



Guidelines on Course Design and Target Setting for FITASC Sporting Competition

Chapter 1 - Introduction

FITASC Sporting is a discipline of competitive sports shooting with a shotgun. It simulates the type of targets and conditions that are associated in the hunting of birds and small animals. Unlike other shotgun sports there are no set trajectories, or specified distances under which the targets are thrown.

In using the available terrain to its fullest extent, course designers are encouraged to design layouts to throw a wide variety of target trajectories and target types.

The objective is to provide competitions that are fair for all shooters, regardless of their age or gender.

Targets should not be a test of eyesight, nor should they be set in such a manner that makes the task of the referee's more difficult.

FITASC is a unique organisation in that entry is open to all of its international competitions. The only qualification required, is that to compete, you must be a financial member of your National body, who must be affiliated to FITASC.

This open entry free of qualification, places greater emphasis on the setting and verification of the target type, trajectories and speeds that are chosen for the event.

Whilst there must be a range of the more difficult types of targets that will test the best shooters in the world, there must also be targets of lesser difficulty, that will ensure that all competitors can enjoy the spirit of FITASC competition.

Many of the competitors at international events will participate in the practice days that are organised prior to the start of the event

The practice ranges must also be set to provide a wide variety of sporting targets and trajectories.

Practice is used by many of the competitors to give them the opportunity to fine tune their preparation prior to the event.

It is important that the layouts used for practice are not too difficult, this will give the competitor confidence, in their ability to break the targets prior to their starting the competition

Chapter 2 - Course Designers

The course designer for FITASC international competitions must have vast experience in the Shooting Discipline of "FITASC Sporting"

They must also have a complete knowledge on the capabilities of the trap machines used,

The function of the course designer is to design and prepare the various layouts for the competition.

- It is their responsibility to place the trap machines and propose the target trajectories that will be used for the competition. (to the final satisfaction of the sporting technical commission).
- To provide a map of the layouts, prior to the inspection by the technical commission, showing the proposed trap positions, target trajectories and target types
- They are to ensure that competitors of all ages are able to traverse the ranges comfortably
- They assess as to whether motorised transport of squads is required
- Waiting posts for squads and spectators are to be placed at each shooting stand.

- They are to be placed so as the waiting squad, can be called efficiently to the shooting position without wasting time
- Set targets and trajectories that conform to Chapter 7

Chapter 3 - FITASC Sporting Commission

It is the responsibility of the Sporting Commission, to inspect and approve the layouts as presented by the course designers and all other technical aspects relating to the competition as follows :-

- Ensure that adequate practice facilities are available for the number of competitors expected.
- That the practice targets are set to a suitable degree of difficulty that will instill confidence in the competitors.
- If the practice is to be carried out on the competition layouts, it be conducted as far away from the competition stands as possible
- Select the position of all the shooting stands that will be used for the competition
- Ensure that the shooting stands are constructed with a level base, the competitors must have a safe and stable base to shoot from.
- Choose the menu of targets that will be used at each stand.
- Make sure that the trajectories presented are suitable and to the spirit of FITASC
- Make sure that the safety, of competitors, spectators and staff is properly considered
- Make sure that all targets are visible for both the shooters and the referee's.
- Check that the squad waiting positions are correctly positioned to allow efficient turnover of squads. They should also where possible, be placed to allow spectators to observe the squads shooting.
- They are also to check and control all the other technical aspects that are required to conduct a successful international competition.

Chapter 4 - Number of Trap Machines required

- FITASC Old Style Parcour:- 4 machines per layout
- FITASC New Four Stand System :- 4 machines for three of the stands and 3 machines for the other stand. ie. 15 machines per layout.
- FITASC New Five Stand System :- 3 machines per stand. ie. 15 machines per layout.

Chapter 5 - Number of Targets per Stand

- For 4 stand layouts, 3 of the shooting stands will throw 4 singles and 1 double, the other stand will throw three singles and two doubles.
- For 5 stand layouts each shooting stand will throw 3 singles and 1 double.
- This will standardize all Sporting layouts with 15 singles and 5 doubles per layout

Chapter 6 – A guide to the percentages recommended for each type of target

- Standards 50-60%
- Midi 90mm 30%
- Rabbit 8-10%
- Battue 8-10%
- Super Mini 2%
- Rocket 2%

Chapter 7 – Targets and Trajectories

- 1 Targets are to be either Black or if thrown below the horizon be of a colour suitable to the background on which they are presented.
- 2 Specialty targets, ie, Midis, Battues, Rabbits, Super Mini's, Rockets, to be spread evenly across all layouts.
- 3 Targets with a sky background are to be black preferably.
- 4 Targets are to be thrown in a manner that they are visible for all competitors
- 5 Edge on targets should not to be thrown beyond a range of 35-40 metres.
- 6 Target over 35-40 metres should be thrown to show either the base or the top of the target, preferably the base of the target
- 7 When a target over 45 metres is used, it is mandatory, that the target is thrown, in such a manner that the base (belly) of the target is presented to the shooter
- 8 Targets that are thrown with a downward trajectory should not be used beyond a range of 35-40 metres.
- 9 When targets are thrown behind foliage or obstructions, they must be thrown well clear of the obstruction and in such a manner that the referee can clearly establish, whether the target has been hit or missed
- 10 Single targets are to be thrown in a manner that allows the shooter to fire two shots.
- 11 On stands that have 4 singles and 1 double, a maximum of 1 very difficult target is to be thrown in the singles.
If the most difficult single target on a stand is used in the double, it is mandatory to use the easiest single as the other target.
- 12 On stands that have 3 singles and 2 doubles, the most difficult single may only be used once in the doubles.
- 13 On five stand layouts where there are 3 singles and 1 double, only 1 very difficult single is allowed per shooting stand, if this target is to be used in the double, it is preferable, to use the easiest of the single targets, as the other target in the double.
The most difficult single should only be used in doubles a maximum of twice per layout.
- 14 Do not always throw the most difficult target first in the doubles.
- 15 Never include on a stand, more than 1 target that has a long and slow trajectory, prior to its coming within range of the shooter. (time wasting)