

Official Handbook

66th ASFC Conclave at

AAMU

March 20-22, 2025

**Alabama A&M Agribition Center
4925 Moores Mill Rd
Huntsville, AL 35811**

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Location of the events

Archery, Axe Throwing, Bow Sawing, Chain Throwing, Crosscut Sawing, Knife Throwing, Log Chopping, Pole Climbing at the Agribition Center

Log Birling: at the pool Student Health and Wellness Center (100 people maximum or 7 people per school)

Compass and Pacing: on AAMU property

Dendrology: on AAMU property

Forest Health: Conference Room of Agribition Center

Pole Classification and Timber Estimation: Chapman Mountain Nature Preserve

Wildlife: at ARC

Wood Technology: Conference Room of Agribition Center

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2005 ASFC Forestry Conclave Sponsors



Weyerhaeuser



TENNESSEE
VALLEY
AUTHORITY



Rayonier



Alabama A&M
Agribition Center



FireGeneration
Collaborative



Coca-Cola and Professional Vegetation Management, whose names were printed on the T-shirts did not provide any support.

Schedule (tentative)

Thursday, March 20th

Time	Event
10:00 AM	Start of Registration and Check-in
5:00 PM	Dinner
6:00 PM	ASFC Executive Meeting
6:00 PM	Faculty Advisors Meeting
9:00 PM	Communal Fire

Friday, March 21th

7:00 AM	Breakfast
7:30 AM	Check-in Technical Events I: Pole Classification, Compass and Pacing, Forest health, Dendrology
9:30 AM	Check-in Technical Events II: Timber Estimation, Wildlife ID, Wood ID, DBH Estimation
11:30 AM	Lunch
12:00 PM	Team Pictures (group 1)
12:30 PM	Axe Throw
1:30 PM	Knife Throw
2:30 PM	Pole Felling
3:30 PM	Pole Climbing
4:30 PM	Log Birling
6:30 PM	Dinner
7:30 PM	Protest Committee Meeting
9:00 PM	Communal Fire

Saturday, March 22th

7:00 AM	Breakfast
8:00 AM	Archery
9:00 AM	Chain Throw
10:00 AM	Men's Bow Saw
11:00 AM	Women's Bow Saw
12:00 PM	Lunch
12:30 PM	Team Pictures (group 2)
1:00 PM	Log Roll
1:30 PM	Crosscut (Women's, J. & J., Men's)
4:30 PM	Women's Log Chop
5:30 PM	Men's Log Chop
6:30 PM	ASFC Executive Meeting
6:30 PM	Protest Committee Meeting
7:00 PM	Dinner
8:00 PM	Awards
9:00 PM	Communal Fire, Music Entertainment, Early Departure

Sunday, March 23th

Departure

Random Order of Schools for Events

Archery 1 LA Tech 2 Arkansas 3 Auburn 4 Clemson 5 Georgia 6 SFA 7 MS State 8 NC State 9 VT 10 LSU 11 AAMU 12 Florida 13 Tennessee 14 ABAC	Axe Throw 1 VT 2 ABAC 3 LA Tech 4 SFA 5 MS State 6 Florida 7 Auburn 8 Arkansas 9 LSU 10 Tennessee 11 NC State 12 Georgia 13 AAMU 14 Clemson	Birling 1 MS State 2 NC State 3 Georgia 4 AAMU 5 SFA 6 Tennessee 7 ABAC 8 VT 9 LSU 10 LA Tech 11 Arkansas 12 Clemson 13 Auburn 14 Florida	Bow Saw - Men 1 Auburn 2 Clemson 3 LA Tech 4 Arkansas 5 AAMU 6 Tennessee 7 VT 8 Florida 9 ABAC 10 LSU 11 MS State 12 Georgia 13 SFA 14 NC State	Bow Saw- Women 1 AAMU 2 NC State 3 Clemson 4 VT 5 MS State 6 LA Tech 7 ABAC 8 Florida 9 Georgia 10 Arkansas 11 Tennessee 12 SFA 13 Auburn 14 LSU
Chain Throw 1 Georgia 2 Florida 3 ABAC 4 Auburn 5 Arkansas 6 Clemson 7 MS State 8 LSU 9 NC State 10 VT 11 LA Tech 12 SFA 13 AAMU 14 Tennessee	Crosscut - Men 1 AAMU 2 Florida 3 Clemson 4 NC State 5 MS State 6 Auburn 7 Arkansas 8 LA Tech 9 SFA 10 VT 11 Georgia 12 ABAC 13 LSU 14 Tennessee	Crosscut – J&J 1 Arkansas 2 SFA 3 Tennessee 4 VT 5 NC State 6 Clemson 7 Auburn 8 LSU 9 Georgia 10 MS State 11 Florida 12 LA Tech 13 ABAC 14 AAMU	Crosscut - Women 1 NC State 2 Clemson 3 Florida 4 Georgia 5 ABAC 6 Auburn 7 AAMU 8 VT 9 SFA 10 MS State 11 Tennessee 12 Arkansas 13 LA Tech 14 LSU	Knife Throw 1 Tennessee 2 SFA 3 NC State 4 Florida 5 ABAC 6 Arkansas 7 Auburn 8 MS State 9 LSU 10 VT 11 LA Tech 12 AAMU 13 Clemson 14 Georgia
Log Chop - Men 1 LSU 2 Georgia 3 VT 4 Tennessee 5 AAMU 6 Auburn 7 MS State 8 Florida 9 Arkansas 10 NC State 11 Clemson 12 LA Tech 13 ABAC 14 SFA	Log Chop - Women 1 VT 2 AAMU 3 SFA 4 LA Tech 5 NC State 6 Arkansas 7 LSU 8 Tennessee 9 ABAC 10 MS State 11 Georgia 12 Florida 13 Auburn 14 Clemson	Log Roll 1 SFA 2 Tennessee 3 LSU 4 VT 5 Clemson 6 Auburn 7 AAMU 8 NC State 9 Arkansas 10 LA Tech 11 ABAC 12 MS State 13 Georgia 14 Florida	Pole Climb 1 Georgia 2 NC State 3 Tennessee 4 LSU 5 AAMU 6 LA Tech 7 SFA 8 Auburn 9 Arkansas 10 VT 11 MS State 12 Clemson 13 ABAC 14 Florida	Pole Fell 1 SFA 2 Georgia 3 VT 4 Florida 5 MS State 6 NC State 7 Auburn 8 LA Tech 9 ABAC 10 Tennessee 11 Clemson 12 AAMU 13 LSU 14 Arkansas

ASFC Constitution

Article I. Name

- A. The name of the organization shall be the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs,

hereafter referred to as the ASFC. Article II. Goals and Objectives

- A. Goals: To encourage leadership, teamwork, competition, sportsmanship, professionalism, skill, development, and fellowship among the students and clubs of the ASFC.
- B. Objectives:
 - 1. Hold an annual Conclave.
 - 2. Use the activities of planning for and participation in Conclave to encourage the development of leadership, teamwork, competition, sportsmanship, and professional skill development among students within ASFC member schools.
 - 3. The purpose of all competitions at Conclave should be to foster the ideals emphasized in Objective 2.
 - 4. Every effort should be made to enhance the importance and role of

professionalism in Conclave. Article III. Membership

- A. Eligibility
 - 1. Any forestry club of a university or college in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, or West Virginia granting a baccalaureate degree in forestry, or equivalent, with a major of forestry shall be eligible for voting membership in the ASFC upon a majority approval of a petition submitted to the voting member clubs; or by application by representation at the Annual Conclave.
 - 2. Charter Members: Louisiana State University, University of Florida, Stephen F. Austin State College, Mississippi State University, Arkansas A&M College, University of the South, Auburn University, Oklahoma State University, University of Georgia, North Carolina State College, and Clemson Agricultural College.
 - 3. Any Forestry Club of a senior university or college within the states in Part 1 of this Section not granting a baccalaureate degree in forestry shall be eligible for associate membership upon a majority approval of a petition submitted to the voting member clubs.
- B. Privileges
 - 1. Each member club is entitled to one vote and full participation in all Conclave activities.
- C. Dues
 - 1. The annual dues shall be two hundred dollars (\$200) for each member club. Entering clubs shall pay a reduced rate to be set by the ASFC.

2. The dues shall be used to pay for correspondence, publications, and other ASFC expenses of the host club.
3. The dues for the year will be paid to the host school along with any registration fees that are requested for Conclave.
4. The host club may elect to not collect dues at their discretion. If they do so, they must notify the members of the ASFC at the time they send out information on Conclave registration.

Article IV. Officers

- A. The officers of the ASFC shall be:
 1. President - elected from and by the host club.
 2. Vice Presidents - elected from and by each member club.
 3. Secretary - elected from and by the host club.
 4. Treasurer - elected from and by the host club.
 5. Editor - elected from and by the host club.
- B. Tenure of Officers
 1. Officers are to hold office until the next Annual Conclave, with the exception of the Editor, who will serve until The Southern Forester is distributed.
- C. Election of Officers
 1. The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor of the ASFC shall be elected by the host club at their first club meeting following the Conclave.
 2. Vice Presidents of the ASFC shall be elected by their respective member clubs at their first meeting following Conclave.

Article V. Meetings and archived files

- A. Meetings
 1. The business meetings will be held on the Thursday and Friday evenings during Conclave.
 2. In case of a tie during a vote, the President will cast the deciding vote.
 3. No club shall be the host more than once in three years.
 4. If a previously elected host notifies the members of the ASFC by October 1 (preceding the Conclave) that they cannot hold the Conclave, the President shall solicit bids from the members and then send a ballot to each member club to be voted on in writing.
 5. The host club shall be alternated from east to west whenever possible.
- B. Files
 1. Accumulative files shall be maintained by the host club and shall include all members' reports and correspondence.
 2. Each file shall contain a copy of the ASFC

Constitution and By-Laws. Article VI. Amendments

- A. The constitution may be amended or revised by a two-thirds vote of the member clubs.
- B. The constitution may be amended or revised by a two-thirds vote of the advisors if the reason for doing so is to improve the safety of Conclave.

Article VII. By-Laws

- A. By-Laws of the ASFC shall be established and altered during the annual Conclave business meeting, or at other times by special vote of the clubs in the extraordinary cases. The By-Laws may be altered by a simple majority vote of the member clubs.
- B. The By-Laws may be altered by a simple majority vote of the advisors if the reason for doing so is to improve the safety of Conclave.

ASFC By-Laws

Section 1. Duties of the ASFC Officers

- A. President
 - 1. To preside at all meetings of the ASFC.
 - 2. To appoint committees.
 - 3. To be responsible for obtaining reports from each of his committees and officer heads of the host club.
 - 4. To perform all other duties necessary.
- B. Vice President
 - 1. To act as a representative of their club.
 - 2. To notify the President of his/her election.
 - 3. To complete a report of the activities of their club in the ASFC and be responsible for submitting materials to the host club for The Southern Forester.
 - 4. To be responsible for maintaining an accumulative file of ASFC correspondence with their club.
- C. Secretary
 - 1. To keep the minutes of all meetings of the ASFC.
- D. Treasurer
 - 1. To receive and have custody of all money paid to the ASFC.
 - 2. To keep a careful record of all receipts and expenditures.
 - 3. To prepare a financial report for publication in the annual issue of The Southern
 - 4. To be responsible for the collection of the dues, if they are collected.
- E. Editor
 - 1. To gather and edit all material for the annual publication, The Southern Forester.
 - 2. To see that the provisions of Section 2 of the By-

Laws are carried out. Section 2. Publications

- A. The title of the ASFC publication shall be The Southern Forester.
- B. The Constitution and By-Laws shall be published annually in The Southern Forester.
- C. The past host club shall publish the Southern Forester within one month after the Annual Conclave, if possible.
- D. Securing items for publication:
 - 1. The articles shall be edited by the member clubs and submitted to the host club.
 - 2. Articles to be printed in the current issue must be in the hands of the publishing editor not later than the time of the Annual Conclave.
- E. Each person registered for Conclave and the faculty advisors will receive access to a digital copy of The Southern Forester in PDF format.
- F. Proceedings of each Annual Conclave, including minutes of the business meetings, will be published by the host club in The Southern Forester.

Section 3. Contests

- A. Conclave competition will consist of the following standard technical contests:

1. Compass and Pacing
 2. DBH Estimation
 3. Dendrology
 4. Forest health
 5. Pole Classification
 6. Timber Estimation
 7. Wildlife
 8. Wood Technology
- B. Conclave competition will consist of the following standard physical contests:
1. Archery
 2. Axe Throwing
 3. Birling
 4. Bow Sawing: Men
 5. Bow Sawing: Women

6. Chain Throwing
 7. Crosscut Sawing: Jack & Jill
 8. Crosscut Sawing: Men
 9. Crosscut Sawing: Women
 10. Knife Throwing
 11. Log Chopping
 12. Log Rolling
 13. Pole Climbing
 14. Pole Felling
- C. Scoring will be based on the number of schools participating in the Conclave. First place winners in physical events will be awarded a number of points equal to the total number of schools participating. Second place winners receive one less point than the total number of participating schools, and so on. Member clubs do not accrue points for events in which their contestant(s) is/are disqualified. First place winners in technical events will be awarded a number of points equal to the number of schools multiplied by 1.5. Second place winners will receive 1.5 points less than the total number of points awarded first place; third place winners will receive 3 less points than the total number of points awarded to first place, and so on, with each succeeding participant who satisfactorily completes the events receiving 1.5 or more points. Any ties for first, second, or third place in each event must be broken by a runoff as specified by the in the rules for each event. In the case of ties for all other places, the tied contestants will equally share the points.
- D. In addition to the standard events established in this Section, there may be a maximum of five contests at the discretion of the host club provided that these contests can be specified with rules and explanations at the proceeding Annual Conclave, and they receive a majority vote ASFC members. Requests for omission of any standard contest will be made at the proceeding Annual Conclave, with a majority vote necessary for approval.

Section 4. Policies Governing Conclave Participation.

- A. A standard set of rules will be made and approved by the members of the ASFC.
- B. A Head Judge and one or more additional Assistant Judges will be assigned to each event before competitions begin at a Thursday evening meeting of the faculty advisors. A member of the Protest Committee (see Section 6 B) will also be assigned to each event. Conclave
- C. Participants in Conclave maybe any dues paying member of the Forestry Club who is pursuing their first undergraduate degree, and is enrolled at the university or college during the term of the Conclave in which he/she will be competing.
- D. Conclave To participate in Conclave, each school must be accompanied by at least one faculty advisor (or other university employee so designated by the Head/Director/Dean). The faculty advisor is vital to Conclave participation because he/she provides continuity within the team, supplies the cadre of adults needed to serve as event judges, and demonstrates that the school is committed to the ideals of Conclave and is willing to host Conclave when it is their school's turn. It is understood that unforeseen circumstances

may preclude a faculty advisor from attending. In this situation, it is the responsibility of the school to get written permission (including a description of the extenuating circumstances) from its Head/Director/Dean, and to submit this documentation to the host school before they will be allowed to participate. Under the very rare circumstances of an emergency or unexpected serious health issue related to their faculty advisor, where he/she cannot attend, a school may present their case to the host school and ask to participate. This decision will be entirely up to the host school. All schools participating without a faculty advisor will be suspended from participation in Conclave the following year. This suspension will be lifted if the school returns to Conclave the next year with their faculty advisor. However, schools without a faculty advisor present at Conclave for 2 consecutive years will not be allowed to participate and they will be temporarily expelled. A temporary expulsion may be lifted when the school petitions the other member schools for the right to return with a faculty advisor, and then does so. It is expected that a school on temporarily expulsion will pay its team dues each year, if required, or be permanently expelled. The petition for reinstatement will be conducted through the school hosting Conclave and will be accepted or denied via a simple majority vote of the schools. A school on suspension or temporary expulsion will not be allowed to host Conclave. In addition, the school will be moved back into the hosting sequence as soon as possible after they are reinstated. All actions covered under this Section will be reported via letter from the Head/Director/Dean of the host school to the Head/Director/Dean of any school being suspended or expelled. (Added in April of 2009 via email vote)

- E. If a member of a Conclave delegation or spectators from any member club, intentionally or otherwise interfere with the progress of any event in the Conclave, that delegation shall forfeit the rights to score any points from that event.

Section 5. Admittance and Withdrawal from ASFC Membership.

- A. V.P.I. is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by vote taken on May 4, 1963.
- B. Tennessee is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by unanimous vote taken on April 9, 1967.

- C. The University of the South is hereby no longer considered a member of the ASFC after submission of a letter of resignation on April 12, 1969.
- D. The University of Kentucky is hereby no longer considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 29, 1974.
- E. Texas A&M is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on April 12, 1975.
- F. Louisiana Tech is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on April 6, 1979.
- G. West Virginia University is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 27, 1981.
- H. West Virginia is no longer considered a member of the ASFC after submission of a letter of resignation on December 5, 1981.
- I. Louisiana State University is no longer a member of the ASFC following e-mail correspondence to ASFC advisors from LSU School of Natural Resources Director on March 19, 2004.
- J. Alabama A&M is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 26, 2004.
- K. University of Kentucky is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 10, 2006.
- L. Louisiana State University is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 12, 2009.
- M. Oklahoma State is no longer considered a member of the ASFC after submission of a letter of resignation on March 12, 2009.
- N. Texas A&M is no longer considered a member of the ASFC after submission of a letter of resignation on March 16, 2012.
- O. Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College is hereby considered a member of the ASFC by a vote taken on March 16, 2013.
- P. The University of Kentucky is no longer considered a member of the ASFC after submission of a letter of resignation on March 15, 2017.

Section 6. Adjustments to Event Rules

- A. A table of random numbers will be used to choose the order of teams participating in each event. This order will be sent to each participating school before the Conclave.
- B. Contest protests must be filed in writing with a member of the Protest Committee (see below) within 15 minutes of the end of the contest. From an alphabetical list, those schools in odd- numbered positions (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15) shall provide one member for the Protest Committee for the odd year Conclaves. Those schools in even-numbered positions (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14) shall provide one staff member for the even year Conclaves. This alternate-year rotation system shall be continuous. Decisions rendered by the Protest Committee require a simple majority vote of the Protest Committee members present at the hearing. The decisions are final and are to be communicated to the involved parties as soon as possible.
- C. Contestants in the log chopping event must wear the required feet and leg protection.
- D. The host club must supply tentative lists for contests involving lists to member schools by November 1. Complaints or suggestions for revision must be mailed back to the host club by December 1. Final lists must be sent to all clubs by February 1, with no changes being made after this date.
- E. The Sportsmanship Award will be voted on by the Conclave Vice-Presidents. A

confidential ballot will be submitted within one hour after the last event to the host club. In case of a tie, the host club will place the deciding vote; otherwise, the host club will not vote. Clubs may not vote for themselves.

