

SCORER'S GUIDE

The scorers job is one that requires considerable concentration and it is essential that scorers sit side by side. In this way they can compare scores, change of bowlers, incoming batsman, name of fieldsman who took catches etc.

Obtain a list of your team from the Captain and keep it handy for both of you to see.

Every ball must be recorded. If no runs or sundries occur then record a dot in the bowlers column.

When runs occur they have to be recorded against the batsman, added to the total score and recorded in the bowlers column.

When sundries occur, they must be recorded in the appropriate sundries column, added to the total score and shown in the bowlers column.

At the end of each over, total the runs in the bowlers column.
Time in and time out for a batsman is handy to keep if you have time.

Wides

A wide is shown a **W** in the bowling column (meaning one run is added to the bowlers figures, one run is recorded in the sundries column against wides and one run is added to the total). Any byes from a wide are all scored as wides. For more than one wide (example - Umpire signals byes) it is to be recorded as either W2, W3 or W4 depending on how many runs the batsman takes.

Do not forget that if the batsman runs 2 then three (3) runs are recorded (2 byes plus penalty one run for wide) in Wides column in sundries, 3 added to total score and W3 (3 runs) credited against bowler.

An over which contains a wide cannot be a maiden over.

No Balls

When a no ball is bowled and no other runs are scored, enter a **N** in the bowling column, enter 1 in the no ball column under sundries and add 1 to the progressive run total. Don't forget at the end of the over, that the N represents one run against the bowler and must be added to his progressive score. When runs are scored from a no ball enter the runs against the batsman with a circle around them, enter the runs in the bowlers column with a circle around them and add total runs to the progressive score. e.g. If 4 runs scored, show 4 against the batsman, 1 in the no ball column, add 5 to the total score (4 runs plus 1 penalty) and 4 against the bowler (the circle means that 5 runs are added to the bowlers tally). The reason to show only 4 in a circle is so if there is a dispute in the runs scored it is easier to find all the 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 6s on a scoresheet than trying to remember that a

5 in the bowlers column is really a 4 plus 1 penalty run.

The byes and leg byes are only signalled to show that they were not to go to the batsman. To help clarify this point, the FIRST call the Umpire makes is the one shown in the scorebook. If a wide and no ball are called for the one ball, then it is recorded as a no ball because in most cases it is the no ball error that would have occurred first.

AN OVER WHICH CONTAINS A NO BALL CANNOT BE A MAIDEN OVER.

	WIDES (W)	NO BALLS (N)
Counted as runs to the Batsman	No	No
Counted as fair ball faced by Batsman	No	Yes
Counted on Total Score	Yes	Yes
Counted as runs against the Bowler	Yes	Yes
Counted as Legal Ball bowled	No	No

Byes

Byes are recorded as B. This is shown as one in the Bye column in sundries, 1 to the total score and shown as B1 in the bowlers column. Two, three and four byes are shown as B2, B3 and B4 respectively.

Leg Byes

Leg byes are shown as L. This is shown as 1 in the leg bye column in sundries, 1 to the total score and shown as L1 in the bowlers column, but not added to the bowlers figures. 2, 3 and 4 leg byes are shown as L2, L3 and L4 respectively. THE REASON BYES AND LEG BYES ARE SHOWN AS EITHER B or L IS SO THEY CAN BE TRACED IN CASE THE BOOK DOES NOT TOTAL AT THE END OF THE GAME.

	BYES (B)	LEG BYES (B)
Counted as runs to the Batsman	No	No
Counted as fair ball faced by Batsman	Yes	Yes
Counted on Total Score	Yes	Yes
Counted as runs against the Bowler	No	No
Counted as Legal Ball bowled	Yes	Yes

Fall of Wickets

Fall of wickets are shown as **X** in the bowler's analysis. When a wicket falls, complete the time the batsman was out, how the batsman was out, name of the bowler and how many runs the batsman has made. Score at fall of wicket, name of batsman out, name of batsman not out plus his score in brackets.

Catches

Catches should always be shown with the name of the person who took the catch. This is most important for trophies at the end of the season. If the name of the catcher is not known, scorers should check with the Captain of that team at the first break. If the catch has been taken by a substitute fielder, then his name shall be recorded as Ct J. Bloggs (sub). When a wicketkeeper takes a catch, by putting a small w-k above his name denotes him as the wicketkeeper. This is important for the trophies at the end of the season.

Law 32

If a batsman is caught, no run is scored under any circumstances.

Dead Ball

When a dead ball is called by the Umpire and the batsmen have run, no runs are to be recorded and the batsmen will return to their respective ends.

Run Outs

When a player is run out going for his first run, no runs are recorded and he is shown as RUN OUT. The wicket is **not** credited to the bowler. When a player is run out going for his second or third run, only the **completed** runs are credited to the batsman added to the total score and shown against the bowler. If runout on his third run only 2 runs are completed and counted, 2 runs added to the total score and 2 recorded against the bowler.

