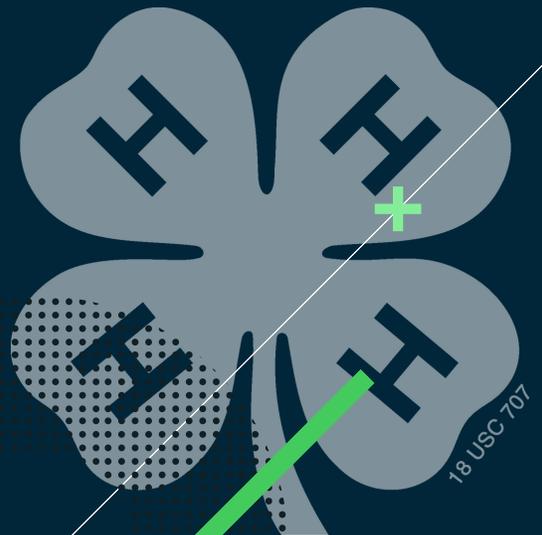




UTAH 4-H SHOOTING SPORTS

Leader

SHOTGUN 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 Shotgun 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 shotgun through practice, demonstrations, and exhibits
- Explore other project areas in 4-H
- Get involved with other shotgun groups and practice with them throughout the year

Equipment Required:

- shotgun
- ammo
- eye protection
- ear protection

Shotgun Shooting Discipline consists of three sections:

Learning trap, skeet, and sporting clays in order to shoot at state competition:

- Shoot 2 rounds of 25 traps equaling 50 shots
- Shoot 2 rounds of 25 skeet equaling 50 shots

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.
- Hunters Education 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>

Shotgun Range Rules

1. Know and obey all range commands and instructions.
2. All shooting, including patterning, on the Trap Range, must be supervised by a Club qualified Range Officer.
3. All firearms entering the trap range area must be uncased and proven safe at the Safe House; then they are to be put in a gun rack beside the field.
4. Ear and eye protection are mandatory.
5. Only aim and shoot at your target downrange.
6. First-time shooters must be supervised by an experienced shooter or RO. Juniors always are supervised.
7. Always walk when you are on the 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. Guns must remain unloaded with the action open at all times, except when a shooter is on-station, ready to call for targets. Break action shotguns may be closed while stored in a gun stand or rack, but must be unloaded. When preparing to shoot, shotguns shall be loaded with no more than two shotshells at a time.
11. Always keep the trigger finger off the trigger and on the frame until ready to shoot.
12. Tracer, armor piercing, white phosphorus, incendiary, or any other excessively destructive ammunition is PROHIBITED on all ranges!

SAFETY IS ALWAYS THE FIRST PRIORITY!

Shotgun Glossary

Action: the moving parts that allow you to load, fire and unload your shotgun.

Barrel: A tube, usually metal, through which a controlled explosion or rapid expansion of gases are released to propel a projectile out of the end at high velocity

Barrel Selector: determines which barrel of a double barrel gun you will fire first.

Bore: the interior diameter of a gun barrel, which will vary according to the gun's size and intended use.

Break Open: in a hinge-type gun, where the barrels are dropped open and clear of the action, exposing the chambers to view.

Breech Bolt: breech bolt ['brēch ,bōlt] (ordnance) A mechanism that opens and closes the breech in a carbine, machine gun, rifle, and the like; designed to push a cartridge into the chamber by sliding action.

Butt: the rear of the shoulder end of the gun's stock.

Buckshot: Often used for hunting large animals, this is ammunition for shotguns that have medium or large pellets that burst when fired. Buckshot pellets are around .24" in diameter, creating a bigger impact on the target. For hunters, that means buckshot has the intensity to kill the animal quickly.

Comb: the side of the stock that fits against your cheek.

Chamber: the part of the action, at the breech end of the barrel, into which the shotshell is placed.

Choke: the degree of narrowing or constriction of the bore at the muzzle end of the barrel. Intended to increase the effective range of the gun.

Ejector: the mechanism on shotguns by which spent shot cases are automatically ejected from the gun when it is opened after firing.

Forearm: the part of the stock that lies under the barrel.

Full Choke: the tightest constriction or narrowing of the bore, producing the greatest effective range.

Grip: the narrow portion of the stock held with the trigger hand.

