

Wickets

There are 9 different ways that a batter can 'get out' or 'be dismissed'. These are:

- bowled
- caught
- leg before wicket (lbw)
- run out
- stumped
- hit the ball twice
- hit wicket
- obstructed the field (including handled the ball)
- timed out.

A batter can also retire, and the circumstances of the retirement will dictate whether you record the batter as 'retired out' or 'retired not out' (see page 48).

When a wicket falls

When a batter is out, there are three parts of the scorebook to complete — the batter's details, the fall of wicket details and the bowler's analysis. These details should be updated in this order, following the natural routine you have developed of starting at the top of the book and moving down to the bottom. By following this routine, you will not miss entries.

Firstly, close the batter's innings by adding a 'greater than' symbol (>) at the end of the batting record. This signifies the batter is out and you won't inadvertently add any more runs to that batter. In the 'How out' column, enter the method of dismissal (see the *Wickets ready reckoner* on page 50 for the correct way to note each method of dismissal).

In the Bowler column, enter the bowler's name if the method of dismissal is one that gets credited to the bowler (see the *Wickets ready reckoner*). Add up the batter's runs and record this in the runs column, and also total the number of balls faced by the batter, and the number of 4s and 6s if your scorebook has columns for these details. Remember to count the wicket ball to the total balls faced for that batter. Ensure your scoring partner agrees with you on all these details, especially the batter's runs.

BATSMAN	RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	RUNS	BALLS	4s	6s
1 Freeman. R.	..24b120						
2 Reed. C.	...20...4X	bowled	Ward	8	9	1	-

Batter 2 – Reed – has been bowled. His innings is marked off (>), the method of dismissal and bowler's name are recorded, and his runs, balls faced and boundaries are totalled.

FALL OF WICKETS	1 for 18	2
OUTGOING BATSMAN	Reed	
NOT OUT BATSMAN	Freeman(9)	

Next complete the fall of wicket details — the team's total runs, the name of the batter who was out, and the name and score (in brackets) of the not out batter.

BOWLER	1	2	3	4	5
Ward. P.	2 4 1 2 0	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6
Brown. S.	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6

In the bowler's analysis, if the method of dismissal is one that the bowler gets credit for (see the *Wickets ready reckoner* on page 50 to determine if the bowler gets credit for the wicket), mark a red X in the analysis.

In most other cases, where the bowler does not get credit for the wicket, place a dot in the bowler's analysis, although there are exceptions to this, including run outs (see *If a batter is run out* below), and methods of dismissal that happen 'between balls' (e.g. retirement and timed out), where you will record nothing against the bowler.

If you and your fellow scorer are unsure of how the batter was out — e.g. was the batter caught behind, bowled or stumped — pencil in the method you believe is correct, and check with the umpires at the next break.

Handy hint

It may assist you in determining the method of dismissal if you note which umpire gave the batter out, e.g. stumpings are given out by the square leg umpire (see the *Wicket ready reckoner* on page 50).

After all this is complete, add the incoming batter to the scorecard and you are ready to start again.

If a batter is run out

When a batter is run out, the striker will be credited with the runs **COMPLETED** before the dismissal. If the batters are going for the first run,

no runs are recorded. If they are going for their second or third run, the **COMPLETED** runs are credited to the batter, added to the total score and shown against the bowler. Therefore, if a player is run out going for the third run, the 2 completed runs are awarded to the striker, 2 runs are added to the total score and 2 runs are recorded against the bowler.

You can then proceed to record the wicket. The batter is shown as Run out. Record all fielders involved in the run out in brackets against the batter. If a single fielder has effected the run out by a direct hit, only one name is required, but often the fielder will throw the ball to the wicket-keeper or bowler, who will remove the stumps, so both players involved are credited with the run out. Sometimes, there may be more than two players involved – all fielders involved must be shown.