End of Bowling Spell

When a bowler is taken off, a thick vertical line beside the over he last completed will indicate the end of his spell.

Maiden Overs

When a maiden over is bowled, show a large **M** for that over - this makes it easier to add up number of maidens bowled.

Bowling Analysis

NO BALL *N* If the batsman runs the runs are circled and credited to the batsman plus penalty of 1 run for no ball is added to total score and also against the bowler.

WIDE *W* If more than one wide is run, add runs plus 1 penalty run to total and credited against bowler.

LEG BYE *L* One leg bye is shown as L1, two shown as L2 etc. Runs are recorded in sundries column, added to total score and shown as B1, B2 etc in bowlers analysis but not included in bowler's figures.

FALL OF WICKET
 X Shown in bowlers analysis, but not if the bowler is not credited with the wicket such as run out.

RUN OUT *R* Can only be recorded as R runs have not been made.

MAIDEN OVER
 M Shown where no runs are recorded in the bowlers analysis.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1..4..	(W1)..1...	.(B2)....	...(L1) X 1	N 4 3....	... R⊙..	443X . 1	X.....
0.5	0.8	M	1-9	1-17	1-24	2-36	3-36

Over 1 5 runs = 0/5
 Over 2 Wide plus penalty one run = 0/8
 Over 3 Maiden over (byes are not recorded against bowler)= M
 Over 4 1 leg bye, wicket, 1 run = 1/9
 Over 5 No ball (1 penalty run), 7 runs = 1/17
 Over 6 Run out, 6 runs off no ball (include one penalty run)= 1/24
 Over 7 12 runs, wicket = 2/36
 Over 8 Wicket maiden = 3/36

Completion of Innings

When an innings is declared closed and the entire team has not batted, still fill in the names of all the batsmen who would have batted. The reason for this is that at the end of the season the selectors will want to know who has played during the year.

Total your book by adding the batsmen's runs to total sundries. Extend the bowling analysis for each bowler (total overs, maidens, wickets, runs). Add total bowling runs to leg byes and byes to arrive at the total score.

Whenever play is interrupted due to rain or bad light, make a note of time lost for recalculation of overs.

It is important to become familiar with Umpires signals, they are as follows:

Boundary Four	By waving the arm from side to side across the body
Boundary Six	By raising both arms above the head
Bye	By raising an open hand above the head
Leg Bye	By touching the raised knee with the hand
Wide Ball	By extending both arms horizontally
Dead Ball	By crossing and re-crossing below the waist (no runs)
No Ball	By extending one arm horizontally
Short Run	By bending the arm upwards to touch the nearest shoulder with the tips of the fingers. One less run is put to the score. If the batsman run 2 and short run is signalled, the batsman who struck the ball has only 1 run recorded against his name.
Revoking A Call	By crossing arms across chest. Used when Umpire has signalled a six then realised it was only a four.

These signals should be acknowledged promptly by the scorers by waving an arm or hat above your head.

Judy Harris

QLD Cricket and ACB Scorer.

PROTESTS AND DISPUTES

A. A special Sub-Committee of the Board comprising the Executive plus one other elected member shall constitute the Disputes Committee. The mechanism for dealing with disputes and protests during competitions shall be as follows:-

- (i) Any dispute or protest may be lodged by a member in writing with the Secretary.
- (ii) Such written protest or notice of dispute must be lodged within 48 hours of the alleged incident.
- (iii) The Secretary shall immediately publish the complaint to the other party by providing that other party or club (as the case may be) with a copy of the complaint.
- (iv) The other party or club shall have 24 hours to respond in writing to the complaint by notice to the Secretary.
- (v) The Disputes Committee shall consider the complaint and the response and, at its absolute discretion shall be entitled to call for the personal appearance before it any persons likely to have evidence touching the matter in dispute.
- (vi) After consideration of all the evidence, the Committee shall make a decision of the complaint and notify each party of their decision in writing with brief reasons for decision.
- (vii) The Disputes Committee shall have authority to:
 - (a) Dismiss the complaint
 - (b) Uphold the complaint and censure the other party and/or club in respect of such conduct.
 - (c) Uphold the complaint and impose a penalty upon any member or affiliated club by either a loss of points for the team involved in such an incident and/or a fine not exceeding \$250.00.
 - (d) Refer matters deemed serious enough to the Coordinator who may refer it to the Disciplinary Committee.
- (viii) Any fine imposed by the Disputes Committee is to be paid within 14 days of its imposition and failing payment, if the fine is levied against the club, any points or other benefits which the club and its teams in current competition are entitled to receive shall be suspended until payment.

B. Members aggrieved by a decision of the Committee shall have a right of appeal to the next General Meeting of the Company. Such an appeal must be writing and delivered to the Secretary at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting. The decision of the members in General Meeting shall be binding and final.