Gauge: the term used to describe the interior diameter of the bore. The smaller the gauge number the larger the bore size.

Hinge: a type of action in which a hinge mechanism separates the barrel from the standing breech block, providing access to the chamber.

Improved Cylinder: least constricted or narrowed choke causing the shot pattern to widen relatively quickly.

Modified Choke: moderate constriction or narrowing of the bore.

Shotgun Glossary

Magazine cap: A fixed, tubular shotgun magazine that holds more than 28 inches of shotgun shells, including any extension device that is attached to the magazine, and holds additional shotgun shells.

Muzzle: the end of the barrel from which the shot exits.

Over-and-Under: a two-barreled shotgun with one barrel placed over the other.

Pump: a type of action that loads and ejects shells by "pumping" the forearm of the stock back and forth.

Safety: a safety device that, in the "on" position, prevents the gun from firing. In many field guns, the safety is automatically engaged when the gun is opened; in other guns, particularly competition grades, the safety must be manually opened.

Semi Automatic: a type of action in which gas from burning gunpowder in the shell automatically ejects the spent shell that loads another.

Shot: round projectiles, usually of lead or steel.

Shot Pattern: the concentration of a shot measured in a circle at a given range, usually 30 to 40 yards.

Side-by-Side: a shotgun with two barrels sitting side by side.

Sight (Front): sighting system provides a measurement and visual verification of the angular and radial position of your firearm's bore relative to the target.

Stock: the "handle" of the shotgun, the part held to the shoulder, comprising the butt, comb, grip, and forearm.

Shell or Shotshell: the ammunition fired by shotguns, consisting of five components: the case, primer, powder charge, wad, and shot.

Trigger: finger-pulled lever (single, double, or release) that drives the firing point forward and fires the gun.

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 Shotgun 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 shotgun

- *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!

Shotgun 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:

Muzzle control, finger off the trigger until ready to shoot, know your

- 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 shotgun 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 muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Help set up and clean up. Help watch for safety.
- Explain "gauge"
 - Shotguns are classified by gauge, which is a measure related to the diameter of the smooth shotgun bore and the size of the shotshell designed for that bore. Common shotgun gauges are 10-gauge, 12-gauge, 16-gauge, 20-gauge, and 28-gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the larger the shotgun bore.
- Explain what you should do when you see a shotgun or another weapon in public or at a friend's house.
 - ask nicely to put it away.
 - BUT NEVER PLAY WITH IT!
- 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 shotgun.
- 1. Stock- allows shooter to control the shotgun 2. Action - consists of a firing mechanism, trigger, and safety 3. Muzzle- the front end of the gun, which the bullet comes out of
- Help set up and clean up (pick up more shells than you shot). Help watch for safety.
- Start off getting familiar with their shotgun, while unloaded, safety is on. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- 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.

Lesson 2

- Give five examples of when you should unload
 1. when not in use.
 2. Finish shooting.
 3. Storage
 4. Handing it to someone.
 5. When crossing a fence or has an obstacle that needs crossing.
- 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.
- Explain the different actions and their function of them.
 - Double barrel or break action: They get their name because they use two different barrels instead of one like a pump action or semi-auto shotgun. These types of guns will have a hinge between the barrel and stock that allows them to “break” open to expose the breach, allowing a shooter to load the shells. There are two types of these double barrel shotguns, side by side and over under.
 - Pump: load the shells into a tube that runs below the barrel and then “pump” the fore-end back and forth to load the first shell into the battery. These guns function by manually sliding or “pumping” the action in order to eject a spent shell and chamber a new round.
 - Semi-automatic: Each time the trigger is pulled on one of these shotguns, a single shot is fired, the shell is ejected, and a new shell is chambered. These shotguns use the recoil of the shot in order to automatically eject the empty shell and cycle the next round. Because of this, these guns have a much higher speed of shooting when compared to other shotgun types. Using this gas-operated system, semi-auto shotguns will also produce noticeably less recoil than other shotguns.
 - Bolt action: similarly to bolt action rifles, in that a bolt is worked in order to eject and reload a fresh round into the gun. shooter manually feeds and ejects each round by directly manipulating the bolt by rotating, pulling, and pushing a bolt handle on the side of the rifle. Rotate, pull, push, rotate, fire, repeat.
 - Lever action: similar to lever action rifles, and use a lever on the underside of the gun to eject and reload it. push the lever down and forward, which pushes the rifle’s bolt back, locking the hammer back and opening the breach. Pulling the lever back to its original position pulls the bolt closed, chambering a round.
 - Single shot: break action shotguns and are similar to double barrels, with the exception of having a single barrel to shoot from.
- 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
- As a club writes a paragraph up to put in the newspaper about your experience in Shooting Sports.

