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 [(5th place point + 6th 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.

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JUDGES

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 ½ 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 and other 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~~ 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 eight (8) 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.
11. In judging the event, failure to touch the top of the pole may be considered a DQ, instead of a tie for last place.

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.

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:

   [Traverse length] / [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.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!

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.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!

2026 DENDROLOGY: List of species

ACERACEAE (a.k.a., SAPINDACEAE)
Acer negundo, boxelder
Acer rubrum, red maple
Acer floridanum, Florida maple
Acer saccharinum, silver maple
Acer saccharum, sugar maple

ANACARDIACEAE
Rhus aromatica, fragrant sumac
Rhus copallina (a.k.a., Rhus copallinum), shining sumac, winged sumac
Rhus glabra, smooth sumac
Toxicodendron pubescens, poison-oak
Toxicodendron radicans, poison-ivy

ANNONACEAE
Asimina triloba, pawpaw

AQUIFOLIACEAE
Ilex decidua, possumhaw
Ilex opaca, American holly
Ilex vomitoria, yaupon

ARALIACEAE
Aralia spinosa, devil's walking stick

ARECACEAE
Sabal minor, bush palmetto

ASTERACEAE
Baccharis halimifolia, eastern baccharis

BETULACEAE
Alnus serrulata, hazel alder
Betula nigra, river birch
Carpinus caroliniana, American hornbeam, musclewood, blue beech
Ostrya virginiana, eastern hop-hornbeam

BIGNONIACEAE
Bignonia capreolata (a.k.a., Anisostichus capreolata), cross vine
Catalpa speciosa, northern catalpa
Catalpa bignonioides, southern catalpa
Campsis radicans, trumpet-creeper

CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Lonicera japonica, Japanese honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii, Amur honeysuckle
Lonicera sempervirens, trumpet honeysuckle
Sambucus nigra (a.k.a., Sambucus canadensis), elderberry, common elderberry, American black elderberry

CELASTRACEAE
Euonymus americanus, American strawberry-bush, strawberry bush

CORNACEAE
Cornus drummondii, roughleaf dogwood
Cornus florida, flowering dogwood
Nyssa aquatica, water tupelo
Nyssa biflora, swamp tupelo
Nyssa sylvatica, black tupelo

CUPRESSACEAE
Juniperus virginiana, eastern redcedar

EBENACEAE
Diospyros virginiana, common persimmon

ERICACEAE
Rhododendron canescens, mountain azalea
Vaccinium arboreum, tree sparkleberry, sparkleberry
Vaccinium elliottii, Elliot's blueberry
Vaccinium fuscatum, black highbush blueberry
Vaccinium stamineum, common deerberry, deerberry

FABACEAE (a.k.a., LEGUMINOSAE)
Albizia julibrissin, mimosa
Cercis canadensis, eastern redbud
Gleditsia aquatica, waterlocust, water locust
Gleditsia triacanthos, honeylocust,
Pueraria montana, kudzu
Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust
Wisteria frutescens American wisteria
Wisteria sinense, Chinese wisteria

FAGACEAE
Castanea pumila, Alleghany chinkapin
Fagus grandifolia, American beech
Quercus alba, white oak
Quercus falcata, southern red oak
Quercus laurifolia, laurel oak
Quercus lyrata, overcup oak
Quercus margaretta, sand post oak

Quercus marilandica, blackjack oak
Quercus michauxii, swamp chestnut oak
Quercus muehlenbergii, chinkapin oak
Quercus nigra, water oak
Quercus pagoda, cherrybark oak
Quercus phellos, willow oak
Quercus shumardii, Shumard oak
Quercus stellata, post oak
Quercus texana, Nuttall oak
Quercus velutina, black oak

HAMAMELIDACEAE (a.k.a., ALTINGIACEAE for Liquidambar)
Hamamelis virginiana, witch-hazel
Liquidambar styraciflua, sweetgum