- F. In case of a tie for the Ten-Year Cup, the decision will be made by total number of points from the past ten years. The member club that retires the Ten-Year Cup is responsible for obtaining the new overall Ten-Year Cup and will bring it to the next Conclave.
- G. Jack and Jill Cross-cut Sawing was officially designated one of the Standard Competitive Contests (a "point event") by unanimous mailed-in votes from the Member Clubs on April 1, 1992. This corrects an omission in that the status of the Jack and Jill Cross-cut Sawing event was never officially voted upon, although it was thought to be a "point event."
- H. Guidelines for the Photogrammetry contest were developed by Clemson and distributed by Louisiana Tech. These guidelines were established as part of the rules for the Photogrammetry event by unanimous vote (mailed-in) from Member Clubs on April 1, 1992.
- I. In the event of any display of unsportsmanlike behavior the contestant will automatically be disqualified with no points awarded for the event, with final determination made by the Protest Committee. Passed by unanimous vote on March 25, 1993 and becoming effective March 26, 1993.
- J. For safety reasons, the chip start for all crosscut sawing events was eliminated by a majority vote of faculty advisors on December 12, 2006.
- K. Due to cessation of the manufacture of 132 foot chains, the use of 100 foot chains was officially adopted for Chain Throw by a vote at the ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007.
- L. A clarification of scoring for Axe Throw was adopted by a vote at the ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007. From this date forward, double sticks will be awarded zero points, and points will only be awarded for sticks of the leading edge of the blade.
- M. In Women's Crosscut Sawing, teams with only one eligible female competitor can avoid scoring zero points by adding an ineligible female from their school, or another competing school. A 2-female team of this makeup will receive last place points, regardless of the time. This rule was adopted by a vote at the ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007.
- N. In birling, the log must be of uniform diameter throughout, kiln dried to assure floatability, and between sixteen (16) and twenty-two (22) inches in diameter. This rule was adopted by a vote at the ASFC executive meeting March 6, 2008.
- O. Participants in pole climbing must wear a helmet as voted on by faculty advisors March 16, 2012.
- P. In knife throwing, all knives must not be homemade, and must have a non-folding blade. Knives may be manufactured specifically for throwing. The minimum overall length will be 6 inches. Knives do not require a finger guard and may have two cutting edges on the same blade. All knives are required to have some type of handle and may not be sharpened on both ends. This was amended at the ASFC executive meeting March 13, 2015.
- Q. In pole climbing, SFASU will procure padding for the 2017 Conclave, which will be used underneath the pole during climbs. These pads will be made available to the host school each year. The event rules will be amended to state 'Padding must be used on all

climbs'. Approved at the ASFC executive meeting on March 18, 2016.

- R. Photogrammetry was amended to allow a faculty member of the host school to procure the photos and prepare the exam. The exam shall still involve photos from a state outside the ASFC member states. Amended at the ASFC executive meeting on March 18, 2016.
- S. In pole felling, the pole may be debarked by a competitor, but this must occur during the timed event, not prior to the start signal. The stake provided by the judges may be driven into the ground prior to the start signal. Amendments were passed at the ASFC executive meeting on March 18, 2016.
- T. In pole felling, all judges, photographers, or other non-competitors in the competition area must wear hard hats. Amended at the ASFC advisor meeting on March 24, 2017.

Section 7. Conclave Judicial System

- A. The Conclave Judicial System has two goals:
 - 1. Protecting the environment of Conclave, and
 - 2. Protecting the rights of individuals involved in the disciplinary process. The system strives to protect the Conclave environment against acts of violence, destruction, and vandalism, and to provide a quality competing and learning environment that is safe, secure, and conducive to Conclave pursuits. Therefore, on occasion, it may be necessary to remove individuals from the Conclave community when their behavior warrants such actions. Finally, the system seeks to protect the rights of individuals involved in the disciplinary process and promote fair and just decisions.
- B. Standards of Conduct. The Conclave Standards of Conduct are set forth in writing to give individuals and clubs notice of prohibited conduct. While participating in Conclave, individuals and advisors are representatives of their university or college and the natural resource professions represented, and, as such, are subject to oversight and the standards of conduct of their sponsoring university or college and the ideals of being a professional. Specifically:
 - 1. Individuals away from their campus as university or college representatives are subject to disciplinary action by their university or college for breaches of conduct as defined in their university's or college's student conduct code and/or organization constitution. All accompanying advisors are authorized to maintain good order and good representation while traveling to and from Conclave, as well as during Conclave. Upon return of individuals to their campus, disciplinary action of a penalizing nature may be instituted against individuals for misconduct during trips.
 - 2. Professionals are expected to exhibit the highest standards of honesty and integrity. They have a direct and vital impact on the quality of life for all people. Accordingly, the services provided by professionals require honesty, impartiality, fairness, and equity. Professionals must perform under a standard of behavior that requires adherence to the highest principles of ethical conduct.
 - 3. It is the responsibility of each club to be accountable for the collective and individual actions of its members. So, each club is responsible for maintaining order and professional conduct within their membership. Thus, it is expected that individual

- clubs will police themselves. Should individual club members, or entire clubs, fail to meet the expectations of professional conduct, disciplinary action of a penalizing nature may be instituted against them by the Judicial System. Unprofessional conduct by club members includes any behavior or action that breaks the rules of individual conduct put forward by the host university or college or that of Conclave, especially behavior that brings Conclave into public disrepute, contempt, or ridicule, or that reflects unfavorably upon the reputation and ethical standards of its host university or college.
4. Specific behaviors and actions that are prohibited during Conclave include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Alcohol: Possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by a minor. Distribution of alcohol to a minor. Public intoxication.
 - b. Illicit drugs: Possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs.
 - c. Disorderly Conduct: Any behavior that disrupts the regular normal functions of the Conclave community, including behavior that breaches the peace or violates the rights of others.
 - d. Lewd, Indecent, or Obscene Behavior: Although undefined here, it may include profanity, obscenity within chants, or public nudity.
 - e. Weapons, Firearms, and Explosives: The unauthorized use or possession of fireworks, firearms, dangerous chemicals, explosive materials, dangerous devices capable of casting a projectile, or other lethal weapons are prohibited.
 - f. Threats of Physical Abuse: The threat to endanger the health or safety of any person or group.
 - g. Physical Abuse or Endangering Conduct: An act that imperils or jeopardizes the health or safety of any person or group.
 - h. Responsibility for Guests of Students: Conclave participants are responsible for informing their guests of Conclave policies and they will be held accountable for the behavior of their guests.
 - i. Violation of Local, State and/or Federal Laws: Violations are a concern to the university or college when such acts result in damage or disrepute to the institution, its property, its faculty and staff, or its students.
 5. To ensure that the students, guests, and spectators participating in Conclave understand the Standards of Conduct the following actions will be completed:
 - a. The standards of conduct must be discussed among students and club advisors in at least one meeting prior to the individuals signing the required statements of understanding that most schools require.
 - b. Requiring Conclave participants to read the standards for conduct and to sign that they have read and understand them.
 - c. The standards of conduct will be reinforced again at a meeting of all Conclave participants and their advisors once the clubs get to Conclave. This could be done on an individual club basis or at a group meeting of all clubs and their members.
 - d. Finally, self-policing by individual clubs of their members will be initiated to prevent problems and to "immediately correct" those infractions that do occur.

C. Conclave Judicial Board Composition

1. The President or Vice President (or in their absence, one-delegated person) for five (5) of the participating clubs (selected prior to Conclave via random drawing) and the principal Faculty Advisors from all participating clubs will act as a Conclave Judicial Board to hear evidence and to decide if individuals or clubs have violated the Conclave Standards of Conduct. The principal Faculty Advisor of the host school will serve as the Hearing Officer. If actions are to be brought against an individual or club with officer representation on the Conclave Judicial Board, an alternate club will be selected to provide officer representation. The faculty advisor for the individual/club under investigation will excuse herself/himself as a judge in the proceedings.

D. Inherent Authority

1. The host university or college reserves the right to take necessary and appropriate action for on-and off-campus behaviors in order to protect the safety and well-being of the Conclave community. Such action may include, but is not limited to, the immediate removal of an individual from the Conclave premises.
2. The rules and regulations described apply to all conduct on university or college owned, controlled, or operated property, and at all Conclave-sponsored locations and functions. Charges or conflicts resulting from violations of local, state, or federal law may not result in disciplinary action by the Conclave Judicial Board, but instead may be dealt with by the appropriate civil authorities.
3. Charges of individual misconduct must be brought to the attention of any club advisor or any representative of the host school, who must report it to the principal faculty advisor of the host school, as soon as possible (ASAP). A preliminary investigation by a representative of the host school, appointed by the host school's principal advisor, will be conducted to determine if judicial action is required or appropriate. If judicial action is deemed appropriate, the principal advisor of the host school will notify the individual(s) ASAP of all alleged violations.

E. Conduct of Judicial Hearings

1. The Hearing Officer will decide on procedures of all hearings and meetings of the Conclave Judicial Board that are not explicitly defined in this Section.
2. Hearings will begin with a reading of Sections 7 F, 7 G, and 7 H of the ASFC By-Laws to all those present.
3. In general, a hearing will continue with a plea of guilt, innocence, or no plea by the accused, then will move to an evidentiary phase, followed by a deliberations phase.
4. The Hearing Officer will determine the order of presentation of evidence, will maintain order, and will take steps to ensure a fair outcome.
5. The Hearing Officer will lead the deliberation process. A majority vote is required. In the event of a tie, the Hearing Officer will decide the outcome.

F. Individual and Club Responsibilities and Rights

1. Responsibilities:
 - a. The obligation to be fully acquainted with all published regulations and to comply with them in the interest of an orderly and productive Conclave community.
 - b. The obligation of knowing that one's conduct reflects not only upon oneself but

- also upon Conclave and its participants.
- c. The obligation to follow the tenets of common decency and acceptable behavior commensurate with the aspirations implied by an educated person.
- d. The obligation to respect the rights and property of others.
- 2. Rights:
 - a. The right to a Conclave environment characterized by safety, order, and mutual respect.
 - b. The right to a fair hearing when disciplinary action is initiated against an individual or a club.
- 3. Judicial Rights: Any individual involved in potential disciplinary action is guaranteed certain rights to ensure fair and just decisions. A list of judicial rights is listed below:
 - a. The right to the presumption of innocence unless guilt is established. Guilt is determined either by an admission of guilt by the accused or by the presentation of evidence to the Board, which establishes guilt by the preponderance of evidence.
 - b. The right to be given written notice of the nature of the charge against him/her ASAP after:
 - 1) the alleged violation has occurred or,
 - 2) the individual and/or club has been identified as the alleged violator.
 - c. The right to be notified of the time and place of the judicial hearing at least one (1) hour prior to the hearing to allow time to prepare her/his/their case.
 - d. The right to be accompanied in a judicial hearing by one advocate. The advocate may either be another individual participating at Conclave, or her/his/their club advisor. The accused are responsible for ensuring that his/her/their advocate is available for the hearing.
 - e. The right, upon request, to face one's accuser(s) at the hearing.
 - f. The right not to answer any questions prior to the hearing.
 - g. The right of access, upon request prior to the hearing, to all physical evidence (i.e., digital images, printed documents, etc.) to be presented at the hearing.
 - h. The right to a fair hearing.
 - i. Neither the accused nor the Conclave Judicial Board will be represented by legal counsel.
 - j. No visitors are permitted. All persons present, excluding Conclave Judicial Board members and the hearing officer will be excused from the hearing for the deliberation.
 - k. The right to testify and present evidence and material witnesses. It is the responsibility of the accused to notify witnesses to testify on his/her/their behalf.
 - l. The right to refuse to answer questions. Refusal to answer will not be taken as an indication of guilt and must be noted without prejudice.
 - m. The right not to appear at the hearing. Non-attendance at a hearing will not be taken as an admission or indication of guilt and must be noted without prejudice. However, a ruling will be made in all cases brought before the Judicial Board, regardless of whether the person is in attendance.

- n. The right to hear, question, and rebut adverse witnesses and to rebut unfavorable inference which might be drawn from adverse evidence.
 - o. The right to be judged solely on the evidence presented at the hearing and to an explanation of the reason(s) for the decision in the case within reasonable boundaries of confidentiality. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any judicial hearing.
 - p. The right to appeal to the Dean/Director/Head of the academic unit hosting Conclave.
- G. Disciplinary Sanctions for Violations of Codes of Conduct. Disciplinary sanctions within the Conclave Judicial System to which individuals or clubs will be subjected to include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Warning: Oral or written notice that a specific behavior or a series of actions is unacceptable such that repetition would most likely result in more serious disciplinary action, such as probation, suspension, or expulsion. The individual or club may be officially warned by a Contest Judge, Club Faculty Advisor, or any official of the host school, that further unacceptable behavior will result in more serious action.
 2. Restitution: Compensating the host university or college or other injured parties including faculty, staff, students, or visitors, for damaged, lost, or destroyed property, or personal injury. This action will be officially reported to the Dean/Director/Head of the student's or club's school.
 3. Suspension: Loss of specifically designated privileges, which could include, but are not limited to: removal as a Conclave participant, which could include removal from some or all of the remaining, and/or future, Conclave activities. The individual or club is eligible to petition the Conclave Judicial Board for reinstatement. Written petitions must be filed with the Hearing Officer within 12 hours of notification of suspension. If the conduct of individuals within clubs is not self-policed, then actions may be taken against clubs to encourage self-policing. This may include suspension of a club for the actions of one or more of its members or guests. If needed, when Conclave is not convened, this process may be conducted via electronic communication. Due process will be followed. This action will be officially reported to the Dean/Director/Head of the student's or club's school.
 4. Expulsion: When the behavior of an individual or club is totally unacceptable or is harmful to the well-being of Conclave and the host university or college, the individual or club will be expelled from the current, and/or future, Conclaves. The individual or club will be separated immediately from Conclave and must leave the Conclave site for a specified period of time, after which the individual or club is eligible to petition the Conclave Judicial Board for readmission. If the conduct of individuals within clubs is not self-policed, then actions may be taken against clubs to encourage self-policing. This may include expulsion of a club for the actions of one or more of its members or guests. If needed, when Conclave is not convened, this process may be conducted via electronic communication. Due process will be followed. This action will be officially reported to the Dean/Director/Head of the individual's or club's school.

5. School notification: For individuals/clubs convicted of sanctions 2 to 4, the university or college hosting Conclave will notify, in writing, the Dean/Director/Head of the individual's or club's school.
- H. Interim Sanctions
1. Normally, no sanction will result from the filing of a complaint or from the initiation of disciplinary action. However, pending a hearing, or in extraordinary circumstances, the host university or college may implement provisional sanctions including, but not limited to, the suspension of an individual when and where the safety of persons or property or the ability of any other individuals to pursue Conclave goals would be placed in jeopardy by the continued presence of said individual. Such provisional suspension will not extend beyond 24 hours unless continued by the Conclave Judicial Board after the individual has been given the opportunity to show cause why the suspension should be discontinued. All interim sanctions will be limited and will not be construed to be disciplinary.
- I. Appeal Procedure
1. An individual or club may appeal decisions of the Conclave Judicial Board to the Dean/Director/Head of the academic unit hosting Conclave.
 2. Appeals based upon concrete, objective data are most likely to receive favorable consideration. Some examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Irregularities in due process, which may have influenced the outcome of the hearings;
 - b. Demonstrated prejudice against the accused by any participating board members;
 - c. Introduction of new evidence that was not available at the time of the original hearing;
 - d. The sanction imposed did not fit the offense; or
 - e. Any other reasons where a hearing may be construed as unfair.
 3. The accused must submit a written statement of the reasons for appealing to the Dean/Director/Head of the academic unit hosting Conclave. This statement must be submitted within 12 to 16 hours following receipt of the Conclave Judicial Board decision.
 4. The Dean/Director/Head of the academic unit hosting Conclave may take the following actions:
 - a. Decide that there are not sufficient reasons to grant an appeal and thus affirm the original action. In this instance, the original action will stand;
 - b. Send the case back to the Conclave Judicial Board to reconsider a certain portion of its sanction;
 - c. Decide that there is sufficient reason to grant an appeal hearing.
 5. If an appeal is granted, the Dean/Director/Head of the academic unit hosting Conclave may:
 - a. Limit the appeal to only such evidence that may relate to the seriousness of the sanction, or to any other controversial point cited in the appeal;
 - b. Decide to have a completely new hearing, thereby nullifying any action taken in the original hearing;
 - c. Summon to the appeal hearing at least one member of the Conclave Judicial Board that originally heard the case;
 - d. Take action that will affirm, reverse, or modify the original action. Sanctions may not be increased within the appeal process.

Section 8. Conclave Safety Plan

- A. Everyone is concerned with injury to participants and to spectators when conducting Conclave events. Thus, security and medical professionals should be at the competition site during scheduled Conclave events to deal with problems.
- B. Because the risks involved can range from minimal to serious, a risk management plan will be developed and will be followed to at all times. Copies of the plan are available from the university or college that last hosted Conclave.

Risks Involved with the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs Conclave

Conclave is held every spring and is hosted by one of 14 schools in the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs (ASFC). In conclave, there are 14 physical events, which consist of archery, axe throwing, knife throwing, chain throwing, log birling, log chopping, log rolling, men's and women's bow sawing, men's and women's crosscut sawing, jack and jill crosscut sawing, pole climbing, and pole felling. Also, there are 8 technical events that consist of compass and pacing, DBH estimation, dendrology, forest health, pole classification, timber estimation, wildlife identification, and wood technology. In the physical events, and some technical events, there are risks to the participants and to the spectators of the physical events. Technical events are "closed" to spectators.

