**Flat Track Pitch**

Also referred to simply as a ‘flat pitch’ this is a softer pitch which may have been lightly rolled. There are no cracks, no grass and little wear. A flat pitch offers little assistance to the bowlers so the batsmen will enjoy the predictable bounce which should follow.

**Dry Pitch**

A dry pitch will have no moisture and it will have a tendency to crack. This can suit the faster bowlers but the batsmen shouldn’t have too many problems. The ball will come nicely onto the bat and a dry pitch won’t help with deviation unless the ball hits one of those cracks.

### Wet Pitch

A wet pitch has moisture which can be due to humidity or a failure of the covers to do their job. If it’s too wet, the umpires may decide it’s unplayable. If play does commence on a wet pitch, the ball may skid or it may bounce higher than usual and that unpredictability will help the bowlers.

Before the days of covered pitches, cricket could be played on a ‘sticky wicket.’ Balls could literally ‘stick’ into the pitch, spinners could turn the ball much more dramatically and sticky wickets made it extremely difficult for the batters.

### Dusty Pitch

Dusty pitches are typically left unrolled and they literally have a powdery covering of dust. They are dry but quite soft and this type of surface can help bowlers to spin the ball.

### Dead Pitch

A dead pitch is flat with no grass or moisture. This makes it extremely hard for bowlers to take wickets. It’s a good option for limited overs matches where fans like to see lots of runs but a dead pitch would be a poor choice for test cricket.

### Green Pitch

### A green pitch is helpful for bowlers especially for fast bowlers.