

2016-2017 Yearbook No. 94



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Front cover:

Winners of the Golf Croquet World Teams Championship

held at Surbiton Croquet Club, London, May 2016

Left to right: Jenny Clarke, Chris Clarke, Phillip Drew, Duncan Dixon and Manager Mike Crashley.

Photo: courtesy of Sandra Crashley

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2016/2017

YEARBOOK

No. 94

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Croquet New Zealand

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ATTENTION

All CNZ Associations, CNZ Life Members
and CNZ Executive Members

Notice is hereby given of the
New Zealand Croquet Council Inc.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

to be held at
The Kauri Room, Brentwood Hotel
Kemp Street, Kilbirnie
WELLINGTON

Saturday 8 & Sunday 9 October 2016
commencing at 10.00am

AWARDS DINNER

Saturday 8 October in Brentwood Hotel at 7pm
Price \$50

Associations please note:
Croquet New Zealand will make the following awards at the Dinner:

Presidents Trophy (for new membership)
Huon Pine Bowl (for runner-up new membership)
Baker Trophy (for most improved AC player)
Most Improved Trophy (for most improved GC player)
Player of the Year (as judged jointly by the AC and GC Selection Panels)
Volunteer of the Year (judged by the Executive)

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Upcoming International Championships

U21 WCF Golf Croquet World Championships

Cairnlea, Melbourne 18-22 February 2017

WCF Golf Croquet World Championships

Cairnlea, Melbourne 25 February – 5 March 2017

MacRobertson Shield

Mission Country Club, Palm Springs USA – 18 April – 4 May 2017



CNZ BRONZE DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Bronze Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Bronze Merit Award, ie **Completion of a break of 10 hoops or more with or without bisques in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Bronze Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ.
2. Have not previously achieved a CNZ Merit Award.
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 16-24
4. Possess an understanding of association croquet shot sequences and basic break play concepts.
5. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - a) one Bronze Development coaching session (see below)
 - b) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 1 other CNZ AC Tier 3 tournament in the current season.
 - c) Email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments may be payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to participate in this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.



CNZ SILVER DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Silver Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Silver Merit Award, ie **Completion of a break of 12 hoops or more without bisques in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Silver Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ.
2. Have previously achieved a CNZ Bronze Merit Award or be capable of demonstrating the playing requirements of a Bronze Award.
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 4-16
4. Possess an understanding of association croquet shot sequences and basic break play concepts.
5. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - g) one Silver Development coaching session (see below)
 - h) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 1 other CNZ AC tournament in the current season
 - i) Email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments may be payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to nominate yourself for this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.



CNZ GOLD DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Gold Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Gold Merit Award, ie **Completion of a triple peel in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Gold Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ;
2. Have previously achieved a CNZ Silver Merit Award and be capable of demonstrating a good understanding of the 3 and 4 ball break;
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 0 to 4
4. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - a) Gold Development coaching session (see below)
 - b) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 2 other CNZ AC tournaments in the current season.
 - c) Regular email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments may be payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to nominate yourself for this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.

2016 Bronze, Silver & Gold Development Squad Coaching Sessions

All commence at 9.30am

Bronze Development Squad:

7 September 2016	Waikato-King Country	Leamington
12 September 2016	Wellington	Wellington Municipal or Kelburn (Depending on renovations)
19 September 2016	Canterbury	St James

Silver Development Squad:

8 September 2015	Waikato-King Country	Leamington
13 September 2016	Wellington	Petone
20 September 2016	Canterbury	United

Gold Development Squad:

9–10 September 2016	Counties-Manukau	Pukekohe
14–15 September 2016	Wellington	Paraparaumu
21–22 September 2016	Canterbury	United



Officers of Croquet New Zealand

President

Annie Henry, 31 Walters Bluff, Nelson 7010

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Email: croquet@croquet.org.nz

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Email: admin@croquet.org.nz

Level 5, Davis Langdon House, 49 Boulcott Street 6011

PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

Ph: (04) 916 0258

Website: www.croquet.org.nz

Auditor: Rodway Staples Wellington

CNZ Life Members

1997 Mr Roger Murfitt, 44 Nottingham Avenue, Christchurch 8025

Ph: (03) 322 7231

2000 Mr John Prince MNZM, 27a Nelson Street, Waipukurau 4200

Ph: (06) 858 6571

2000 Dr Graeme Roberts, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036

Ph: (04) 293 6864

2012 Mr Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8543

Ph: (03) 359 9225

The Affiliated Associations: Officers and Clubs

Croquet Auckland

Total Membership – 458

Website: www.aucklandcroquet.org

President	Maida Beetson, 4/39 Tamaki Drive, Mission Bay, Auckland 1071
Secretary:	Ph: (09) 528 7401 Email: maidabeetson@gmail.com
Vice President:	Anne Murphy, 8 Deerness Cres., Algies Bay, Warkworth 0920
	Ph: (09) 425 5211 Email: annemurphy8@vodafone.co.nz
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(Association):	Ph: (09) 489 7729 Email: pukekojim@gmail.com
Referee:	Jan Butcher PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland, 1743
(Golf):	Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: jbutcher@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer:	Precille Harrison, 26 Newinn Cres, Howick, Manukau 2016
	Ph: (09) 273 9599 Email: trecille@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper:	Bruce Heasley, 1/2 Darwin Lane, Remuera, Auckland 1061
(Association):	Ph: (09) 522 2322 Email: b.heasley@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper:	David Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
(Golf):	Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Miss J. Carter, Epsom/Remuera	Mr L. Edwards, Epsom/Remuera
Mrs S. Edwards, Epsom/Remuera	Mrs P. Norton, Henderson
Mrs P Fisher, Epsom/Remuera	

Clubs

Carlton	333 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland 1023 (40), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 630 0552 President: Sally Cole, 5/19 Epsom Ave, Epsom, Auckland 1023 Ph: (09) 630 4292 Email: carltoncroquetclub@gmail.com
Epsom/Remuera	259 Gillies Avenue, Epsom, Auckland 1003 (60), (5 lawns) Ph: 021 062 3734 Mrs Pat Ellis, 17 Rutherford Tce, Meadowbank, Auckland 1072 Ph: (09) 528 5250 Email: japellis7@vodafone.co.nz
Henderson	Cranwell Park, 17 Alderman Drive, Henderson 0612 (31), (3 lawns) Mrs Pauline Ereckson, 28 Vermeer Place, West Harbour, Auckland 0618 Ph: (09) 416 5377 Email: pede@xtra.co.nz
Mt Albert	50 Lloyd Avenue, Mt Albert, Auckland 1025 (19) (2 lawns) Olga Saran, 1/10 Stottholm Rd, Titirangi, Auckland 0604 Ph: (09) 817 7914 Email: olganallan@clear.net.nz
North Shore	1 Wairoa Road, Devonport, Auckland 0624 (31), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 445 6896 Heather Crawford, 9A Grove Rd, Devonport, Auckland 0624 Ph: 022 722 7071
Orewa	43 Hatton Road, Orewa 0931 (84), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 426 3506 Jeanne Webber, 2/3 Elgin Place, Red Beach, Auckland 0932 Ph: (09) 426 8826 Email: webber.jeanne@gmail.com
Pakuranga	Lloyd Elsmore Park, Pakuranga Highway, Manukau 2143 (45), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 534 9370 Colleen Muir, 110 Clovelly Road, Bucklands Beach, Auckland 2012 Ph: (09) 537 4314 Email: colleenmuir@hotmail.com
Pt Chevalier	25 Dignan Street, Pt Chevalier, Auckland 1022 (22), (3 lawns) Ph: 022 646 2129 Sandra Warner, 96 Pt Chevalier Rd, Point Chevalier, Auckland 1022 Ph: (09) 846 6064 Email: ptchevcroquet@gmail.com

- St Heliers Bay** 20 The Parade, St Heliers, Auckland 1071 (65), (2 lawns) Ph: (09) 575 6480
Mrs Barbara Anderson, 49/207 Riddell Road, Glendowie, Auckland 1071
Ph: (09) 585 0394 Email: barbara.anderson31@gmail.com
- Takapuna** 8 Auburn Street, Takapuna, Auckland 0622 (70), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 489 5241
Fran Woods, 1/38 William Souter Street, Forrest Hill, Auckland 0620
Ph: (09) 908 3043 Email: fran.woods@clear.net.nz
- Warkworth** Point Wells Road, Point Wells, RD 6, Warkworth 0986 (40), (2 lawns)
Mrs Marion Taylor, PO Box 409138, Snells Beach 0942
Ph: (09) 422 9555 Email: taylorsnells@xtra.co.nz

Bay of Plenty Association

Total Membership – 295

Association email: bopcroquet1@gmail.com

- President:** Steve Piercy, 38 MacMillan Street Katikati 3129
Ph: (07) 549 4033 Email: piercy@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary:** Boyd Jones, 28 Princes St., Kauri Point, RD 3 Katikati 3170
Ph: (07) 549 5547 Email: boyd.jones@ucd.ie
- Referee:** Allister McGregor, 92 Rimuvale Street, Rotorua 3015
Ph: (07) 348 8220 Email: amcg@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Zyelette Shepherd, PO Box 452, Whakatane 3158
Ph: (07) 308 4105 Email: zjshepherd@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Bruce Baker, 40 Butler Road. R.D.2 Whakatane 3192
Ph: (07) 307 0368 Email: bakers@world-net.co.nz

Clubs

- Katikati** Hunter Reserve, Wharawhara Road, Katikati (64), (5 lawns)
Boyd Jones, 28 Princes St., Kauri Point, RD 3 Katikati 3170
Ph: (07) 549 5547 Email: boyd.jones@ucd.ie
- Croquet Mt Maunganui** Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui (65), (6 lawns)
PO Box 5070, Mt Maunganui 3150, Ph: (07) 574 1889
Dale Peddie, 15 Milford Ave Bethlehem Tauranga 3110
Ph: (07) 579 1145 Email: landfall@clear.net.nz
- Rotorua** Government Gardens, Arawa Street, Rotorua (22), (5 lawns plus 1 modified)
Ph: (07) 348 5885
Bev Skilling (Treasurer) 27A Sumner Street Glenhome Rotorua 3010
Ph: 021 039 7022 or (07) 460 1214 Email: bevskilling@gmail.com
- Tauranga** The Domain, Cameron Road, Tauranga (74), (4 lawns) Ph: 021 171 6282
Julie Marx 42B Grace Road, Tauranga
Ph: (07) 571 1329 Email: julmarx@gmail.com
- Whakatane** Short Street, Whakatane (70), (5 lawns, 1 modified) Ph: (07) 307 1926
Rose Langley, 33 White Horse Drive, Whakatane 3120
Ph: (07) 308 8971 Email: jblangley@xtra.co.nz

Canterbury Association

Total Membership – 421

Website: croquetcanterbury.com

President: Owen Evans, 4 John Campbell Crescent, Christchurch 8024
Ph: (03) 338 8294 Email: ogevans@xtra.co.nz

Secretary: Patsy Clegg, 29/294 Mairehau Rd Christchurch 8083
Ph: (03) 383 6312 Email: ccaexec100@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Mr Ken Kinzett, 131 Main North Road, Papanui, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 352 5322 Email: keninzett@hotmail.com

Treasurer: Mr Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042
Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Association Life Members

Mr John Prince, United Mr Roger Murfitt, United
Mr Rodger Lane, St James Park

Clubs

Akaroa Rue Jolie, Akaroa, Banks Peninsula (15), (2 lawns)

Evelyn Oliver, PO Box 34, Duvauchelle 7545

Ph: (03) 304 5040 Email: oliverj@xtra.co.nz

Barrington Park Garnett Avenue, Christchurch 8024 (23), (4 lawns)

Club Ph: (03) 332 2786

Diane Martin, 22 Dunneen Place, Halswell, Christchurch 8025

Ph: (03) 322 4619 Email: martins.treetops@vodafone.co.nz

Cashmere Valley Road, Cashmere, Christchurch 8022 (45), (2 lawns)

Judith Beach, 19 Pahau Place, Christchurch 8025

Ph: (03) 980 3616 Email: jbeach@paradise.net.nz

Diamond Harbour Purau Avenue, Diamond Harbour, Christchurch 8972 (13), (3 lawns)

Rosie Morrison, 17 Te Ra Crescent, RD 2, Diamond Harbour 8972

Ph: (03) 329 4646 Email: rosetone@ihug.co.nz

Edgeware Forfar Street, Christchurch 8013 (32), (3 lawns)

Club Ph: 027 419 9861

Ian Hamill, 180 Petrie Street, Christchurch 8013

Ph: (03) 386 0340 Email: hamill2011@xtra.co.nz

Elmwood Park Cnr Heaton Street & St Andrews Square, Christchurch 8052 (41), (4 lawns)

Kathleen Benton, 101 Rugby Street, Christchurch 8014

Ph: (03) 355 4636 Email: gkbenton@xtra.co.nz

Fendalton Park 28 Makora Street, Fendalton, Christchurch 8041 (45), (4 lawns)

Club Ph: 022 693 9956

Mrs Vilna Gough-Jones, 1/51 Staveley Street, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042

Ph: (03) 348 7876 Email: vgoughjones@gmail.com

Holmes Park 36 English Street, Christchurch 8042 (29), (2 lawns)

Janet Slack, 11b Inglewood, Christchurch 8042

Ph: (03) 354 5688 Email: janet.c.slack@gmail.com

Hornby Main South Road, Hornby, Christchurch 8042 (15), (2 lawns)

Helen Webber, 38 Barters Rd, Templeton Christchurch

Ph: (03) 349 8272 Email: helen.harry.webber@xtra.co.nz

Kaiapoi Revell Street, Kaiapoi 8025 (12), (4 lawns)

Jan Chisnall, 152 Ashworth Rd, RD 1, Amberley

Ph: (03) 314 7435 Email: janchisnall@gmail.com

Rangiora River Road, Rangiora (43), (2 lawns)

Leonie Woodward, 19 King Street, Rangiora 7400

Ph: (03) 313 5306 Email: sjlswoodward@gmail.com

- St James Park** St James Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch 8053 (53), (2 lawns)
 Club Ph: (021) 264 1221
 Rodger Lane, 185C Matsons Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch 8053
 Ph: (03) 352 8174 Email: laners@clear.net.nz
- St Martins** Gamblins Road, Christchurch 8022 (50), (4 lawns) Club Ph: 021 2658 5596
 Kay Blair, 130a Hawford Road, Christchurch 8023
 Ph: (03) 332 1200 Email: kay.noel@clear.net.nz
- United** North Hagley Park, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch 8011 (48), (7 lawns)
 Club Ph: (03) 366 5854. Website: unitedcroquet.com
 John Yarrall, 14 Ashgrove Court, Lincoln 7608
 Ph: (03) 325 7855 Email: jyarrall@xtra.co.nz

Counties-Manukau Association

Total Membership – 195

- President:** Brian Price,
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 Ph: (09) 623 6844 Email: cbates@urbanpartners.co.nz
- Referee:** Association Croquet: Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
 Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
 Golf Croquet: Ngaire Newdick,
 Villa 16, Summerset Village, 7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016
 Ph: (09) 273 6311 Email: snnewdick@xtra.co.nz
- Coach:** Jenny Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
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- Treasurer:** Eleanor Gauld, 25 Waimai Avenue, Weymouth, Auckland 2103
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Association Life Member

Glen Posselt, Manurewa

Clubs

- Howick** Millhouse Reserve, 67 Millhouse Drive, Howick (68), (4 lawns)
 Club Phone: 021 039 0430
 Jill Grimsey, 58 Royale Mews, Botany Downs 2010
 Ph: (09) 535 6576 Email: grimsey@slingshot.co.nz
- Manurewa** 31 Russell Road, Manurewa (31), (4 lawns)
 Club Phone: 021 0811 5040
 Lyn Bell, 2 Linicro Place, Wattle Downs, Manurewa 2103
 Ph: (09) 268 1105 Email: llynray@xtra.co.nz
- Papakura** 1 Chapel Street, Papakura (42), (4 lawns)
 Ph: 021 0246 5255 (Tournaments only)
 Sue Fitzpatrick, 26 Erceg Way, Papakura 2113
 Ph: (09) 298 4518 Email: petesuefitz@gmail.com
- Pukekohe** 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe 2120, (54), (5 lawns)
 Club Phone: 027 605 0856
 Jeff France, 145 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe 2120
 Ph: (09) 238 4883 Email: jefffrance@orcon.net.nz

Croquet Hawke's Bay Inc**Total Membership – 255**

President:	Judy Kermode, 5 Herrick Street, Marewa, Napier 4110 Ph: (06) 9290664 Email: northapestud@hotmail.co.nz
Secretary:	Jenny Greig, 1/24 Durham Drive, Havelock North, Hastings 4130 Ph: (06) 8777055 Email: patjen04@gmail.com
Referee:	Don Reyland, 4/43 Middle Road, Havelock North 4130 Ph: (06) 877 4416 Email: donald@reyland.co.nz
Handicapper:	Colleen Reynolds, 18 Totara Street, Taradale, Napier 4112 Ph: (06) 844 2841 Email: col.nick@clear.net.nz
Treasurer:	Isobel O'Brien, 14B Waterhouse Street, Taradale, Napier 4112 Ph: (06) 844 8252 Email: isobel@nowmail.co.nz

Association Life Members

D.W. Curtis (Hastings)	D. Reyland (Heretaunga)
Mrs G.M. Appleman (Marewa)	

Clubs

Barry Memorial	530 Aberdeen Road, Gisborne (5), (4 lawns) Pat Wakelin, Unit 12, 36 Disraeli Street, Gisborne 4010 Ph: (06) 868 3093 Email: pamawa@xtra.co.nz
Kaiti-Gisborne	Rutene Road, Gisborne (2), (4 lawns) Clive Yates, 20 Turenne Street, Inner Kaiti, Gisborne 4010 Ph: (06) 867 9200 Email: g04cby@clear.net.nz
Marewa	Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier (103), (6 lawns) Helen Grant, PO Box 4307, Marewa 4143 Ph: (06) 835 3717 Email: reliever@xtra.co.nz
Heretaunga	341 Napier Road, Havelock North (123), (7 lawns) Colin Hurst, PO Box 8239, Havelock North, Hastings 4157 Ph: (06) 8771351 Email: cohurst@hotmail.co.uk

Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui Inc**Total Membership – 246**

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Secretary:	Margaret Hewett, 10A Cargill Avenue, Feilding 4702 Ph: (06) 323 3062 Email: hewettmargaret@inspire.net.nz
AC Referee:	Vince Neall, 18 Hughes Avenue, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
GC Referee:	Micki Tyler, 11 Parkland Crescent, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
AC Handicapper:	Graeme McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710 Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
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Treasurer:	Robin Scott, 1 Rennie Avenue, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 357 8436 Email: robinscott@clear.net.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs Marie Power, Rangatira	Gordon Smith, Rose Gardens
James Carver, Wanganui	

Clubs

Feilding	Drake Street, Feilding (37), (4 lawns) Fiona Francis, 2 Ursula Drive, Feilding 4702 Ph: (06) 323 3222 Email: fionanbob@kinect.co.nz
Levin	Speldhurst Estate, Kimberley Road, Levin (37), (4 new lawns) Judith Hunt, 5 Ravensworth Place, Foxton 4814 Ph: (06) 363 6846 Email: tony_and_judith@xtra.co.nz
Marton	Tutaenui Road, Marton (21), (3 lawns) Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710 Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
Rangatira	McPhee Street, Dannevirke (28), (6 lawns) Marie Power, 77 Barraud Street, Dannevirke 4930 Ph: (06) 374 8844 Email: marieandian@xtra.co.nz
Rose Gardens	The Esplanade, Palmerston North (50), (6 lawns) Monica Huisman, 17 Sandstrom Grove, Feilding 4702 Ph: (06) 323 3365 Email: monica.huisman@xtra.co.nz
Wanganui	Parsons Street, Wanganui (73), (8 lawns) Elwyn Wills 14/49 Oakland Avenue, Wanganui 4500 Ph: (06) 347 7033 Email: elwynwills@hotmail.com

Marlborough Association

Total Membership – 98

President	John Campbell, 15 Rosewood Place, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 579 4616 E mail: magjon15@xtra.co.nz
Vice president	Lyn Burney, 1 / 2 Wadsworth Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 1296 Email: lmburney@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Margaret Heaney, 8 Corry Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 579 3059 Email: rmheaney@hotmail.com
Secretary	Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
Referee	Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
Handicapper	Margaret Heaney, 8 Corry Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: rmheaney@hotmail.com

Association Life Members

Mrs Anne Masters, Blenheim
Mr Robert Chetwin, Blenheim

Clubs

Blenheim	Parker Street, Pollard Park, Blenheim (50) Moir Paul, 12 Tereice Street, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 9727 Email: moiraandstan@xtra.co.nz
Brooklyn	15 Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (40) Jeff Sawyer, 11 Kensington Pl, Springlands, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 1876 Email: jeffandpam@xtra.co.nz
Kaikoura	The Esplanade, Kaikoura (6) Doreen Tomlin, 61 Ludstone Rd, Kaikoura 7300 Ph: (03) 3195912 Email: d.tomlin@xtra.co.nz

Croquet Nelson Inc**Total Membership – 149**

President	Dr Mike Milstein, 31 Walters Bluff, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: agewell@ihug.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Betty Winterburn, 41 Croucher Street, Richmond, Nelson 7020 Ph: (03) 544 7268 Email: bwinterburn@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mr Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz
Handicapper	Association Croquet: Mrs Sue Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz Golf Croquet: D. Annie Henry Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: Annie58@ihug.co.nz
Coach	Mr Dennis Bulloch, Tahuna Holiday Park, 70 Beach Road, Nelson 7011 Ph: 027 222 5024 Email: djbulloch@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Mrs Bev Worrall, 14 North Road, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 2190 Email: bev.worrall@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Betty Winterburn, Richmond
Manly Bowater, Nelson Hinemoa

Clubs

Nelson Hinemoa	Cnr. Haven & Halifax Streets, Nelson (78) Judy Jacobs, 85C Green Street, Tahunanui, Nelson 7011 Ph: (03) 548 6161
Richmond	348 Queen Street, Richmond (67) Mrs Mary North, 57b Cambria Street, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 545 7290 Email: mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz
Riwaka	Main Road, Riwaka (20) Jennie Askew, 18 Lodder Lane, RD 3, Motueka 7198 Ph: (03) 528 7309 Email: jaskew@xtra.co.nz

Northland Association**Total Membership – 177**

President	Mrs Lois Wilkinson, 1 Golf View Road, Kerikeri 0230 Ph: (09) 407 6885 Email: nanawilk@xtra.co.nz
Secretary	Miss Gaye Fletcher, Oakridge Villas, 9 Governors Lane, Kerikeri 0230 Ph: (09) 401 7121 Email: myqwerty@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mrs Jean Tafa, 15 Braemar Lane, Waipu, 0510 Ph: (09) 432 0591 Email: jeantafa@hotmail.com
Handicapper	Mrs Kathleen Laybourn, 28/B Second Avenue, Whangarei, 0110 Ph: (09) 438 0576 Email: kathanderic@paradise.net.nz
Coach	Mr George Smith, 303 State Highway 10, Cable Bay, Mangonui 0420 Ph: (09) 406 1320 Email: georgeberyl.smith@xtra.co.nz
Publicity	Mr George Smith, 303 State Highway 10, Cable Bay, Mangonui 0420 Ph: (09) 406 1320 Email: georgeberyl.smith@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Mrs Verna Willisicroft, Unit 4, 9 Princes Street, Kensington 0112 Ph: (09) 437 2826 Email: willisicroftverna@gmail.com

Association Life Members

Mr George Depree, Kensington
Mrs Verna Willisicroft, Whangarei
Mrs Kathleen Laybourn, Whangarei

Clubs

- Doubtless Bay** State Highway 10, Cable Bay, Mangonui (29), (4 lawns)
 Mr Murray Shaw, 28a Kent Street, Whangaroa 0478
 Ph: (09) 405 0181 Email: mshaw1342@hotmail.com
- Kaitaia** Matthews Avenue, Kaitaia (26), (3 lawns)
 Mrs Lesley Hoggard, 10 Matilda Place, Kaitaia 0410
 Ph: 09 408 4199 Email: lesleyah76@gmail.com
- Kensington** 41 Mill Road, Whangarei (30), (3 lawns)
 Mrs Margaret Sutherland, 8 Deveron Street, Whangarei 0112
 Ph: (09) 437 4973 Email: nanamarg@slingshot.co.nz
- Kerikeri** Cherry Park Reserve, Landing Road, Kerikeri (36), (2 lawns)
 Mrs Margaret Lindsay, 538H Waimate North Road, RD3 0293
 Ph: (09) 405 9411 Email: grammot@xtra.co.nz
- Maungakaramea** Tangihua Road, Maungakaramea (12), (2 lawns)
 Mrs Wendy Schollum, 255 Tangihua Road, Maungakaramea, RD 8, Whangarei 0178
 Ph: (09) 432 3091 Email: jm_schollum@xtra.co.nz
- Waipu** South Road, Waipu (19), (2 lawns)
 Mrs Liz Hunt, 352 South Road, Waipu 0582
 Ph: (09) 432 1619 Email: liz.hunt@xtra.co.nz
- Whangarei** 2 Third Avenue, Whangarei (25), (4 lawns)
 Mrs Kathleen Laybourn, 28/B Second Avenue, Whangarei 0110
 Ph: (09) 438 0576 Email: kathanderic@paradise.net.nz

Otago Association

Total Membership – 188

- President** Shirley Ungemuth, 47 Glendevon Place, Vauxhall, Dunedin 9013
 Ph: (03) 454 4705 Email: shirleyvu@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary** Daphne Hannagan, 217a Helensburgh Road, Wakari, Dunedin 9010
 Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz
- Referee** Mr Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018
 Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper** Mr David Jackson, 19 Seaview Terrace, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
 Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: djackson@xtra.co.nz
- Publicity** Mrs Daphne Hannagan, 217a Helensburgh Road, Waikari, Dunedin 9010
 Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Mrs Lynley Browne, 95 Moana-Crescent, Musselburgh, Dunedin 9013
 Ph: (03) 455 3819 Email: collyn@es.co.nz
- Website:** www.sporty.co.nz/otagocroquet

Association Life Members

Mrs J. Frood, Leith
 Mrs L Browne, Forbury Park

Clubs

- Alexandra** 2 Kenmare Street, Alexandra (18), (4 modified lawns)
 Mrs Ainslie McCristell, 37A Young Lane, RD 1, Alexandra 9391
 Ph: (03) 449 3233 Email: mccristell@xtra.co.nz
- Forbury Park** Victoria Road, Dunedin (26), (4 lawns)
 Mrs Lynley Browne, 95 Moana Crescent, Musselburgh, Dunedin 9013
 Ph: (03) 455 3819 Email: collyn@es.co.nz
- Leith** 9 Quentin Avenue, Dunedin (15), (3 lawns)
 Ms Joan Carter, 47 Glendevon Place, Vauxhall, Dunedin 9013
 Ph: (03) 454 4705 Email: joancarter@xtra.co.nz

- Punga** Cnr. Lawson & Ross Streets, Dunedin (10), (3 lawns)
Anthony Ritchie, 229 Helensburgh Road, Waikari, Dunedin 9010
Ph: (03) 476 2591 Email: Anthony.ritchie@xtra.co.nz
- Tainui** 24 Tahuna Road, Dunedin (35) (3 lawns)
PO Box 11001, Musselburgh 9049. Club Ph: (03) 455 0090
Veronica Parker, 18 Heath Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin 9013
Ph: (03) 454 2187 Email: laurieandbonnie@clear.net.nz
- Wakatipu** Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown (13), (4 lawns)
Ruby Hutton, PO Box 520, Queenstown 9348
Ph: (027) 515 5877 Email: wakatipucroquet@gmail.com
- Wanaka** Warren Street (West), Wanaka (37) (4 lawns)
Mrs Anne MacDonald, 55 Sargood Drive, Wanaka 9305
Ph: (03) 443 1383 Email: anne.mac@clear.net.nz

South Canterbury Association

Total Membership – 261

- President** Kevin McGlinchy, 19 Jellicoe street, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 6173 Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary** Mrs Jennifer Wilson, 63 Wilson Street, Geraldine 7930
Ph: (03) 693 8228 Email: jwil46@xtra.co.nz
- Referee** Mr Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D, Oamaru 9492
Ph: (03) 432 4240 Email: Monckton.brian@gmail.com
- Handicapper** Mrs Bev. Smith 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 3210 Email: smith12a@xtra.co.nz
- Coach** Mrs Suzanne Cleveland, RD 21, Geraldine 7991
Ph: (03) 692 2791 Email: sue126@ruralnet.co.nz
- Publicity** Mrs Ann Weir, 83 Greta Street, Oamaru 9400
Ph: (03) 434 9160 Email: Ann.Tom@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer** Mr Brian Maxwell, 18 Aviemore Street, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 686 3028 Email: bhmaxwell@orcon.net.nz

South Canterbury Email scroquet@gmail.com

Association Life Members

Mrs M. Stockwell, Ashbury
Mrs L Ballantyne, Aorangi

Clubs

- Allenton** 14 Cavendish Street, Ashburton (16), (3 lawns)
Yvonne Lister, 23 Burnett Street, Ashburton 7740
Ph: (03) 308 0275 Email: chips232@xtra.co.nz
- Aorangi** Anzac Park, Rose Street, Timaru (51) Ph: 027 689 8774 (4 lawns)
Glenys Black, 206 Beaconsfield Road, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 688 0483 Email: glenysrae.ed@xtra.co.nz
- Ashbury** Park View Terrace, Ashbury Park, Timaru (31), (4 lawns)
Helen Cooke, 4 Hertford Street, Timaru 7910
Ph: (03) 688 8272 Email: helenecooke@hotmail.co.nz
- Awamoa** Awamoa Road, Oamaru (40), (5 lawns)
- Gardens** Terrie Steiner PO Box 523, Oamaru 9444
Ph: (03) 434 6490 Email: terriemsteiner@xtra.co.nz
- Geraldine** Huffey Street, Geraldine (13), (4 lawns)
Mrs Margaret Coker, 28 Forest Road, Geraldine 7930
Ph: (03) 693 8816 Email: forestheights@xtra.co.nz

- Methven** The Domain, Chertsey Road, Methven (5), (3 lawns)
 Mrs Anne Ridge, Greenfields, Highbank RD12, Rakaia 7782
 Ph: (03) 302 1853 Email: a.ridge@farmside.co.nz
- Waimate** 98A Shearman Street, Waimate (26), (4 lawns)
 Kay Don, 25 Hughes street, Waimate 7924
 Ph: (03) 689 7965 Email: kaylizdon@clearnet.co.nz
- Waireka** Philip Street, Ashburton (48), (5 lawns)
 Mrs Audrey Leath, 11 Parkdale Close, Ashburton 7700
 Ph: (03) 308 5570 Email: abjleath@xtra.co.nz
- West End** West End Park, Maltby Avenue, Timaru (31), (4 lawns)
 Mrs Mel Guerin, 38b Maltby Avenue, Timaru 7910
 Ph: (03) 684 6949 Email: mel.guerin@xtra.co.nz

Southland Association

Total Membership – 81

- President** Judith Hamilton, 53 Lodge Road, RD 2, Winton 9782
 Ph: (03) 236 8208 Email: jbfearn@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary** Glennis Gray, 10 Dale Crescent, Gore 9710
 Ph: (03) 208 5477 Email: gjg@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer** Suzanne Ballinger, 61 William Stephen Road, Te Anau 9679
 Ph: (03) 249 8969 Email: abandsballinger@vodafone.co.nz
- Referee** Joyce Millow, 21B Kauri Terrace, Invercargill 9810
 Ph: (03) 217 0987 Email: joyce.millow@gmail.com
- Handicapper** Kathryn Cherry, 22 Milford Street, Invercargill 9812
 Ph: (03) 216 5385 Email: kathryn_cherry@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Joyce Millow, Queens Park
 Wendy Baker, Queens Park

Clubs

- Gore** Ardwick Street, Gore (23), (4 lawns)
 Anne Mitchell, 159 Broughton Street, Gore 9710
 Ph: (03) 208 6971
- Queens Park** Queens Park, Gala Street, Invercargill, (3 lawns)
 Fran Gibson, 185 Paterson St, Invercargill 9810
 Ph: (03) 215 7272 Email: clangibbos@gmail.com
- Te Anau** Isobel Jennings, 63 Bligh Street, Te Anau 9600
 Ph: (03) 249 7220 Email: i.jennings@xtra.co.nz
- Winton** Great North Road, Winton, (2 lawns)
 Faye Gibson, 310 Great North Road, Winton 9720
 Ph: (03) 236 0564 Email: faye.john@xtra.co.nz

South Taranaki Association**Total Membership – 83**

President	Mr Peter Filbee, 19 Cameron Street, Hawera 4610 Ph: (06) 278 8755 Email: peter@agricomacc.co.nz
Secretary	Gary Engelen, 9 Kegworth Street, Eltham 4322 Ph: (06) 764 8581 Email: garyengelen@gmail.com
Referee	Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391 Ph: (06) 765 5436, Fax: (06) 765 0436, Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper	Peter Filbee
Publicity	Mrs Susan Williams, 127 Fairfield Road, Hawera 4610. Ph: (06) 278 4635
Treasurer	Barbara Strange, 95D Argyle Street, Hawera 4610. Ph: (06) 278 7733

Association Life Member

Mrs I. Caddick

Clubs

Hawera	Albion Street, Hawera (33), (3 lawns) Mrs Barbara Sugden, 33 Murdoch Street, Hawera 4610 Ph: (06) 278 4728 Email: barbara.haweracc@gmail.com
Park	James Campbell Memorial Park, High Street, Hawera (32), (4 lawns) Mrs. Raewyn Keech, 287 Ngawhini Road, R.D. 14 Hawera 4674 Ph: (06) 278 4867 Email: Raewyn.keeche@gmail.com
Stratford	Regan Street, Stratford (18), (2 lawns) Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Croquet Taranaki**Total Membership – 166**

President	Brian Reader, 5 Erica Place, Bell Block 4312 Ph: (06) 755 1009 Email: brian.judy@clear.net.nz
Secretary	Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4310 Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz
AC Handicapper	Margaret Muir, 7 Waimea Street, New Plymouth 4310 Ph: (06) 753 9377 Email: troutpatch@xtra.co.nz
GC Handicapper	Glenys Capstick, 3A Simons Street, New Plymouth 4310 Ph: (06) 751 4452 Email: cappy@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Barbara Johnston, 2/476 Devon Street East, New Plymouth 4312 Ph: (06) 757 9938

Clubs

Inglewood	James Street, Inglewood (16) (2 lawns) Kathleen Pintor, 198C Tukapa Street, New Plymouth 4310 Ph: (06) 753 7090 Email: kpintor@hotmail.co.nz
New Plymouth	Watson Street, New Plymouth (81) (4 lawns) Bronwyn Donaldson, 391 Frankley Road, RD1 New Plymouth Ph: (06) 753 7597 Email: bronwyndonaldson@gmail.com
West End	Churchill Heights, New Plymouth (57) (3 lawns) Bruce Carter, 54 Wallace Place, New Plymouth 4310 Ph: (06) 758 8732 Email: carterbg1@gmail.com
Tasman	Octavius Place, New Plymouth (12) (2 lawns) Bruce Robinson, 93 Buller Street, New Plymouth 4312 Ph: (06) 758 6555 Email: pabron@xtra.co.nz

Thames Valley Association

Total Membership – 215

President	Mrs Phyllis Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: phyllisyoung4638@gmail.com
Secretary	Mrs Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610 Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz
Referee	Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
Handicapper	Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
Coach	GC: Phyllis Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: phyllisyoung4638@gmail.com
Treasurer	Mrs Carol Woodd, 8 Moresby Avenue, Waihi 3610 Ph: (07) 863 7980 Email: carol.woodd@slingshot.co.nz

Association Life Members

Zelma Duggan, Waihi Claire Twentyman, Thames
Geoff Young, Kereone

Clubs

Kereone Country	(13), (1 lawn) Mrs Phyllis Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: phyllisyoung4638@gmail.com
Morrinsville	Linden Street, Morrinsville (71), (4 lawns) Mrs Jenny McLaren, 18 Snell Street, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: (07) 889 7102 Email: g-jmclaren@xnet.co.nz
Paeroa	The Domain, King Street (19), (6 lawns) Mrs Heather Prince, Waitekauri Road, Waikino 3682 Ph: (07) 863 6331 Email: h.prince@xtra.co.nz
Te Aroha	Te Aroha Domain, Te Aroha (10), (5 lawns) Mrs Jenny McLaren, 18 Snell Street, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: (07) 889 7102 Email: g-jmclaren@xnet.co.nz
Thames	Beach Road, Thames (47), (5 lawns) Pat Ritchie, 104 Lowe Ave, Thames 3500 Ph: (07) 868 8169 Email: patritch44@gmail.com
Waihi	Morgan Park, Kenny Street, Waihi (26), (4 lawns) Mrs Liz Jackson, 6 Russell Street, Waihi 3610 Ph: (07) 863 8804 Email: lizj@outlook.co.nz
Whangamata	Bond Street, Whangamata (29), (2 lawns) Norma Black, 8 Manuka Drive, Whangamata 3691 Ph: (07) 865 8051 Email: whangamatacroquet@gmail.com

Croquet Waikato-King Country**Total Membership – 158**

President	Seddon Polglase Ph: (07) 855 3052	Email: seddonp@xtra.co.nz
Vice President	Pam Fisher Ph: (07) 823 4412	Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com
Minute Secretary:	Heather Nisbet Ph: (07) 850 1840	Email: heathernisbet@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper	Mrs Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu 3800 Ph: (07) 871 4427	Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Margaret Clow Ph: (07) 853 6095	Email: md.clow@clear.net.nz

Association Life Members

Madeline Hadwin, Hamilton East
Dawn Taylor, Te Awamutu

Clubs

Claudlands	44 Oxford Street, Hamilton (42), (5 full lawns, 1 small) Mrs Amanda Smith, 56 Hillcrest Road, Hamilton 3216 Ph: (07) 856 4603	Email: amandas@slingshot.co.nz
Hamilton East	86 Galloway Street, Hamilton (21), (5 lawns) Heather Nisbet Ph: (07) 850 1840	Email: heathernisbet@xtra.co.nz
Leamington	Scott Street, Cambridge (10), (3 lawns) Pam Fisher Ph: (07) 823 4412	Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com
Matamata	Pohlen Park, Smith Street, Matamata (48), (6 lawns) Frances Beattie Ph: (07) 888 7177	Email: f.e.b@slingshot.co.nz
Putaruru	82 Arapuni St., Putaruru (9), (3 lawns) Elaine Mitchell Ph: (07) 883 7134	Email: ELAINZANDEE@xtra.co.nz
Te Awamutu	Bank Street, Te Awamutu (37), (4 lawns) Johanna Halder Ph: (07) 871 8596	Email: johalder@xtra.co.nz

Wairarapa Association**Total Membership – 63**

President	Mr Duncan Adair, 6A Totara Street, Masterton 5810 Ph: (06) 377 5762	Email: cheryldu2@orcon.net.nz
Secretary	Fran Jenkins, 9 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713 Ph: (06) 379 8212	Email: ka4mee@gmail.com
Handicapper	Mr Duncan Adair, 6A Totara Street, Masterton 5810 Ph: (06) 377 5762	Email: cheryldu2@orcon.net.nz
Treasurer	Fran Jenkins, 9 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713 Ph: (06) 379 8212	Email: ka4mee@gmail.com

Clubs

Masterton	Queen Elizabeth Park, Masterton (53) (2 lawns) Sheila Williamson, 9 Elmwood Grove, Masterton, 5180 Ph: (06) 378 7678	Email: nwsu@xtra.co.nz
Carterton	High Street, Carterton (8) (1 lawn) David Richards, 40 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713 Ph: (06) 379 7258	Email: davem.richards@xtra.co.nz

Wellington Association

Total Membership – 523

President	Brian Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Wellington 6012 Ph: (40) 938 6709 Email: brian@boutel.co.nz
Vice-President	Alison Robinson, 15 Grenfell Drive, Karori, Wellington 6012 Ph: (04) 938 4742 Email: agrobinson@paradise.net.nz
Secretary	Janet Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Karori, Wellington 6012 Ph: (04) 938 6709 Email: janet@boutel.co.nz
Treasurer	Susan Leuchars, 136 Maupuia Road, Maupuia, Wellington 6022 Ph: (04) 970 8900 Email: seleuchars@paradise.net.nz
Tournament Convenor	Tom Berryman, 48 Te Pene Avenue, Titahi Bay 5022 Ph: (04) 236 8877 Email: tom.berryman@xtra.co.nz
Assn. Referee	Wayne Gair, 2 Wright Street, Titahi Bay 5022 (04) 236 7541 Email: wayne.gair@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs N McDonald
Dennis Kerr
P J Skinley

Clubs

Kelburn	Kelburn Park, Salamanca Road, Kelburn, Wellington (65), (5 lawns) John Stevens, 2/65 Old Karori Road, Karori, Wellington Ph: (04) 476 6247 Email: jgstevens@outlook.com
Khandallah	18-20 Woodmancote Road, Khandallah, Wellington (35), (1 lawn) Barbara Weight, 64 Chelmsford Street, Ngaio, Wellington 6035 Ph: (04) 970 8137 Email: bmweight@paradise.net.nz
Muritai	Oroua Street, Eastbourne (26), (1 lawn) Leonie Burke, 412 Muritai Road, Eastbourne, Lower Hutt 5013 Ph: (04) 562 7389 Email: leonieburke@xtra.co.nz
Paraparaumu	Mazengarb Reserve, Scaife Drive, Paraparaumu (72), (4 lawns) Joy Saker, 4 Karaka Grove, Raumati Beach 5032 Ph: (04) 902 1256 Email: jnsaker@paradise.net.nz
Petone-Central	26 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt (21), (2 lawns) Errol McCutcheon, 37 Tennyson St, Petone, Lower Hutt 5046 Ph: (04) 938 1937 Email: errolmc@actrix.co.nz
Plimmerton	Plimmerton Drive, Plimmerton (93), (4 lawns) John Kliem, 16 Gordon Road, Plimmerton 5026 Ph: (04) 233 2430 Email: plimmertoncroquetclub@gmail.com
Waikanae	Park Avenue, Waikanae (67), (5 lawns) Yvonne Fraser, 21 Rosebank Grove, Waikanae 5036 Ph: (04) (04) 293 7416 Email: yfraser98@gmail.com
Waimarie	Ewen Park, Connolly Street, Lower Hutt (75), (6 lawns) Marion McInnes, 4 Kenya Street, Ngaio, Wellington 6014 Ph: (04) 479 5710 Email: marion4kenya@clear.net.nz
Wainuiomata	Bryan Heath Annex, Heath Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (18), (4 lawns) Pamela Truscott, 3/25 Nelson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt 5012 Ph: (04) 569 6668 Email: pamela.truscott@gmail.com
Wellington	Alexander Road, Newtown, Wellington (51), (3 lawns) Geoff Husson, 8 Maritime Way, Whitby 5024 Ph: (04) 234 6633, Mob: 021 626 241 Email: geoff.husson@gmail.com

West Coast Association**Total Membership – 61**

President	Mr Greg Bryant, 77 Snodgrass Road, RD 2, Westport 7891 Ph: (03) 789 5240 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper	Mr A Rae, 46 Romilly Street, Westport 7805 Ph: (03) 789 8075 Email: andyrae@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mr Conrad Petersen, 51 Derby St, Westport 7825 Ph: (03) 789 8263 Email: viv.con@xtra.co.nz
Coach	Mr Greg Bryant, 77 Snodgrass Road, RD 2, Westport 7891 Ph: (03) 789 5240 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz

Clubs

Makura	High Street, Greymouth (35) (3 lawns) Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth, 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz
Rangimarie	Brougham Street, Westport (26) (3 lawns) Mr David Orchard, Powerhouse Road, RD 1, Westport 7891 Ph: (03) 789 9754 Email: adorchartd@gmail.com

Constitution of The New Zealand Croquet Council Incorporated

Pre-amble

The New Zealand Croquet Council ("Council") is the supreme policy making body of the organisation. Its composition is defined in Clause 5. It is a non-profit making organisation. Neither Council policies nor its Standing Orders as set from time to time in accordance with this Constitution, form part of this Constitution.

The Council co-ordinates and controls the activities of regional associations affiliated to it ("Associations"). Associations co-ordinate and control play at croquet clubs affiliated to them ("Clubs") and through them, of players in croquet clubs in New Zealand. Affiliation is achieved by accepting this Constitution and paying levies. The Executive Director (see Clause 24) is charged with the day to day running of the organisation under the direction of the Executive (see Clauses 22 & 23).

1. Name

The name of the organisation is The New Zealand Croquet Council Incorporated, but it may also use commercially the titles "Croquet New Zealand" and "Croquet NZ".

2. Objects

The objects of the Council shall be to:

- (i) Promote and develop throughout New Zealand the games of croquet and all variations approved by the Council (hereinafter collectively called "croquet");
- (ii) Further the mutual interests of Associations and encourage and assist the members of their Clubs to achieve their full playing potential;
- (iii) Promote and hold croquet tournaments, exhibitions and matches, to charge fees for entrance thereto if desired, and to provide official referees, handicappers and managers as necessary;
- (iv) Represent New Zealand croquet to other sports bodies, sports foundations, government, semi-government, local and other authorities, and otherwise as necessary.

3. Functions

The functions of the Council are to:

- (i) Co-ordinate all aspects of New Zealand croquet, nationally and internationally;
- (ii) Develop and implement strategic plans to promote the best interests of croquet;
- (iii) Set and from time to time vary, the laws of croquet for New Zealand, consistent with international agreements;
- (iv) Make regulations for the conduct of tournaments;
- (v) Arrange, co-ordinate and manage national and international events;
- (vi) Settle disputes between Associations reported to it, including, in consultation with affected Associations, the boundaries of Associations;
- (vii) Establish and maintain a system of handicapping and ranking for members of Clubs throughout New Zealand;
- (viii) Undertake such publications as may be deemed advisable;
- (ix) Establish and maintain a National Office with a secretariat to implement the decisions of the Council and Executive.

4. Powers

The powers of the Council are to administer the organisation and control its finances including the power to:

- (i) Acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise, and sell, hire out or lease out, real or personal property;
- (ii) Borrow money secured by mortgage or debentures or by way of overdraft or otherwise;
- (iii) Operate any Bank or similar accounts of use to the Council;
- (iv) Invest and deal with the monies of the Council not immediately required, upon security (whether or not authorized by law for the investments of trust funds) or without security;
- (v) Establish trust or other special funds to further the objects of the Council;
- (vi) Levy Associations;
- (vii) Approve sponsors and other supporters;
- (viii) Make grants or loans, with or without security, to Associations by special resolution of the council;
- (ix) Admit as new Members such bodies as accept and comply with the provisions of this Constitution;
- (x) Exercise all disciplinary action under Clause 19 and refer matters, disputes and other cases as appropriate to the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand to be determined in accordance with its Rules;
- (xi) Do all such other acts or things to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Council.

5. Membership

Membership of the Council shall consist of:

- (i) The Associations listed in the attachment to this Constitution, and such other Associations as shall subsequently be admitted to membership;
- (ii) Life Members of the Council, and
- (iii) The Members of the Executive.

