



WORLD ARCHERY

RIO 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES

PRESS INFORMATION SHEETS

USEFUL INFORMATION

FOR MEDIA

OLYMPIC ARCHERY



Sambodromo Marquês de Sapucaí, Rio de Janeiro



5 to 12 August 2016



Four medals: men's and women's individual and team



128 athletes (64 men, 64 women) from 56 NOCs

ONLINE

<https://worldarchery.org> – Official website of World Archery

<https://info.worldarchery.org> – Press results console, provided by World Archery

<http://worldarchery.smugmug.com> – World Archery photo albums

World Archery on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [YouTube](#) and [Tumblr](#)

PRESS SHEETS

Aside from the useful material provided by the friendly on-site ONS and press teams, we've put together a short collection of information to help journalists cover the archery in Rio...

- [A guide to recurve archery](#)
- [The recurve bow](#)
- [A guide to recurve technique](#)
- [The archery glossary](#)
- [A guide to Olympic archery](#)

COMMS TEAM IN RIO

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WORLD ARCHERY FACTS AND FIGURES



World Archery is the international governing body for the sport of archery, formally known as FITA, recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

Founded in 1931 in Lwow, Poland, World Archery serves to promote and regulate archery worldwide through its over-150 member associations, international competition and development initiatives.



PROF DR UGUR ERDENER

WORLD ARCHERY PRESIDENT

Prof Dr Ugur Erdener is President of World Archery, a member of the International Olympic Committee's Executive Board and Chair of its Medical and Sports Science Commission, and a widely-respected physician. He was elected to the World Archery Presidency in 2005 and has presided over a period of unparalleled growth for the sport within the Olympic Movement and around the world.



World Archery



@worldarchery



World Archery

A GUIDE TO RECURVE ARCHERY

Recurve bows are the modern evolution of historical bows used around the world for over 10,000 years. Modern recurve bows are made from advanced materials but winning high-level recurve archery competitions takes immense physical and psychological skill, thanks to the incredible levels of accuracy achieved by the world's top recurve archers.

Recurve archery has been an Olympic discipline since 1972, when the sport returned to the Games after a 52-year absence. The team event was introduced in 1988 and head-to-head matchplay in 1992.

Competition Structure

There are three stages to international recurve archery competitions: qualification, eliminations and finals.

Archers qualify by shooting 72 arrows at a 122cm target face at 70 metres,

scoring a maximum of 720 points. They are seeded on score (1-104 at World Archery events and 1-64 at the Olympics) for the brackets.

Recurve matches are run using the set system. Individual archers shoot sets of three arrows and compare scores.

The archer with the highest set score receives two set points. If the scores are drawn, each receives one set point. The first archer to reach six set points wins the match.

If the scores are tied after five sets, at 5-5, each archer shoots one arrow in a tiebreaker, and the archer with the arrow closest to the centre of the target wins the match.

Mixed team and team matches are the first to five set points. Mixed team sets consist of four arrows (two per archer) and team sets consist of six arrows (three per archer).

TARGET

Recurve archery targets are 122cm in diameter with a 10-ring of 12.2cm in diameter. They have 10 scoring rings (10-1) and five colours: gold, red, blue, black and white.