Overall Risks

The risks involved can range from minimal to serious. Throughout the physical events some of the risks would be minor cuts, bruises, sprained ankles and broken bones from falls, and/or deep open cuts from using sharp saws and axes. The risk of injury in the technical events is generally lower. They could consist of scratches, bruises, sprains and broken bones from falls, and because some of the events occur in the woods, twigs in eyes, ticks and chiggers, and snake bites are possible. There is a chance a branch or even a tree might fall and hit someone while in the woods. Also, there is the chance of tripping and striking one's head on a tree or other hard object.

Risks by Event: Physical Events

Chain Throw (Involves a team of 2 setting out and retrieving a surveyor's chain over an established course of standard size). Risks could be a contestant falling, minor cuts from the chain, and sprains or broken bones from falls.

Pole Fell (Involves an individual felling a standing pole 20 ft tall. Many poles are being felled over several heats, so contestants are spaced to minimize risk. Typically, there are 3 judges watching and timing each contestant and spectators are kept at a safe distance) Risks could be a contestant getting minor cuts or scratches. However, inattentive judges could be seriously injured by a falling pole.

Pole Climb (Involves a contestant climbing a 20 ft pole, as fast as possible, that has been shaved of its bark, dried for at least a week, and sanded to remove splinters) Risks would be a

contestant falling from the pole and the possibility of sprains or broken bones, to simple slivers and skin burns. Three students from the contestant's school hover under the person to break any falls. Injury could occur to the climber or those trying to break falls.

Log Birling (Involves 2 contestants trying to knock each other off a floating log by controlling log spin to upset the other's balance; physical contact between contestants is not permitted). Risk would be a contestant getting bumps, bruises, or small open wounds. Cuts to feet might occur if broken glass or sharp metal is present on the lake bottom.

Bow Sawing (Men's and Women's) (An individual cuts through a standard cant, as fast as possible, using a bow saw) Risk would be contestants seriously cutting themselves on the leg by the sharp teeth of the saw as it drops at the end of the cut, or receiving minor cuts. Additionally, if the blade begins to serpentine within the cant and the cutter is inexperienced, considerable effort is needed to complete the cut and could lead to exhaustion and muscle pulls.

Crosscut Sawing (Men's, Women's, and Jack and Jill) (A Two-person team cuts, as fast as possible, through a standard cant using a cross-cut saw). Risk would be contestants seriously cutting themselves on the leg by the sharp teeth of the saw as it drops at the end of the cut, or receiving minor cuts. This has happened in recent conclaves and an emergency room visit was needed to stitch-up the wound.

Archery (Contestants shoot 6 arrows into targets at distances of 20, 40 and 60 yards, in two heats of 6-7 contestants each). Risk would be a contestant misfiring and causing injury to another contestant, judge, or a spectator.

Axe/Knife Throwing (Contestants throw a knife/axe at a target painted on the cross-section of a softwood tree from a distance of at least 15 feet). Risk would be a contestant cutting himself/herself with a sharp edge or the knife/axe ricocheting off the target stand and striking a spectator. We have had instances of cuts to the head during the axe throw when the contestant was using an overhead throw. An emergency room visit was needed to stitch-up the wound.

Log Chopping (Involves a contestant standing on and chopping through a standard cant that has been fastened to a base, as fast as possible. Metal shoe protectors and shin guards are required. Seven cants are being chopped simultaneously in two heats, so contestants are spaced to minimize risk. Typically, there are 3 judges watching and timing each contestant). Risk would be a contestant receiving minor cuts or deep open wounds, especially to their feet or ankles. Additionally, the axe could fly out of a contestant's hands, injuring a judge or spectator. For this reason, spectators are kept a considerable distance from the event, and judges place themselves in locations where they are less likely to be hit by a flying axe.

Log Rolling (A 2-member team uses peavies to manipulate a large heavy log down a constrained course, as fast as possible). Risk would be a contestant receiving cuts, bruises, or smashed fingers/toes.

Risks by Event: Technical Events

Forest Health (This is an indoor event where two-member teams identify forest health specimens and their host plants.) There are no obvious risks. In rare situations, allergic reactions to the preservatives used in specimens might occur.

Wildlife Identification (This is an indoor event where two-member teams identify wildlife specimens and their host plants.) There are no obvious risks. In rare situations, allergic reactions to the preservatives used in specimens might occur.

Dendrology (This is an in-forest event where contestants identify marked trees to species). Risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches, or falling down and spraining a wrist or ankle, or breaking a bone, or falling branches or trees. Wasp stings, ticks and chiggers, twigs in eyes, and snake bites are possible.

DBH Estimation (This is an in-forest event where contestants "eyeball" the diameter of marked trees). Risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches, or falling down and spraining a wrist or ankle, or breaking a bone, or falling branches or trees. Wasp stings, ticks and chiggers, twigs in eyes, and snake bites are possible.

Compass and Pacing (This is an in-field event where contestants traverse an established course using predetermined instructions). Risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches, or falling down and spraining a wrist or ankle, or breaking a bone. Wasp stings, ticks and chiggers, twigs in eyes, and snake bites are possible.

Pole Classification (This is an in-forest event where contestants assess marked trees to fit specific standards). Risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches, or falling down and spraining a wrist or ankle, or breaking a bone, or falling branches or trees. Wasp stings, ticks and chiggers, twigs in eyes, and snake bites are possible.

Timber Estimation (This is an in-forest event where contestants assess the volume or weight of trees in a predetermined area). Risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches, or falling down and spraining a wrist or ankle, or breaking a bone, or falling branches or trees. Wasp stings, ticks and chiggers, twigs in eyes, and snake bites are possible.

Wood Technology (This is an indoor event where individual contestants identify blocks of wood to species). The risk would be a contestant receiving small cuts and scratches from using a pocketknife to cut wood samples. Eye strain might occur if the lighting is poor.

Precautions Taken

During the events, participants have the option of using any safety equipment (PPE) they have brought with them. Rules for individual events have been examined in order to modify safety requirements relative to the above mentioned risks. Mandatory safety equipment is discussed under each event. For all of the physical events, there will be certified paramedics present to tend to any minor or major injuries. First Aid kits will be provided to the technical event judges for the minor injuries that might occur. First Aid kits will also be provided in all vans used to transport participants. Phones will be provided to head judges for technical events if they need help from paramedics. Precautions will be taken to ensure the safety of spectators. These include roping off designated areas at a distance to where injury to spectators watching contests is almost impossible. Also, maps to the nearest hospital will be provided to each school upon check-in to the event, and they will be posted in heavily used areas in case students are injured at times when paramedics are not available. Emergency phone numbers will be attached to these maps.

Because there has been considerable van-based travel to and from events for participants at some conclaves, trained drivers and sufficient well-maintained vans will be provided. Additionally, because a branch or tree might fall and hit someone while in the woods, or tripping and striking one's head on tree might occur, hard-hats must be worn during all forest-based technical events. Finally, to reduce the chance of snake bites, and sprains and breaks, good quality high-top boots should be worn during all forest- based technical events.

2025 Protest Committee

Each of the following schools will be required to provide one faculty member to serve on the 2025 Conclave Protest Committee:

AAMU

Arkansas

Clemson

Georgia

LSU

NC State

Tennessee

2025 Conclave Judicial Board

In accordance with rule 7C of the Conclave By-Laws, Presidents from the following clubs will serve on the 2025 Conclave Judicial Board:

MS State

SFA

LSU

Georgia

VT

Alternates should there be a conflict of interest for any of the schools on the Judicial Board listed above

ABAC

LA Tech

Florida

Emergency and other Telephone Mobile Numbers

Troy Bowman (AAMU faculty)	515-450-3489
Kozma Naka (AAMU faculty).....	256-603-8357
Jeremy Whigham (AAMU faculty)	256-932-0645
Bradley Massey (AAMU Forestry Club).....	256-289-0515
Christopher Burns (AAMU Forestry Club).....	901-495-3050
Dona Gilbert (AAMU Agribiton Center)	256-203-4043

Directions to Huntsville Hospital Emergency Room

Addresses:

Alabama A&M University Agribition
4925 Moores Mill Rd, Huntsville, AL 35811

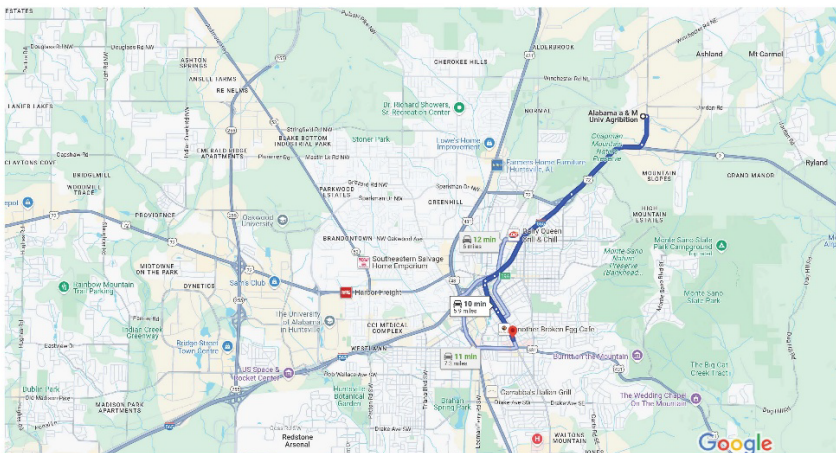
Huntsville Hospital Emergency Room
806 Gallatin St SW, Huntsville, AL 35801

3/14/25, 8:02 AM

Alabama A&M Univ Agribition to Huntsville Hospital Emergency Room - Google Maps



Alabama A&M Univ Agribition, 4925 Moores Mill Rd, Huntsville, AL 35811 to Huntsville Hospital Emergency Room, 806 Gallatin St SW, Huntsville, AL 35801



Map data ©2025 Google 1 mi

Alabama a & M Univ Agribition
4925 Moores Mill Rd, Huntsville, AL 35811

Follow Moores Mill Rd to US-72 W

- ↑ 1. Head east toward Moores Mill Rd
2 min (0.6 mi)
- ➔ 2. Turn right toward Moores Mill Rd
0.0 mi
- ➔ 3. Turn right toward Moores Mill Rd
161 ft
- ➔ 4. Turn left toward Moores Mill Rd
20 ft
- ➔ 5. Turn right at the 1st cross street onto Moores Mill Rd
138 ft
- 0.5 mi

Follow US-72 W and I-565 W to Washington St NW. Take exit 19A from I-565 W

- ➔ 6. Turn right onto US-72 W
4 min (4.0 mi)

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Alabama+a+%26+M+Univ+Agribition,+4925+Moores+Mill+Rd,+Huntsville,+AL+35811/Huntsville+Hospital+Emergen...> 1/2

General Statement of Conclave Rules

Entrants

1. Each member club will be allowed one entry (team or individual as appropriate) in each event. The term "member club" as used in these rules includes associate member clubs.
2. Contestants must register with the Judge Committee before the start of the contest itself.
3. Each member club will be represented by one team captain, who will act as spokesman for his team.
4. Substitutions may be made with the approval of the judges.
5. The order of contestants will be determined by the host school prior to the Conclave. Random number tables will be used. (When contestants compete simultaneously, the position in each event will be determined by drawing of numbers at the beginning of each event.)
6. Refer to ASFC By-Laws, Section 2 F.
7. For technical events, the host school must submit a schedule of events to participating schools by January 1. Additionally, a person can NOT participate in two technical events that fall into the same time slot.

(Passed at Florida in 2008)

Equipment

1. Contestants will be expected to furnish their own equipment for events unless otherwise stipulated by individual contest rules.
2. All equipment furnished by the individual contestants is subject to inspection and approval by the judges.

Duplicate Winning Efforts

1. These rules apply to any event not covered by rules governing ties.
2. In case of duplicate winning efforts for first, second, or third place, there will be a runoff. In case of a tie for any place from fourth on down, the total points for the position immediately following will be added and divided equally between the tied contestants. For example, if 5th and 6th place tie in a physical event, each contestant will receive $[(5\text{th place point} + 6\text{th place points}) / 2]$; if 8th, 9th, and 10th place tie, each contestant will receive 9th place points, as this is the average of the three places. The place tied for will

automatically eliminate the next lower place. For example, in the case of a tie for fourth place, there will be no fifth place points awarded. Sixth place points, however, will be awarded.

Penalties and Disqualifications

1. Before each event, judges for the event will review the rules with the contestants.
2. Adherence to good sportsmanship and fair play will be expected from all participants. Automatic disqualification with no points awarded will result if any display of unsportsmanlike behavior is observed. The final determination will be made by the Protest Committee.¹ Any interference with a competitor will lead to disqualification.
3. Compliance with the rules of the event will be determined by the judges and their decision will be final. Protests may be filed after the event according to Section 6 B, of the ASFC By-Laws. The protestant is allowed to attend the protest meeting. Any photographic or video evidence will be considered as part of the protest process described in Section 6 B of the ASFC By-Laws.
4. All events will be within a roped-off area; only judges, contestants and photographers will be allowed inside.
5. Events will be conducted according to the written rules and according to unanimous decisions among contestants and judges prior to the event.

Timed Events

1. In all events in which the fastest time determines the placing positions, OFFICIAL TIME will consist of the average time registered on the two closest agreements of three separate stop watches operated by three different individuals.

Judges' Representatives

1. Judges' Representatives are persons who actually set up technical events. These representatives will do no actual judging, but merely assist the judges in setting up the events.
2. No member of a club with a team competing in the Conclave may act as a Judges' Representative in technical events.

¹ Amendment approved March 25, 1993 and effective March 26, 1993.

Physical Events

Archery

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Competition will be on an individually scored basis.
3. National Archery Association of the United States rules are to be used.
4. Contestants will shoot 1/5 of the Junior American Round – 6 arrows at 40 yards, 6 arrows at 30 yards, and 6 arrows at 20 yards, respectively.
5. Targets shall be of standard size (48 inches) in diameter, divided into a central disc 9.6 inches in diameter. Five concentric rings each 4.8 inches in width colored from center out, respectively, gold, red, blue, black and white.
6. Targets shall be placed so that the center of the gold is 51 inches from the ground.
7. Only conventional hunting bows with a minimum weight of 30 pounds at 28 inches may be used.
8. Use of external stabilizers, sights, pulleys, or releases will not be allowed. All bows shall be thoroughly inspected and approved by the judge prior to shooting.
9. Only arrows with field type points may be used. No broadhead points may be used.
10. No cross bows will be allowed.
11. The face of the target has 5 concentric rings each bearing a scoring value: gold center, 9 points for each hit; red scores 7; blue scores 5; black scores 3; and white scores 1 point.
12. An arrow cutting through two colors is given the higher value (unless arrow is touched before the decision is made by scorekeeper, in which case the lower value is taken).
13. Any arrow rebounding from target face shall be re-shot.
14. Arrows must not be touched or withdrawn from target face until official scoring is completed.
15. One half of the contestants shoot at one time on two or more targets.
16. Six practice shots at any distance, which will be left to the discretion of the competitor, will be allowed prior to the competition.
17. Arrows may be handed to the contestant.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Archery

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (This is already recorded on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Rule 15 states 1/2 of contestants shoot at one time; there are 8 targets available. Contestants 1-8 will shoot on their target from 40 yds, then 30 yds, then 20 yds, with scoring following each distance. Then this procedure will be followed for contestants 9 - 15.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the target that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. Remind them not to touch arrows until they are scored by a judge.
5. After the practice round and as each arrow is scored during the competition, clearly mark arrow holes with a marker so they will not be associated with future shots.
6. In case of a tie for first, second or third place a runoff for these places is required. Have the tied contestants shoot 2 arrows at each distance and then score it as if they had been shot from one distance.
7. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
8. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Axe Throwing

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Each contestant must provide his/her own axe.
3. The axe handle must be at least eighteen (18") inches long, measured from where the handle enters the head. The axe may have either a single or double bit head.
4. The target shall be the end of a log or its equivalent, at least twenty (20") inches in diameter, and have a bullseye three (3") inches in diameter inscribed upon it. Two additional rings of nine (9") and eighteen (18") inches in diameter respectively shall also be inscribed upon the target. The center of the target shall be from three and one-half (3- 1/2') to four (4') feet above the ground and the face shall be plumb. Point value shall be: three (3) points for the inner circle, two (2) points for the middle annulus, and one (1) point for the outer annulus. Hits on the line shall count the higher point value. Double sticks will be awarded zero points, and points will only be awarded for sticks of the leading edge of the blade, meaning the handle of the axe must be oriented up or down in the same manner as when it was thrown (Approved by vote at ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007).
5. Contestants will be allowed three practice throws prior to the five count throws.
6. Each throw will be made from between two lines on the ground which shall be five (5) and ten (10) yards from the target, respectively. No point count will be given for any throw in which the contestant steps over the line before the axe strikes the target. Amended March 21, 1996.
7. Highest cumulative point score wins.
8. The target will be placed so that the sun is at the contestant's back if possible.
9. In case of a tie for first, second or third places, additional sets of one throw will be allowed until the tie is broken. The losing contestant in the tie-breaker will automatically gain the next lower position.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Axe Throwing

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. Emphasize Rule 6 regarding stepping over the line.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the target that can be corrected or if they object to another contestant's axe.
5. Ask and record each contestant's name as the school is called to the line. Please print.
6. Line up contestants and let them make one throw each on the target to soften up the target face. Do this as quickly as possible.
7. Make calls of points on the practice throws and keep a tally of the number of practice throws taken but do not record scores of practice throws on the score sheet. Record only the five contest throws taken for competition on the score sheet.
8. In the case of a tie for first, second or third place a runoff for these places is required. Have the contestants involved take an additional one throw each until the place is determined. Up to three practice throws will be allowed prior to their runoff throws.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
10. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Birling

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Contestants must wear long trousers and a shirt. Footgear may be worn; however, no cleats are allowed on foot gear.
3. The log will be twelve (12') to fourteen (14') feet long and of sufficient diameter to float two people.
4. Contestants will be paired by a drawing conducted by the judges, and the contest will be run by double elimination.
5. Contestants will be assisted in mounting the floating log and will begin birling when both are balanced. Balancing objects may not be used. No bodily contact between contestants is permitted. An eighteen (18") inch line will be placed at the center of buoyancy on the log. Contestants will not be allowed to touch this line. A clear signal should be given by each competitor to show holders that they are ready.
6. The contestant who remains on the log or is the last person in the water wins the throw (slight rewording to "in the water" of rule approved ASFC Executive Meeting March 9, 1995).
7. The contestant who wins two out of three throws wins the paired trial. If the judges are unable to determine the winner of an individual throw, the throw will be repeated.
8. The contestant is not allowed to touch the log with any part of his/her body other than the feet at any time after competition has started.
9. The log must be of uniform diameter throughout, kiln dried or the equivalent to assure floatability, and between sixteen (16) and twenty-two (22) inches in diameter. Kiln drying is considered a moisture content of approximately eighteen (18) percent. (Rule change passed in 2008 at Florida).
10. The log must be tested by the host club to insure that it is floatable and will support at least two standing 200 lb. people.
11. The log should be covered with carpet or carpeted mats, covering the entire log.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Birling

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet). The random order will be used to draw places in the brackets (letters a-o provided in the judge's packet).
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Explain the double elimination bracket to the contestants with emphasis on how placement will be determined. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the birling log or the area for birling that can be corrected.
5. Host school will provide two holders for the log to help the contestants get ready.
6. Run through the birls round by round. The Events Committee should have someone with a bull horn to call the schools up for each birl.
7. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
8. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Bow Sawing: Men

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Each contestant will use his own saw. The host school shall make available to all clubs a backup saw, to be used at the discretion of the contestants, with the clock continuing to run. Replacement of the contestant's own saw with the backup saw may be made only in the event of a deformity or dysfunction of the original bow saw. An inspection of the original saw by the judges will follow the completion of the cut to determine saw deformity. If the judges rule that the original saw was not deformed the contestant will be automatically disqualified and no points will be awarded. A consensus was reached on what constitutes a deformity: "any breakage of teeth or warp of saw blade". Approved at the ASFC business meeting; March 25, 1993.
3. The use of lubricants will be left to the discretion of the contestant.
4. Cutting material shall consist of a square cant uniformly eight by eight (8" x 8") inches of a soft hardwood species. The species will be specified to each school by January 1. The cant will be firmly secured into a cradle so that it is two and one-half (2.5') feet from the bottom of the cant to the ground.
5. The contestant who saws completely through the cant in the least time shall be the winner.
6. A practice cut will be allowed on the contest cant but cannot overlap the actual cut on competition.
7. All cants should be kept green by soaking with water as soon as possible (preferably two or three days after cutting).
8. Time shall start when the teeth of the saw touch the cant.
9. Time shall end when cut portion hits the ground.
10. Contestants must wear safety chaps during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3-10- 05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan).