TRAP

To shoot a trap bird, most ranges will have you stand behind the “trap house” (the apparatus that launches the clay trap birds) and shout, “Pull!” when you’re ready for a target to launch.

Your shotgun should already be up and at your shoulder by the time you yell for the bird to be released.

The basic technique goes like this:

- Watch the bird as it flies and “read” the angle that it seems to be holding. Remember that trap houses can launch birds in several angles to provide complexity and a challenge.
- If the bird flies in a straightaway pattern, try to shoot the bottom edge of the target.
- If the bird is quartering or taking a shorter flight, try to shoot the leading edge of the target.
- And if the bird is taking a hard angle, aim about a foot ahead of its current flight position to have the best chance of success

Regardless of the exact flight pattern, you’ll always want to try to shoot a trap bird as it’s rising or leveling off.

Lesson 3

- Post flyers about your Shotgun Club
- As a youth, help your leaders write a paragraph about safety and post it to your local 4-H social media.
- Demonstrate how to carry a firearm with someone in the different positions around you.
- Explain different shotgun targets and talk about them.

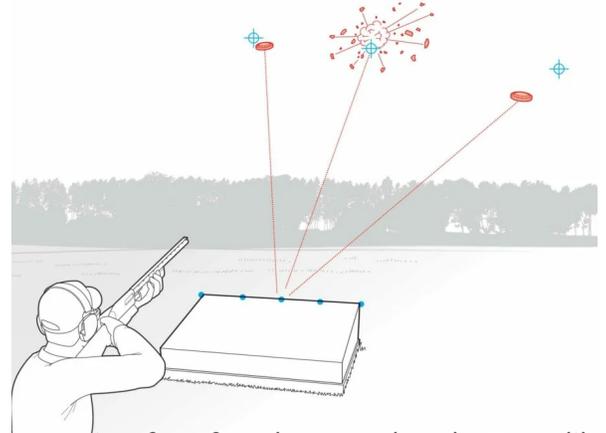


MAKE SURE BEFORE SHOOTING EACH YOUTH HAVE EYE PROTECTION!

- What does Trigger control mean?
 - the act of moving the trigger and firing the gun without disturbing aim
- Demonstrate how to zero a rifle by adjusting the sights.
 - A bullet tip or small tool can make adjusting the front sight easier. Look for the arrow which points to the way it should spin. Moving it in that direction would raise the POI and front sight post. Fire a last group of shots to confirm your iron sight zero. Again, your zero is only good for your chosen distance.
- Participate in range clean-up.

TRAP lesson continue

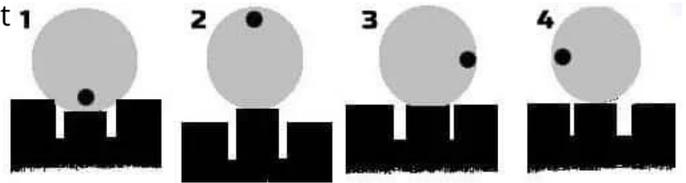
You have 25 shots—five each at five posts. Make 'em count.



- Zip Your Trap
Keep quiet except when you call "pull." Save any razzing and conversation for after the round ends. Trap, like golf and tennis, is shot in silence.
 - Follow Order
Be ready to shoot when it's your turn. Load one shell at a time and do not close your action or raise your gun until the shooter ahead of you fires.
 - Catch Shells
Semiauto shooters need either a shell catcher or a rubber band around their gun's receiver to prevent empties from hitting other shooters in the squad.
 - Don't Litter
At some clubs, empties belong to the club when they hit the ground. At others, you have to pick them up. In that case, gather them after the round.
 - Walk This Way
Go to the next post with your chamber empty and your gun pointed down. Turn right when you step off Post 5 so you don't bump into the shooter behind you.