COMPETITION CRIBSHEET

QUALIFICATION

 72

 70M

MAX SCORE 720

Seeded for bracket 

MATCHPLAY

SET SYSTEM

1 SET = 

30 > 29 = 

29 = 29 = 

 = 

 = 

Match winner advances

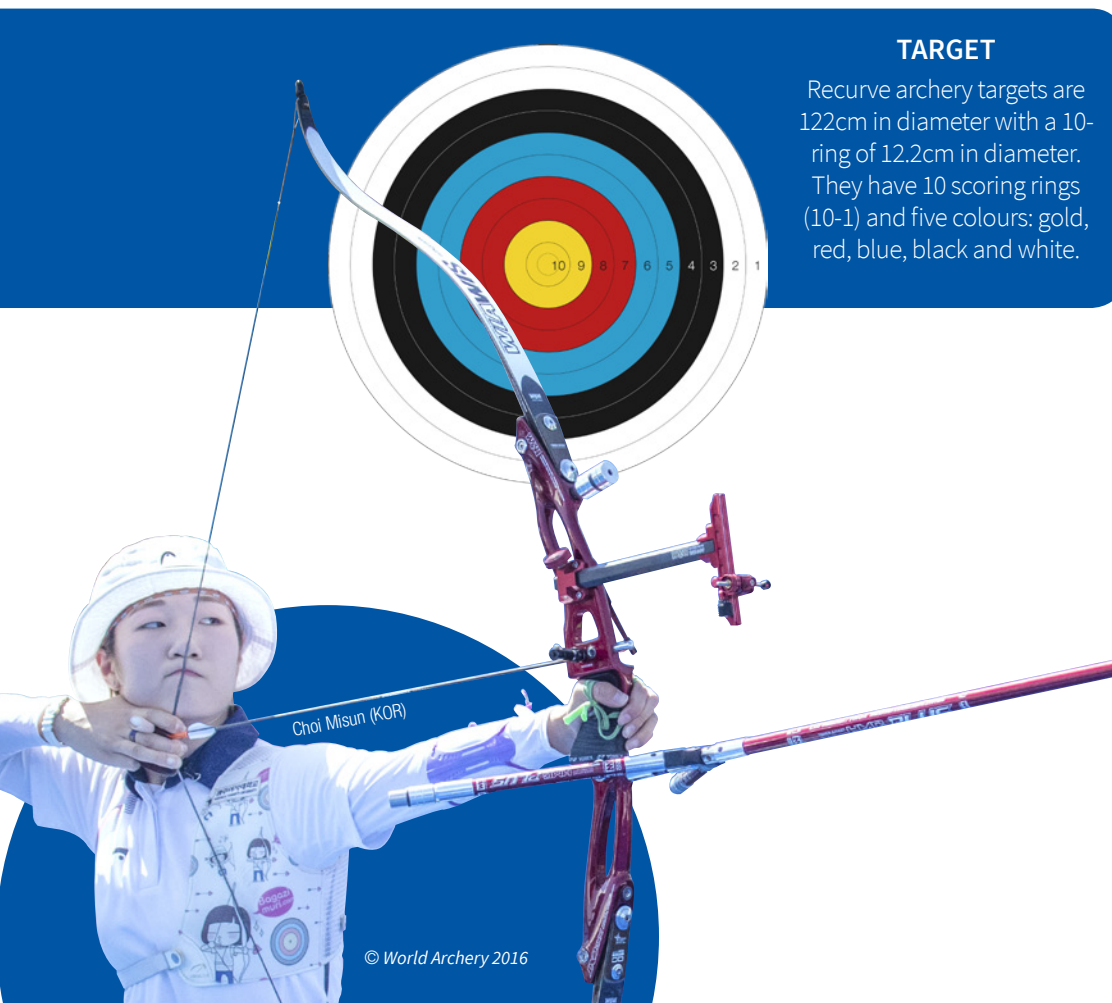
PODIUM



Mixed team and team qualification scores combine the individual scores of the competing athletes.

Mixed team sets are four arrows (2 each), team sets are six (2 each).

Five set points wins a mixed team or team match.



THE RECURVE BOW

SIGHT

The archer aims with a sightpin, which cannot be magnified, that is moveable up-and-down and left-to-right. Archers move their sights so they can aim in the centre of the target with each arrow.

CLICKER

Ensures the archer imparts the same amount of energy to each arrow. The arrow slides underneath the clicker as the archer draws. At the end of the arrow, it falls and “clicks”.

LIMBS

The top and bottom limbs re-“curve” away from the string. Drawing the bow bends the limbs, storing energy, which is what sends the arrow flying when the string is released.

STRING

Drawing the string under tension bends the limbs. The string is made of synthetic materials to prevent stretching.

DAMPENER

Weights and dampeners (or dampers) at the end of stabilisers both absorb vibration when the bow is shot and redistribute the balance of the bow.

NOCKING POINT

The arrow clips onto the string between these two raised points, keeping it in place throughout the shot.

LONGROD

The longrod, the main bar in the stabiliser set-up, is made of carbon and aluminium. It balances the bow during and after the shot, and absorbs vibration.

REST, BUTTON

The arrow sits on the rest in the bow and against the plunger button, which is tuned to the specific arrow-bow set-up and ensures the arrow flies straight.