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Bow Sawing: Men

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if ~~they~~ they have any objections to the cant stand that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. You may allow students to assist in keeping the cant holder from rocking. For their safety, all students must remain entirely behind the front-most metal framing of the cant holder.
5. Please emphasize to the contestants that our goal is to have everyone cut on the same cant. Therefore, please try to make a practice start/cut within 1 inch of the end of the cant. This portion will then be removed with a chainsaw to prevent the bow saw from jumping into the practice start. Encourage each competitor to use his discretion but try to make the competition cut within 2-3 inches of the end of the cant.
6. Allow time for a practice cut on the cant and allow the contestant and the Events Committee to arrange the cant to his satisfaction then ask contestant if he is ready. Time starts when the teeth of the saw touch the cant.
7. Use three stop watches (3 separate individuals) to time the event. The average of the closest two is the official time. Occasionally, one watch (or its user!) will malfunction and you will have only two times; average these for the official time.
8. Check for ties for first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional timed cuts.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Bow Sawing: Women

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Each contestant will use her own saw. The host school shall make available to all clubs a backup saw, to be used at the discretion of the contestants, with the clock continuing to run. Replacement of the contestant's own saw with the backup saw may be made only in the event of a deformity or dysfunction of the original bow saw. An inspection of the original saw by the judges will follow the completion of the cut to determine saw deformity. If the judges rule that the original saw was not deformed the contestant will be automatically disqualified and no points will be awarded. A consensus was reached on what constitutes a deformity: "any breakage of teeth or warp of saw blade". Approved at the ASFC business meeting; March 25, 1993.
3. The use of lubricants will be left to the discretion of the contestant.
4. Cutting material shall consist of a square cant uniformly eight by eight (8" x 8") inches of a soft hardwood species. The species will be specified to each school by January 1. The cant will be firmly secured into a cradle so that it is two and one-half (2.5') feet from the bottom of the cant to the ground. The angle of the set to the cant must also be specified prior to the Conclave.
5. The contestant who saws completely through the cant in the least time shall be the winner.
6. A practice cut will be allowed on the contest cant but cannot overlap the actual cut on competition.
7. All cants should be kept green by soaking with water as soon as possible (preferably two or three days after cutting).
8. Time shall start when the teeth of the saw touch the cant.
9. Time shall end when cut portion hits the ground.
10. Contestants must wear safety chaps during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3-10-05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan).

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Bow Sawing: Women

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the cant stand that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. You may allow students to assist in keeping the cant holder from rocking. For their safety, all students must remain entirely behind the front-most metal framing of the cant holder.
4. Please emphasize to the contestants that our goal is to have everyone cut on the same cant. Therefore, please try to make a practice start/cut within 1 inch of the end of the cant. This portion will then be removed with a chainsaw to prevent the bow saw from jumping into the practice start. Encourage each competitor to use her discretion but try to make the competition cut within 2-3 inches of the end of the cant.
5. Allow time for a practice cut on the cant and allow the contestant and the Events Committee to arrange the cant to his satisfaction then ask contestant if she is ready. Time starts when the teeth of the saw touch the cant.
6. Use three stop watches (3 separate individuals) to time the event. The average of the closest two is the official time. Occasionally, one watch (or its user!) will malfunction and you will have only two times; average these for the official time.
7. Check for ties for first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional timed cuts.
8. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Chain Throwing

1. Each member club may enter one pair of contestants who will work together.
2. Each team will be responsible for providing their own chain (a 100 ft. metal tape).
3. The chain shall be a 100 foot metal tape, without trailer, with a leather thong at least four (4") inches long attached to each end (100' tape approved by vote at ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007).
4. The chaining course must be laid out between two fifty (50') foot lines, one hundred-ten (110') feet apart. Any part of the chain or contestants crossing any line of this rectangle will result in disqualification.
5. The chaining course will consist of two chaining pins set at a distance of ninety-nine (99') feet apart. The starting point will be a chaining pin placed five (5') feet from the center of an end line.
6. The head judge will examine the tied chain at the start and finish of each try to be sure that the chain is thrown and tied correctly. The judge will drop the tied chain from waist height on the spot designated by the contestants. Time begins whenever either contestant first touches the chain on the ground.
7. A stake, one and one half by one and one half (1-1/2" x 1-1/2") inches and three (3') feet above the ground, shall be located three (3') feet inside the end line furthest from the starting point.
8. The chain must be completely laid out by the head chainman, and either or both chainmen must remove all kinks from the chain.
9. Simultaneously with the rear chainman touching the starting pin, the head chainman must stretch the chain and clearly touch the chaining pin ninety-nine (99') feet away.
10. The chain is then taken up by the head chainman (with assistance from rear chainman, if desired), thrown, tied, and dropped from the height of three (3') feet above the ground over the stake. Time ends when the chain hits the ground.
11. To be correctly tied, both thongs must be wrapped at least twice and secured in any fashion so it will remain secure after the chain is dropped over the finishing stake. Failure to achieve this will result in disqualification.
12. A 20-second penalty will be assessed if: [1] only one loop is greater than 6 but less than 12 inches off center, or [2] one (1) loop does not lie flat on the others or is upside down. To AVOID disqualification: [1] all loops must be placed on top of each other in numerical sequence (this is an all or none rule); [2] all loops but one (1) must lie flat on each other or not be upside down; [3] no loop can be greater than 12 inches off center; or [4] do not have the combination of one loop not flat and one loop more than 6 but less than 12 inches off center.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Chain Throwing

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet) Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. In order to comply with the rules, both ends of the chain must be touched to the pins at the same time. One judge can be stationed at each pin. Raise a hand in the air when the chain is touching the pin. When both judges' hands are raised some signal needs to be given to the contestants indicating that this requirement has been satisfied. Yell "go", blow a whistle, or something. Whatever is decided needs to be told to the contestants.
5. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the course that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's chain.
6. Inspect the chain before the contest begins and drop it from the waist where the contestants indicate. Time starts when the chain is touched. Emphasize to the contestants that the chain must be dropped over the ending stake, not lowered down to the stake.
7. Check for ties for first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional timed runs.
8. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
9. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.
10. Chain Throw interpretation for 100 ft. tape:
 - a. When taking up the tape, all loops must be placed flat on top of each other in sequence in 5 ft. lengths (or larger multiples like 10 ft. if doing bigger loops). That is, the loop sequence must read 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 etc. or 100, 95, 90, 85 etc. To make sure this happens the tape MUST be taken up quickly but carefully to keep them in order and flat and then tied tightly when finished so that the number sequence is not disrupted when it is twisted and then placed over the stake to stop the time. The head judge must pick up the tape to check for penalties. If this process causes the tape to lose its required integrity, the tape was not tied properly and the team may accumulate a deviation. Experienced throwers will "paint" the 5-ft loops to make them easy to see and lineup, will have good leather ties, and will tie the tape tight.
 - b. Having a loop out of place means that it can be more than 6 inches but less than 12 inches away from the center line of all 20 lined-up loops as they are stacked on top of each other. If a loop is too far out of place one loop will be longer and the next will be shorter, making it more difficult to twist the tape into the double loop so it can be set over the end stake to stop the time.
 - c. A twisted loop is one that does NOT lie flat on the others or is upside down. Actually, an upside-down loop is likely a fatal error since it will be almost impossible to twist the tape into the final form for stopping the time.

Crosscut Sawing: Men

1. Each member club may enter one pair of contestants, two males, who will work together.
2. Each team must provide their own two-person cross-cut saw.
3. The use of lubricants will be left to the discretion of the contestants. The lubrication may not be applied over the cant or once the cut has been started.
4. Cutting material shall consist of a squared cant uniformly ten by ten (10" x 10") inches of a soft hardwood species. The species shall be specified to each school by January 1. The cant will be firmly secured into a cradle twenty (20") inches from the bottom of the cant to the ground.
5. The team which saws completely through the cant in the least time shall be declared the winner. Time shall start when the saw first moves, after it has been held motionless on or above the wood, and after the competitors have signaled they are ready to the judges. (For safety reasons, the chip start was eliminated by a majority vote of advisors December 12, 2006). Time shall end when the cut portion strikes the ground.
6. In the event of damage to the saw, the time is continued while changes or repairs are made to the saw.
7. Practice cants should be of the same species and condition as the contest cants.
8. All cants should be kept green by soaking with water as soon as possible (preferably two or three days after cutting).
9. One practice start or cut shall be allowed on the competition cant immediately before competition.
10. Contestants must wear safety chaps during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3- 10-05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan).

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Crosscut Sawing: Men

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the cant that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. Discuss starting techniques and emphasize elimination of chip start: some will rest the saw blade on the cant, others will place the hand holder against the side of the cant, and others will take a running start. All of these methods are allowed. It is also permissible for someone other than the two contestants from a school to pour/spray lubricant on the saw as long as the saw is not held over the cant.
5. If the contestants request and you concur, you may ask for students to sit on the cant to help hold it secure. It is essential that these students stay behind the framework that secures the cant to the holder.
6. Please emphasize to the contestants that our goal is to have everyone cut on the same cant. Therefore, please try to make a practice start/cut within 1 inch of the end of the cant. This portion will then be removed with a chainsaw to prevent the cross-cut saw from jumping into the practice start. Encourage each team to use their discretion but try to make the competition cut within 2-3 inches of the end of the cant.
7. Use three stop watches (3 separate individuals) to time the event. The average of the closest two is the official time. Occasionally, one watch (or its user!) will malfunction and you will have only two times; average these for the official time.
8. Allow time for a practice cut on the cant and allow the contestants and the Events Committee to arrange the cant to their satisfaction then ask contestants if they are ready. Time starts when the blade of the saw touches the cant. Time ends when the cut portion strikes the ground.
9. Check for ties in first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional cuts.
10. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
11. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Crosscut Sawing: Jack and Jill

1. Each member club may enter one pair of contestants, one male and one female, who will work together.
2. Each team must provide their own two-person cross-cut saw.
3. The use of lubricants will be left to the discretion of the contestants. The lubrication may not be applied over the cant or once the cut has been started.
4. Cutting material shall consist of a squared cant uniformly ten by ten (10" x 10") inches of a soft hardwood species. The species shall be specified to each school by January 1. The cant will be firmly secured into a cradle twenty (20") inches from the bottom of the cant to the ground.
5. The team which saws completely through the cant in the least time shall be declared the winner. Time shall start when the saw first moves, after it has been held motionless on or above the wood, and after the competitors have signaled they are ready to the judges. (For safety reasons, the chip start was eliminated by a majority vote of advisors December 12, 2006). Time shall end when the cut portion strikes the ground.
6. In the event of damage to the saw, the time is continued while changes or repairs are made to the saw.
7. Practice cants should be of the same species and condition as the contest cants.
8. All cants should be kept green by soaking with water as soon as possible (preferably two or three days after cutting).
9. One practice start or cut shall be allowed on the competition cant immediately before competition.
10. Contestants must wear safety chaps during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3- 10-05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan).

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Crosscut Sawing: Jack and Jill

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the cant that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. Discuss starting techniques and emphasize elimination of chip start: some will rest the saw blade on the cant, others will place the hand holder against the side of the cant and others will take a running start. All of these methods are allowed. It is also permissible for someone other than the two contestants from a school to pour/spray lubricant on the saw as long as the saw is not held over the cant.
5. If the contestants request and you concur, you may ask for students to sit on the cant to help hold it secure. Students must stay behind the framework that secures the cant.
6. Please emphasize to the contestants that our goal is to have everyone cut on the same cant. Therefore, please try to make a practice start/cut within 1 inch of the end of the cant. This portion will then be removed with a chainsaw to prevent the cross-cut saw from jumping into the practice start. Encourage each team to use their discretion but try to make the competition cut within 2-3 inches of the end of the cant.
7. Use three stop watches (3 separate individuals) to time the event. The average of the closest two is the official time. Occasionally, one watch (or its user!) will malfunction and you will have only two times; average these for the official time.
8. Allow time for a practice start on the cant and allow the contestants and the Events Committee to arrange the cant to their satisfaction then ask contestants if they are ready. Time starts when the blade of the saw touches the cant. Time ends when the cut portion strikes the ground.
9. Check for ties in first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional cuts.
10. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Crosscut Sawing: Women

1. Each member club may enter one pair of contestants, two females, who will work together.
2. Teams with only one eligible female competitor can avoid scoring zero points by adding an ineligible female from their school, or another competing school. A 2-female team of this makeup will receive last place points, regardless of the time. This rule was adopted by a vote at the ASFC executive meeting March 17, 2007.
3. Each team must provide their own two-person cross-cut saw.
4. The use of lubricants will be left to the discretion of the contestants. The lubrication may not be applied over the cant or once the cut has been started.
5. Cutting material shall consist of a squared cant uniformly eight by eight (8" x 8") inches of a soft hardwood species. The species shall be specified to each school by January 1. The cant will be firmly secured into a cradle twenty (20") inches from the bottom of the cant to the ground.
6. The team which saws completely through the cant in the least time shall be declared the winner. Time shall start when the saw first moves, after it has been held motionless on or above the wood, and after the competitors have signaled they are ready to the judges. (For safety reasons, the chip start was eliminated by a majority vote of advisors December 12, 2006). Time shall end when the cut portion strikes the ground.
7. In the event of damage to the saw, the time is continued while changes or repairs are made to the saw.
8. Practice cants should be of the same species and condition as the contest cants.
9. All cants should be kept green by soaking with water as soon as possible (preferably two or three days after cutting).
10. One practice start or cut shall be allowed on the competition cant immediately before competition.
11. Contestants must wear safety chaps during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3- 10-05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan).

