

Looking for an activity the entire family can participate in even through the winter months?

Welcome to the NFAA/MFAA National/Massachusetts Field Archery Association.

Who can shoot at NFAA/MFAA matches?

Any NFAA member can compete at shooting matches. There are several categories and divisions of archers based on your age and type of equipment you are shooting with.

How do I become a member?

To become a member and shoot as a MFAA member; You go to <https://www.nfaausa.com/> to become a NFAA member then select MA as your state. Doing this will join you as a NFAA and MFAA member so that you can compete in all events.

However; If you are already a member of USA archery and a MA resident; for an additional \$10.00 you can join the MFAA. Go to this link:

<http://www.mfaa-archery.org/membership-info.htm> to complete the form.

What type of bow do I need to compete?

The short answer is, What kind of bow do you have? There are so many different equipment categories that whatever type of bow you have, there is going to be a category that you will be able to shoot in. Everything from longbows and recurves to compounds with all the accessories you can think of.

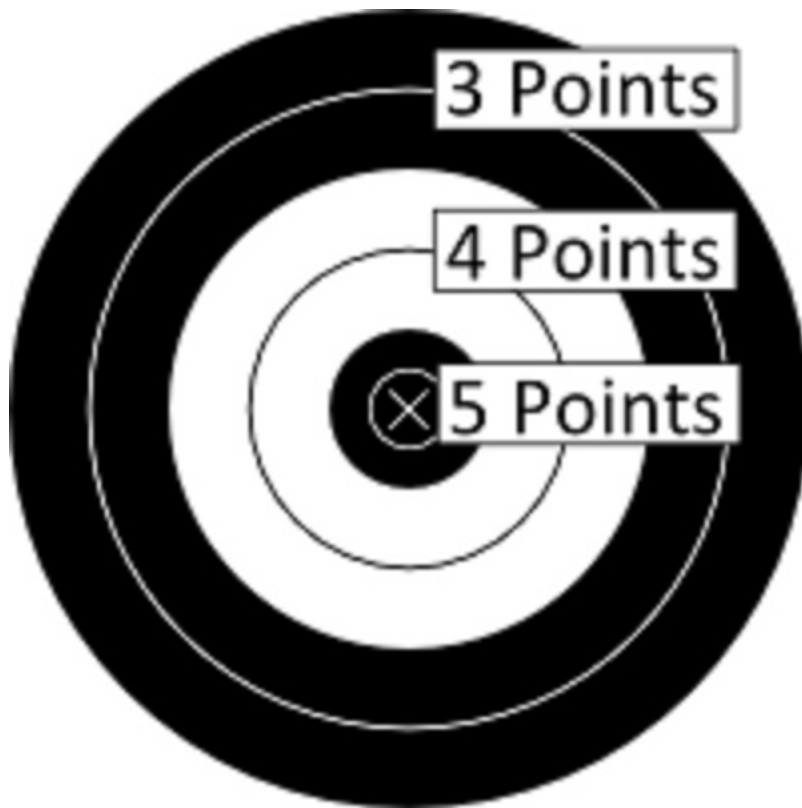
I'm interested, but how do I get more information?

If you think you'd like to try an actual match, the NFAA/MFAA would be happy to allow you to shoot as a guest, which only costs \$1 more for registration, but allows you to see what it's like before you join the NFAA/MFAA.

Some info on outdoor rounds....