V-BAR, SHORTROD

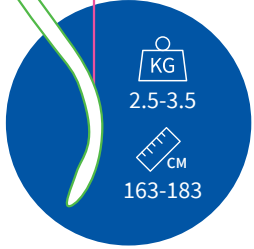
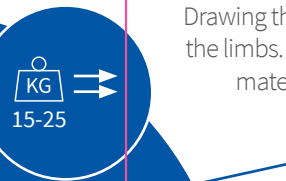
The V-Bar and short-rods distribute weight to the back and side of the bow, helping to balance the bow during aiming and change the reaction of the bow when it’s shot.

RISER

The main and solid part of the bow, into which the limbs fix (usually with a quick-release system) and the sight, stabilisers and other accessories are attached. Made of aluminium or carbon.

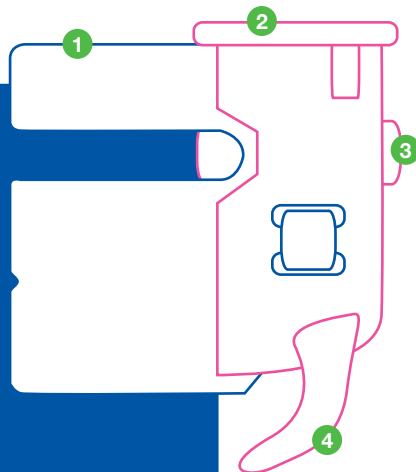
GRIP

Usually made of wood or plastic, the grip is the the part of the bow in which the archer puts their hand. Some are customised.



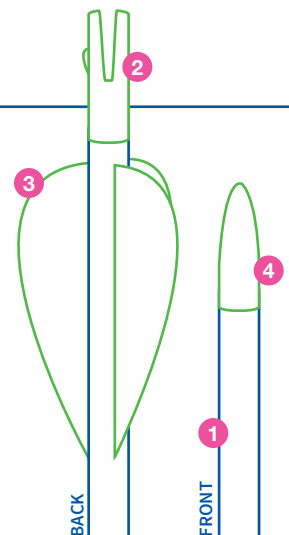
FINGER TAB

Recurve archers hold the string in their fingers. To prevent injury, they wear a finger tab, which has a large leather face 1 that goes between the fingers and string. It often has a shelf to help consistent location under the chin 2, index and third finger spacer 3 or little finger hook 4.



ARROW

Arrows are made of carbon and aluminium, and are often barrelled, meaning they’re thicker in the middle of the shaft 1 than at the ends. The nock 2 clips onto the string, the three vanes or fletchings 3 stabilise the arrow in flight and the point 4 pierces the target. Arrows fly at speeds of around 230 km/h.



A GUIDE TO RECURVE TECHNIQUE



1 POSTURE

The recurve archer sets her stance, close to at right angles to the target but usually with the back foot a little forward.

She places her bow hand into the grip on the riser and her draw fingers onto the string, one finger above the arrow and two fingers below.

She lifts her head, stands up straight and looks directly at the target.



2 DRAW

She lifts her bow up to point her arrow directly at the target, and pushes against the riser with her bow hand as she pulls her draw hand back with her back elbow.