HIPPOCASTANACEAE
Aesculus pavia, red buckeye

JUGLANDACEAE
Carya aquatica, water hickory
Carya cordiformis, bitternut hickory
Carya glabra, pignut hickory
Carya illinoinensis, pecan
Carya ovalis, red hickory
Carya ovata, shagbark hickory
Carya tomentosa, mockernut hickory
Juglans nigra, black walnut

LAURACEAE
Lindera benzoin, spicebush
Persea borbonia, red bay
Sassafras albidum, sassafras

MAGNOLIACEAE
Liriodendron tulipifera, yellow-poplar
Magnolia grandiflora, southern magnolia
Magnolia virginiana, sweetbay magnolia
Magnolia tripetala, umbrella-tree
Magnolia macrophylla, bigleaf magnolia

MORACEAE
Broussonetia papyrifera, paper mulberry
Maclura pomifera, Osage-orange
Morus rubra, red mulberry

MYRICACEAE
Myrica cerifera (a.k.a., Morella cerifera), waxmyrtle

OLEACEAE
Chionanthus virginicus, fringetree
Fraxinus americana, white ash
Fraxinus caroliniana Carolina ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica, green ash
Fraxinus profunda, pumpkin ash
Ligustrum sp., privet

PINACEAE
Pinus echinata, shortleaf pine
Pinus taeda, loblolly pine

PLATANACEAE
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore

RHAMNACEAE
Berchemia scandens, Alabama supplejack
Ceanothus americanus, New Jersey tea

ROSACEAE
Amelanchier arborea, downy serviceberry, common serviceberry, serviceberry
Crataegus sp., hawthorn
Prunus americana, American plum
Prunus angustifolia, Chickasaw plum
Prunus caroliniana, Carolina laurelcherry
Prunus mexicana, Mexican plum
Prunus serotina, black cherry
Pyrus calleryana, Callery pear
Rosa multiflora, multiflora rose
Rubus sp., blackberry/dewberry

RUBIACEAE
Cephalanthus occidentalis, common buttonbush
Mitchella repens, partridge berry, partridgeberry

RUTACEAE
Poncirus trifoliata, (a.k.a. Citrus trifoliata) trifoliate orange
Ptelea trifoliata, common hoptree, hoptree,
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis, Hercules' club

SALICACEAE
Populus deltoides, eastern cottonwood
Populus heterophylla, swamp cottonwood
Salix caroliniana, coastal plain willow
Salix nigra, black willow

SAPOTACEAE
Sideroxylon lanuginosum, gum bumelia

SCROPHULARIACEAE
Paulownia tomentosa, royal paulownia

SIMAROUBACEAE
Ailanthus altissima, tree-of-heaven

SMILICACEAE
Smilax sp., greenbrier/catbrier

STYRACACEAE
Styrax americanus, American snowbell

TAXODIACEAE (a.k.a., CUPRESSACEAE)
Taxodium ascendens, pond cypress
Taxodium distichum, bald cypress

TILIACEAE
Tilia americana, basswood, American basswood

ULMACEAE (a.k.a., CANNABACEAE for Celtis)
Celtis laevigata, sugarberry
Ulmus alata, winged elm
Ulmus americana, American elm
Ulmus crassifolia, cedar elm
Ulmus rubra, slippery elm

VERBENACEAE (a.k.a., LAMIACEAE)
Callicarpa americana, beautyberry, American beautyberry

VITACEAE
Vitis sp., grape/muscadine
Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Virginia creeper

Revised January 7, 2026

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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The event will include 20 insect-related and/or pathogen-disease-related specimens.
5. Either the common name or the scientific binomial (genus and specific epithet) is required, but not both for the same specimen.
6. 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.
7. Half credit is given for 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.
8. 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.
9. Each team will have one hour to jointly evaluate specimens and finish the competion.
10. 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 location must be included.
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.

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2026 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 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.