6. Life Membership

- (i) Life Membership of the Council may be conferred for exceptional and outstanding service to the game of croquet;
- (ii) Nominations may be made by Associations or Members of the Executive;
- (iii) Nominations shall indicate the reasons for the nomination and must be received by the National Office not later than 30 June in any year;
- (iv) The National Office shall circulate a list of nominations to the Council by 31 July each year;
- (v) The list of nominations, indicating whether or not the nominations are supported, must be returned to the National Office by 1 September;
- (vi) Nominations supported by Associations and Life Members will be considered by the Executive. Those endorsed by the Executive will be presented to the Annual General Meeting. Election as Life Members at that meeting must be by unanimous vote;
- (vii) A Life Member shall be presented with a badge of honour, be entitled to be present, speak and vote at all meetings of the Council, shall be eligible to act as a delegate or proxy at meetings of the Council and shall be eligible for election to the Executive;
- (viii) A Life Member may exercise only one vote in the member's own right and a further vote as a delegate if that is the case but may not exercise a further vote as a member of the Executive.

7. Resignation

Any Association wishing to resign shall so advise the National Office in writing on or before the 1 June in any year to take effect from the 1 July of that year. Any Member of the Executive may resign at any time with immediate effect.

8. National Office

The location of the National Office, which shall be the Registered Office of the Council, shall be determined from time to time by the Executive.

9. Notices

Any notice required by this Constitution shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been given if and when sent to the addressee at the addressee's last known address.

10. Chair

The President, or in the absence of the President, the longer serving Vice President present shall chair General Meetings and meetings of the Executive. If the Vice Presidents have equal service the Vice President to assume the Chair shall if necessary be decided by lot. If at any Annual or Special General Meeting neither the President nor a Vice President is available or willing to chair the meeting within 15 minutes of the appointed time for the meeting, the Members present may appoint a person present to chair the meeting.

11. Council Meetings

- (i) At every meeting of the Council, a quorum shall consist of Members who make up more than one-half of the total votes as defined in Clause 14;
- (ii) Every Delegate must be a member (see Clause 26 (iii)) of a Club. No Member of the Executive shall act as a delegate;
- (iii) Every Association shall, prior to the commencement of every General Meeting, inform the National Office of the name and address of its delegate to that meeting;
- (iv) Any Association whose delegate is unable to attend a General Meeting of the Council may appoint, in writing, a proxy to act in its stead at such a meeting. Such written appointment shall be available to the Chairman of the meeting at which it is desired that such proxy shall act. No Delegate or Life Member shall be entitled to represent more than one Association at any meeting.

12. Annual General Meetings

- (i) The Annual General Meeting of the Council shall be held in October on a date set at the previous Annual General Meeting or thereafter and at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive;
- (ii) Written notice of the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting shall be given by the National Office to the Members of the Council, not later than 30 June each year;
- (iii) Notices of Motion and Remits may be submitted by Council Members only, and must reach the National Office at least 90 days before the date set for the Annual General Meeting;
- (iv) No resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting shall be rescinded or altered within 90 days of it being passed, except at a Special General Meeting (See Clause 13) called for the purpose and at which at least:
 - (a) two-thirds of the voting strength of the Council shall be present, and
 - (b) two-thirds of the voting strength present shall vote for such rescinding or altering;

- (v) The agenda and relevant reports for the Annual General Meeting shall be forwarded to each Member of Council, and to the Auditor and Legal Adviser at least 30 days before the date set for the Meeting;
- (vi) At the Annual General Meeting, a report of the proceedings of the Council covering the preceding year shall be presented.

13. Special General Meetings

- (i) A Special General Meeting shall be called on the direction of the Executive either on its own initiative or if at least three Associations request one. Such direction shall include a statement of the reason for the intended meeting and its purpose in the form of a motion, or motions, to be discussed;
- (ii) Within 10 days of the receipt of the Executive decision, or such request, notice shall be sent to Council Members giving the reason and purpose of such a Special General Meeting together with its date, time and place;
- (iii) Council Members may then submit to the National Office additional motions, remits or proposals consistent with the purpose of the meeting. Such additional motions, remits or proposals shall reach the National Office within 28 days of such notice;
- (iv) Within 14 days of the date by which additional motions may be received, the Executive shall consider the original motion or motions, and any subsequent submissions and shall issue an agenda to Council Members;
- (v) The Special General Meeting shall be held not less than 21 days nor more than 28 days after the sending of the Agenda to Members of Council;
- (vi) No resolution passed at such a Special General Meeting shall be rescinded or altered except at a General Meeting at which at least:
 - (a) two thirds of the voting strength of the Council shall be present, and
 - (b) two thirds of the voting strength present shall vote for such rescinding or altering.
- (vii) The New Zealand Croquet Council are empowered to make decisions via circular resolution and can conduct meeting by teleconference or videoconference should the need arise.

14. Attendances, Representation and Voting at General Meetings

- (i) Each Association shall be entitled to appoint a delegate with one vote, but when there are more than 50 members in its Clubs, such an Association shall be entitled to more than one vote. Each Association's voting strength shall increase at the rate of one vote for every additional 50 members or part thereof. Voting strength will be according to membership as at the preceding 31 March;
- (ii) Life Members and the Members of the Executive shall each be entitled to one vote at all meetings of the Council;
- (iii) The Chairman of every meeting of the Council shall have a casting vote if there is a tie after he has used his deliberative vote (but see Clause 23(v) for election of the Executive);
- (iv) With the permission of the Chairman of the meeting, observers may be present and allowed to speak, but may not vote.

15. Adjournment

- (i) If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding any Annual or Special General Meeting, a quorum in the terms of Clause 11 is not present, such meeting shall stand adjourned to such date, time and place as the Chairman may appoint.

Notice of the date, time and place so appointed shall be given to all Council Members and the Executive Director, Auditor and Legal Adviser;

- (ii) If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is still not present, any six persons present who are entitled to vote in the terms of Clause 11 shall be a quorum and may transact the business of the meeting.

16. Minutes

- (i) Minutes shall be kept of all General Meetings of the Council and of all meetings of the Executive and of sub-committees;
- (ii) Notwithstanding that they may not have been adopted by a subsequent meeting:
 - (a) copies of the minutes of all Annual or Special Meetings of the Council shall be sent to all Council Members, and
 - (b) copies of the minutes of all meetings of the Executive shall be sent to all Council Members.

17. Regulations

- (i) The Council may from time to time make, alter or cancel regulations not inconsistent with this Constitution;
- (ii) The Executive may alter or cancel regulations affecting the management or control of tournaments, and matters not affecting the laws of croquet
- (ii) Any reference to a regulation in this Constitution shall be deemed to include a reference to a New Zealand Croquet Policy or Code
- (iv) New Zealand Croquet Schedule A, shall list all regulations, policies and codes adopted and administered by the New Zealand Croquet Council.
- (v) The New Zealand Croquet Schedule A shall be maintained current by the Executive Officer and be circulated from time to time.

18. Acceptance, Refusal and Determination of Playing Rights

- (i) Except as it appears in paragraph (ii) below, to be eligible to compete in any event under the control of the New Zealand Croquet Council, a player must be a member of a Club;
- (ii) Overseas players may be granted playing rights in New Zealand on such terms and conditions as to fees and otherwise as the Executive shall from time to time determine;
- (iii) The Executive may, in its absolute discretion, accept or reject an application for playing rights provided that any player affected by the Executive's decision shall have the right of appeal to the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand. An appeal to the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand shall be filed within 21 days of the Executive's decision and shall be heard and determined in accordance with the rules of the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand. The decision of the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand shall be final and binding.

19. Disciplinary Action

- (i) The New Zealand Croquet Council shall adopt and administer a Complaints Procedure and Disciplinary Action Policy as amended from time to time (refer to the New Zealand Croquet Schedule A).
- (ii) All allegations an offence has occurred shall be heard and determined in accordance with the New Zealand Croquet Complaints Procedure and Disciplinary Action Policy
- (iii) The Executive shall circulate from time to time the details of the provisions of the New Zealand Complaints Procedure and Disciplinary Action Policy.

20. Harassment Free Sport Policy

- (i) The New Zealand Croquet Council shall adopt and administer a Harassment Free Sport Policy as amended from time to time (refer to New Zealand Croquet Schedule A)
- (ii) All allegations that a harassment offence has occurred shall be heard and determined in accordance with the Harassment Free Sport Policy,
- (iii) The Executive shall circulate from time to time the details of the provisions of the New Zealand Croquet Harassment Free Sport Policy

21. Drugs

- (i) The New Zealand Croquet Council shall adopt and abide by the Croquet New Zealand Anti-Doping Code as amended from time to time (refer to New Zealand Croquet Schedule A);

22. The Executive

- (i) The Executive is responsible to the Council. Its Members must be members of a Club, and except with the specific approval of the Council, shall reside in New Zealand;
- (ii) The Executive of the Council shall consist of such of the following as have been elected: a President, two Vice Presidents and four elected National Councillors. At least one such elected Councillor shall be a member of a North Island Club and at least one a member of a South Island Club. The Immediate Past President shall be a member of the Executive for the year following his term of office;
- (iii) The Executive shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and subject to any specific directions given to it from the Council, be entitled to exercise on behalf of the Council any or all the powers and functions of the Council;
- (iv) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (vi) and (vii) below the term of office of Members of the Executive shall be not more than two years, but they shall be eligible for re-election provided their total term in each position does not exceed four consecutive years;
- (v) The President shall be elected for a two-year term but shall be eligible to be re-elected provided he does not hold that office for more than four consecutive years. Any periods served as Acting President shall not be included in this calculation;
- (vi) Should the President or Acting President retire, resign or die the longer serving Vice-President shall become Acting President until the next Annual General Meeting. If the Vice Presidents have equal service, the Vice President to assume the role of Acting President shall if necessary be decided by lot;
- (vii) An Acting President shall be eligible for election as President (subject to the provisions of paragraph (vi) above). If the Acting President is not elected President he may complete the outstanding balance of the Vice Presidential term and shall be eligible for re-election subject to the provision of paragraph (v) above;
- (viii) Subject to the foregoing one Vice-President and two of the elected National Councillors shall normally be elected in alternate years;
- (ix) The New Zealand Croquet Council Executive shall be indemnified from the funds of the NZCC in the respect of any liabilities, financial losses, claims, action suits, damages, charges, proceedings and costs incurred by them in the respect of any legal proceedings which may be instituted against them in connection with the performance of their authorised duties.

23. Election of the Executive

Subject to Clause 22 the Executive shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The procedure shall be:

- (i) On or before 30 June in each year, the National Office shall call for nominations for forthcoming vacancies on the Executive by written notice to the Secretary of each Association;
- (ii) The Secretary of each Association shall by 31 July each year forward any nominations received from Clubs or otherwise, and endorsed by the Association to the National Office;
- (iii) The form of nomination shall be prescribed by the Executive and will state for which position nomination is sought. Nominations must be signed by a proposer and seconder both members of the Association (through a Club or Clubs) and countersigned by the nominee;
- (iv) The National Office will circulate a complete list of nominations to all Council Members at least 60 days before the date set for the Annual General Meeting;
- (v) At the Annual General Meeting the Nominees receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall not exercise a casting vote but the result of the Election shall be decided by lot. Those elected shall take office at the end of the meeting at which they were elected;
- (vi) The Executive may fill vacancies occurring during the ensuing year by appointment from among those eligible to serve. Such appointees shall retire at the next Annual General Meeting but subject to Clause 22 may be eligible for re-election. Time spent in such appointed positions shall not count for the purpose of Clause 22(v) unless it has been for a full year.

24. Executive Officers

- (i) An Executive Director and other staff may be appointed by the Executive on such terms and conditions as the Executive shall determine and shall be responsible to the Executive through the President;
- (ii) The Executive Director shall carry out all the functions legally required of a Secretary of an Incorporated Society and such other functions as the Executive may determine from time to time, including the preparation of such financial accounts as the Executive shall determine;
- (iii) The Executive Director shall, subject to the relevant Standing Orders, have the right to attend and speak at any meeting of the Executive and of the Council but shall not have the right to vote, unless also a Member of the Executive or Council.

25. Council Management

- (i) The affairs of the Council shall be managed by the Executive which may establish sub-committees which shall have a minimum of three Members and delegate to them such of its powers as it thinks fit. The convenor of each sub-committee shall be a Member of the Executive and shall report to the President and to each meeting of the Executive. The President shall be an ex-officio Member of each sub-committee. The Executive shall have the power of co-option to its sub-committees;
- (ii) A Management Committee shall be established as a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, the two Vice Presidents, the Immediate Past President (for one year only), and be attended by the Executive Director. The Management Committee shall submit a written report of its activities to each meeting of the Executive, which shall affirm, amend or reject its decisions;
- (iii) The Management Committee may deal with:

- (a) routine administration and financial matters,
 - (b) negotiations with funding bodies,
 - (c) participation by New Zealand players in overseas tournaments,
 - (d) such other matters as may be referred to it from time to time by the President or by the Executive;
- (iv) At every meeting of the Executive and its sub-committees a quorum shall consist of not less than one-half in number of its Members;
- (v) The Chairman shall have a casting vote at all meetings of the Executive and its sub-committees.

26. Finance

- (i) The Council's financial year shall end on 30 June;
- (ii) The levy for each variation of croquet shall be fixed by the Council at its Annual General Meeting for the ensuing year and if not so fixed shall be the same as determined for the preceding year;
- (iii) A person playing croquet regularly on the lawns of a Club and making a contribution or contributions to the funds of a Club shall be termed a member of his Section and Club;
- (iv) The levy shall be payable by each Association in respect of each member except that a member belonging to two or more Sections of a Club, or to two or more Clubs in one or more Associations, shall pay only one levy through the Section, Club and Association of his nomination;
- (v) The Secretary of each Association shall forward to the National Office, not later than 30 April each year, the following information:
 - (a) the names of all clubs affiliated to the Association as at 31 March each year;
 - (b) the name, complete address and telephone number of the Secretary of each Club;
 - (c) the names of members of each of such Clubs as at 31 March each year;
 - (d) where separate sections of a Club exist for each type of croquet the names of members belonging to each of them;
 - (e) and any such other information as may be required from time;
 - (f) the levy, the associated names, and section, shall be sent to the National Office before:
 - (i) 30 November in each year for each Club's total membership as at 31 October in that year, and
 - (ii) 31 May in the following year, for each Club's additional membership as at 31 March in that following year;
- (vi) If the funds of the Council in any year shall be insufficient, the Associations shall, after consultation, be liable to a levy in addition to the annual levy, sufficient to cover the shortfall only, in proportion to the number of members belonging to the clubs affiliated to each Association at the previous 31 March.

27. Personal Benefit

The income and property of the Council shall be used and applied solely for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the Council. No portion of the income shall be transferred or distributed to Members other than those specifically pre-authorized by the Council for such purposes. Travel and associated expenses incurred by Members of the Council or Executive on Council business within New Zealand may be met in whole or in part from Council funds.

28. Accounts

- (i) The Executive shall cause true accounts to be kept of the sums received and expended by the Council and such other accounts as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Council's affairs;
- (ii) The Executive shall cause the accounts to be audited at least once in each financial year by an auditor who shall be a practising qualified Accountant appointed at the Annual General Meeting;
- (iii) There shall be laid before the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet, an Income and Expenditure Account and a Cash Flow Statement for the preceding financial year duly certified by the said Auditor, together with a Budget for the ensuing year;
- (iv) A copy of the Balance Sheet and Annual Accounts shall be forwarded to each Council Member at least 30 days before the date set for the Annual General Meeting;
- (v) If approved at the Annual General Meeting a copy of the Balance Sheet and Annual Accounts shall be sent to the Registrar of Incorporated Societies;
- (vi) The Auditor shall be allowed to attend and speak at meetings of the Executive and Council.

29. Validation of Acts

The accidental omission to give Notice of a meeting to, or the non receipt of a Notice of a meeting by, anyone entitled to receive such a Notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.

30. Common Seal

The Common Seal of the Council shall be that adopted by the Executive who shall be responsible for the safe custody and control thereof. Whenever the Common Seal is to be affixed to any Deed, document, writing or other instrument it shall be affixed pursuant to a Resolution of the Executive and in the presence of two Members of the Executive thereby authorized to affix the Seal, who shall sign the document or instrument to which the Seal is so affixed. The Seal shall be produced at every Annual General Meeting.

31. Alteration of Constitution

- (i) Alterations may be made to this Constitution only at an Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting in pursuance of a motion of which written notice shall have been received by the National Office (See Clause 13);
- (ii) The decision of the Council on the interpretation of this Constitution and of any Regulations or on any matter or thing not provided for in such Constitution or Regulations, but pertaining to the Council, its objectives, property or interest shall be conclusive and binding upon all Associations, Clubs and their members, until revoked at an Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting of the Council called for the purpose in accordance with the current Constitution and Regulations;
- (iii) Any alteration to this Constitution shall require affirmation from at least two-thirds of the eligible votes cast by those present;
- (iv) No addition to or alteration or recession of the non-profit aims, personal benefit Clause or liquidation Clause shall be valid without the approval of the Inland Revenue Department.

32. Winding Up

On the winding up or going into recess of the Council the surplus assets, if any, shall be transferred at the discretion of the Council to a new or alternative body or bodies within

New Zealand at any time provided any such body has objects similar in character to the Council's objectives.

33. Interpretation

Words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine and the words importing the singular shall be deemed to include the plural and vice versa.

34. Date of Operation

This Constitution shall operate and be in force from the date of its approval by the Registrar of Incorporated Societies.

New Zealand Croquet Schedule A

Harassment Free Sport Policy
Complaints Procedure and Disciplinary Action Policy
Selection Policy
Executive Reimbursement Policy
International Events Financial Support Policy
Privacy Policy
Merit Awards
Procedure for Qualifying GC Referees
Coaching Policy
Code of Conduct
Tournament Entry Policy
Update Policy
Website Policy
Replacement Balls Policy
Prizemoney Policy
Ranking Event Status Policy

Attachment to the Constitution of the New Zealand Croquet Council

The nineteen Associations affiliated to the New Zealand Croquet Council Incorporated as at 13 July 2016 are:

Auckland
Bay of Plenty
Canterbury
Counties-Manukau
Hawke's Bay
Manawatu- Wanganui
Marlborough
Nelson
Northland
Otago
Southland
South Canterbury
South Taranaki
Taranaki
Thames Valley
Waikato-King Country
Wairarapa
Wellington
West Coast

Etiquette for Association Croquet

Players

A player should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. He may not consult a spectator without the express permission of his adversary. He is entitled to receive advice from his partner in doubles play but both players must not waste time with prolonged discussions.

Referee's Decisions

Players on the court should accept with good grace all decisions on fact given by a referee/umpire. If a player is dissatisfied, there are proper avenues of appeal to follow. (Regulation 17.1 and Regulation 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, and 18.6) but he/she should note there is no appeal on fact. There is no place for intimidation of referees and umpires in croquet.

Expedition in Play

A player should play his strokes with reasonable despatch and note that unnecessary delays in timed-limit games are outside the spirit of the game and subject to penalty.

Presence on Court

A player should not remain on the court while his adversary is playing and when off the court refrain from audible comment, conversation or physical movement distracting to his adversary. He should not stand in the player's line of aim or allow his shadow to distract. A player should not move onto the court until it is clear his adversary has finished but he must advise his adversary to complete his turn if he observes the striker is about to quit the court in the erroneous belief that his turn has ended.

Interruption of Striker

A player should note that in the absence of a referee in charge of a game, both he and his adversary are joint referees of the game and as such, each is entitled to enquire of the other as to the state of the game at all times. If a player suspects that his next stroke may be questionable, he must consult his adversary. It is the striker's duty to take the initiative and should he not do so, he has no justification for taking offence at his adversary's request for a referee to observe the stroke. The out-player should not interrupt the striker except to discharge his duty as a referee of the game.

Replacing Balls and Clips

A player should ensure that all balls are, as required, correctly replaced and when placing a ball on the yard-line, do so with his back to the court. It is the duty of a player in making a point for any ball, to remove the clip immediately and to ensure that at the end of his turn, all clips moved are correctly placed. The consequences of playing when misled are embodied in Law 31.

Conduct of the Game

All players should familiarize themselves with Laws 12 and 47 to 55 relating to the conduct of the game.

Conclusion of Game

At the conclusion of a tournament game, the winner should immediately return all the balls to the baulk line and replace the four clips on the first hoop. He should then, without delay, report the result of the game and the score to the Manager of the Tournament. At least acknowledge your adversary's presence, for without him there would have been no game. It is easy to be a good winner but at times difficult to be a good loser. Croquet is a game in which there are no tied results. It is only a game after all and, win or lose, the sun will still rise the next day.

Spectators

Spectators should refrain from audible comment on the game; from offering advice to players during a game, and from calling attention to any error committed or about to be committed by any player. Spectators should refrain from moving around the lawn if this action could cause distraction to a player, particularly in his line of play.

Croquet New Zealand Code of Conduct

Foreword: In an attempt to ensure and regulate acceptable behaviour on the lawns and in club houses, Croquet New Zealand's Executive has formally adopted this Code. This Code of Conduct is binding on all players playing in Croquet New Zealand sanctioned tournaments and events. Players participating in Croquet New Zealand invitation events have received a copy of the Code and those entering national tournaments will be provided with a copy to sign and return upon receipt of their entry. Should a player's behaviour contravene this Code and a formal complaint is received by the National Office, that player can be sanctioned by the Executive of Croquet New Zealand under paragraph 19 of the Constitution.

1. PURPOSES

The purposes of this Code are:

- 1.1 to ensure and maintain an orderly and fair administration and conduct for Croquet NZ sanctioned events, and to protect the players' rights and the respective rights of Croquet NZ, sponsors, and the public;
- 1.2 to uphold the good name of Croquet NZ and the integrity of the sport of croquet worldwide.

2. APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This Code is applicable to all Croquet NZ sanctioned events and the players participating in them.
- 2.2 All players, at all times, shall be subject to the Code, Laws, Rules and Etiquette of Croquet. Each player who is entered or nominated to participate in a Croquet NZ sanctioned event shall accept this Code, the CNZ Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet and the Rules of Golf Croquet and then, in effect, is bound by them.
- 2.3 Any player who commits any offence defined in clauses 3 to 5 shall be deemed to have breached this Code. Breaches of the Code constitute the basis for disciplinary action against the player in accordance with the Croquet NZ Policy on Misconduct and Disciplinary Procedures as outlined in the Constitution and appendix.

3. PLAYER COMMITMENT AND ENTRY OFFENCES

- 3.1 Late withdrawal (from International Tournaments) Withdrawing from either the qualifying or main event after being selected to play at the event without evidence or proof of "bona fide" injury, illness, bereavement or other emergency situation.

4. PLAYER ON-SITE OFFENCES

The following are examples of breaches of this code:

4.1 Inappropriate conduct

During any match or at any time while within the precincts of the site of a Croquet NZ sanctioned event, a player will be deemed to have breached the code if he/she does not behave in an honourable and sportsmanlike manner.

4.2 Dress violations

Failing to dress and present oneself for play in a suitable manner. Clean and acceptable croquet sport clothing shall be worn.

4.3 Failure to complete a match

Except with the managers permission, failing to complete a match in progress unless reasonably unable to complete the match.

4.4 Late arrival for match

4.4.1 Arriving late for a match, resulting in disqualification.

4.4.2 Withdrawing from any event in a tournament whilst still fit enough to compete on the same day in another event in that said tournament, i.e. players may not default without good reason from one event to concentrate their efforts in another during the same tournament.

4.5 Failure to use best efforts

Not using one's best efforts to win a match.

4.6 Trying to Influence Officials

Trying to influence the decision of officials by arm, hand, mallet or verbal gestures.

4.7 Seeking coaching

Seeking coaching during play except as permitted under the Laws. Communication of any kind, audible or visible, between a player and a coach may be construed as coaching.

4.8 Audible obscenity

Using words commonly known and understood in any language to be profane or indecent and uttered clearly and loudly enough to be heard by other players, officials or spectators.

4.9 Visible obscenity

Making of gestures or signs with the hands and/or croquet equipment or clothing that commonly has an obscene or offensive meaning.

4.10 Abuse of equipment

Intentionally hitting any croquet equipment being used in the game dangerously or recklessly within or out of the court, hitting any equipment with negligent disregard for the consequences, or deliberately damaging equipment.

4.11 Verbal abuse

Making a statement directed at an official, opponent, spectator or other person that implies dishonesty or is derogatory, insulting or otherwise abusive.

4.12 Physical abuse

Physically abusing an official, opponent, spectator or other person. Even the unauthorised touching of such persons may be regarded as physical abuse.

4.13 Conduct that is not good sportsmanship

Conducting oneself in a manner that is clearly abusive or detrimental to the sport.

5. PLAYER MAJOR OFFENCES

5.1 Conduct contrary to the integrity of the game

Engaging in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. If a player is convicted of serious violation of a criminal law of any country, the punishment for which includes possible imprisonment, that player may be deemed by virtue of such conviction to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. In addition, if a player has at any time behaved in a manner severely damaging to the reputation of the sport, that player may be deemed by virtue of such behaviour to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet.

Name:.....

Signed:..... Date:

Laws of Association Croquet

6th EDITION AMENDED 2008

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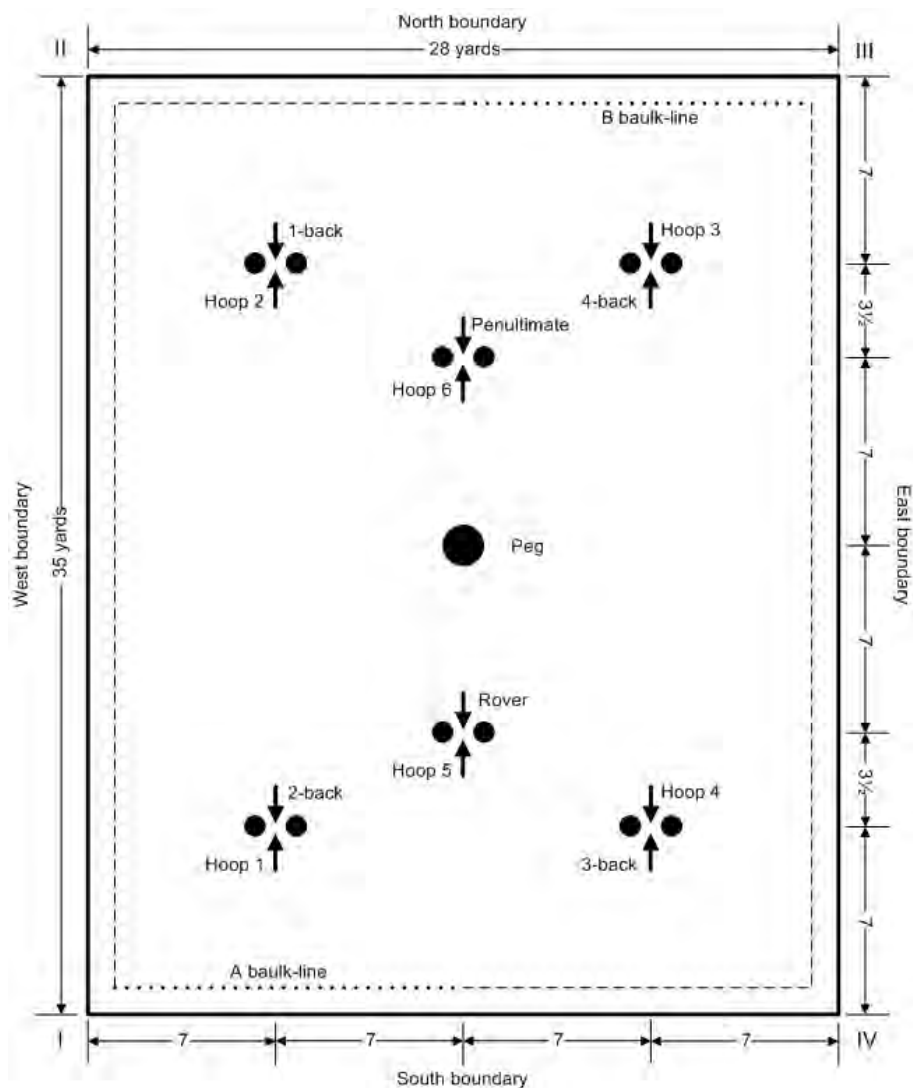
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PREFACE

This amended reprint of the 6th edition of the Laws of Association Croquet includes the amendments made in January 2008 to the last major revision, which took place in 2000. The primary purpose of those amendments was to incorporate the rulings that were made to correct the problems that inevitably arise in play when changes of that magnitude are made. In addition to some other drafting simplifications, there are a few changes to the way the game is played, in particular:

- it is now a fault to use a foot to guide the mallet (28(a)(1)).
- replacement of balls after a fault is now optional in all cases, even if a bisque is taken (37(h)).
- a standard for judging faults has been specified (48(d)).
- there are now specific conditions for a replay after interference by an outside agency (33).
- as an optional alternative, it is no longer necessary for a ball to end up jammed in a hoop to get a replay (53(b))
- cannons no longer require a ball to be on the yard-line (6(h))

The laws are maintained by the International Laws Committee (ILC), established by the Australian Croquet Association, Croquet New Zealand, the Croquet Association and the United States Croquet Association. It met to decide the scope of these amendments during the MacRobertson Shield in November 2006, in Australia and published drafts for consultation in December 2006, June 2007 and December, 2007, before submitting them to the governing bodies for approval. It gratefully acknowledges the constructive suggestions made.



- The corners are depicted by roman numerals.
- The yard-line, indicated by the broken line, and the baulk-lines are not marked on the court.
- All distances are in yards.

Metric conversions:

35 yards = 32.00 metres

13 yards = 11.89 metres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

28 yards = 25.6 metres

7 yards = 6.4 metres

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

A. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

1. An outline of the game

- (a) **SCOPE** This law gives a brief outline of the game and the Laws of Association Croquet. Its provisions are subject to the more detailed laws that follow.
- (b) **THE SIDES** The game is played between two sides, of which one plays the blue and black and the other the red and yellow balls (or green and brown versus pink and white). A game may be either singles, in which each player plays both balls of the side, or doubles, in which each player of the side plays one ball and may strike only that ball.
- (c) **THE OBJECT OF THE GAME** The object is for each side to make both its balls score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 26 points, before the other side. A ball scores a hoop point (see Law 14) by passing through the correct hoop in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, then 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate and rover in the direction shown in Diagram 1. This is also known as running a hoop in order. A ball that has scored all 12 hoop points is known as a rover. It may then score a peg point (see Law 15 and, for handicap play, Law 38) by hitting the peg and is then said to be pegged out and is removed from the game.
- (d) **PLAYING THE GAME** The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. The player whose turn it is to play is known as the striker, the ball that he strikes during the turn as the striker's ball and the other ball of his side as the partner ball. The striker must never strike the partner ball or a ball of the other side. By striking the striker's ball, the striker may cause it and other balls to move and score hoop or peg points although only if the striker's ball is a rover may it cause another rover to score a peg point.
- (e) **THE TURN**
 - (1) The sides play alternate turns. Each turn may be played with either ball of the side. The striker is initially entitled to play one stroke, after which the turn ends unless in that stroke the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself or hits another ball.
 - (2) If the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, the striker becomes entitled to play one extra stroke which is known as a continuation stroke (see Law 21).
 - (3) If the striker's ball hits another ball, it is said to roquet that other ball and the striker becomes entitled to play a croquet stroke (see Law 20).
 - (4) A croquet stroke is played by placing the striker's ball in contact with the roqueted ball (see Law 19) and then striking it so that both balls move or at least shake.
 - (5) After playing a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke.
 - (6) At the start of each turn the striker's ball may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls once. However, every time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, it may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls again. It is therefore possible for the striker to become entitled to play a

series of strokes in a turn in which the striker's ball may score one or more points for itself.

- (f) **HANDICAP GAMES** In handicap play, the weaker side receives a number of extra turns or bisesques (see Law 37).
- (g) **DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES** In double-banked play, two games are played simultaneously on the same court using differently coloured sets of balls (see Law 52).
- (h) **TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY** In tournament and match play, additional laws and regulations apply (see Law 53).

ORLC – 1: AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

- 1.1 This law is strictly introductory and its provisions are wholly subject to the detailed laws that follow it. It is therefore never correct to justify anything by reference to Law 1 alone if the matter is covered elsewhere. This law does, however, define (in 1(b)) which balls belong to the game and partner each other (balls belonging to a double banked game are outside agencies, under Law 7) and (in 1(d)) the Striker, as the player whose turn it is, and the Striker's Ball. The other player is referred to as the Adversary, though this is only implicitly defined in Law 4(e). Law 1(e) also presents a succinct summary of the structure of the game and the striker's entitlements at the start of every turn.*
- 1.2 Note that extra strokes are earned one at a time (see Law 1(e)). Making a roquet earns the striker the right only to play a croquet stroke. If he does that successfully, then he earns the right to play a continuation stroke. The statement that making a roquet earns the right to two extra strokes is strictly incorrect.*

B. THE COURT AND EQUIPMENT

2. The court

(a) THE STANDARD COURT

- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (see Diagram 1). Its boundary must be clearly marked, the inner edge of the marking being the actual boundary.
- (2) **BOUNDARIES** The boundaries are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the actual orientation of the court.
- (3) **YARD-LINE** The perimeter of an inner rectangle whose sides are parallel to and one yard from the boundary is called the yard-line, its corners the corner spots and the space between the yard-line and the boundary the yard-line area. The yard-line is not marked on the court. Certain balls which leave the court or come to rest in the yard-line area are placed on the yard-line.
- (4) **BAULK-LINES** The parts of the yard-line that extend from the corner spots at corners 1 and 3 to a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6 are known as the A and B baulk-lines respectively. The ends of the baulk-lines may be marked on the boundary but any raised markers used must not intrude or lean into the court. The baulk lines are where a ball may be placed before it is played into the game under Law 8(b) (start of game) or played under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)).

- (5) **THE STANDARD SETTING** The peg is set in the centre of the court. There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south boundaries; the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards from the adjacent boundaries.
- (b) **VARIATIONS TO THE STANDARD COURT**
- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The length and width of the court are each subject to the tolerances set out in Appendix 1 provided the court remains a rectangle. Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the true boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the true boundary. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55. The actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
 - (2) **MOVABLE BOUNDARY MARKING** The boundary may be marked with a movable cord, which should be fastened to the court at several intermediate points. If the cord is displaced, Law 35(d) applies.
 - (3) **YARD-LINE** Where a boundary marking is not straight, the yard-line is taken to be a line one yard inside and parallel to the boundary. However, where it is critical that balls that have been or are to be placed on the yard-line lie on the straight line joining the corner spots, their positions should be adjusted by the minimum amount necessary to ensure that they do so.
 - (4) **TOLERANCE ON SETTING** Each hoop and the peg may be displaced up to 6 inches from its standard position provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain parallel to the east and west boundaries, that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6 and that the baulk-lines still terminate on a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6.
 - (5) **ACCEPTANCE OF SETTING** Once players have started a game, it is deemed that they have accepted that the locations of all boundary markings, hoops and the peg are correct. Material discrepancies may be remedied under Law 55.
 - (6) **SMALLER COURTS** If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards. The appropriate governing body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

ORLC – 2: THE COURT

- 2.1** *This is straightforward. Law 2(a) deals with the standard court and Law 2(b) with variations and imperfections. The final sentence of Law 2(b)(1) states that the actual boundary is an abstraction defined by the physical marking on the court. It is a compromise between the obvious, but impractical, definitions of being a straight line between the corners or of being the ragged edge of the actual marking. ‘Vicinity’ is left to the judgement of the referee, but will typically be taken as the length of the straight edge used to test whether a ball is on or off the court; the definition is intended to regularise the use of such a test and requires that small areas where the marking material has missed or spilled should be ignored. If mallets are placed either side of the ball, it is better to place them on the inner side of the boundary and*

look to see if the ball protrudes between them, rather than place them over the white line and look for a gap.

- 2.2** *Law 2(b)(2) deals with cord (string) boundaries and invokes Law 35(d) if such a boundary is disturbed. The situation envisaged in Law 2(b)(3) is where three balls have been replaced at different points on the yard-line and the striker, intending to roquet the middle one, finds that the one behind it is visible. Once adjusted, balls moved into court are not replaced, so to avoid anomalies it is better to move either the striker's ball or one that needs to be moved towards the boundary instead.*
- 2.3** *Players should check that they are happy with the locations of the hoops and the peg and the boundaries before they start a game because Law 2(b)(5) deems that they will have accepted them as correct by starting the game. Only gross errors ('material discrepancies') such as a missing peg or hoop or a location wrong by a substantial amount may then be remedied under Law 55. Contrast this with the treatment of a misaligned peg or hoop (see Law 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3)).*

3. Equipment and accessories

(a) THE PEG

- (1) SPECIFICATION** The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height and uniform diameter above the ground of 18 inches and 1½ inches respectively. It must be vertical, firmly fixed, and painted white to a height of at least 6 inches above the ground.
- (2) EXTENSION** The extension is ½ inch in diameter and 6 inches in length. It is designed to hold clips and to be fixed detachably to the top of the peg. The extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of Law 15 and may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits the extension). When not attached to the peg the extension is an outside agency.
- (3) ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during the game either player is entitled to require that a leaning peg be straightened. Such a request is treated as forestalling play for the purposes of Law 23(d). Any test required for the purpose of Law 13 must be carried out before any adjustment is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 15(b)(6)).

ORLC – 3: EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

3.1 The peg (Law 3(a))

- 3.1.1** *The peg extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of scoring a peg point but neither is it an outside agency when attached to the peg (see Law 3(a)(2)).*
- 3.1.2** *It is commonplace for a peg in soft ground or in a large peg hole to be knocked away from the vertical by the impact of a ball. This causes a breach of Law 3(a)(1), which requires the peg to be vertical at all times. Accordingly either player may request that a leaning peg be straightened at any time.*
- 3.1.3** *However, Law 3(a)(3) directs that the striker is not allowed to gain an advantage from having the peg straightened. Thus, if the striker lays an imperfect cross-peg and notices that straightening the peg would improve*

the cross-peg, the referee should check how much of each ball can be seen by the other before straightening the peg. He must then adjust the position of either (or both) balls to ensure that they have the same size of target as before. The referee should also be aware of the positions of the uninvolved balls and should ensure that adjusting either of the cross-pegged balls does not inadvertently create or destroy a wired position.

3.1.4 *The reference to the striker is deliberate. The adversary is able to require that the peg be straightened to his advantage provided that he does so when he is still the adversary. In practice, this will occur only when he sees the striker has laid a cross-peg when the peg is leaning. However, if he delays calling attention to the leaning peg until he has become the striker, he will still be able to have the peg straightened but the balls will be adjusted as necessary to ensure that he gains no advantage thereby. Thus he will not be able to engineer a larger target or a wired position that did not exist before the peg was straightened. If a wiring lift is claimed, the test must be carried out before the peg is straightened.*

3.1.5 *The reference to Law 53(a) and the Regulations for Tournaments allows the regulations to specify that requests to have a peg corrected should not be made in time-limited games unless the correction will be material to the course of the game. This prevents Law 3(a)(3) being abused by an unscrupulous player who wishes to use up time.*

(b) HOOPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. A hoop must be 12 inches in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown and must be vertical and firmly fixed. The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter of 5/8 inch above the ground although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than 3 3/4 inches or more than 4 inches apart (subject to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play). Each hoop on a court must have the same dimensions within a tolerance of 1/32 inch. The crown must be straight and at right angles to the uprights.
- (2) **COLOURS** The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop (hoop 1) is coloured blue and that of the last hoop (rover) is coloured red.
- (3) **ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during a game the striker is entitled to require that an incorrectly aligned hoop be adjusted and that the width and height of a hoop be checked and corrected if necessary. Any test required for the purposes of Laws 13, 14 or 17 must be carried out before any adjustment or checking is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 14(d)(5)).

3.2 The hoops (Law 3(b))

- 3.2.1** *Note the reference in Law 3(b)(1) to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play to permit the use of hoops narrower than 3 3/4 inches.*
- 3.2.2** *Note the tolerance of ±1/2 inch in the height of the hoop, which is to allow hoops to be firmed up by knocking them into the ground as a tournament*

proceeds. However, a player is entitled to expect that hoops will be set so that their carrots do not protrude significantly above the ground, as otherwise they would not comply with the requirements for the uprights in Law 3(b)(1).

- 3.2.3** *Only the striker is entitled to ask that a misaligned hoop be corrected. Misalignment usually means that it is leaning towards the north or south but may include leaning to the east or west or being twisted in the ground. However, the striker is not allowed to gain any advantage from the option that the law grants. Any wiring test or tests whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is in the jaws must be carried out before a hoop is adjusted. If the striker asks for a hoop to be correctly aligned after playing a hoop approach, the position of the striker's ball should be adjusted to ensure that he faces a hoop stroke of equal difficulty after the hoop has been corrected.*
- 3.2.4** *If a hoop is found to be too narrow it must be reset (see Laws 35(b) and 53(b) if it was so narrow that a ball could stick in it). Similarly, it must be reset if it is too wide or loose (as the Law requires it to be firmly fixed). Note that players should not adjust, nor stamp or knock in loose hoops themselves, but should at least consult their opponent and preferably (particularly if there is another game on the lawn that might be affected) a referee.*

(c) BALLS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four balls, coloured blue, black, red and yellow respectively. Alternative colours, namely green, brown, pink and white, and other sets of colours or distinguishing marks are permitted. A ball must be 3 5/8 inches in diameter and must weigh 16 ounces. The rebound and playing characteristics of each ball in a set of balls to be used in a game must comply with the requirements of Appendix 2 and must be similar to each other within the specified tolerances.
- (2) **TEMPORARY REMOVAL** The striker is entitled at any time during the game to remove a ball between strokes in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, he must mark the position of the ball accurately and consult the adversary if it is in a critical position.
- (3) **KEEPING IN POSITION** The striker may touch or steady a ball or apply such pressure as is reasonably necessary to make it hold its position. Grass clippings or similar material may also be used, but should be removed after use.
- (4) **PRESERVING ROTATIONAL ALIGNMENT** If the striker wishes to remove or steady a ball immediately before attempting to peel it, he must note and preserve its rotational alignment.

3.3 The balls (Law 3(c))

- 3.3.1** *It is important that the balls in a set should have effectively identical rebound characteristics and the Tournament Referee should, if possible, check that this is so before a tournament starts, at least to the extent of ensuring that sets with different characteristics have not got mixed up.*
- 3.3.2** *Temporary removal of a ball between strokes is permitted and does not constitute interference (under Law 33) provided that the striker is informed*

if someone else is removing the ball, the position of the ball is accurately marked beforehand and the ball is carefully replaced.

- 3.3.3** *Reasonable pressure may be used to hold a ball in position, but not to the extent that a depression is formed that might affect a stroke played out of it. To ensure that balls are touching for a croquet stroke, it may be better to rub up a nap on the grass. If necessary, grass clippings or other loose material may be used to hold a ball in position on bad ground for any stroke, not just croquet strokes, but they should be cleared away afterwards.*
- 3.3.4** *Note that the striker may gain no advantage by temporary removal when preparing for a peel because he must ensure that the rotational alignment of the intended peelee is preserved. In practice, the striker should avoid temporary removal of the peelee unless really necessary. There is no need to place a mark on the peelee to indicate its rotational alignment (although its position must obviously be carefully marked before it is lifted as stated in 3.3.2 above). It should just be lifted carefully and not rotated while it is being held or wiped.*

(d) CLIPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four clips made of plastic or metal, or any other suitable material, whose colours correspond with those of the balls used in a game. They are used to indicate the score.
- (2) **USE** At the start of each turn the hoop or peg next in order for each ball should carry a clip of the corresponding colour. When a ball scores that point the striker must remove the clip and, at the end of the turn, place it on the appropriate hoop or the peg. The clip is placed on the crown of the first 6 hoops and on an upright for the last 6. When a peg point is scored the clip is removed from the court. A clip may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker and must be removed if it is likely to influence the path of a ball in the next stroke (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits a clip). When not attached to a hoop or the peg a clip is an outside agency.

(e) MALLETS

- (1) **DESIGN** A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its midpoint at right angles to it so that they function as one unit during play. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged during a turn except as provided under Law 3(e)(6).
- (2) **SHAFT** The shaft may be made of any suitable materials. A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the hands.
- (3) **HEAD** The head must be rigid and may be made of any suitable materials, provided that they give no significant playing advantage over a head made entirely of wood. It must have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. Its end faces must be parallel, essentially identical and flat, though fine grooves are permitted. The edges of the faces should be of a shape or material unlikely to damage the balls and if they are bevelled they are not part of the end face.
- (4) **ARTIFICIAL AIDS** Subject to Law 3(e)(5), no mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part

of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.

- (5) **DISABLED PLAYERS** A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft providing that he gains no advantage thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- (6) **CHANGING A MALLET** A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a turn unless it suffers accidental damage which significantly affects its use. A damaged mallet may only be used if the striker gains no advantage thereby and it must be exchanged for another if it ceases to comply with these laws. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a turn.

3.4 *The mallet (Law 3(e))*

3.4.1 *The basic requirements are that a mallet must have essentially identical playing characteristics irrespective of which end of the head is used, must not offer a significant playing advantage over a traditional all-wood mallet and must not carry artificial aids (see Law 3(e)(1) to (4)). This rules out mallets with different materials or weightings in the construction of each end of the head, off-centre shafts, shafts that are not vertical below the top grip or mallets adorned with laser gun-sights, mirrors and any other products of fertile imaginations and long winter evenings. It is implicit in the definition that the head has only one pair of end-faces, thus use of the sides, or a hexagonal head, is not permitted. Heads with an I-shaped cross-section are permitted under the current law.*

3.4.2 *Croquet has followed golf in banning grips or shafts that are moulded to the shape of the player's hands (see Law 3(e)(2)). This requirement is relaxed for the benefit of bona fide disabled players provided that they gain no advantage over a player without the relevant disability using a normal shaft (see Law 3(e)(5)).*

3.4.3 *Mallets may be changed between turns but not within a turn unless the original mallet has suffered damage affecting use. The governing principle is that the striker should not gain any advantage. Law 55 may occasionally be needed. An adversary suddenly realised that his mallet was being used, accidentally and without permission, by the striker who was in the middle of a promising break. He was indignant and demanded the return of his property forthwith. Common sense, via Law 55, indicated that the mallet should immediately be returned, but that the striker should be permitted to continue with his own mallet, as it is clear that the striker would not gain an advantage by the change.*

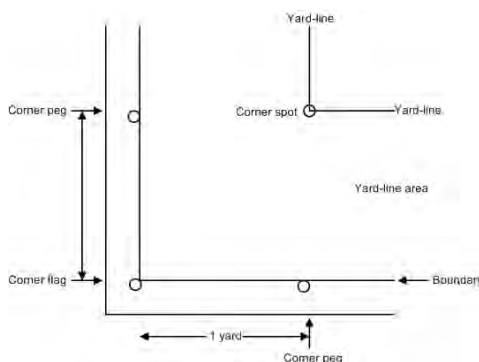
- (f) **CORNER FLAGS** Flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow are optional accessories and may be placed in corners 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. They should be mounted on posts about 12 inches high that should touch the corner but must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner flag may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.
- (g) **CORNER PEGS** Eight white corner pegs, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and about 3 inches in height above the ground, are optional accessories and may be placed on the boundary one yard from each corner, measured to the further side of the corner pegs (see Diagram 2). The corner pegs should touch the boundary but

must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner peg may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.

- (h) **TOLERANCES** All the above dimensions are subject to tolerances as listed in Appendix 1.