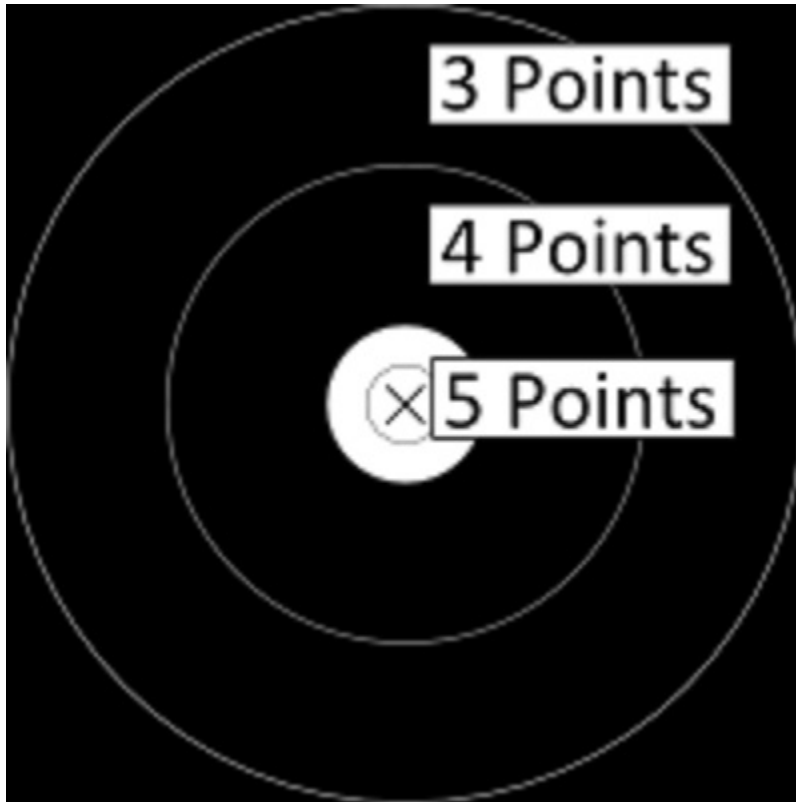
There are a few basic differences between field archery and most 3-D courses. Most notably, that field courses have **marked yardages**. The basic NFAA field round is made up of 28 targets. The round is two 14 target units. There can be 28 targets one after the other, or you can have a 14 target course and shoot it twice to make the round. Each 14 target unit has the same shots, but not necessarily in the same order, on a 28 target field course. You shoot four arrows at each target, so you shoot a total of 112 arrows per field and hunter rounds. Some of the shooting positions let you shoot all four arrows from one marked stake; some shooting positions have stakes at four different positions where you walk toward the target on each shot, or in a fan position. The distances vary according to the round you are shooting. The standard NFAA field round has distances that vary from 20 feet to 80yds. **The 80yds is only shot with 2 arrows (1 each half) on the Field round.** There are four different size faces, the further the target, the bigger the target. The younger folks get a break. If you're under 15, your longest distance is 50 yards; if you're under 12, the longest range is 30 yards. Targets are round, black and white faces. There is a possible 20 points per target and a perfect round is 560.

Ex. Scoring Field Target.



Other types of "field" rounds are offered, too. There's the hunter round, something like the above field round except that you shoot at an all-black face with a white dot. The ranges on this round vary between 33 feet and 70yds. Again, 2 fourteen target units make a round. There are four size faces to shoot at and different distances on the roving course. Scoring is identical to the field round.

Ex. Scoring Hunter Target.



The animal round is much like the 3-D round but the targets are 2-D, that is, an animal printed on a sheet of paper that is usually pasted to cardboard. Once again, distances are marked to give everyone an equal chance. Scoring is a bit different on this round. You take three of your arrows and mark them 1, 2, and 3. When you get to the shooting stake you shoot arrow number 1. If you hit any part of the scoring area you need not shoot another arrow. If you miss the first shot you move up to the next shooting stake and shoot number 2. If you hit the scoring zone there's no need to shoot number 3. If you missed number one and two, move up and shoot number three. The scoring area is divided into two parts, the vital area and non-vital, with a bonus X-ring in the center of the vital area, and scored accordingly. Scoring is based on where you hit with which arrow.

The first arrow shot is scored 21, 20 or 18. The second arrow is scored 17, 16 or 14, and the third arrow is scored 13, 12 or 10. The best score per target is 21 and the total possible score for the round, a 588.

Ex. Of an Animal Target



Scoring on NFAA courses are identical throughout the US. No matter where you live you can compare your score, your level of proficiency, against an archer shooting in your division and style anywhere else in the country. You always shoot against your competition whether you prefer release, fingers, bow hunting equipment or whatever. Want to improve your 3-D scores - shoot field archery.

