

# COLORADO CRICKET LEAGUE

## FOR THE LOVE OF THE GAME



As a cricket player and umpire you must know the LBW Law. Today we will learn from the best!

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### Practical Training – The LBW Law. By Simon Taufel and Graham Chudleigh.

These training tips are designed to assist you improve your decision making on LBW appeals. By using them correctly, your confidence and consistency will improve, as will your enjoyment of cricket umpiring.

Statistically, at least 60% of all your decisions will be LBW appeals – if you can feel and act confidently in this area, then you will have gone a long way to getting almost two thirds of all your decisions correct!

Please enjoy this Practical Training Module, open your mind to a fresh way of looking at applying the LBW law and we hope that we have helped improve your confidence.

These practical tips are separated into the 4 questions that you will ask yourself when deciding on whether a batsman is out LBW or not. There is also a section on the decision making action.

#### Tips to Question 1 – Did the ball pitch in line between wicket and wicket or outside off stump?

Be conscious from where the bowler has delivered the ball in relation to the return crease. *(When moving the sight screen, stand where the bowler would normally deliver the ball from and view the “mat”).*

Pick up the flight of the ball after watching the placement of the feet.

Continue to watch the ball closely and actually see it hit the pitch. Do not assume where it is going to land – see where it hits the pitch. *(For leg stump – try and find a spot or mark on the pitch that will assist you later*

*on with deciding a leg stump line).*

As soon as the ball pitches outside leg stump – mentally dismiss any thoughts of LBW. *(Even though the batsman has gone back and across and all 3 stumps would have been hit – you have not forgotten the ball pitched outside leg stump!).*

#### Tips to Question 2 – Did the ball hit the bat or the hand holding the bat?

Use sight and sound when making this decision. Most of the time you will not see the deflection, so you are looking for “two noises”. Sight will assist in making sure the bat was next to the ball when you heard the first noise. *(Timing of the noises is important – good concentration will assist in detecting bat hitting the pad, bat hitting ground or bat hitting boot).*

Be aware of the position of the ball in relation to the bat when you hear the sound – always remember the possibility of pad / bat sequence.

Sometimes the keeper and slips will not hear or see the “nick” but the body language of the bowler may provide a clue. *(A stifled appeal or a hesitation in appealing could confirm your belief that the batsman got an edge before the ball hit the pad).*

Give yourself time. Wait a couple of seconds before making your decision – give your brain a chance to register if there were two noises or not. *(Extra time will allow your brain not to be fooled by sight only).*

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**My dream is to have the best clubs and state teams in U.S.A play every year in Colorado as a part of a yearly tournament.**

## Treasurer speaks

My name is Shravan Kommu, CCL Treasurer for 2019. I started playing in the year 2009 for CSUCC following which I was one of the founders of FRCC in the year 2010. I currently play for CCCC since 2013.

I grew up in Mumbai and like every other city bred guy, I grew up playing tennis ball cricket in gullies and buildings. I remember my dad taking me to Azad Maidan as a kid every weekend to teach me the game of cricket. My first love growing up was always soccer and continues to be. But cricket being a part of every Indian kid's DNA, it became a major part of my life after moving to USA.

As far as the finances go, the idea this year is as simple as keeping the numbers completely transparent to the league and be accountable for every cent that is spent from the CCL account.

The biggest challenge Colorado Cricket is facing currently is paucity of playing grounds. Cricket is growing at a quick rate in the state. To sustain this growth and to increase it further we need to multiply our grounds as quickly as possible. I hope

this year, we see teams without home grounds come forward and work with the current ground owners and cities to start the process of procuring new grounds. My goal in the coming years is to help achieve this.

The most heartening aspect of this league since the time I started playing is the increase in professionalism and participation in the league. I hope we can keep working on making this is more professional league, which is extremely competitive.

My dream is to have the best clubs and state teams in U.S.A play every year in Colorado as a part of a yearly tournament. This will hopefully allow some of the best talent in USA to play regularly in Colorado which will put our league on the U.S.A map.

A lot of us in CCL put in a lot of effort to run our individual clubs and we all understand how big an undertaking running a club is. It will take continued effort from everyone to grow this league and take it to the point where we can call ourselves truly professional in every sense.

Thanks for all you guys do to help run this league smoothly!!!!

## Howzzat Answers

1. A — Once the length of the interval has been agreed it cannot be altered.
2. A — Immediately.
3. C — When a new batsman arrives at the crease.
4. C — 20 overs.
5. C — Every 10 overs.

## Financial report

Ball Distribution:

The balls shipment got a bit delayed this year due to custom.

The vendor was very helpful and managed to get the balls in time for the start of the league.

We have distributed 150 balls among the teams and have 621 balls left to distribute.

We are waiting on the final shipment to arrive next week, so we finish the distribution.

Finances:

All the teams have paid their initial dues.

The final dues (Credits, CACU fines etc.) will be sent to the teams at the end of the season.

## Practical Training – The LBW Law. By Simon Taufel and Graham Chudleigh. continued..

### Tips to Question 3 – Was the first point of Impact in line between wicket and wicket?

Be aware of where the batsman is standing and what movement he has made in receiving the ball. (When he takes guard, this is a good time to see his position – note also where he is standing in relation to the popping crease at his end when the bowler is at the top of his mark. If he's standing outside of his crease, your colleague at square may give you a signal).

See the first point of impact in relation to the pad. (The batsman after being hit will often instinctively move back to the leg side – remember where he got hit.)

Use the stumps as a guide  
can you see leg stump?  
can you see off stump?  
can you see both stumps?

#### Batsman Playing a Shot

Decide whether the batsman has made a genuine attempt to play the ball with the bat. (Shouldering arms is obvious, but a bat tucked behind the pad may not be).

