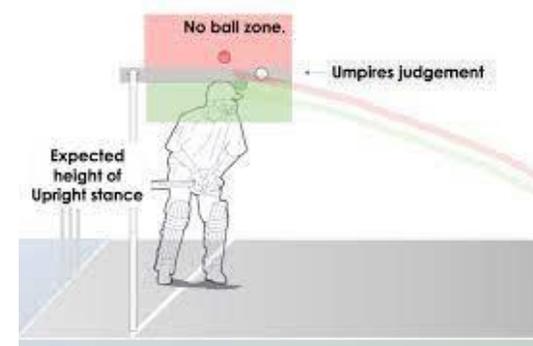
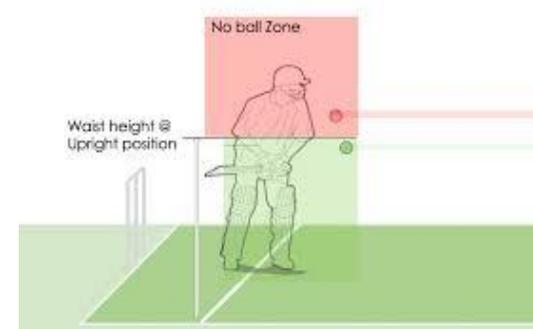
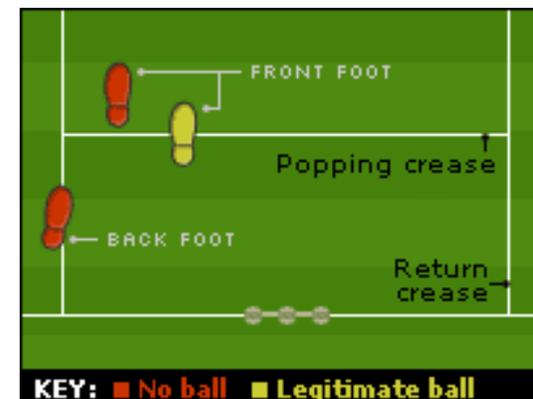


Phantoms Cricket Guide to Umpiring

Decision	Reason	Signals (to the scorers)
Boundary Four	When the batter hits the ball to the boundary, i.e. it bounces or rolls across the boundary line.	Waving the arm from side to side across the body.
Boundary Six	When the batter hits the ball over the boundary, i.e. it passed the boundary line without touching the field	Raising both arms above the head.
Bye	Batters complete a run without the ball touching the bat, typically due to a misfield by the keeper	Raising an open hand above the head.
Leg Bye	Batters complete a run after the ball deflects off the batter's pads, typically following the batter missing a shot on the leg side	Touching the raised knee with the hand.
Wide Ball	When a bowler bowls the ball wide of either side of the pitch. The ball is re-bowled by the bowler (see table on page 1 for juniors). Batters can run on a wide ball for additional runs (recorded as wides).	Extending both arms horizontally.
No Ball	If the bowler steps over the popping crease, i.e. with their front foot, or if the bowler stop on or wide of the return crease, when bowling the ball, If the ball is bowled on the full over waist height or over the head after bouncing on the pitch (with the batter in their natural stance, i.e. not ducking), or If the ball bounces more than once (on the pitch) before the popping crease. A batter cannot be bowled, stumped, hit wicket, given LBW or caught on a no ball, but can be run out. The ball is re-bowled by the bowler (see table on page 1 for juniors) Batters can run on a no ball for additional runs (off the bat to batter).	Extending one arm horizontally.
Dead Ball	When a bowler is interrupted in their run-up (dropping the ball or clipping the stumps), or the ball hits the edge of the pitch or matting and deviates unnaturally. For the former, no run is recorded and the delivery is (re)bowled. The latter is indicated as a no ball, though the batters are not able to run for an additional score.	Crossing and re-crossing both arms below the waist
Short Run	When a batter does not completely cross the popping crease when running between the wickets, when completing 2 or more runs. One run is to be deducted, i.e. if 2 runs are 'completed', only a single run is recorded to the batter	Bending the arm upwards to touch the nearest shoulder with the tips of the fingers.

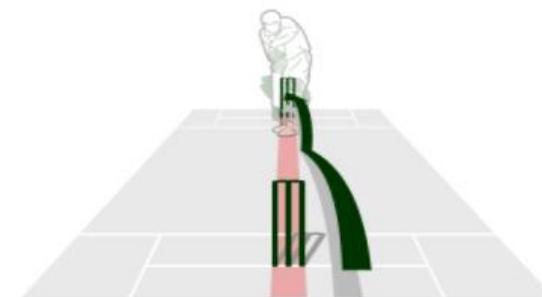


Wicket	When a batter is bowled, caught, leg before wicket (LBW), stumped, hit wicket or run out	Rising one arm and finger pointed straight up
Revoking a Call	When an umpire changes their decision, for example when an umpire has signalled a 6 then realises it was only a 4 runs.	Crossing arms across chest.
Five penalty runs	When a player misbehaves on or off the field, such as swearing or abusive behaviour, towards an umpire, the opposition or their own team, hits the stumps or the pitch after getting out, or deliberately wasting time, a five penalty runs can be given by an umpire.	Placing a hand on the shoulder and repeatedly patting the other shoulder with the opposite hand.

Description of Wickets

Wicket	Description	Recorded in the scorebook
Bowled	the bowler dislodges the bails from the batters stumps	bowler
Caught	a fielder catches a ball hit in the air by the batter	bowler and fielder
Caught behind	the wicket keeper catches a ball hit in the air, or 'edged' by the batter	bowler and keeper
Leg before wicket, or LBW*	the ball hits the batters pads, with the ball tracking to hit the stumps, unless the ball is pitched down the leg side, hits the bat before the pad(s) or hits the pads outside of the line of the stumps (see right). LBW is not given in under 10's, and only if plum in u12's, and only after a warning or 2 is given to the batter	bowler
Stumped	the wicket keeper dislodges the bails of the batters stumps when their feet are out of the popping crease	bowler and keeper
Run-out, unassisted	a fielder throws the ball and dislodges the bails from either set of stumps with the batter out of their ground	fielder (not the bowler)
Run-out, assisted	a fielder throws the ball to a player, usually a wicket keeper or bowler though can be another fielder, who dislodges the bails from either set of stumps with the batter out of their ground	fielder (ass) (not the bowler or the second fielder)
Hit wicket	a batter dislodges the bails by hitting the stumps, either with the bat or any part of their body	bowler

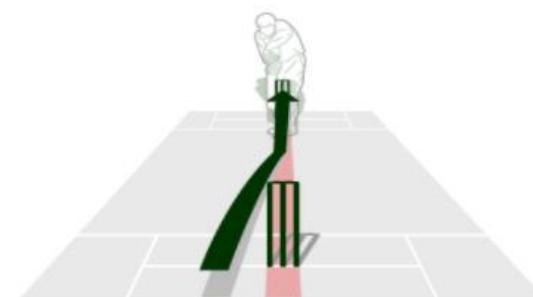
<https://www.lords.org/mcc/the-laws-of-cricket>



Not out - ball pitched down leg side



Not out – hit leg outside of the line of the stumps



Out - ball pitched in line and hitting pad in-line with the stumps