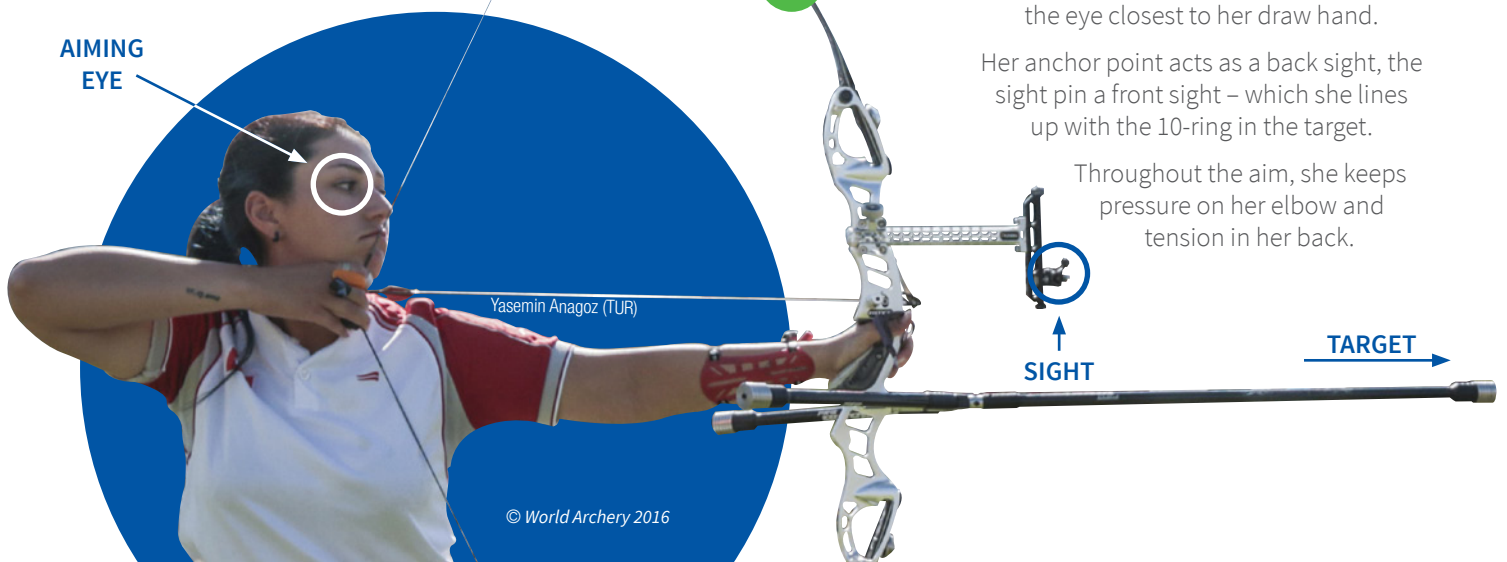
The draw rhythm is consistent, shot after shot, and she uses her back muscles to pull the bow efficiently.

3 AIM

Coming into a consistent anchor position, where her draw hand sits underneath her chin and the string touches her lips and nose, she aims with the eye closest to her draw hand.

Her anchor point acts as a back sight, the sight pin a front sight – which she lines up with the 10-ring in the target.

Throughout the aim, she keeps pressure on her elbow and tension in her back.



Yasemin Anagoz (TUR)



4 RELEASE

The archer relaxes her fingers as her clicker sounds to release the arrow.

Because she kept pressure on her back elbow and pushed her front hand against the bow, they make sharp movements as the bowstring snaps back to its starting position.



5 FOLLOW THROUGH

She moves her draw hand to the back of her head and keeps her bow hand pressed towards the target, to make sure there is no interference with the arrow as it flies away from the bow.

The rest of her body remains still, providing a solid base from which to launch the shot, and her bow jumps out of her hand with left over energy from the limbs.

RECURVE BOW SPIN

One of the most noticeable features of a recurve archer's technique is how the bow spins in the hand at the end of the shot. A recurve archer does not grip the bow but wraps a finger sling around the riser, so when they release the string the bow jumps forward as a result of the force stored in the limbs and the direction the archer is pressing the riser. The bow is caught by the sling and reacts according to its inherent kinetic energy and the balance of its stabilisation – often by spinning!



A GUIDE TO OLYMPIC ARCHERY

Archery first appeared in the Olympic Games in 1900, and was contested again in 1904, 1908 and 1920. It was re-introduced into the programme in 1972 with individual events for men and women. The team event was introduced in 1988 and head-to-head matchplay in 1992.

Women competed in the 1904 Olympics, making archery one of the first sports to include both genders.

Olympic venues

Archery is known for using iconic, historical or impressive locations to host its competitions. Archery at Athens 2004 was held in Panathinaiko Stadium, where the first modern Olympics were held in 1896, and at London 2012 in Lord's Cricket Ground.

The Hosts: Brazil

The Brazilian team receives a full six-athlete quota to the Games as the host country.

The following six athletes will represent Brazil at Rio 2016:

♀ Sarah Nikitin, ♀ Ane Marcelle Dos Santos, ♀ Marina Canetta, ♂ Marcus D'Almeida, ♂ Daniel Xavier, ♂ Bernardo Oliveira

Marcus D'Almeida is widely viewed as the biggest hope for a medal, after he took silver at the Youth Olympic Games in Nanjing 2014 and silver at the Archery World Cup Final in Lausanne the same year.

Archery at Rio 2016

Archery at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games will take place in the Sambodromo, the home of Rio's annual Samba carnival.



It includes individual and team competitions for both men and women, with all matches decided using the set system for the first time at a Games.