Having decided that the batsman has not attempted to play the ball (and the other parts of the LBW law are satisfied), then decide if the ball would have hit the stumps. (As it is a game between ball and bat, if the batsman refuses to play the ball, then give the bowler favourable consideration on this last question. i.e. benefit of doubt to the bowler. If the ball was not going to hit the stumps, then do not give it out).

### Tips to Question 4 – Would the ball have hit the wicket?

Where was the ball delivered from? Was it...  
Stump to stump?  
Wide near the return crease?  
Somewhere in between?

(When moving the sight screen, stand where the bowler would normally deliver the ball from and view the imaginary line of the ball that it would have to take to hit the stumps – Please judge every delivery on its merits as the bowler can change delivery position).

What was the nature of the delivery? Was it...  
An off cutter or leg cutter?  
An in swinger or out swinger?  
An off spinner, leg spinner, topper or wrong'un? (This illustrates again the importance of judging every ball on its merits – assume that every ball will be different and focus on its flight and direction after pitching).

What was the distance of travel between pitching and the first point of impact? (Look for evidence to give you confidence what line the ball was taking after pitching – the further the distance the more information you have to make your decision).

What is the distance between the point of impact and the stumps? The further this point is from the stumps, the greater the margin is for the ball missing the stumps. (When the batsman takes guard, this is a good time to see his position – note also where he is

standing in relation to the popping crease at his end when the bowler is at the top of his mark. If he's standing outside of his crease, your colleague at square may give you a signal. As part of your routine before every ball, you wish to consider a glance to your partner at square leg - Teamwork).

Was the ball climbing or dying after impact? (It is very important to consider height as part of the "hitting the stumps" question. When the batsman takes guard, you can also look at the height of his pads in relation to the top of the stumps, and his knee roll in particular. Note how high the ball hit on the pad and whether it was climbing steeply or dying – you may also gather an indication from things like...

- ◆ what type of bowler is he, a "skidder" or "bouncy" bowler?
- ◆ have you seen him bowl in the game already from square leg?
- ◆ what is the pitch like, is it bouncy or keeping low?

### Tips on making your decision.

Judge every ball on its merits – make no assumptions or have preconceived ideas.

Give yourself time to replay the delivery and see...

- ◆ pitch mark
- ◆ point of impact
- ◆ type of shot
- ◆ path after impact

Practice your timing at training or ask your partner for feedback. A quick decision gives the perception of not enough consideration, a slow decision gives the perception of doubt.

Never succumb to pressure – giving decisions based on individual merit will gain you respect and increase your confidence.

When giving a batsman out, look at the batsman and leave your finger up for a couple of seconds – make sure everyone knows he's out and you're not afraid to say so.

### Tips before / during every delivery.

Note where is the batsman standing in relation to the stumps – middle or leg and if he is standing out of his crease.

Note where the bowler delivered the ball from – out wide or in close.

Note the batsman's style – does he shuffle across, get well forward, half forward, etc. Is his first movement backwards or forwards and how does this relate to the popping crease?

For a traditional LH batsman and a right arm over the wicket bowler – note where the bowler is delivering the ball from (and unless he is bowling inswingers) and what length he has to bowl for it to pitch at least in line with leg stump.

For a left arm over the wicket bowler to a traditional RH batsman, note a spot on the pitch that will give you a good guide to where leg stump is. If the bowler does not swing the ball, consider the length (how far up) he has to pitch it for it to at least pitch in line with leg stump.



## Colorado Cricket League

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### OUR MISSION

*To carry on the playing and the traditions of the game of cricket.*

WE ARE ON THE WEB!  
WWW.COLORADOCRICKET.ORG

## Did you know?

- ◆ Although America's most popular bat and ball game is now baseball, originally the first game ever to be played in the United States using a bat and ball was cricket. It was a popular sport in the country between 1834 and 1914 and there were over 1000 cricket clubs across 46 states.
- ◆ Mahela Jayawardene is the only batsman to have scored centuries in both the Semi-Final and Final of a World Cup.
- ◆ After Virat Kohli's debut, India has chased down 300+ targets five times and in 4 of these 5 matches, Kohli scored a century.
- ◆ Dhaka's Sher-e-Bangla stadium and Bangabandhu stadium have hosted more ODIs than Lord's.
- ◆ Sanath Jayasuriya has more ODI wickets than Shane Warne.
- ◆ Virender Sehwag's highest scores in T20, ODI and Tests are 119, 219 and 319 respectively.

## Howzaat? Laws 11 & 12 (Intervals & Start/End of Play)

(Answers on Page 2)

1. It has been agreed that the break should be 10 minutes duration. At the start of the interval the fielding captain requests that the interval should be lengthened to 15 minutes due to exceptional hot weather. What should the umpires do?
  - A. Once the length of the interval has been agreed it cannot be altered.
  - B. The interval can only be altered with agreement from the opposing captain.
  - C. The interval can always be extended if the umpires decide the weather is exceptionally hot.
2. The drinks break has been scheduled for 2:00 pm. At 1:58 pm the second wicket falls off the first ball of the over. At what time should the break now commence?
  - A. Immediately.
  - B. At 2:00 pm
  - C. Once the over has been completed.
3. At which of these moments does the umpire not call Play?
  - A. At the start of the match.
  - B. On the resumption of play after any interval or interruption.
  - C. When a new batsman arrives at the crease.
4. Under the laws of Cricket, in a non-limited overs game, what is the minimum number of overs which must be bowled in the last hour, provided a result is not reached earlier and there is no interval or interruption in play?
  - A. 15 overs.
  - B. 17 overs.
  - C. 20 overs.
5. In CCL Premier game when should the umpire break if the temp is 90 degrees?
  - A. At the end of every hour.
  - B. When the batsmen are tired.
  - C. Every 10 overs.