DIAGRAM 2 THE CORNER SQUARE

- The corner pegs and corner flag must touch the actual boundary, namely the inner edge of the definitive border, but must not intrude into the court.
- The yard is measured from the corner flag to the further side of each corner peg.
- The yardline and corner spot are not marked on the court.



C. DEFINITIONS

4. Start and end of a game and turn

- (a) **WHEN A GAME STARTS** A game and its first turn start when the first stroke is played (see Law 5 and Law 8(b)).
- (b) **WINNER** A game is won by the side whose balls are first both pegged out (but see Law 53(g)(1) for time-limited games).
- (c) **WHEN A GAME ENDS** A game ends when, in agreement as to which side has won, the players quit the court or start another game on it.
- (d) **WHY A TURN ENDS** A turn ends if:
- (1) in a stroke other than a croquet stroke, the striker's ball does not make a roquet or score a hoop point for itself; or
 - (2) in a croquet stroke either ball is sent off the court as specified in Law 20(c); or
 - (3) in any stroke the striker's ball or a ball roqueted in that stroke is pegged out; or
 - (4) the striker plays a stroke by declaring that he will leave the ball where it lies; or
 - (5) the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely and the adversary fails to forestall play (but see Law 37(e)); or
 - (6) the striker quits the court in the mistaken belief that his turn has ended and the adversary plays a stroke; or
 - (7) in any stroke the striker commits an error for which the penalty is end of turn (see Laws 25, 26, 27(d) and 28); or
 - (8) it is so required after play is deemed not to have occurred (see Laws 30 to 32); or
 - (9) a ruling is made to that effect under Law 55.
- (e) **WHEN A TURN ENDS** A turn ends and, unless the game has been won, a new turn starts when:
- (1) one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls and clips are correctly positioned; or
 - (2) the adversary plays a stroke after the striker has either:

(A) quitted the court in the belief that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met; or

(B) permitted the adversary to play a stroke.

(but see Law 37 for handicap play and Law 53(g)(4) for time-limited games).

ORLC – 4: START AND END OF A GAME AND TURN

- 4.1** *A game starts when the first stroke is played (see Law 5(e)). In time-limited games, the clock should start when the mallet hits the ball. Note that, in doubles, a player can declare that a stroke has been played by his absent partner.*
- 4.2** *A game does not end until the players have both quit the court (or started another game on it) and agreed which side has won. Note that there is no requirement that the agreement be correct. Of course, almost always, the players do agree correctly who has won but time-limited games can occasionally give rise to confusion between players who cannot add up. If the players agree incorrectly that A has won and quit the court, the game has ended with that result. In the even rarer case when each player quits the court in the belief that he has won (or lost) the game, no agreement has been reached and the game has not ended. If the time-limit has expired, no further play will be possible unless the scores were actually level (subject to the possibility of time being restored if an interference has occurred and Law 53(g)(2)(B) applies) but the game will end only when the players have worked out the true result. Reporting the result to the manager will cause the confusion to be discovered.*
- 4.3** *Note that one turn starts as soon as the preceding turn ends and that there are two distinct definitions of when that moment occurs.*
- 4.3.1** *In the normal course of events (see Law 4(e)(1)), a turn ends when the last stroke of the turn has been played and the balls and clips have then been correctly positioned (e.g. after replacing balls on the yard-line and placing clips on the correct hoops). This definition does not depend on whether the striker has quitted the court.*
- 4.3.2** *The second definition (see Law 4(e)(2)) deals with two other cases. The first is where the striker incorrectly thinks that his turn has ended (e.g. he has forgotten that he is entitled to another stroke). This definition of end of turn requires both that the striker quits the court in the belief that his turn has ended (not just to visit the pavilion!) and that the adversary then plays a stroke (see Law 4(e)(2)(A)). The order is important.*
- Example:** *Consider a case where Roy takes off with R too hard but makes a glancing roquet on B in the stroke before R leaves the court. Roy assumes wrongly that his turn has ended and replaces R on the yard-line. Before Roy has had time to quit the court, the impatient Bob steps on and roquets Y with K. If Roy now quits the court but realises his mistake before he plays the first stroke of his next turn, Roy can forestall Bob and resume his own turn after replacing all the balls correctly under Law 25(a).*
- 4.3.3** *The second case is where the striker volunteers permission for or, having been asked, allows his adversary to get on with the game while he goes to retrieve a ball that must be replaced on the yard-line. In contrast, the*

adversary has no grounds for grievance if, having assumed that the striker will not mind rather than having been given permission, he hits a long roquet and is then required by the striker to replay. However, if the players have come to a tacit understanding that permission is implicitly granted then the ex-striker cannot withdraw it retrospectively.

4.3.4 *For handicap play, note that Law 4(e) must be modified as specified in Law 37(c)(4). The striker does not need to replace the clips before taking a bisque. He should replace the balls, in particular the striker's ball if it is in the yard-line area, but if he does not the bisque is validly taken, under Law 37(e).*

4.3.5 *In time limited games, tournament regulations specify that, for the sole purpose of determining who is in play when time expires, a turn ends and the next turn simultaneously begins when the striker plays the last stroke of his turn. This is to give a more precise definition than Law 4(e) (which may depend on when a ball comes to rest) and avoids an undignified scramble to replace balls and clips.*

5. A stroke and the striking period

- (a) **A STROKE** A stroke is the striker's attempt to hit a ball in play with a mallet as part of his turn, or declaration that he will leave the ball where it lies. A stroke includes any resulting movement of balls in play.
- (b) **THE STRIKING PERIOD** The striking period is the period during which a fault under Law 28(a) can be committed.
- (c) **WHEN A STROKE MAY BE PLAYED** A stroke must not be commenced until the preceding stroke has ended if that could affect the outcome of either stroke.
- (d) **WHEN A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD START** A stroke and the striking period start when the mallet head has passed or leaves the ball on the final backswing that the striker intends to make before striking the ball. If no backswing is used, the stroke and the striking period start when the forward swing starts.
- (e) **WHEN A STROKE IS PLAYED**
 - (1) If, having started a stroke, the striker stops or diverts the mallet in a successful attempt to avoid hitting the ball or committing a fault, the stroke is annulled and the striker may start another one.
 - (2) Otherwise, the stroke is played when
 - (A) the mallet hits the ball; or
 - (B) a fault is committed; or
 - (C) the mallet misses or does not reach the ball.
- (f) **WHEN THE STRIKING PERIOD ENDS** The striking period ends when the striker quits his stance under control. If the striker does not quit his stance before playing the next stroke the striking period ends when the next stroke starts.
- (g) **WHEN A STROKE ENDS** A stroke ends when every ball moved in consequence thereof has come to rest, has left the court or has been moved, picked up or arrested under Laws 15(c) or 18(a)(2).
- (h) **OTHER CONTACT BETWEEN MALLET AND BALL** If the striker accidentally hits a ball before a stroke has started, the ball is replaced and the striker continues his turn. A mallet may be used to reposition balls between strokes.

ORLC – 5: A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD

- 5.1** *The term ‘stroke’ has a wide meaning. The core of it is the action of hitting a ball, but it also extends to the entitlement to do so, as part of a turn, and the consequences of so doing. The term ‘striking period’ refers to the period during which a fault can be committed. A stroke and striking period start at the same time, but either can end before the other.*
- 5.2** *Although it is normally obvious which ball the striker is intending to hit, a referee should ask him to nominate which he is intending to play if two balls are very close together and fault him if he hits the other. In Law 5(d, e), ‘the ball’ refers to the one the striker is intending to hit, whereas in Law 5(h), ‘a ball’ means any ball, and ‘the ball’ means the one disturbed.*
- 5.3** *There are two policy reasons why a ‘stroke’ in which the striker aims to hit a ball that does not belong to his game is regarded as a nullity, rather than a case of playing the wrong ball. The first is that, in the common case where a double-banked ball is being addressed, it is desirable that the adversary should be able to forestall, to prevent disruption to the other game, and the players in the other game cannot reasonably be prevented from drawing attention to the irregularity! The second is that it seems reasonable that colour blind players should not be penalised if they are confused by the presence of additional balls. The legal reason is that only a ball in play may influence the game (Law 6(a)); other balls are outside agencies (Law 7(a)).*
- 5.4** *If the striker wants to leave the balls where they are, he can do so by simply declaring that he will do so, which ends his turn. Technically, he should declare that he is playing a specific ball by leaving it where it lies, but the adversary is entitled to take a simple utterance (the word “deem” may well be used for historical reasons) or even a wave of the hand, as an irrevocable declaration (unless the striker can plausibly suggest that he was instead inviting his opponent to join him for tea!). If the striker does not indicate which of his two balls he has played, he becomes responsible for the position of both of them (see Law 13(b)(1)(E)). A declaration is instantaneous and has no striking period.*
- 5.5** *It is lawful to play a stroke before the previous stroke has ended unless the outcome of either stroke could be affected. This is most likely to happen when the striker has played a stop shot and plays the continuation stroke before the croqueted ball has come to rest. If the continuation stroke is played as a rush that sends the roqueted ball near to the still-moving croqueted ball, the adversary would strictly be entitled to forestall and demand that the stroke be replayed under Law 55.*
- 5.6** *Note that accidentally hitting the striker’s ball during casting over the ball does not constitute a stroke. A stroke and the striking period do not begin until the mallet has passed the SB on the final backswing (see Law 5(d)). Such an accidental contact is covered by Law 5(h), which summarises the combined effect of Laws 33(c), 33(d)(3), 27(a) and 27(i).*
- 5.7** *A stroke is played if the striker accidentally fails to make contact with the SB (plays an air shot) (see Law 5(e)(2)(C)). The term ‘miss’ includes cases where the mallet fails to reach the ball, as well as those where it goes past the side or over the top of it. However, a stroke is not played if the striker deliberately checks or diverts the mallet and succeeds in avoiding hitting any ball with it or committing a fault (see Law 5(e)(1)). It is up to the referee to decide which applies.*

- 5.7.1** *'Stops or diverts the mallet' should be interpreted as a continuous process, which must start before the striker is aware that he has missed, or will irrevocably miss, the SB, and which ends when he regains control of his mallet and stance at the end of his truncated swing.*
- 5.7.2** *After a stroke has been annulled in this way, the striker is not required to repeat the stroke he was attempting, but can change his mind about what stroke to play, including which ball to play if he has not already elected one. It is as though he had never started the annulled stroke.*
- 5.8** *There are two possible endings for the striking period (but note that the faults covered by Laws 28(a)(1), (2) and (3) (types of illegal contact between body and mallet) cannot be committed if they occur after the end of the swing used to play the stroke).*
- 5.8.1** *Should the striker play a second stroke without quitting the stance he used to play the previous stroke, perhaps when approaching and running a hoop from very close range, the striking period for the first stroke ends when the first stroke ends or when the second stroke starts, whichever is the earlier.*
- 5.8.2** *In all other cases, the traditional rule applies that the striking period ends when the striker 'quits his stance under control'. This is a matter for the referee to decide and is intended to penalise a striker who plays a stroke in such a way that a ball is likely to rebound onto his mallet or clothing and, to avoid this, jumps out of the way and lands or falls on yet another ball, whilst not penalising accidental disturbance of a ball that is irrelevant to the stroke. There are three cases where the striker is not 'under control':*
- 1 jumping to avoid a moving ball*
 - 2 playing in an off balance position and falling out of the stance;*
 - 3 disturbing a ball he was trying to avoid when leaving a stance restricted (or changed) because of the presence of another ball.*
- 5.9** *Law 5(h) now specifically allows the time honoured practice of 'trundling': using a mallet to move a ball into position for a stroke.*

6. States of a ball

- (a) BALL IN PLAY** A ball becomes a ball in play when placed on the court prior to being played into the game under Law 8(b). Except while it is a ball in hand, it continues to be a ball in play until the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out.
- (b) BALL AT REST**
- (1) A ball at rest is a ball in play that is occupying a stationary position on the court.
 - (2) A ball becomes a ball at rest when:
 - (A) having been caused to move as a consequence of a stroke, it is deemed to have come to rest and has not become a ball in hand; or
 - (B) having been a ball in hand, it is placed on the court.
 - (3) A ball ceases to be a ball at rest when it is caused to move as a consequence of a stroke or becomes a ball in hand.
 - (4) Subject to Law 6(b)(5), a ball is deemed to have come to rest when it appears to have stopped moving.

- (5) A ball in a critical position is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has apparently remained unchanged for at least 5 seconds. If, in addition, its position needs to be tested (see Law 48(c)(4)), it is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has been agreed or adjudicated upon.

(c) BALL IN HAND

- (1) Any ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
- (A) when it is temporarily removed under Law 3(c)(2); or
 - (B) when it leaves the court; or
 - (C) when it is moved under Law 19; or
 - (D) when it must be replaced in order to rectify an error or correct an interference.
- (2) The striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
- (A) when it is moved under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
 - (B) when a roquet is deemed to have been made; or
 - (C) when it is moved, picked up or arrested under Law 15(c) or Law 18(a)(2); or
 - (D) at the end of a stroke in which it makes a roquet; or
 - (E) at the end of the last stroke of a turn if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (3) A ball other than the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency at the end of a stroke if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (4) A ball ceases to be a ball in hand and an outside agency and becomes a ball at rest when it is placed in a lawful position on the court or, if left on the court in a misplaced position, at the start of the next stroke. However, if there is a choice of positions, the striker may return it to hand and relocate it at any time until the earlier of the start of his next stroke or the end of his turn.

- (d) BALL IN A CRITICAL POSITION** A ball is in a critical position if a minor change to its current position could materially affect future play. Examples may include positions in or near hoops, wired positions and positions on or near the yard-line or boundary. The striker must consult the adversary before moving or wiping such a ball.

(e) LIVE AND DEAD BALLS

- (1) A ball other than the striker's ball is defined as being live or dead for the sole purpose of determining whether or not it may be roqueted and have croquet taken from it.
- (2) **LIVE BALL** Any such ball is live at the start of a turn and becomes so again each time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself.
- (3) **DEAD BALL** A ball becomes dead when croquet has been taken from it and remains dead until it becomes live again. The striker's ball may not take croquet from a dead ball. If the striker's ball hits a dead ball, it does not constitute a roquet.

- (f) YARD-LINE BALL** A ball at rest on a yard-line is known as a yard-line ball.

- (g) ROVER BALL** A rover ball is one which has scored all 12 of its hoop points (but see Law 44(d) for shortened games).

- (h) **GROUPS OF BALLS** A 3-ball group is formed by one ball being in contact with two other balls. A 4-ball group is formed by a fourth ball being in contact with a 3-ball group.
- (i) **BALL CLEAR OF A HOOP** A ball is clear of a hoop if no part of it lies within the jaws of the hoop.

ORLC – 6: STATES OF A BALL

6.1 Ball in Play (Law 6(a))

- 6.1.1** *The words ‘prior to being played’ are intended to mean that a ball placed on the court only becomes in play if a stroke is played with it. Thus if Roy puts both Yellow and Red on the court at the start of the 1st turn of the game and plays Red, then only Red becomes a ball in play, even if he did not remove Yellow.*

6.2 Ball at rest (Law 6(b))

- 6.2.1** *A ball becomes a ball at rest when it appears to stop moving. Physicists may tell us that all matter is in a state of constant motion but in croquet this test depends on the human eye. Because croquet is mainly played outdoors on grass, it is possible for balls to move apparently spontaneously, sometimes considerable distances, under the influence of gravity, wind or compressed grass blades. However, in most cases, the final position of a ball is not of critical importance and so the test need not be applied with excessive attention to micro-movements. In short, the striker can normally play his next stroke as soon as the SB appears to have stopped moving on fairly casual inspection.*
- 6.2.2** *However, there are occasions when more care is needed and they occur when a ball may have come to rest in a ‘critical position’, as defined in Law 6(d). This is any position to which a minor change could materially affect future play, such as determining if a turn ends or a point is scored or a ball is wired.*
- 6.2.3** *In fact, the Laws create two categories of critical position, namely ‘critical but not testable’ and ‘critical and testable’. The latter are listed in Law 48(c)(4) and, in relation to whether a ball has come to rest, are restricted to cases when a ball may or may not: 1 have scored a hoop point; or 2 be in position to score a hoop point (or, by analogy, affect whether a hoop and/or roquet may be made); or 3 be off the court. (Entitlement to a wiring lift, which is also mentioned in 48(c)(4), is not applicable as the test can only be made at the start of a turn under Law 13(e)(1)). These testable positions have to be agreed by the players or tested by a referee and the ball is deemed not to come to rest until the test has been carried out. Critical but not testable positions are subject to the less onerous requirement that the position of the relevant ball must appear to remain unchanged for at least 5 seconds. If it moves after that, it is replaced. To see how this should be applied in practice, consider the following situations:*
 - 6.2.3.1** *On a fast lawn with a significant slope, the striker’s ball comes up the slope, then rolls straight back down again to end some distance*

away. Although physics would tell us that its velocity must have instantaneously fallen to zero when it reversed direction, this is not sufficient to satisfy Law 6(b)(4) so it is not replaced in the higher position.

- 6.2.3.2** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop and appears to stop having clearly run it. However, the striker notices that it almost immediately starts to creep back and does so for 15 seconds, by which time it is back in the jaws. It is not replaced as it had not remained stationary in a critical position for the required 5 seconds.*
- 6.2.3.3** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position where the striker thinks it has run the hoop, but is not certain. He asks his adversary to have a look (as there is no referee in sight), but before he can get there the ball has fallen back into the hoop. It was in a critical position which needed a test which had not yet been conducted, so it is not replaced.*
- 6.2.3.4** *As in 6.2.3.3, but this time the striker is more confident and, out of courtesy, asks the adversary if he wants to look. The adversary is happy to trust the striker's judgement, so resumes reading. While sizing up his next shot, the ball then falls back into the hoop. In this case, the earlier position had been agreed, so it is deemed to have come to rest and is replaced there under Law 33(c).*
- 6.2.3.5** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker starts to examine his options, but the ball rolls back into the jaws. A referee should ask him whether the ball had stopped moving and, if so, whether 5 seconds had elapsed since then. The ball should only be replaced in the position where it had run the hoop if the striker is confident of both.*
- 6.2.3.6** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker summons a referee to watch the shot, but before the referee arrives the ball rolls back into the jaws. Although the ball was in a critical position, as a small change to its position would affect the difficulty of the hampered shot, it had been stationary for long enough. Furthermore, it did not need to be tested, as it had clearly run the hoop, so it is replaced in the position it was in before the referee was called.*
- 6.2.3.7** *After a poor hoop stroke, Roy replays his swing, then replaces his clip on the hoop and walks off the court. Bob comes on and looks to see whether the ball can run the hoop next time, only to find that it is now through. After checking with Roy that it had moved since he last saw it, the ball is replaced where Roy believed it had stopped, and Bob plays the first stroke of his turn, as the situation is the same as 6.2.3.6: the ball was in a position that was critical but did*

not need to be tested. Law 4(e)(1) had therefore been satisfied and Roy's turn had ended.

6.3 Ball in hand (see Law 6(c))

- 6.3.1** *Note that a ball in hand is also an outside agency, but also that the striker's ball only becomes in hand when it comes to rest after making a roquet, so it can validly move or even peel another ball before doing so. Contrast that with going off the lawn, when it immediately becomes in hand and an outside agency.*
- 6.3.2** *Law 6(c)(4) was amended in 2008 to ensure that failing to take croquet when required to do is covered, as intended, by Law 27(f), rather than being treated as a case of striking an outside agency!*

6.4 Live and dead balls (see Law 6(e))

- 6.4.1** *It is lawful to cause the SB to hit a dead ball but that does not constitute a roquet and no further stroke is earned as a result, however the SB can go on to roquet a live ball or score a point. Obviously, if the SB makes a roquet on a live ball and, in the same stroke, hits a dead ball, the contact with the dead ball does not deprive the striker of the croquet stroke he earned by roqueting the live ball.*
- 6.4.2** *If the SB comes to rest in contact with a dead ball after a croquet stroke, the striker is entitled to play the SB as it lies in the continuation stroke. This includes playing away from the dead ball or playing into it so that the stroke has the appearance of a croquet stroke. What the striker must not do is to adjust the SB around the dead ball before playing the stroke. This would constitute the error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (see Law 27(d)) and would end the turn. This fate does not preclude the striker from temporarily removing either under Law 3(c)(2) to wipe it, but he would be well advised to have a good reason for doing so (such as a large blob of mud on the ball) and to inform the adversary first.*
- 6.4.3** *Note that, because of the wording of 6(e) and Law 27(c)(3), if a player roquets red but then purports to take croquet from blue, blue becomes dead and he remains alive on red.*

6.5 Groups of balls (Law 6(h))

- 6.5.1** *A cannon (see Law 19(b)) depends on the existence of a group of balls anywhere on the court. Usually, at least one of them will be on the yard-line, but this is not a requirement.*
- 6.5.2** *Note also that the SB cannot be used to bridge a gap between two balls that are one ball diameter or less apart. This is because Law 19(a) requires the SB to be placed in contact with the roqueted ball and no other.*
- 6.5.3** *Nor can the moveable cannon ball be used to bridge a gap to create a 4-ball cannon where there is a 3-ball group with a fourth ball close, but not in contact with it. The cannon ball can legally be placed in contact with the 4th ball when constructing the 3-ball cannon, but a 4-ball group does not result because Law 19(b) only refers to placing the SB before determining the size of the group, and thus the fourth ball may not be moved.*

7. Outside agencies

- (a) **DEFINITION** Subject to Law 7(b), an outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game. Examples include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment from another game, a ball in hand, a ball not in play, a clip not attached to a hoop or the peg, the peg extension when not attached to the peg and other stray objects.
- (b) **EXCLUSIONS** Neither weather nor, except in exceptional circumstances dealt with under Law 55, loose impediments are outside agencies.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE** An outside agency should be moved or removed if it might affect play (see also Law 33(a) (interference by an outside agency) and Law 34(b) (fixed obstacles)).

ORLC – 7: OUTSIDE AGENCIES

- 7.1 *Weather is not an outside agency in croquet in order to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to gusts of wind or squalls of rain. Similarly, puddles are not outside agencies, but extreme events such as flash floods and dollops of snow falling onto the court (admittedly rare in a summer game but not unknown to hardy croquet players in Scotland) would be. However, it is possible for a ball at rest to be moved by gravity, wind or a combination of the two. Such a ball must be replaced (see Law 33(b)).*
- 7.2 *Loose impediments are also not outside agencies in croquet to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to deflections caused by pebbles, twigs or acorns on the court surface. The exceptional circumstances referred to in Law 7(b) would cover a case where a handful of pebbles is thrown onto the court, perhaps hitting the striker after he has started the stroke or interfering with the path of the striker's ball during the stroke.*
- 7.3 *Note that Law 7(c) imposes a duty on the striker to remove an outside agency if it might affect play. If he does not, he will be prevented from replaying the stroke under Law 33(a)(1) if a collision does occur and must defer to his opponent if there is a disagreement as to where the balls should be placed. The reasoning is that by leaving the object in place the striker is acknowledging that it was not on his intended line or that a collision dealt with under Law 33(a)(2) would not have a material effect on the game.*

PART 2

ORDINARY SINGLES PLAY

A. GENERAL LAWS OF PLAY

8. The start of a game

- (a) **THE TOSS** The winner of the toss decides whether he will take the choice of lead, which includes the right to play second, or the choice of balls. This is known as the right of choice. If he takes the choice of lead his adversary has the choice of balls and vice versa. When a match consists of more than one game, the right of choice alternates after the first game. Once made a choice may not be revoked (but see Law 26(c)).

- (b) **THE START** At the start of a game, the player entitled to play first places one of his balls on any point on either baulk-line and plays the first stroke of his turn. At the end of that turn the adversary plays one of his balls into the game from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line. This includes taking croquet from a ball in play that is either on or near a baulk-line so that a ball may be placed on a baulk-line in contact with it. In the third and fourth turns the remaining two balls are played into the game in the same way as the second ball (but see Law 36(d) for advanced play, Law 37(c)(2) for handicap play and Law 26(b) if the correct ball cannot be played).

ORLC – 8: THE START OF A GAME

- 8.1** *Choices of lead or colours may not be revoked once made.*
- 8.2** *Bisques may be played before all the balls have been played into the game (see Law 37(c)(2)) although it will only seldom be tactically wise to do so.*
- 8.3** *In the first four ordinary (i.e. non-bisque) turns, the balls must be played into the game from the baulk-lines. The only exception relates to advanced play when the player of the second or third turn scores 4-back and so concedes a contact. The contact may be taken from any ball that has been played into the game and not pegged out (see Law 36(d)).*
- 8.4** *See Law 26(b) for the situation when a player cannot play the correct ball and the game must be re-started. Note this does not occur if the balls are played into the game in the order R (wrong), B (wrong), Y (wrong), because the limit of claims for the error in the 1st turn has not been reached, whether or not K is wrongly played. If the errors are discovered before a correct ball is played, the error in the 1st turn is rectified by removing all the balls and placing B or K in baulk, then Roy plays the 2nd turn.*

9. Election of striker's ball

- (a) **RIGHT TO PLAY EITHER BALL** After all four balls have been played into the game under Law 8(b), the striker may elect at the start of any turn to play that turn with either of his balls (but see Law 37(a) for handicap play).
- (b) **HOW ELECTION IS MADE** The election is made by:
- (1) lifting a ball that is not in contact with another ball, in accordance with Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
 - (2) playing a stroke.
- In each case the ball so elected becomes the striker's ball for that turn and the striker must not then strike the partner ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies.
- (c) **LIFTING A BALL** A player lifts a ball by deliberately moving it from its position in a manner other than that used for playing a stroke.

ORLC – 9: ELECTION OF STRIKER'S BALL

- 9.1** *There are only two ways of electing the SB, namely lifting it (under Laws 13 or 36) or playing a stroke with it. Likewise, no election of the RB takes place until a stroke is played (see Laws 16(d) and 19(c)).*
- 9.2** *Lifting a ball only serves to elect it as the SB if three conditions are met, namely: 1 that it is a ball of the striker's side; and 2 it is not in contact with another ball (this*

applies to Law 36 only; no wiring lift would be available under Law 13(a)); and³ that the striker is entitled to a lift under either Laws 13 or 36 (see Law 9(b)(1)).

9.3 *Lifting an enemy ball or lifting a ball of one's own side in the absence of a lift is an interference and Law 33 applies. If the mistake is not noticed before a stroke is played, it will result in an error being committed under either Law 26 (wrong ball) or Law 27(h) (lifting a ball when not entitled to do so).*

9.4 *A ball may be 'lifted' by moving it in any way that differs from playing a stroke. Trundling using the side of the mallet is lawful (but may not do the varnish much good!). So is trundling using the face of the mallet but it is only safe to do if the action is obviously different from that used to play a stroke.*

10. Ball off the court

A ball leaves the court as soon as any part of it would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the boundary. It then becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency. The striker must consult the adversary before testing whether or not a ball is off the court if the position is critical.

ORLC – 10: BALL OFF THE COURT

10.1 *The boundary should be imagined as an invisible vertical wall that touches the inside of the boundary marking. It does not matter if the lawn surface is not flat at the relevant point.*

10.2 *A ball goes off the court as soon as it touches the imaginary wall and it does not matter if it then rolls back inside the boundary. In rare cases, the adversary may claim that a ball approached the boundary, either perpendicularly or at a shallow angle, and then fell back or curved back into court before coming to rest. If the ball is found to be only just in court when tested, this claim may have merit. However, it should only be granted if the same effect can be demonstrated repeatedly in tests conducted by the referee.*

10.3 *It should be noted that a ball that hits a corner peg should not necessarily be placed on the corner spot. If the ball hits the corner peg a glancing blow, it should be withdrawn back along its line of travel to find the point at which it first touched the inner edge of the boundary marking. The extreme case would occur when a ball on the Corner 1 spot is struck towards Corner 2 and just touches the out-court side of the southern corner peg. This ball should be placed 13 feet south of Corner 2!*

10.4 *The striker should always take care to observe precisely where balls go off the court. If there is a possibility of a cannon, such as shooting from B-baulk at two East boundary balls, the striker should have the outcome watched, usually by asking the adversary to stand near the target balls.*

11. Ball in the yard-line area

(a) **BALLS OTHER THAN THE STRIKER'S BALL** At the end of each stroke any ball in the yard-line area, other than the striker's ball, becomes a ball in hand.

(b) **THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker's ball is in the yard-line area at the end of a stroke it is played from where it lies unless the striker is entitled to take croquet. Only at the end of the last stroke of a turn does the striker's ball in the yard-line area become a ball in hand.

ORLC – 11: BALL IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

If the SB comes to rest in the yard-line area, it only becomes a ball in hand at the end of the last stroke of the turn. This can lead to confusion in handicap play where some players are unsure whether the SB has to be placed on the yard-line before playing the first stroke of the bisque turn. The answer is that the bisque turn is a separate turn and the SB must be placed on the yard-line before the new turn can be started.

12. Placement of a ball off the court or in the yard-line area

- (a) **ABSENCE OF OTHER BALLS** Before the next stroke, subject to Law 12(c) and Law 19:
- (1) any ball in hand that has left the court must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it left the court; and
 - (2) any ball in hand in the yard-line area must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it came to rest.
- (b) **PRESENCE OF OTHER BALLS** If a ball cannot be placed in accordance with Law 12(a) because of the presence of:
- (1) the striker's ball inside the yard-line area; or
 - (2) one or more yard-line balls; or
 - (3) one or more balls outside the yard-line area, it must be placed on the yard-line as the striker chooses in contact with any ball that directly or indirectly interferes with its placement.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE BY THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker is entitled to take croquet, the striker's ball is a ball in hand and an outside agency until it is placed for the croquet stroke and must not interfere with the placement of a ball under Laws 12(a) or 12(b).
- (d) **ORDER OF PLACEMENT** If two or more balls have to be placed, the order of placement is as the striker chooses.
- (e) **HOW TO PLACE** The striker must place balls on the yard-line with his back to the court unless he has a choice of placement positions under Law 12(b) and must take special care to ensure that such placement is accurate. He must consult the adversary if he is in any doubt whether a ball may have to be placed in contact with another ball.

ORLC – 12: PLACEMENT OF A BALL OFF THE COURT OR IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

- 12.1** *Law 12(b) refers to direct and indirect interference with replacement. Direct interference occurs when a ball (X) that has gone off the court (or come to rest in the yard-line area) cannot be placed on the point on the yard-line closest to where it went off the court (or lay inside the yard-line area) because of the presence of another ball (Y) on or close to the yard-line. X must therefore be placed in contact with Y on either side as the striker chooses.*
- 12.2** *Indirect interference occurs when a third ball (Z) lies sufficiently close to Y to prevent the striker replacing X on that side of Y. He is now entitled to place X on the yard-line in contact with either Y or Z.*
- 12.3** *There are no special provisions for replacing balls in or near corners. Hence, if Roy shoots with R from the end of A-baulk at B in C4 and misses, he will normally place*

R on the W side of B to minimise the target for Bob. If Bob now likewise shoots with K at R and misses, he is entitled to place K in contact with either B or R. Bob may be expected to place K in contact with R so that he only gives a single-ball target for Y.

13. Wiring lift

(a) **LIFT** If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball of the striker's side which is wired from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
- (2) by lifting the wired ball and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSITION**

(1) A player becomes or remains responsible for the position of any ball that:

- (A) he plays; or
- (B) is moved or shaken as a result of his play; or
- (C) is involved in any croquet stroke or cannon that he plays, even if it does not move; or
- (D) is replaced when an error committed by him is rectified; or
- (E) belongs to him, in the event that he played the first stroke of a turn with an adversary's ball, or by declaring that he was leaving a ball where it lay without specifying which.

(2) However, a player does not become responsible for the position of any ball replaced to correct an interference.

(c) **WHEN WIRED** A ball ('the relevant ball') is wired from another ball ('the target ball') if:

- (1) any part of a hoop, including the jaws, or the peg would impede the direct course of any part of the relevant ball towards any part of the target ball; or
- (2) any part of a hoop, excluding the jaws, or the peg would impede the swing of the mallet before its impact with the relevant ball; or
- (3) any part of the relevant ball lies within the jaws of a hoop.

(d) **IMPEDED SWING** In Law 13(c)(2), the swing is impeded if there is any part of an end face of the mallet that the striker used in the turn before the relevant ball was positioned with which he would be unable to strike the centre of the relevant ball in order to drive it freely with his normal swing towards any part of the target ball. However, the swing is not impeded merely because a hoop or the peg interferes with the striker's stance.

(e) **TESTING**

- (1) A player may ask a referee to conduct a wiring test only if he is the striker entitled to claim a lift with the relevant ball before the first stroke of the current turn. He must otherwise rely on an unaided ocular test to determine whether or not one ball is wired from another.
- (2) The striker is entitled to the benefit of any doubt in an adjudication of whether one ball is wired from another.

(f) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Law 13(a)(2):

- (1) it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and he may not then play with the other ball of his side. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take

the lift to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.

- (2) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line, whether in contact with another ball or not, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 13: WIRING LIFT

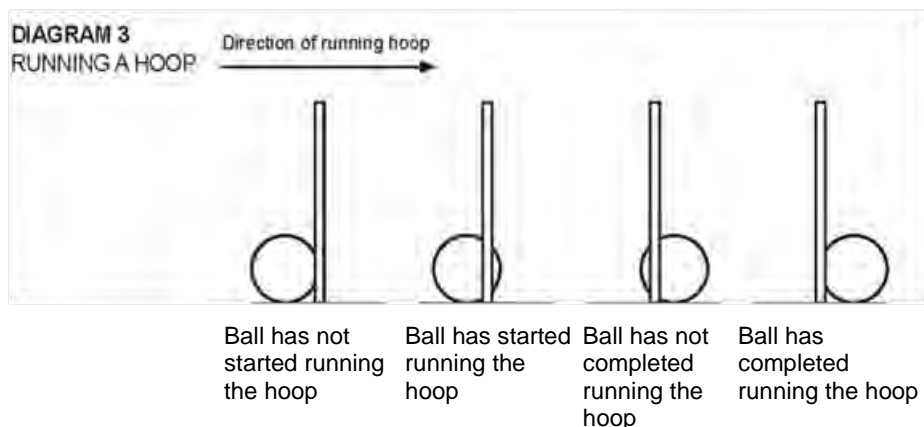
- 13.1** *A ball that is in contact with another ball at the start of a turn is not entitled to a lift as, if the striker chooses to play with it, he not only can but must take croquet. (See Laws 13(a), 16(c) and 18(b)).*
- 13.2** *Although a ball lifted must usually be played from baulk, the striker can take croquet immediately from a ball that it could touch if placed on a baulk-line, in which case he can place his ball anywhere in contact with it to take croquet.*
- 13.3** *Note that 13(b)(1)(E) ensures that the striker is always responsible for the position of at least one of his balls after playing a turn. Note the draft ruling that the words ‘without specifying which’ apply only to the case of declaring a stroke played, not to playing an adversary’s ball at the start of a turn. Thus if a player does the latter, he remains or becomes responsible for the position of both his balls. Note also that a player is always responsible for the position of a ball replaced following rectification of an error committed by him (see Law 13(b)(1)(D)).*
- 13.4** *However, he does not become (but does remain, if he was previously) responsible for the position of a ball replaced following the correction of an interference (Law 13(b)(2)). The reason is that the striker is often an innocent victim of interference and/or correction of the interference involves deeming play not to have occurred. To understand the meaning of ‘does not become’, two examples of interference under Law 33 may be useful:*
- 13.4.1** *If the striker plays a roll stroke in which the croqueted ball collides with a ball from a double-banked game, it must be placed where it would otherwise have come to rest under Law 33(a)(2). The act of playing the stroke caused the striker to become responsible for its position (Law 13(b)(1)(B)), and the subsequent interference and placement does not alter that.*
- 13.4.2** *If a high wind (or even the striker, outside the striking period) causes a ball not otherwise involved in the stroke to move, it must be replaced. Again, the interference does not change responsibility: if the opponent was responsible for the position of the ball before the interference, the opponent remains so; if the striker was, then he still is.*
- 13.5** *A ball is wired if it has to pass through a hoop to hit the target ball, no matter how close to the hoop it is. It does not matter that it might be able to miss the target ball on either side without touching a wire (see the reference to ‘including the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(1)).*
- 13.6** *However, the swing of the mallet is not impeded simply because part of the head would enter the jaws of a hoop before contacting the relevant ball in order to drive it freely towards the target ball (see the reference to ‘excluding the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(2)).*

- 13.7** *If the striker claims that a ball is wired by virtue of an impeded swing, the referee must ensure that the position is tested with the mallet the claimant was using in the turn before the turn in which the allegedly wired ball was positioned by the claimant's adversary (see Law 13(d)). This removes the temptation to carry a second, wide-faced mallet for use only in these situations.*
- 13.8** *Note that in the marginal case where the referee can detect no curvature in the line joining the relevant ball and the two test balls, the striker is entitled to a lift (see Law 13(e)(2)).*
- 13.9** *Law 13(f) provides explicit guidance as to the three consequences of lifting a ball in accordance with Law 13(a)(2), namely that:*
- 13.9.1** *such lifting constitutes a valid and irrevocable election of the SB for that turn under Law 9(b)(1);*
- 13.9.2** *the striker is obliged to play the ball from an unoccupied point on either baulk-line (or take croquet from a ball it could touch when on a baulk-line) and may not play it from where it originally lay (unless that happened to be on a baulk-line); and*
- 13.9.3** *the striker remains free to change the position from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke.*

14. Hoop point

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) A ball scores a hoop point by passing through its next hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1 as a consequence of one or more strokes. This is also known as running a hoop in order.
- (2) The playing and non-playing sides of the hoop are defined relative to this direction, as shown in Diagram 3.
- (3) The planes of the playing and non-playing sides are the surfaces constructed by raising a horizontal straight line against the relevant sides of the hoop uprights from the ground to the crown of the hoop.
- (4) The jaws of a hoop are defined as the space enclosed by the inner surfaces of the uprights and the plans of the playing and non-playing sides.



- (b) **STARTING TO RUN** Subject to Law 14(d)(1) to (3), a ball starts to run a hoop when it first breaks the plane of the non-playing side when travelling from the playing side to the non-playing side. However, if the ball subsequently moves back out of the hoop during the stroke and either:
- (1) comes to rest in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side; or
 - (2) exits the hoop entirely on the playing side then it is deemed that it has not started to run the hoop.
- (c) **COMPLETING THE RUNNING** Subject to Law 14(d)(4), a ball completes running a hoop when it clears the plane of the playing side while travelling forward through the hoop, providing that it comes to rest on the non-playing side clear of that plane.
- (d) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**
- (1) If a ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b) before it starts to run its hoop in order, it cannot thereafter score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke.
 - (2) If a ball first enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke. Having so entered, it must come to rest in a position entirely clear of the hoop or in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side before it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke.
 - (3) If a ball in hand is placed for a croquet stroke within the jaws of its hoop in order where it breaks the plane of the non-playing side, and the stroke is played from that position:
 - (A) it has not started to run the hoop; and
 - (B) it may not do so until it is clear of that plane at the start of a subsequent stroke.
 - (4) A ball may complete running its hoop in order in the stroke in which it started to run the hoop. Alternatively, it may complete running the hoop in a subsequent stroke or turn unless it either:
 - (A) becomes a ball in hand in preparation for a croquet stroke; or
 - (B) is lifted under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)) in which case it must start to run the hoop again.
 - (5) A ball at rest cannot score or lose a hoop point solely as a result of a hoop being moved or straightened.
- (e) **PEELING** If a ball other than the striker's ball scores a hoop point as a consequence of a stroke, it is said to be peeled through the hoop.

ORLC – 14: HOOP POINT

14.1 Terminology

14.1.1 *Although a ball may lawfully pass through any of the hoops on the court, it is only by passing through the one that is its next in the sequence shown in Diagram 1, in the correct direction, that scores a point and allows the ball to score its next one. This is known as 'running a hoop in order', which is sometimes abbreviated to just 'running'.*

14.2 *Ball falling back*

14.2.1 *A depression or ‘Rabbit run’ can sometimes develop in the ground between the uprights of a hoop, so that a ball clears the playing side, or even the jaws, but then falls back so that it ends the stroke in a position where it is protruding from the playing side. If so, it has not run the hoop. This is the case even if it hits a ball that was some distance behind the hoop. If the ball it hit was live, a roquet will have been made but the hoop will not have been scored.*

14.3 *Ball in a hoop*

14.3.1 *Note that a ball halfway through its hoop in order does not always lose the right to complete the running in a subsequent stroke simply because it becomes a ball in hand. Laws 6(c)(1) to (3) list all the instances in which a ball can become a ball in hand but only five are relevant to the situation of a ball half-way through a hoop (Laws 6(c)(1)(A), (C) and (D) and Laws 6(c)(2)(A) and (B)).*

14.3.2 *Only Law 6(c)(1)(C) (placing the ball for a croquet stroke as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(A)) and Law 6(c)(2)(A) (lifting the ball under Law 13 or 36 as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(B)) cause it to lose its right to complete the running. Note that 14(d)(4)(A) carefully prevents the striker trying to keep position to run the hoop with the striker’s ball (or third or fourth ball in a cannon) by playing a croquet stroke from where the balls lie.*

14.3.3 *The prohibition on completing the running, after becoming in hand for one of these reasons, is lifted if the ball starts to run the hoop again (otherwise the ball could never run the hoop!).*

14.3.4 *If a ball in a hoop becomes in hand for the other reasons, namely temporary removal under Law 3(c)(2) (see Law 6(c)(1)(A)) or replacement following rectification of an error or correction of an interference (see Law 6(c)(1)(D)), then it can complete the running from the position in which it is replaced.*

14.4 *Ball entering back of hoop*

14.4.1 *If a ball enters a hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point in that stroke, even if it reaches a point on the playing side where it is visibly clear of the jaws before returning through the hoop and finally coming to rest at a point where it has apparently scored the hoop. The governing principles are that dynamic situations are too difficult to judge reliably and that all such situations should be treated alike.*

14.4.2 *If a ball enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side and comes to rest within the jaws but in a position where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side (see the first illustration in Diagram 3 in the Laws) then it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke. This is analogous to the situation where the striker roquets a ball into the jaws of the hoop and the SB, when placed for the croquet stroke, is within the jaws but does not break the plane of the non-playing side so that the SB can score the hoop point in the croquet stroke or a subsequent stroke.*

14.5 *Ball kicked through a hoop Law 14(e) refers to a ball being peeled as a consequence of a stroke. This means that if the striker accidentally kicks a ball through a hoop while taking up his stance and this was noticed before the ball was subsequently affected by play, the point is not scored and the ball must be replaced under Law 33(c). If this was not noticed before the ball was affected by play, it is treated under Law 27(i) as though the position to which it had been kicked was lawful, but this change of lawful position was not a consequence of a stroke, so the ball must begin to run the hoop again.*

15. Peg point

(a) **HOW A PEG POINT IS SCORED** Subject to Law 15(b), if the striker's ball is a rover ball:

- (1) it scores a peg point for itself, and is then said to be pegged out, by hitting the peg as a consequence of a stroke (but see Law 38 in handicap play); and
- (2) it may cause another rover ball to be pegged out by causing it to hit the peg as a consequence of a stroke.

(b) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**

- (1) If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b), it cannot thereafter score a peg point for itself in the same stroke.
- (2) If the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, it is pegged out unless the striker claims a roquet by taking croquet.
- (3) If, at the start of a turn, the striker plays a rover that is in contact with the peg, that ball is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (4) If the striker's ball is a rover and hits, or causes another ball to hit, another rover that is in contact with the peg, that other rover is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (5) If the striker's ball, being a rover, and another rover ball that it causes to hit the peg do so simultaneously, they are deemed to be pegged out in the order nominated by the striker.
- (6) A ball at rest cannot be pegged out solely as a result of the peg being moved or straightened.

(c) **BALL REMAINING IN PLAY** A ball remains in play throughout the stroke in which it is pegged out and may cause other balls to move and score hoop or peg points. It may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby.

(d) **REMOVAL FROM COURT** A ball ceases to be a ball in play and becomes an outside agency at the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out. The striker must remove a pegged out ball and the corresponding clip from the court before the next stroke. However, if he is about to peg out the striker's ball in the next stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere, he may delay doing so until after the next stroke. If the pegged out ball is left in play thereafter, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 15: PEG POINT

15.1 *If the SB is a rover, it may cause another rover to be pegged out through the agency of another ball (see Law 15(a)(2)). The same principle applies in Law 15(b)(4).*

However, if the SB is not a rover and causes a rover to hit the peg or to hit another rover ball onto the peg, that ball is not pegged out in either situation.

- 15.2** *A ball that is pegged out does not disappear at the moment of pegging out. It remains a ball in play until the end of that stroke (see Laws 6(a) and 15(c)). It is therefore able to cause other balls to move and score points as a consequence of that stroke.*
- 15.3** *It is now lawful to delay removing a pegged out ball from the court if the striker is about to peg out the striker's ball in the following stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere. This legitimises a common practice.*

16. Roquet

- (a) **BALLS THAT MAY BE ROQUETED** A roquet may be made by the striker's ball on any live ball unless the striker is already required to take croquet. However, a roquet may be made by the striker's ball on a live ball during a croquet stroke (but see Law 17(b)(3)).
- (b) **WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE** A roquet is actually made when the striker's ball hits a live ball, which includes any contact between the balls as a consequence of a stroke. However:
- (1) if two or more live balls are hit in one stroke, a roquet is made only on the ball first hit;
 - (2) if two or more live balls are hit simultaneously, a roquet is made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it;
 - (3) if the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, Law 15(b)(2) applies.
- (c) **WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE** Unless the striker is already required to take croquet, a roquet is deemed to have been made if the striker is required, or is entitled and so elects, to play a stroke in which his ball starts in contact with a live ball.
- (d) **GROUP OF BALLS.** If a roquet may be deemed to have been made on a ball that forms part of a group of balls, a roquet may be deemed to have been made on any live ball in the group and is deemed to have been made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it (see Law 19(c) for election of balls).

ORLC – 16: ROQUET

- 16.1** *All hoop and roquet situations are now dealt with in Law 17. Hence Law 16(b) is now concerned solely with actual roquet situations which do not involve the SB passing through its hoop in order.*
- 16.2** *Law 16(b) is phrased deliberately widely to encompass all forms of contact between the SB and a live ball. Thus a roquet is made if:*
- 16.2.1** *the SB croquets a ball into a live ball which then rebounds off a hoop and hits the SB; or*
 - 16.2.2** *the SB croquets a ball onto the peg so that a ball resting against the peg is propelled into the path of the SB.*
- 16.3** *Law 16(c) There are five situations in which a roquet may be deemed to be made:*
- 16.3.1** *the most obvious is when the striker starts a turn by electing a ball that is already in contact with another ball (and does not choose to lift it if he is*

entitled to do so under Law 36). Note that he has no choice but to take croquet if he does so elect, and that Laws 18(b) and 19(a, d) give him power to arrange the balls in anticipation of doing so, but that 19(c) does not commit him until the stroke is played.