(In London, individual matches used the set system and team cumulative score.)

Sixty-four men and 64 women from 56 countries will compete in Rio. In the individual competition, an athlete must win six matches in a row to be crowned Olympic Champion.

Twelve men's teams and 12 women's teams compete at the Games. A team must win three (if ranked top four) or four (if ranked eight-12) matches in a row to be crowned Olympic Champion.

The ranking round takes place on the same day as the Olympic opening ceremony, and is the only opportunity for athletes to secure a world record during the competition week.

In Rio, the Korean women's team will shoot for an eighth consecutive gold medal. Korea has never lost the women's team event.



Kim Soo-Nyung (KOR) won four Olympic golds in three appearances: Individual in 1988, team in 1988, 1992 and 2000.

CHAMPIONS

(SINCE 1972)

1972
♂ John Williams USA
♀ Doreen Wilber USA

1976
♂ Darrell Pace USA
♀ Luann Ryon USA

1980
♂ T Poikolainen FIN
♀ K Losaberidze URS

1984
♂ Darrell Pace USA
♀ Seo Hyang-Soon KOR

1988
♂ Jay Barrs USA
♂ Korea
♀ Kim Soo-Nyung KOR
♀ Korea

1992
♂ Seb Flute FRA
♂ Spain
♀ Cho Youn-Jeong KOR
♀ Korea

1996
♂ Justin Huish USA
♂ USA
♀ Kim Kyung-Wook KOR
♀ Korea

2000
♂ S Fairweather AUS
♂ Korea
♀ Yun Mi-Jin KOR
♀ Korea

2004
♂ Marco Galiazzo ITA
♂ Korea
♀ Park Sung-Hyun KOR
♀ Korea

2008
♂ Viktor Ruban UKR
♂ Korea
♀ Zhang Juan-Juan CHN
♀ Korea

2012
♂ Oh Jin Hyek KOR
♂ Italy
♀ Ki Bo Bae KOR
♀ Korea

THE ARCHERY GLOSSARY

15-ARROW MATCH Standard format for an individual **match** using a **compound bow**. The athlete with the highest **cumulative score** after 15 **arrows** wins.

16-ARROW MATCH Standard format for a **mixed team match** using a **compound bow**. The mixed team with the highest **cumulative score** after 16 **arrows** wins.

24-ARROW MATCH Standard format for a **team match** using a **compound bow**. Team with the highest **cumulative score** after 24 **arrows** wins.

50-METRE ROUND Standard format for the **ranking round** with the **compound bow**. Athletes shoot 72 **arrows** at 50 metres on an 80cm **target face**.

70-METRE ROUND Standard format for the **ranking round** with the **recurve bow**. Athletes shoot 72 **arrows** at 70 metres on an 122cm **target face**.

AIM The process of pointing a drawn **bow** towards the **target**.

ALIGNMENT The relationship between the position of the **bow**, **sight**, **anchor point** and **archer's eye**.

ANCHOR POINT A consistent location on the **archer's face** to where the **string hand** comes at full draw.

ARCHER A person who shoots a **bow**.

ARCHERY Shooting with a **bow** and **arrow** at a **target** for sport.

ARCHERY WORLD CUP The annual international **archery** tour, consisting of at least three legs and a final, that was launched in 2006.

ARMGUARD An accessory that protects the arm from the string when an arrow is released. Made of plastic (or leather) and worn on the inside of the forearm.

ARROW Projectile that a bow shoots. Consists of several parts: **point**, **shaft**, **fletching** and **nock**.

ARROW FLIGHT The path of the **arrow** from the **bow** to the **target**.

ARROW REST The contact point of the **arrow** to the **bow**.

BAREBOW A **bow** consisting of **recurve**

bow, **bowstring** and **arrow rest**, **shot** using the fingers. No **sight** or **stabiliser** is permitted.

BOW A piece of curved sporting equipment, joined at both ends by a **bowstring**, used to shoot an **arrow**.

BOW ARM The arm, attached to the **bow hand**, that supports the **bow**.

BOW HAND The hand holding the **bow**.

BOWSTRING A string, usually made of synthetic materials, that attaches to both ends of the **bow**, which is drawn by the **archer** and imparts energy to the **arrow** upon **release**.

BRACKET Knock-out system of **matches**, where the winner advances and the loser is out of the competition.