Indoor target scoring in archery



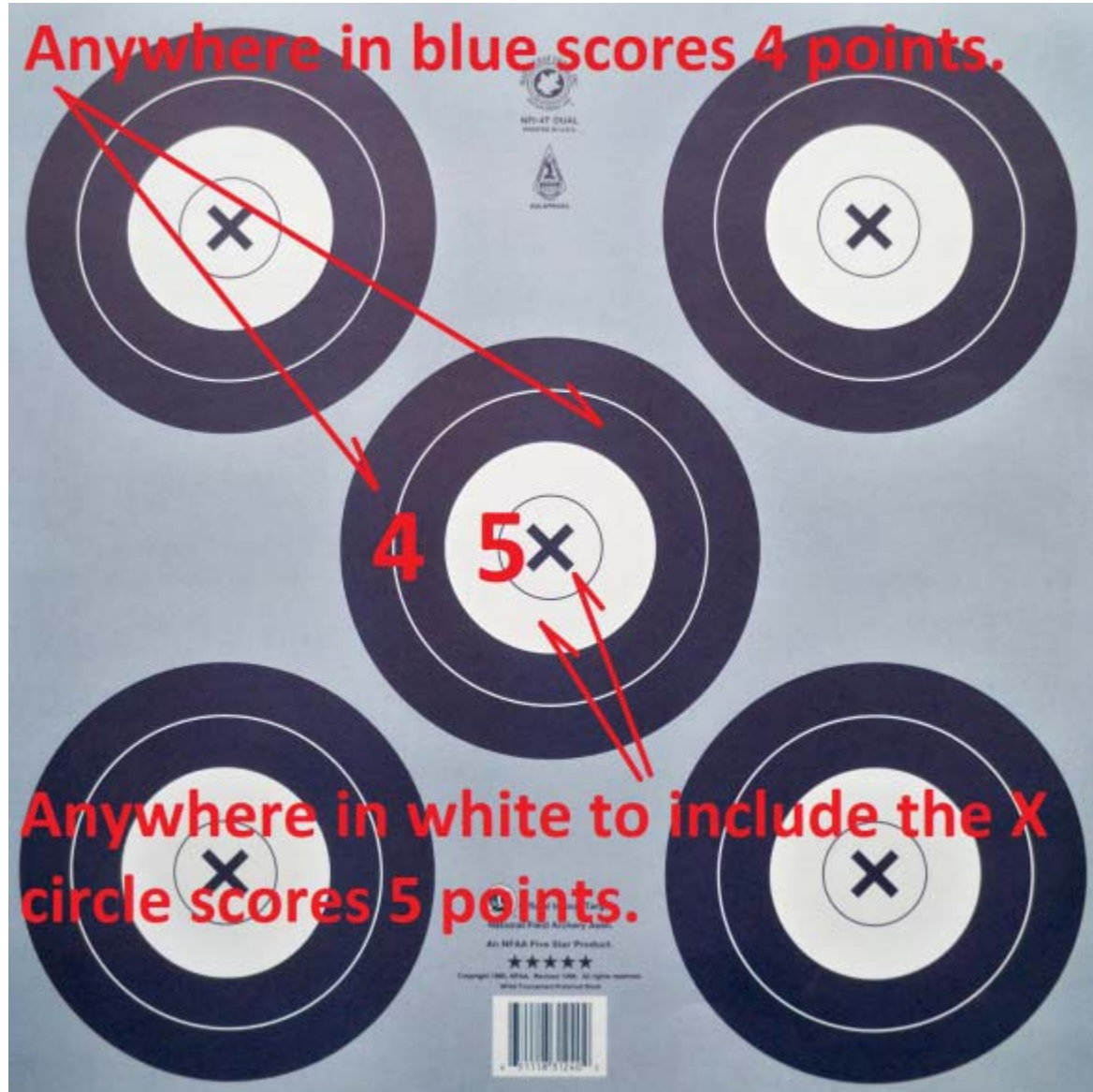
Ex. NFAA Indoor single spot target.

Anything in the white circle is awarded a 5 to include the inner X ring. X's are used as tiebreakers.

An NFAA 300 round consists of 12 ends shot at 20 yards distance. That means you're up at bat 12 times. Each end consists of 5 arrows, so you will step up to the line shoot 5 arrows, score them, retrieve them and then do it again, 12 times for a maximum score of 300 60x.

Archers have 4 minutes to shoot 5 arrows.

Ex. NFAA Indoor five spot target.



This target is for very accurate shooters but is mostly shot by very good compound bow shooters. Archers using this target are confident of not shooting anything lower than a 4, the reason the target is partitioned into 5 small targets or spots is so an archer can have the option to shoot one arrow per target. The reason they want to do that is so they don't Robin Hood (shooting an arrow into the back of another) arrows which gets expensive and annoying after a while, you also destroy the paper less since you're shooting five different locations instead of a single paper location, making it easier to define scores.