16.3.2 *almost as obvious is when the striker starts a turn by lifting a ball and lawfully placing it in contact with another ball. In the start of game and Law 13 and Law 36 lift situations, the other ball must either be on a baulk-line or so close to it that a ball placed on the baulk-line can touch it. In practice, it is usually tactically better to create a rush rather than taking croquet immediately. In the Law 36 contact situation, the other ball can be anywhere on the lawn.*

16.3.3 *the next most common situation is when the SB runs a hoop off the boundary so that it must therefore be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the hoop has been run at an angle, it is possible for the SB to have left the court directly behind a yard-line (or near yard-line) ball and must therefore be placed in contact with it.*

16.3.4 *the fourth situation is a fairly rare bird and occurs when the striker plays an Irish peel (a croquet stroke in which both the SB and the CB pass through a hoop) or a half-jump through a hoop and the SB comes to rest in contact with the CB or the ball that was half-jumped.*

16.3.5 *the fifth and last situation is a much rarer bird and occurs when the striker plays a croquet stroke which, either accidentally or by design, causes the croqueted ball to hit a third ball (X) so that X leaves the court or enters the yard-line area and must be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the SB has come to rest, almost certainly unintentionally, on or near the yard-line, it is possible that X will have to be placed in contact with it.*

16.4 *Law 16(d), together with Law 19 (b), are the laws that make a group of balls important.*

16.4.1 *Once a group has been formed and a roquet may be deemed to be made on one ball in the group, it may instead be deemed to be made on any other live ball in the group. This can provide the striker with valuable tactical flexibility, particularly in setting up a peeling break. The striker must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)).*

Example: *B is on the corner spot of Corner 1 and K is in contact with it on the West boundary. Roy has a lift and places R in contact with B to create a 3-ball group. He may now treat K as the RB if he wishes.*

16.4.2 *Note that this right does not apply in the case of an actual roquet, when the striker rushes a live ball behind another live ball on the yard-line. Although a 3-ball group will be formed when the RB is placed on the yard-line in contact with the other ball and the SB is placed in contact with the RB, the striker cannot change the identity of the RB. However, he must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)) and will gain the usual tactical advantages that accrue therefrom.*

17. Hoop and roquet situations

- (a) **HOOP AND ROQUET** If, during a stroke, the striker's ball both completes running a hoop in order (see Law 14(c)) and hits a ball that, at the start of the stroke, was clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the following applies:
- (1) the hoop point is scored by the striker's ball and the other balls become live before the impact; and so
 - (2) a roquet is also made, subject to Laws 16(b)(1) to (3). This applies no matter whether the ball was live before the stroke, and regardless of the actual order of events.
- (b) **OTHER CASES** If, during a stroke and before or after completing the running of a hoop in order, the striker's ball hits a ball ('the relevant ball') that, at the start of the stroke, was:
- (1) live and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, a roquet is made on the relevant ball under Law 16(b) and the hoop point is deemed not to be scored for the striker's ball; or
 - (2) dead and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball; or
 - (3) in contact with the striker's ball, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball.
- (c) **BALLS COMING TO REST IN CONTACT** In Laws 17(b)(2) and 17(b)(3), if the striker's ball comes to rest in contact with the relevant ball, a roquet is deemed to have been made on the relevant ball under Law 16(c)(2)(C).

ORLC – 17: HOOP AND ROQUET SITUATIONS

17.1 This law provides a comprehensive treatment of all cases where the SB hits a ball in the same stroke as it completes the running of a hoop in order. Completing the running is defined in Law 14(c), which requires that the ball not only leaves the playing side of the hoop but does not re-enter it and remain there when it comes to rest. Thus Law 17 does not cover a case in which the SB passes through its hoop, hits a ball, and then rolls back into a position where it has not run it (see 14.2.1 for this case). Providing that the SB does complete the running, there are five situations (assuming that there is only one OB):

17.2 OB well behind the hoop

17.2.1 If the SB completes the running of a hoop and then hits a ball, it is a simple case of hoop followed by actual roquet (see Law 17(a)). It obviously does not matter whether the RB was 6 inches beyond the hoop or 25 yards beyond.

17.3 OB just behind the hoop

17.3.1 If the SB starts to run the hoop, then hits a ball which was clear of the non-playing side before the start of the stroke, and then completes the running, strict logic would demand that a roquet was made, but no hoop was scored, if the OB was live before the stroke started.

17.3.2 However, the physical situation described above conceals a difficult marginal case, namely where the OB is only just less than a ball diameter

beyond the plane of the playing side and the hoop stroke is played with jump. How can a referee be certain that the back of the SB did not clear the plane of the playing side (and thus complete the running) before the front of the SB made its first contact with the OB?

- 17.3.3** *In order to avoid presenting referees with such a difficult dynamic question, the policy of the law is to simplify matters in favour of the striker. Hence, provided that the OB is clear of the plane of the non-playing side before the stroke starts (which is a static question that a referee can determine before the stroke is played) and the SB finally completes the running (which is a static question that a referee can determine after the stroke has ended), the contact between SB and OB is deemed to occur after the hoop point has been scored. Hence, the analysis is deemed to be identical to 17.2 above.*

17.4 Live OB in a hoop

- 17.4.1** *If the OB is in the jaws of the hoop, i.e. not clear of the plane of the non-playing side, when the stroke starts, the striker may wish to jump it in order to score the hoop point. This can present the same dynamic question as detailed in 17.3.2, namely whether the first contact between SB and OB occurred before or after the SB completed the running.*
- 17.4.2** *If the first contact occurs before the SB completes the running and the OB was live, the analysis would be roquet and no hoop. If the first contact occurred afterwards, the analysis would be hoop followed by roquet. How is a referee able to tell what goes on between the hoop uprights?*
- 17.4.3** *The policy of the law is again to simplify matters by deeming that all such contacts with a live ball, irrespective of when they occur, are treated as roquet and no hoop (see Law 17(b)(1)).*

17.5 Dead OB in a hoop

- 17.5.1** *If the OB is dead in the situation discussed in 17.4, a similar issue arises. The policy adopted is again to simplify matters by deeming that all contacts during the stroke with a dead ball in the jaws are ignored so that the analysis is hoop and no roquet (see Law 17(b)(2)).*
- 17.5.2** *This gives the striker a tactical bonus when trying to complete a straight rover peel. If the peelee sticks in rover, the striker can half-jump it in the knowledge that any subsequent contacts between SB and peelee, which happen quite often, do not count as roquets and hence will not impede his chances of pegging out the peelee.*
- 17.5.3** *The only exception is when the SB and OB come to rest in contact with each other when a roquet is deemed to have been made (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6 Irish peel

- 17.6.1** *The last situation is the Irish peel position. Here the striker plays a croquet stroke (usually but not always a roll) in which both SB and CB are sent through the hoop in the same stroke. The CB is treated in the same way as a dead OB (see 17.5 above) and no later contacts between SB and CB in the stroke count as a roquet (see Law 17(b)(3)).*

17.6.2 *The same exception applies if the SB and CB come to rest in contact (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6.3 *The same analysis applies in the infrequent case of a continuation stroke played with the SB and OB in contact. This usually occurs after a failed Irish peel when the striker has had the good fortune to have the SB end up in contact with the CB and with the centres of the balls lined up so that another Irish peel can be played which will send the SB through the hoop. In such cases the striker must not make the fatal error of adjusting the SB in contact with the CB before playing the continuation stroke as this is penalized by end of turn under Law 27(d).*

17.7 Multiple OBs

17.7.1 *If the SB hits more than one OB in the stroke and 17(b)(1) applies to one and 17(a) to the other, then the former overrides the latter and the hoop is not scored. If only one of 17(a) or 17(b) apply, then the ball roqueted is determined by Laws 16(b)(1) and (2).*

18. Consequences of a roquet

(a) **WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE** If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b):

- (1) subject to Law 17(a), it cannot thereafter score a hoop point or peg point for itself in the same stroke;
- (2) it remains a ball in play throughout the stroke and may therefore cause other balls to score hoop or peg points; accordingly, it may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby;
- (3) it becomes a ball in hand at the end of the stroke unless the striker's turn has ended (see Law 4(d)); and
- (4) the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20 unless the turn so ends.

(b) **WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE** If a roquet is deemed to have been made under Law 16(c), the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20.

ORLC – 18: CONSEQUENCES OF A ROQUET

This law is declaratory and needs no comment, other than to note that 18(b) applies in anticipation of the stroke being played in the case of roquets deemed at the start of a turn under Law 16(c), where the striker is not committed to his election of the SB and RB until he actually plays the stroke.

19. Placing balls for a croquet stroke

(a) **BALL PLACEMENT** Subject to Law 19(d), in preparation for a croquet stroke, the striker must place the striker's ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses but not in contact with any other ball. Subject to Law 19(b), no other ball may be moved.

(b) **CANNONS** If, after any necessary application of Law 12, the roqueted ball forms part of a group of balls, or would do so if the striker's ball was placed in accordance with Law 19(a), the croquet stroke is known as a cannon. In preparation for the stroke, all balls other than the roqueted ball become balls in hand and are

temporarily removed. The roqueted ball must be replaced in its original position if it has been moved and the other balls are then placed as follows:

- (1) **3-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and the third ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses provided that the striker's ball is not in contact with the third ball.
- (2) **4-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and one of the remaining balls as in Law 19(b)(1) and must then place the fourth ball on the ground not in contact with the striker's ball but in contact with one or both of the other two balls.
- (c) **ELECTION OF BALLS** If the striker moves a ball or balls in preparation for a croquet stroke, no election of the roqueted ball or, unless Law 9(b)(1) applies, the striker's ball is thereby made until the stroke is played.
- (d) **FIRST STROKE OF A TURN** In respect of the first stroke of a turn, the references in Laws 19(a) and 19(b) to the striker's ball shall include any ball of the striker's side which was in play at the end of the preceding turn and the references to the roqueted ball shall include any ball from which croquet may lawfully be taken.
- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** The striker remains entitled to reposition balls under Laws 19(a) or 19(b) until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 19: PLACING BALLS FOR A CROQUET STROKE

- 19.1** *Note the requirement in Law 19(a) and (b) that balls must be placed on the ground. This was introduced many years ago. A leading Australian player had rushed a ball into hoop 1 when the only remaining live ball was near hoop 2. Nothing daunted, he carefully balanced the SB on top of the RB and played it from there. The authorities obviously took a dim view of such ingenuity.*
- 19.2** *Law 19(b) sets out the correct procedure for playing a cannon. The position of the RB is sacred and it should not be moved. If it is moved, it must be replaced. Note that the SB and the 3rd ball ('cannon ball') must not touch. If they do, the striker commits the error of purporting to take croquet from the 3rd ball. Usually it will be live, Law 27(e) will apply and the striker will be required to replay correctly. But should it happen to be dead, the turn ends under Law 27(d). The same applies in a 4-ball cannon, although there is nothing to stop the striker placing the 4th ball in contact with both the RB and the 3rd ball if he wishes. Normally, the 4th ball is placed in contact with the 3rd ball so that it will travel towards the next hoop when the stroke is played. Note that the striker cannot create a cannon, or include a 4th ball, by placing balls to 'bridge the gap' (see 6.5.3).*
- 19.3** *If the striker creates a cannon in which the third ball is dead, the stroke should be watched by a referee. With most arrangements of the balls, the striker may hit the striker's ball a second time, or maintain contact with it, after it has hit the dead ball. That would be a fault, since the contact with the dead ball would not be a roquet (see the discussion at 28.11). With some arrangements, such a fault would be unavoidable. If the striker does not call a referee, the adversary should exercise his right to do so.*
- 19.4** *Law 19(c) restates the principle shared with Law 9(b) and Law 16(d), namely that there is no election of any ball until a stroke is played. The only exception relates to the possibility of the election of the SB by lifting a ball under Law 9(b)(1).*

- 19.5** *Law 19(d) is required to make sense of Laws 19(a) and (b) in situations where the first stroke of a turn is a croquet stroke or a cannon. This is a consequence of the principle referred to in 19.3 because, before the first stroke of the turn is played, no election of any ball has occurred.*
- 19.6** *Note the requirement in Law 3(c)(4) that, when attempting a peel, the rotational alignment of the RB must be preserved. This prevents the striker from minimising pull when using balls with noticeable unmilled spots on the surface. However, it is lawful for the striker to seek to minimise pull by aligning the SB so that its least milled spot is in contact with the RB.*
- 19.7** *Law 3(c)(3) allows for the use of reasonable pressure on the balls to get them to stay in contact for the croquet stroke, but this does not extend to creating depressions that will affect the subsequent motion of the balls. A mallet may be used to assist in placing the SB, which may be helpful for infirm players. Raising a nap on the turf to apply the necessary lateral force, or making a slight depression at a point between where the two balls are to be placed, is usually more effective than treading on the balls in their intended position. Law 3(c)(3) permits the use of grass clippings or similar material to ensure that SB and RB remain in contact while the croquet stroke is played. Similar material is that which will hold the balls in position without affecting the course of either ball.*

20. Croquet stroke

- (a) **TERMS** In a croquet stroke the roqueted ball is known as the croqueted ball and the striker's ball is said to take croquet from it. In playing the stroke the striker is said to take croquet.
- (b) **HOW PLAYED** The striker plays a stroke with the balls placed in accordance with Law 19 and in so doing must play into the croqueted ball and move or shake it (see Law 28(a) (14)).
- (c) **BALL OFF COURT** In a croquet stroke the striker's turn ends if he sends off the court:
- (1) the croqueted ball, unless it is pegged out in the stroke; or
 - (2) the striker's ball, unless it makes a roquet or scores a hoop point for itself in the stroke.

ORLC – 20: CROQUET STROKE

This law needs no comment, save to draw attention to Law 20(a) which clarifies the correct usage of the expression 'taking croquet'. It is correct to refer to the SB taking croquet from a particular ball or to refer to the striker taking croquet. It is incorrect to refer to the SB taking croquet without specifying the identity of the croqueted ball. It is acceptable to refer to the striker taking croquet with [X] from [Y].

21. Continuation stroke

- (a) **ENTITLEMENT** After the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself or after a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke unless he is entitled to take croquet immediately or his turn has ended.
- (b) **REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET IMMEDIATELY** If the striker's ball:
- (1) scores a hoop point for itself and then makes a roquet in the same stroke; or

- (2) makes a roquet in a croquet stroke then, unless the striker's turn has ended, there is no continuation stroke and the next stroke must be a croquet stroke.
- (c) **NON-CUMULATIVE** Continuation strokes may not be accumulated. Accordingly, if the striker's ball scores:
 - (1) two hoop points for itself in the same stroke; or
 - (2) a hoop point for itself in a croquet stroke, then, unless the striker's turn has ended, he is entitled to play only one continuation stroke.

ORLC – 21: CONTINUATION STROKE

This law gives separate treatment to two different concepts, namely the requirement to take croquet immediately, if a roquet is made in either a hoop stroke or a croquet stroke, and the non-cumulative nature of continuation strokes.

B. ERRORS IN PLAY

22. General principles

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) Errors are mistakes in play which are dealt with under Laws 25 to 28 (but see Law 39(a) for restoration of bisques in handicap play).
- (2) Strokes in error include the stroke in which an error is committed and any subsequent stroke played before the earlier of the discovery of the error or the limit of claims.
- (3) An error is said to be discovered when the striker announces it or the adversary forestalls play in respect of it. References to discovery before a stroke mean before the stroke is played.

(b) DELIBERATE ERRORS A player must not deliberately commit an error.

(c) STRIKER MUST DECLARE The striker must immediately declare any error he commits or suspects he may have committed and cease play until the matter is resolved.

(d) RECTIFICATION

- (1) An error is rectified by cancelling all points scored for any ball in any stroke in error and replacing the balls in their lawful positions at the start of the first stroke in error. If a ball could have occupied more than one lawful position at that time, it may be placed in any such position as the striker chooses. However, if a ball is replaced following rectification of a fault, it must be replaced in the position it occupied before the stroke was played.
- (2) If the striker's turn continues after rectification, each ball is then live if and only if it was live at the start of the first stroke in error.

(e) LIMIT OF CLAIMS The limit of claims is the end of the period within which an error must be discovered if it is to be rectified. If the end of a turn prevents a limit of claims being reached, the limit becomes the first stroke of the next turn. The ultimate limit of claims is the end of the game. Strokes in error are counted when determining whether the limit of claims of any other error has passed.

(f) AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS

- (1) Subject to Laws 22(f)(2) and 40(d) (doubles play), if an error is discovered after its limit of claims it is not rectified, the balls are not replaced and all points in order scored for any ball in any stroke in error are counted.
- (2) No peg point may be scored by the striker for any ball when playing a wrong ball. Any peg point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and Law 30 applies.

- (g) ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES** If an interference under Laws 30 to 35 is discovered within the limit of claims of an earlier error, the error is dealt with first.

ORLC – 22: GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ERRORS)

- 22.1** *The distinction between errors and interferences should be understood. Errors are mistakes that involve playing a stroke incorrectly in some way; a fault is a specific type of error. Interferences are irregularities or mistakes of a different nature (see 29 for a fuller analysis of interferences).*
- 22.2** *If an error is discovered within its limit of claims, the consequence is that it is 'rectified'. This means that the game is restored to its state immediately before the first stroke in error was played. This entails replacing the balls and the clips. Whether the striker remains in play or his turn ends depends on the nature of the error. Note the exception in relation to faults, but not other errors, where the adversary can elect to have the balls left as they lay after the fault was committed (see 28.19 below).*
- 22.3** *When replacing balls to rectify an error, note the distinction in Law 22(d)(1) between faults, which require exact replacement, and other errors, which may leave the offender with a choice. Note also that the lawful position may be some distance from where the ball was actually played, e.g. if the striker sends the croqueted ball off in a cannon, but does not notice until after playing a croquet stroke which he was not entitled to, the SB must be placed where it came to rest after the cannon, rather than in contact with the ball it roqueted (because of the exceptions cited in Laws 18(a)(3, 4)). The striker can choose any position that a ball could have been at the start of the stroke, not just the turn, thus if he plays an adversary's ball when entitled to a lift he can place what should have been the striker's ball in baulk.*
- 22.4** *The limit of claims for an error is given in the law governing that error and is usually introduced by the words 'and the error is discovered before'. The exception is the miscellaneous cases of playing with a ball misplaced dealt with under Law 27(i), which cannot be rectified once the stroke has been played. A table summarising the various limits has been produced: in general, the greater the disruption to the normal course of the game caused by making an error, the longer the limit of claims and greater the penalty if the error is discovered in time.*
- 22.4.1** *For example, suppose Red roquets Black, but places Red in contact with Blue and purports to play a croquet stroke. If Blue is a dead ball (i.e. Red has already taken croquet from it in this turn since last running a hoop), then the limit of claims is when Bob plays the first stroke of his next turn (Law 27(d)). On the other hand, if Blue is live, then the error is dealt with under Law 27(e) and the limit of claims is two further strokes of Roy's turn. The stroke in which the error was made is ignored in counting those. If Red*

goes on to roquet Yellow (which would be the first further stroke) and the error is then discovered, the error should be rectified, but once Red then takes croquet from Yellow (the second further stroke), it is too late to do so. If Blue went off when Red purported to take croquet from it, Roy's turn would end before he could play two further strokes, so under Law 22(e) the limit of claims would be the first stroke of Bob's turn (or of Roy's bisque if he took one).

22.5 *Law 22(f)(1) lays down the principle that, if an error is not discovered until after its limit of claims, it is ignored and the balls and clips are not replaced. There are three important exceptions:*

22.5.1 *This only applies to hoops run in order. Hoops run out of order are not scored, so if a clip is wrongly advanced it must be corrected at any time before the end of the game. See 25.8 and 25.9 for examples of this.*

22.5.2 *The reference to Law 40(d) expresses a fundamental principle of doubles play that each player should play his own ball and that a strong player should not be able to mask his partner's weaknesses by scoring points directly for his ball. In handicap doubles play, the same principle operates to limit the number of peels to four. Accordingly, if he should play his partner's ball in error and thereby appear to score a point in order for that ball or to score a fifth peel in handicap play, these apparent points are ignored if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game.*

22.5.3 *Law 22(f)(2) states that a peg point may not be scored for any ball when striking an enemy ball. This prevents Bob, when playing R, a rover, from pegging it out by hitting it onto the peg or from pegging out B, also a rover, in what he thinks is a croquet stroke. If this form of wrong ball is committed and is discovered at any time before the end of the game, Law 30 applies and the game is restored to its position before the unlawful peg out occurred. This will also allow rectification of the wrong ball error that led to the peg-out.*

22.6 *Law 22(g) confirms the common sense point that the earliest irregularity, error or interference, discovered together, is dealt with. As of 2008, it covers all interferences.*

23. Forestalling play

- (a) **DEFINITION** A player forestalls play when, in order to discharge his duty as a referee of the game, he issues a request to the striker that play cease in a manner capable of conveying the request to a striker with normal hearing.
- (b) **ADVERSARY MUST NOT FORESTALL** Unless an error under Laws 25, 26, 27(d) or 28 has already occurred, the adversary must not forestall play or warn the striker if he suspects or becomes aware that the striker is about to:
 - (1) run a wrong hoop; or
 - (2) play a wrong ball; or
 - (3) purport to take croquet from a dead ball.
- (c) **ADVERSARY MUST FORESTALL** Subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), a player must forestall play immediately if he suspects or becomes aware that:

- (1) the striker intends to play a questionable stroke without having it specially watched; or
 - (2) an error, other than a fault, or an interference is about to occur; or
 - (3) an error or an interference has occurred; or
 - (4) the striker's turn is about to end prematurely (see Law 35(a) and, for handicap play, Law 37(e)); or
 - (5) a clip is misplaced; or
 - (6) a boundary marking has been displaced.
- (d) **WHEN TO FORESTALL** The adversary should forestall play between strokes and, unless the issue concerns the stroke about to be played, must not forestall play after a stroke has started and before it has been played. If he does so, Law 34(a) applies.
- (e) **STRIKER CONTINUING TO PLAY** If the striker continues to play after being forestalled and before the issue is settled, Law 32 applies.

ORLC – 23: FORESTALLING PLAY

23.1 Definition

23.1.1 *Law 23(a) provides a definition designed to provide an objective test of whether or not the adversary has been successful in forestalling. The definition contains three significant elements:*

23.1.2 *The adversary must be acting in the discharge of his duties as a referee, usually to inform the striker that he has committed an error or interference or that he is about to play a questionable stroke without having it watched. If he merely wishes to draw the striker's attention to the physical attractions of the local scenery, human or otherwise, he is not forestalling and the striker will not offend Law 32 if he ignores him.*

23.1.3 *The request need not begin with the words 'Please stop play' and it is more usual to begin with the striker's name. The striker should get short shrift from a referee if he argues that he was entitled to ignore the calling of his name because that in itself was not a request to cease play.*

23.1.4 *The request must be made loudly enough to be heard by a striker with normal hearing. It will therefore depend on the physical circumstances but not on the abilities of the striker. More volume will be required in a gale or under the flightpath of a low-flying jet but not because the striker is hard of hearing. It may still be necessary to run onto the court and stand in front of a stone-deaf player to get him to stop play but the adversary is entitled to ask that play be taken back to where he would have been able to forestall an unhandicapped striker by normal means.*

23.2 When not to forestall (1) *Law 23(b) sets out the fatal errors that policy demands should NOT be forestalled in advance. These are purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (Law 27(d)), attempting to run a wrong hoop (which is likely to lead to a breach of Law 25) and playing a wrong ball (Law 26). The reason for the policy is to avoid bad blood because, if the adversary was under the normal duty to forestall in advance but failed to do so, the reason could either be genuine failure to notice or deliberate blindness so as not to warn the striker and thus gain the innings. Human*

nature being what it is, some strikers would assume the less honourable reason and relationships would be strained. The prohibition on forestalling when a fatal error may be imminent exists even if a minor error has occurred. It applies only to these unconditionally fatal errors, not to other errors, even if the striker's turn may end for some other reason if they are left unforestalled. The prohibition does not apply if a fatal error has already occurred, nor if the striker is about to play when not entitled to do so, e.g. after running the wrong hoop.

- 23.3 When not to forestall (2)** Law 23(d) governs the timing of the forestalling request. The policy is that the adversary should interrupt the striker between strokes so that there is no danger of putting him off. In particular, there should be no profit to the adversary in forestalling half-way through a stroke for trivial reasons, such as a ball unconnected with the stroke being misplaced by 1 mm. In such circumstances, if the striker is so affected by the interruption that he sticks in a hoop, he is likely to get a replay under Law 34(a). However, Law 23(d) does admit of emergencies, such as realising that an important limit of claims will expire if the mallet hits the ball or that the striker is about to be hit from another game. Then you can bellow 'X, stop!' fortissimo without reservations.
- 23.4 When to forestall** Law 23(c) sets out when the adversary is obliged to forestall, subject of course to Law 23(b) (see 23.2 above) and, as to timing, to Law 23(d) (see 23.3 above):
- (a) *in order to have a questionable stroke watched by a referee;*
 - (b) *to warn the striker that an interference or non-fatal error is about to occur;*
 - (c) *to warn the striker that he has not played all the strokes to which he is entitled, typically when he appears to be unaware that he has made a roquet or that he is entitled to a continuation stroke; and*
 - (d) *to ensure that the clips are properly placed.*

23.5 Why forestall

The policy reason for requiring the adversary to forestall in other circumstances, notwithstanding that it may be to his disadvantage (see Law 48(b)), is that both players have a duty to ensure that the game is played according to the Laws and it is generally easier, and less likely to cause disputes, to sort out problems before, or as soon as possible after, they arise, rather than some time later.

24. Compound errors

- (a) **GENERAL** Subject to Law 24(b), if the striker commits:
- (1) more than one error in the same stroke, it is deemed that only the first of the applicable laws in Laws 25 to 28 applies; or
 - (2) one or more errors before the limit of claims of an earlier error, only the law applicable to the earlier error applies
- (b) **ERROR DISCOVERED AFTER THE LIMIT OF CLAIMS** An error which is discovered after its limit of claims shall not be considered a component of a compound error.

ORLC – 24: COMPOUND ERRORS

24.1 *Law 24(a) states what should happen if more than one error is made.*

24.1.1 *Law 24(a)(1) deals with the case of multiple errors in a single stroke and means that the lowest numbered, of the error laws (Laws 25–28) that cover the situation, is the only one that should be applied. Thus, for example, if Roy plays Blue, a wrong ball (Law 26), in a stroke in which he also commits a fault (Law 28), only the wrong ball law is applied and Bob has no choice as to whether the error is rectified.*

24.1.2 *However, if the first error law to apply is one of Laws 27(e - i) and a fault is committed in that stroke, the position is more complicated. Suppose Roy correctly took off with Red from Yellow, which was on the yard-line, at the start of his turn, intending to get a rush on Blue, which was by a distant hoop. While placing Yellow back on the yard-line, he failed to notice that Red hit Blue in the stroke, before ending in a hampered position near the hoop. He attempted to roquet Blue (again), but committed a fault. Two errors have been made in that stroke and, under Law 24(a)(1), the only law that should be applied is Law 27(f), which comes before Law 28. Therefore Red is placed anywhere in contact with Blue and Bob cannot have the balls left where they ended up, as he could have done if it had just been a fault. However, Law 27(f) goes on to say that we must look at Law 4(d), which in turn means that Law 28 applies after all to end Roy's turn.*

24.1.3 *Law 24(a)(2) deals with the case of errors being made in different strokes. For example, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red, attempts a slightly hampered stroke, trying to roquet Yellow. He doesn't think it needs to be watched, so he makes the roquet, but then plays Yellow in the croquet stroke. Bob, from the other end of the court, notices the wrong ball and forestalls. At this point, Roy began to have doubts about his previous stroke, and asks a referee who had been watching. The referee stated that it was indeed a fault, under a clause of Law 28 that Roy was only dimly aware of. Although Law 26 (wrong ball) is the lower numbered law, it is Law 28 that applies in this case as that error occurred in the previous stroke, so Bob has a choice of whether the balls are replaced to the hampered position or left where they ended after the roquet.*

24.2 *Law 24(b) modifies the effect of Law 24(a)(2), which would otherwise mean that the earlier error was dealt with even though it was discovered after its limit of claims. Thus in the example in 24.1.3, if the wrong ball had not been noticed until Roy had played a continuation stroke, it would be too late to rectify the fault and Yellow would be replaced where it was roqueted to, and Red would be placed anywhere in contact with Yellow.*

25. Playing when not entitled

(a) **GENERAL** If a player plays one or more strokes when not entitled to do so and the error is discovered before the limit of claims:

- (1) any points scored in the first such stroke and any subsequent strokes played by the offending side are cancelled;
- (2) any balls moved by those strokes are replaced, unless they have subsequently been moved by strokes which the non-offending side was entitled to play;

- (3) the side entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The limit of claims is the first stroke of the next turn to be started by the non-offending side.

ORLC – 25: PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED

- 25.1** *Law 25(a). This law avoids the use of the terms ‘striker’ and ‘adversary’, as these can be very confusing when someone is playing when not entitled. Playing when not entitled means playing when it is the other side’s turn to play (as opposed to playing with the wrong ball or taking croquet without previously making a roquet, which are dealt with by Laws 26 and 27).*
- 25.2** *There are two common cases. The first is that a player plays too many strokes in a turn, usually because they carry on after running a hoop out of order, but possibly because they have failed to notice that they sent a ball off in a croquet stroke. In this case, providing the error is noticed before the first stroke to be played by the other side, any points scored in the excess strokes are cancelled and the balls are replaced in their lawful positions after the last valid stroke. The opponent then starts his turn (unless the offender takes a bisque).*
- 25.3** *The second case is that a player starts playing before his opponent has finished tidying up the balls and clips at the end of his turn (and no permission has been granted under Law 4(e)(2)(B)). In this case, the balls are again replaced and points cancelled, but it will be the offender who plays once the non-offender has tidied up (unless the non-offender takes a bisque), and the limit of claims is the start of the non-offender’s next turn.*
- 25.4** *Things get more complex in the rarer cases of interleaved ‘turns’. These are usually the result of one player being called away, but can occur if a player fails to notice that their opponent has made a roquet. It is to cover these cases that Law 25(a)(2) specifies that only some balls should be replaced.*
- 25.5** *Playing after the opponent has forestalled play is not treated as an error. Instead it is a form of interference with the game by the striker and is dealt with under Law 32. Note that it is quite possible that, once the matter has been settled, the striker will be able to resume his innings and replay the stroke or strokes that he played after he was forestalled. There is no limit of claims specified for this interference, but a referee acting under Law 55 would be likely to rule by analogy with that for Law 25.*
- 25.6** *Note that running a hoop out of order is not itself an error. The stroke stands, but does not score a point or earn a continuation stroke. It is the continuation stroke and any subsequent strokes in the break that are in error.*
- 25.7** *If the error is not discovered until after the limit of claims, it is ignored and any points made in order for any ball during the strokes in error are counted (as specified in Law 22(f)). The reason for this is to avoid serious disruption to the game if the error comes to light (possibly because of some unguarded comment by a spectator) many turns later.*
- 25.8** *However, this does not extend to points claimed out of order, which are cancelled if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game. Thus if a break, apparently from 1-Back to Peg, was made with Red, which included a straight peel of Yellow through Penultimate, but it was later found that Red had missed out 3-Back,*

the peel on Yellow stands, but the Red clip goes back to 3-Back. The opponent may be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(1) if he was misled by Red's clip being on Peg rather than 3-Back.

- 25.9** *Where a Striker re-runs a hoop he has already run and the error is not noticed until after the start of his opponent's next turn, any such re-run hoops are ignored, and all hoops that are in sequence under Law 1(c) with properly run hoops are validly run. Thus if, in a 22pt game starting at hoop 3, Blue ran hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 3,4,5 and 6, and then realised the error when Red went round in the correct order, Blue's clip remains on 1-Back, as 5 was in order after he first ran 4.*

26. Playing a wrong ball

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Subject to Law 26(c), if the striker plays a wrong ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the next turn (but see Law 37(c)(3) for handicap play) to be started by playing a correct ball, the error is rectified and the turn ends.
 - (2) If the error is rectified and was committed in the first stroke of one of the first four turns of the game, the correct ball is placed on any unoccupied point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses. That ball becomes a ball in play and the turn ends.
 - (3) A ball wrongly played into the game becomes a ball in play only if the error is not rectified.
- (b) **PLAYER UNABLE TO PLAY CORRECT BALL** The game is restarted if the player of the fourth turn of the game discovers, either before or after he plays a stroke, that both his balls have been played into the game in the first two turns of the game.
- (c) **EXCHANGE OF COLOURS** If it is discovered after the first stroke of the fifth turn of the game that both players have played a wrong ball in the first stroke of every earlier turn of the game, the choice of balls under Law 8(a) is reversed and play is deemed to have proceeded from the start of the game accordingly.

ORLC – 26: PLAYING A WRONG BALL

- 26.1** *Law 26(a)(1) deals with the basic error. The limit of claims is the first stroke of the adversary's next turn in all cases where the adversary plays a correct ball. The additional wording 'before the first stroke of the next turn to be started by playing a correct ball' is designed to cover cases when both players get confused and play an enemy ball for a number of turns. Then, discovery of such a sequence within the limit of claims of the last such error results in the game being taken back to its last lawful position.*
- 26.2** *Law 26(b) covers a sequence of play (wrong-correct-correct) to which Law 26(a)(1) does not apply yet which leaves the player of the fourth turn unable to play a lawful stroke because both balls of his side have already been played into the game. The only remedy is to restart the game and restore any bisques that may have been played (see Law 39(a)(2)). See 8.4 for a related example where 26(b) does not apply.*
- 26.3** *Law 26(c) provides a pragmatic solution when the players accidentally exchange colours from the start of the game and do not realise their error until after the first stroke of the fifth turn – perhaps not until one is about to win. It makes more sense to endorse the swap and let the players carry on.*

26.4 *Note the point made at 5.3 above, that striking a ball that is not in play does not count as a stroke, and thus is not an error under Law 26. The laws currently do not deal with this explicitly (other than as interference under Law 33(c)), but this is one of the items scheduled for consideration in the next revision. The ruling used for the 2008 World Championship was: 'If the striker's ball goes off the lawn and the striker retrieves a ball from another game and plays that, this is not playing a wrong ball under the terms of Law 26. It does not matter what colour the retrieved ball may be. If the striker does not retrieve the correct ball, he or she is playing an outside agency. Strokes following this mistake are null and void once the mistake is discovered. Play must therefore revert to the point when the outside agency was first played, and the striker must resume the turn from there with the correct ball.'*

27. Playing when a ball is misplaced

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Between strokes, any misplaced balls must be placed in a lawful position, at the striker's choice if more than one is available. Subject to Law 23(b), if the adversary observes that the striker is about to play a stroke when any ball is misplaced, he must forestall play.
- (2) If a stroke is played with a ball misplaced, the first of the relevant Laws 27(d) to 27(i) applies.
- (3) A misplaced ball remains so until it is placed in a lawful position or moved by a stroke.

(b) MINOR MISPLACEMENT For the purposes of these Laws:

- (1) a ball is deemed to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically not in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls in contact; and
- (2) a ball is deemed not to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls out of contact.

(c) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET

- (1) Subject to Law 27(c)(2), the striker purports to take croquet if:
 - (A) he plays a stroke after finally placing or adjusting one or more balls so that the striker's ball is in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet; or
 - (B) being required to take croquet, he plays a stroke after leaving the striker's ball in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet.
- (2) Temporarily removing and replacing a ball under Law 3(c)(2) or replacing a ball after interference under Laws 33 or 34 does not of itself constitute placing or adjusting it.
- (3) Purporting to take croquet from a live ball has the same consequences as taking croquet from that ball, except that Law 27(e) applies.

(d) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM DEAD BALL If the striker purports to take croquet from a dead ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's next turn, the error is rectified and the turn ends.

(e) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM LIVE BALL If the striker purports to take croquet from a live ball and the error is discovered before two further strokes of

that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.

- (f) **FAILING TO TAKE CROQUET WHEN REQUIRED TO DO SO** If the striker, being required to take croquet, plays a stroke in which he neither takes croquet nor purports to do so and the error is discovered before two further strokes of that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (g) **FAILING TO PLAY A BALL FROM BAULK** If the striker, being required to play a ball from a baulk-line in accordance with Laws 8(b) (start of game) or 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)), plays a stroke from a position materially other than a point on a baulk-line and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with the same ball unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (h) **LIFTING A BALL WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO DO SO** If the striker, having lifted either of his balls at the start of a turn when not entitled to do so, plays a stroke with it misplaced and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with either ball of his side unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (i) **OTHER CASES** In all other cases, the stroke is lawful unless other errors or interferences have occurred.

ORLC – 27: PLAYING WHEN A BALL IS MISPLACED

27.1 General

27.1.1 *Unlike errors under the previous law, playing a wrong ball, or the faults in the next law, these errors are not (with the exception of 27(d)) in themselves fatal.*

27.1.2 *No error can be committed under this law unless the striker actually plays a stroke with a ball misplaced. A ball can become misplaced either as the result of uncorrected interference, or by a player failing to place it in a lawful position when required to do so, or moving it when not entitled to do so. Law 27(a) requires the adversary to forestall (unless the striker is about to commit a fatal error, see Law 23(b)) if he observes that the striker is about to commit such an error, as it is easier to sort things out before rather than afterwards, then goes on to state how the remaining sub-laws should be applied if the error is not prevented. However, this law (even if taken in combination with Law 22(b), which prohibits deliberately making an error) is not intended to prevent the striker playing in the knowledge that a ball of his game, that is irrelevant to his intended stroke, has been removed to allow a double-banked game to proceed (see the draft ruling to this effect).*

27.1.3 *Note that Law 27 only applies to misplacement that occurred before the start of a stroke. If interference occurs during a stroke, Law 33 applies to that stroke (but Law 27 will apply to subsequent strokes if the interference is not noticed and the affected balls have not been moved in the course of play).*

27.1.4 *Note also that Law 31(a)(2) may entitle the striker to replay a stroke which would otherwise be an error under Law 27, if the striker was misled by the position of a ball that had suffered interference, or been moved to avoid it.*

27.1.5 *However, in the case where the incoming striker finds two, typically yard-line, balls in a different position (touching or just apart) than his adversary thought he had left them in, and takes croquet or a rush accordingly, the interaction between Laws 27 and 31 leads to uncertainty. It might be impossible to tell whether the adversary misplaced them, interfered with them after placing them correctly, or they subsequently moved apart. Problems will be avoided if the player whose turn has ended tells the incoming striker whether or not the balls should be in contact or, failing which, the incoming striker queries the position, but, if not, Law 55 should be invoked to ensure that neither player is seriously disadvantaged by the breakdown in communication.*

27.2 Law 27 (b)

27.2.1 *Law 27(b) tackles situations where balls accidentally fall into contact or fall apart just before a stroke. Now the striker's intent is taken into account to determine the appropriate treatment of the stroke in such circumstances. Thus, if the SB and the CB move apart as the croquet stroke is being played, the nature of the stroke does not change and the laws applicable to croquet strokes still apply, including the requirement that the striker must move or shake the CB. If the balls part sufficiently in a croquet stroke so that the mallet visibly hits the SB more than once, a fault is still committed, but not if the stroke is merely noisy. This may seem harsh if the failure to shake was genuinely the result of the balls falling apart, but if it were not a fault then a striker who committed it could always claim that the balls had fallen apart, and the referee would have no way of knowing. The latest research suggests that a parting of 2 mm or less will NOT lead to a double tap.*

27.3 Law 27(c)

27.3.1 *Law 27 (c) defines the term, 'purporting to take croquet'. Purporting to do something means giving the appearance of doing something without actually doing it. Taking croquet involves the SB and the RB as required by Law 20. Taking croquet from the wrong ball is a contradiction in terms because, if the RB is not involved, one is not taking croquet. Hence the need for the term as one may 'purport' to take croquet from anything. However, 27(c)(3) dictates that a purported croquet stroke is to be treated like a real one (so, for example, the turn ends if either ball goes off the lawn, and the purportedly croqueted ball becomes dead).*

27.4 Law 27(d)

27.4.1 *Law 27(d) deals with the first of three mutually exclusive errors (the others are dealt with in Law 27(e) and (f)) and covers the fatal error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball. The striker can gain a significant advantage if he takes croquet twice from the same ball between hoops, such as being able to rescue a much delayed peeling break. What is worse, the error may well not be noticed until long after the normal two stroke limit of*

claims. Justice can only be done if the limit of claims is extended to the first stroke of the adversary's next turn. This in turn requires that the error be made fatal as otherwise the unscrupulous would be tempted to 'remember' such an error many strokes ago when confronted with the imminent demise of a break.

- 27.4.2** Since the error is made only if the stroke is played with the balls misplaced, the striker can recover if he incorrectly moves the SB before playing a continuation stroke when it is in contact with another ball. He should notify the adversary of the problem, replace the SB accurately where it was at the end of the previous stroke and get his adversary's agreement that the replacement is satisfactory. Similarly, in the rare case where a ball in the yard-line area is placed in contact with the SB before a continuation stroke is played, no error is committed (provided that the SB is left in the position where it came to rest), as no ball is misplaced.

27.5 Law 27(e)

- 27.5.1** Law 27(e) covers both 'taking croquet from the wrong ball' and 'taking croquet when not entitled to' and is limited to live ball situations. It applies whenever the striker has made a roquet and then purported to take croquet from a live ball other than the RB. Note that Law 25 applies if the striker is not entitled to play a stroke at all.

- 27.5.2** If the error is discovered before the LOC, it is rectified so the balls and clips will be replaced in their lawful positions before the first stroke in error. In addition, the stroke or strokes in error must be analysed to see if a turn-ending event occurred. If it did, the striker's turn ends, leaving the balls in that position, otherwise he is entitled to continue his turn by playing a lawful stroke. Thus if the ball struck in the purported croquet stroke, or the following continuation stroke, was a wrong ball, or the striker had previously run a wrong hoop and was not entitled to play at all, he is not shielded from the consequences of those errors by committing this more minor one.

27.5.2.1 To spell this out, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red at the start of his turn, roqueted Blue (in what we will call stroke 1), but then took croquet (strictly, purported to take croquet) with Red from Black instead of Blue (in stroke 2). Stroke 1 was lawful and stroke 2 is the first stroke in error. If the error is discovered before any further stroke has been played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2: 1 either Red or Black was sent off the court as specified in Law 20 (Law 4(d)(2)); or 2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or 3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or 4 a fault was committed including failing to shake Black (Law 4(d)(7))

27.5.2.2 If the error is not discovered immediately, but Roy plays a further stroke (stroke 3, the second stroke in error) and the error is then discovered before any more strokes are played, Roy's turn will end: 1 if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 2; or

2 if Red made a roquet in stroke 2 and took croquet in stroke 3, if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 3; or 3 if Red did not make a roquet in stroke 2, it failed to make a roquet or score a hoop point in order for Red in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(1)); or 4 if Red, being already a rover, hit the peg in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or 5 if Red, being already a rover, hit another rover in stroke 3 which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or 6 a wrong ball was played, a fault was committed, or the striker purported to take croquet from a dead ball in stroke 3.

27.5.3 Usually, this error is noticed immediately or not at all. However, if the error is noticed after the LOC, it is necessary to consider how liveness and deadness have been affected. The answer is that the definitions in Law 6(e) apply and so the live ball involved in the purported croquet stroke becomes dead and the ball actually roqueted remains live and can be roqueted again before the next hoop point is scored for the SB.

27.5.4 For example, suppose Bob plays B, roquets K, purports to take croquet from Y (ES1) and then, under the misapprehension that he roqueted R in that stroke, purports to take croquet from R (ES2), at which point his errors are discovered.

27.5.4.1 He will be entitled to resume his turn by taking croquet from K after his initial error is rectified. The second error is within the limit of claims of the first one, and hence ignored except for determining whether he is entitled to continue his turn.

27.5.4.2 When applying this, ES1 is treated as though B roqueted Y, not K, and thus as a valid croquet stroke, entitling Bob to play the continuation stroke ES2. In this stroke, a further error was committed, but this is treated as though he had roqueted R in ES1, and thus, on this analysis, he would be entitled to a continuation stroke and so nothing fatal has happened to end his turn.

27.5.5 Laws 27(d) and 27(e) deal with purporting to take croquet from a dead or live ball, but do not cover the case of purporting to do so from a ball not in play, or one belonging to another game, which can happen if the striker retrieves the wrong ball after rushing one off the lawn, or gets confused by the presence of a double-banked ball. This is scheduled for consideration in the next revision, but in the meantime it would seem reasonable to deal with it by substituting the ball roqueted for the outside agency. It seems generally accepted that the striker gets no relief if he attempts to roquet an outside agency: the collision is just treated as interference under Law 33(a).

27.6 Law 27(f)

27.6.1 Law 27 (f) deals with the case when Roy, correctly playing Red, roquets Blue (in stroke 1), but fails to appreciate the fact. Instead of taking croquet as required, he plays another stroke (stroke 2) e.g. he attempts to roquet the same ball again or another ball or attempts to run a hoop). However, note that his turn will end if he misses the attempted roquet or fails the hoop in the stroke in error.

27.6.2 *If the error is discovered before any further strokes are played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2:*

- 1 neither a roquet was made nor a hoop point was scored in order for Red (Law 4(d)(1)); or*
- 2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or*
- 3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or*
- 4 he committed a fault or a wrong ball was played (Law 4(d)(7)).*

27.6.3 *If Roy plays a further stroke (stroke 3) and the error is discovered immediately after that, the striker's turn will end if any of the reasons listed in 27.6.1 applied to stroke 2 or if any of the reasons specified in 27.5.2.2(b - f) applied to stroke 3.*

27.7 Laws 27(g) and (h)

27.7.1 *Laws 27(g) and (h) provide a more meaningful limit of claims for two related forms of playing with a ball misplaced, namely failing to play a ball from baulk and lifting a ball when not entitled to do so. The adversary has two strokes, like every other significant non-fatal error, in which to react. The same principles about end of turn apply as described in 27.5.2 and 27.6. Note 'materially' in Law 27(g) is to prevent (unverifiable) claims from the adversary after a successful lift shot or from the striker after an unsuccessful one, that the lift shot must be replayed because it was taken from a position 1mm off the baulk line.*

27.8 Law 27(i)

27.8.1 *Law 27(i) is the sweep-up sub-law which covers all other cases. The game continues as if the misplaced ball lawfully occupied the position it was in.*

28. Faults

(a) DEFINITIONS Subject to Law 28(d), a fault is committed if, during the striking period, the striker:

- (1) touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it;
- (2) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency;
- (3) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet;
- (4) moves the striker's ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly;
- (5) causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
- (6) strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:
 - (A) deliberately; or
 - (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball;

- (7)
- (A) In a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker's ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball visibly more than once; or
 - (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
 - (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;
- (8) allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball;
- (9) strikes the striker's ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet;
- (10) strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away therefrom;
- (11) moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes;
- (12) touches any ball, other than the striker's ball, with the mallet;
- (13) touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes;
- (14) in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball;
- (15) damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:
- (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker's ball; or
 - (B) he is attempting to make the striker's ball jump; or
 - (C) the striker's ball is part of a group.

(b) REMEDIES

- (1) If the striker commits a fault and the error is discovered before two further strokes of the striker's turn, any points scored in either the first or second stroke in error are cancelled and the turn ends.
 - (2) The striker must ask the adversary whether he wishes the fault to be rectified. If the adversary elects rectification, the balls are replaced in accordance with Law 22(d). Otherwise the balls remain or are replaced in the positions they occupied after the first stroke in error (but see Law 37(h) for handicap play).
- (c) **SPECIFIED TERM** Clothes include everything being worn or carried by the striker at the start of the stroke, other than his mallet, and are treated as part of the striker's body.