Lesson 4

- Host an election for club officers- President, Vice President, Secretary
 - the line of positions from which gunfire is directed at targets. It shows the shooting where to stand and not go in front of.
- Invite someone to the club and help them participate.
- Explain how the rifle makes the ammunition come out.
 - Gunpowder is a highly volatile substance used as a propellant in various types of ammunition, including shotgun shells. Heat given off when the shotgun's firing pin strikes a primer embedded in the cartridge's base ignites the gunpowder. The energy released in the form of expanding gasses forces the projectile (s) down the muzzle and out the barrel.
- Demonstrate sight alignment
 1. Front Sight is TOO LOW – so LOW hit on Target
 2. Front Sight is TOO HIGH – so HIGH hit on Target
 3. Front Sight is SKEWED To RIGHT – so RIGHT hit on Target
 4. Front Sight is SKEWED to LEFT – so LEFT hit on Target
- Invite someone to the club and help them participate.

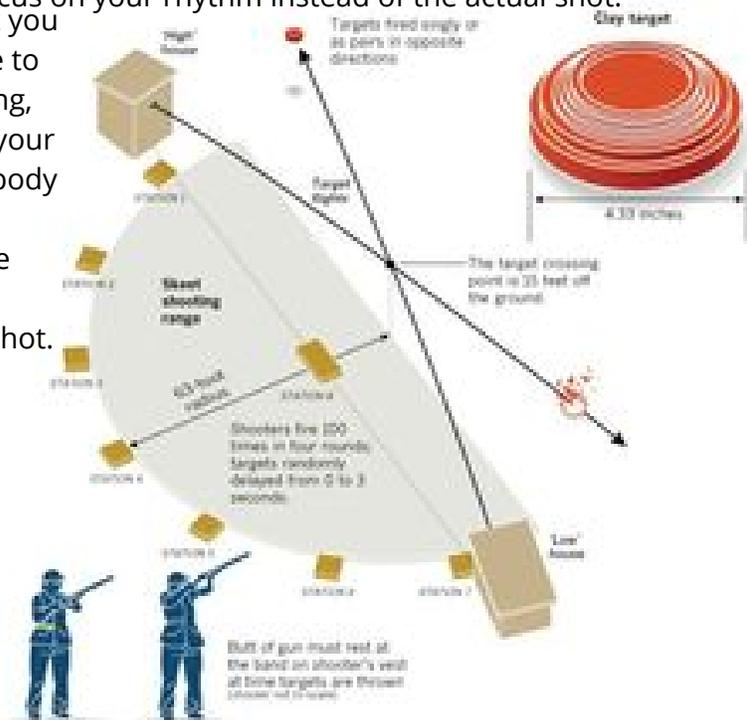


SKEET

There are two traps: one low and one high which launch clay targets called birds or pigeons in an X shape. You'll take multiple shots at each station for a total of 25 shots per session. Moving through 8 different stations, set up in a semi-circle, but only shooting off 2 houses. Usually only 5 shooters at a time on the field. At each station, how many shots depend on what type of "game" you will be shooting at.

Keep these tips from pros in mind before you even hit the range:

1. **It's the movement, not the accuracy.** A lot of newbies try to focus on accurately hitting the bird when they should be focusing on their pivoting movement in between shots. Learn how to develop a rhythm and the shots will come naturally.
2. **Start with dry firing.** No one will look down on you for it. Everyone needs to start somewhere and dry firing your shotgun will give you a chance to focus on your rhythm instead of the actual shot.
3. **Get comfortable.** It can't be stressed enough that you should buy your own gun. This will give you a chance to really get familiar with the specific gun's recoil, loading, weight, and trigger. When you get comfortable with your shotgun it will start to feel like an extension of your body and be much easier to control.
4. **Pattern your gun.** This alone will give you an edge over many other shooters. It's impossible to know where your shot is landing without patterning your shot. Use a piece of paper at multiple intervals to see how your shot spreads.