BATSMEN	RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	RUNS	BALLS	4%	6%
1. Freeman. R.	. 2 . 4 . . 14						
2. Reed. C.	. . . 11 .	run out (White-Creedon)		2	5	-	-

In the case above, two fielders were involved. White fielded the ball and threw it to Creedon, who removed the bails with it. If White's throw had hit the stumps and removed the bails, only White's name would appear on the scoresheet. Note also that a dot ball is placed against the batter, as the run out occurred while attempting the first run. Alternatively, you could record an 'R' as described below for the bowler.

The bowler's name is not recorded (although it would appear as one of the fielders if applicable) as the bowler is not credited with the wicket. You could show the symbol R in the bowler's analysis to denote when the run out occurred. If there were completed runs, the completed runs are shown in the bowler's analysis, and you could add an R above the runs to indicate the run out (i.e. 2^R).

BOWLER	1	2	3	4	5
Ward. P.	. 2 4 2 2 0	4 x . . .	
Brown. S.	0-6	M 1	0-9	1-14	
	0-2	0-4	0-7	2 ^R	

Mankad

A Mankad is a rare type of run out that occurs when a bowler runs out a batter at the non-striker's end who is outside the popping crease while backing up. The attempt at the run out can occur any time between the ball coming into play and the moment when the bowler would have ordinarily released the ball. Because a Mankad occurs before the ball is delivered, it is not counted as a ball for either the batter or the bowler. If the attempt is

unsuccessful, the umpire will signal dead ball. Otherwise, write the wicket up as you would for a run out.

If a batter is caught out

When a batter is caught out, no runs are scored under any circumstances (Rule 32).

The name of the person who took the catch should always be shown, as it could be needed for trophies at the end of the season.

Handy hints

There may be occasions when you have two players with the same surname in a team. They may be brothers (e.g. Steve and Mark Waugh) or unrelated (e.g. Mark and Peter Taylor). In that case, you should also show the initial of the fielder or bowler to differentiate them.

If the name of the catcher is unknown, you should check with the captain of the fielding team at the next break. The bowler's name is recorded, as the bowler is credited with the wicket. A red X is recorded in the bowler's analysis to record the wicket, as shown on page 46.

BATSMEN		RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	RUNS	BALLS	4's	6's
Freeman.	R.	. 2 . 4 . . 14 . 2 X >		St. Cronin	13	11	2	-
Reed.	C.	. . 11 . >		White run out (White-Creedon)	2	5	-	-

Handy hints

If the batters 'cross' before the catch is taken, the new batter will go to the non-striker's end. Whenever a batter is out caught, check that you have the correct batter facing prior to the next ball being delivered.

If you are unsure of who has taken a catch, pencil in the catcher's fielding position. This will help when confirming the catcher at a break in play.

Sometimes (and increasingly in Twenty20 cricket), there may be two or more fielders involved before the catch is completed (e.g. the ball bounces from the hands of one fielder into the hands of another). Unlike run outs, only the fielder **completing** the catch is credited with it.

If a batter retires

A batter can retire at any time, advising the umpire of the reason for the retirement before leaving the field.

Retirement due to injury, illness or being sent off

Batters who retire their innings due to illness, injury or being sent off for a set number of overs are entitled to resume their innings later in the team's overall innings (after the required number of overs for a send off), but only at the fall of a wicket or on the retirement of another batter.

When a batter retires due to illness, injury or being sent off, record the batter's innings details in pencil. In the How out column, record the wicket as 'retired'.

BATSMEN		RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	RUNS	BALLS	4's	6's
Freeman	R.	. 2 . 4 . . 1 4 . 2 X	ct Cronin	White	13	11	2	-
Reed	C.	. . 1 1 .	run out (White-Creedon)		2	5	-	-
Parker	R.	. . 1 . 2 X	bowled	Ward	3	6	-	-
Sexton	R.	. 0	retired		0	2	-	-

Details pencilled in when batter retires due to illness or injury

If the batter resumes the innings later, these details can be erased. If not, the details can be inked in at the end of the team's innings, with the How out column being changed to 'retired (not out)'.

