

19.3.3 Cricket

Cricket is played with a hard ball delivered at high speed. The bowler needs to have a clear view of the pitch and wicket. The batsman needs to have a clear view of the bowler’s action and run-up. The fielders need to be able to see the flight of the ball. To meet these objectives more light is usually provided more uniformly in the square near the wicket than in the outfield and glare needs to be limited as far as possible. Cricket is in TV group C.

For indoor cricket, which can take the form of games and training nets, the usual lighting approach is to use fluorescent luminaires, taking care to minimise glare. The luminaires are protected by nets hung at least 1 m below the luminaires, ideally on either side of the lanes (Figure 19.4).



Figure 19.4
Lighting for indoor cricket

For outdoor cricket, the usual lighting system uses high-mounted floodlights. Light should reach all parts of the field from at least two directions. Glare is controlled by careful selection of mounting height and aiming of floodlights. A white ball is often used to after dark to give a better contrast against the night sky.

Table 19.5 Lighting recommendations for indoor cricket

Class	Horizontal illuminance (lx)	Illuminance uniformity	Colour rendering index
I	750	0.7	60
II	500	0.7	60
III	300	0.7	20

Table 19.6 Lighting recommendations for indoor cricket training nets

Class	Horizontal illuminance (lx)	Illuminance uniformity	Colour rendering index
I	1500	0.8	60
II	1000	0.8	60
III	750	0.8	20