compound bows, recurve/longbows, and crossbows.
 - Longbows/recurve bows and compound bows use the bowhunter's body as a cocking and shooting platform.
 - Recurve and longbows have a pair of simple limbs connected by a string, and the force required to pull the string increases with the distance pulled.
 - Crossbows use stock as a cocking and shooting platform. Compound bows have eccentric wheels or cams connected to the limbs, cables, and string, and provide a reduction in the force required to hold the string back at full draw.
- Start out at 10 yards, if all the youth can shoot here comfortably and make a good score with an understanding of each position (standing, sitting or kneeling, prone (laying down)), move to 5 yard increments.
- As a club writes a paragraph up to put in the newspaper about your experience in Shooting Sports.

Archery 3-D

Youth will shoot 10 - 3D animal targets at unknown distances ranging from 10 yards to 50 yards, which resembles archery Hunting where you may only get one shot in the wild.

- Leaders will determine distances and animals. You may also use regular targets if no 3D targets are available.
- Scoring will be as in the following picture if the arrow hit a line the score goes to the higher score to be recorded.



Lesson 3

- Here you must review the six “need-to-know” steps of shooting:
 1. Nock the arrow until you hear the “click”
 2. Explain which hand is the bow hand
 3. Hold the string with your other hand (the one you write with)
 4. Raise your bow hand toward the target
 5. Pull back the string with your other hand, an anchor at the corner of your mouth
 6. Let go and watch that arrow fly!
- Post flyers about your Archery Club
- Explain archery targets and talk about them.
- As a youth, help your leaders write a paragraph about safety and post it to your local 4-H social media.
- What does DRY FIRING a bow mean?
 - Dry Firing is where you pull back the string without having an arrow to shoot and let go of the string with nothing shooting. Do not do this because it hurts the string of the bow. Nock the arrow before drawing back the bowstring.

MAKE SURE BEFORE SHOOTING EACH YOUTH HAVE EYE PROTECTION!



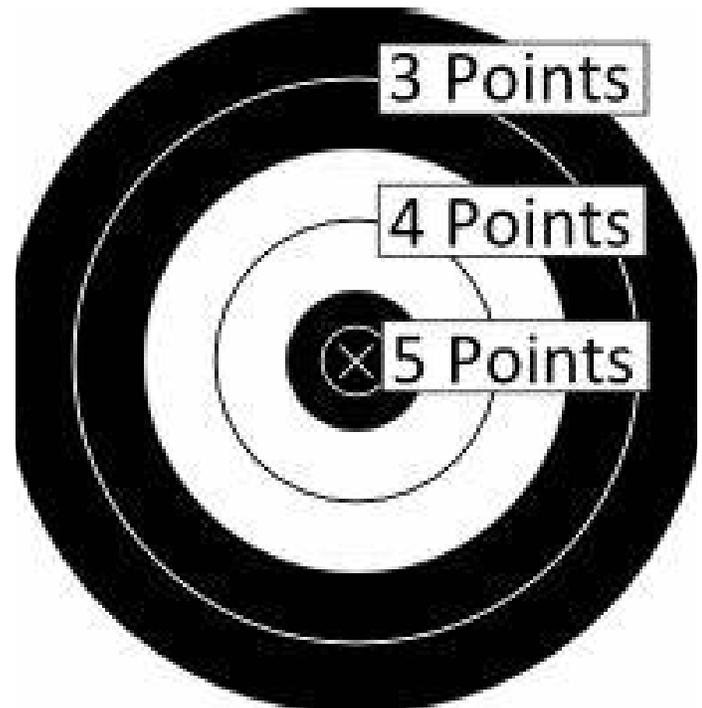
Lesson 4

- Host an election for club officers- President, Vice President, Secretary
- What is a firing line and what does it do?
 - the line of positions from which gunfire is directed at targets. It shows the shooting where to stand and not go in front of.
- Help a leader plan a club meeting.
- Determine what the Pittman-Robertson Act is and how is it important?
 - The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, also known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, has been in place since 1937 and is a key funding source for wildlife management, habitat, conservation, and hunter education programs for state wildlife agencies.
- Participate in range clean-up.
- Invite someone to the club and help them participate.
- Shoot at the yardage that you are comfortable with. During State Shoot- 30, 40, and 50 yards- during nationals, it is 40, 50, and 60 meters. The game at a higher distance might "jump the string", meaning deer can take flight in an instant—particularly when they hear an unnatural sound, such as a crossbow being fired or a bow twanging.