Lesson 5

- What does "backstop" mean?
 - A device constructed to stop shot pellets 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 shotgun and ammo
 - a. Do not store your guns in gun cases or pistol rugs. The linings are actually quite absorbent and will tend to pull moisture from the air into the material and literally surround your gun with moisture.
 - b. Do not store your guns in the original cardboard or plastic box. Again, the cardboard will absorb moisture as will gun boxes with soft or formed foam cutouts. Best to keep the box elsewhere for transport to the range or for use when selling your gun at a later date.
 - c. Do not store your guns in holsters. Whether nylon or leather or Kydex, it's best to store your handguns in a rack in your safe. Again, we don't want anyway for moisture to surround our guns.
1. Cleaning your guns
 2. Lubricate the gun
 3. Place in a safe that is dry, dark, and cool.
 - After the guns are clean, use a rag or wear gloves to handle the gun when placing it in the safe. You don't want oily, salty fingerprints on the gun or wood stock.
 - Place handguns in a rack so each gun has a place and they are not banging against each other.
 - For those with over-crowded safes or fancy wood stocks, you may want to consider storing your guns in gun socks.

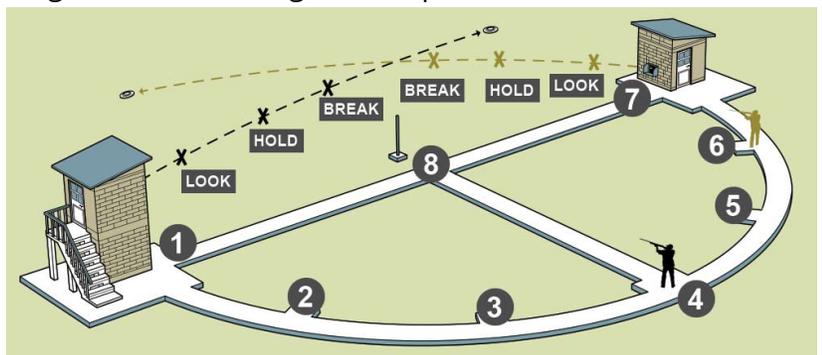
Skeet lesson continue

Skeet is more like bird hunting, but the difficulty of it could give you a troubling time. Skeet is more of a mental fundamental sporting game.

If you have never shot a shotgun before- this might not be the sport for you, the times that someone has just come in and started up is very rare. It takes dedication and practice.

Keep your eyes open, and working on hand/eye coordination is the most practical thing you can work on when it comes to skeet.

- Stations 1 and 2: High house single; Low house single; High house/Low house pair
- Stations 3, 4, and 5: High house single; Low house single
- Stations 6 and 7: High house single; Low house single; Low house/High house pair
- Station 8: High house single; Low house single



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 shotgun.

1. Stock
2. Ejector
3. Trigger Guard
4. Safety
5. Sight
6. Barrel
7. Muzzle



- List three ways shotgun and ammunition should be matched and how to know
 - on the barrel of the shotgun, it will tell the gauge of the gun and the ammo will be matched with the gauge of the gun. The number corresponding to the gauge refers to the number of pure lead balls of bore diameter that weigh one pound.
- Explain different types of bullets
 - Birdshot shotshell is a (usually) plastic outer hull filled with tiny metal pellets of various sizes, ranging from FF (.23" in diameter) on the larger end of the spectrum to #12 shot (.05") on the smaller end.
 - Buckshot cartridge is constructed similarly to birdshot, except that the pellets are much larger in size and there are far fewer of them. While a typical shotshell of #8 birdshot contains hundreds of tiny, lead pellets, a common "double-aught" (00) buckshot load might contain only 8 or 9 .33" lead balls. Buckshot is so named because it was designed for hunting larger game, such as deer (buck).
 - Slugs cartridges, instead of small, round lead pellets, contain a single, large metal bullet loaded in a plastic hull and are typically used for hunting large game or for defense.
- The length of the cartridge refers to the chamber or the length of the cartridge hull AFTER FIRING. *3" cartridge will measure a little less than 3" before firing. After firing, the hull opens up to let the shot out, and measures approximately 3".
- You should always use a shell that is the same length or shorter than the chamber of your shotgun. If your gun has a 3-inch chamber, you can safely use shells that are marked 3" or 2 3/4".
- What does misfire, hang fire, and squib mean?
 - Misfire is a failure to discharge the bullet. A hangfire will occur when the cartridge discharges fully after a significant delay. Squib loads involve the ignition of the primer, powder charge, or both.