2026 Disease & Pathogen List

Foliage		
bacterial leaf scorch	Xylella fastidiosa	dried leaves; bacterial streaming
brown spot needle blight	Lecanosticta acicola	dead needle tips, brown spots with yellow halos
dogwood anthracnose	Discula destructiva	necrotic leaves; fruiting bodies with sticky spores
needle cast	Lophodermium sp.	dead needle tips; eye-shaped fruiting bodies
Tubakia leaf spot	Tubakia dryina	leaf spots with purple and/or tan margins
tar spot	Rhytisma acerinum	black, raised, leaf spots

Mistletoe		
western dwarf mistletoe	Arceuthobium campylopodum	witches' brooms, branch swellings; haustoria, leafless plant, viscin
leafy mistletoe	Phoradendron leucarpum	branch swellings, breakage; winter mistletoe tree, berries, leafy plant

Rust		
fusiform rust	Cronartium quercuum f. sp. fusiforme	galls, spindle cankers; aeciospores
pine needle rust	Coleosporium sp.	orange 'tongues' on needles

Stem		
bleeding canker	Phytophthora cactorum	sweet smell, wet bark, dieback, chlamydospores, oogonia
bot canker	Botryosphaeria sp.	canker, dieback; black pycnidia
hypoxylon canker	Biscogniauxia atropunctata	canopy dieback, white rot, stem canker; coal-like fruiting bodies
laurel wilt	Raffaelea lauricola	vascular streaking
nectria canker	Neonectria galligena	target shaped cankers; orange fruiting bodies
oak wilt	Bretziella fagacearum	mid-summer defoliation; pressure pads
pitch canker	Fusarium circinatum	stem canker, vascular streaking
red heart	Porodadalea pini	punk knots, decay, conks
thousand cankers disease	Geosmithia morbida	dieback, many small cankers
wetwood, or slime flux	bacteria and yeast	sour smell, bark discoloration, wet bark
chestnut blight	Cryphonectria parasitica	erumpent, pimple like lesions, bark splitting, sunken stem cankers
Leucostoma canker	Leucostoma persoonii	gummy, sunken, lesions and cankers

Root		
annosus root and butt rot	Heterobasidion irregulare	white rot; popcorn conks, spiniger state
brown cubical butt rot, dyer's polypore, cowpie fungus	Phaeolus schweinitzii	brown rot; compound tiered to singular, circular to fan shaped yellowish to reddish-brown poroid mushrooms
littleleaf disease	Phytophthora cinnamomi	shortened needles; sporangia, chlamydospores
shoestring root rot, or humongous fungus	Armillaria mellea	white rot; mycelial fans, honey mushrooms, and rhizomorphs
loblolly pine decline, or bluestain	Leptographium sp.	wood discoloration, beetle damage, stunted needles
artist's conk root rot	Ganoderma sp.	white rot, conks

2026 Insect List

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

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

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

Feeding Category: Twig	
periodical cicada	Magicicada cassinii
twig girdler	Oncideres cingulata
twig pruner	Anelaphus villosus
walnut twig beetle	Pityophthorus juglandis

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

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

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

Feeding Category: Root	
cottonwood borer	Plectrodera scalator
Pales weevil	Hylobius pales