FIELD TARGET

Youth will shoot 3 field targets as seen below:

- Scoring will be 5 points center black / white equal 4 points and outer black equals 3 points
- Youth will shoot 3 arrows at 3 different distances
 1. One target at 20 yards
 2. One target at 30 yards
 3. One target at 45 yards.



Lesson 5

- What does "backstop" mean?
 - A device constructed to stop arrows on a range.
- Describe your 4-H club understanding of the Second Amendment.
 - A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
- Explain a Hunting Plan and what it tells
- tells where and with whom you are hunting and when you expect to return. It also should contain specific directions on your route to your destination and any alternate destination you may have if bad weather changes your plans. Be sure to include your cell phone number and cell phone carrier. Law enforcement officials can work with the carrier to locate your position using your cell phone even if you are injured and cannot answer.
- Describe how is best to store your archery equipment
 - Before storing, check all strings, screws, and arrows. Store arrows in a quiver. Apply wax to the strings. Store in a hard case in a dry, cool, dark place.



Lesson 6

- Define "ethics" and "sportsmanship"
 - Hunting ethics is a term that defines the true standards, conduct, and moral judgment of a sportsman. Sportsmanship refers to fair, respectful, and gracious behavior in a sport or contest
- Identify the basic parts of a bow.
 1. Release (mostly on compounds)
 2. Riser
 3. Peep sight (compound bow)
 4. Field point
 5. broadheads
 6. small game point (just general knowledge of different types of points and the reasonings behind them just like with the vanes/feathers)
- List three ways bowhunting equipment must be properly matched.
 - Bow matched to bowhunter's size, strength, and shooting style; arrows matched to bow and archer; arrows matched each other; all equipment matched the type of game.
- Explain how a broadhead works and the importance of razor-sharp blades and other aspects of selecting a broadhead.
 - Kills through bleeding, not shock; extreme sharpness is needed to cut rubbery blood vessels; choose the appropriate weight, size, and design, for proper flight, strength, reliability, and cutting effectiveness



Level 1

Safety- Complete all skills	Date	Initials
Name six range commands. These are safety commands that the leader will use at the range.		
Describe the actions to take when you hear the words "ceasefire"		
Demonstrate the safety practices to follow when picking up or receiving a weapon and when passing it from one to another person.		
Explain what you should do when you see a weapon in public or at a friend's house.		
Demonstrate how to safely handle a firearm. Muzzle control, loading and unloading		

Natural Resources Conservation and Use	Date	Initials
Start a shooting journal.		
Name 2 big game.		
Name 3 waterfowl.		
Name 4 upland game species.		
Name 5 furbearing species.		

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Responsibility	Date	Initials
Name 3 reasons for game laws.		
Compete a state sponsored hunter education course,		

Youth Leadership	Date	Initials
Participate in a community, park, roadside, campground, or stream clean-up.		
Tell one or more friends about the things you are learning and doing in shooting club and invite them to come.		
Demonstrate that you can ask for help.		
Demonstrate that you can be respectful of others.		
Demonstrate that you can help clean up after club meetings.		

Level 1 continue

History	Date	Initials
Research and report on the hardships faced by immigrants to your state from 1850-1900.		
Research and report an early history of the use of guns and traps in harvesting meats and furs.		

Archery	Date	Initials
Describe how you selected the bow or bows you intend to use.		
Name the archery range commands.		
Draw a diagram of an arrow and label the following parts: the point, shaft, crest, fletching, index feather, and nock.		
Draw a diagram of a strung bow and label the following parts: tip, nock, face, handle, arrow rest, bowstring, and nock point		
Participate in one of more rounds of the 4-H Archery Mail-in Tournament		

Personal Development	Date	Initials
Lead the Pledge of Allegiance		
Lead the 4-H Pledge		

Rank Advancement

This rank covers the very basics of handling and safety. This rank should be easily achieved by all ages, 8 - 18.

Name _____ Domain _____

Club Leader _____ Phone _____

County Agent _____ Phone _____

Date Completed _____

By signing this form, I am verifying that the exhibitor mentioned has completed these tasks in a satisfactory manner and is ready to move on to the next level.