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Crosscut Sawing: Women

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the cant that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment. Discuss starting techniques and emphasize elimination of chip start: some will rest the saw blade on the cant, others will place the hand holder against the side of the cant and others will take a running start. All of these methods are allowed. It is also permissible for someone other than the two contestants from a school to pour/spray lubricant on the saw as long as the saw is not held over the cant.
5. If the contestants request and you concur, you may ask for students to sit on the cant to help hold it secure. Students must stay behind the framework that secures the cant.
6. Please emphasize to the contestants that our goal is to have everyone cut on the same cant. Therefore, please try to make a practice start/cut within 1 inch of the end of the cant. This portion will then be removed with a chainsaw to prevent the cross-cut saw from jumping into the practice start. Encourage each team to use their discretion but try to make the competition cut within 2-3 inches of the end of the cant.
7. Use three stop watches (3 separate individuals) to time the event. The average of the closest two is the official time. Occasionally, one watch (or its user!) will malfunction and you will have only two times; average these for the official time.
8. Allow time for a practice start on the cant and allow the contestants and the Events Committee to arrange the cant to their satisfaction then ask contestants if they are ready. Time starts when the blade of the saw touches the cant. Time ends when the cut portion strikes the ground.
9. Check for ties in first, second and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by additional cuts.
10. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Knife Throwing

1. Each club may enter one contestant.
2. Each contestant will use his/her own knife.
3. All knives must not be homemade and must have a non-folding blade.
Knives may be manufactured specifically for throwing. The minimum overall length will be six (6") inches. Knives do not require a finger guard and may have two cutting edges on the same blade. All knives are required to have some type of handle and may not be sharpened on both ends.
Amended March 2015.
4. The target shall be the same as required for Axe Throwing: The target shall be the end of a log or its equivalent, at least twenty (20") inches in diameter, and have a bullseye three (3") inches in diameter inscribed upon it. Two additional rings of nine (9") and eighteen (18") inches in diameter respectively shall also be inscribed upon the target. The center of the target shall be from three and one-half (3- 1/2') to four (4') feet above the ground and the face shall be plumb.
5. Contestants will be allowed three practice throws prior to the five count throws.
6. Each throw will be made from between two lines on the ground which shall be five (5) and ten (10) yards from the target, respectively. No point count will be given for any throw in which the contestant steps over the line before the knife strikes the target. Amended March 21, 1996.
7. Point value shall be: three (3) points for the inner circle, two (2) points for the middle annulus, and one (1) point for the outer annulus. Hits on the line shall count the higher point value. Highest cumulative point score wins.
8. In case of a tie for first, second or third places, additional sets of one throw will be allowed until the tie is broken. The losing contestant in the tie-breaker will automatically gain the next lower position.
9. The target will be placed so that the sun is at the contestant's back if possible.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Knife Throwing

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the target that can be corrected. Have each contestant hold his/her knife out in full view. Ask if there are objections to any contestant's knife.
5. Make calls of points on the practice throws and keep a tally of the number of practice throws taken but do not record scores of practice throws on the score sheet. Record only the five contest throws taken for competition on the score sheet.
6. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Have the contestants involved take one throw each until the place is determined. Up to three practice throws will be allowed prior to their runoff throws.
7. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
8. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Log Chopping: Men

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Cutting material should be a ten (10") inch square cant of a soft hardwood species. The cant will be secured at least four (4") inches from the ground. The species to be used will be left to the discretion of the host club. The host club will inform the other clubs by January 1 as to the species to be used. In turn, the member clubs will notify the host of their acceptance of the designated species.
3. Each contestant must furnish his own axe. The axe used may be either single or double bitted with up to a 7.5-pound head and any length handle.
4. Timing will start on a signal from the judges and will stop when contestant signals the completion of the cut by throwing his arm up. Unless the cant is completely severed at this time, the contestant will be disqualified. A practice cut may be allowed on the competition cant as long as the cut does not extend into the competition cut.
5. In case the axe breaks during the running of the contest, time will not stop while the axe is replaced.
6. Fastest time for the complete cut determines the winner.
7. There will be as many extra cants as possible.
8. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed for each chop made ahead of the starting time, other than the practice cut.
9. All contestants shall be required to wear safety-type shoes or foot and shin guards.
10. Each contestant will have a separate cant which is approximately sixty (60") inches long. The cut may be made at any point as long as the entire cut does not extend into the end of the cant. The cant cannot be moved from the general location it is set in by the host club. The competitor may place the cant in any position, at that location, that he desires.
11. A time limit of five (5) minutes shall be set on log chopping to reduce the danger of a competitor injuring himself due to exhaustion. (Added by SFA 3-10-05 as a clarification: those contestants who are stopped by the judges at 5 minutes are not disqualified; they all tie for the last place not won by a contestant who completely severed the cant.)
12. The contestant may not in any way influence the severing of the cant with anything but the axe.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Log Chopping: Men

1. Prior to the contest, gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Emphasize Rule 4 regarding completion of the cut. Also emphasize Rule 11 regarding the 5- minute time limit. Contestants who are stopped by the judges after 5 minutes are not disqualified; see modification to rules by SFA.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the arrangements that can be corrected. Make adjustments if necessary. Ask if there are any objections to any contestant's axe. Make sure each contestant has the required safety gear. You may need to carefully inspect boots.
5. You will need two (preferably three) judges to time each contestant, so it is suggested that the contest be run in two or three heats.
6. It is traditional to allow about ten (10) minutes for the contestants to prepare his/her cant. The contestant has in the past been allowed help to set up his/her cant. It is also traditional to give a practice start count on the bullhorn before the actual start. This is a dangerous event so take your time.
7. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Only these three places must be resolved by additional chops.
8. Spectators must be kept well away from the chopping area, especially from the areas directly in front or behind choppers.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
10. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Log Chopping: Women

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. Cutting material should be an eight (8") inch square cant of a soft hardwood species. The cant will be secured at least four (4") inches from the ground. The species to be used will be left to the discretion of the host club. The host club will inform the other clubs by January 1 as to the species to be used. In turn, the member clubs will notify the host of their acceptance of the designated species.
3. Each contestant must furnish her own axe. The axe used may be either single or double bitted with up to a 7.5-pound head and any length handle.
4. Timing will start on a signal from the judges and will stop when contestant signals the completion of the cut by throwing her arm up. Unless the cant is completely severed at this time, the contestant will be disqualified. A practice cut may be allowed on the competition cant as long as the cut does not extend into the competition cut.
5. In case the axe breaks during the running of the contest, time will not stop while the axe is replaced.
6. Fastest time for the complete cut determines the winner.
7. There will be as many extra cants as possible.
8. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed for each chop made ahead of the starting time, other than the practice cut.
9. All contestants shall be required to wear safety-type shoes or foot and shin guards.
10. Each contestant will have a separate cant which is approximately sixty (60") inches long. The cut may be made at any point as long as the entire cut does not extend into the end of the cant. The cant cannot be moved from the general location it is set in by the host club. The competitor may place the cant in any position, at that location, that she desires.
11. A time limit of five (5) minutes shall be set on log chopping to reduce the danger of a competitor injuring herself due to exhaustion. (those contestants who are stopped by the judges at 8 minutes are not disqualified; they all tie for the last place not won by a contestant who completely severed the cant.)
12. The contestant may not in any way influence the severing of the cant with anything but the axe.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Log Chopping: Women

1. Prior to the contest, gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Emphasize Rule 4 regarding completion of the cut. Also emphasize Rule 11 regarding the 8- minute time limit. Contestants who are stopped by the judges after 8 minutes are not disqualified; ; they all tie for the last place not won by a contestant who completely severed the cant.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the arrangements that can be corrected. Make adjustments if necessary. Ask if there are any objections to any contestant's axe. Make sure each contestant has the required safety gear. You may need to carefully inspect boots.
5. You will need two (preferably three) judges to time each contestant, so it is suggested that the contest be run in two or three heats.
6. It is traditional to allow about ten (10) minutes for the contestants to prepare her cant. The contestant has in the past been allowed help to set up her cant. It is also traditional to give a practice start count on the bullhorn before the actual start. This is a dangerous event so take your time.
7. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Only these three places must be resolved by additional chops.
8. Spectators must be kept well away from the chopping area, especially from the areas directly in front or behind choppers.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
10. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Log Rolling

1. Each member club may enter one pair of contestants who will work together.
2. The log will be twelve (12') feet long and sixteen (16") to eighteen (18") inches in diameter at the butt end.
3. The log must be rolled from the starting line and kept between two parallel boundary lines sixteen (16') feet apart and sixty (60') feet long, to the end of the course, through the end stakes and immediately back to and over the starting line. At five (5') foot intervals along the boundary lines will be pine stakes firmly driven into the ground. These stakes shall be one inch by one-quarter inch (1" x 1/4") and shall be driven with the long axis perpendicular to the log rolling course. Stake height must provide a minimum of eighteen (18") inches above the ground.
4. For each stake broken or knocked over during the running time, a five (5) second penalty will be added to the total time of the entry. An additional penalty of twenty (20) seconds will be assessed to the total time of entry for knocking down more than two stakes in succession. A five (5) second penalty or disqualification will be given if the log is lifted over a stake. A thirty (30) second penalty will be given for rolling the log over the end stakes at the finish line. Whether a stake is knocked down or not is left to the judges' decision.
5. Any broken stake will be replaced by the judges' representative after each entry has completed the event, but not during running time. It will be judges' particular responsibility to assess if the log passes over a previously broken stake and to determine the appropriate penalty.
6. The log must be moved with the aid of cant hooks, peavies or combination tools only.
7. A penalty of two (2) seconds will be given for each illegal touching of the log.
8. Winners will be determined on the basis of the least time including penalties.
9. The host club shall provide a non-competing team to roll the log through the course before the first contestants compete.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Log Rolling

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. Emphasize Rule 4 and Rule 7 regarding assessment of penalties.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the course that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment.
5. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Only these three places must be resolved by additional timed rolls.
6. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
7. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Pole Climbing

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. The pole will be of any species other than pine (preferably sweetgum or poplar) six (6") to eight (8") inches in diameter at d.b.h. (while still on the stump) and twenty (20') feet in height (after being placed in the ground). The pole will be debarked.
3. The pole will be in the center of a marked circle eight (8') feet in diameter. The contestant may begin his climb in any manner as long as he remains within the circle.
4. Pads will be placed around the pole. The competitor will be allowed to start on the ground on any side of the pole he/she chooses, with pads adjusted accordingly. As soon as the competitor clears the ground the pads will be placed immediately under them. Rule approved March 18, 2016 at the ASFC executive meeting.
5. Each contestant will be allowed two (2) attempts, not in succession, to reach the top. If the contestant elects to use his/her allowed two (2) and reaches the top on both occasions, his/her fastest time will be his/her time for the event.
6. Practice on the competition pole shall be allowed 30 minutes prior to competition. Each competitor will be allowed two (2) trial climbs.
7. Contestants may climb in boots, shoes or bare feet. Nothing may be allowed on shoes or bare feet. Prior to the pole-climbing event, the judge shall test the shoes or feet of each contestant to make sure they are not sticky.
8. An adhesive substance may be applied to the contestant's hands to aid in climbing.
9. A contestant's time shall begin when his/her hand makes contact with the pole; his/her time shall end when his/her hands make contact with the top face of the pole. The winner will be the contestant who completes the climb in the shortest amount of time. The competitor has a three (3) minute time limit after his/her name has been announced to start the climb. Otherwise, he/she forfeits that attempt.
10. A marking device (chalk bag, etc.) will be placed at the top of each pole.
11. There shall be at least three judges.
12. The pole climbing event shall be in the afternoon.
13. The competition pole should be debarked at least one week prior to the event.
14. The host club must have a practice pole adjacent to the competition pole to allow for practice.
15. Participants must wear a helmet as voted on by faculty advisors, March 2012.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Pole Climbing

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly). Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
2. Read the rules to the contestants; settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the pole or the course that can be corrected. Have all contestants hold their climbing shoes out in front of them. Have the three judges check them over. Have contestants check each other's shoes. Ask if any contestant has any protest or complaint about any other contestant's shoes.
4. Each contestant is allowed three minutes to begin his climb. Judges should tell the contestant when one minute remains.
5. Three judges time the event; the closest two times are averaged for the official score. Each contestant is given two climbs so the list of schools is run through twice. The fastest time of the two is the official time for that contestant.
6. Many times in past conclaves, the climber will reach for the top and miss; if the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd judges stop their watch, then a valid time is not obtained. Usually, though, at least one judge will get a valid time. Using a 4th, 5th, and 6th judge may improve the odds of getting a valid time. If additional judges are used, they should be designated the "backup" or alternative and the time they clock should only be used if needed.
7. Station 3 or more spotters around the pole to assist the contestant in the event they slip on the pole. These spotters should help adjust the crash pads prior to each climb, to ensure they are properly positioned. One spotter should be charged with placing the final crash pad beneath the climber as soon as they clear the ground.
8. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Only these three places must be resolved by additional timed climbs.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
10. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Pole Felling

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. The poles will be of uniform species, diameter, and height, approximately twenty (20') feet, set firmly in the ground, between six (6") and nine (9") inches in diameter at breast height within a one (1") inch diameter class.
3. Each contestant shall drive a stake provided by the judges in the ground at the full extension of the cord attached to the bottom of the pole. This cord should be 3/4 of the height of the pole (15'). This may be done either before or after time starts. Amended at the ASFC executive meeting on March 18, 2016.
4. At the signal from the judges, time will start. Time stops when any portion of the pole hits the stake or the ground.
5. Contestants may debark the pole, provided doing so does not remove a significant amount of wood from the pole. Debarking may only occur after time has started, and counts towards the contestant's time. Amended at the ASFC executive meeting on March 18, 2016.
6. Winning places will be determined by the shortest distance between the edge of the pole closest to the stake and the stake's edge closest to the pole. The measurement from the pole to the stake is made at a point along the pole that is fifteen (15') feet from the base of the felled portion of the pole. The pole is to be its original line of contact with the ground.
7. In the event that more than one pole touches its stake during the original fall, the shortest time will determine the placing of the winner.
8. The entry will be disqualified if the pole falls before the contestant begins the felling cut, or in any way attempts to influence the fall of the pole with the axe or bodily contact.
9. The contestant may clean the front cut in any way. The back cut can also be cleaned in any manner other than using the hands. The contestant may not return to the front cut after the back cut is started.
10. Time limit is set at ten (10) minutes.
11. Contestants must wear foot and shin guards during the competition (Added by SFASU, 3-10-05, as result of approval of revised constitution with its risk management plan.)

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Pole Felling

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 15 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Announce the order of schools (this is already on the score sheet): (Note: the order of schools will be used to draw numbers that correspond to a pole number; the number selected is the pole for that contestant.) Changes may be made in the above order as long as all contestants agree.
3. Read the rules to the contestants. Emphasize Rule 9 regarding the use of hands to clean out the front cut but not the back cut and that contestant may not return to the front cut once he/she has started the back cut. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. Contestants must wear foot and shin guards for protection.
4. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the felling course or poles that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment.
5. The event will be run in two heats so that the contestants can be spread out and no one will interfere with another contestant. Contestants who draw odd-numbered poles will compete in the first round; even poles in 2nd round.
6. The event is timed so at least one judge will be required for each contestant.
7. Allow time for all contestants to place the stake where they want it. They are allowed to drive the stake in the ground at this time. After all contestants are ready, start all contestants in the heat together on a signal from the head judge. There is a 10- minute time limit.
8. In the case of a tie for first, second, or third place a runoff for these places is required. Only these three places must be resolved by considering the time used to fell the pole.
9. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
10. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper. Allow the emcee to announce the winners of the first 3 places.

Technical Events

Compass and Pacing

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. The compass course must be at least four open traverses (30-50 chains), each with at least four segments. If more than one contestant uses each traverse, they will start at ten (10) minute intervals and will be required to complete one traverse only.
3. Contestants will be allowed the use of a hand-type compass only. Declination of azimuths or bearings given contestants will be zero (0) degrees and a true north calibration point must be provided.
4. Each contestant will complete only one traverse. A traverse must be traveled by each contestant only once. The contestant may not, after beginning the course, return to the starting point.
5. The traverses are to be laid out by representatives of the judges with methods equivalent to using a transit and steel tape. Field notes will be kept and deposited with the Judges Committee before the start of the contest.
6. Each traverse will have the same number of segments, and segment lengths will be comparable (within one chain) for all traverses.
7. Winning positions will be awarded to the contestants completing the traverse with the highest relative precision ratio, computed as:

$$[\text{Traverse length}] / [\text{Linear error (measured)}]$$

8. All compass and pacing traverses shall be in similar terrain and vegetation type and avoid serious obstacles that affect the magnetic function of the compass and/or the progress of the contestant.
9. Hand calculators may be used.
10. Each contestant must travel his/her entire traverse from start to finish to be credited as having complete the course.
11. Clothing aids to the contestant, such as protective clothing or chaps, shall be allowed.
12. All judges, photographers, or other non-competitors in the competition area must wear hard hats.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Compass and Pacing

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. Ask all contestants if they understand the method of scoring and clear up any objections if possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to any other contestant's compasses.
4. Winning positions will be determined by computing the precision ratio for each contestant (Rule 7). Check for ties for first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by an additional traverse. Have the contestants involved take a second traverse other than the one they initially placed.
5. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
6. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

**DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO
ANYONE!!!**

DBH Estimation

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. There will be a total of ten (10) trees (5 conifers and 5 hardwoods) flagged as the contest is being given, to be estimated by each contestant. Estimates will be made to the nearest one-tenth ($1/10$ "") of an inch. All estimates will be ocular.
3. The true d.b.h. measured by diameter tape of each of the ten trees will be recorded by the judges' representative before the start of the contest.
4. The winner of the contest will be the contestant whose list of estimated diameters shall have the least total of the absolute value of individual deviations from the true diameter.
5. Contestants must remain at least ten (10') feet from the trees being estimated at all times.
6. In case of a tie in first, second, or third place, additional trees will be given until the tie is broken. The losing contestant in the tie-breaker will automatically gain the next lower position.
7. Estimation shall be by unaided ocular vision. No use of any scaling device, including appendages (hands, thumbs, etc.) shall be allowed.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee DBH Estimation

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible. The rule is that trees be tagged or flagged after they have been estimated, so that an ocular aid is not unintentionally provided (i.e. flagging, tree tags), and so that 4.5 feet in height is not inferred from flagging or tags.
3. Run the contest in any fashion that best suits you. You do need to find some method to keep contestants ten (10') feet from the tree being estimated. Watch to make sure nothing is used to provide assistance in making the visual estimates.
4. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. To avoid having to locate tied contestants and return to the woods, have the contestants estimate dbh on three additional trees; use the first tree to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker tree, use the second tree; hopefully three tie-breakers will suffice.
5. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
6. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

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Dendrology

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. A total of twenty (20) designated trees will be shown to the entire group of contestants.
3. The host club will create a reference list which will be used unless it is rejected by more than 50% of the participating clubs. No books or other reference materials may be used by contestants in the contest. Equipment permitted for the contest includes knives or other cutting implements and optical aids, including hand lenses and binoculars.
4. Correct answers are those which are submitted to the judges within three minutes correctly identifying the test trees with common name, family, genus, and specific epithet. Authors' names need not be written after the scientific name.
5. There will be one (1) point given for the correct family name, three (3) points for the correct genus name, and five (5) points for the correct specific epithet. Genus and specific epithet must be underlined. One (1) point shall be given for the correct common name. One-half credit will be given for misspelling or failure to underline. Whether or not a species is wrong or merely misspelled shall be determined by the common name given by the contestant.
6. In case of a tie for first, second, or third place after the first twenty trees, those contestants involved will be given additional trees until places are determined. The position winner must, however, correctly identify the tree which eliminates the competitor.
7. If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife, or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.
8. Tree identification can be made in any way the contestant desires (breaking off twigs, crushing leaves, etc.) without killing the tree.
9. The List of Dendrology Species is located in the Appendix.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Dendrology