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	-	-	-

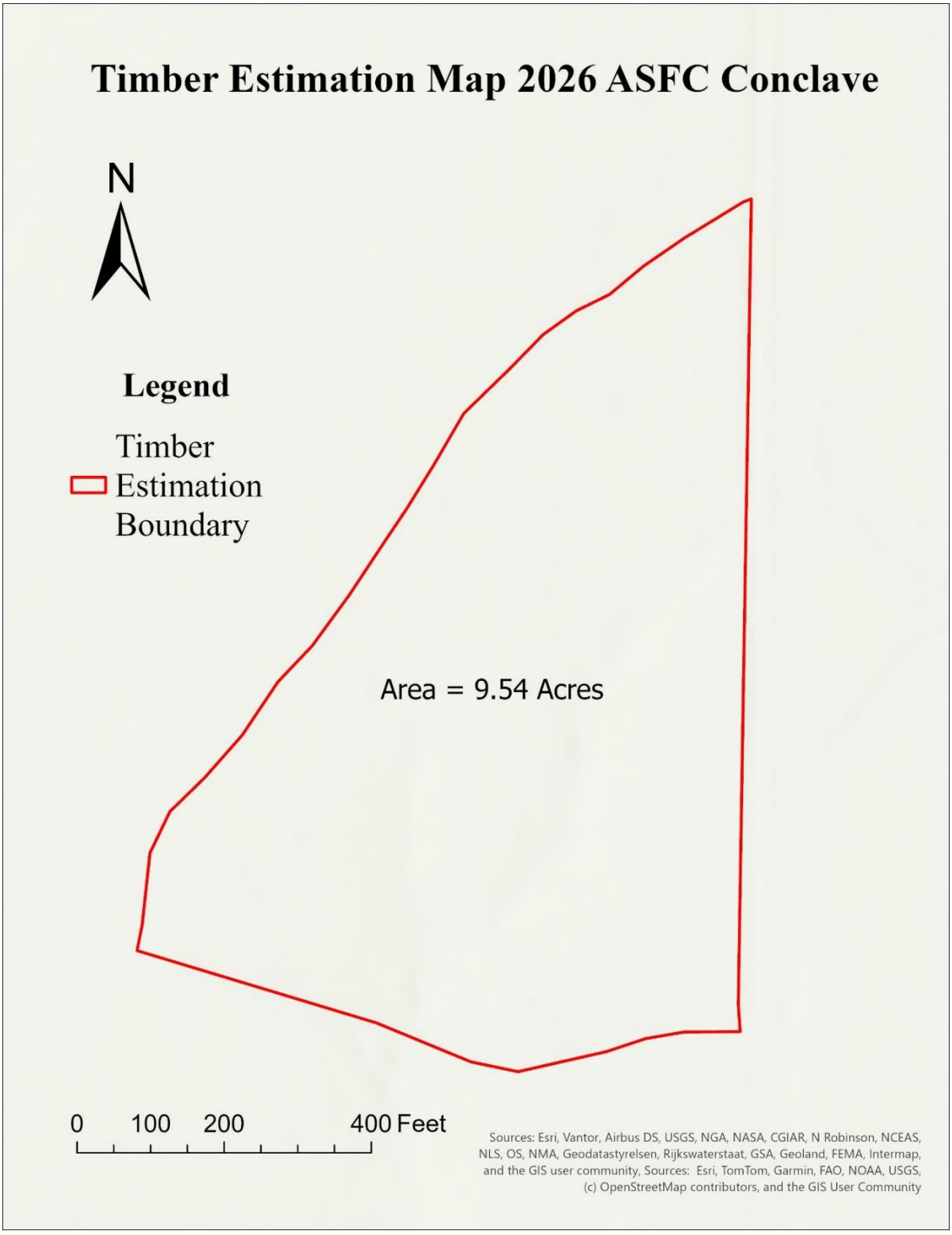
Timber Estimation

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.

DO NOT ANNOUNCE NAMES OF WINNERS TO ANYONE!!!


Timber Estimation Map 2026 ASFC Conclave
N
Legend
Timber Estimation Boundary
Area = 9.54 Acres
0 100 200 400 Feet
Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Timber Estimation Volume Table (Newbold, Baldwin & Hill 2001)