4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____

Level 2

Safety- Complete all skills	Date	Initials
Give five examples of when you should unload firearm.		
Demonstrate how to carry a firearm with someone in the different positions around you. Front, Back, Left and right of you.		
What is a firing line and what does it do?		
What does "backstop" mean?		
Explain a Hunting Plan and what it tells		
Determine your eye dominance.		

Natural Resources Conservation and Use	Date	Initials
Identify 5 five wildlife and their tracks.		
Identify 3 waterfowl by their wing patterns.		
Name 4 basic needs for all animals.		
Identify birds of prey.		
Identify 5 forest plants, trees and wildflowers.		

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Responsibility	Date	Initials
Give a presentation on ethical and unethical shooting practices		
Report on the need for daily and possession limits in game laws.		

Youth Leadership	Date	Initials
Lead the American Flag Pledge		
Lead the 4-H Pledge		
Demonstrate your ability to work in groups.		
Demonstrate your ability to communicate effectively and encourage others.		
Run for club officer- and help keep others informed of meetings.		

Level 2 continue

History	Date	Initials
Describe the general history of firearms.		
Report to your 4-H club on the history of hunting in your area of the state.		

Archery	Date	Initials
Define the following terms and describe their purpose: armguard, crest, draw, and nock		
Describe the merits of the three types of bows		
Demonstrate the fundamentals of proper archery shooting form.		
Demonstrate three methods of stringing a bow.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Archery Mail-in Tournament		
Participate in the State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		

Personal Development	Date	Initials
Preside over a meeting in your 4-H meeting		
Give a presentation for your club.		

Rank Advancement

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Name _____ **Domain** _____

Club Leader _____ **Phone** _____

County Agent _____ **Phone** _____

Date Completed _____

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4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____

Level 3

Safety- Complete all skills	Date	Initials
Describe how is best to store your firearm and equipment		
List three ways firearm and ammunition should be matched and how to know		
What does misfire, hang fire, and squib mean?		
Name different types of hearing protection?		
Name different types of eye protection?		
Demonstrate safe range and shooting procedures.		

Natural Resources Conservation and Use	Date	Initials
Why do many animals migrate?		
Define the cycle of life in wildlife.		
Describe the difference in Wildlife Refuge and Wildlife Management Area.		
Define carrying capacity.		
Identify 5 careers associated with wildlife, competitive shooting, or hunting.		

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Responsibility	Date	Initials
Name 3 reasons why hunter should always ask permission to hunt on private lands.		
Name 6 rules that are a part of a hunter's code of ethics.		

Youth Leadership	Date	Initials
What is vandalism- take 3 pictures in your area of it.		
Work with a leader to plan and conduct a meeting.		
Work with other youth and teach a shooting technique.		
Plan and help run a county shooting event.		
Plan and conduct a wildlife skill a thon or bowl locally.		

Level 3 continue

History	Date	Initials
Explain the difference between calibers in America and European terms.		
Show the difference between caliber and gauge with drawings or a demonstration.		

Archery	Date	Initials
Determine the nocking point on a bowstring		
Define and explain the purpose or use of the following archery terms: anchoring, arrow rest, barebow, cast, creep, end, field, arrow, freestyle		
Explain the proper care and storage of the bow, bowstring, and arrows		
Name three different kinds of gear used in archery.		
Make an archery target.		
Participate in a club- sponsored match or tournament		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Archery Mail-in Tournament		
Participate in the State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		

Personal Development	Date	Initials
Serve in a club leader position		
Help conduct a 4-H Event		
Write a story for local newspaper		
Help post about events going on in club on social media.		

Rank Advancement

This rank covers the very basics of handling and safety. This rank should be easily achieved by all ages, 8 - 18.

Name _____ **Domain** _____

Club Leader _____ **Phone** _____

County Agent _____ **Phone** _____

Date Completed _____

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4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____

Level 4

Safety- Complete all skills	Date	Initials
Name 3 major safety range rules for participants and spectators.		
Demonstrate how to safely load two types of firearms.		
Demonstrate how to cross a fence or ditch safely.		
Demonstrate how to read a compass.		
Demonstrate how to read a map.		
Help set up and clean up. Help watch for safety.		

Natural Resources Conservation and Use	Date	Initials
Explain the difference in 4 different species and their requirements for space.		
Identify 5 careers associated with wildlife, competitive shooting, or hunting.		
Define wildlife mangemant.		
Define sportsmanship.		
Define ethics.		