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (please print clearly)
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the dendrology list. Make any adjustments that are necessary. When grading the tests, if a student lists the name of a species by the names given on the species list, then he/she shall receive full credit for that specimen even if the list was modified as a result of objections raised prior to the event.
4. Run the contest in any fashion that best suits you. However, grading of test slips will not be done in the field. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants and return to the woods, have the contestants identify three additional trees; use the first tree to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker tree, use the second tree; hopefully three tie-breaker trees will suffice.
5. Be careful in checking the spelling of each name given on the answer sheets. Spelling errors count 1/2 off of the credit for that portion of an answer. Also, pay attention to incorrect use of capital letters.
6. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff.
7. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
8. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

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2025 DENDROLOGY: List of species

ACERACEAE (also SAPINDACEAE)

Acer negundo, boxelder

Acer rubrum, red maple

Acer floridanum, Florida maple

Acer saccharinum, silver maple

Acer saccharum, sugar maple

AGAVACEAE

Yucca filamentosa, yucca

Yucca aloifolia, Spanish bayonet

ANACARDIACEAE

Rhus aromatica, fragrant sumac

Rhus copallina (also Rhus copallinum), shining sumac, winged sumac

Rhus glabra, smooth sumac

Toxicodendron radicans, poison-ivy

ANNONACEAE

Asimina triloba, pawpaw

Asimina angustifolia, slimleaf pawpaw

AQUIFOLIACEAE

Ilex decidua, possumhaw

Ilex opaca, American holly

ARALIACEAE

Aralia spinosa, devil's-walkingstick

ARECACEAE

Sabal palmetto, cabbage palm, sabal palm

Serenoa repens, saw palmetto

BETULACEAE

Alnus serrulata, hazel alder

Betula nigra, river birch

Carpinus caroliniana, American hornbeam

Ostrya virginiana, eastern hop-hornbeam

BIGNONIACEAE

Anisostichus capreolata (also Bignonia capreolata), cross vine

Catalpa speciosa, northern catalpa

Campsis radicans, trumpet-creeper

CAPRIFOLIACEAE (also ADOXACEAE for Sambucus and Viburnum)

Lonicera japonica, Japanese honeysuckle

Lonicera mackii, Amur honeysuckle

Sambucus canadensis, American elder

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus, coral-berry

Viburnum acerifolium, maple-leaf viburnum

Viburnum dentatum, arrow-wood viburnum

Viburnum rufidulum, rusty blackhaw

CELASTRACEAE

Euonymus americanus, American strawberry-bush

CLETHRACEAE

Clethra alnifolia, sweet pepper-bush

CORNACEAE

Cornus florida, flowering dogwood

Nyssa aquatica, water tupelo

Nyssa sylvatica, black tupelo

Nyssa biflora, swamp tupelo

CUPRESSACEAE

Juniperus virginiana, eastern redcedar

EBENACEAE

Diospyros virginiana, common persimmon

ERICACEAE

Kalmia latifolia, mountain laurel

Rhododendron maximum, rosebay rhododendron

Vaccinium arboreum, tree sparkleberry

Vaccinium stamineum, common deerberry

Vaccinium myrsinites, shiny blueberry

FABACEAE

Albizia julibrissin, mimosa

Cercis canadensis, eastern redbud

Gleditsia aquatica, waterlocust

Gleditsia triacanthos, honeylocust

Pueraria lobata, kudzu

Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust

Wisteria sinense, Chinese wisteria

FAGACEAE

Castanea pumila, chinkapin

Fagus grandifolia, American beech

Quercus alba, white oak

Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak

Quercus falcata, southern red oak

Quercus geminata, sand live oak

Quercus incana, bluejack oak

Quercus laevis, turkey oak

Quercus laurifolia, laurel oak

Quercus lyrata, overcup oak

Quercus marilandica, blackjack oak

Quercus michauxii, swamp chestnut oak

Quercus muehlenbergii, chinkapin oak

Quercus nigra, water oak

Quercus pagoda, cherrybark oak

Quercus palustris, pin oak

Quercus phellos, willow oak

Quercus montana, chestnut oak

Quercus rubra, northern red oak

Quercus shumardii, Shumard oak

Quercus stellata, post oak

Quercus texana, Nuttall oak
Quercus virginiana, southern live oak
Quercus velutina, black oak
 GINKGOACEAE
Ginkgo biloba, ginkgo
 HAMAMELIDACEAE (also ALTINGIACEAE for Liquidambar)
Hamamelis virginiana, witch-hazel
Liquidambar styraciflua, sweetgum
 HIPPOCASTANACEAE
Aesculus flava, yellow buckeye
Aesculus pavia, red buckeye
 JUGLANDACEAE
Carya aquatica, water hickory
Carya cordiformis, bitternut hickory
Carya glabra, pignut hickory
Carya illinoensis, pecan
Carya ovata, shagbark hickory
Carya tomentosa, mockernut hickory
Juglans nigra, black walnut
 LAURACEAE
Lindera benzoin, spicebush
Persea borbonia, red bay
Persea palustris, swamp bay
Sassafras albidum, sassafras
 LOGANIACEAE
Gelsemium sempervirens, Carolina jessamine
 MAGNOLIACEAE
Liriodendron tulipifera, yellow-poplar
Magnolia grandiflora, southern magnolia
Magnolia virginiana, sweetbay magnolia
 MORACEAE
Brousonettia papyrifera, paper mulberry
Maclura pomifera, Osage-orange
Morus rubra, red mulberry
 MYRICACEAE
Myrica cerifera (also Morella cerifera), waxmyrtle
 OLEACEAE
Chionanthus virginicus, fringetree
Fraxinus americana, white ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica, green ash
Ligustrum sp. privet
Osmanthus americanus, devilwood
 PINACEAE
Pinus clausa, sand pine
Pinus echinata, shortleaf pine
Pinus elliottii, slash pine
Pinus glabra, spruce pine

Pinus palustris, longleaf pine
Pinus pungens, Table Mountain pine
Pinus rigida, pitch pine
Pinus serotina, pond pine
Pinus strobus, eastern white pine
Pinus taeda, loblolly pine
Pinus virginiana, Virginia pine
Tsuga canadensis, eastern hemlock
 PLATANACEAE
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore
 RHAMNACEAE
Berchemia scandens, Alabama supplejack
Ceanothus americanus, New Jersey tea
 ROSACEAE
Amelanchier arborea, downy serviceberry
Crataegus sp., hawthorn
Prunus caroliniana, Carolina laurelcherry
Prunus serotina, black cherry
Rosa multiflora, multiflora rose
Rubus spp. , blackberry/dewberry
 RUBIACEAE
Cephalanthus occidentalis, common buttonbush
Mitchella repens, partridge berry
 RUTACEAE
Poncirus trifoliata, trifoliolate orange
Ptelea trifoliata, common hoptree
 SALICACEAE
Populus deltoides, eastern cottonwood
Salix caroliniana, Coastal plain willow
Salix nigra, black willow
 SAXIFRAGACEAE (also GROSSULARIACEAE or ITEACEAE)
Itea virginica, Virginia sweetspire
 SCROPHULARIACEAE
Paulownia tomentosa, royal paulownia
 SIMAROUBACEAE
Ailanthus altissima, tree-of-heaven
 STYRACACEAE
Halesia tetraptera, Carolina silverbell
Styrax americana, American snowbell

TAXODIACEAE (also CUPRESSACEAE)

Taxodium ascendens, pond cypress

Taxodium distichum, bald cypress

TILIACEAE

Tilia americana, American basswood

ULMACEAE (also CANNABACEAE for Celtis)

Celtis laevigata, sugarberry

Celtis occidentalis, hackberry

Ulmus alata, winged elm

Ulmus americana, American elm

Ulmus rubra, slippery elm

VERBENACEAE (also LAMIACEAE)

Callicarpa americana, American beautyberry

VITACEAE

Ampelopsis arborea (or Nekemias arborea), pepper-vine

Ampelopsis cordata, heartleaf ampelopsis

Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Virginia creeper

Vitis aestivalis, summer grape

Vitis rotundifolia, muscadine

Forest Health

1. Each competing member club shall enter two (2) contestants who work as a team and may communicate during the contest.
1. Forest health is the study of damaging agents to forest and wildland trees and stands. Damaging agents can include pathogens that cause disease, abiotic factors, and insect pests that can vector pathogens or directly kill individual trees or spots (clusters of trees in a stand). This event focuses only on pathogens and insect pests.
2. The event may include foliage-feeding insects, bark beetles, phloem borers, wood borers, insects that cause symptoms to: (terminals, shoots, twigs, roots, seeds, cones, flowers, or fruits), sapsucking insects, mites, gall makers, insects that cause damage to forest products, other important forest insects, root diseases, butt diseases, foliage diseases, stem rusts, cone rusts, broom rusts, wood decays, cankers, declines, diebacks, wilts, and parasitic plants.
3. The event will include 20 insect-related and/or pathogen-disease-related specimens.
4. Either the common name or the scientific binomial (genus and specific epithet) is required, but not both for the same specimen. The contest will specify which name is required for each specimen.
5. Common and scientific names found in the enclosed list for the event must be used. Multiple common or scientific designations (synonyms) may exist but only listed names will earn credit.
6. Half credit is given for any misspelling. Whether or not a species or disease name is wrong or merely misspelled shall be determined by the judges. The genus and specific epithet must be underlined to be considered correctly spelled. Capitalization counts for spelling.
7. Each specimen will be worth five (5) points, with four (4) points possible for the specimen's name and one (1) point possible for correctly assigning a damaging sign or symptom for pathogens or a feeding category for insects.
8. Each team will have three (3) minutes to jointly evaluate each specimen.
9. Distribution and host are important attributes where forest health issues exist but are not considered for this event with one exception. If two organisms occur on the list and are only distinguishable by the additional attributes, then it must be specified (e.g. location of the collection).
10. More than one species may be responsible for a disease or a symptom; however, it is the contestants' responsibility to know which are on the list for the contest. Alternative answers are not acceptable even if technically correct.

11. All specimens used in the contest will come from the enclosed lists. The lists must include damaging signs or symptoms for pathogens and feeding categories for insects.
12. Specimens may consist of preserved specimens, mounted specimens, high-quality photographs, wood, cankers, galls, galleries, or other symptomatic plant tissues. Plant specimens may consist of fresh material, herbarium sheets, Riker mounts, or high-quality photographs.
13. In case of a tie in the top three places, the contest will continue between tying teams until one is eliminated.
14. If a species name occurs on dendrology, forest health, wildlife, or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.
15. The list for the Forest Health Event is located in the Appendix. It should be provided by the host club to all schools by January 1.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Forest Health

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the forest health list.
4. Run the contest in the fashion that best suits you. Try to complete it as quickly as possible.
5. Grading of test sheets will not be done while contestants are present. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants, provide the contestants with 3 to 5 additional specimens. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. Use the first specimen to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker specimen, use the second one; hopefully, 3 to 5 tie-breaker specimens will suffice.
6. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
7. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!

2025 Forest Health List

Important definitions

- *Aeciospores*— one of the many types of spores that can be produced by rust fungi
- *Cankers*— depressions of plant tissues often described from stems and twigs that may develop woody tissue callus and swelling at the margins and bark loss over the surface. Some cankers may develop over several years and result in a target-shaped appearance
- *Chlamydospores*— thick-walled, long-lasting asexual spores
- *Conks*— shelf-like fruiting bodies of basidiomycete polypore fungi that cause wood rot
- *Defoliators*— organisms that feed on or remove leafy material
- *Fruiting bodies*— are complex structures produced by fungi, made of mycelium, organized into distinguishable structures that serve to house and produce dispersal propagules (spores)
- *Galls*— tumor-like growths resulting from the rapid splitting and proliferation of plant cells, which may be triggered by insects, pathogens, or environmental factors
- *Forma specialis*— abbreviated f. sp., is Latin for special form, which refers to a particular race of a fungal species that may behave differently from other races and/or have a different host range. For example, fusiform rust is a particular race of eastern gall rust that is more likely to have spindle-shaped than globose-shaped galls and more likely to affect loblolly and slash pine than Virginia, spruce, sand, or shortleaf pine.
- *Necrosis*— premature death of plant tissue, usually leaves and twigs, that can result in darkening of the tissue, wilting and sagging, and is generally localized. Less localized necrosis is referred to as blight
- *Oogonia*—sexually produced thick-walled spores of primitive fungi in the Kingdom Chromista
- *Pressure pads*— localized bark areas detached from the inner phloem due to the presence of fungal mats growing beneath
- *Primitive fungi*— informal term for fungi with simple structure (i.e., do not form complex fruiting bodies composed of layers of multi-morphic hyphae). Cannot be viewed with the naked eye in the field. Only are capable of breaking down simple short-chain carbon structures such as sugars, leading to plant disease with the notable absence of true wood rot (breakdown of cellulose and/or lignin). Usually, this refers to fungi outside the Kingdom Fungi in the Kingdom Chromista but can also refer to chytrids.
- *Pycnidia*— asexual flask shaped fruiting bodies of a fungus
- *Rhizomorphs*— sclerotized clustered threads of mycelium used to rapidly transport mainly water and minerals, as short-range dispersal, and as new host infection means.
- *Signs*— physical manifestation of the damaging agent (e.g. the pathogen)
- *Spiniger state*— informal name for the mitosporic stage of Heterobasidion species used in identification but not important in dispersal. Can occur on damp cut stumps of infected trees
- *Sporangia*— sac-like structures produced by primitive fungi in which slapdash asexual spores are produced by cytoplasmic cleaving
- *Symptoms*— visible host damages or reactions to disease
- *Vascular streaking*— longitudinal discoloration of the sap wood
- *Witches brooms*—Growth defect of leaves, twigs, stems or roots that results in dense bunches of material.

2025 Disease & Pathogen List

<u>Foliage</u>		
bacterial leaf scorch	<u>Xylella fastidiosa</u>	dried leaves; bacterial streaming
brown spot needle blight	<u>Lecanosticta acicola</u>	dead needle tips, brown spots with yellow halos
dogwood anthracnose	<u>Discula destructiva</u>	necrotic leaves; fruiting bodies with sticky spores
needle cast	<u>Lophodermium</u> sp.	dead needle tips; eye-shaped fruiting bodies
<u>Mistletoe</u>		
western dwarf mistletoe	<u>Arceuthobium campylopodum</u>	witches brooms, branch swellings; haustoria, leafless plant, viscin
leafy mistletoe	<u>Phoradendron leucarpum</u>	branch swellings, breakage; winter mistletoe tree, berries, leafy plant
<u>Rust</u>		
fusiform rust	<u>Cronartium quercuum</u> f. sp. <u>fusiforme</u>	galls, spindle cankers; aeciospores
pine needle rust	<u>Coleosporium</u> sp.	orange 'tongues' on needles
<u>Stem</u>		
bleeding canker	<u>Phytophthora cactorum</u>	sweet smell, wet bark, dieback, chlamydospores, oogonia
bot canker	<u>Botryosphaeria</u> sp.	canker, dieback; black pycnidia
hypoxylon canker on oak	<u>Biscogniauxia atropunctata</u>	canopy dieback, white rot, stem canker; coal-like fruiting bodies
laurel wilt	<u>Raffaelea lauricola</u>	vascular streaking
nectria canker	<u>Neonectria galligena</u>	target shaped cankers; orange fruiting bodies
oak wilt	<u>Bretziella fagacearum</u>	mid-summer defoliation; pressure pads
pitch canker	<u>Fusarium circinatum</u>	stem canker, vascular streaking
red heart	<u>Porodadalea pini</u>	punk knots, decay, conks
thousand cankers disease	<u>Geosmithia morbida</u>	dieback, many small cankers
wetwood, or slime flux	bacteria and yeast	sour smell, bark discoloration, wet bark
<u>Root</u>		
annosus root and butt rot	<u>Heterobasidion irregulare</u>	white rot; popcorn conks, spiniger state
brown cubical butt rot, dyer's polypore, cowpie fungus	<u>Phaeolus schweinitzii</u>	brown rot; compound tiered to singular, circular to fan shaped yellowish to reddish-brown poroid mushrooms
littleleaf disease	<u>Phytophthora cinnamomi</u>	shortened needles; sporangia, chlamydospores
shoestring root rot, or humongous fungus	<u>Armillaria mellea</u>	white rot; mycelial fans, honey mushrooms, and rhizomorphs
loblolly pine decline, or bluestain	<u>Leptographium</u> sp.	wood discoloration, beetle damage, stunted needles
Artist's conk root rot	<u>Ganoderma</u> sp.	White rot, conks

2025 Insect List

<u>Feeding Category: Defoliators</u>	
walkingstick	<u>Diapheromera femorata</u>
cottonwood leaf beetle	<u>Chrysomela scripta</u>
eastern tent caterpillar	<u>Malacosoma americanum</u>
bagworm or bagworm moth	<u>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</u>
forest tent caterpillar	<u>Malacosoma disstria</u>
gypsy moth or spongy moth	<u>Lymantria dispar</u>
pine colaspis beetle	<u>Colaspis pini</u>
redheaded pine sawfly	<u>Neodiprion lecontei</u>
Texas leafcutting ant	<u>Atta texana</u>
yellownecked caterpillar	<u>Datana ministra</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Buds & shoots</u>	
Nantucket pine tip moth or pine tip moth	<u>Rhyacionia frustrana</u>
spruce budworm	<u>Choristoneura fumiferana</u>
Pales weevil	<u>Hylobius pales</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Sucking</u>	
crapemyrtle bark scale	<u>Acanthococcus lagerstroemiae</u>
hemlock wooly adelgid	<u>Adelges tsugae</u>
pine needle scale	<u>Chionaspis pinifoliae</u>
spotted lanternfly	<u>Lycorma delicatula</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Twig</u>	
periodical cicada	<u>Magicicada cassinii</u>
twig girdler	<u>Oncideres cingulata</u>
twig pruner	<u>Anelaphus villosus</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Galls</u>	
cypress twig gall midge	<u>Taxodiomyia cupressiananassa</u>
gouty oak gall wasp	<u>Callirhytis quercuspunctata</u>
spongy oak apple gall wasp	<u>Amphibolips confluenta</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Bark boring</u>	
black turpentine beetle	<u>Dendroctonus terebrans</u>
southern pine beetle	<u>Dendroctonus frontalis</u>
southern pine engraver beetle	<u>Ips avulsus</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Wood boring</u>	
Asian longhorned beetle	<u>Anoplophora glabripennis</u>
carpenterworm	<u>Prionoxystus robiniae</u>
emerald ash borer	<u>Agrilus planipennis</u>
red oak borer	<u>Enaphalodes rufulus</u>
southern pine ambrosia beetle	<u>Platypus flavicornis</u>
southern pine sawyer	<u>Monochamus titillator</u>
white oak borer	<u>Goes tigrinus</u>