BUBBLE A device attached to the **sight** of a **compound bow** that helps maintain a consistent vertical position.

CAM An elliptical-shaped component of a **compound bow**, over which the **bowstring** runs, decreasing the amount of **draw weight** required to hold the **bow** at **full draw**.

CAM STOP A mechanical point in the **draw** of a **compound bow** that stops the **bow** being drawn any further.

CHESTGUARD An accessory that covers the side of the **archer's chest** closest to the **bow**, keeping clothes out of the path of the **bowstring**.

CLASSIFICATION A sport class assigned to **para archery** by a **classifier** athletes to ensure fair competition.

CLASSIFIER A person who assesses the impairment of a **para archery** athlete and assigns them a **classification**.

CLICKER A drawlength-check device used on a **recurve bow** that gives an audible indication when the **arrow** has reached the desired **draw length**. Ensures the **archer** imparts the same energy to the **arrow** with each **shot**.

COMPOUND BOW A **bow** that uses a **cam** system, through which the **bowstring** and **cables** run, to increase the efficiency of energy imparted to the arrow when the **bow** is **shot**. The use of a magnifying **sight** and

release aid is permitted. Not used in the Olympics, but used in the Paralympics.

COURSE The **range** on which a **field archery** is **round** is **shot**.

CUMULATIVE SCORE Adding together the value of a number of **arrows** to find a total.

DIRECTOR OF SHOOTING The technical official responsible for competition timing.

D-LOOP A "D"-shaped piece of string that is tied to the **bowstring** of a **compound bow** around the **nocking point**, to which a **release aid** attaches.

DRAW The act of pulling back the **bowstring**.

DRAW FINGERS The fingers that hold the **bowstring**. (Or hold the **release aid**, in the case of a **compound bow**.)

DRAW HAND The hand that pulls the **bowstring**.

DRAW LENGTH The distance between the **arrow rest** to the back of the **arrow** at **full draw**.

DRAW WEIGHT The peak force required to draw the **bow** to **full draw** (usually measured in pounds).

END A group of **arrows**, usually three or six, **shot** in one sequence.

EQUIPMENT INSPECTION The process of checking that an athlete's equipment falls within the rules.

FIELD ARCHERY A type of **archery** done outdoors around a **course**, similar to golf, with **targets** of varying sizes and distances.

FINGER SLING A string attached to the **draw fingers**, around the **bow**, preventing it from falling to the ground. Some slings are also attached to the **bow**.

FINGER TAB An accessory worn on the **draw hand** of an **archer** using a **recurve bow** that has a flat piece of leather to protect the **string fingers**.

FLETCHING The real or artificial feathers that stabilise the back of an **arrow**.

FULL DRAW The end of the **draw**, when an **archer** is at **anchor point**.

GOLD The first (central) colour on the standard **target face**, scoring 9 and 10.

GRIP The wooden or plastic part, in the centre of the **riser**, that an **archer** holds.

GROUP The pattern of an **archer's** **arrows** in the **target**.

INDOOR ARCHERY A type of **archery** done indoors, usually over 18 metres.

JUDGE The technical official responsible for the application of the rules and to establish a score value in case of doubt.

KISSER An optional button attached to the **bowstring** that an **archer** touches to a spot on the face (usually the lips) for a consistent vertical reference.

LEFT-HANDED ARCHER Holds **bow** in the right hand, draws with the left.

LIMBS The parts of a **bow** that bend to propel an **arrow** on **release**.

LONGBOW A **bow** popular in England in the middle ages, up to two metres long and made of yew.

MATCH A head-to-head contest between two **archery** opponents.

MIXED TEAM A mixed team consists of two athletes, one male and one female, shooting the same style of **bow**.

NOCK The component at the back of an **arrow** that clips onto the **bowstring**.

NOCKING POINT Two raised buttons on the **bowstring** between which the **arrow** is clipped, keeping it in place.

OPEN A **classification** in **para archery**, usually assigned to an athlete with an impairment in either the top or bottom of their body.

PARA ARCHERY The Paralympic discipline of **archery** for athletes with a **classification**.

PEEPSIGHT A circular plastic or metal device attached to the string of **compound bow**, through which the **archer** looks at his **sight** to **aim**.

PLUNGER BUTTON A sprung plastic cushion on which the side of the **arrow** rests on a **recurve bow**. It helps the arrow fly straight.