	Height (Feet)							
	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
D.B.H. (inches)	Bole weight (pounds)							
5	91	127	163	199	234			
6	131	183	234	286	338			
7	178	249	319	389	460	530		
8	233	325	417	509	601	692		
9	295	411	528	644	760	876	992	
10	364	508	652	796	939	1082	1225	
11	440	615	789	963	1136	1310	1483	1656
12	524	732	939	1146	1353	1559	1765	1971
13	615	859	1102	1345	1588	1830	2072	2314
14	714	997	1279	1560	1842	2123	2403	2684
15	819	1144	1468	1792	2115	2437	2759	3081
16	933	1302	1671	2039	2406	2773	3140	3506
17	1053	1470	1886	2302	2717	3131	3545	3959
18	1181	1648	2115	2581	3046	3511	3975	4439
19	1316	1837	2357	2876	3395	3912	4430	4946
20	1458	2035	2612	3187	3762	4336	4909	5481
D.B.H. (inches)	Bole weight (tons)							
5	0.046	0.064	0.082	0.1	0.117			
6	0.066	0.092	0.117	0.143	0.169			
7	0.089	0.125	0.16	0.195	0.23	0.265		
8	0.117	0.163	0.209	0.255	0.301	0.346		
9	0.148	0.206	0.264	0.322	0.38	0.438	0.496	
10	0.182	0.254	0.326	0.398	0.47	0.541	0.613	
11	0.22	0.308	0.395	0.482	0.568	0.655	0.742	0.828
12	0.262	0.366	0.47	0.573	0.677	0.78	0.883	0.986
13	0.308	0.43	0.551	0.673	0.794	0.915	1.036	1.157
14	0.357	0.499	0.64	0.78	0.921	1.062	1.202	1.342
15	0.41	0.572	0.734	0.896	1.058	1.219	1.38	1.541
16	0.467	0.651	0.836	1.02	1.203	1.387	1.57	1.753
17	0.527	0.735	0.943	1.151	1.359	1.566	1.773	1.98
18	0.591	0.824	1.058	1.291	1.523	1.756	1.988	2.22
19	0.658	0.919	1.179	1.438	1.698	1.956	2.215	2.473
20	0.729	1.018	1.306	1.594	1.881	2.168	2.455	2.741

Cruise note: tally only pine, and only pine with DBH greater than or equal to 5 inch DBH. Cruise using total height.

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.

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2026 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: Coraciformes
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
Polioptila 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
Lasiuris borealis, Eastern red bat
Lasiuris 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
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!!!

2026 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.

SOFTWOODS

Pinus sp.	southern pine (group)
Pinus sp.	white pine (group)
Pinus contorta	lodgepole pine
Pinus lambertiana	sugar pine
Pinus ponderosa	ponderosa pine
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas-fir
Sequoia sempervirens	redwood
Juniperus virginiana	eastern redcedar
Thuja plicata	western redcedar
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock
Tsuga heterophylla	western hemlock
Calocedrus decurrens	incense cedar
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Alaska-cedar
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Port-Orford-cedar
Larix sp.	larch (group)
Picea sp.	spruce (group)
Taxodium distichum	baldcypress
Abies sp.	true fir (group)
Taxus brevifolia	Pacific yew

HARDWOODS

Quercus sp.	white oak (group)
Quercus sp.	red oak (group)
Prunus serotina	black cherry
Acer rubrum	red maple
Acer saccharum	sugar maple
Betula sp.	birch
Fagus grandifolia	American beech
Carya sp.	hickory
Juglans nigra	black walnut
Juglans cinerea	butternut
Castanea dentata	American chestnut
Alnus rubra	red alder
Platanus occidentalis	sycamore
Populus sp.	cottonwood
Tilia americana	basswood
Ulmus sp.	elm
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweetgum
Liriodendron tulipifera	yellow-poplar
Fraxinus sp.	ash
Cladrastis kentukea	yellowwood
Aesculus sp.	buckeye
Celtis sp.	hackberry/sugarberry
Cornus florida	flowering dogwood
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon
Ilex opaca	American holly
Maclura pomifera	Osage-orange
Nyssa sylvatica	black tupelo
Ostrya virginiana	eastern hop-hornbeam
Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone

Modified January 15, 2026