<u>Feeding Category: Root</u>	
cottonwood borer	<u>Plectrodera scalator</u>
Pales weevil	<u>Hylobius pales</u>

Pole Classification

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. A total of ten (10) pole class trees will be designated by the judges.
3. A true classification, based on highest dollar value and as classed by American Standards Association rules will be compiled by representatives of the judges and will be deposited with the Judges Committee before the start of the contest.
4. At least four weeks prior to Conclave contestants will be furnished with a duplicate of the dollar yield table and the American Standards Association pole classification table used by the judges' representatives to make the true classification. These tables, along with any commonly used equipment, such as tapes, bark gauges, and hypsometers, may be used by the contestants in their estimation. A time limit of one and one-half (1-1/2) hours will be allowed.
5. Each tree will be worth ten (10) points. Four (4) points shall be given for the correct class, minus one (1) point for each class by which it was missed, (but no negative points even if missed by five classes). Four (4) points shall be given for the correct length, minus one (1) point for each five foot length in error (again, no negative points). Two (2) points shall be given for the correct price when class and length are correct. This last would entail a penalty for misreading the price table. One (1) point shall be given for reading the correct price for stated class and length, even though one may be wrong. No points shall be given for a price that does not match the class and length. A cull tree must be entered on the score sheet as "cull". If a class, length and price are given for a cull tree, the score will be zero (0) for the particular tree.
6. The host club must state how the poles were classified and used.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Pole Classification

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Go over scoring, particularly regarding the use of the dollar yield table. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the poles that can be corrected or if they object to any other contestant's equipment.
4. Grading of test sheets will not be done in the field. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants and return to the woods, have the contestants classify three additional trees. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. Use the first tree to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker tree, use the second tree; hopefully three tie-breaker trees will suffice.
5. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
6. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

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Pole Classification and Price Tables

Dimensions of Southern Pine Piles (Fiber Strength 8000 PSI) adapted from ANSI 05.1.2008.						
Class	1	2	3	4	5	6
Min circ. at top (in)	27	25	23	21	19	17
Length of Pole (ft)	Minimum circumference inside bark' at 6ft from butt (in)					
30	36.5	34.0	32.0	29.5	27.5	25.0
35	39.0	36.5	34.0	31.5	29.0	27.0
40	41.0	38.5	36.0	33.5	31.0	28.5
45	43.0	40.5	37.5	35.0	32.5	30.0
50	45.0	42.0	39.0	36.5	34.0	-
55	46.5	43.5	40.5	38.0	-	-
60	48.0	45.0	42.0	39.0	-	-
65	49.5	46.5	43.5	40.5	-	-
70	51.0	48.0	45.0	41.5	-	-
75	52.5	49.0	46.0	-	-	-
80	54.0	50.5	47.0	-	-	-
85	55.0	51.5	48.0	-	-	-
¹ Add 5 inches to inside bark circumference to get outside bar circumference						
Price sheet for green poles by class and length.						
Length of Pole (ft)	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
30	\$88	\$80	\$71	\$61	\$50	\$45
35	\$106	\$97	\$95	\$84	\$66	\$55
40	\$142	\$133	\$116	\$112	\$95	\$71
45	\$166	\$144	\$133	\$121	\$108	-
50	\$193	\$167	\$146	\$138	-	-
55	\$221	\$203	\$172	\$159	-	-
60	\$316	\$275	\$233	\$183	-	-
65	\$526	\$438	\$295	\$194	-	-
70	\$646	\$588	\$378	-	-	-
75	\$803	\$683	\$545	-	-	-
80	\$929	\$770	\$605	-	-	-
85	\$1,050	\$950	\$708	-	-	-

Timber Estimation

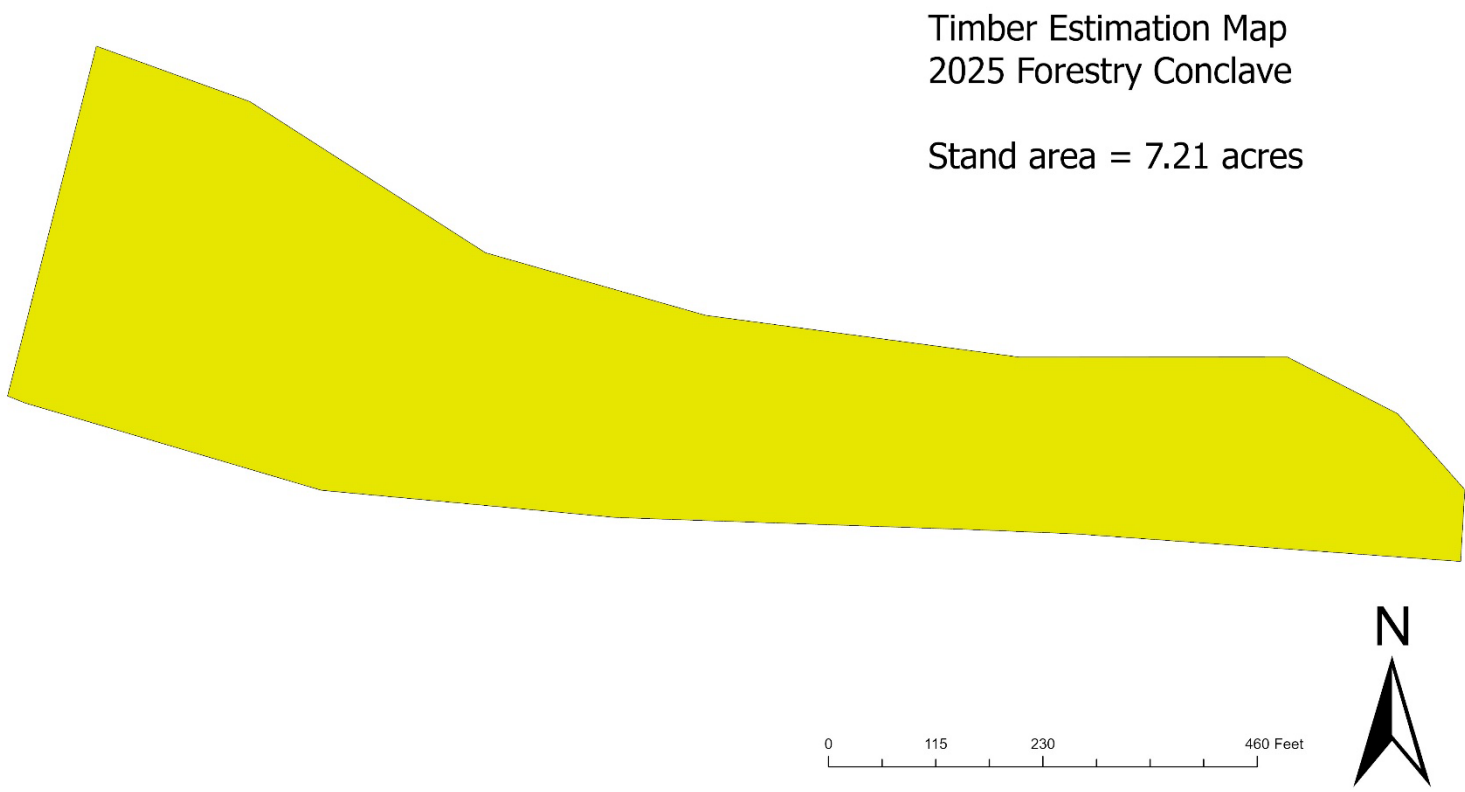
1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. The area to be estimated will not exceed ten (10) acres and will be clearly marked.
3. Contestants will be allowed to use their choice of any equipment commonly used in timber estimation.
4. The judges' representative will make a 100% cruise of the test tract and deposit the results with the Judges Committee before the start of the contest.
5. A duplicate of the volume tables used by the judges and a map to determine the true volume must be given to each contestant at least four weeks prior to Conclave. Volume table parameters consist of height and d.b.h. Height will be left up to the host club, either merchantable or total height. When tables are sent out the host club must give height of merchantability.
6. Contestants will be allowed one and one-half (1-1/2) hours to complete their cruise and turn in their tally sheets, calculations and estimate to the judges.
7. The closest estimated volumes to the true volume determine the winning places of the contest.
8. The host club must specify cull or not cull in figuring timber volumes.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Timber Estimation

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to any other contestant's equipment.
4. Run the contest in the fashion that best suits you. Try to complete it as quickly as possible.
5. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
6. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.
7. Interpretation of rule 5, the provision of a map for timber estimation:
 - a. Be certain that the map provided has NO identifying information (road names, place names, County, aerial imagery etc.) that contestants from any club, especially the host club, could use to locate the property prior to the timber estimation event.
 - b. The nature of the map is not specified in rule 5. It is suggested that the initial map provided to all contestants prior to Conclave contain only an outline of the timber estimation area, a title, a north arrow, a legend, a scale bar, and the acreage of the area. This map should not contain aerial imagery.
 - c. Some contestants may wish to estimate the number of trees in the tract, or locate their point or plot locations, using aerial imagery. It is suggested that a more detailed map containing aerial imagery be made available to all contestants at the beginning of breakfast the day of the timber estimation event, and that timber estimation is placed in the second technical event time slot. This will allow contestants sufficient time to use the aerial imagery for these purposes without providing enough time to inspect the stand prior to the competition.

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Timber Estimation Map and Cubic Volume Table



		Individual Tree, All Red Oaks, Merchantable Sawlog Cubic Foot (Outside Bark) Volume									
		Merchantable Height to 11" Top (Feet)									
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
DBH (1" Class)	18	14.1	22.4	28.4	33.2	37.2	40.8	44.0	46.9	49.7	52.2
	19	17.1	26.3	32.8	38.1	42.5	46.5	50.0	53.2	56.2	59.0
	20	20.1	30.2	37.4	43.2	48.1	52.4	56.2	59.8	63.0	66.1
	21	23.4	34.3	42.2	48.5	53.8	58.5	62.7	66.6	70.1	73.5
	22	26.7	38.6	47.1	54.0	59.8	64.9	69.5	73.6	77.5	81.1
	23	30.1	43.1	52.3	59.7	65.9	71.5	76.4	81.0	85.1	89.0
	24	33.7	47.7	57.6	65.6	72.3	78.3	83.7	88.5	93.0	97.2
	25	37.4	52.4	63.1	71.6	78.9	85.3	91.1	96.4	101.2	105.7
	26	41.2	57.3	68.7	77.9	85.7	92.6	98.8	104.4	109.6	114.5
	27	45.1	62.3	74.6	84.4	92.8	100.1	106.7	112.7	118.3	123.5
	28	49.2	67.5	80.6	91.1	100.0	107.8	114.9	121.3	127.2	132.8
	29	53.3	72.9	86.7	97.9	107.4	115.8	123.3	130.1	136.4	142.3
	30	57.6	78.3	93.1	104.9	115.0	123.9	131.9	139.1	145.8	152.1
	31	62.0	84.0	99.6	112.2	122.9	132.3	140.7	148.4	155.5	162.1
	32	66.5	89.7	106.3	119.6	130.9	140.8	149.8	157.9	165.4	172.5
	33	71.1	95.6	113.1	127.2	139.1	149.6	159.1	167.7	175.6	183.0
	34	75.8	101.7	120.1	134.9	147.5	158.6	168.6	177.6	186.0	193.8
	35	80.6	107.9	127.3	142.9	156.2	167.8	178.3	187.9	196.7	204.9
	36	85.5	114.2	134.6	151.0	165.0	177.2	188.2	198.3	207.6	216.2
	37	90.6	120.7	142.1	159.3	174.0	186.8	198.4	209.0	218.7	227.8
	38	95.7	127.3	149.7	167.8	183.2	196.7	208.8	219.9	230.1	239.6
	39	101.0	134.0	157.6	176.5	192.6	206.7	219.4	231.0	241.7	251.6
	40	106.3	140.9	165.5	185.3	202.1	216.9	230.2	242.3	253.5	263.9
	41	111.8	147.9	173.6	194.3	211.9	227.3	241.2	253.9	265.6	276.5
	42	117.3	155.1	181.9	203.5	221.8	238.0	252.5	265.7	277.9	289.3
	43	123.0	162.3	190.3	212.8	232.0	248.8	263.9	277.7	290.4	302.3
	44	128.8	169.8	198.9	222.4	242.3	259.8	275.6	289.9	303.2	315.5
	45	134.7	177.3	207.7	232.1	252.8	271.0	287.4	302.4	316.2	329.0

Yield Equation (Banzhaf et al., For. Sci., 2016)

$$CVob = [a + b(dbh^c) * (Hm^d)]$$

Coefficients:

a = -15.29
b = 0.0748
c = 1.779
d = 0.361

Cruise notes: tally only hardwoods with DBH greater than or equal to 18 inches DBH

Measure height to an 11 inches top diameter, ignore defects

Wildlife

1. The wildlife event will consist of three parts: Identification of bird and mammal species (50%), aging and sexing of selected birds and animal species (25%) and identification of food plants (25%). Scientific names for wildlife food plants must be correctly spelled, capitalized, and underlined.
2. Each competing member club shall enter two (2) contestants.
3. Each team will have two (2) minutes to jointly identify each specimen or give other requested information such as sex or age.
4. All specimens used in the contest will come from the enclosed lists. Mammal specimens may consist of skulls, study skins, or entire specimens. Plant specimens may consist of fresh material, herbarium sheets, Riker mounts, or high quality photographs.
5. Common names only will be required for mammal and bird specimens, while common and scientific names will be required for plant specimens. Common names found in the book used as the standard for the event shall be used.
6. Contestants may be required to sex white-tailed deer by pelvic girdle and assign age at exact 6- month age classes (1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 years) up to and including age 2.5 and at whole year intervals (3.5, 4.5, etc. years) thereafter by jaw examination. Amended March 21, 1996. Contestants may be required to sex bird species in the list designated by descriptive wording, also from wing examination. In the case of the mourning dove, only age will be required.
7. Contestants may also be required to give the wildlife species primarily utilizing the food plants as designated in appended list.
8. In case of a tie, the contest will continue between tying teams until one is eliminated.
9. All mammals, with the exception of the domesticated cat, are described in *The Mammals of North America*, 1981, 2nd edition, by E. Raymond Hall. *The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds*, 6th edition, American Ornithologists Union of the 1982 Supplement to the A.U.K. *Techniques* is the official sources for the names of birds. *Techniques for aging and sexing* may be found in: *Wildlife Management Techniques*, 1980, 4th edition, edited by S.D. Schemnitz. The official source for the plant names shall be: *Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas*, 1983, 9th edition, by A.E. Radford, H.E. Ahles, and C.R. Bell.
10. Each contestant will be allowed to use a 10X hand lens in the wildlife exam and nothing else.
11. The stations must be at least five (5') feet apart.
12. If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife, or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.
13. The Species List for the Wildlife Event is located in the Appendix.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Wildlife

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the wildlife list.
4. Run the contest in the fashion that best suits you. Try to complete it as quickly as possible.
5. Grading of test sheets will not be done while contestants are present. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants, provide the contestants with 3 to 5 additional test questions/specimens. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. Use the first question/specimen to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker question/specimen, use the second one; hopefully 3 to 5 tie-breaker questions/specimens will suffice.
6. Be careful in checking the spelling of each name given on the answer sheets. Spelling errors on scientific names count 1/2 off of the credit for that portion of the answer.
7. Be sure to have the head judge sign the score sheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
8. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!