POINT The metal tip at the front of the **arrow** that pierces the **target**.

POSTURE The relationship between an **archer's** lower and upper body, head and arms, and target, during the **shot**.

QUALIFICATION See **ranking round**.

QUIVER A container for **arrows** worn around the waist.

RANGE An area for doing **archery**.

RANKING ROUND A round using

cumulative score that is used to seed athletes for a **bracket**. The highest scorer receives seed one, second seed two, and so on...

RECURVE BOW A **bow** that consists of a **riser** and two **limbs** that curve back away from the **archer**, linked by a **bowstring** that is drawn with the fingers. The use of **stabilisers**, and a **clicker** is permitted – but the use of a magnifying **sight** and **release aid** is not permitted. Used in the Olympics and Paralympics.

REFERENCE POINT See **anchor point**.

RELEASE The act of letting go of the **bowstring** at **full draw**.

RELEASE AID A mechanical hand-held device used with the **compound bow** that is used to draw and release the **bowstring**, attaching via a **D-Loop**, minimising inconsistencies.

RIGHT-HANDED ARCHER Holds **bow** in the left hand, draws with the right.

RISER The rigid centre section of a **bow** into which the **limbs** attach.

ROUND A standard number of **ends shot** at designated distance(s) to obtain a **score** or a phase of matchplay.

SCORE The value of an **arrow**, or combination of arrows, in the **target**.

SERVING String wrapped around ends and centre of a **bowstring** to protect it from wear.

SET A series of **arrows** in the **set system**. Three in individual competition, four in mixed team and six in team.

SET POINTS Awarded on the score of a **set**. The highest scorer in the set receives two set points. Each receives one if the scores are equal.

SET SYSTEM Used to decide the result of **matches** using the **recurve bow**. Athletes shoot a series of **sets**, comparing scores within each set and receiving **set points**. Six set points wins an individual **match**, five wins a **mixed team** or **team** match.

SHAFT The main body of the **arrow**, made of carbon/aluminium.

SHOT, SHOOT, SHOOTING To **draw** and **release** a **bow**.

SHOOTING LINE A position parallel to the **target** from which **archers** **shoot**.

SHOOT-OFF A **match** tie-break procedure in which each **archer** – or archer within the team – shoots a single **arrow**. The closest arrow to the centre of the **target** wins the match.

SIGHT A device mounted on the **bow** with which an **archer** **aims**. It has a block that is moveable up-and-down and left-to-right. An archer using a **compound bow** may have a magnifying lens and **bubble**, but an archer using a **recurve bow** may have neither.

SIGHT PIN The part of the **sight** that an **archer** locates on the **target** during **aim**.

SPIDER A colloquial term for the **X**.

STABILISER A rod and weight system mounted to the **bow** to balance it during **aim** and absorb vibration on **release**.

TARGET The object an **archer** **aims** at. **Archery targets** have 10 concentric rings, scoring one to 10 points, coloured in twos from the centre: **gold, red, blue, black** and **white**. An **archer** using a **recurve bow** shoots at a 122cm target, with a 10-ring measuring 12.2cm across. An archer using a **compound bow** shoots at an 80cm target, with a 10-ring measuring 8cm across, with the outer four scoring rings removed.

TARGET ARCHERY The most common type of **archery**, done over fixed distances on a range.

TARGET FACE The paper sheet, printed with the scoring zones, mounted on the **target** **boss**.

TARGET BOSS The foam mat that catches the **arrow**, held on a stand, onto which the **target face** is mounted.

TEAM **Target archery** teams consist of three athletes of the same gender shooting the same style of **bow**.

TECHNIQUE An **archer's** **shooting** style.

TOXOPHILY From Latin, meaning “of or relating to **archery**”

TUNING An adjustment to the **bow** or **arrow** to improve **arrow flight** and consistency.

VANE See **fletching**.

WAITING LINE A line parallel to the **shooting line** that an **archer**, waiting to **shoot**, may not cross until given the signal to do so.

W1 A **classification** in **para archery**, usually assigned to an athlete with an impairment in the top and bottom of their body. W1 athletes may use a **recurve bow** or a **compound bow**, limited to 45 pounds. They may not use a magnified **sight** but may use a **release aid**.

WORLD ARCHERY The international federation for the sport of **archery**. Formed in 1931 and headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland.

X The very centre of the **target**.