Rank Advancements

These ranks are designed as benchmarks for youth participants during their 4-H experience. Each experience will be unique. Due to the progressive intensity of tasks; the advancement rate is affected by age, personal development, and prior achievement. Youth should be challenged at an appropriately achievable level. The rank advancements are designed to build off each other. Similar skills and requirements are found at each level. In order for a skill to be passed off, it can NOT have been used in a different level. Rather, youth should be encouraged to pass off the same/similar skill in a different environment or to a different audience to get the most out of these rank advancements truly. Youth with multiple domain projects may choose to complete a separate rank advancement book for each domain. A leader of a chartered 4-H club or 4-H staff may sign off on these ranks.

Incorporating the Rank Advancements

The rank advancements are designed to build off each other and should be completed in order. Youth are encouraged to pass off no more than one rank per year and should not get discouraged if it takes several years to finish a rank. Senior-aged 4-H youth may pass off multiple ranks per year. Similar skills and requirements are found at each level, however, in order for a skill to be passed off, it can NOT have been used in a different level. Rather, youth should be encouraged to pass off the same/similar skill in a different environment or to a different audience to get the most out of these rank advancements truly.

- The same experiences should not be used for multiple rank advancement records. A volunteer leader of a chartered 4-H club or 4-H staff may sign off on all five ranks.
- Contact your county office for more information on becoming a 4-H leader and for available resources to help you on this journey!
- Senior-aged youth that has completed rank 4 may sign off on ranks 1 -3 for other 4-H members.

Awards and Recognition

Youth will earn a pin for each rank they pass off in a given year at the county level.

A Note to Club Leaders:

As you bear the responsibility of passing off rank advancement requirements, we encourage you to be diligent in your efforts to make sure that the information that is taught to and presented to the youth is current and accurate.

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.		

Shotgun	Date	Initials
Demonstrate safe shotgun handling practices and procedures.		
Demonstrate safely handle a shotgun, including muzzle control, loading and unloading, and passing to another person.		
Point and name the three major parts of a shotgun.		
Explain "gauge"		
Participate in one of more rounds of the 4-H Shotgun 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.		

Shotgun	Date	Initials
Describe the protective equipment used when shooting a shotgun.		
What is a misfire and what do you do when it happens?		
Explain "Choke"		
Demonstrate how to match the ammunition to the shotgun.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Shotgun 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

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 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.		

Shotgun	Date	Initials
Describe and shoot a round of trap, skeet		
Define the difference in a rifle and shotgun.		
Explain the importance of a consistent gun mount and its effect on pattern placement.		
Give a talk about sequence, what occurs from when you pull the trigger to when the shot charge exits the muzzle.		
Demonstrate how to properly clean a shotgun.		
Describe four chokes and their function		
Draw and label a diagram of the basic shotgun components.		
Explain what it means to pattern your shotgun.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Shotgun 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 _____

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 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 mangement.		
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- responsibility 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

Shotgun	Date	Initials
Give a presentation on clay targets and their manufacturing.		
Set specific goals related to your shooting skills and develop a plan with your leader to accomplish these goals.		
Name five different gauges and how to identify them.		
Demonstrate your knowledge of shot sizes and their uses.		
Identify two faults in shooting that cause inaccuracy.		
Demonstrate your proficiency in detecting and correcting shotgun shooting errors.		
Make a poster or flyer advertising your club and post around the community		
Give a talk on a shotgun hunt you have been on.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Shotgun Mail-in Tournament		
Participate in the State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		

Personal Development	Date	Initials
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.		

Shotgun	Date	Initials
Report on advantages and disadvantages of steel shot and why it is used to hunt waterfowl.		
Describe the safety precautions to use when the same person is using several gauges of shotgun and shot shells.		
Describe the basic of clay target flight.		
Demonstrate to a young club member how to shoot a moving target using the fundamentals of shotgun shooting.		
Demonstrate how to use a spring manual trap.		
Give a demonstration on how to properly care for, store, and transporting a shotgun.		
Give a lesson on the History of a shotgun.		
Give a lesson on the history of trap, skeet, and sporting clays.		
Participate in one or more rounds of the 4-H Shotgun Mail-in Tournament		
Participate in te State 4-H Shooting Sports Contest.		

Personal Development	Date	Intitials
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 _____

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4-H Member _____

Club Leader/4-H Staff Signature _____