

What is JOAD

Junior Olympic Archery Development or JOAD for short (pronounced 'joe-add') is part of national program designed to encourage children's participation in archery. It offers kids a chance to train for competition and get to know other local archers while improving fundamental skills, learning advanced techniques, and perfecting an individual and consistent shooting style.

JOAD Rules and Regulations

As with any sport, JOAD has its own set of rules and regulations. JOAD has rules for your age, your rank, what target you shoot, what you can wear at tournaments, how you score, what equipment you can use, and several other things to ensure a fair and controlled shooting environment.

Much of this information can be found in the JOAD handbook here.

http://www.teamusa.org/~media/USA_Archery/May%202015/Final%20Club%20Handbook.pdf

Division/Age Classification

Your legal age and your JOAD age are not always the same. The JOAD program considers the age you are at the END of the year as the age for the ENTIRE year.

Depending on their JOAD age, archers are placed into divisions and may use a different target for scoring:

Division	Age	Recurve Target	Compound Target
Yeoman	Through Year of 9 th Birthday	60cm Target	40cm – Outer Ten Ring
Bowman	Year of 10 th through 12 th Birthday	60cm Target	40cm – Outer Ten Ring
Cub	Year of 13 th through 14 th Birthday	60cm Target	40cm – Outer Ten Ring
Cadet	Year of 15 th through 17 th Birthday	40cm – Outer Ten Ring	40cm – Inner Ten Ring
Junior	Year of 18 th through 20 th Birthday	40cm – Outer Ten Ring	40cm – Inner Ten Ring

An archer may shoot above their division if they wish.

Merit Classification

Once you have determined which target you must shoot, you can determine what scores you must shoot in order to achieve the corresponding merit rank. Both your age classification and your merit classification will be used for the majority of the tournaments you will shoot in if you choose to do so.

Click for Chart:

http://www.teamusa.org/~media/USA_Archery/Documents/ARY%202013%20JOAD%20Indoor%20Matrix%20V2%20102913.pdf

Example: If your archer is 13 and shoots a compound, they must shoot a 40cm target, scoring the outer ten ring, and must shoot a 200 score to advance to the Blue merit level.

Double Scoring

During club practice days, archers may keep their own score but during tournaments a system called double scoring is used which goes as such:

Double scoring means that an archer's score is verified and recorded at the target on two separate scorecards by two score keepers, of whom may be the archer. A third archer calls the value of the arrows from highest to lowest scoring arrows.