(d) EXEMPTIONS

- (1) Contact between the mallet and the striker's ball is not a fault under Laws 28(a)(7) or 28(a)(8) if it occurs after the striker's ball:
 - (A) makes a roquet; or
 - (B) scores the peg point; or
 - (C) hits a ball pegged out in the stroke.

However, exemption (A) does not apply if the striker's ball has hit another object after making the roquet.

- (2) A fault is not committed under Laws 28(a)(1–3) if the touching, resting or sliding occurs after the striker has completed the swing in which he played the stroke.

ORLC – 28: FAULTS

28.1 *An internet survey conducted in 1999 revealed, unsurprisingly, that faults represented the most frequent category of error committed by players and which gave referees the most exercise. Accordingly, in view of the practical importance of faults, each of the 15 faults will be discussed separately.*

28.2 *Law 28(a) – the definitions of the faults As a precursor, it is worth noting that, as an aid to memorising them, the faults are organised into four distinct groups.*

28.2.1 *(1) to (5) deal with unlawful methods of using the mallet.*

28.2.2 *(6) to (10) deal with unlawful contacts between mallet and the striker's ball.*

28.2.3 *(11) to (13) deal with unlawful movements of balls, whether by mallet or the striker's body or clothes.*

28.2.4 *(14) and (15) are the specialised faults-croquet strokes and substantial damage.*

28.3 *It should always be borne in mind that no fault can be committed outside the striking period (see Law 5(h) and 5.5 above). The period within which a fault can be committed has been shortened in respect of Laws 28(a)(1) to (3) so that it ends at the end of the swing of the mallet and does not depend on the striker quitting his stance under control. The standard of proof required to declare that a fault has been committed was defined in 2008, in Law 48(d).*

28.4 Law 28(a)(1)

'touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it'

The second clause bans the practice of using the foot to prevent the mallet hitting an obstacle (such as a hoop upright) instead of the ball in a hampered stroke. 'Foot' includes shoe because of 28(c). Accidental contact between mallet and the leg or foot is not a fault, only deliberately using them to guide the mallet.

28.5 Law 28(a)(2)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency'.

The words 'or an outside agency' are to counter any bright ideas of placing the law book (or anything else) under the shaft etc to circumvent the law. Note, however, that a hoop is not an outside agency and thus it is legal to rest the shaft of the mallet on or against a hoop. Note also that a hand brushing along the grass in a horizontal sweep shot is not a fault because it is not 'resting on the ground'.

28.6 Law 28(a)(3)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet'

Note that the fault is to rest the shaft, hand or arm, on the leg or feet, not merely to touch them during the swing.

28.7 Law 28(a)(4)

‘moves the striker’s ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly’

This covers any ball movement brought about by anything other than a traditional stroke. Hitting a ball from the vertical and then sliding the mallet round the surface so that it can be pushed round an upright or another ball offends this sub-law – despite what some ingenious players may think!

28.8 Law 28(a)(5)

‘causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker’s ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet’

‘Dropping’ and ‘throwing’ prohibit letting go of the mallet completely. Strokes that involve holding on to the top of the shaft while dropping the head are not faults under this sub-law.

28.9 Law 28(a)(6)

‘strikes the striker’s ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:

- (A) deliberately; or*
- (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball’*

This sub-law deals with ‘hampered’ strokes although that term no longer appears in the Laws. Hampering by a hoop occurs frequently after a hoop is run by too little and the risk is that the SB will be hit with the bevelled edge in the continuation stroke.

Hampering by a ball is less common and the reference to the proximity of another ball never means the CB in an ordinary croquet stroke. The culprit is usually a ball that is uninvolved with the stroke about to be played but which is sufficiently close to the path of the mallet or the striker’s stance to pose a real risk of a fault under Law 28(a)(8), (12) or (13).

Cannons are another source of hampered strokes although there is no hard and fast rule because it depends on how the cannon is arranged. A good example of a cannon which does require special care is the three-balls-in-a-line cannon played with split so that the SB travels to the fourth ball. The cannon ball will prevent the CB from moving and there is a risk of the side of the mallet glancing the CB. A mishit in which the SB is not struck cleanly with the playing face in this situation should definitely be faulted.

This fault only applies to the first impact between the mallet and the ball struck: see Law 28(a) (7) and the exemptions in 28(d) for subsequent contacts.

28.10 Law 28(a)(7)

‘(A) in a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker’s ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker’s ball visibly more than once; or

- (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
- (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;'

This sub-law covers both multiple and unduly prolonged contact between the mallet and the striker's ball. These are amalgamated partly in recognition of the difficulty in distinguishing between them. High speed photography has shown that many croquet strokes, which have previously been considered perfectly acceptable, do in fact have multiple contacts, and contact times considerably longer than single ball strokes.

To ensure that the game remains playable, a laxer standard, namely that the multiple contact must be visible, is applied to croquet strokes. The principal target of this fault in croquet strokes is 'shepherding', namely guiding the SB with the mallet in a hoop approach after the balls have parted contact, or very extreme pass rolls. 'Dirty sounding' croquet strokes may be inelegant, but the striker gains no advantage from poor technique.

'Visibly' means capable of being seen by someone with normal eyesight standing in a good position to observe the stroke. It is not necessary that such an observer was in place for the stroke to be a fault, only that the multiple contact would have been seen if there was. It is not enough, for this sub-law, for the hypothetical observer to deduce that there must have been multiple contacts by analysing the physical behaviour of the mallet and balls.

Single ball strokes, e.g. hammer strokes, can still be faulted on the basis of prolonged sound.

Note that subsequent contact with any part of the mallet, not just the face, is a fault.

Note the exemptions provided by Law 28(d) for roquets and pegging-out. A very short rush, i.e. less than 2 inches (5 cm), can lead on occasion to the SB being 'carried' forward by the mallet after the contact between SB and RB. A similar effect can be achieved during pegging out, whether in the croquet stroke or a single ball stroke. In all cases, the policy of the Laws is not to penalise these accidents which are often unavoidable consequences of an essentially excellent previous stroke.

However, a scatter shot, where the SB lies very close to but not in contact with a dead ball, does not benefit from this exemption, and these are faults under this or the following sub-law.

28.11 Law 28(a)(8)

'allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball'

The reason for this sub-clause is that if the two balls are very close apart, say less than 2mm, but not actually touching, the mallet may still be in contact with the striker's ball when the SB hits the nearby one. The striker could therefore claim not to have breached Law 28(a)(7)(B), nor 28(a)(7)(C) if the contact was not observably long, and a referee would find it impossible to decide. This plugs the gap and makes it clear that close scatter shots (the same exemption for roquets applies as for Law 28(a)(7)) are faults if the striker's ball continues forward a significant distance after a direct impact. Angled scatter shots are more difficult to judge, but will be

faults if the angle between the directions travelled by the two balls is significantly less than it would have been if the balls had been further apart.

Note that this sub-clause does not apply to croquet strokes (as the SB starts in contact with the RB rather than hitting it), unless there is a third ball nearby (as in a cannon involving a dead ball).

28.12 Law 28(a)(9)

‘strikes the striker’s ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker’s ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet’

This is the classic crush stroke but it is more difficult to commit than many referees seem to believe. Professor Stan Hall demonstrated that a croquet ball remains in contact with a mallet end-face for a very short time, and somewhat paradoxically, does so for longer in gentle shots. In any event, the longest distance that mallet and ball will travel in contact with each other is about 1 cm (less than 0.5 inches). Note that this does NOT mean that any ball within 1 cm from an upright is therefore a candidate for a crush. The distance that matters is that between the impact points on (a) the ball’s circumference and (b) the upright’s circumference. In practice, unless the striker is so incompetent as to drive the SB almost straight at the upright (in which case he will double tap anyway), this means that the nearest point of the ball must be within 1–2 mm of the upright before there is any real chance of a crush.

28.13 Law 28(a)(10)

‘strikes the striker’s ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker’s ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away there from’

This is the easiest way to commit a crush but should only occur if the striker is ignorant of basic physics or tries to play close to the forbidden line and the referee believes he transgressed it.

28.14 Law 28(a)(11)

‘moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes’

The main instances are:

- 1 *hitting a hoop or the peg in the backswing when a ball is in contact with it;*
- 2 *hitting a hoop or the peg on the forward swing, when aiming instead to hit a ball resting on it.*

28.15 Law 28(a)(12)

‘touches any ball, other than the striker’s ball, with the mallet’

Remember that faults can only occur during the striking period. Touching a ball while taking practice swings is not penalised.

28.16 Law 28(a)(13)

‘touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes’

Note the definition of ‘clothes’ in Law 28(c). This includes a clip, so woe betide the striker whose clip falls off his pocket and hits a ball during the striking period.

28.17 Law 28(a)(14)

‘in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball’

Note that a fault is committed if the striker plays away from the CB even though it moves or shakes, as it may well do if it was ‘leaning’ against the SB.

28.18 Law 28(a)(15)

‘damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:

- (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker’s ball; or*
- (B) he is attempting to make the striker’s ball jump; or*
- (C) the striker’s ball is part of a group.’*

This sub-law is intended to deter the striker from damaging the court in situations where he could reasonably lessen the risk of doing so by playing his stroke in a different way. It does not cover damage caused in an otherwise unexceptional stroke, either as a result of a mishit or faulty technique. An example of the latter is allowing the trailing edge of the mallet to fall back into the lawn, which should be dealt with by coaching or warning after the game, or in persistent cases by sanction by the host club. Similarly, damage caused by temper or high spirits are outside its scope (as it is unlikely to be caused during the striking period).

The damage must be caused by the mallet, not just the ball.

The law does not specify an objective test as to whether a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, but it is clear that it is the potential effect on subsequent strokes, rather than cosmetic appearance, that must be considered. The effect on gentle, as well as hard strokes, must be taken into account. The potential effect must be significant: the initial guidance offered is that this condition is satisfied if a ball passing over the (unrepaired) damage, at a speed such that it will stop about a mallet’s (shaft) length away, would come to rest more than a balls width from where it would have done if the damage was not there. This deviation could be in distance as well as direction. This test may have to be relaxed on an uneven court.

The test in 28(a)(15)(A) is slightly different than that in 28(a)(6)(B), though both specify what are commonly known as ‘hampered strokes’. Under this definition, a stroke in which the striker has a normal swing but an awkward stance because a ball is near his foot, is not hampered, but it is under 28(a)(6)(B). It is likely that this distinction will be removed in a future revision.

28.19 Law 28(b)

28.19.1 *Law 28 (b) sets out the remedy for a fault. No point can be scored as the result of a fault discovered before the limit of claims. In addition, the adversary has the right to choose whether the balls should be left in the positions they arrived at as a result of the fault or be replaced in the*

positions they occupied before the fault. This removes any point to leaving a foot close to a hoop when trying to jump an angled hoop from a position that is wired from an enemy ball on the far side of the hoop and eases the conscience of a striker who declares a marginal fault when replacement of the balls would be to his advantage. Note the reference to Law 37(h) which specifies the order of events if the striker has the option of taking a half-bisque or bisque (see 37.6 below).

28.19.2 *If the positions to which the balls may be replaced is critical, it is reasonable for their positions after the first stroke in error to be marked and for them to be provisionally replaced, so that the adversary (who may have been denied a good view prior to the stroke being played by Laws 48(e) and 51(b)) may see their exact positions before making his decision. However, once he has announced his decision he cannot then change his mind.*

28.20 Law 28(d)(1)

28.20.1 *Law 28(d)(1) gives exemptions from Law 28(a) to enable close roquets and peg-outs to be played lawfully.*

28.20.2 *Note that if subsequent contact between mallet and ball is exempted under Law 28(d)(1), the exemption applies to contact with any part of the mallet, not just the end-face. Thus it is not a fault if the SB jumps in making a roquet and is then hit by the shaft of the mallet, but it would be if it bounced off a hoop between making the roquet and being hit again by the mallet. However, there is no exemption for any contact between the mallet and a non-striker's, e.g. croqueted, ball, even if it is pegged out in the stroke.*

28.20.3 *In the case of roquets, the exemption given by Law 28(d)(1) is restricted by its last sentence. It is a fault if, after making a roquet, the striker's ball hits something else and then touches the mallet again. The objects referred to are hoops, the peg, or another ball. The following examples may help to clarify this:*

- (a) *mallet hits SB; mallet hits SB; SB hits RB. This is a fault, as the double tap occurred before the roquet was made.*
- (b) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies.*
- (c) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits object; SB hits mallet. This is a fault, as the last sentence of 28(d)(1) means that the exemption 28(d)(1)(A) does not apply.*
- (d) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet; SB hits object. This not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (Note that use of the tense "has hit", rather than "hits" or "goes on to hit", means that the last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply in this case, as there was no contact between the mallet and the SB after the SB hit the object.)*
- (e) *mallet hits SB; SB hits object; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (The last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply, as the SB hit the object before, rather than after, making the roquet.)*

28.20.4 *For the practical effect of this, consider the case of the striker trying to run a hoop from close to, or even in the jaws, with another ball just behind the*

hoop. If the SB is straight in front of (or in) the hoop, and the other ball is more than a ball's width clear of the non-playing side, then the striker can double tap after his ball has hit the other one with impunity, provided that he ends up having run the hoop, as Law 17(a) states that a roquet will have been made (and thus exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. If, however, the other ball is closer to the hoop (but still clear of the jaws), there is a risk that the striker's ball will hit an upright after hitting that ball and thus a subsequent impact by the mallet will not be exempted. This is very likely to be the case if the hoop is at all angled.

28.20.5 *Another case where the last sentence of Law 28(d)(1) bites is in rushes after gentle cannons, in which the striker aims to promote the previously croqueted ball into court to use later in a break. Note, however, that it does not stop the striker from shovelling several balls along the yard-line if he is roqueting the nearest one, as, despite the numerous contacts between mallet and SB, the SB will only hit the roqueted ball, not a third one.*

C. INTERFERENCE WITH PLAY

29. General principles

- (a) **DEFINITION** Interferences with play are irregularities other than errors and are dealt with under Laws 30 to 35 (but see Law 39(b) for restoration of bisques in handicap play and Law 53(g)(2) for restoration of time in time-limited games).
- (b) **DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE** A player must not deliberately commit an interference.
- (c) **PLAYER MUST DECLARE** A player must immediately forestall play and declare any interference he believes may have been committed by either player.

ORLC – 29: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

29.1 *It is important to grasp that errors and interferences are mutually exclusive and are therefore governed by different principles.*

29.2 *An error is a mistake made by the striker in the playing of a stroke (see 22 above for the analysis).*

29.3 *An interference can take one of three forms. It can be:*

- 29.3.1** *a mistake made by either player that involves something other than playing a stroke incorrectly; or*
- 29.3.2** *a disturbance of the game by an active factor unconnected with either player, otherwise known as an outside agency; or*
- 29.3.3** *a disturbance of the game by a passive factor unconnected with either player.*

Note that Law 29(a) uses the term 'irregularity' as a collective noun for the mistakes and disturbances detailed above.

29.4 *The mistakes referred to in 29.3.1 form two further categories:*

- 29.4.1** *Interferences dealt with under Laws 30 to 32, which can affect several strokes. Their limit of claims is the end of the game and they are corrected by deeming all strokes played after the interference not to have occurred.*

29.4.2 *Interferences dealt with under Laws 33 to 35, which generally affect just a single stroke. The limit of claims is either before the stroke is played (e.g. moving balls to avoid special damage), before the next stroke (when a ball in motion has been affected) or until subsequent play has affected the relevant ball (when a ball at rest has been affected).*

30. Balls wrongly removed or not removed from game

(a) **GENERAL** If it is discovered before the end of the game that play has been affected because either:

- (1) a ball has been removed from the game under the misapprehension that it has been pegged out; or
- (2) a ball has not been removed from the game in accordance with Law 15 when it has been pegged out

all play from and including the first affected stroke is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions at the end of the stroke preceding the first affected stroke and, subject to Law 30(b), the player entitled to play at that time continues his turn without penalty. If it cannot be determined when play was first affected it is deemed to be when the ball was first misplaced.

(b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when play was first affected, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 30: BALLS WRONGLY REMOVED OR NOT REMOVED FROM THE GAME

30.1 *Note the important requirement in the first line of Law 30(a) that the game must have been affected before an interference can have occurred. This proviso will almost always apply only in the case when a ball has not been removed from the game after having been pegged out. It is designed to avoid time-wasting in cases where a pegged-out ball has not been thrown completely clear of the court or has rolled back into court. Providing that no-one has attempted to involve such a ball in subsequent play, there is no need to waste time by taking the game back to the point when the ball should have been properly removed from the court under Law 15(d).*

30.2 *It is just possible that the proviso can apply when a ball has been wrongly removed. However, this would require discovery of the wrong removal soon after the event and any intervening strokes to have been clearly unaffected by the presence or absence of the affected ball.*

Example: Consider a handicap game in which B, R and K are for the peg and Y is for rover. Bob is laid up near Corner 1 with a difficult cut rush with B on K to the peg. Roy shoots with R at B and K from Corner 3 and hits the peg instead, bouncing off to near hoop 4. Roy forgets that he cannot peg out R until Y is a rover and knocks R off the court. Bob now rushes K accurately to the peg and pegs out K in the croquet stroke. Just as he is about to hit B onto the peg, Roy remembers that R should have remained on court. In these circumstances, a referee would be entitled to rule that R should be replaced but that Bob need not replay his turn and can continue with the peg out. Had R finished near the peg, perhaps in between the peg and where K came to rest, a different decision would be appropriate.

30.3 *Law 30(b) enshrines a consequence of deeming all play following a major interference not to have occurred. The game is restored to its position immediately before the interference was committed and any limit of claims outstanding at that point in time becomes relevant again and any error then outstanding can be rectified. The same principle is applied in Laws 31(c) and 32(b).*

31. Misplaced clips and misleading information

(a) **GENERAL** A player is entitled to a replay if it is discovered before the end of the game that he was misled into adopting a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted as a result of:

- (1) the misplacement of a clip for which he was not originally responsible; or
- (2) the misplacement of a ball that has suffered interference, other than by him, or been moved to avoid interference; or
- (3) false information concerning the state of the game supplied by the adversary.

(b) **REMEDY**

- (1) If a player successfully claims a replay, the first stroke that he would not have played but for his misapprehension and all subsequent play are deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before that first stroke and, subject to Law 31(c), the player misled then plays, adopting a different line of play.
- (2) If that first stroke was also the first stroke of a turn, the player may play either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

(c) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed before that first stroke was played, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

(d) **LINE OF PLAY** A line of play is any tactical decision including, but not limited to, aiming to move a ball to a specific position on the court, electing to play with a particular ball, making a particular leave, deciding how many points to score, quitting the court in the belief that the turn has ended and exercising the option under Law 28(b) (see also Law 37(g) for handicap play).

(e) **DUTY OF PLAYERS** Both players have a duty to ensure that the clips are correctly placed and, subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), must call attention immediately to any misplaced clip.

ORLC – 31: MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION

31.1 *This one of the laws (Law 50(a) is the other) that will demand Solomon-like powers of judgement from a referee. If a player claims that he has been misled into a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted, the referee must listen to the claim and come to his own opinion as to its credibility. In general, the further back in time the misleading event is claimed to have been, the more convincing the evidence must be. While no hard and fast rule should be laid down, one would expect few claims to be allowed if they are based on having been misled more than two turns ago. The referee should also note the line of play adopted after a replay has been granted. It should be substantively different from the original and not just a minor variation designed to get a second bite at the cherry.*

31.2 *The most potent historic claim one can imagine is from the player who has just learned from his adversary that, early in the game while the player was absent, the*

adversary accidentally peeled one of the player's balls but forgot to move the clip to the next hoop.

31.3 *Law 31(c) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 32(b).*

31.4 *Note that the list of examples of lines of play in Law 31(d) is not exhaustive. The reference to Law 37(g) adds the decision whether or not to take a half-bisque or bisque.*

31.5 *Note that relief can be obtained if a clip is misplaced by an outside agency (in practice, double bankers or a careless referee), but not if wrong information is provided by anyone other than the adversary. Note also that the adversary cannot force the striker to replay, even if he was misled, if he decides it is not in his interest to do so. However, if he does choose a replay, he can only replay from when he would first have adopted a different line of play (had he known the correct position of the clip), not from some later time.*

31.6 *A player is also entitled to a replay if he is misled by the position of a ball that has been interfered with, or moved by double-bankers to avoid interference. In this case, he is still entitled to play a stroke with the same intention in the replay if he was, e.g. taking off to get a rush on that ball or shooting at a ball that had been moved off the lawn.*

32. Playing when forestalled

- (a) **GENERAL** If a player continues to play after the adversary has forestalled play and before the issue has been settled, all play following the forestalling is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before the adversary forestalled play and the issue must then be settled. Subject to Law 32(b), the player entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when the adversary forestalled play, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 32: PLAYING WHEN FORESTALLED

32.1 *This law recognises the difference between the Law 25 error of playing a stroke which should not have been played because it was not that player's turn and that of playing a stroke at a time when play had been temporarily suspended (i.e. forestalled). It may well be that once the matter the adversary wished to raise has been settled, the striker will be able to resume his turn and replay the stroke or strokes he played after he was forestalled.*

32.2 *Law 32(b) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 31(c).*

32.3 *No limit of claims is defined for this interference, as in most circumstances the adversary will be immediately aware that the striker has carried on playing. However, in a case where the adversary is distracted or the striker has not offered the adversary the option of having the balls replaced after a fault and quickly taken a bisque, then the first stroke of the adversary's next turn would be an appropriate limit to impose when applying Law 55(b)(2), by analogy with Law 25(a).*

33. Interference with a ball

- (a) **OUTSIDE AGENCY OR PLAYER** If an outside agency or a player (except the striker during the striking period) touches a ball during a stroke:

- (1) the striker must replay the stroke if:
 - (A) no further stroke has been played; and
 - (B) the interference might have prevented a point being scored, a roquet being made, or a ball coming to rest in a critical position; and
 - (C) the interference was caused by an outside agency that moved or came to rest after the striker finally took up his stance, or by the adversary.
- (2) otherwise, there is no replay and all balls must be placed as near as possible to where they would have been at the end of the stroke had the interference not occurred. (See Law 48(f) if the players' opinions differ).
- (b) **NATURAL FORCES** If a ball is affected by natural forces, e.g. wind or gravity, during a stroke, it must be replaced if it was not moved by the stroke. Otherwise there is no remedy.
- (c) **BETWEEN STROKES** If a ball moves or is unlawfully moved between strokes it must be replaced.
- (d) **INTERACTION WITH OTHER LAWS**
 - (1) After relevant interference, a ball may not score a point, make a roquet nor be roqueted.
 - (2) In a croquet stroke, the turn ends under Law 20(c) if either ball would have gone off the court had the interference not occurred; it does not end merely because a ball went off as a result of interference.
 - (3) If a ball is not correctly placed or replaced before the next stroke, it becomes misplaced and Law 27(a) applies.

ORLC – 33: INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL

33.1 Introduction

- 33.1.1** *A stroke during which ball(s) suffer interference is replayed only in very limited circumstances. In particular, a stroke is only replayed if a point or roquet might have been made, or a ball would have come to rest in a critical position, had the interference not occurred, and even then only if the interference could not have been anticipated. If the criteria for a replay are not met, the balls are to be placed as close as can be judged as to where they would have come to rest (even if there is considerable uncertainty about that). No point or roquet can be claimed after interference (even if the players agree that it was inevitable).*
- 33.1.2** *The law is structured into four sub-laws, which are discussed in turn below. The first, Law 33(a), deals with the most common case, that of interference by an outside agency or player, during a stroke. The second deals with interference by forces of nature during a stroke and the third with the simpler case of interference between strokes. The final part, to which the others are subject, deals with the interaction between Law 33 and other laws.*
- 33.1.3** *A striker seeing a collision between one of the balls in his game (say Blue) and one from a double-banked game (say Green), should mark as accurately as possible the point where the collision occurred and the direction that Blue was travelling. He should also mark where both Blue*

and Green actually came to rest. This is not only to help in applying Law 33 to his own game, but also to assist the players in the double-banked one apply it to their game.

33.2 Interference by an outside agency or a player

- 33.2.1** Law 33(a) covers interference by an outside agency or players during a stroke, but recognises the prior claim of Law 28 if the striker interferes with a ball during the striking period, thereby converting the interference into an error. Remember, however, that the striking period does not start until the mallet has passed the ball on the final backswing (Law 5(d)), so touching a ball while casting is covered by Law 33(c). There are three faults where the striker improperly moves or touches a ball, dealt with by Laws 28(a)(11) to (13). If the fault is not noticed until after the limit of claims for the fault, Law 33 does not apply and so the ball disturbed is not replaced.
- 33.2.2** Outside agencies are defined in Law 7, but by far the most common case is a ball belonging to a double banked game. Note that, under Law 7(c), the striker has a duty to remove an outside agency that he thinks might affect his stroke and it is for this reason that a distinction is made (in Law 33(a)(1)(C)) between stationary and moving outside agencies.
- 33.2.3** If all the conditions in Law 33(a)(1)(A - C) are met, the stroke must be replayed: the striker doesn't have an option.
- 33.2.4** The first condition for a replay is that no further stroke has been played (which is a sort of limit of claims). However, the striker, realising that interference has occurred but not wanting to replay, must not deliberately play another stroke to prevent one, but must instead forestall under Law 23(c)(3).
- 33.2.5** The second condition is that something significant might have happened had the interference not occurred. In the case of potential points or roquets, 'might' should be interpreted to mean more than just a theoretical or outside chance. The condition is met if the striker thought Blue was heading toward Red, even if it was still quite some distance away. On the other hand it is not sufficient to say, when it appeared that Blue was going to miss Red, that a worm cast or a gust of wind might have deflected it on. Note that the point or roquet does not have to be one intended by the striker.
- 33.2.6** The other potential significant event is a ball coming to rest in a critical position (which is defined in Law 6(d)). The likelihood of this may be harder to judge, but it was included to cover the case when the striker was playing for a wired position or a rush. Again, purely theoretical chances should be ignored.
- 33.2.7** The final condition for a replay is that the interference was by an outside agency that moved after or was moving when the striker finally took up his stance (or by the adversary). If not, the striker should have seen and removed it if he thought it might affect play. This means that the most common time there will be a replay is when moving balls from different games collide.

- 33.2.8** *Having said there were three conditions for a replay, there are implicitly two more. The first is stated in Law 33(d)(2). There is no replay if the turn would have ended under Law 20(c) (ball off the court in a croquet stroke) had the interference not occurred. The other is invoked by Law 22(g), which means that if the stroke interfered with was played in error, (e.g. when not entitled, with the wrong ball, or within the limit of claims of a previous error), the error law takes precedence.*
- 33.2.9** *Although the law does not specify it, the term ‘replay’ implies that any ball moved by the stroke interfered with should be replaced to a position that was lawful before that stroke, any points scored, roquets made, or responsibility for position taken in it are cancelled, and the striker plays another stroke. If he had lawfully taken a lift, he is still committed to playing the ball from baulk. He is not required to attempt to reproduce the stroke interfered with. Indeed, if he had taken croquet from the wrong live ball, the replay should be from the correct one.*
- 33.2.10** *If any of the conditions for a replay are not met, then only points or roquets made before, but not (neither actually nor potentially, because of Law 33(d)(1)) after, any interference with the ball(s) involved in them stand. Thus if Blue runs hoop 3 hard and then hits a stationary Green, which might have prevented it from hitting Red and did deflect Blue onto Black, the hoop is scored but no roquet is made.*
- 33.2.11** *The game then continues after placing any balls that were or might have been affected as near as possible to the positions they would have ended in had the interference not occurred (thus all the balls, including Red, in the example above need to be moved). Of course, it is impossible to predict those positions exactly, but experience will determine where the balls might plausibly have ended and an unexceptional position (i.e. one that is not particularly favourable to one side or the other) within that range should be chosen.*
- 33.2.12** *Given that the striker is on the lawn, he should take the initiative in attempting to agree with his opponent where the balls should be placed. In most cases, the opponent will be happy to accept the striker’s judgement, but if not Law 48(f) should be used to govern the dispute. The players can consult witnesses (usually players from the double-banked game), to assist them with this, but only if they agree to do so. If Green had not moved since the striker finally took up his stance for the stroke, then the striker should accept the opinion of his opponent (assuming that his opponent was in a position to give one and unless it appears entirely unreasonable), otherwise the opinion of the player with the best view of what happened (usually, but not always, the striker) should be given greater weight. In the last resort, if they cannot agree, they should ask a referee to adjudicate.*
- 33.2.13** *A referee is likely to be called if the ball might have gone out, or may have hit a hoop or a dead ball. The referee should choose a neutral (to the interests of both sides) position within the area within which Blue could plausibly have come to rest, given the evidence available. Usually this will be the mid-point of that area, unless that position happens to be particularly favourable (or disadvantageous) to one side compared with other plausible*

ones. If the collision was with a stationary ball, he should favour the adversary if one side or other has to get an advantage.

33.2.14 *If Blue's agreed or adjudicated position is found to be critical (as defined by Law 6(d)), then the conditions for a replay should be checked (see 33.2 above). Otherwise, Blue is placed in the agreed or adjudicated position (and then moved to the yard-line if required by Law 12). If Blue was the striker's or croqueted ball in a croquet stroke, then the turn ends if that position is off the court, whether or not Blue actually went off. Conversely, if that position is on the court, the turn continues even if Blue was deflected over the boundary.*

33.2.15 *Things get more complicated in the relatively unlikely event that Blue might have gone on to hit a hoop, the peg or a primary coloured ball (say Red). If there is no question of a point or roquet, then the same procedure as that described above for straightforward cases should be followed. However, judging the nearest point to where Blue would have ended is likely to be more arbitrary, as there will be much greater uncertainty about it.*

33.2.16 *If the conditions for a replay are not met, then purely speculative collisions after interference should be ignored. If, however, it is likely that Blue would have hit a hoop at speed, but the interference was far enough away to make it uncertain where it would have bounced off to, then it should be placed on the yard-line in a neutral position, possibly midway between the intended line and the maximum likely deflection. On the other hand, if Blue just trickled up to Green, which was stuck in a hoop, then it might well be reasonable to place Blue close to the hoop and wired from much of the court, or even, in an extreme case, in the jaws. In each case it is a matter of assessing the range of positions where the Blue could plausibly have ended, had it not hit Green, and choosing one that gives neither side a gratuitous advantage.*

33.3 Interference by natural forces

33.3.1 *Law 33(b) deals with interference during a stroke, but by natural forces rather than the players or an outside agency. It represents a compromise between the policy of not allowing weather to count as an outside agency (see 7 above) and allowing relief from the effects of high wind (as is common in Wellington, New Zealand) or a burst water main (as in Australia in 2000). Both are capable of moving balls at rest between strokes and such movement is treated as interference, unless it was subsequently moved as a result of the stroke. For example, the striker cannot claim a roquet, or even a replay, if his ball was blown off course or 'hilled off', but he does make a roquet if his ball is blown or hills on to the target, and if the target is blown into the path of his ball. If a ball that had partly run its hoop is blown through it, it is replaced and does not score the hoop (because it was not a consequence of a stroke under Law 14(a)(1)), unless it goes on to hit or be hit by a ball moved by the stroke.*

33.4 Interference between strokes

33.4.1 *Law 33(c) deals with interference, by any cause, between strokes. The most frequent case is touching a ball while casting, for which there is no penalty*

and the ball should be replaced before the stroke is played. However, if the striker, possibly unaware that he has touched the ball on his backswing, carries on and plays the stroke, Law 33(d)(3) states that Law 27(a) applies, which in turn means that the stroke is valid under Law 27(i) (in the absence of any other error or interference).

33.5 Interaction with other Laws

33.5.1 *As its title states, Law 33(d) deals with the interaction between the provisions in Laws 33(a-c) and other laws.*

33.5.2 *The intention of the word ‘relevant’ in Law 33(d)(1) is that this clause only applies to interference during a stroke (i.e. not to cases dealt with by Law 33(b) or Law 33(c)), and if the interference was material to whether or not the ball might have scored a point or been involved in a roquet (see the draft ruling to this effect). Consider the following examples:*

33.5.2.1 *the striker’s ball runs its hoop, but then hits a stationary outside agency, so there is no replay. The hoop point stands, as the interference was after, rather than before, the hoop was run.*

33.5.2.2 *a croquet stroke in which a long-distance peel is made but the striker’s ball suffers interference for which there is no replay. The peel counts, whether or not the interference with the striker’s ball occurred before or after the peelee ran the hoop, as the interference was with the striker’s ball, not the peelee.*

33.5.2.3 *the striker’s ball roquets a ball from his game that had been moved, unbeknown to either player, by a double-banker before the start of the stroke. Law 33(d)(1) does not apply, because the interference occurred between, rather than during, a stroke (there is a ruling to this effect). Instead Law 33(d)(3) refers us to Law 27, as discussed in 33.5.4.*

33.5.3 *Law 33(d)(2) also only applies to interference during a stroke by an outside agency or player, not to that by natural forces, so there is no relief for the striker if either ball is blown off the lawn during a croquet stroke. It takes precedence over any requirement to replay the stroke under Law 33(a)(1). Again, there is a ruling to this effect.*

33.5.4 *Law 33(d)(3) deals with cases where the requirement to place or replace balls under Law 33 has not been met before the start of the next stroke, most likely because the players are unaware of the interference. Thus in example 33.5.2.3, the ball interfered with by the double banker should have been replaced before the stroke was played, under Law 33(c). Law 33(d)(3) states that it should be treated as being misplaced, and Law 27(a) should be applied. This in turn invokes Law 27(i), so the roquet counts, unless the striker claims a replay under Law 31(a)(2).*

33.5.5 *This interaction between Law 27 and Law 33 effectively provides a limit of claims for dealing with interference. Normally, interference is noticed immediately and dealt with before the next stroke. However, it can happen unobserved, in which case any balls that should have been placed or replaced had the interference been noticed become misplaced at the start of*

the next stroke, and so an error under Law 27 will be committed in it. The striker may also be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(2) if he was misled by the position of a misplaced ball. Furthermore, Law 27(a)(3) means that if the interference is discovered at any time before the end of the game, any balls that have not since been moved by a stroke (or lifted) must still be placed or replaced as required by Law 33.

34. Interference with the playing of a stroke

- (a) **INTERFERENCE BY THE ADVERSARY OR AN OUTSIDE AGENCY** If the outcome of a stroke is materially affected because:

- (1) the adversary forestalled play in breach of Law 23(d); or
- (2) the striker, the court or the equipment, other than balls, was touched by the adversary or an outside agency

and the interference is discovered before the next stroke, the same stroke is replayed after replacing the balls in their lawful positions before the stroke was played. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55.

- (b) **FIXED OBSTACLES AND CHANGES OF LEVEL** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1) (consulting the adversary), if any fixed obstacle or change of level outside the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move the striker's ball no more than is necessary to allow a normal stance and a free swing of the mallet.
- (c) **SPECIAL DAMAGE** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1), if special damage to the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move any ball so affected no more than is necessary to avoid the damage and never to his advantage. As an alternative to moving a ball, the players may agree to repair the damage before play continues. Examples of special damage include a hole on a corner spot, an unrepaired or imperfectly repaired divot, hoop hole or peg hole, or a protruding tree root or sprinkler head. The normal hazards of an indifferent court, including a wear hole in a hoop, are not special damage.
- (d) **LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS** Loose impediments are small items such as worm casts, twigs, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material which may be removed by the striker at any time and must be removed if they are likely to benefit the striker in the stroke about to be played. Subject to Law 7(b), loose impediments are not outside agencies.
- (e) **MOVING OTHER BALLS** When a ball is moved under Laws 34(b) or 34(c), the striker must also move any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the next stroke so as to maintain their relative positions. However, a ball in a critical position should only be moved to avoid inequity. Any ball so moved, which has not been affected by subsequent play, must be replaced as near as possible to its original position as soon as it is no longer relevant to the striker's line of play or, if earlier, when his turn ends.

ORLC – 34. INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

- 34.1** *Law 34(a) deals with interference with a stroke other than to a ball (which is covered by Law 33). It includes the striker being put off by the adversary forestalling at the wrong time, the adversary or someone else brushing past the striker as he swings, a projectile hitting the striker and all other accidents that might have a material effect on the outcome of the stroke.*

- 34.2** *Laws 34(b), (c) and (d) deal with passive disturbances to the game (see 29.3.3 above) and allow the striker suitable relief before he plays the next stroke. There is no other remedy available. Special damage may be remedied by repair when appropriate, or grass clippings can be used to temporarily hold a ball in position under Law 3(c)(3).*
- 34.3** *Law 34(e) ensures that the striker gains no unfair advantage from such relief. Note that a ball moved to maintain a positional relationship with the SB should be replaced as soon as it will no longer be affected by the striker's line of play, a deliberately wide term that reflects the difficulty of predicting how many strokes will be played in the vicinity of a ball so moved. Sometimes, such a ball will be affected by subsequent play before it has been replaced and, consistently with the principle set out in Law 27(a)(3), it ceases to be a candidate for replacement.*

35. Miscellaneous interference

- (a) **TURN WRONGLY ENDING** If the striker quits the court wrongly believing his turn has ended and the mistake is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's turn, the striker's turn is deemed not to have ended and he resumes play. If the adversary becomes aware of the mistake he must inform the striker immediately.
- (b) **BALL JAMMED IN A HOOP** If a ball jams in a hoop the equipment must be adjusted or replaced. If a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of a stroke then, provided that the turn has not otherwise ended and that no further stroke has been played, the striker may elect to replay the stroke.
- (c) **BALL STRIKING A CLIP OR THE PEG EXTENSION** If a ball strikes a clip attached to a hoop or the peg, or the peg extension when attached to the peg, it is not interference with play and there is no remedy. However, an unattached clip or peg extension or a clip from another game is an outside agency and Law 33(a) applies.
- (d) **DISPLACED BOUNDARY MARKING**
- (1) If a player becomes aware that a boundary marking is displaced he must forestall play in accordance with Law 23(c).
 - (2) If the marking was displaced before a stroke began and the straightening of it would affect a test as to whether a ball has left the court in that stroke or would affect the playing of the next stroke, such test or stroke must be completed before the marking is straightened.
 - (3) If the marking was displaced after the stroke began, or straightening it would not affect play, it must be straightened before such test or the next stroke is played.
 - (4) When a marking is straightened, any affected yard-line balls must be adjusted accordingly. Any other balls in the immediate vicinity must also be moved so as to maintain the relative positions of the balls.

ORLC – 35: MISCELLANEOUS INTERFERENCE

- 35.1** *Law 35 lists four unconnected examples of interference with the smooth running of a game.*
- 35.2** *Law 35(b) deals with balls jamming in hoops. There are two distinct parts to this sub-law.*
- 35.2.1** *The first sentence is mandatory and requires that the hoop and ball be checked and the offender adjusted (if the hoop) or replaced (if the ball). It does not matter whether the jamming is instantaneous or the ball remains*

firmly wedged in the hoop. The point is that the equipment must be correct at all times and the jamming is evidence that something needs correction.

35.2.2 *The second sentence offers the striker the option of a replay if a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of the stroke and his turn would not otherwise have ended. Hence, if the ball lingers in the hoop and then falls free, it is hard luck but there is no replay. It may seem odd to offer the striker the option of a replay as one would think that he would be bound to take it. The reason is to avoid penalising the striker in a case where the jammed ball is a long-distance peelee rather than the SB. It will do his peeling chances less harm to leave the peelee in a properly-adjusted hoop than to expect him to repeat a 20 yard peel!*

35.2.3 *Note that an alternative version of Law 35(b) is provided in Law 53(b), which allows a replay if the ball comes back out of the hoop or just staggers through. It can be used at the discretion of tournament organisers. The ILC will review the issue in the light of experience with the alternative.*

35.3 *The procedure governing a displaced boundary cord is common sense. It should be straightened as soon as the displacement is noticed unless to do so would affect the game. In those circumstances, it should be straightened as soon as the test or affected stroke has been completed.*

PART 3 OTHER FORMS OF PLAY

A. ADVANCED SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Law 36.

36. Optional lift or contact

(a) **LIFT** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back or 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games), the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
- (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.

(b) **LIFT OR CONTACT** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back and 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games) and its partner ball had not scored I-back before that turn, the striker may start his turn:

- (1) as in Laws 36(a)(1) or 36(a)(2); or
- (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, placing it in contact with any ball and taking croquet forthwith.

(c) **WHEN NOT APPLICABLE** The striker is not entitled to a lift or contact under this law if he has pegged out any ball during the game.

(d) **FIRST FOUR TURNS OF GAME** Law 36(b)(2) overrides the provision of Law 8(b) that requires balls played in the first four turns of the game to be played from a baulk-line.

- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Laws 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2):
- (1) that is not in contact with another ball it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and the striker may not then play with his other ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take the lift or contact to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.
 - (2) that is already in contact with his other ball, he remains entitled to take a lift or to take croquet with either ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (3) that is already in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to take croquet from that ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (4) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line or lawfully in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 36: OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT

36.1 *Note the exemption provided by Law 36(d) if the striker is taking contact under Law 36(b)(2) in the first four turns of the game – in practice only the third and fourth turns are relevant. He is not bound by the requirements of Law 8(b) that such turns must be started from a baulk-line.*

36.2 *Law 36(e) provides explicit guidance as to the striker's choices in certain situations when he also has a lift or contact under Law 36. It serves a similar purpose to Law 13(f) in this respect (see 13.8 above) but offers the striker a wider range of choice in certain situations. These extra choices arise because a ball in contact with another ball can be lifted under Law 36 but not under Law 13, and Law 9(b)(1) excludes the case of lifting a ball in contact with another one from being one in which the striker's ball is elected.*

36.3 *Hence, if the striker lifts a ball of his side that is in contact with its partner ball, he does not elect it as the SB thereby and may replace it and elect the other ball of his side if he so wishes (see Law 36(e)(2)). If he lifts a ball in contact with an enemy ball, he is free to replace it and take croquet from that ball (see Law 36(e)(3)), but may not replace it and lift his other ball instead.*

36.4 *Having lifted a ball, the striker remains free to change the position on either baulk-line from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke (see Law 36(e)(4)). This is identical to the provision in Law 13(f)(2) (see 13.8.3 above).*

B. HANDICAP SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39.

37. Bisques

(a) **DEFINITION** A bisque is an extra turn given in handicap play and, subject to Law 37(f), can only be played by the striker with the striker's ball of the immediately preceding turn. If another ball is played, Law 26 (playing a wrong ball) applies. A half-bisque is a restricted bisque in which no point can be scored for any ball.

(b) **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN**

- (1) The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped player to the higher is the difference between their handicaps (but see Law 43(a) for doubles play).
- (2) A bisque may not be split into two half-bisques.

(c) WHEN A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE MAY BE PLAYED

- (1) Subject to Law 53(g)(3) (time-limited games), the player receiving a half-bisque or one or more bisques may play it or them at the end of any of his turns except a turn in which the striker's ball is pegged out. If he receives more than one, he may play them separately or some or all in succession.
- (2) Law 37(c)(1) overrides Law 8(b) and permits half-bisques or bisques to be played after any of the first three turns of the game.
- (3) The references in Law 26 to turns do not include half-bisques or bisques.
- (4) A turn after which a bisque or half bisque is played ends when one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls are correctly positioned.

(d) INDICATION OF INTENTION

- (1) At the conclusion of a turn the striker must give a clear and prompt indication of his intention before playing a half-bisque or bisque to which he is entitled. If he fails to do so but continues to play no half-bisque or bisque is played and Law 25 applies. However, if the error is rectified, the striker may then play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (2) If the striker is entitled to play either a half-bisque or a bisque and indicates an intention of playing one or the other, he may change his mind at any time before playing a stroke provided that he indicates his revised intention accordingly. If he indicates an intention of playing one or the other without specifying which, he is deemed to have indicated an intention of playing a bisque.
- (3) If the striker has played all the strokes to which he is entitled and indicates that he is not going to play a half-bisque or bisque, either by words or by quitting the court without informing the adversary that he has not yet decided, he may not change his mind.
- (4) The adversary must not start his turn until the striker has so indicated. If he does so and the error is discovered before the striker has quit the court, the error is rectified and the striker then chooses whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.

- (e) PLAYING A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE TOO SOON** The adversary must forestall play if he observes that the striker is about to play a half-bisque or bisque before his turn has ended (see Law 37(c)(4)). If the adversary fails to forestall and the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely, it is deemed that his turn ended before doing so.

- (f) PLAYING A WRONG BALL** If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, he may then play a half-bisque or bisque with either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

- (g) MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** In Law 31(d), the expression 'line of play' includes a decision whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.

- (h) **RECTIFICATION OF FAULTS** After committing a fault, the striker may delay a decision about playing a half-bisque or bisque until the adversary has decided about rectification.

ORLC – 37. BISQUES

- 37.1** *A bisque is a whole new turn, thus all the balls become live and the SB must be placed on the yard-line (lined-in) if necessary before starting it. The role of the half-bisque confuses some people. No point may be scored (though a ball may start to run its hoop) in a half-bisque turn which appears to limit its utility. However, this underrates its significance if used correctly.*
- 37.1.1** *If it is received on its own, it guarantees the innings at least once by allowing the striker to shoot at a boundary ball with impunity. The confidence given to the half-bisque receiver by this guarantee can often improve his shooting with the result that the half-bisque may be ‘used’ several times, much to the chagrin of the half-bisque giver.*
- 37.1.2** *If, as is more usual, it is received together with one or more bisques, it may be used as the first stage of setting out a break which is then commenced by using a bisque.*
- 37.2** *Law 37(c) repays attention. The only restrictions on a bisque-receiver’s right to play a bisque or half-bisque that he possesses are:*
- 37.2.1** *in a time-limited game (see Law 53(g)(3)); and*
- 37.2.2** *when the SB has been pegged out in the turn just played. Otherwise he can play it or them or some of them after any ordinary turn or bisque turn at any stage of the game. A modified definition of end of turn is required for this: see Law 37(c)(4). There is nothing to stop the striker in the first turn of the game from using every bisque he possesses one after the other. Not very wise, of course, but that is a different matter.*
- 37.3** *Law 37(d) governs the indication of intention to play a bisque or half-bisque. Note that if the bisque-receiver quits the court without comment, he has indicated that he does not intend to play a bisque or half-bisque and he may not change his mind (see Law 37(d)(3)). Note that leaving the court to retrieve a ball does not constitute quitting it. All that he needs to do to preserve his choice, perhaps while he comes off to don his waterproofs, is to inform his adversary before he quits the court that he has not yet decided. Law 37(d)(4) deals with the case of an opponent who does not wait for the striker to indicate his intention.*
- 37.4** *Law 37(e) covers the case where the striker indicates his intention of playing a bisque and then does so before he has finished his previous turn. The adversary should forestall, but if he fails to do so the bisque is validly played, even if a ball has been left misplaced in the yard-line area (though Law 27 will apply to the stroke(s) played). The previous turn is treated as having ended, so the limit of claims for minor errors, e.g. purporting to take croquet from a live ball in that turn, will have passed. However, if the striker made a roquet, without realising it, in what he thought was the final stroke of his turn, indicated his intention and then started a bisque with a rush, he has committed a Law 27(f) error in the bisque turn, as the lawful position of*

the striker's ball was in contact with the ball roqueted in the last stroke of the previous turn.

