


Air Rifle Field Target



The challenge of the SSAA Air Rifle Field Target discipline comes from shooting a relatively low powered air rifle at targets over distances that are unknown to the competitor. Success depends on marksmanship skills and the ability to accurately estimate range. The first international events took place in the mid-1980s, involving UK and US shooters followed by Norway and Germany.



Matches

Air Rifle Field Target is a simulated field-shooting event that lends itself to a bush-type environment, though it may be contested on a more traditional range line. The range has at least 10 'lanes' up to a maximum of 25, with a minimum of two and a maximum of five targets per lane.

Targets must be the 'fall-when-hit' type of various sizes and may be made of wood and/or steel and be of any configuration. The 'hit zone' must be circular and of a contrasting colour to the faceplate. Targets must be resettable from the firing line, and placed at ranges from 9 to 50m.

Scoring is one point for each hit and a zero for a miss. A hit is awarded when a target falls. Any movement of the plate which does not result in the target or hit zone falling is a miss. All targets are shot in numerical order and any shot out of sequence is scored as a miss.



Firearms

Air Rifle Field Target caters for both springer and precharged pneumatic (PCP) air rifles. The five firearm classes include Open Air Rifle, Open PCP Air Rifle, Open Springer, International PCP and International Springer. Springer air rifles generate their power via a large spring/gas ram and piston. Alternatively, PCP air rifles generate their power by means of an onboard chamber of compressed air or gas.