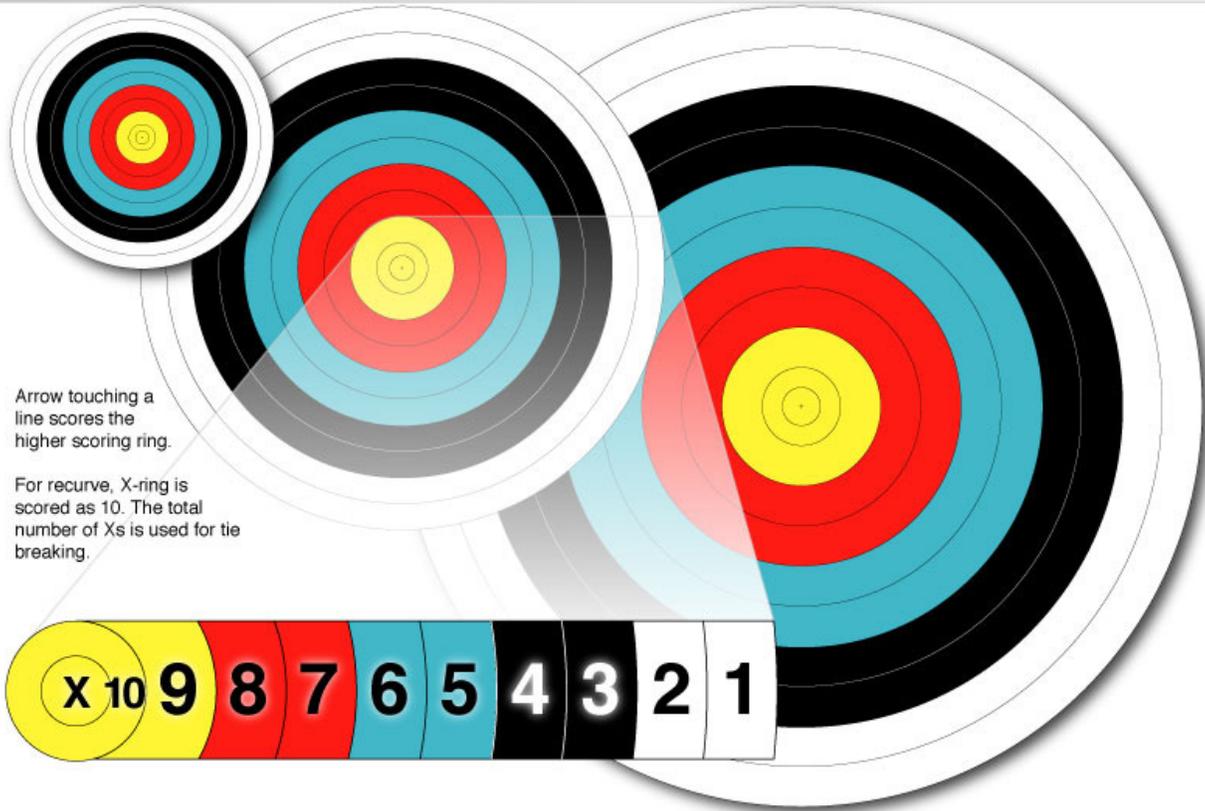
If a scorekeeper writes an incorrect value for an arrow, all archers on the target must agree to the change and initial next to the change in arrow value. During the calling of arrows, no part of the target, including the target face, target butt, or target stand may be touched by anyone. Once the arrows have been called, all arrow holes must be marked before pulling arrows. All boxes for hits, tens, X's, and total score must be filled in before the scorecard is given to the tournament director.

Both scorecards must have the same totals in each box and should be signed by the archer and the scorekeeper. It is the scorekeepers' responsibility to complete the scorecard, and it is the archer's responsibility to check the addition on the scorecards and certify the correct score by signing both cards.

Below is what the most common target used, the 40cm, looks like. Each ring has a point value. You can also see what the division chart means by "inner" and "outer" ten. Scoring an arrow is as easy as looking at which ring it landed in. If an arrow is breaking a line, the arrow will be scored as the higher value.

USA Archery Adult Achievement – Traditional and Recurve Scoring

18 Meter FITA 40cm 30 & 50 Meter FITA 80cm 70 Meter FITA 122cm



Dress Code

A dress code is put in place at all tournaments. Depending on the type of tournament, the code may change. Below is the dress code for JOAD tournaments. Crowfoot archers are asked to wear their Crowfoot team shirt or a plain white shirt during tournaments.

1. All athletes and coaches must present a professional, athletic appearance while on the field. (Torn, ripped, or badly faded clothing articles are not allowed.) Clothing may be of any color.
2. No camo or blue denim (jeans) may be worn at target events. Accessories such as trim on shirts, caps, quivers, armguards, footwear, etc., are permitted to be camo. At field events, denim may be worn but camo may not be worn.
3. Shorts, skorts, and skirts must not be shorter than fingertip length while standing normally.
4. Men and women are required to wear upper garments covering the front and back of the body and covering the midriff when at full draw. Women's upper garments shall have a minimum strap of 3" (inches) or sleeves. Men's upper garments shall have short or long sleeves.
5. Sport/athletic shoes are recommended to all athletes and coaches during target events. Shoes must cover the entire foot.
6. At no time will any athlete or coach wear any article bearing any image or language to be considered offensive to others.

Equipment Regulations

Strict rules are in place governing what equipment can be used. To see the rules, go to the world archery page linked here:

<http://worldarchery.org/Rules>

What to Watch

Don't watch football... reality TV... Cartoons... Watch this!