37.5 *The wording of Law 37(f): Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 37(f) permits the striker to play with either of his balls if he wishes to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 37(f) also requires that the bisque must be played with a ball that 'could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where the striker does not have a choice of balls, namely:*

37.5.1 *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*

37.5.2 *when the striker has already elected a ball as the striker's ball by lifting it under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*

37.5.3 *when one ball of his side has already been pegged out.*

Otherwise, if the striker plays an enemy ball in the first stroke of a turn, he may play either of his balls if he decides to play a bisque. Law 43(b) contains the same principle (see 43.2 below).

Examples:

- 1** *Bob plays B in turn 1, Roy plays R in turn 2 and Bob then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. Bob is obliged to place K on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because K was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*
- 2** *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn when entitled to a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays K instead. The error is discovered and rectified, by replacing K and placing B anywhere in baulk. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with B which has already been elected as the SB and therefore was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*
- 3** *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that he has a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he may play with either B or K because B was not elected as the SB.*
- 4** *Bob plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because it is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*

37.6 *Law 37(h) specifies that the adversary must decide whether the balls are to be replaced before the striker is required to decide whether or not to take a bisque.*

38. Pegging out in handicap games

The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, the partner ball became a rover or an adversary's ball has been pegged out. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 38: PEGGING OUT IN HANDICAP GAMES

- 38.1** *This law is often overlooked, particularly if time has been, or is about to be, called or if the striker's ball hits the peg accidentally. It only applies to handicap, not level, games. It is designed to prevent a player who makes an early break when giving a lot of bisesques from devaluing them by pegging out his ball, leaving the bisque receiver only three balls with which to make a break. There are a couple of timing issues to note:*
- 38.2** *If Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from R (for peg) and plays a stroke that causes both R and B to hit the peg, both R and B are pegged out irrespective of the order in which they hit the peg because it is sufficient for R to be pegged out during the stroke in which B was pegged out. If those were the only balls left in the game, the winner would be the player whose ball hit the peg first, but with a net score of zero.*
- 38.3** *Furthermore, if Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from K (for rover) and plays a stroke that causes first B to hit the peg and then K to be peeled through rover, B is pegged out because K became a rover during that stroke. There is no requirement that K becomes a rover before B is pegged out.*

39. Restoration of bisesques

(a) AFTER AN ERROR

- (1) If an error is rectified, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker after the first stroke in error is restored.
 - (2) If a game is restarted under Law 26(b), any half-bisque or bisque played by either player is restored.
 - (3) If any point is cancelled because it is discovered before the end of the game that it was scored out of order, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker is restored if it was played with the relevant ball as the striker's ball after the first hoop was run out of order with that ball.
- (b) AFTER INTERFERENCE** If play is deemed not to have occurred under Laws 30 to 32, any half-bisque or bisque played during such play is restored.

ORLC – 39: RESTORATION OF BISQUES

39.1 Law 39(a)(1)

Note that a bisque or half-bisque played is not restored in respect of the first stroke in error. Assume that Bob fails a hoop with B, takes a bisque and then plays K in error and then fails another hoop with K and takes three more bisesques before the wrong ball error is discovered. Only three bisesques are restored.

39.2 Law 39(a)(3)

Assume that Bob scores hoops 1 to 3 for B with the help of one bisque, then misses out hoop 4 before 'scoring' hoop 5 with the help of a further bisque, then 6 to 2-back using two more bisesques. He then gives up the innings to Roy. In his next turn, Bob plays with K and takes three bisesques. Later, he uses four more bisesques to take B from 2-back to the peg. If Bob's omission of hoop 4 is discovered at any time before the end of the game, the B clip must be returned to hoop 4 and only the six bisesques used for B after hoop 5 was run out of order are restored. In short, Bob loses eight hoops

(plus one he never scored) but regains the bisques he used in scoring all but the first of them.

39.3 Law 39(b)

If play is deemed not to have occurred, it is logical that any half-bisque or bisques taken during such play should be restored.

C. DOUBLES PLAY

40. General

- (a) **AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME** The game is played between two sides, each of two players. Each player may strike only one ball during the game as determined by the first stroke played by his side.
- (b) **ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER** Subject to Law 49(c), a player may advise and instruct his partner and assist in the playing of a stroke by indicating the direction in which the mallet is to be swung and by placing balls. However, when the stroke is actually played, he must stand well clear of the striker and of any spot which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke. A player may declare that his partner is playing a stroke, leaving his partner's ball where it lies.
- (c) **MODIFICATION OF TERMS**
 - (1) Subject to Law 40(c)(2), in these Laws 'partner's ball' is substituted for 'partner ball' and, where appropriate, the words 'player' and 'adversary' also include 'side' and the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner'.
 - (2) In Law 28, the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner' only in respect of Law 28(a) (12), as amended by the deletion of the words 'other than the striker's ball', and Law 28(a)(13). However, no fault is committed if the striker's partner moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke or in accordance with Laws 3(c)(2), 15(c) or 18(a)(2).
- (d) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** No point may be scored by the striker for the partner's ball by directly striking it with his mallet. Any point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and, if a peg point has been apparently so scored, Law 30 applies.
- (e) **MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** If a side is entitled to a replay under Law 31 from the start of a non-bisque turn, either player may play in the replay.

ORLC – 40: GENERAL

- 40.1** *Under the pre-2008 laws, there was considerable debate as to whether a doubles game could start if a player was absent. The ILC decided that it should, and added the last sentence to Law 40(b) accordingly. There is no law about when an absent player can join the game, but custom dictates that they should give some period of notice when they arrive before doing so.*
- 40.2** *Law 40(c)(2) repays study. It is a fault if any ball touches the striker's partner or his mallet during the striking period unless this happens because the partner 'moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke' under Laws 3(c)(2) (e.g. lifting a ball to prevent it being hit by a double banking ball), 15(c) (e.g. stopping a ball that has been pegged out) or 18(a)(2) (e.g. stopping the SB after it has made a*

roquet). The intention is to avoid penalising the striker's side for acts committed by his partner that have no bearing on the game.

41. ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of ordinary doubles play, the laws of ordinary singles play apply subject to Law 40.

ORLC – 41: ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

42. Advanced doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Law 36.

ORLC – 42: ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

43. Handicap doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39 and the following additional laws.

- (a) **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN** Law 37(b)(1) does not apply. The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped side to the higher is half the difference between their aggregate handicaps. A fraction of a bisque above a half is counted as one bisque, a fraction below a half as a half-bisque.
- (b) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** Law 37(f) does not apply. If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, either player who could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn may then play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **PEELS** Neither player of a side may peel his partner's ball through more than four hoops in the course of a game (but see Law 46(b) for shortened games).

ORLC – 43: HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

43.1 *It is not permitted to split a bisque into two half-bisques in handicap doubles play.*

Law 43(a) deliberately excludes Law 37(b)(1) but not Law 37(b)(2).

43.2 *Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 43(b) permits either player of the side to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 43(b) also requires that the bisque must be played by a player who 'could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where only one member of a side complies with that requirement, namely:*

43.2.1 *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*

43.2.2 *when a ball of the side had already been elected as the striker's ball by being lifted under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*

43.2.3 *when one of the balls of the side has already been pegged out*

Law 37(f) contains the same principle (see 37.5 above).

Examples:

- 1 *Boo plays B in turn 1, Ron plays R in turn 2 and Ken then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. K must be placed on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
- 2 *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn when her side is entitled to a lift with K under Law 13. Boo then plays K from baulk. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because K has already been elected as the SB and therefore Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
- 3 *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that her side is entitled to a lift. She replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, either player may play because K was not elected as the SB.*
- 4 *Boo plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play because K is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore only he could lawfully have played stroke 1.*

43.3 *If a player peels his partner through more than four hoops, the extra hoops are not scored, though the play is otherwise lawful. The mistake can be discovered and the points cancelled at any time before the end of the game. If the clip was advanced, it must be correctly placed and the adversaries may be entitled to a replay if they have been misled. If the peeler's partner was misled, into running the wrong hoop by a wrongly placed clip, he has no redress and would be playing when not entitled if he attempted to continue his turn.*

D. SHORTENED GAMES

44. Shortened games

The standard game of 26 points may be modified as follows:

- (a) **22-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 3.
- (b) **18-POINT GAME** The following variations are permitted.
 - (1) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 5.
 - (2) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after 2-back.
 - (3) The standard setting is modified by removing the centre hoops; the game is started with all the clips on hoop 1, 1-back is the next point in order after hoop 4 and the peg point is the next point in order after 4-back.
 - (4) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 but as soon as one of the balls of a side scores hoop 1 for itself or by being peeled through hoop 1, 3-back becomes the next hoop for its partner ball and the appropriate clip is placed on 3-back immediately. If both the striker's ball and the partner ball complete the running of hoop 1 in the same stroke, it is deemed that hoop 1 was only scored by the striker's ball. This variation is for singles play only.

- (c) **14-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 6.
- (d) **ROVER HOOP** In the variations defined in Laws 44(b)(3), 44(b)(4) and 44(c), the rover hoop is the last hoop point in order.

ORLC – 44: SHORTENED GAMES

Law 44(b)(4) describes the hoop 1 and 3-back variation. Note that in the case of an Irish peel or half-jump of both balls of a side through hoop 1, the law is generous to the striker. Hoop 1 is scored by the SB irrespective of the order in which the balls travel through the hoop.

45. Advanced play in shortened games

- (a) **18-POINT GAME** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b). However, in the variations set out below, the following hoops are substituted for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a): Law 44(b)(2): hoops 4 and 6. Law 44(b)(3): hoops 4 and 2-back.
- (b) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b) and the substitution of hoop 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a).
- (c) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT OR CONTACT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with the substitution of hoops 3 and 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back.

ORLC – 45: ADVANCED PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

Law 45(c) describes the modern form of shortened advanced game known colloquially as ‘14 point croquet’. Hoops 3 and 4 are the lift hoops and present the striker with three tactical choices.

- 45.1** *scoring hoops 1 and 2 only, not conceding a lift and laying up with a ball in hoop 3 and the enemy balls cross-wired at hoops 1 or 4. The plan is to finish with a straight quadruple peel.*
- 45.2** *scoring hoops 1, 2 and 3, conceding a lift and laying up with a diagonal spread leave (own balls about 8–12 yards N of C4 with a rush towards the peg, one enemy ball SW of hoop 2, the other just SE of the peg, wired from its partner and hampered on the others). The plan is to finish with a delayed triple peel.*
- 45.3** *scoring four, five or six hoops, conceding contact and hoping to win by hitting the lift or some other shot or, if pegged out, hoping to win off the contact leave.*

46. Handicap play in shortened games

- (a) **BISQUES** The number of bisques to be given in a shortened game is the number that would be given under Law 37(b) in singles play or under Law 43(a) in doubles play (before rounding) scaled down in accordance with Schedule 1.
- (b) **PEELS** In handicap doubles play, Law 43(c) is modified as follows.
 - (1) 22 or 18-point games: three hoops;
 - (2) 14-point games: two hoops.

ORLC – 46: HANDICAP PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

No comment required.

PART 4 CONDUCT OF THE GAME

A. GENERAL LAWS OF CONDUCT

47. The state of the game

- (a) **DEFINITION** The state of the game includes, but is not limited to, which ball the striker has elected as the striker's ball, the correct positions of the balls or clips; whether an error or interference has been committed; which player is responsible for the position of a ball; whether a ball has been roqueted or hit or has moved; whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is clear of a given side of a hoop; whether there is an entitlement to a lift or contact and the amount of time or number of bisques remaining.
- (b) **ASKING THE ADVERSARY** A player is entitled to ask the adversary about the state of the game at any time and the adversary is obliged to reply to the best of his ability. If the adversary gives information that is discovered to have been incorrect, Law 31 may apply.

ORLC – 47: THE STATE OF THE GAME

- 47.1** *This requires little comment. The adversary is required to answer to the best of his ability any factual question about the state of the game. The list provided by Law 47(a) is deliberately detailed but it is not exhaustive. There may be other examples of questions about the state of the game.*
- 47.2** *If the adversary gives honest but erroneous information, the striker may be entitled to a replay under Law 31. If the adversary gives deliberately misleading information, this is cheating and subject to penalty under Law 55 up to and including disqualification.*
- 47.3** *The state of the game does not include information or advice about how to play a stroke. Neither does it include information or advice on the Laws or Regulations for Tournaments although the adversary is under a duty to provide information on the Laws and Regulations in his capacity as a joint referee of the game while he is so acting (see Law 48).*

48. Referees of the game

(a) THE PLAYERS AS JOINT REFEREES

- (1) The players act as referees of the game in the absence of a referee in charge and thereby incur duties as well as rights (see Law 48(b)). In doubles play, all four players act as referees of the game.
- (2) A player is not obliged to watch the game when he is not the striker but he ceases to be a referee of the game while he is not so watching.
- (b) **CERTAIN SPECIFIED DUTIES OF A REFEREE OF THE GAME** As a referee of the game the striker must immediately announce any error or interference he believes or suspects he may have committed. Likewise, the adversary must immediately forestall play in accordance with Law 23 in relation to any error or interference that he suspects or of which he becomes aware, notwithstanding that it

may be to his disadvantage to do so. Further similar but not exhaustive examples are:

- (1) subject to Law 23(b), a player must immediately draw attention to a misplaced clip;
- (2) if the adversary observes that the striker is about to leave the court wrongly believing that his turn has ended, he must inform him that he must complete his turn by playing another stroke (see Law 35(a));
- (3) in handicap play, if the striker announces his intention of playing a half-bisque or bisque before he has played all the strokes that he is already entitled to play, the adversary must similarly inform him (see Law 37(e));
- (4) a player must on request give the adversary any information concerning the state of the game (see Law 47(b)).

(c) **CONSULTING THE ADVERSARY** The striker must consult the adversary before:

- (1) moving a ball in accordance with Law 34; or
- (2) playing a questionable stroke without calling a referee; or
- (3) temporarily removing a ball in accordance with Law 3(c)(2) if it is in a critical position; or
- (4) testing, otherwise than by an unaided ocular test, whether a ball has scored a hoop point, is in position to score a hoop point, is off the court or is entitled to a wiring lift.

(d) **QUESTIONABLE STROKES**

- (1) A questionable stroke is a term applied to the striker's next stroke if either he or the adversary suspects that its fairness or effect may be doubtful. Examples include but are not limited to a stroke in which a fault might be committed, an attempted roquet of a ball in a hoop, a distant attempted peg-out and any stroke that might cause a ball to leave the court when the striker is unable to ensure its accurate placement on the yard-line in a critical or potentially critical position.
- (2) Unless the striker has already called a referee, he must consult the adversary before playing a questionable stroke and, unless the adversary agrees otherwise, must arrange to have it specially watched, preferably by a referee or other independent person if available, or, failing these, by the adversary.
- (3) It is the striker's duty to take the initiative in this respect but if he fails to do so the adversary should forestall play (see Law 23(c)(1) and, if the striker fails to cease play, Law 32). However, if the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke, he may not appeal other than on a question of law, but should remind the striker to take the initiative in having any further questionable strokes specially watched.
- (4) A fault under Law 28 is to be declared if a person watching the stroke under Law 48(d)(2), or the striker, believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed.

(e) **THE STRIKER AS THE ACTIVE REFEREE** The adversary must not follow the striker round the court and should allow most decisions to be made by the striker without reference to himself. If, however, a close decision has to be made and the adversary is in at least as good a position to give that decision the striker must consult the adversary before continuing to play.

(f) **WHEN THE PLAYERS' OPINIONS DIFFER** If a ball has to be placed or replaced because of the carelessness of a player, or play in breach of Law 7(c), the offender

should normally defer to the opinion of the other. When the question is whether a ball has been hit or has moved, the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion. In other cases, the opinion of the player better placed to give one is generally to be preferred. If there are any reliable witnesses present the players should agree to consult them to resolve any differences but no player may consult a witness without the express permission of the other. Either player may request that a referee adjudicate.

ORLC – 48: REFEREES OF THE GAME

- 48.1** *Note that a player is a referee of the game only while he is watching the game (see Law 48(a)(2)). While he is a referee of the game, he has all the powers, duties and rights of a referee on call or on appeal. This includes an obligation to explain the law to the striker if asked. However, if the adversary is absent from the game when the striker commits an error based on a misapprehension of the law, the striker has no redress as he could always have called another referee.*
- 48.2** *Law 48(b) imposes an unqualified duty on the striker, who is always a joint referee of the game, to announce any error or interference that 'he believes or suspects that he may have committed'. Note the word 'suspects'. The striker must cease play, at least temporarily, if he is at all unsure about the legitimacy of a stroke or whether he has played correctly. He should then consult with the adversary and obtain his agreement before resuming.*
- 48.3** *Perhaps the most frequent exercise of the striker's obligation lies in calling a referee to watch before he plays a questionable stroke. This is defined extensively in Law 48(d).*
- 48.4** *Law 48(b) imposes a similar duty on the adversary when acting as joint referee of the game. Note that the exercise of this duty is expressly subject to Law 23 (forestalling) and that, as a joint referee of the game, the adversary may be obliged to forestall play against his own interests.*
- 48.5** *Law 48(d) requires the striker to call a referee or consult the adversary if he is about to play a questionable stroke, and the adversary to forestall play if the striker does not. Note that the term questionable stroke includes not only one that may be a fault, but also one whose effect may be doubtful. It is only dynamic effects that are relevant (e.g. will the SB hit an OB that could also move because it is near a hoop upright): you do not need to summon a referee every time you are uncertain whether you are going to run a hoop, because that can be determined statically afterwards! The amount of doubt necessary to make a stroke questionable is a matter of judgement, as every attempted roquet might result in just snicking the ball, and in the case of peg outs it is to some extent a matter of local custom. In some instances, it may be more appropriate to have a rush of a rover ball to the peg watched, rather than a subsequent short peg out. One case where this law should be invoked more often is when the striker is aiming at balls close together on the yard-line, or is aiming to rush a ball near to another on the yard-line, as a cannon may or may not result.*
- 48.6** *If the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke (Law 48(d)(3)), then he is debarred from claiming a fault afterwards, unless the facts are not disputed. Thus, if he sees the striker aiming to hit a hampered shot by holding his mallet by the end of its head, he need not summon a*

referee (and thus alert the striker to his error) as he is in no doubt that it will be a fault, but if there is any dispute about the facts then his claim will fail.

- 48.7** *Law 48(d)(4) states that a fault should be declared if the observer (or the striker) believes that it is more likely than not that the law was infringed. Thus a striker can no longer get away with playing a stroke in such a manner that the referee is unable to determine for certain what went on; he can and should be faulted if the referee thought it likely that it was unlawful.*
- 48.8** *Law 48(e) prohibits the adversary from following the striker round the court. If the adversary is concerned about the quality of some of the striker's strokes, typically croquet strokes, he should ask for a referee in charge to be appointed so that the referee can carry out the close quarters scrutiny.*
- 48.9** *Law 48(f) is based on common sense principles of fairness. It states that independent witnesses should not be consulted without the express permission of the other player. However, if one player refuses to allow a witness to be consulted, the correct procedure is for the other player to call a referee who, as referee on appeal, is empowered to consult any witnesses he wishes, even if one of the players objects. Law 48(f) contains the well-known phrase 'the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion'. It should be noted that this only extends to the question of whether or not a ball has been hit or has moved. In other cases, (with the exception of a collision with a static outside agency), the opinion of the player better placed to give one is to be preferred.*

49. Expedition in play

- (a) **GENERAL** The striker must position the balls and play his strokes with reasonable despatch. The adversary should anticipate as far as possible with which ball he will play next so that he may waste no time in approaching it at the start of his turn.
- (b) **HANDICAP PLAY** In handicap play, the striker must indicate promptly at the end of his turn whether or not he intends to play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **DOUBLES PLAY** In doubles play, time must not be wasted in prolonged discussion or instruction.
- (d) **WIRING TEST** See Law 13(e)(1) for restrictions on testing if a ball is wired.

ORLC – 49: EXPEDITION IN PLAY

- 49.1** *Expedition in play is one of the thornier issues that can surround time-limited games. Croquet is not an aerobic activity and there is no requirement that players should sprint between strokes (although some do!). A walk that is not obviously dawdling is quite sufficient.*
- 49.2** *However, once a player has arrived at the location of his next stroke, he is expected to play 'with reasonable despatch'. It is here that complaints usually arise when a player takes a seemingly interminable time to get ready to swing the mallet in earnest. Repeated false starts and restalkings can raise the blood pressure of even the most patient of adversaries.*
- 49.3** *A nine-hoop break with a leave consists of 70 strokes and can generally be completed in 12 to 25 minutes, giving an average time per stroke of between 10 and 20 seconds. In practice, a referee is unlikely to take action until the average duration rises to 30 seconds per stroke (45 minutes for an all-round break) and should also be*

influenced by the tactical difficulties and lawn conditions that the striker faces. It may be argued that players differ greatly in their natural rhythms and that croquet is a game intended to be played with care. Nonetheless, if a time-limit is in operation, the adversary is entitled to consideration. It is also worthy of note that some extraordinary accelerations in the pace of play have been seen in apparently slow players when a slender lead has become a deficit.

- 49.4** *Nonetheless, if the referee agrees that the striker is taking an unjustifiably long time, he is fully entitled to use Law 55 to end the turn at any time. Naturally, the striker should be warned first and have explained to him the basis on which the referee will act. A less radical solution may be found in summarily and publicly awarding extra time.*

50. Advice and aids

- (a) **ADVICE** A player is not entitled to receive advice from anyone, except his partner in doubles play and, subject to Law 51(a), should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. However, if someone other than the adversary or a duly authorised referee informs:
- (1) a player that he has committed an error, and does so after the player has quitted the court believing that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met, the player must not declare the error.
 - (2) the striker that he has committed an error, the striker must immediately declare the error if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
 - (3) the adversary that the striker has committed an error, the adversary must, subject to Law 23(b), immediately forestall play if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
 - (4) a player that an interference under Laws 30 or 31 has been committed, the player must immediately declare the interference if he believes the information or advice to be correct.

In Laws 50(a)(2), 50(a)(3) and 50(a)(4), once the error has been dealt with, Law 55 must be applied when necessary to restore the balance of the game as nearly as possible to its state before the unsolicited information or advice was given.

- (b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** The striker may not make use of technical assistance from any written or electronic source, or artificial aids such as coins to assist him in placing a ball for a stroke.
- (c) **MARKERS** No mark or marker may be made or placed inside or outside the court to assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke or in placing a ball for a stroke, other than as follows:
- (1) the striker's mallet or that of his partner in doubles play may be used as a marker before the stroke starts;
 - (2) the striker's partner in doubles play may act as a marker subject to Law 40(b); and
 - (3) ball markers used to mark the position of a ball that must be temporarily removed or may have to be replaced.
- (d) **TRIAL BALL** During a game a ball must not be used as a trial ball for any purpose other than as part of the lawful positioning of a ball for a stroke or to permit the discharge of the duties of a referee.

ORLC – 50: ADVICE AND AIDS

50.1 *This law deals with the issues raised when a third party interferes with a game by announcing that an error has been committed which has hitherto been unnoticed by both players. The settled policy is that croquet is a private contest between the players and that a game should not be influenced by the eyes, ears or intelligence of other people.*

50.2 *The only exceptions are the partner in doubles play and a ‘duly authorised referee’, meaning one who is officiating in some proper role and not an onlooker who just happens to be a referee. There is a further exception if the adversary wrongly volunteers advice. Although the player is not entitled to ask for such advice, it would be unfair to prohibit him from doing something that he might well have decided to do anyway. The reason for prohibiting one player from giving advice to the other is simple. Such behaviour, even if well-intentioned, can be resented as patronising and overbearing. It can also be a form of gamesmanship which is simply psychological cheating.*

50.3 Law 50(a)(1)

50.3.1 *This deals with the case where a bystander goes up to a player (A) who believes his turn has just ended, and who has quitted the court, and tells him, but not his adversary (B), that he, A, committed an error in that turn. If B has already played his first stroke, the limit of claims of the error will definitely have passed and there is no problem and nothing for A to do anyway, save to rebuke the bystander politely for interfering.*

50.3.2 *However, if the first stroke of the new turn has not yet been played, it is possible that B will remember the error unaided before the limit of claims has passed. The policy underlying Law 50(a)(1) is to retain this possibility by requiring A to say and do nothing, recognising that A can no longer influence the position of the balls and clips. If B realises that A committed an error before playing his first stroke, all well and good. If he does not and plays the first stroke of his turn, the balance of the game will have been undisturbed. Again, the bystander should be politely rebuked.*

50.4 Law 50(a)(2)

This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing him that he has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the striker in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. The only logical way of continuing the game is to cease play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.5 Law 50(a)(3)

50.5.1 *This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing the adversary that the striker has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the adversary in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. How can he deal with subsequent strokes in error or if the striker commits a different error in consequence of the first error. The only*

logical way of continuing the game is to forestall play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

- 50.5.2** *The difference between Law 50(a)(2) and (3) is the role of Law 23(b). If a bystander tells the adversary that the striker has committed a non-fatal error or is about to commit a fatal error when the adversary is already aware of the fact but has not forestalled because of Law 23(b), the bystander should be politely rebuked and adversary may continue as if the bystander had not spoken.*

50.6 Law 50(a)(4)

This deals with the case when a bystander announces to either player that an interference has occurred, typically that a ball is misplaced. Again the only logical way of proceeding is to cease play or forestall, correct the interference and ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.7 Law 50(a), final sentence

If the error is non-fatal (i.e. covered by Law 27(e) to (i)), no action is required other than rectification because the striker will retain the innings. However, if the error is fatal, rectification must be followed by the end of the striker's turn unless the referee decides that this would not be an appropriate outcome. This is only likely to be the case in the case of a fault committed by the striker that neither side had noticed before the spectator intervened nor, in the opinion of the referee, would have been likely to have noticed.

The other fatal errors have a longer limit of claims and it will be difficult to be sure that the error would not have been noticed. In these cases, the underlying principle is that a referee must give a compromise decision under Law 55 that does not give the adversary the full benefit that would have accrued had he noticed the error or interference. This could mean requiring the adversary to start his turn by taking a lift shot at an arbitrarily placed ball.

51. Miscellaneous laws of conduct

- (a) **INTERRUPTING THE STRIKER** The adversary must not interrupt, distract, interfere with or offer advice to the striker except to forestall play in accordance with Law 23. If he does so, Law 55 may apply and the striker may take advantage of any such advice.
- (b) **PRESENCE ON COURT** The adversary must not ordinarily remain on the court when the striker is playing or move onto it until the striker's turn has ended and, in handicap play, until the striker has indicated that he does not intend to play a half-bisque or bisque.

ORLC – 51: MISCELLANEOUS LAWS OF CONDUCT

Law 51(a) has been expanded to prohibit the offering of advice by the adversary to the striker. This is necessary for the reasons stated in 50.2 above.

B. SPECIAL LAWS

52. Double-banked games

- (a) **GENERAL** More than one game may be played concurrently on one court using differently coloured sets of balls. The players, balls, clips and mallets of one game are outside agencies with respect to the other game.
- (b) **PRECEDENCE** Subject to Law 52(c)(2), precedence should normally be given to players in the following order:
 - (1) to a player who is making a break;
 - (2) to a player who is most likely to get clear of the relevant area first;
 - (3) to a player who will not require balls from another game to be marked and moved.
- (c) **MARKING BALLS** If a ball from another game might interfere with a player's next stroke:
 - (1) if it is not in a critical position, the permission of the players of the other game should be obtained so that it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked;
 - (2) if it is in a critical position, the player should normally interrupt his turn until it has been removed in the normal course of play in the other game.
- (d) **ADDITIONAL LAWS OF CONDUCT**
 - (1) The players of each game should be aware of the course of play in the other game, especially when stepping onto the court. In particular, they should avoid crossing another player's line of aim. Interference by balls or players of the other game is dealt with under Laws 33 and 34.
 - (2) All players should carry suitable ball markers.
 - (3) In doubles play, the striker's partner should be ready to mark balls in either game on the court.
 - (4) One game should not normally be started within five minutes of the start of the other game.

ORLC – 52: DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

This law sets out standard procedures to be followed for the smooth running of double-banked games on the same court. Note the requirement to get the permission of the players of the other game before marking a ball of that game. For a ball in a non-critical position, normal practice is to ask the striker and rely on him to tell his adversary if the ball has not been replaced by the end of his turn, but if the position may be critical to them both players should be consulted. A player intending to consult only the striker in the other game should, however, be careful. The position of a ball may not appear to be critical, but in fact it may be for wiring purposes and the striker in the other game may be unaware of the fact.

53. Tournament and match play

In tournaments and matches the following additional laws apply.

- (a) **REGULATIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS** The laws other than Law 55 are subject to any provisions in the current Regulations for Tournaments published by the governing body under whose jurisdiction the tournament or match is taking place.

(b) HOOP DIMENSIONS

- (1) The hoops shall be set according to the conditions advertised for the event. Hoops with larger uprights and crowns may also be specified.
- (2) If so advertised in the conditions for an event, the following clause replaces Law 35(b).
- (3) If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason.

(c) QUESTIONABLE STROKES A referee must always be called if available before a questionable stroke is played and to decide all disputes. If both the striker and the adversary fail to call a referee before what the adversary should have recognised as a questionable stroke, there is no appeal except on a question of law (see Law 48(d)(3)).**(d) TESTING** The players should call a referee to perform any test normally carried out by the players. During such a test both players are entitled to be on the court to watch, provided they do not interfere, and have the right of appeal to the Tournament Referee if they believe the test is being conducted incorrectly.**(e) REPEATED FAULTS** If the adversary believes that the striker is repeatedly committing faults in strokes that would not ordinarily require the presence of a referee, he should inform the striker and call a referee to watch a stroke or series of strokes or to take charge of the game temporarily. The striker has no justification for taking offence as players may genuinely differ as to what constitutes a fault.**(f) IMPASSE** An impasse exists when neither player is willing to make significant progress. Impasses shall be resolved according to the conditions advertised for the event and, failing which, at the discretion of the Tournament Referee.**(g) TIME-LIMITED GAMES**

- (1) **WINNER** Law 4(b) applies but, if neither side has pegged out both its balls in the time allotted for the game, the game is won by the side which has scored the greater number of points when the game ends in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.

(2) RESTORATION OF TIME

- (A) **ERRORS** Time is not restored following discovery of an error whether before or after the limit of claims.

- (B) **INTERFERENCE** Time is restored if an interference under Laws 30 to 32 is discovered before the end of the game.

- (3) **HANDICAP PLAY** Law 37(c)(1) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.

- (4) **END OF TURN** Law 4(e) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.

(h) DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES Double-banked games are additionally subject to any relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.

ORLC – 53: TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY

53.1 *Law 53 imports the Regulations for Tournaments for tournaments and matches and empowers the advertised tournaments conditions to govern hoop dimensions (Law 53(b)) and impasses (Law 53(f)) (see 53.4 below).*

53.2 *Law 53(b)(3) is an optional (at the discretion of tournament organisers) alternative for Law 35(b), which provides that the striker may replay a stroke that he believes may have been affected by a mis-set hoop or mis-shapen ball (even if the ball staggered through the hoop), if, after measurement, it is found that the ball could jam on some axis. Some players believe this to be fairer than the standard provision and the ILC will be interested in feedback if it is used. It can be any ball that has been affected, not just the striker's ball. 'Another reason' in the final phrase means a reason unconnected with the relative width of the ball and hoop, so the striker does not get a replay if he sent his ball off in a croquet stroke in which the peelee just staggered through the hoop, but would if his ball stayed on, but the peelee bounced back out of the jaws onto his mallet.*

A further ruling on Law 53(b)(3) was approved 21st July 2015. See page 152.

53.3 *The main differences between organised and friendly games relate to the almost mandatory role of referees regarding questionable strokes, testing and repeated faults. Law 53(d) now explicitly gives both players the right to observe the referee conduct a test, providing that they do not get in the way, and to appeal if they believe that the referee is incorrectly applying the law by using an invalid procedure, but not if their observations differ from his.*

53.4 *The ILC issued a recommended regulation for resolving impasses under Law 53(f) in 2007, which reads:*

'IMPASSE

- (1) Either side may appeal to a referee that an impasse exists when it is their turn to play or a referee in charge may declare that an impasse exists.*
- (2) If on appeal, the referee decides that there is no impasse, play will continue normally. The referee will monitor the game until the tactical situation changes significantly, or until the referee decides that an impasse now exists.*
- (3) Once the referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns (20 if there are only two balls in the game and both are for the peg). If the impasse still exists at the end of this period, the following remedies will be applied:*
 - (A) All balls still in play are removed from the lawn and then played back into the game from baulk. Except in (C) below, the clips are not moved. A coin toss will determine which side may choose to play first or second, unless there are only three balls remaining in the game, in which case the side with two balls will play first.*
 - (B) If there are three or four balls still in the game, the game shall proceed normally.*
 - (C) If only two balls remain in the game and both are for the peg, a tie-break contesting the last four hoops and the peg shall be played (the winning score will be recorded as +1 or 26-25). Both players are*

entitled to lifts under Law 36 of the Laws of Association Croquet, irrespective of who pegged out the other balls.

- (D) *If only two balls remain in the game and they are not both for the peg, play shall proceed normally except that no roquet will be allowed until the first stroke of:*

- *the eleventh turn after the restart; or*
- *the first turn after one in which a hoop point has been scored other than by peeling.*

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the striker's ball hits the opponent's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the opponent's ball were dead.'

Note that the entitlement to lifts in 3(C) was only intended to apply in games which started under the Laws of Advanced Play!

- 53.4.1** *The ILC believe that an impasse should be declared in a timed game with plenty of time remaining, if neither side is willing to make progress, rather than allowing the side ahead on points to play for time. The reason for this is that time limits are a managerial necessity, rather than a fundamental part of the game.*

- 53.5** *Note that if two players want to use time-limits for a social game, they are entitled to treat it as a match and apply Law 53(g) accordingly.*

54. Local laws

Clubs or persons controlling courts may request the appropriate governing body to approve a local law in order to meet a special need. If a local law is so approved, play must be in accordance therewith provided that it is properly advertised at the club or courts concerned.

ORLC – 54: LOCAL LAWS

No comment required.

55. Overriding law

- (a) **INTERPRETATION** In any case where the interpretation of a law appears to be uncertain, players and referees should refer to the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet. If no definitive answer is thereby obtained, they should have regard to the spirit and traditions of the game and apply the interpretation most consistent with the intent of the laws in analogous cases.
- (b) **EMERGENCY PROVISION** The following situations must be dealt with in accordance with Law 55(c):
- (1) a deliberate breach of these laws or the encouragement of another player to do so; or
 - (2) an infringement of these laws for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed; or
 - (3) a situation where Law 55 is stated to be potentially relevant (see Laws 2(b)(1), 2(b)(5), 7(b), 34(a), 50(a) and 51(a)) and is invoked; or
 - (4) any situation which does not appear to be adequately covered by these laws.
- (c) **EXTENT OF REMEDY** In applying the emergency provision, a referee must act as best meets the justice of the case. The actions he may take include, but are not limited to, directing that:

- (1) the position of one or more balls or hoops or the peg be changed; or
- (2) one or more points be scored or lost; or
- (3) a stroke must be played from a particular position; or
- (4) a particular player shall have the innings; or
- (5) an error discovered within the limit of claims be left unrectified; or
- (6) an interference be left uncorrected; or
- (7) time be restored in a time-limited game; or
- (8) one or more bisques be restored in a handicap game; or
- (9) a player be disqualified.

ORLC – 55: OVERRIDING LAW

55.1 *Law 55 (a) expressly refers to this document in cases of interpretative difficulty. It is to be hoped that these will be few in number but no-one can guarantee what the imagination of croquet players and the random accidents of the game may produce. Hence the reference to ORLC as a source of guidance and, where unavoidably necessary, an authoritative statement of the correct interpretation of a particular law.*

55.2 *Law 55(c) sets out a wide range of measures available to a referee in order that he may do justice. That is the overriding requirement. It should not be forgotten. Neither should it be forgotten that disqualification is the last resort. The aim of the lawmakers is to promote the playing of croquet and disqualification is a public humiliation which may well cause the recipient to leave the game for good. This is not to be desired but, nonetheless, the loss of a cheat is no loss at all.*

Appendices

Appendix 1 Tolerances and metric equivalents

Law	Subject	Imperial Units	Tolerance	Metric Equivalents	Tolerance
2	The court	35 yards	± 6 inches	32.0 metres	± 150 mm
		28 Yards	± 6 inches	25.6 metres	± 150 mm
		13 Yards	± 3 inches	11.9 metres	± 75 mm
		7 Yards	n/a	6.4 metres	n/a
		1 Yard	n/a	0.9 metres	n/a
3(a)	The peg	18 inches	± 1 inch	450 mm	± 25 mm
		6 inches	n/a	150 mm	n/a
		1.5 inches	± ¼ inch	38 mm	± 6mm
3(b)	Hoops	12 inches	± ½ inch	300 mm	± 12.5 mm
		4 inches	± 1/32 inch	100 mm	± 0.8 mm
		3¾ inches	± 1/32 inch	95 mm	± 0.8 mm
		5/8 inch	± 1/32 inch	16 mm	± 0.8 mm
3(c)	Balls	3 ⁵ / ₈ inches	± 1/32 inch	92 mm	± 0.8 mm
		16 ounces	± ¼ ounce	454 grams	± 7 grams
3(f)	Corner flags	12 inches	n/a	300 mm	n/a
3(g)	Corner pegs	3 inches	n/a	75 mm	n/a
		¾ inch	n/a	19mm	n/a

Appendix 2

Ball performance specifications

1. When dropped from a height of 60 inches onto a steel plate 1 inch thick set rigidly in firmly-based concrete, a ball must rebound to a height of not less than 30 inches and not more than 45 inches.
2. The rebound heights of a set of balls to be used in a game must not differ by more than 3 inches.

Appendix 3

Full bisque handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Full Bisque Handicap Play, the laws of Handicap Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. THE BASE HANDICAP

The base handicap is scratch unless agreed or directed to be greater than scratch.

2. SINGLES PLAY

If both players have handicaps that are greater than the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 37(b)(1) does not apply and each player receives a number of bisques equal to the difference between his handicap and the base handicap.

3. DOUBLES PLAY

- (a) NUMBER OF BISQUES If both sides have aggregate handicaps that are greater than twice the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 43(a) does not apply and each side receives a number of bisques equal to half the difference between its aggregate handicap and twice the base handicap.
- (b) RESTRICTION ON PLAY A player whose handicap is lower than the base handicap may play a half-bisque but may not play a bisque and the second sentence of Law 43(b) is modified accordingly.

Appendix 4 (New Zealand Version)

Alternate Stroke Doubles Play

Any form of Doubles Play permitted by the laws may be played as Alternate Stroke Doubles.

When a game is played under the conditions of Alternate Stroke Doubles Play, the relevant laws of Doubles, Advanced Doubles, Handicap Doubles, or Advanced Handicap Doubles Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. NON-APPLICATION OF VARIOUS LAWS

Law 40(a) does not apply. In the case of Handicap Play, Laws 37(f) and 43(b) also do not apply.

2. ALTERNATE STROKE PLAY

Subject to Paragraph 3 below, the players of each side play alternate strokes throughout the game and from turn to turn, whether such turns are ordinary turns, or in the case of Handicap Play, bisques or half-bisques.

Thus the partner of the player who played the last stroke of a turn plays the first stroke of his side's next turn.

3. ERRORS

a. PLAYING OUT OF SEQUENCE

1. If an adversary observes that a player is about to play out of sequence, he must forestall play immediately. If a player plays out of sequence and the error is discovered before the offending side has played two further strokes, the error is rectified and the correct player then plays.
2. In the case of Handicap Play any half-bisque or bisque played after the first stroke in error is restored (see Law 39(a)(1)).
3. If the error is discovered after the limit of claims, play is deemed to have proceeded as if the player had not played out of sequence and play continues according to the sequence thereby established.

- b. **OTHER ERRORS** If any other error is rectified, the partner of the player who played the first stroke in error plays the next stroke to be played by the side.

4. INTERFERENCES

- a. If play is deemed not to have occurred following discovery of an interference under Laws 30 to 32, the player who played the first affected stroke plays the next stroke to be played by his side.
- b. If a stroke is to be replayed following discovery of an interference under Laws 33 to 35, the partner of the player who played the stroke originally plays the replayed stroke.

Appendix 5

Advanced handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Advanced Handicap Play, the laws of both Advanced Play (Laws 36 and 42) and Handicap Play (Law 37 to 39 and 43) apply subject to the following modifications:

1. BISQUES IN RELATION TO LIFT OR CONTACT

Any half-bisque or bisque is counted as part of the 'preceding turn' for the purpose of determining the entitlement to a lift or contact under Law 36. There is no restriction on taking a half-bisque or bisque after a turn in which a lift or contact has been taken.

2. PEGGING OUT IN ADVANCED HANDICAP GAMES

The restriction on pegging out the striker's ball in Law 38 does not apply.

Appendix 6

One-ball play

When a game is played under the conditions of One-Ball play, the laws of Ordinary Level Singles Play, together with those of Advanced and/or Handicap Singles Play if specified, apply subject to the following modifications.

1. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

Each side consists of a single player who plays one ball, of any distinct colour, throughout. The object of the game is for each side to make its ball score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 13 points, before the other side.

2. THE START OF A GAME

The part of Law 8(b) that refers to the third and fourth turns does not apply.

3. ADVANCED PLAY

The references to the partner ball in Law 36(b), Law 36(c), and the reference to the third and fourth turns in Law 36(d), do not apply.

4. HANDICAP PLAY

Unless otherwise advertised in the conditions for the event, the number of bisques to be given is one third of the difference between the handicaps of the players, rounded to the nearest half or full bisque, except that handicaps below 2 are adjusted as follows before taking the difference:

$1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1$	$0 \rightarrow -2$	$-1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -5$	$-3 \rightarrow -8$
$1 \rightarrow 0$	$-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -3$	$-2 \rightarrow -6$	
$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1$	$-1 \rightarrow -4$	$-2\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -7$	

Appendix 7

Short croquet

Short Croquet is a shortened version of the game, primarily intended for play on smaller lawns.

The laws of Handicap Singles Play apply, subject to the following modifications.

1. THE COURT

The standard court is a rectangle measuring 24 by 16 yards. The four outer hoops are 4 yards from the adjacent boundaries and the two inner hoops are 6 yards north and south of the peg.

2. THE COURSE

The game is 14 points; 6 hoops and the peg (see Law 44(c)).

3. THE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM

The Short Croquet Handicap Table, as published by the appropriate governing body from time to time, shall be consulted with reference to each player's Association Croquet handicap to determine whether he is obliged to make one or more mandatory peels or entitled to receive one or more bisques. If both players are entitled to receive bisques, the principles of Full Bisque Handicap Croquet apply and each player receives the appropriate number of bisques indicated in the table.

4. MANDATORY PEELS

- EITHER BALL MAY BE PEELED** Either ball of a side may be peeled by its partner ball to count as a mandatory peel.
- PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED** When the striker is in a position where the number of mandatory peels outstanding is equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, the striker's ball does not score a hoop point for itself by running a hoop in order. If after running a hoop under these circumstances, the striker continues to play as if the striker's ball had scored a hoop point for itself, Law 25 (playing when not entitled) applies.

5. PEELING AN ADVERSARY'S BALL

An adversary's ball may be peeled without penalty, except that if the adversary has a number of mandatory peels outstanding equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, his number of mandatory peels outstanding is reduced by one for each peel made on either of his balls.

6. PEGGING OUT

- NO PEG OUT BEFORE PARTNER BALL BECOMES A ROVER** Law 38 applies.

- (b) **NO PEG OUT BEFORE COMPLETION OF MANDATORY PEELS** The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, his last mandatory peel was completed. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.
- (c) **CANCELLATION OF MANDATORY PEELS** If the striker pegs out an adversary's ball when the adversary still has mandatory peels outstanding, all such peels are cancelled.

7. WIRING LIFT

Law 13 applies but the first part of Law 13(a) is amended to read 'If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball (see Law 13(b)) of the striker's side which is wired (see Law 13(c)) from its partner ball or, if that has been pegged out, from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:'.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE OF BISQUES

Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	2-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game
¼	0	0	0	10¼	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11
½	½	½	½	10½	9	7½	5½	20½	17	14	11
¾	½	½	½	10¾	9	7 ½	6	20¾	17½	14	11
1	1	½	½	11	9½	7½	6	20¾	17½	14½	11
1¼	1	1	½	11¼	9½	8	6	21	18	14½	11½
1½	1½	1	1	11½	9½	8	6	21½	18	14½	11½
1¾	1½	1	1	11¾	10	8	6½	21½	18	15	11½
2	1½	1½	1	12	10	8½	6½	21¾	18½	15	11½
2¼	2	1½	1	12¼	10½	8½	6½	22	18½	15	12
2½	2	1½	1½	12½	10½	8½	6½	22¼	19	15½	12
2¾	2½	2	1½	12¾	11	9	7	22½	19	15½	12
3	2½	2	1½	13	11	9	7	22¾	19½	16	12½
3¼	3	2½	2	13¼	11	9	7	23	19½	16	12½
3½	3	2½	2	13½	11½	9½	7½	23¼	19½	16	12½
3¾	3	2½	2	13¾	11½	9½	7½	23½	20	16½	12½
4	3½	3	2	14	12	9½	7½	23¾	20	16½	13
4¼	3½	3	2½	14¼	12	10	7½	24	20½	16½	13
4½	4	3	2½	14½	12½	10	8	24¼	20½	17	13
4¾	4	3½	2½	14¾	12½	10	8	24½	20½	17	13
5	4	3½	2½	15	12½	10½	8	24¾	21	17	13½
5¼	4½	3½	3	15¼	13	10½	8	25	21	17½	13½
5½	4½	4	3	15½	13	10½	8½	25¼	21½	17½	13½
5¾	5	4	3	15¾	13½	11	8½	25½	21½	17½	13½
6	5	4	3	16	13½	11	8½	25¾	22	18	14
6¼	5½	4½	3½	16¼	14	11½	9	26	22	18	14
6½	5½	4½	3½	16½	14	11½	9	26¼	22	18	14
6¾	5½	4½	3½	16¾	14	11½	9	26½	22½	18½	14½
7	6	5	4	17	14½	12	9	26¾	22½	18½	14½
7¼	6	5	4	17¼	14½	12	9½	27	23	18½	14½
7½	6½	5	4	17½	15	12	9½	27¼	23	19	14½
7¾	6½	5½	4	17¾	15	12½	9½	27½	23½	19	15
8	7	5½	4½	18	15	12½	9½	27¾	23½	19	15
8¼	7	5½	4½	18¼	15½	12½	10	28	23½	19½	15
8½	7	6	4½	18½	15½	13	10				
8¾	7½	6	4½	18¾	16	13	10				
9	7½	6	5	19	16	13	10				
9¼	8	6½	5	19¼	16½	13½	10½				
9½	8	6½	5	19½	16½	13½	10½				
9¾	8½	7	5½	19¾	16½	13½	10½				
10	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11				

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Official Rulings on the Laws of Association Croquet

Section A: Introduction, Revision Timetable and Changes

Introduction

1. Principal Function of ORLC and Responsibility for the Laws of Association Croquet

1.1 The principal function of the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet ('ORLC') is to act as the official repository of rulings made by the International Laws Committee ('ILC') with the approval and on behalf of the governing bodies of croquet in Australia, England, New Zealand and the United States of America ('the Four Governing Bodies' or '4GB').