2025 Wildlife Species List

BIRD SPECIES

Order: Gaviiformes

Family: Gaviidae

Gavia immer, common loon

Order: Podicipediformes

Family: Podicipedidae

Podilymbus podiceps, pied-billed grebe

Order: Pelecaniformes

Family: Pelecanidae

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, American white pelican

Pelecanus occidentalis, brown pelican

Family: Phalacrocoracidae

Phalacrocorax auratus, double-crested cormorant

Order: Ciconiiformes

Family: Ardeidae

Ardea herodias, great blue heron

Ardea alba, great egret

Egretta thula, snowy egret

Egretta caerulea, little blue heron

Bubulcus ibis, cattle egret

Butorides virescens, green heron

Nycticorax nycticorax, black-crowned night-heron

Nyctanassa violacea, yellow-crowned night-heron

Family: Cathartidae

Coragyps atratus, black vulture

Cathartes aura, turkey vulture

Family: Ciconiidae

Mycteria americana, wood stork

Family: Threskiornithidae

Eudocimus albus, white ibis

Plegadis falcinellus, glossy ibis

Plegadis chihi, white-faced ibis

Order: Anseriformes

Family: Anatidae

Subfamily: Dendrocygninae

Dendrocygna autumnalis, black-bellied whistling-duck

Dendrocygna bicolor, fulvous whistling-duck

Subfamily: Anserinae

Anser albifrons, greater white-fronted goose

Chen caerulescens, snow goose

Branta canadensis, Canada goose

Cygnus buccinator, trumpeter swan

Cygnus columbianus, tundra swan

Subfamily: Anatinae

Aix sponsa, wood duck

Anas acuta, Northern pintail

Anas americana, American wigeon

Anas clypeata, Northern shoveler

Anas crecca, green-winged teal

Anas discors, blue-winged teal

Anas fulvigula, mottled duck

Anas platyrhynchos, mallard

Anas rubripes, American black duck
Anas strepera, gadwall
Aythya americana, redhead
Aythya affinis, lesser scaup
Aythya collaris, ring-necked duck
Aythya marila, greater scaup
Aythya valisineria, canvasback
Bucephala albeola, bufflehead
Bucephala clangula, common goldeneye
Lophodytes cucullatus, hooded merganser
Mergus merganser, common merganser
Mergus serrator, red-breasted merganser
Oxyura jamaicensis, ruddy duck

Order: Charadriiformes

Family: Charadriidae

Charadrius vociferus, killdeer
Charadrius melodus, piping plover

Family: Laridae

Larus argentatus, herring gull
Larus atricilla, laughing gull
Larus delawarensis, ring-billed gull
Rynchops niger, black skimmer
Sterna antillarum, least tern
Sterna hirundo, common tern
Sterna sandvicensis, sandwich tern

Family: Scolopacidae

Gallinago gallinago, Wilson's snipe
Scolopax minor, American woodcock

Order: Columbiformes

Family: Columbidae

Zenaida macroura, mourning dove
Columbina passerina, common ground-dove
Streptopelia decaocto, Eurasian collared-dove

Order: Cuculiformes

Family: Cuculidae

Coccyzus americanus, yellow-billed cuckoo

Order: Falconiformes

Family: Accipitridae

Pandion haliaetus, osprey
Accipiter striatus, sharp-shinned hawk
Accipiter cooperii, Cooper's hawk
Aquila chrysaetos, golden eagle
Buteo jamaicensis, red-tailed hawk
Buteo lineatus, red-shouldered hawk
Buteo platypterus, broad-winged hawk
Circus cyaneus, northern harrier
Elanoides forficatus, swallow-tailed kite
Ictinia mississippiensis, Mississippi kite
Haliaeetus leucocephalus, bald eagle

Family: Falconidae

Caracara cheriway, crested caracara
Falco columbarius, merlin
Falco peregrinus, peregrine falcon
Falco sparverius, American kestrel

Order: Galliformes

Family: Cracidae

Ortalis vetula, plain chachalaca
 Family: Phasianidae
Bonasa umbellus, ruffed grouse
Tympanuchus cupido, greater prairie-chicken
Tympanuchus pallidicinctus, lesser prairie-chicken
Meleagris gallopavo, wild turkey
 Family: Odontophoridae
Colinus virginianus, Northern bobwhite
 Order: Gruiformes
 Family: Rallidae
Coturnicops noveboracensis, yellow rail
Laterallus jamaicensis, black rail
Rallus longirostris, clapper rail
Rallus limicola, Virginia rail
Porzana carolina, sora
Gallinula chloropus, common moorhen
Porphyrio martinica, purple gallinule
 Family: Gruidae
Grus americana, whooping crane
Grus canadensis, sandhill crane
 Order: Strigiformes
 Family: Tytonidae
Tyto alba, barn owl
 Family: Strigidae
Megascops asio, Eastern screech-owl
Strix varia, barred owl
Bubo virginianus, great-horned owl
Aegolius acadicus, Northern saw-whet owl
 Order: Caprimulgiformes
 Family: Caprimulgidae
Chordeiles minor, common nighthawk
Caprimulgus carolinensis, chuck-will's-widow
Caprimulgus vociferus, whip-poor-will
 Order: Apodiformes
 Family: Apodidae
Chaetura pelagica, chimney swift
 Family: Trochilidae
Archilochus colubris, ruby-throated hummingbird

 Order: Coraciiformes
 Family: Alcedinidae
Ceryle alcyon, belted kingfisher
 Order: Piciformes
 Family: Picidae
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, red-headed woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus, red-bellied woodpecker
Sphyrapicus varius, yellow-bellied sapsucker
Picoides villosus, hairy woodpecker
Picoides borealis, red-cockaded woodpecker
Colaptes auratus, Northern flicker
Dryocopus pileatus, pileated woodpecker
Campephilus principalis, ivory-billed woodpecker
 Order: Passeriformes
 Family: Tyrannidae
Sayornis phoebe, eastern phoebe

Myiarchus crinitus, great crested flycatcher
Tyrannus tyrannus, eastern kingbird
 Family: Hirundinidae
Progne subis, purple martin
Tachycineta bicolor, tree swallow
Hirundo rustica, barn swallow
 Family: Corvidae
Cyanocitta cristata, blue jay
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American crow
 Family: Paridae
Poecile carolinensis, Carolina chickadee
Baeolophus bicolor, tufted titmouse
 Family: Sittidae
Sitta carolinensis, white-breasted nuthatch
Sitta pusilla, brown-headed nuthatch
 Family: Certhiidae
Certhia americana, brown creeper
 Family: Troglodytidae
Thryothorus ludovicianus, Carolina wren
Troglodytes aedon, house wren
 Family: Turdidae
Sialia sialis, Eastern bluebird
Turdus migratorius, American robin
Hylocichla mustelina, wood thrush
 Family: Regulidae
Regulus calendula, ruby-crowned kinglet
 Family: Sylviidae
Poliophtila caerulea, blue-gray gnatcatcher
 Family: Mimidae
Dumetella carolinensis, gray catbird
Mimus polyglottos, Northern mockingbird
Toxostoma rufum, brown thrasher
 Family: Bombycillidae
Bombycilla cedrorum, cedar waxwing
 Family: Laniidae
Lanius ludovicianus, loggerhead shrike
 Family: Sturnidae
Sturnus vulgaris, European starling
 Family: Vireonidae
Vireo griseus, white-eyed vireo
Vireo flavifrons, yellow-throated vireo
Vireo olivaceus, red-eyed vireo
 Family: Parulidae
Vermivora chrysoptera, golden-winged warbler
Vermivora pinus, blue-winged warbler
Vermivora bachmanii, Bachman's warbler
Parula americana, Northern parula
Dendroica cerulea, cerulean warbler
Dendroica coronate, yellow-rumped warbler
Dendroica dominica, yellow-throated warbler
Dendroica pinus, pine warbler
Mniotilta varia, black-and-white warbler
Setophaga ruticilla, American redstart
Protonotaria citrea, prothonotary warbler
Geothlypis trichas, common yellowthroat
Icteria virens, yellow-breasted chat

- Family: Thraupidae
Piranga rubra, summer tanager
Piranga olivacea, scarlet tanager
- Family: Cardinalidae
Cardinalis cardinalis, northern cardinal
Passerina caerulea, blue grosbeak
Passerina cyanea, indigo bunting
Passerina ciris, painted bunting
Spiza americana, dickcissel
- Family: Emberizidae
Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Eastern towhee
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow's sparrow
Aimophila aestivalis, Bachman's sparrow
Spizella passerina, chipping sparrow
Spizella pusilla, field sparrow
Passerella iliaca, fox sparrow
Melospiza melodia, song sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, white-throated sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, white-crowned sparrow
Junco hyemalis, dark-eyed junco
- Family: Icteridae
Dolichonyx oryzivorus, bobolink
Agelaius phoeniceus, red-winged blackbird
Sturnella magna, Eastern meadowlark
Quiscalus quiscula, common grackle
Quiscalus major, boat-tailed grackle
Molothrus ater, brown-headed cowbird
Icterus spurius, orchard oriole
Icterus galbula, Baltimore oriole

MAMMAL SPECIES

- Order: Didelphimorphia
Family: Didelphidae
Didelphis virginiana, Virginia opossum
- Order: Insectivora
Family: Soricidae
Blarina brevicauda, northern short-tailed shrew
Cryptotis parva, least shrew
Sorex palustris, water shrew
- Family: Talpidae
Condylura cristata, star-nosed mole
- Order: Chiroptera
Family: Vespertilionidae
Eptesicus fuscus, big brown bat
Lasiurus borealis, Eastern red bat
Lasiurus cinereus, hoary bat
Myotis grisescens, gray myotis
- Order: Xenarthra
Family: Dasypodidae
Dasypus novemcinctus, nine-banded armadillo
- Order: Lagomorpha
Family: Leporidae
Sylvilagus aquaticus, swamp rabbit
Sylvilagus floridanus, Eastern cottontail
Sylvilagus palustris, marsh rabbit
Lepus californicus, black-tailed jackrabbit
Lepus americanus, snowshoe hare

Order: Rodentia

Family: Sciuridae

Glaucomys volans, Southern flying squirrel

Marmota monax, woodchuck

Sciurus carolinensis, Eastern gray squirrel

Sciurus niger, Eastern fox squirrel

Tamias striatus, Eastern chipmunk

Tamiasciurus hudsonicus, red squirrel

Family: Castoridae

Castor canadensis, American beaver

Order: Rodentia

Family: Muridae

Neotoma magister, Allegheny wood rat

Ochrotomys nuttalli, golden mouse

Oryzomys palustris, marsh rice rat

Peromyscus leucopus, white-footed mouse

Peromyscus maniculatus, deer mouse

Sigmodon hispidus, hispid cotton rat

Clethrionomys gapperi, southern red-backed vole

Synaptomys cooperi, southern bog lemming

Microtus pennsylvanicus, meadow vole

Ondatra zibethicus, common muskrat

Mus musculus, house mouse

Rattus norvegicus, Norway rat

Rattus rattus, black rat

Family: Erethizontidae

Erethizon dorsatum, porcupine

Family: Myocastoridae

Myocastor coypus, nutria

Order: Carnivora

Family: Ursidae

Ursus americanus, American black bear

Ursus arctos, brown bear

Ursus maritimus, polar bear

Family: Procyonidae

Procyon lotor, raccoon

Family: Felidae

Felis concolor, mountain lion

Felis catus, house cat

Lynx rufus, bobcat

Family: Canidae

Canis latrans, coyote

Canis familiaris, domestic dog

Canis lupus, gray wolf

Vulpes vulpes, red fox

Urocyon cinereoargenteus, gray fox

Family: Mustelidae

Lutra canadensis, river otter

Mephitis mephitis, striped skunk

Mustela frenata, long-tailed weasel

Mustela vison, mink

Mustela nivalis, least weasel

Martes pennanti, fisher

Taxidea taxus, badger

Gulo gulo, wolverine

Order: Artiodactyla

Family: Cervidae
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed deer
Odocoileus hemionus, mule deer
Cervus elaphus, elk
Alces alces, moose
Rangifer tarandus, caribou

Family: Antilocapridae
Antilocapra americana, pronghorn

Family: Bovidae
Bison bison, bison
Bos taurus, cow
Capra hircus, domestic goat

Order: Perissodactyla

Family: Equidae
Equus caballus, horse

WILDLIFE FOODS LIST

Deer Food Plants

Common Name/Latin

Alabama supplejack, Berchemia scandens
American beautyberry, Callicarpa americana
blackberry / dewberry, Rubus spp.
blueberry / huckleberry, Vaccinium spp.
dogwood, Cornus spp.
greenbrier, Smilax spp.
hawthorn, Crataegus spp.
Japanese honeysuckle, Lonicera japonica
oak, Quercus spp.
common persimmon, Diospyros spp.
plum, Prunus spp.
possumhaw, Viburnum spp.
water and black tupelo, Nyssa spp.
wild grape, Vitis spp.
yellow-poplar, Liriodendron tulipifera
American strawberry-bush, Euonymus americanus
trumpet-creeper, Campsis radicans
vetch, Vicia spp.
milk pea, Galactia spp.
clover, Trifolium spp.
American beech, Fagus grandifolia
honeylocust, Gleditsia triacanthos

Squirrel Food Plants

Common Name, Latin Name

American beech, Fagus grandifolia
pecan / hickory, Carya spp.
Pine, Pinus spp.
Oak, Quercus spp.
Alabama supplejack, Berchemia scandens
common persimmon, Diospyros spp.
Plum, Prunus spp.
Black cherry, Prunus spp.
Possumhaw, Viburnum spp.
red mulberry, Morus rubra
water and black tupelo, Nyssa spp.
wild grape, Vitis spp.
Dogwood, Cornus spp.
eastern hop-hornbeam, Ostrya spp.

Ironwood, Carpinus spp.
fungi
black walnut, Juglans nigra
yellow poplar, Liriodendron tulipifera
maple, Acer spp.
Corn, Zea spp.

Quail Food Plants

Common Name, Latin

partridge pea, Chamaecrista fasciculata
common ragweed, Ambrosia artemisiifolia
beggar lice, Desmodium spp.
milk-pea, Galactia spp.
butterfly pea, Centrosema spp.
3-seeded mercury, Acalypha gracilens
Lespedezas, Lespedeza spp.
Crotons, Croton spp.
Vetch, Vicia spp.
low panic grass, Dichanthelium spp.
Millets, Echinochloa spp.
grain sorghum, Sorghum spp.
blackberry / dewberry, Rubus spp.
blueberry / huckleberry, Vaccinium spp.
poison-ivy, Toxicodendron spp.
wild grape, Vitis spp.
black cherry, Prunus spp.
Plum, Prunus spp.
American beautyberry, Callicarpa americana
common persimmon, Diospyros spp.
Dogwood, Cornus spp.
black tupelo, Nyssa sylvatica
pine, Pinus spp.
Oak, Quercus spp.

Dove Food Plants

Common Name, Latin

Doveweed, Croton spp.
evening primrose, Oenothera spp.
common pokeweed, Phytolacca americana
common ragweed, Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Carolina geranium, Geranium spp.
Lespedezas, Lespedeza spp.
low panic grass, Dichanthelium spp.
Crabgrass, Digitaria spp.
Foxtail, Setaria spp.
Pine, Pinus spp.

Duck Food Plants

Common Name, Latin

wild millet, Echinochloa spp.
Smartweed, Polygonum spp.
Pondweed, Potamogeton spp.
Bullrush, Scirpus spp.
umbrella sedges, Cyperus spp.
rice cutgrass, Leersia spp.
wild rice, Zizania spp.

Turkey Food Plants

Common Name, Latin

Oak, Quercus spp.

blackberry / dewberry, Rubus spp.
blueberry / huckleberry, Vaccinium spp.
Hollies, Ilex spp.
poison-ivy, Toxicodendron spp.
wild grape, Vitis spp.
black cherry, Prunus spp.
Clover, Trifolium spp.
low panic grass, Dichanthelium spp.
Millets, Echinochloa spp.
Beggartick, Bidens spp.
Plum, Prunus spp.
common persimmon, Diospyros spp.
Dogwood, Cornus spp.
black tupelo, Nyssa sylvatica
American beech, Fagus grandifolia
Chufa, Cyperus spp.

Revised November, 2019

Wood Technology

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.
2. A total of twenty (20) fresh pieces of wood will be given to the contestants for correct identification. A total of forty (40) minutes (2 minutes per wood specimen) will be allowed for this identification, proper recording, and submission to the judges. The specimen will then be passed to the next contestant.
3. Only those woods given in "Key to Coniferous Woods - Gross Features" and "Key to Hardwoods – Gross Features" in Volume I (fourth edition) of the Textbook of Wood Technology by Panshin and de Zeeuw may be used as test material. In the event that the key does not differentiate between two or more species on this basis, the judges will advise the contestants as to which name to use. Scientific names (genus and specific epithet) and common names will be required for answers. The use of a key during the contest is prohibited. Each school shall be sent a list of tree species from which the test will be given by January 1.
4. There will be one (1) point for the correct genus and two (2) points for the correct specific epithet. Genus and specific epithet must be underlined. One (1) point shall be given for the correct common name. One-half credit will be given for misspelling or failure to underline. Whether or not a species name is wrong or merely misspelled shall be determined by the common name given by the contestant.
5. Contestants will be allowed the use of a 10 to 20 power hand lens. The host club will ensure that adequate light is available for wood identification.
6. Only clean, fresh wood samples (no paint, varnish, shellac, etc.) will be used and the contestant will be allowed to cut the wood.
7. In case of a tie for first, second, or third place, additional test woods will be given until a runoff winner has been decided.
8. True identification shall consist of identification made by the judges' representatives. This true identification must be in the hands of the Judges Committee before the contest.
9. The stations must be at least five (5') feet apart.
10. If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife, or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.

Suggestions for Judge's Committee Wood Technology

1. Prior to the contest gather all contestants at least 30 minutes before the event is scheduled to start; record the contestants' names at this time (Please print clearly).
2. Read the rules to the contestants. Emphasize the scoring procedure for each specimen as explained in Rule 4. Settle any questions or problems now if at all possible.
3. Ask all contestants if they have any objections to the wood identification list.
4. Run the contest in the fashion that best suits you. Try to complete it as quickly as possible.
5. Grading of test sheets will not be done while contestants are present. Therefore, to avoid having to locate tied contestants, provide the contestants with 3 to 5 additional test specimens. Check for ties in first, second, and third places. Only these three places must be resolved by runoff. Use the first specimen to separate the tie. If a tie still exists after the first tie-breaker specimen, use the second one; hopefully 3 to 5 tie-breaker specimens will suffice.
6. Be sure to have the head judge sign the scoresheet and indicate the time that the event ended.
7. Be sure to turn in the completed score sheet to the head scorekeeper.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!

2025 WOOD TECHNOLOGY SPECIES LIST:

SOURCE: Panshin, A.J. and C. de Zeeuw. 1980. Textbook of Wood Technology. 4th edition. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York.

NOTE: **RULE 3 states:** Only those woods given in “Key to Coniferous Woods - Gross Features” and “Key to Hardwoods - Gross Features” in Volume 1 (fourth edition) of the Textbook of Wood Technology by Panshin and de Zeeuw may be used as test material. In the event that the key does not differentiate between two or more species on this basis, the judges will advise the contestants as to which name to use. Latin names (genus and species) and common names will be required for answers. The use of a key during the contest is prohibited. Each school shall be sent a list of tree species from which the test will be given by January 1.

HARDWOODS

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	red alder
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone
<i>Betula</i> spp.	birch (group)
<i>Carya</i> spp.	hickory (group)
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut
<i>Celtis</i> spp.	hackberry (group)
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	white ash (group)
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	black ash
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	yellow-poplar
<i>Machura pomifera</i>	Osage-orange
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore
<i>Populus</i> spp.	cottonwood (group)
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	red oak (group)
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	white oak (group)
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	southern live oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust
<i>Tilia</i> spp.	basswood (group)
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	hard elm (group)

SOFTWOODS

<i>Abies</i> spp.	true fir (group)
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	incense-cedar
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Alaska-cedar
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port-Orford-cedar
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern redcedar
<i>Larix</i> spp.	larch (group)
<i>Picea</i> spp.	spruce (group)
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka spruce
<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>	sugar pine
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	ponderosa pine
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	white pine (group)
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	hard pine (group)
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	redwood
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	baldcypress
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western redcedar
<i>Torreya californica</i>	California torrey
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	hemlock (group)