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Responsibility	Date	Initials
Tell why Theodore Roosevelt and Aldo Leopold were important to hunting and wildlife conservation.		
Write a paragraph on why some people do NOT hunt.		

Youth Leadership	Date	Initials
Make a poster using imagines, words or both defining good leadership skills.		
Name 10 people you consider to be a good leader.		
Demonstrate your ability to work independently.		
Demonstrate self- responibility and self-motivation.		
Seek and help enroll a new member into the club.		

History	Date	Initials
Give a report on the size and scope of the firearms or archery industry in your local area.		
Describe the contributions of Saxon Pope and Art Young to bow hunting.		

Level 4 continue

Archery	Date	Initials
Explain how a recurve bow increases efficiency and smooth drawing quality.		
Demonstrate proper form by coaching other shooters.		
Demonstrate how to attach a bow sight to your bow and learn to use it.		
Name three things a good quiver should have.		
Demonstrate how to position the nocking point on a new bowstring.		
Demonstrate why the "spine" of an arrow is important.		
Demonstrate how to select compound bows for target shooting or hunting.		
Describe what a hunter should do after striking a deer with an arrow.		
Participate in te State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		
Participate in one or more rounds od the 4-H Archery Mail-in Tournament		

Personal Development	Date	Intitials
Enter something into the county fair.		
Arrange a speaker to come and talk to the club.		
Keep a shooting journal and see how you improve over a year.		
Attend a non- 4-H shooting event.		

Rank Advancement

This rank covers the very basics of handling and safety. This rank should be easily achieved by all ages, 8 - 18.

Name _____ **Domain** _____

Club Leader _____ **Phone** _____

County Agent _____ **Phone** _____

Date Completed _____

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4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____

Level 5

Safety- Complete all skills	Date	Initials
Describe what is most important in a survival kit.		
Demonstrate how to build a fire and put it out.		
Assemble a first-aid kit and demonstrate its use. Attend a first-aid course		
Demonstrate what to do for frost-bite.		
Explain Hypothermia and how to prevent it.		
Describe 3 main arterial pressure points and how to stop bleeding.		

Natural Resources Conservation and Use	Date	Initials
Define wildlife conservation.		
Name winter foods for pheasants.		
Name winter foods for deer.		
Write a paragraph answering this question: " Do we need wild game anymore?"		
Give a talk about what it would be like if things never died.		

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Responsibility	Date	Initials
Describe your 4-H club understanding of the Second Amendment.		
Describe what the Pittman-Robertson Act is and why it is important.		

Youth Leadership	Date	Initials
Participate in a county 4-H ambassador program.		
Promote the 4-H Shooting Sports program by writing an article or letter to the editor for local paper.		
Make a social media post about your involvement in your local 4-H shooting sports club.		
Organize and run a game in your local shooting club,		
Do a portfolio (cover letter and resume) and put in a local and state contest.		

Level 5 continue

History	Date	Initials
Give a presentation on the history of ammunition.		
Give a presentation on the history of the 4-h Shooting Sports in Utah.		

Archery	Date	Initials
Shoot a special game such as field archery.		
Demonstrate how to tune a bow.		
Demonstrate how to set up a bow for a particular shooting style and purpose.		
Describe some of the shooting games available in the archery discipline.		
Investigate and report on some of the shooting opportunities available in your area.		
Give a lesson on the history of archery, emphasizing how archery equipment has improved.		
Describe the variety and function of a compound bow.		
Demonstrate the nine steps of shooting		
Explain how a compound bow functions		
Describe how a bow sight works.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Archery Mail-in Tournament		
Participate in the State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		

Personal Development	Date	Initials
Attend a region or bi county shooting event.		
Participate in a shooting event outside of club in your state.		
Submit your portfolio to a county contest		
Help keep the score at a shooting sports activity in your club or at an event.		

Rank Advancement

This rank covers the very basics of handling and safety. This rank should be easily achieved by all ages, 8 - 18.

Name _____ **Domain** _____

Club Leader _____ **Phone** _____

County Agent _____ **Phone** _____

Date Completed _____

By signing this form, I am verifying that the exhibitor mentioned has completed these tasks in a satisfactory manner and is ready to move on to the next level.

4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____