1.2 The ILC consists of four individuals each of whom is nominated by one of the 4GB. At the time of writing, the 4GB have joint responsibility for the administration of the laws of Association Croquet. While it is contemplated that at some point in the future that responsibility might pass to the World Croquet Federation, that step has not yet occurred and would require the unanimous agreement of the 4GB before it could occur.

1.3 The individuals nominated to the ILC are currently:

- Elizabeth Fleming (Australian Croquet Association)
- Graeme Roberts (Croquet New Zealand)
- Martyn Selman (United States Croquet Association)
- Ian Vincent (Croquet Association)

They are indebted to Stephen Mulliner, who edited the 2000 Edition of the laws and wrote the initial draft of this document, and to Yvonne Yeates and Ashton Hulme for proof-reading this revised edition

2. Background

2.1 Official Rulings first appeared in 1990 as a result of a decision of an International Laws Meeting held in 1990 in Christchurch, New Zealand. It was agreed that some recent changes made to the Laws had proved to cause as many problems of interpretation as they aimed to solve. It was recognised that questions of laws interpretation would sometimes give rise to differences of opinion. It was therefore desirable that the official interpretation in such cases should be made known.

2.2 Following prompting from members of the Australian Laws Committee in the mid-1990s, it was agreed to produce a new edition of the Laws. The main goals of the 6th Edition were:

- 2.2.1 to improve the organisation and transparency of the Laws;
- 2.2.2 to deal with situations not covered by the 5th Edition;
- 2.2.3 to simplify the treatment of errors and interference with play; and
- 2.2.4 to provide a comprehensive Index.

2.3 The 6th Edition was published in August 2000 and came into force from 1 September 2000. Although a key goal has been to make the Laws more transparent so

that one reading of the relevant law(s) should be sufficient to answer any given query, it is inevitable that from time to time players and referees will encounter situations for which the Laws do not appear to provide a clear-cut answer. It is hoped that most such cases, when communicated through national laws committees to the ILC, will be shown to be capable of easy resolution and will merit inclusion in ORLC only as examples of how a particular law operates in the relevant circumstances.

2.4 However, it is possible that more serious differences of interpretation will arise which will demand an authoritative ruling on which interpretation is to be followed in future. Such decisions will have the status of Official Rulings and will appear in ORLC. It is for this reason that ORLC is made a mandatory source of reference by Law 55(a).

2.5 Official rulings are given in section C1 below. Draft rulings, which are candidates to become official rulings unless objections are raised to them, are given in section C2. These are intended as guidance as to how the Laws should currently be interpreted and so carry at least as much weight as the commentary. On the other hand, the possible amendments given in section C3, and issues for future discussion in section C4 are speculation as to what may happen in future and should not be used for current interpretation.

2.6 In January, 2008, the ILC proposed a set of amendments to the 6th Edition, to consolidate the rulings that had been made since the 6th Edition came into force, clarify the wording where it was felt to be unclear and introduce some minor changes, mainly simplifications, in the way the game is played. These were adopted by the 4GB and have now taken effect in all of their domains.

3. Additional Function

3.1 A further useful function of ORLC is to act as a commentary on the Laws. Croquet players and referees have been familiar with Prichard's Commentary on the Laws of Croquet (revised in 1988 by Bill Lamb) and with Graeme Roberts' Referees Handbook. Both would have required extensive updating to accommodate the 6th Edition and it makes good sense to use ORLC instead which might otherwise be a rather slim volume in its early months and years.

3.2 As suggested above, in the great majority of cases the solution to an issue should be apparent from one reading of the Laws, aided by reference to the comprehensive Index. Nonetheless, there are areas, such as the error laws (Laws 22 to 28), which benefit from fuller explanation.

4. Structure of the Laws

Although the provision of an index should make it easier to find the law on a particular matter, the contents pages still repay study as they reveal the structure of the laws. They are divided into four numbered parts, which are in turn sub-divided into lettered sections.

Part 1 provides an outline of the game, followed by the laws relating to the court and equipment and a set of definitions of terms used throughout the laws.

Part 2 is the core of the laws, giving the laws of ordinary single play. Section 2A describes the game as it should be played; Section 2B deals with errors and Section 2C deals with other forms of interference with play.

Part 3 deals with other forms of play: Advanced, Handicap, Doubles and Shortened games.

Part 4 specifies the conduct of the players and ends with the overriding law, which governs interpretation.

5. Revision Timetable

It is intended to revise this document as required in the light of comments received and to deal with any further issues arising from play under the amended Laws. Comments should be sent to one of the representatives named above, or can be e-mailed to the discussion list croquet-laws#nottingham-lists.org.uk.

6. Changes Log

This section gives a log of significant changes since the June 2002 Edition of this document. The ILC is grateful to those who took the trouble to submit comments.

April 2016

Official Rulings on Law 53(b)(3) (balls touching both uprights of hoops) and Law 53(f) (impasses) added, with consequent changes to the commentary.

Draft rulings on Laws 13(b)(1)(E), 27(a), 33(d)(1) and 33(d)(2) that were published in the April 2009 edition promoted to be Official ones.

Notice of intention to update equipment laws to harmonise with the equivalent rules of Golf Croquet added.

September 2009

Minor corrections to paras 17.4.3, 25.2, 27.6.2, 27.5.4, 33.5, and 43.2.

April 2009

Paragraph A2.5 expanded to state applicability of rulings and other sections of part C.

Draft ruling on Law 15(c) promoted and new draft rulings on Laws 13(b)(1)(E), 27(a), 33(d)(1) and 33(d)(2) added.

List of outstanding issues updated.

Historical references to timing of changes removed throughout part D.

Reference to monitoring of usage of moulded grips deleted from D3.4.2.

Material in D5.1 to D5.4 reordered.

Dubious explanation removed from D6.1.1.

Distinction between weather and its effects removed and example of puddles added to D7.1.

Commentary on Law 13(b) updated to refer to draft ruling and include examples of interference under Law 33.

Introductory paragraph about terminology added to D14.1.

New paragraph D14.2 about ball falling back into a hoop added, with material formerly in D17.1.

Reference to Law 19(b) added to D16.4.

Mention of difficult conditions removed from D19.7.

Commentary on limit of claims expanded in D22.4 and table added as Appendix 1.

Note about previous errors added to D23.2.

Commentary on Law 24 re-written.

Misleading analogy to compound errors removed from D26.1.

Commentary on Law 27(a) extended to cover the case of playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.

Conditions for end of turn re-written with specific example in D27.5 and D27.6.

Commentary on the meaning of "visibly" added to D28.10.

Commentary on distinction between categories of interference revised in D29.4.

Commentary on Law 33(d) extended to refer to draft rulings and other issues.

Commentary on Law 37(e) extended to cover the case of an unnoticed roquet.

March 2008

Revised to take account of the 2008 Amendments to 6th Edition.

Additions to and restructuring of possible changes (section C4).

Minor clarifications to 4.33 and 13.3.

Section B: Summary of Principal Changes to the 6th (2000) Edition of the Laws

The amendments proposed in January, 2008, make no major change to the way Croquet has been played since 1961. The minor changes that they make can be summarised as follows:

1. In court cannons (Law 6(h)). The restriction that one of the balls in a cannon must be a yard-line ball has been dropped.
2. Foot sliding (Law 28(a)(1)). It is now a fault to deliberately use the foot or leg to guide the mallet.
3. Causing Damage (28(a)(15)). Liability to being faulted for causing substantial damage to the court with the mallet is now restricted to certain types of stroke, rather than the manner in which the stroke was played.
4. Interference by Outside Agencies (Laws 31 and 33). Strokes that suffer interference will only be replayed in strictly defined circumstances, and not if the interference could have been anticipated. There is now a right to a replay if misled by the position of a ball that has suffered interference.
5. Optional replacement of balls after a fault in handicap games (Law 37(h)). The exception for handicap games that was introduced when replacement of balls after a fault was made optional has been removed.
6. Balls larger than hoops (Laws 35(b), 53(b)). An alternative to Law 35(b), to allow a replay if a ball is found to touch both uprights of a hoop on some axis, has been provided in Law 53(b) for tournament organisers who wish to adopt it.
7. Restoration of Bisques (Law 39(a)(3)). An anomaly in the restoration of bisques after errors has been corrected.
8. Standard of proof for faults (Law 48(d)). The degree of certainty needed before a fault can be given is now defined.

9. Impasses (Law 53(f)). Although no change to the Laws has been made, advice has been given about changes to regulations to resolve impasses.
10. Doubles (Law 40(b)). It has been clarified that a doubles match can start in the absence of one of the players.
11. Playing when not Entitled (Law 25). The limit of claims for starting a turn prematurely has been increased and better provision made for interleaved turns.

[The changes made by the 6th Edition can be found in the Introduction to the 6th Edition of the Laws.]

Section C: Official Rulings

1. Official Rulings

Corrections to cross-references The following cross references should be corrected:

In Law 17(c), replace "16(c)(2)(C)" by "16(c)".

In Law 44(d) insert "44(b)(2)" after "Laws", and delete ",44(b)(4)".

Law 13(b)(1)(E): The words "without specifying which" apply only to the second case, that of declaring a stroke played. After rectifying the error of starting a turn by playing one of his adversary's balls, the striker has no choice and is responsible for the position of the ball he played (under Law 13(b)(1)(D)) and both his balls.

Law 15(c): This is not an exhaustive list of things that may happen after a ball has hit the peg in a stroke in which it is pegged out. If live, it may also be roqueted (in which case the striker's turn will end under Law 4(d)(3)).

Law 27(a)(1): This clause does not apply to a ball that has been moved to expedite a double-banked game if the striker plays or is about to play a stroke which he believes will not affect the ball in either its lawful or actual position.

Law 33(d)(1): This clause does not apply to strokes started after the interference.

Law 33(d)(2): This clause applies only to interference under Law 33(a), not to interference by natural forces. There is no replay under Law 33(a)(1) if the turn ends under this clause.

Law 53(b)(3)

Law 55(b)(4) should be applied to interpret Law 53(b)(3), which reads:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason."

as though it read:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored."

If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis and he had attempted to get the ball through the hoop, he may elect to replay the stroke,

attempting to do so again, unless his turn has ended for another reason. If he does not attempt to do so, or elects not to replay the stroke, the outcome of the original stroke stands, with any ball jammed in a hoop above ground being placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop."

For the background of and guidance for implementing this ruling please see section 53.2 of the commentary below.

Law 53(f)

The ILC recommends the following procedure for dealing with impasses:

1. Declaration of an impasse?

- A. An impasse exists if the tactical situation is not evolving and neither side appears to be willing to attempt to score a point or otherwise to make a tactically significant move.*
- B. The striker may request a referee to declare that an impasse exists, or a referee in charge may do so.*
- C. Any subsequent impasse within a single game shall be treated as a separate event.*

2. Procedure following declaration of an impasse

Once the Referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns. If the tactical situation has changed during this period, the impasse will be declared to be at an end and play will continue normally. Otherwise, all balls are removed from the court to be played from baulk back into the game, which will proceed as follows:

A. Two balls in play both for the peg:

- 1. A tiebreak shall be played in which the last four hoops and the peg are contested.*
- 2. Both clips are removed and placed on the 3 back Hoop.*
- 3. A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
- 4. Play shall proceed normally except that no roquet will be allowed until the first stroke of the earlier of:*
 - the eleventh turn after the restart; or*
 - the turn after a turn in which the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself.*

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the striker's ball hits, or starts a turn in contact with, the adversary's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the adversary's ball was dead.

- 5. The tiebreak is a new game for the purposes of Advanced Play.*
- 6. The winning score will be recorded as 26-25.*

B. Two balls in play, which are not both for the peg:

- 1. Clips remain in their current position.*

2. *A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
 3. *The restriction on roquets in clause A(4) above will apply.*
- C. *Three balls in play:*
1. *Clips remain in their current position.*
 2. *The player with two balls remaining in play, plays first.*
 3. *The game shall proceed normally.*
- D. *Four balls in play:*
1. *Clips remain in their current position.*
 2. *A coin toss will decide which side may choose to play first or second.*
 3. *The game shall proceed normally.*

For notes on implementing this ruling, please see para 53.4 of the commentary below.

2. Draft Rulings

There are currently no draft rulings.

3. Proposed Amendments

The following changes are noted for when the laws are next amended:

- a) change Law 28(a)(6) to bring the definition of a hampered stroke in line with that in 28(a)(15).
- b) To clarify the intended meaning (as indicated in the commentary):
In Law 38 first sentence, replace "became" by "becomes" and "has been" by "is".
- c) To harmonise the laws regarding equipment with those in the 4th edition of the Rules of Golf Croquet, which were drafted in consultation with the ILC.

4. Issues for Future Discussion

The following issues have been noted for future consideration by the ILC (but no decisions have been taken on their desirability nor on priority for dealing with them):
The specific issues are listed in order of the law concerned.

1. Overall structure and style

- a. Shortening and simplification.
- b. Gender neutral language.
- c. Reduction in number of cross-references.
- d. Definition to be given before use of a term.
- e. Translatability.
- f. Consistency and simplicity of language.
- g. Improvements to the index.
- h. Incorporation of commentary in published text.
- i. Include summary of limit of claims.

2. Specific Issues

- a. Metrication and tolerances.
- b. Specification of hoop width as gap between ball and hoop.
- c. Adjustment of equipment.
- d. Ball specifications.
- e. Mallet specifications, including treatment of non-bevelled edges.
- f. Start and end of turn and game.
- g. Extension of striking period to include casting.
- h. Redrafting of Law 6(b)(1), to remove the tautology "stationary position".
- i. Elimination of the term "Ball in hand".
- j. Outside Agencies.
- k. Replacement of ball with back to court.
- l. Wiring when swing impeded by a ball.
- m. Re-drafting of Law 14.
- n. Whether a ball should become dead (although otherwise remaining in play) when pegged-out.
- o. Elimination of the term "Deemed Roquet".
- p. Limits of Claims.
- q. Penalties for errors.
- r. Multiple Errors and Interaction between Errors and Interferences.
- s. Playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.
- t. Elimination of the term "Purport".
- u. Playing with balls not in play, including those from other sets.
- v. Include playing a bisque with the SB in the yard-line area under 27(g).
- w. Rationalisation of faults.
- x. Limit of claims for errors when bisque taken quickly.
- y. Doubles with a missing player.
- z. Rush or jump peels of hoop 1 in 1 and 3-Back games.
- aa. Unauthorised advice, particularly when about to commit an error.
- bb. Harmonisation with rules of Golf Croquet and the USCA game where differences are not fundamental to the structure of either game.
- cc. Refereeing regulations.
- dd. Refereeing of close double taps.
- ee. Review of 2008 amendments (e.g. Impasse regulation, alternative to 35(b), Law 33).

SECTION D

The commentary that comprises this section of the ORLC is interleaved with the Laws above, except for the ruling on Law 53(b)(3) below.

Official Ruling on Law 53(b)(3) (page 131). 21st July 2015.

Ruling

OR 53(b)(3): Law 55(b)(4) should be applied to interpret Law 53(b)(3), which reads:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason."

as though it read:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored."

"If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis and he had attempted to get the ball through the hoop, he may elect to replay the stroke, attempting to do so again, unless his turn has ended for another reason. If he does not attempt to do so, or elects not to replay the stroke, the outcome of the original stroke stands, with any ball jammed in a hoop above ground being placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop."

Background

Law 53(b)(3) was introduced in the 2008 revision as an optional alternative to Law 35(b). It has been widely adopted, to the extent that the ILC are minded to make it mandatory when the laws are next revised, but some concerns have been raised about its application in particular instances. This ruling attempts to address those.

The first concern was that replays were being allowed in cases where the interference by the hoop was incidental to the intended outcome of the stroke. For example, if, after running hoop 2, a player sent a pioneer to hoop 4 which happened to stick in it, with the striker's ball ending up cross-wired from the ball at hoop 3, it seems unjust to allow the striker a replay.

The second was that players were allowed to adopt a different line of play in the replay from that which they took in the original stroke, e.g. playing away rather than re-attempting the hoop. Opinions differ as to whether the additional complication of requiring them to play a stroke with the same intended outcome is justified, but those who think it is do so very strongly. The objection that requiring the striker to physically replay the same stroke would be impossible to police (as the referee is unlikely to have seen the original) has been overcome by saying just that the striker must attempt to get the ball through the hoop again. Another objection, that the tactical situation may have changed because time had, or was about to, expire by the time the replay was taken, has been addressed by ruling that the time taken to check and reset a hoop should be restored.

It has not been possible to address the third concern, that the striker can benefit by electing not to replay the stroke, e.g. if a peelee lodged in a hoop, rather than just running through to an awkward position. The reason for this is that, to make a requirement for a mandatory replay effective, the adversary would have to be given the right to have the hoop checked before the striker played another stroke, and it is felt that this could unreasonably interrupt the striker's break. Note the contrast with Law 33(a)(1), where a replay is mandatory if the conditions are met, the difference being that in that case the interference will have been obvious to both players and, if the

stroke is not replayed, the balls are placed where they would have ended up, rather than left where they did. This is much less easy to judge in the case of interference by a hoop.

A final concern, that in a few games an excessive number of requests for hoops to be checked have been made, has also not been specifically addressed, although the requirement that the outcome of the stroke must have been *materially* affected might reduce the incidence of this slightly. It is felt that the solution to this is one of management rather than law: the players must have confidence that the hoops are set such that the balls can get through them unimpeded. If the problem does become more widespread, a system like that used for reviews of line calls in tennis, or umpiring decisions in cricket, that a player is only allowed a specified number of unsuccessful claims for a replay in a game, after which they have to take the hoops as they find them, could be instigated, but that does not seem necessary at the moment.

It has not been thought necessary to spell out in the ruling that a replay implies that all balls are replaced to the position they were in before the stroke was played and that any points scored in the original stroke are cancelled, as when an error is rectified. In the next revision it is intended to define the term replay in an additional clause in Law 29, with any restrictions on what may be done in it specified in the individual laws in which the term is used. We have, however, specified that if there is no replay (or the replay does not meet the new condition), the outcome of the original stroke stands, which means that any points scored in it are valid and the balls are (re-)placed where they came to rest, with the obvious exception of any ball jammed above the ground!

Guidance on Implementation

If the striker commits a fault in a stroke, it must be a matter of judgement by the referee whether the fault was a result of a ball (possibly a peelee) being held up by a mis-set hoop, in which case a replay should be allowed, or would have happened anyway, in which case not. For example, if the striker's ball was close to or even in the jaws and straight in front, and the stroke was not being watched because the players had no reason to expect a problem, a replay should be allowed if the striker's mallet catches up with and re-touches his ball in the hoop. On the other hand, a referee called to watch a difficult angled jump in which the ball bounces back from the hoop back onto the mallet would not allow a replay (if only because the hoop at the height at which the ball would have passed though in a successful jump is likely to be a lot wider than at ground level, and hence the failure of the ball to go through was not caused by it touching both wires simultaneously, even if it could in some orientation at ground level). In marginal cases, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the claimant.

As the requirement that the player should re-attempt the hoop in a replay is new, a referee awarding a replay should tell the player about this restriction, rather than penalise them if they adopt a different line of play because they were unaware of it.

As before, the first thing a referee should do when called to test a hoop where a replay may be claimed is to mark where any balls moved in the last stroke were before it was played, relying on the evidence of the striker and anyone else who can usefully provide it. Then mark where the balls ended up, test and if necessary reset the hoop, but now, if a replay is awarded, leave the markers in place until after it has been taken, in case the line of play is challenged.

Association Croquet

Croquet NZ Handicapping Regulations

These handicapping regulations apply to all Association Croquet Tournaments and competitions conducted in accordance with the CNZ Tournament Regulations.

1. Definitions:

- 1.1 **AHS card** means the Automatic Handicapping System Card issued by CNZ.
- 1.2 An **Association, Club** or **Tournament Handicapper** is an official handicapper who has been elected or appointed to that position by the agreed procedures of the relevant association or club, or by CNZ.
- 1.3 Association Croquet **players** in these Regulations are members of croquet clubs in New Zealand who play Association Croquet. They are herein referred to as players.
- 1.4 A **tournament** is an Official Tournament or an Other Tournament as described in Tournament Regulation 2. Most tournaments are advertised in the Yearbook. A tournament may consist of a single event, but most tournaments consist of several discrete events, eg, Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Open Doubles, etc. Tournaments are governed by the Tournament Regulations.
- 1.5 An **event** is a single competitive event, open to a defined range of players, and expected to have a single winner, eg, Championship Singles for Handicaps 9–16, Women's Handicap, etc. Social events (Tournament Regulation 2.4) are excluded. An event may be part of a tournament, or may be independent of tournaments (eg, a club competition).
- 1.6 **Competitive singles games** are those which are part of an event. They are governed by the Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet, and include but are not limited to
 - 1.6.1 Tournament games
 - 1.6.2 Interclub and inter-Association games; and
 - 1.6.3 Club competitions
- 1.7 A **long-running competition** is a competition where individual games are played over a number of weeks or months (i.e. a competition not held on one day or over two or more consecutive days).
- 1.8 A player's **handicap** is a number used to determine the number of bisesques to be given or received in handicap play (Laws 37 and 46). It may also determine whether the player is eligible for a particular event.
- 1.9 A player's **index** is a number recorded on the AHS card, which (usually) changes after each competitive singles game. When the index changes sufficiently, it will trigger a change in handicap (see the instructions on the AHS card).

2. Handicaps:

- 2.1 These regulations govern the administration of players' handicaps under the Laws of Association Croquet in New Zealand.
- 2.2 Handicaps for players shall be on a scale with a range from -4 to 24 with steps as set out on the AHS card.

- 2.3 Every player shall have an official handicap determined as below (paragraphs 3 and 4).
- 2.4 All players will be given an initial handicap by their Club Handicapper when they start playing. Thereafter their handicap will change as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 below.
- 2.5 In handicap games players use the handicap shown on their card at the start of that game to decide bisque entitlement.
- 2.6 For level (non-handicap) singles games players use the handicap shown on their card at the start of the game to determine the index changes after the game.
- 2.7 Any player wishing to enter singles or doubles competitions or play competitive singles or doubles matches shall be entitled to do so only if they comply with these regulations.

3. Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 3.1 The Automatic Handicapping System (AHS) is the primary method by which handicaps change.
- 3.2 Whenever players play a competitive singles game, they update their AHS card according to the instructions on the card. In most cases this will result in a change in their index. When the index changes sufficiently, that will trigger a change in the player's handicap (see the instructions on the card).
- 3.3 Indexes do not change as a result of doubles play, except as in paragraph 4.
- 3.4 While indexes change after most games, handicaps only change when:
 - 3.4.1 immediately after a game, the index has reached or passed the trigger point for a new handicap, or
 - 3.4.2 before the next game played after a non-automatic handicap change is made.

Guideline:

- These handicapping regulations are about handicapping. The other conditions of competitive events (e.g. court size and shape, time limits, etc.) are governed by the Tournament Regulations. The AHS applies to all singles games that are part of a competitive event.

4. Non-Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 4.1 In some situations the AHS is unable to respond, or unable to respond quickly enough, to changes in a player's ability. These situations include:
 - 4.1.1 The player plays no or very few competitive singles games
 - 4.1.2 The player's play improves or deteriorates so rapidly that the AHS cannot keep up
- 4.2 In these situations, Tournament Handicappers and Club Handicappers are empowered to change players' handicaps. They may make changes within the following limits: Handicaps 24–20: any amount of change Handicaps 18–12: no less than 2 steps reduction, any increase Handicaps 10–scratch: no less than 3 steps reduction, any increase Minus handicaps: no reductions, any increase (The steps of handicap are shown on the AHS card. Each step corresponds to 2 bisques, 1 bisque, or 0.5 bisque at various places in the handicap scale).

- 4.3 In making these changes, handicappers must be guided by considering what handicap the player needs to be on to compete effectively with other players who are playing sufficient competitive singles games for the AHS to be effective.

Guideline:

- 10 competitive singles games in a season will generally be sufficient to allow handicaps to change automatically.
- 4.4 Otherwise players' handicaps should be left to change automatically.

5. Players shall:

- 5.1 Complete an entry on their AHS card for each competitive singles game played.
- 5.2 Maintain an accurate record on their AHS card of all the competitive singles games they play and report their current handicap and index to Tournament or competition Managers at the start of an event.
- 5.3 If their handicap changes as a result of any game played in a competition, have the event Handicapper sign their card confirming the change before playing any other singles game.
- 5.4 Immediately advise their Club Handicapper whenever their handicap changes.
- 5.5 Show their official cards to Tournament Managers and all handicappers on request.

Notes: Should players wish to keep a card of non-competitive games, they may do so, but this must be kept separate from the official card.

Beginning players should be encouraged by handicappers and clubs to keep unofficial cards of singles games for interest and experience, and to assist their Club Handicapper to assess their play.

6. Association Handicappers shall:

- 6.1 Assist Club Handicappers in understanding the handicapping system and these Regulations.
- 6.2 Co-operate with Club Handicappers when they are making non-automatic handicap changes, to ensure that a uniform standard applies throughout the association. This is particularly important when the player is playing in competitive events which may not qualify for AHS, eg, inter-club doubles events.
- 6.3 Where operating as a Tournament Handicapper, fulfil all the appropriate duties as in paragraph 9.

7. Club Handicappers shall:

- 7.1 Make any required non-automatic handicap changes for players within the Club and notify the Association Handicapper of the handicaps of these players when the changes are made. Any such changes must be in accordance with paragraph 4.2, and shall be effective immediately.
- 7.2 Check and sign the AHS cards of players whose handicaps change automatically as a result of games played.
- 7.3 Observe the play of club members during club or interclub competitions.
- 7.4 Optionally, provide a letter to accompany a club member who is about to enter a tournament/competition and is improving rapidly, addressed to the Tournament Manager suggesting that the player's handicap should be kept under review.

- 7.5 Keep a record of the current handicaps of all players within their club and provide assistance to those players requiring help in maintaining an accurate official AHS card.
- 7.6 Assign handicaps to new players in accordance with paragraph 9 below;
- 7.7 Update the Croquet New Zealand player database with the details of any player whose handicap has changed as a result of actions under 7.1, 7.2, or 7.6. A handicapper who does not have database access to make these changes must ensure they are made by an authorised person.

Guidelines:

- In making non-automatic handicap changes, Club Handicappers are expected to use the handicaps of other players with similar skills as benchmarks.
- Club Handicappers will not need to seek approval from elsewhere for any decisions they make about non-automatic handicap changes. However, advice may be sought from Association Handicappers if the Club Handicapper wishes, and must be sought if the player is going to play competitive games that may not qualify for AHS, eg, inter-club doubles.
- Clubs may require that non-automatic handicap changes for club members be determined by committee and in this case the Club Handicapper shall comply with the committee's decisions.

8. Tournament Managers shall:

- 8.1 Co-operate with the Tournament Handicapper to check that players' handicaps are accurately recorded on tournament records at the time they commence play in the tournament.
- 8.2 Update the Croquet New Zealand player database with details of any player whose handicap has changed automatically at the tournament, and any non-automatic changes to the handicap of any player determined by the Tournament Handicapper. A manager who does not have database access to make these changes must ensure that they are made by an authorised person.
- 8.3 Delegate the duties of a Tournament Handicapper, to Assistant Tournament Managers at the venues for which they are responsible.

9. Tournament Handicappers shall:

- 9.1 At the start of the tournament, assist the Tournament Manager in the checking and accurate recording of players' handicaps.
- 9.2 Be responsible for all handicapping issues during a tournament.
- 9.3 Sign off AHS cards of all players when their handicaps change.

Guideline:

- When signing off a card for a handicap change, a Tournament or Club Handicapper should check the calculations leading to the changes in handicap, and ensure that recent games have been properly entered on the card.
- 9.4 In tournaments or events have discretion to make non-automatic handicap changes at the beginning of or during any event for any player in accordance with paragraph 4.2. Any such changes shall be effective immediately.

- 9.5 Record and initial on a player's card, all non-automatic handicap changes as they are made.
- 9.6 Ensure that an Assistant Manager or other person is designated to perform the duties of a Tournament Handicapper at subsidiary tournament venues.

Guidelines:

- Players may have their handicap changed before a game at any time (and from time to time) during the tournament by the Tournament Handicapper, in accordance with paragraph 4.2.
- Players judged to have handicaps too high by less than the amounts specified in paragraph 4.2 will be adjusted by the normal operation of the AHS.

10. New Players:

- 10.1 Club Handicappers shall assess each new player when they have joined the club as an affiliated player and are admitted to general club play, and assign them a handicap from 16 to 24, based on the level at which they are best likely to compete.
- 10.2 Their starting AHS index will be the one corresponding to their starting handicap. The Club Handicapper must sign the card after assigning the initial handicap.

Guidelines:

- To assist Club Handicappers in their assessment, they should encourage the use of AHS cards by new players for friendly games before they begin competition.
- Full bisque play and coaching: Associations and clubs should encourage the use of full bisque handicap play (see Appendix 3 of the Laws in the current Yearbook) particularly for players of handicap 10–24, in order to enable them to learn, and enjoy, the use of bisesques in competitive games.

11. Foreign Players:

- 11.1 Foreign players will be assigned an initial handicap based on the handicaps of NZ Players of similar World Ranking.
- 11.2 This will be calculated and assigned by the Tournament Handicapper of the first tournament they enter.
- 11.3 Following that assignment, they shall be treated as any NZ player to whom the AHS applies.

12. Shortened Games:

The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to shortened games played under any of the official variations in Laws 44–46.

FURTHER GUIDELINES

The official AHS card

- Instructions for use of this card are printed on the card.
- New AHS cards will be issued free of charge to all Clubs on request to the National Office.

Aim of the system

- ♦ The aim of the Automatic Handicapping System is to ensure that two players in a handicap game (or two players on the same handicap in a level game) have an equal chance of winning when they play each other.
- ♦ The Automatic Handicapping System does this by adding points when games are won, and subtracting points when games are lost. These are called “index points”.

Index Points

- ♦ Each player is required to maintain an AHS card, which records the result of every competitive singles game played and the index points added or subtracted.
- ♦ Index points increase after each win and decrease after each loss. The winner adds the number of points to his index that are shown on the AHS card for the handicaps of the two players involved. The loser subtracts the number of points shown in the same place on the AHS card. The number of points depends on whether the game is played handicap or level.
- For handicap games the number of points is always 10 (except for players of handicap 12 or higher – see the AHS card).
- For level games the number of points varies depending on the handicaps of the two players.

Handicap Changes

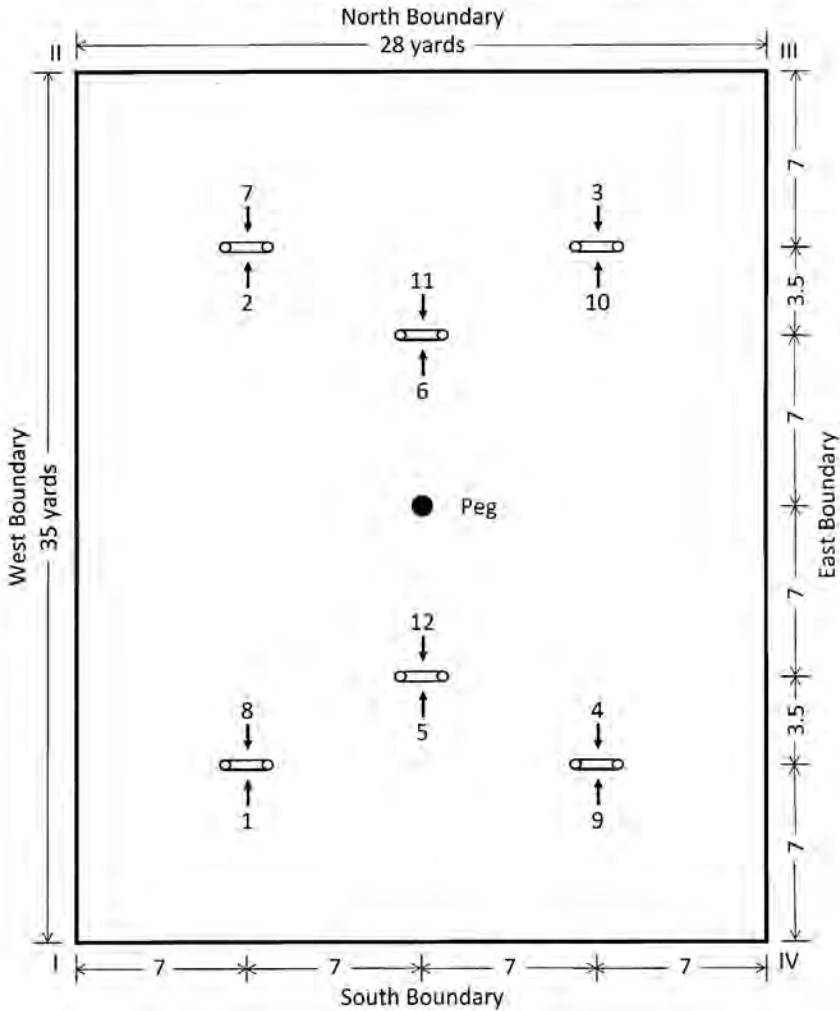
- Winning games and thus accumulating index points can result in a player reaching or passing the “trigger point” for a handicap different from the player’s current handicap, at which time their handicap will reduce.
- Losing games and thus losing index points can result in a player reaching or passing the “trigger point” for a handicap different from the player’s current handicap, at which time their handicap will increase.

The WCF Golf Croquet Rules – 2013 Edition

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Diagram 1
WCF Golf Croquet. The Standard Court.



The corners are depicted by Roman numerals.

1. Outline of the Game

- (a) The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. It is played as either doubles with four players or singles with two players. In doubles one side of two players plays with blue and black balls (or green and brown) and the other side with red and yellow (or pink and white), each player playing only one colour. In singles each player plays both balls of the side.

Commentary on Rule 1(a): *The game may also be played socially with two players on one side each playing one ball throughout and one player on the other side playing both balls. Doubles rules apply to both sides.*

- (b) The object of the game is for each side to cause either ball of its side to run hoops in a specified order. A point is scored for the side whose ball first runs the hoop in order in accordance with Rule 7.
- (c) A match is a contest for the best of 1, 3 or 5 games of 7, 13 or 19 points. Each game ends as soon as one side (the winner) has scored a majority of the points to be played. Alternative endings which may be used include playing to a 2-point advantage or using a time limit. If the players leave the court or start another game having agreed which side has won, then the game has ended with the agreed result. A match ends as soon as one side has won the majority of games to be played in the match.

Commentary on Rule 1(c): (i) *Two game matches may also be played, which end in a 2-0 or 1-1 score.*

(ii) *When playing to a 2-point advantage, depending on the game played, if the first player to 4, 7 or 10 points is not 2 points ahead play continues, normally for a maximum of six more hoops or until one player has a 2-point advantage, whichever comes first.*

(iii) *If time limits are being used, play may stop on the call of time, or after one more turn for each ball, or after the next hoop is scored, or some other variation, but which method is to be used is to be clearly stated before play commences. The outcome of a stroke played before time is called is valid play. Whichever method of stopping play is used, the management may allow play to continue for one hoop if the scores are tied when play is stopped.*

- (d) The hoops are contested as shown in Diagram 1. In a 7-point game the first 6 hoops are played and the 7th point is scored by contesting hoop 1 again. In a 13-point game the first 12 hoops are played and the 13th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again. In a 19-point game the first 12 hoops are played, then hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 11 and 12 are played again as hoops 13 to 18 respectively. The 19th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again.
- (e) The balls are played in the sequence blue, red, black and yellow. If the alternative colours are being used the sequence is green, pink, brown and white. After whichever ball was last played, the next ball in the appropriate sequence is known as the striker's ball, and the owner of that ball is the striker.

Commentary on Rule 1(e): *This rule sets the sequence in which the balls are to be played. See Rule 11 for what happens when the sequence is broken and how a new sequence is established.*

- (f) Either side may score only the hoop that is the current hoop in order. When that hoop has been scored by any ball, either side may score only the next hoop in

order. No points are scored for hoops that are run out of order except when the players have left the court agreeing the game has ended. Should it be discovered before the end of the game that one or more hoops have been competed for by both sides and run out of order then play stops, the last correctly scored hoop is identified and play continues after a toss. The winner of the toss plays first with either ball, while the loser decides which penalty spot D or E on diagram 3 all *four* balls are to be played from.

- (g) When a hoop is scored and all balls have stopped moving the balls are played from the position they then occupy, except for any ball that has been directed to be played from a penalty spot.
- (h) Two games may be played simultaneously on the same court, normally using alternative coloured balls or striped balls. If this is done all players are to be aware of the other game and are to try to avoid any conflicts. The position of balls from the other game may be marked with permission from the participants of that game. Interference between balls in different games is dealt with by Rule 9.

Commentary on Rule 1(h): If other colours are to be used, the order of play should be stated before play commences. Where two games on the same court are approaching the same area of the court precedence may be given to the game that started first or to the game arriving in the area first, although due consideration should be given to the game least likely to delay play. Ideally, time limits would not normally be used where two games are played simultaneously on the same court.

2. The court

(a) The standard court

- (1) The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (25.6 by 32 metres). See Diagram 1. Its boundary must be clearly marked, the inner edge of the marking being the actual boundary.
- (2) The corners are known as I, II, III, and IV and the boundaries are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the actual orientation of the court.
- (3) The peg is set in the centre of the court. There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south boundaries; the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards (6.4 metres) to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards (6.4 metres) from the adjacent boundaries.

(b) Variations to the standard court

- (1) The length and width of the court are each subject to a tolerance of ± 6 inches (152 mm). Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the true boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the true boundary. The actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
- (2) Each hoop and the peg may be displaced up to 18 inches (457 mm) from its standard position provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain visually parallel to the east and west boundaries, and that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6.

- (3) If it is discovered that a game is being played with a hoop or the peg missing or seriously misplaced, the item should be correctly placed, and play should continue from that point with all previous legal play condoned.
- (4) If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards (6.4 metres). The appropriate governing body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

3. Equipment

(a) The Peg

- (1) The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height above the ground of 18 inches (457 mm) and a uniform diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm). The tolerance for the height is ± 1 inch (25 mm). The tolerance for the diameter is $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm). The peg must be vertical, firmly fixed, and white to a height of at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the ground. It may have blue, red, black and yellow, and/or green, pink and brown, bands descending in that order from the top.
- (2) Any time a peg is observed to not be upright it shall be made to be upright under the supervision of a referee or both sides, except when a ball is in contact with the peg, or would be brought in contact by the act of straightening in which cases the peg is not to be straightened until the ball has been played away.

(b) Hoops

- (1) Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. The crown must be straight and at right angles to the uprights. A hoop must be 12 inches (305 mm) in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown and must be vertical and firmly fixed. The tolerance for the height is $+\frac{1}{2}$ inch / -1 inch (+13 mm / -25 mm). The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter above the ground of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm), although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. Alternatively, the crown of the hoop may be of square cross-section with sides of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm) and with rounded edges. The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches (95 mm) or more than 4 inches (102 mm) apart. However in tournament and match play, the organising body responsible for the competition may specify the distance between the uprights. Alternatively, it may specify the gap between a ball and the inner surface of one upright when the ball is half way through the hoop and is touching the other upright. Each hoop on a court must have the same width within a tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch (0.8 mm).
- (2) The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop may be coloured blue and that of the 5th hoop and/or the final hoop may be coloured red.
- (3) Any hoop that is observed to be loose or misaligned shall be made correct under the supervision of a referee or both sides, except when a ball is in contact with the hoop, or would be brought in contact by the act of straightening; in which cases the hoop is not to be straightened until the ball has been played away.

(c) The balls

- (1) There are four balls, coloured blue, black, red and yellow respectively. Alternative colours, namely green, brown, pink and white, and other sets of colours or distinguishing marks are permitted. A ball must be 3 5/8 inches (92 mm) in diameter with a tolerance of $\pm 1/32$ inch (0.8 mm) and must weigh 16 ounces (453 g) with a tolerance of $\pm 1/4$ ounce (7 g). However in tournament and match play, the organising body responsible for the competition may specify additional requirements.
- (2) The owner of a ball may, with permission from a referee or an opponent, lift the ball between strokes in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, the position of the ball must be marked accurately.

Commentary on Rule 3(c)(2): See also Rules 9(g) and 11(a).

(d) Mallets

- (1) A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its mid-point and at right angles to it for at least the bottom 12 inches (305 mm), so that they function as one unit during play.
- (2) A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the player's hands.
- (3) The head must be rigid. It must have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. The parts of the ends which are flat are known as the end faces, which must be parallel and identical, though fine grooves and minor deviations are permitted. Both the end faces and their edges must be of a shape and material unlikely to damage the balls.
- (4) No mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.
- (5) A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft or artificial aids providing that no advantage is gained thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- (6) A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a game, unless it suffers accidental damage which significantly affects its use or it becomes unavailable. A damaged mallet may only be used if the striker gains no advantage thereby. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a game, except to restore its initial state following a change to it. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged except as provided in this rule.

4. Accessories

The following accessories may be supplied for guidance, convenience and decoration. Any accessory impeding a player may be removed temporarily.

- (a) Corner flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow may be placed in corners I, II, III and IV respectively. They are to be mounted on posts about 12 inches (305 mm) high, either up to 12 inches (305 mm) outside the court, or touching the boundary but not intruding into the court.
- (b) A check fence high enough to arrest the progress of balls may be placed around the boundary and about 1 1/2 yards (1.4 metres) outside it.

- (c) White pegs, sufficiently prominent to be seen across the court, may be placed on or up to 12 inches (305 mm) outside the boundary to mark the ends of the halfway lines.

Commentary on Rule 4(c): *A painted or other mark should be made on the ground where the pegs are placed to enable them to be accurately replaced after temporary removal.*

- (d) Two sets of clips may be provided to record the scoring of hoops. One set is to be blue or black and the other red or yellow (or other colours if alternative balls are used). The appropriate colour clip may be attached to a hoop by the side scoring that hoop.
- (e) Where alternative colours are used regularly, a post displaying their colour sequence may be located just off the court.

5. The Start

- (a) The side which wins the toss plays first with the blue ball or the equivalent alternative colour.
- (b) All balls are initially played from a position on the court within a yard (914 mm) of corner IV.

Commentary on Rule 5(b): *Local rules may allow for a variation in the starting area to reduce wear on corner IV. However such a variation should not be normal in tournament play. One such variation is to start on the East boundary within 3 yards of corner IV.*

- (c) When a match consists of more than one game, the players retain the same balls and the loser starts the next game with either ball of the side.
- (d) Where a competition calls for more than one round of matches the winning of the toss may alternate between rounds.
- (e) A game starts when a player strikes or attempts to strike a ball with the intention of starting the game.

Commentary on Rule 5(e) *If the first player to play has an air-swing, the game has started for timing purposes and if a non-striking fault occurs in the air-swing to allow it to apply.*

- (f) Balls are outside agencies until they are played into the game in accordance with this rule. If it is noticed that a wrong ball has been played before all four balls have been played into the game, Rule 11 does not apply and the game reverts to its state after the last turn played correctly in sequence.
- (g) If the striker commits a non-striking fault before the ball is played in one of the first four turns of the game the ball remains an outside agency until it is played from the starting area in a later turn.
- (h) If the striker commits a striking fault in one of the first four turns of the game, the ball has been played into the game irrespective of whether the opponent chooses to leave it where it stopped or to have it replaced in the position it occupied before the fault was committed.

6. The Turn

- (a) Each turn consists of a single stroke and its consequences, ending when all balls moved in the turn have stopped moving or have left the court. A stroke is played when the striker strikes the striker's ball with a mallet. The accidental touching of a ball with the mallet by the striker while preparing to play a stroke counts as a stroke (or a fault). If a player while attempting to play a stroke makes contact with another ball before hitting the striker's ball, the first contact is a non-striking fault, not the playing of a wrong ball.

Commentary on Rule 6(a): *(i) A turn starts when the striker strikes the striker's ball and ends when the balls have come to rest or left the court. The next turn starts when the next striker strikes that striker's ball. Between the two turns there is a brief period while the new striker takes up position or while the players make decisions about balls off the court, off-side or that had been involved in a fault. This period is not part of either turn.*

(ii) While the striker is preparing to play a stroke, touching the striker's ball with the face of the mallet is a stroke, touching the striker's ball with another part of the mallet is a striking fault, while touching another ball is a non-striking fault.

- (b) A player may not deem a stroke to have been played.
- (c) An attempt to strike a ball which fails to touch it (an "air-swing") is not a stroke or a fault and, unless a non-striking fault is committed, the player is still the striker.
- (d) As a result of a stroke the striker's ball may run a hoop in order and score a point, or points if two hoops are run in order, or may cause other balls to move and score a point or points.
- (e) When two sides play simultaneously or nearly simultaneously, so that two balls are in motion at the same time, the striker is deemed to have played first irrespective of the actual order in which the two strokes were played and the other side commits a non-striking fault. If the commission of the fault affects the outcome of the striker's play, the striker may choose to have all balls affected by the fault replaced in the positions they occupied before the strokes were played and to replay the turn. If the striker's ball runs a hoop in order or causes another ball so to do after being affected by the fault, the striker may choose to waive the fault and score the point and, in that case, the other side does not lose its next turn.
- (f) When both players of a side play simultaneously or nearly simultaneously so that two balls are in motion at the same time the striker's play stands and the partner has committed a non-striking fault. No replay is permitted.
- (g) A ball leaves the court and becomes an outside agency if more than half of it crosses the boundary. It remains an outside agency until it is next played. Unless it is directed to be moved as an offside ball it is played from the point where it crossed the boundary. A player may request that a ball off the court be placed on the boundary, or that the position be marked, before any turn. The referee or in the absence of a referee the ball's owner is to determine the spot where the ball is placed.

Commentary on Rule 6(g): *The exact position of a ball placed on the boundary will be important if a player is seeking to block its line of play or wishes to know if it will become off-side if the hoop is made. In such cases the player is entitled to ask for the placement before playing. A ball that has been placed on the boundary and is*

moved before it is played, is returned and played from the place where it left the court, except when it becomes offside and is directed to be moved.

- (h) If a ball cannot be placed on the boundary because of the presence of another ball on the court, it is to be placed after the other ball has been played. However, if the ball to be placed will be played before the other ball, it is placed on the boundary in contact with the other ball as near as possible to where it would otherwise be placed.

Commentary on Rule 6(h): The unusual situation described here covers the case of a ball rushing another ball off the court and either remaining just on the court itself or leaving the court at the same spot. If the rushing ball is still on the court and interferes with the placement, the ball off the court is placed in contact with it and played from that contact position. If both balls leave the court in the same spot, the second one to play is placed after the first ball has been played.

- (i) If a ball placed on the boundary obstructs the playing of another ball, it is temporarily removed.

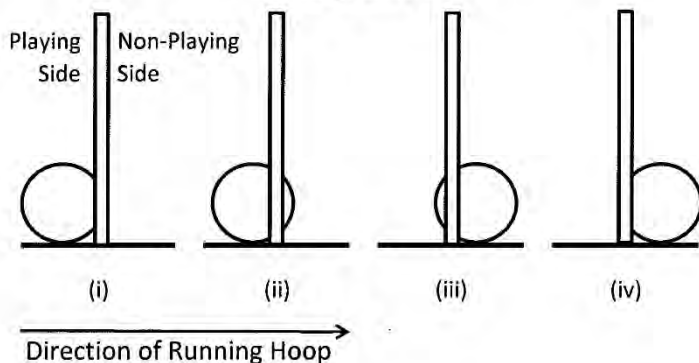
Commentary on Rule 6(i): *A ball that has left the court is an outside agency until it is played. As an outside agency it is to be moved if it may interfere with the playing of a stroke.*

- (j) If a ball moves after its position has been agreed, it is to be returned to the agreed position. The position of the ball is agreed if the next player has played or if the position of the ball has been ruled on by a referee or the players.

