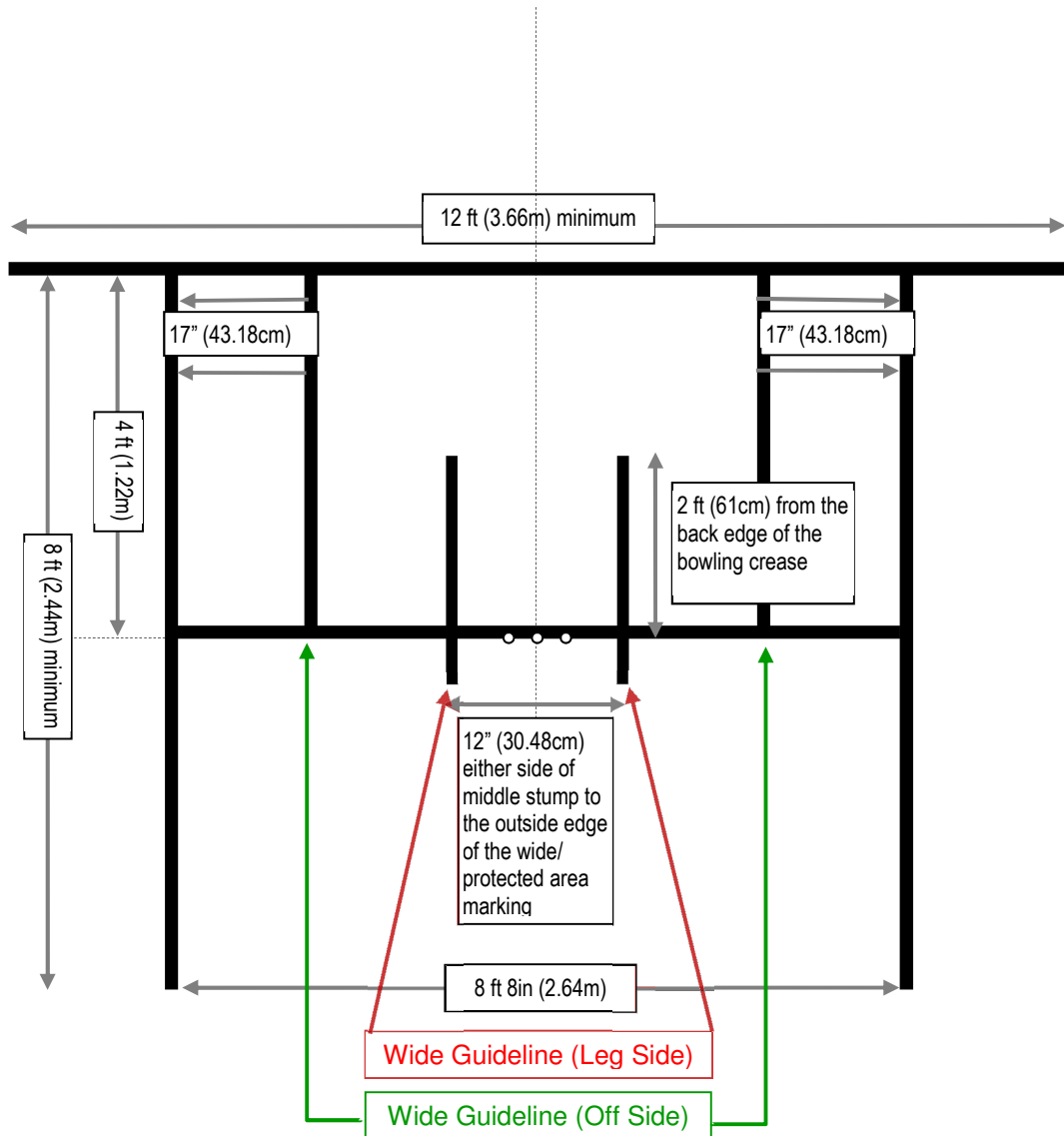


White Ball Cricket Crease Markings Diagram



Wide Ball Interpretation in "White Ball Cricket"

Leg side

- All balls that pass down the leg side and behind the striker shall be interpreted as negative bowling and **called "Wide"**.
- The delivery is **not a Wide** if:
 - The balls that passes **on or inside** the "Wide Guideline (Leg Side)" crease marking when the striker moves towards the off side to allows it to pass behind him.
 - The ball passes **between the striker and leg stump**.

Offside

- A delivery **shall be called "Wide"** if:
 - The ball passes outside the "Wide Guideline (Off Side)" with the batsman in a "normal" batting stance.
 - The ball passes wide of the return crease, regardless of the striker bringing it within reach but failing to make contact.
 - A right arm bowler bowling around the wicket to a right hand batsman or a left arm bowler bowling around the wicket to a left hand batsman bowls full pitched yorkers on the off side just within the "Wide Guideline (Off Side)".
- The delivery is **not a Wide** if:
 - The batsman moves to the off side and brings the ball within reach so he can hit it with a normal cricket stroke but fails to make contact despite it passing outside the "Wide Guideline (Off Side)".

Wide - Reverse Sweep or Switch Hit

- When a switch hit or reverse sweep is played or the batsman gets in a position to play the shot and then aborts it:
 - The striker is deemed to bring the ball sufficiently within his reach on both sides of the wicket
 - The Wide Guideline (Off Side) shall apply on both sides of the stumps.
 - The leg stump wide interpretation is no longer in play.

Wides – Height (batsman standing up at the crease)

- Being a limited overs contest, the intention is to discourage the bowling of fast short pitched deliveries that pass above the head of the batsman standing upright at the popping crease.
- This type of bowling is considered a form of negative tactic – so the directive is to call “wide” for the marginal deliveries in this category.
- The umpire at the bowler’s end will be guided by the signal he receives from the square leg umpire. It is agreed that if the umpire at the bowler’s end is in doubt as to the validity of the square leg umpire’s judgement, he must stick with his partner’s signal and judgment.
- The only exception is when the square leg umpire is unsighted or does not provide a signal for whatever reason and informs the umpire at the bowler’s end of such, through an agreed teamwork signal.
- The umpire at the bowler’s end must then rule. It is suggested that the evidence he should consider is:
 - Ball passing over head
 - Keeper catching height
 - Steepness of the ball’s path post bounce
 - Gut feel or instinct

Switch Hit Interpretation

- **The directive.**
 - The batsman’s grip and stance should be the same from the start of the bowler’s run up until the beginning of the bowler’s Delivery stride.
 - The batsman can utilize any grip, as long as he does not change it while the bowler is running in to bowl.
- **Interpretation.**
 - From the beginning of the delivery stride (defined as the moment that the bowler’s back foot lands in the delivery stride), the batsman, if he chooses, may start to play the switch-hit stroke.
 - If the bowler sees the batsman alter his grip or stance before he enters his delivery stride, he is not compelled to deliver the ball.
 - If the bowler does not deliver the ball, in this instance, the umpire shall give the striker an informal warning.
 - The second time this happens, the striker should be formally warned that he is wasting time under Law 42.10 (Batsman wasting time). This shall constitute a first and final warning, and be applicable to any batsman In that innings. Any subsequent instances shall result in 5 penalty runs being awarded to the fielding side.
 - The bowler, having seen the batsman change his grip and/or stance, may decide to bowl at the batsman, and is entitled to do so. The umpires should allow that option.
- In short, the batsman is still entitled to play the switch--hit stroke but he is only allowed to alter from one stance or grip to another once the bowler has entered his delivery stride.