BATSMEN		RUNS AS SCORED	HOW OUT	BOWLER	RUNS	BALLS	4's	6's
Freeman	R.	. 2 . 4 . . 1 4 . 2 X	ct Cronin	White	13	11	2	-
Reed	C.	. . 1 1 .	run out (White-Creedon)		2	5	-	-
Parker	R.	. . 1 . 2 X	bowled	Ward	3	6	-	-
Sexton	R.	. 0	retired (not out)		0	2	-	-
Tye	M.	. 1 W .						

Details later inked in as retired batter does not resume innings. Note that you could complete some or all of the batter's details in red, as technically, the batter is not out.

When a batter 'retires (not out)', regardless of whether the batter later resumes their innings, the batting partnership details are recorded as for any fall of a wicket; however, technically, the wicket has not fallen, so the partnership is **split**. Draw a vertical line through the cells for the partnership. In the first half, record the team's total runs at the retirement, the name of the retired batter as the batter out, and the not out batter and score. When the next true wicket falls, record the fall of wicket details as normal in the second half of the boxes.

FALL OF WICKETS	1 for 18	2 for 21	3 for 31	4 for 34
OUTGOING BATSMAN	Reed	Parker	Freeman	Sexton
NOT OUT BATSMAN	Freeman (9)	Freeman (9)	Sexton (0)	Tye (1)

Retirement for other reasons

In all other cases, a retired batter's return is at the discretion of the opposition captain, although the circumstances under which a retired batter may resume an innings can be amended under the competition laws and by-laws set by your association. It is a good idea to be familiar with these laws before the start of any competition.

If the batter is sent off for the match, or retires for personal reasons (e.g. to go to a wedding, subject to local competition rules), that batter will be 'retired (out)'.

As with a batter retiring due to illness or injury, record the wicket as 'retired' in the How out column. If you are positive that the batter will not resume the innings (and always in the case of a batter sent off for the match), record the wicket as 'retired (out)', but if you are in any way unsure of the reason for the retirement, or the eligibility of the batter to resume the innings later, record it in pencil as per 'retired (not out)', and check with the umpires or captains during the next break in play.

If the batter is 'retired (out)', you can record the fall of wicket details as per a normal wicket, but again, if you are not sure, record a split fall of wicket in pencil, which can be corrected later if needed.

Because retirements have nothing to do with the bowlers, there is no need to record anything in the bowler's analysis. Whatever happened on the ball immediately prior to the retirement (e.g. dot ball, runs, sundries) would be recorded as per normal, then the next thing to go in the bowler's analysis would be the first ball bowled after the retirement.

Juniors

Junior cricket has some different requirements concerning retirements, so consult with your local competition.

Handy hint

If a batter gets out two ways (and it can happen — e.g. caught and hit wicket), record the method of dismissal that occurred first. But remember that bowled takes precedence over other methods. In a recent Test, the umpire was in the process of giving Shane Watson out lbw when the ball rolled onto the stumps. Therefore, Watson was out bowled, not lbw.

Wickets ready reckoner

	How out column	Credited to bowler?	Bowler's analysis	Out off no ball?
Bowled	bowled	Yes	X	No
Caught	ct. fielder's name	Yes	X	No
LBW	lbw	Yes	X	No
Run out*	run out (fielder's name/s)	No	R	Yes
Stumped	stp. wicket-keeper's name	Yes	X	No
Hit ball twice*	hit ball twice	No	.	Yes
Hit wicket	hit wicket	Yes	X	No
Obstructing the field*	obstructing the field	No	.	Yes
Timed out#	timed out	No	nil	n/a
Retired not out#	retired (not out)	No	nil	n/a
Retired out#	retired (out)	No	nil	n/a

* *Dismissals that are not credited to the bowler but which result from the ordinary course of play will only show a dot in the bowler's analysis, unless runs or sundries were **completed** prior to the dismissal, in which case the runs or sundries are recorded.*

Dismissals that happen 'between balls', such as retirements and timed out, are not recorded in the bowler's analysis at all.

NB The former dismissal type of handled ball is now incorporated with obstructing the field.