<http://archery.tv>

About Competition Archery

Archery in the modern world is mostly used for recreation; competition or hunting. There are many different organization and teams for different types of archery. Whether it is indoor or outdoor, local or national, or any type of bow from traditional barebow to the newest high-tech compounds, there is probably a competition for it somewhere.

While a large variety of bows is present in competition, two main styles dominate the field: modern recurves and compounds. Simple personal preference usually decides which one an archer chooses but they have many differences.

Recurve Bows

The simpler of the two, a recurve bow is a good choice to start archery with. At the very minimum, a recurve consists of a riser (the middle part), a limb on each side of the riser, and a string from one limb end to the other. As you spend more time with archery and wish to 'go further', you can add more equipment such as a sight, stabilizer, clicker, more advanced finger tabs, v-bars and more.

A lot of helpful information can be found here. It has many helpful things from picking equipment, to how to tune and shoot it.

Compound Bows

Compound bows are more complicated but a little easier to shoot. They also have a riser with a limb on each end but on the end of those limbs there are cams or wheels on which the string is placed. These wheels and/or cams give a mechanical advantage allowing a weight let-off which means that at full draw, a compound archer holds less weight back than a recurve archer for a bow of the same weight.

Terms

- Anchor - A place to put the hand drawing the string back to increase consistency and therefore accuracy.
- Arm Guard - A protective piece of plastic, leather, or fabric to prevent an injury from the string on the forearm.
- Clicker - Used to signify when a certain draw length has been reached.
- Damper - An object used to reduce vibration.
- Draw - To pull the bows string back and load the limbs to give flight to the arrow.
- Dry Fire - Firing a bow without an arrow which can damage the bow severely during the process.
- D-Loop - String tied to a compound bow string, at the nocking point, for the release to clip onto.
- End - A set number of arrows that an archer will shoot each time they step up to the line.
- Finger Sling - A strap for the bow-holding hand that prevents the bow from being dropped.
- Fletching - Flight stabilizing feathers or plastic vanes attached to the rear of the arrow shaft.
- Grip - The location where the archer holds the bow.
- Kisser Button - An anchoring tool placed on the corner of the mouth to increase accuracy. Recommended only for beginners.
- Let-off - The experience felt when pulling back a compound bow when the resistance of the bow decreases because of mechanical advantage.
- Limb - The force providing piece of the bow.
- Nock - A grooved piece of plastic on the end of an arrow to provide a place to place the string of the bow.
- Nocking Point - A designated spot on the bow string where the arrow is knocked.
- Peep - An aiming tool for compounds used similarly to a 'rear sight' on a rifle.
- Plunger - Used to correct an arrow's flex at the point of release.
- Quiver - Worn on the hip/belt area and holds an archers arrows and certain tools of the archers choosing.
- Release - Worn on the
- Rest - Area on the bow where the arrow sits before taking flight.
- Riser - The middle part of the bow from limb to limb.
- Round/Half - A set number of ends that an archer will shoot.
- Serving - Extra wrapping on a string in locations of frequent usage such as the nocking point and where the string meets the limb or compound bow wheels/cams.
- Shaft - The main cylindrical part of the arrow.
- Sight - Tools used to aim at the target.
- Stabilizer - Increases the bow's balance.
- Stance - The way an archer stands while shooting.
- String- The fiber connecting the ends of the limbs which gives the arrow its energy.
- Tip - The point of the arrow.
- V-bar - An attachment to the front stabilizer that allows two additional stabilizers to be attached to form a V shape
- Weight - The resistance of the bow limbs measured in pounds pulling back as you draw the bow.

Tips

Everyone has their own shooting style. You can shoot any way you would like, and as long as you did everything exactly the same each time, you will get great scores. The reason certain forms and shooting styles are promoted is that they enable the archer to more easily perform their shots consistently each and every time. The more consistent you are with each shot, the better your scores will be.

While buying the best equipment money can buy and throwing on as many attachments as you can increases your chance at performing well, it ultimately comes down to the archer to excel at the sport.

Matching the bow to the archer and the equipment to the bow is a very important and can be a very delicate process. Be sure to consult expert archers and coaches at a local club, archery shop, or similar to get your equipment set up correctly.