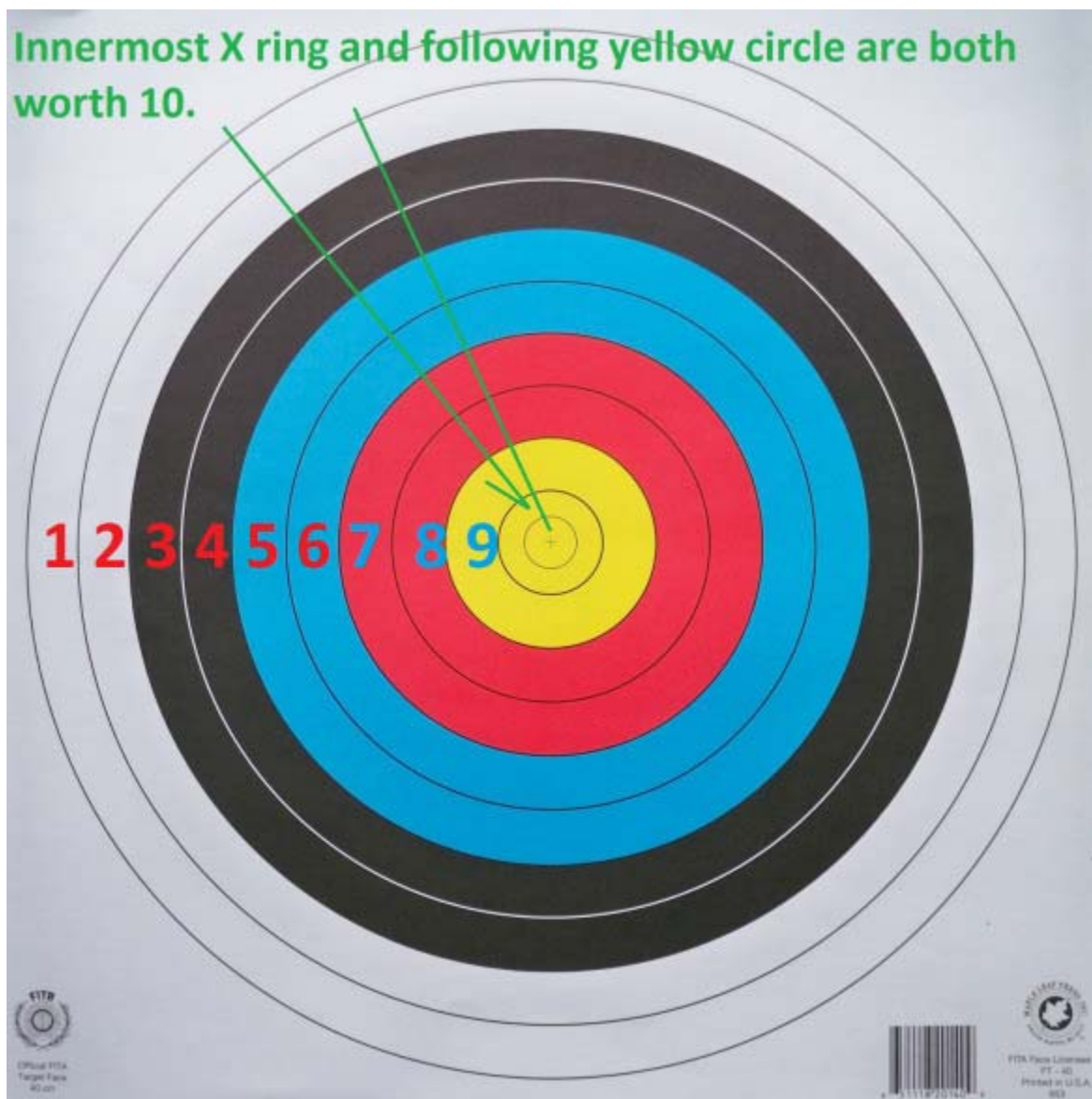
For very good compound shooters this is really an X game. A perfect 300 score is a given so the person with the most X's wins. Ex. 300 points and 60 x's is a perfect round.

The rest is scored the same as the single face target. 12 ends, 5 arrows per end. 5 possible points per arrow. 60 arrows. 300 points.

The indoor 5 spot can be shot in any order and the archer can shoot any number of arrows into any spot up to the maximum of 5 arrows.

As in the single face competitors have 4 minutes to shoot 5 arrows.

NFAA Indoor Vegas spot



Vegas target – numbers are just for illustration.

In a Vegas round there are 10 ends. You shoot 3 arrows per end for a possible 10 points per arrow, or 30 possible points per end. 10 ends x 30 possible points = 300 possible points. The smallest inner X circle is 10 points as well as the next greater yellow circle. Your X count will go towards deciding tiebreakers. Competitors have 2 1/2 minutes to shoot 3 arrows.

There are variations of the Vegas round like a 450 and 600 round instead of the above 300. A 450 round will have 15 ends and a 600 round will have 20 ends, 3 arrows per end 10 possible points per arrow.

There are also variations with the X ring, which will be found with different archery organizations and locally, in this example I am addressing NFAA rules.

Lastly, there is the Vegas 3 spot.



Vegas 3 spot

The 3 spot like the NFAA blue face 5 spot is meant for more accurate shooters, who know they won't shoot less than a 6. NFAA rules state that you can shoot the Vegas 3 spot target in any order but you must shoot just one arrow per spot.

One last important thing to know of all NFAA rounds and targets. If your arrow is touching the line of a higher scoring zone you are given the higher score. For example if you are shooting a blue face and your arrow is in the 4 ring but you are touching the 5 white ring, you are awarded the higher 5 point value.

This picture shows a typical shoot with a mixture of the NFAA indoor single face and the 5 spot depending on the competitor's choice. This was taken at Central Maine Archery in Auburn, Maine.

The above covers the basics there are more rules and specifics about these rounds, if you'd like to know more click on the following link for the NFAA's rulebook.

<https://www.nfaausa.com/sites/default/files/2014-15%20ConstByLaws.pdf>