7. Scoring a Point

- (a) A ball scores a point by passing through the correct hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1. This is known as running a hoop. If a ball first enters its hoop in order in the direction opposite to that shown in Diagram 1, it cannot score the point for itself in the same turn. If it has so entered, it cannot score the point in a subsequent turn unless it stops in a position in which it has not started to run the hoop.
- (b) Running a hoop is illustrated in Diagram 2. The ball starts to run a hoop as soon as the front of the ball breaks the plane of the non-playing side of the hoop. It completes the running if it stops clear of the plane of the playing side.
- (c) A ball may run a hoop in one or more turns.

Commentary on Rule 7(c): *If a ball enters a hoop in order from the playing side but stops in the hoop, and in a later turn a fault is committed that allows the ball to be replaced in the hoop, then the ball can complete the running of the hoop from that position.*

Diagram 2

- (i) Ball has not started to run the hoop
- (ii) Ball has started to run the hoop
- (iii) Ball has not completed running the hoop
- (iv) Ball has completed running the hoop

- (d) If a stroke causes more than one ball to run the hoop, the ball nearest the hoop before the stroke scores the point.
- (e) Both sides are responsible for keeping the score, the striker (or referee) announcing it after each point is scored.

Commentary on Rule 7(e): The usual format for naming the score is to first call the score of the side which has just scored and then the other side's score.

- (f) If a ball jams in a hoop in contact with both uprights, the hoop is to be adjusted, or, if the ball is too large, it is to be replaced. The player who played the turn in which the ball became jammed then chooses to replace any balls moved and replay the turn or to have the balls left as they finished with the ball in the hoop.

8. Advice

- (a) In doubles play, players may advise their partners and assist in the playing of a stroke by indicating the direction in which the mallet should be swung. However, when the stroke is actually played, the partner is to stand well clear of the striker or any position which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke.
- (b) If asked, a player is to tell an opponent the score, which hoop is next in order, which ball was played last, or how any ball over the halfway line reached its position.
- (c) If a player acts on incorrect information given by the opponent and it is discovered before the player plays the same ball again, the player shall have the choice of a replay or allowing the play to stand, including any points scored in order.
- (d) A player may not give tactical advice to the opposing side. If such advice is given then Rule 14(a)(2) applies. Players on the opposing side may choose to act on the advice or to ignore it.

- (e) While advice, other than encouragement, should not be given from off the court, a player is entitled to act on such advice.

Commentary on Rule 8(e): *Management, rather than players and referees should seek to prevent off-court advice. Local Rules, with management permission may allow advice from off the court.*

9. Interference

- (a) Loose impediments on the court may be removed. Examples include worm casts, twigs, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material.
- (b) The striker is entitled to relief from damage on the court, which is not a normal feature of that particular court nor is a consequence of ball damage, if in the opinion of both players or of a referee it affects play. The damage is to be repaired if possible. If this is impractical the balls may be moved so as to give the striker no advantage. A ball so moved but not affected by the stroke is to be replaced after the turn has ended.

Commentary on Rule 9(b): *Holes that result from patchy grass cover should be thought of as normal features, whereas holes formed by weed repair or mallet damage are not normal features. Holes or runs in the lawn caused by repeated ball movement, particularly in hoops should be treated as normal features of an indifferent court. A sprinkler head hole is an outside agency.*

- (c) Where a fixed obstacle outside the court interferes with a striker's swing or where the ground levels outside the boundary prevent the striker from adopting a level stance, the striker, with the consent of the opponent or referee, may move the ball to a point on the line connecting the point where the ball lies and the striker's intended target. The ball may be moved only the minimum distance to avoid the obstruction or uneven ground. If other balls lie within a yard (914 mm) of the original position of the striker's ball and are likely to interfere with the passage of the striker's ball, they are to be moved an equal distance into the court, parallel to the line of play, before the stroke is played, so that their relative positions remain the same. If such balls are not disturbed by the stroke, they are to be replaced after the turn has ended.

Commentary on Rule 9(c): *Where a boundary is close to a fence line or similar obstruction it is acceptable to move the boundary and corner hoops towards the centre line by 18 inches or more if that will make room for players to swing unimpeded.*

- (d) An outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game. Examples include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment from another game, accessories, a ball off the court or a ball directed to be played from a penalty spot and other stray objects. Neither loose impediments nor weather are outside agencies.
- (e) If an outside agency or weather moves a stationary ball, it is to be replaced before the next stroke.
- (f) If an outside agency interferes with a moving ball during a turn while the outcome of the stroke is still in doubt, any balls moved by the stroke are to be replaced and the stroke is to be replayed. If the outcome of the stroke is not in doubt, the ball that suffered interference is to be placed where it would otherwise have stopped.

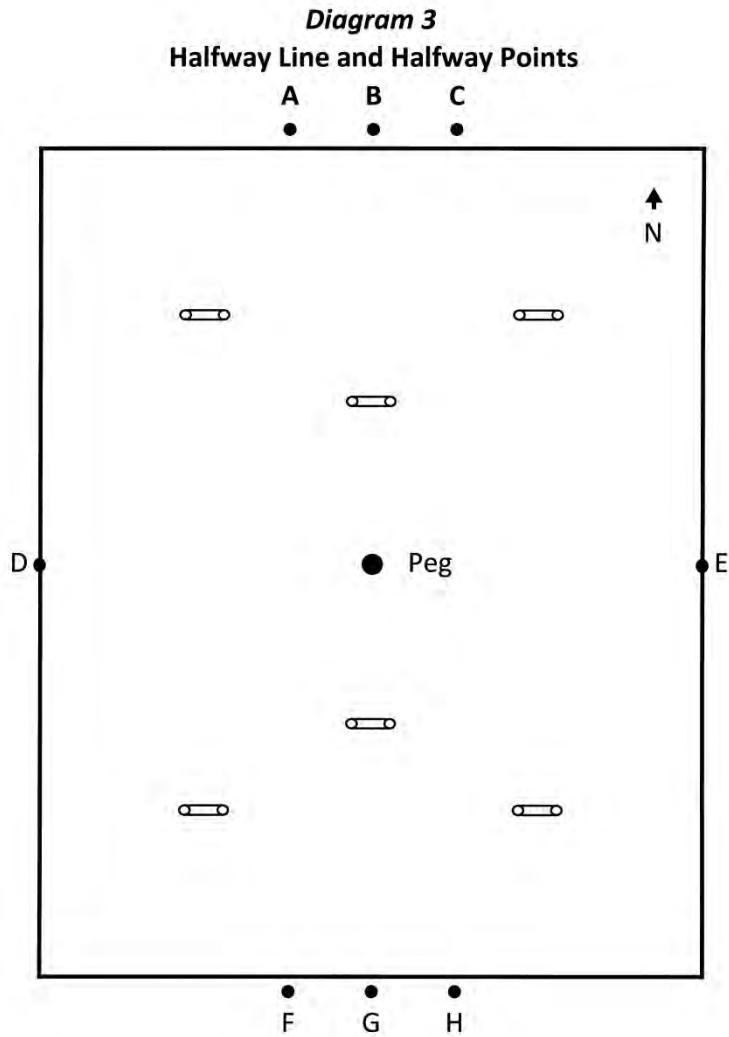
Commentary on Rule 9(f): *The outcome of a stroke that suffers interference is in doubt if there was a reasonable chance that the ball would have finished in a critical position (hoop running or blocking position), would have cleared a ball from a critical position or would have run a hoop. If there is little chance of one of these happening then the outcome is not in doubt, even though the exact finishing position would be unknown.*

- (g) If an outside agency, other than a scoring clip attached to a hoop, is in place before a stroke is played, and the outside agency is hit by a moving ball, then Rule 9(f) does not apply. The opponent has the choice of leaving the moving ball where it stopped or of placing it where the opponent felt it would have stopped if there had been no interference. In particular no replay is permitted.
- (h) When attempting to run a hoop if the ball makes contact with a scoring clip that is attached to the hoop the ball remains where it comes to rest, there is no replay and no hoop point is scored.
- (i) After suffering interference a moving ball may not cause a stationary ball to move. Any ball so moved is to be replaced.
- (j) A player may lift a ball, with or without permission, in order to prevent it being struck by an outside agency.
- (k) No point may be scored for any ball through interference.

10. Offside Balls

- (a) Between a hoop just scored and the next hoop in order there is a line called the halfway line. The halfway lines for each hoop are shown in Diagram 3. AF is the line halfway between the centre lines of hoops 1 and 2, and hoops 5 and 6. CH is the line halfway between the centre lines of hoops 5 and 6, and hoops 3 and 4. BG is the line through the centres of hoops 5 and 6. DE is the line through the peg that is perpendicular to the East and West boundaries. They apply as follows:

When the next hoop in order is	The Halfway Line is
7 & 17	AF
3, 9 & 15	BG
5 & 11	CH
7 th hoop in a 7-point game	DE
All Others	DE



- (b) At the end of a turn in which a hoop point was scored, any ball, all of which is resting beyond the halfway line for the next hoop in order is an offside ball unless it reached its position as a result of
- (1) the stroke just played; or
 - (2) a stroke, wrong ball play or fault played or committed by an opponent, however this exemption does not apply to a ball whose owner misses a turn in that position because of a non-striking fault; or
 - (3) contact with an opponent's ball, however this exemption does not result from a ball played away from an opponent's ball with which it was in contact, unless it moves that ball in the stroke; or
 - (4) being directed to a penalty spot.

Commentary on Rule 10(b): *Unless it can be clearly seen that all of a ball is over a halfway line, the ball should be ruled as not over the halfway line.*

- (c)(1) Before their next stroke is played, the opponent of the owner of an offside ball is entitled to direct that the offside ball is next to be played from either penalty spot D or E in Diagram 3 as chosen by the opponent. A ball that is directed to be played from a penalty spot is an outside agency until it is played. If the offside ball is not so directed it remains a ball in play.

Commentary on Rule 10(c)(1): *An offside ball only becomes an outside agency if it is directed to be played from a penalty spot. Once it has been directed to be moved it may be left where it is, sent towards the penalty spot or placed on the spot. However as an outside agency it is to be moved, at any player's request, to avoid interference with play. A ball so directed remains an outside agency until it is played from the directed penalty spot.*

- (2) If the owner of an offside ball plays before the opponent has given a direction under Rule 10(c)(1) and before the opponent has played, the opponent may require the stroke to be replayed after Rule 10(c)(1) is applied. Before the stroke is replayed any balls moved by the first stroke are replaced. A player required to replay a ball under this Rule is no longer entitled to rule on an opponent's offside ball at the same hoop. Reference to play by the owner of an offside ball in this rule includes play by the partner in a doubles game and play of either of the owner's balls in a singles game.

11. Playing a Wrong Ball

- (a) If any player believes that a wrong ball may have been played, play should be stopped while the correct next play is discovered using this rule.
- (b) If in the last turn the striker, identified by Rule 1(e), has played any ball other than the striker's ball, then a wrong ball has been played and
- (1) if the ball belongs to the striker, no points are scored for any ball, the ball and any other ball moved are replaced, and unless Rule 13 would have applied, the correct ball is played; or
 - (2) if the ball does not belong to the striker, no points are scored for any ball and the opponent(s) may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.
- (c) If in the last turn the striker's partner has played, then a wrong ball has been played, and
- (1) if the ball belongs to the striker's partner, no points are scored for any ball, the ball and any other ball moved are replaced and, unless Rule 13 would have applied, the correct ball is played, or
 - (2) if the ball does not belong to the striker's partner, no points are scored for any ball and the opponents may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.
- (d) If in the last turn any other player has played, then a wrong ball has been played. No points are scored for any ball and the opponent of the player of the wrong ball may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.

- (e) If, when play is stopped, it is discovered that the last player had played a ball which belongs to them but that the previous stroke was played by the opponent with a ball that did not belong to their side, then the last stroke condones the previous error and all points scored in these strokes are valid, subject to Rule 13. Play then continues by the opponent playing the ball that follows in sequence from the ball played last.
- (f) If one or more wrong balls have been played but play is not stopped immediately then all points scored are counted for the owner of the relevant balls and play continues until the game ends or a wrong ball play is identified. Only the wrong ball play discovered immediately before play is stopped is dealt with, using Rule 11 (b), (c), or (d) as appropriate.
- (g) If a sequence of wrong ball plays is followed by a ball played in sequence, all of the play is condoned, and play is to continue in sequence.
- (h) A player or referee should forestall a player if the player is about to play a stroke to which Rule 11(b)(1) or Rule 11(c)(1) would apply, but in no other circumstances.

12. Non-striking Faults

- (a) A non-striking fault is committed if a moving ball touches any part of a player, or the player's mallet, clothing or personal property, or a player touches, moves or shakes a stationary ball, with any part of the body, clothes or mallet either directly or by hitting a hoop or the peg, except when:
 - (1) the striker touches the striker's ball with the mallet when playing a stroke; or
 - (2) a player touches a ball in accordance with these Rules or marks or cleans it with the permission of the opponent or referee; or
 - (3) a player plays a wrong ball; or
 - (4) the ball is an outside agency.

Commentary on Rule 12(a)(1): *If while attempting to play a stroke the striker touches another ball with the mallet, body or clothes, before hitting the striker's ball, the non-striking fault coming first cancels the stroke. In effect the striker has not had a turn. See also Rule 12(c)(4). Any balls moved in this play, whether directly from the touch on another ball or from the resulting hit on the striker's ball, are subject to the opponent's choice under Rule 12(c)(1). As the striker's attempt to play the turn is cancelled the same player is still the striker. The turn the striker loses under Rule 12(c)(4) is the turn the striker has attempted to play. The owner of the next ball in sequence becomes the striker. There is no further penalty. This is addressed again in the commentary on Rule 13(a)(11)&(12).*

- (b) A non-striking fault is also committed if a player causes damage to the court that, before it is repaired, is capable of affecting a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area, except when the striker is playing a stroke.

Commentary on Rule 12(b): *This includes damage in an air swing, or any careless use of mallet, feet or other equipment. Damage that breaks or dents the surface, so that a ball rolled gently over the damage may change direction, would be a fault. Damage that scuffs the surface but would not cause a ball to change direction is not a fault, nor is damage outside the boundary of the court. A referee or a player should immediately repair such damage, although the assessment is made before the damage is repaired.*

- (c) Action after a non-striking fault

- (1) If a non-striking fault affects one or more stationary balls, the opponent chooses whether to leave them where they stop or to have them all replaced where they were before the fault was committed.
- (2) If a non-striking fault affects a moving ball, the opponent chooses whether to leave the ball and any other balls moved because of the fault where they stop, or to have the moving ball placed where it would have stopped and the other balls moved replaced where they were before the fault was committed. However, if the outcome of the stroke was in doubt when a non-striking fault committed by the striker's opponent occurred, the stroke is to be played again.

Commentary on Rule 12(c)(2): (i) *The option to replace any balls moved after a non-striking fault applies only to balls moved because of the fault.*

(ii) *The outcome of a stroke affected by a non-striking fault is in doubt if there was a reasonable chance that the ball would have finished in a critical position (hoop running or blocking position), would have cleared a ball from a critical position or would have run a hoop. If there is little chance of one of these happening then the outcome is not in doubt, even though the exact finishing position would be unknown.*

- (3) No points may be scored by any ball by a non-striking fault.
- (4) The side that commits the non-striking fault loses its next turn. Should a non-striking fault be committed by the striker's side, before the striker's turn is played, then the turn lost is the current turn.
- (5) If a non-striking fault is committed but play is not stopped before the opponent has played a stroke there is no remedy, and play continues as if the fault had not been committed.

Commentary on Rule 12(c)(5): *This rule says there is no remedy if play is not stopped after a non-striking fault and before the opponent plays. But Rule 12(c)(3) does not permit a hoop to be scored by such an action. It is unlikely that a non-striking fault that was not noticed immediately would cause a ball to run the hoop in order. However, if this did happen and was noticed when the ball's owner came to play it, Rule 12(c)(5) says there is no remedy so the offender does not miss a turn, and Rule 6(j) says the ball is to be moved back to its agreed position (not through the hoop).*

13. Striking Faults

- (a) A striking fault can only be committed from the time the striker's ball is struck by the mallet until the striker leaves the stance under control. It is a fault if, in striking, the striker:
 - (1) touches the head of the mallet with a hand;
 - (2) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency;
 - (3) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of the legs or feet;
 - (4) causes the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
 - (5) strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face, either
 - (i) deliberately; or
 - (ii) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball;

- (6) "double taps" the striker's ball by striking it more than once in the same stroke or allows the striker's ball to retouch the mallet;
- (7) causes the striker's ball to touch a hoop or the peg while still in contact with the mallet;
- (8) causes the striker's ball while still in contact with the mallet, to touch another ball, unless the balls were in contact before the stroke;
- (9) strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or the peg otherwise than in a direction away there from;
- (10) moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or peg with the mallet or any part of the body or clothes;
- (11) maintains contact with the striker's ball by pushing or pulling the ball with the mallet;
- (12) touches a ball other than the striker's ball with the mallet;
- (13) touches a ball with any part of the body or clothes;
- (14) plays before the previous turn ends;
- (15) plays any stroke in which the mallet causes damage to the court that, before it is repaired, is capable of affecting a subsequent turn played over the damaged area.

Commentary on Rule 13(a): The striking period ends when the striker 'leaves the stance under control'. This is a matter for the referee to decide and is intended to penalise a striker who plays a stroke in such a way that a ball is likely to rebound onto the mallet or clothing and, to avoid this, jumps out of the way and lands or falls on yet another ball. There are three cases where the striker is not under control:

- 1 *jumping to avoid a moving ball*
- 2 *playing in an off balance position and falling out of the stance;*
- 3 *disturbing a ball he was trying to avoid when leaving a stance restricted (or changed) because of the presence of another ball.*

Providing the striker's body leaves the stance under control the striking period can be considered to end when the striker begins to withdraw the mallet after the stroke. If the mallet touches another ball or causes one to move by touching a hoop while being withdrawn in control such a touch is a non-striking fault, and the stroke stands. However, if the mallet touches a ball or causes one to move by hitting a hoop, while the striker is leaving the stance without control, a striking fault is committed (Rule 13(a)(10) or (12)) and the hoop would not count.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(4): Although a striking fault can occur only after the striker's ball is struck, and the actions covered by this rule occur before then, it is when the ball is struck as a result of one of these actions that it becomes such a fault.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(6): A "double tap" is likely to occur if a gentle shot is played with excessive follow through, or if a hard shot is played along the line of two balls close together. In the latter case if the two balls are less than 5cm apart a hard shot is likely to cause a "double tap", even if played as a stun shot. Played with follow through a "double tap" may occur even if the balls are 15 cm or more apart. The excessive distance travelled by the striker's ball will indicate this. Playing at an angle to the line of centres will reduce the likelihood of a "double tap".

Commentary on Rules 13(a)(12) & (13): Note that if the striker's mallet or body touches another ball before hitting the striker's ball a non-striking fault is committed. If the mallet or body touches another ball after hitting the striker's ball but before leaving the stance a striking fault is committed. Under these rules both have the same consequences, so the distinction in this case is no longer important, except for Rules 16(f) and (g). If the contact occurs after the striker has left their stance then the stroke is valid, any points made are scored, but a non-striking fault has subsequently occurred.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(15): See the comment on Rule 12(b), but note that for this damage to be a striking fault it must be caused by the mallet. Damage caused by a ball is not a striking fault.

(b) Action after a striking fault

- (1) If the fault is noticed before the opponent has played a stroke the opponent chooses whether the balls remain where they stop after the fault or are replaced in the positions they occupied before the fault was committed. In either case no point is scored for any ball.
- (2) Otherwise there is no remedy, and play continues as if the fault had not been committed.
- (3) If a player commits a non-striking fault on a ball that is still moving after a striking fault has been committed by the other side, any balls moved are to be replaced where they were before the striking fault was committed and the side that committed the non-striking fault loses its next turn.

Commentary on Rule 13(b)(3): When a player commits a striking fault and then, while one of the balls is still moving, it hits an opponent a non-striking fault has also occurred. As both sides are entitled to direct where the balls are to be played from, this rule resolves the conflict. However, should a player commit a striking fault and then the same player or the partner commit a non-striking fault on a ball still moving, Rules 12(c) and 13(b)(1) cover both faults without contradiction.

14. Etiquette

- (a) Players are responsible for maintaining good standards of behaviour towards other players, equipment, courts and spectators. Examples of unacceptable behaviour for which players may be penalised include, but are not limited to, cases where a player:
 - (1) leaves the vicinity of the court during a match without permission from the opponent, referee or the manager.
 - (2) offers tactical advice to an opponent during a match.
 - (3) physically abuses their mallet or other equipment
 - (4) disturbs other players during the match by talking, making noises, standing or moving in front of the striker, except as permitted or required by the rules.
 - (5) argues aggressively or continuously with or is aggressive towards another player.
 - (6) fails to accept a decision of a referee on a matter of fact or shows lack of respect for a referee.
 - (7) knowingly or repeatedly plays the partner ball.

- (8) wastes time. Players are to play with reasonable dispatch. The striker is to play within 1 minute of the last turn ending, except where the game is held up while a ball is retrieved or a referee called.

Commentary on Rule 14(a)(8): *(i) A player may request that a referee, spectator, (or in the absence of these) a player, be appointed to time turns for all players. This "time-keeper" may be later dismissed during the game by mutual consent of the players.*

- (ii) This rule does not give players permission to wait for 1 minute before playing. Rather it is intended to prevent excessive deliberation before playing.*

- (9) plays after the opponent has clearly asked that play is stopped to enable an action to be investigated or a ball to be placed.
- (10) places a mark or marker to assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke.
- (11) except with the permission of an opponent or referee, attempts to perform a physical test to determine whether a point has been scored or may be scored.
- (12) provides wrong information to an opponent when asked in accordance with Rule 8(b).
- (13) attempts to repair lawn damage that may indicate a fault, before it is ruled on by a referee or opponent.
- (14) smokes or drinks alcohol during a game.
- (15) acts in such a manner that may bring the game into disrepute.
- (b) When a referee is in charge of a match and a player behaves in any unacceptable way the referee is to warn the player not to do so again. If, during the same match, the offending side repeats the behaviour or another unacceptable behaviour, the referee is to stop the match and the next player on the offending side loses their turn. After a further occurrence of unacceptable behaviour in the same match, by the same side, the referee is to stop the match and award it to the opposing side. In this case the score in the match in progress is recorded as the winning total (4, 7 or 10) to the winner and the score already recorded by the loser when the game is stopped. Any subsequent games in the match are won to zero.
- (c) In the absence of a referee the players are responsible for monitoring behaviour during a match. If a player behaves in any unacceptable way the opponent is to draw attention to the behaviour, and issue a warning not to do so again. If the players are unable to agree that the player has behaved unacceptably the game should be stopped until a referee has ruled on the situation. The referee may rule that the next player on the offending side loses their next turn, and may rule that any repetition of that or another unacceptable behaviour will result in loss of the match.

Commentary on Rule 14(c): *This rule places a lot of responsibility on the shoulders of the players involved. Where possible any disagreement should be resolved amicably, otherwise a referee should be called.*

15. Refereeing

- (a) The players in all matches are responsible for the fair and correct application of these Rules. A referee may be placed in charge of a match, or may be called on to assist, or may in specific instances intervene to ensure the match proceeds according to these Rules. The presence or absence of a referee does not change the obligation on a player to follow fair and correct play. Players are to warn the other side before playing strokes that may produce a fault or that are forceful. In the absence of a referee, if there is a difference of opinion on a matter of fact, the opinion of the player with the best view is to be preferred, but if two views are equal, the striker's opinion prevails.
- (b) Regulations governing the appointment, powers and duties of referees are contained in the WCF Refereeing Regulations. Where a referee is not available the players are joint referees for the match.

16. Handicaps – New Zealand Version

- (a) Handicap games may be played to allow players of different abilities to compete so that they will have more equal chances of success. Rules 1 to 15 above apply except as indicated in this Rule. Each player is allotted a handicap according to ability, ranging from -6 for the strongest players up to 16 for the weakest players.

Commentary on Rule 16(a): *National Croquet Associations where handicap matches are played may choose to vary the range of handicaps used in their matches. The rule given here differs from the World Croquet Federation rule, and is to be used in all handicap games played in New Zealand.*

- (b) In singles the weaker player is allowed a number of extra turns equal to the difference between the players' handicaps for 13-point games and as shown in the table for 7- and 19-point games.

Extra Turns Allowed in Handicap Singles Games

Handicap difference	19-Point Game	13-Point Game	7-Point Game
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	3	2	1
3	4	3	2
4	6	4	2
5	7	5	3
6	9	6	3
7	10	7	4
8	12	8	4
9	13	9	5
10	15	10	5
11	16	11	6
12	18	12	6
13	19	13	7
14	20	14	8
15	22	15	8
16	23	16	9
17	25	17	9
18	26	18	10
19	28	19	10
20	29	20	11
21	31	21	11
22	32	22	12

- (c) In doubles extra turns are given to a player, not a side. The lower (smaller) handicap on each side is subtracted from the higher handicap on the other side, and the difference is halved. The table below shows the number of extra turns available to the higher handicapped player in each comparison. When two players on the same side have the same handicap, they decide in advance which will be considered the lower handicapped player for the application of this rule.

Extra Turns Allowed in Handicap Doubles Games

Half handicap difference	19-point game	13-point game	7-point game
0	0	0	0
0.5	1	1	0
1	1	1	1
1.5	2	2	1
2	3	2	1
2.5	4	3	1
3	4	3	2
3.5	5	4	2
4	6	4	2
4.5	7	5	2
5	7	5	3
5.5	8	6	3
6	9	6	3
6.5	10	7	4
7	10	7	4
7.5	11	8	4
8	12	8	4
8.5	12	9	5
9	13	9	5
9.5	14	10	5
10	15	10	5
10.5	15	11	6
11	16	11	6

- (d) No point may be scored for the striker's side in an extra turn.
- (e) An extra turn may only be played by a striker at the end of that striker's turn and is to be played with the same ball. A striker may play an extra turn at any stage in the game, and, if receiving more than one, may play extra turns in succession.
- (f) At the end of a turn a striker intending to take an extra turn is to give a clear indication of the intention and stop the opponent from playing. When a striker decides to play an extra turn after committing a striking fault, Rule 13(b)(1) does not apply and the balls are replaced in the positions they occupied before the fault was

committed. A striker who is entitled to play an extra turn and indicates an intention to do so may revoke that decision at any time before playing the stroke, unless the balls have been replaced after a striking fault. The striker's intention not to play an extra turn shall be indicated clearly. A striker who has indicated that an extra turn will not be played is not permitted to change that decision.

- (g) An extra turn may not be taken in place of a turn missed because of a non-striking fault or the playing of a wrong ball. If such an extra turn is played and play is stopped before the opponent plays then any balls moved are replaced, the opponent then plays and the right to the extra turn is restored to the owner. However, if such an extra turn is played, and the opponent then plays before play is stopped, the extra turn stands as valid play.
- (h) The administration of the handicap system is the responsibility of each National Croquet Association.

Appendix to the WCF Golf Croquet Rules 2013 - Regulations for an Automatic Handicapping System

Modified for New Zealand use 2016

This Appendix describes a system used to administer a Handicapping system for use with the WCF GC Rules. National Croquet Associations who play competitive handicap matches may choose to adopt the system as described here, to modify it to better suit their needs or to produce their own Regulations for handling handicaps. In the latter case, National Croquet Associations may select what is appropriate from these regulations.

As in many handicapping systems a Golf Croquet handicap serves two functions. The self-evident one is to provide more opportunity for players to compete successfully against stronger players in special handicap competitions. The second purpose is to enable players to be placed in divisions or grades where they may compete against players of similar abilities.

1. Using handicaps in play

In matches where handicap play is being used, Rule 16 of the Rules applies.

2. An Automatic Handicap System for Golf Croquet

Handicaps are initially set for each player using paragraphs 3 or 4 below. Thereafter they are changed automatically based on player's success in both singles and doubles games as described in paragraph 5 below. Non- automatic changes in handicaps may also be made as described in paragraph 6 below.

3. Setting initial handicaps for players new to any form of croquet

Players who are new to croquet may have their initial handicap set by the following procedure. Start from the fourth corner and count the number of strokes taken to run hoops one to six inclusive. Complete this exercise three times to the best of their ability. The total number of strokes over the three rounds is the grading score. This score is used to assess their handicap and index from Table A below.

Table A

Strokes Taken	Initial Index	Initial handicap
50–54	1350	7
55–60	1300	8
61–64	1200	10
65–70	1100	12
71–78	1050	14
more than 78	1000	16

This will not be an accurate handicap as it measures only some of the skills and tactics needed. Players should initially play with this handicap and the automatic system will

eventually obtain a correct value. Note that players should not be started automatically on 16.

4. Setting initial Golf Croquet handicaps for players with an Association Croquet handicap

Players who start Golf Croquet with Association Croquet experience may have their handicaps and initial index set by Table B. The first column should be modified, if necessary, to fit a National Croquet Association's handicap range in Association Croquet. Similar tables should be devised where other forms of croquet are commonly played.

Table B

Association Croquet Handicap	Initial Index	Initial Golf Croquet Handicap
-4 to -3.5	2350	-3
-3 to -2.5	2100	-1
-2 to -1.5	2000	0
-1 to -0.5	1900	1
0 to 1	1800	2
1.5 to 3	1700	3
4 to 5	1600	4
6 to 7	1500	5

The three times round test described above may be used for players with higher Association Croquet Handicaps.

5. When handicaps change

Golf Croquet Handicaps change when the player's index points reach a trigger point for a handicap which is not their current handicap. They change immediately before the next game played, even if the next game is part of the same best-of-3 or best-of-5 match. The trigger points are shown in Table C. Table C also shows the range of index points for which the handicap on that line does not change.

Table C

Handicaps	Trigger Points for this handicap	Range for which there is no change for this handicap
-6	2800	2651 or more
-5	2650	2501 to 2799
-4	2500	2351 to 2649
-3	2350	2201 to 2499
-2	2200	2101 to 2349
-1	2100	2001 to 2199
0	2000	1901 to 2099
1	1900	1801 to 1999
2	1800	1701 to 1899
3	1700	1601 to 1799
4	1600	1501 to 1699
5	1500	1401 to 1599
6	1400	1351 to 1499
7	1350	1301 to 1399
8	1300	1251 to 1349
9	1250	1201 to 1299
10	1200	1151 to 1249
11	1150	1101 to 1199
12	1100	1051 to 1149
14	1050	1050 to 1099
16	1000	Less than 1049

6. When indexes change

A player's index normally changes after every competition game played, whether doubles or singles.

However players whose handicap is 14 or 16 do not lose index points, although their successful opponents do gain index points. Except as noted here the amounts of index change are given by paragraphs 6.1 to 6.4.

6.1 Index changes in Handicap Singles games

In handicap singles games the winner's index increases by 10 and the loser's index decreases by 10.

6.2 Index changes in Handicap Doubles games

In handicap doubles games the indexes of both winner's increase by 5 points and the indexes of both losers decrease by 5 points.

6.3 Index changes in Level Singles games

In level games the winner's index increases and the loser's index decreases by the amount shown in Table D.

Table D

Points Exchanged in Level Play

		Loser's Handicap																									
		-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16					
Winner's Handicap	-6	10	7	4	2																						
	-5	13	10	7	4	2																					
	-4	16	13	10	7	4	3	2	1																		
	-3	18	16	13	10	7	5	3	2																		
	-2		18	16	13	10	8	6	4	3	2																
	-1			17	15	12	10	8	6	4	3	2															
	0			18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2														
	1				18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2													
	2					17	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	2											
	3					18	17	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	3	3	2	2									
	4						18	17	16	14	12	10	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	2							
	5							18	17	16	14	12	10	8	7	6	5	4	3	3	2	2					
	6								18	17	16	14	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	3					
	7									18	17	15	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3					
	8										18	17	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4				
	9											18	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5				
	10												18	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6			
11													18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7				
12														18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8			
14															18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9			
16																18	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10		

Note: Players on a handicap of 14 or 16, do not lose index points

6.4 Index changes in level doubles games.

In level doubles games the combined handicaps are found for each side. The difference is found, then Table E shows the points gained by both winners and the points lost by both losers.

Table E

Difference in the combined handicaps	Larger combined handicaps won	Smaller combined handicaps won
0 to 3	5	5
4 to 7	6	4
8 to 11	7	3
12 to 15	8	2
16 or more	9	1

Note: Players on a handicap of 14 or 16, do not lose index points.

6.5 Record keeping

Each National Croquet Association should organise a system for keeping track of Index changes and handicap changes. This may be through the use of index cards, tables or other means.

7. Administration of the Golf Croquet Handicap System and Non-automatic handicap changes

Each National Croquet Association where Golf Croquet is played should appoint a National Golf Croquet Handicapper, and each club where Golf Croquet is played should appoint either a Club Golf Croquet Handicapper or Handicapping Committee.

The functions of the Club GC Handicapper would include:

1. Set initial handicaps for new-to-croquet club members or experienced Croquet players starting to play Golf Croquet.
2. Monitor the use of the index cards to ensure they are understood and used correctly.
3. Watch for players whose improvement is outpacing progress on the card and recommend to the National Handicapper that a decrease in handicap be applied. Except where a handicap is grossly wrong such changes should be by either 1 or 2, with the index set to the trigger point for the new handicap.
4. Listen to requests for handicap extensions and make recommendations to the National GC Handicapper. Such extensions should normally be granted only for a player returning to croquet after ill health. Gradual deterioration in play or a return in good health should be dealt with by the automatic system.
5. Maintain a record of Golf Croquet handicaps for club members.

The functions of the National Golf Croquet Handicapper would be to:

1. Assist and advise the Club GC Handicappers
2. Approve applications by Club GC Handicappers for non-automatic reductions or extensions. Non-approval would be rare and would only follow full discussion.

Official Rulings to apply to the 4th (2013) WCF Rules of Golf Croquet

Released 1 January 2015, updated 1 January 2016.

OR 1.1 When applying Rule 1(f) in a handicap game, any extra turns used during play for, and which includes, the running of hoops out of order shall be restored. Time, in a time limited game, will not be restored in such circumstances.

OR 5.1 If, in all of the first four turns of a game, the balls are played in the sequence given by Rule 1(e), but by the opponent(s) of the balls' owner(s), then the first four turns stand and, for the remainder of the match, the ownership of the balls is as played in those first four turns.

OR 5.2 Unless OR 5.1 applies, if the fourth ball played is a wrong ball and play is stopped immediately then Rule 5(f) is applied. Any wrong ball play discovered from the fifth turn onwards is dealt with using Rule 11.

OR 7.1 When applying Rule 7(f), if a ball jams in a hoop above another ball already in the hoop, replaying the turn is the only option available once the equipment has been checked and reset or replaced.

OR 7.2 If a ball is resting in a hoop before it becomes the hoop in order, when applying Rules 7(a) and 7(c), the hoop only needs to be the correct hoop in order immediately before a ball completes the running of it.

OR 8.1 Players are not permitted to refer to printed, handwritten or other prepared material during a match, except for the purpose of clarifying the rules that apply to a circumstance that has arisen.

OR 8.2 The words 'off the court' in Rule 8(e) should be interpreted as "outside the game".

OR 9.1 Rule 9(h) should be interpreted as if it read: "If any ball makes contact with a scoring clip attached to a hoop, Rules 9(i) and 9(k) do not apply and all balls are left where they come to rest. No hoop point may be scored for the striker's side in such a stroke."

OR 9.2 For the purposes of Rule 9(b), an immoveable outside agency on the court (e.g. a sprinkler head) is to be treated as damage that cannot be repaired.

OR 10.1 If a player with an offside ball plays before a direction under Rule 10(c)(1) is given, that player is not entitled to subsequently rule on an opponent's offside ball. (see 1st and 3rd sentences of Rule 10(c)(2).)

OR 12.1 Rule 12(c)(4) is to be interpreted as if the following sentence were appended to the end of the Rule: "When a side loses its next turn, it is deemed to have been played with the ball of the side which would have followed the ball played immediately before the turn to be lost. If the side would have been entitled to play either ball of the side under Rule 11, it must nominate which ball is deemed to have been played.

OR14.1 Deliberately committing a striking or non-striking fault is an example of unacceptable behaviour under Rule 14(a).

OR 14.2 The underlying principle of Rule 14(a)(7) extends to the deliberate or repeated playing of an opponent's ball, or to playing two or more turns in succession, or

pretending to play a stroke so as to induce the opponent(s) to play two or more turns in succession.

OR 14.3 Rule 14(a)(8) is to be interpreted as though the words “or other justifiable delay applies.” is added to the last sentence.

OR 15.1 If a situation does not appear to be adequately covered in the rules, or their interpretation appears to be uncertain, the issue shall be decided by the referee or, in the absence of a referee, by the players in a manner which best meets the justice of the case.

OR 15.2 Where a stroke that may produce a fault is to be played the striker should first request a referee or the opponent to watch the stroke. If the striker does not make the request, the opponent may forestall play and ask for the stroke to be watched.

Croquet New Zealand Tournament Regulations

Part A: General

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The New Zealand Croquet Council (hereafter CNZ), the Australian Croquet Association (Inc) and The Croquet Association of England have agreed that each independently may set the Regulations for Association Croquet tournaments held within their respective jurisdictions. These regulations have been modified to cover Golf Croquet as well as Association Croquet.
- 1.2 These Regulations are made by the CNZ and are to be read in conjunction with the Constitution of the CNZ, the Laws of Association Croquet, the Association Croquet Handicap Regulations and the Rules of Golf Croquet as appropriate (referred to below as “the Constitution” or “the Laws” respectively) and the relevant Laws or Rules of any other variations of the game approved by the CNZ.
- 1.3 The Regulations in this document shall apply to all tournaments except where exemptions are specified.
- 1.4 The Laws of Association Croquet shall apply in all Association Croquet events and the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules of Golf Croquet pertaining to the play shall apply in all Golf Croquet events. Other types of event shall be played in accordance with their established laws or rules.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 There are two classes of tournaments: Official Tournaments and Other Tournaments. Official tournaments are further classified in tiers, as defined in Appendix 4 of the Tournament Regulations.
- 2.2 Official Tournaments are all tournaments held under the direct or indirect control of the CNZ, i.e. those sponsored by the CNZ and referred to in these Regulations as “Council Tournaments”, and those tournaments sponsored by an Association or Club which comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.3.
- 2.3 Other Tournaments are those tournaments organised by Associations and Clubs which do not comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.3. Such tournaments and events may be used by the CNZ for selection and ranking purposes, but those at club level will be taken into account for ranking only if a specific request in each case has been made to the CNZ Tournaments Committee Chairperson and has been approved.
- 2.4 The definition of tournament encompasses all CNZ events, association events such as interclub, challenges etc. and club competitions, which are played over one or more consecutive days or intermittently over some extended period. It does not include social events of whatever form, which may be played however the organisers wish.

3. Variations in the Laws, Rules and Regulations

- 3.1 The organisers of a tournament may apply to the relevant committee of CNZ (the Laws Committee or the Tournaments Committee) for permission to vary the Laws or these Regulations.

- 3.2 Such an application shall be made not later than one (1) week before the tournament is due to begin, although a later application may be considered in an emergency; such an application shall be made either in writing or verbally to the chairperson of the relevant committee. In either case, the chairperson of that committee must advise the Executive Director in writing of the application and its outcome.
- 3.3 If permission for a variation is obtained for a particular tournament or event, it shall continue for the same tournament or event in successive years unless the committee granting it specifies otherwise.
- 3.4 Any variations of the Laws or these Regulations that apply to a tournament shall be advertised in the tournament advertisement or any tournament notices that may be prepared, and must be specifically advised to the players at the beginning of the tournament.

4. Advertising Tournaments

Official Tournaments

- 4.1 For Council Tournaments, the Executive, and for other Official Tournaments the organiser of the tournament, shall, prior to dates specified each year by the Executive Director, apply for approval to stage those tournaments by submitting to the Executive Director tournament advertisements for inclusion in the Year Book containing the following details for each tournament:
 - 4.1.1 the starting date, place and the planned duration of the tournament;
 - 4.1.2 the number and nature of the events (including any provision that individual matches may be played as multiple games), who may compete, and the amount of the entrance fee;
 - 4.1.3 the number, location and size of the lawns;
 - 4.1.4 the maximum number of entrants in any event (if necessary);
 - 4.1.5 the type of balls to be used;
 - 4.1.6 details of prizes or trophies;
 - 4.1.7 the closing date for entries and the address to which they must be sent. For Council tournaments entries must be received, with the relevant New Zealand dollar payment, by the Executive Director by the closing date set, though if the maximum number of entrants has not been exceeded, late entries may be accepted;
 - 4.1.8 the venues to be used for the tournament;
 - 4.1.9 the time of the opening ceremony or the commencement of play on the first day of play;
 - 4.1.10 any variations in the Laws, Rules or Regulations for which permission has been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3;
 - 4.1.11 any other conditions for the event including the hoop size to be used. If no hoop setting specification appears in the advertisement then hoops will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch with an upward or downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch.

- 4.2 By a further date specified by the Executive Director each year the following additional details shall be provided to the Executive Director: the names of the Tournament Manager, the Tournament Referee and the Tournament Handicapper, and any assistant Managers.
- 4.3 The Executive Director shall before publication consult the Manager concerning any substantive alteration made to the tournament advertisement. Any failure to consult shall not, of itself, lead to the loss of official status for the tournament.
- 4.4 Associations staging any Council fixture must ensure it does not clash with any other Council fixture where any player might be eligible to play in both events. Association play-offs for the Arthur Ross and Silver Badge competitions are Council fixtures.

Other Tournaments

- 4.5 Any advertisement produced for such a tournament shall specify those conditions defined in 4.1.1 to 4.1.11 above that are relevant to the tournament. Where no advertisement is produced, the competitors shall be informed of the tournament conditions before play commences.
- 4.6 Advertisements for such tournaments (e.g. weekend tournaments) may be combined at the discretion of those organising them.

Part B:

Tournament Management – Powers and Duties

5. Tournament Management Powers and Duties

5.1 Tournament Management Committee

- 5.1.1 For the NZ Open and the National Golf Croquet Tournaments the Executive of CNZ (“the Executive”) will appoint the Tournament Manager and the Tournament Referee. The Host Association will appoint the Tournament Handicapper who shall together with the Tournament Manager and the Tournament Referee constitute the Tournament Management Committee (TMC). For all other Council tournaments, the host associations should appoint the TMC and submit the membership of the TMC to the Executive for approval. For other tournaments the organisers should appoint the TMC.
- 5.1.2 Each Association or Club wishing to hold an Official Tournament must appoint a Manager, a Tournament Referee and a Tournament Handicapper who shall together constitute the Tournament Management Committee and who shall be responsible, insofar as the duties of each are herein defined, for the administration, interpretation and enforcement of the Laws and these Regulations.

5.2 Tournament Manager

- 5.2.1 It is the duty of the Manager to manage the tournament in all respects and to ensure that it is as enjoyable as possible for players, officials, spectators and all others involved.
- 5.2.2 From the time of appointment the Manager may act, in consultation with those organising the tournament, to meet the obligations specified in these regulations assuming primary responsibility for organising and running the tournament on receipt of the entries.

- 5.2.3 For Official Tournaments the Manager shall determine for each event the number of entries that the capacity of the lawns and the duration of the tournament will allow, where this is not laid down in the tournament advertisement.
- 5.2.3.1 Entries received before the closing date should be held and considered together on or as soon as possible after that date.
- 5.2.3.2 If the number of entries then exceeds the number of places available, the current trophy holders shall be given priority, then in Council Tournaments players shall be ranked and then accepted in order from lowest to highest of their NZ handicaps at that date, up to the number of places available. For entrants without a NZ handicap, Regulation 11 of the NZ Handicapping Regulations will apply. However for the NZ Open the players shall be ranked after the Title Holder, firstly by their World Ranking and then for players without a listed World Ranking by their NZ handicap, as above. The Manager has the right to allocate one or two wild card entries for players without a current World ranking.
- 5.2.3.3 For events for which there is a previous qualifying event, the Tournament Management Committee may reserve a previously advertised number of places to be allocated on the results of the qualifying tournament.
- 5.2.3.4 Surplus entrants should be notified as soon as possible and placed on a reserve list in the order in which they would have been accepted, if additional places had been available.
- 5.2.3.5 If not oversubscribed at the closing date, all the entries submitted shall be accepted subject to the provision specified in 5.2.10 below.
- 5.2.3.6 After the closing date, entries may only be accepted with the agreement of the Manager, and a surcharge of 50% of the entry fee may be imposed. All money received in late entries must be sent to the Executive director by the manager.
- 5.2.3.7 Entry fees must be refunded in full to unsuccessful applicants.
- 5.2.4 All Managers should ensure that they are fully familiar with these Regulations and the tournament handicap conditions for the particular tournament and events they are managing.
- 5.2.5 The Manager shall ensure that standard or modified lawns are available, laid out and equipped in accordance with the Laws (Rules), and shall also provide balls identical in type and manufacture to those listed in the tournament advertisement.
- 5.2.6 Before the tournament the Manager shall prepare charts for the recording of scores of games in accordance with the method of play being used.
- 5.2.7 At the beginning of the tournament the Manager shall inform the players which method of play is being used in each event and ensure that this is recorded on the charts.

- 5.2.8 Before play commences in the tournament, the Manager shall check that players' handicaps are accurately recorded on tournament records.
- 5.2.9 Finishing dates shall be strictly adhered to. Unless extreme weather or other unforeseen emergency intervenes, each event of a tournament shall finish on, and not before, the advertised date.
- 5.2.10 The Manager or nominee has the power to refuse any entry and, after due consultation, the right of deciding any question which may arise regarding such refusal, but must give on request the reason(s) to the person refused.
- 5.2.11 For Council tournaments, the Executive Director shall forward all necessary charts and instructions and all the entry forms to the Manager as soon as possible after the closing date.
- 5.2.12 The Manager shall supervise the draw or nominate another to do so, subject to any requirements specified for the particular event(s).
- 5.2.13 In Official Tournaments, the Manager shall decide the order of play, and for Council tournaments shall take into account any instructions received from the Executive Director.
- 5.2.14 In events restricted to specified handicap ranges the Manager shall draw the players in their appropriate event as entered on their application forms, except where a handicap change that occurred between preparing the entry and the closing date is notified.
- 5.2.15 Players who become ineligible for the event in which they were drawn through a handicap change before the closing date, shall be removed from that part of the competition and shall instead be drawn in their correct event.
- 5.2.16 The Manager shall enter on the charts the names (as listed in the Yearbook), current handicaps and associations of all players.

6. During the Tournament

- 6.1 The Manager shall allot lawns to the players, declare any lawns unfit for play, and shall have the discretion to prohibit any play other than tournament play on an area adjacent to a lawn where a match is being played. If play in any event is unavoidably delayed, e.g. by flooding of the lawns, the Tournament Management Committee (or the Manager if delegated that authority by the Tournament Management Committee) may change the nature of that event and any subsequent events in the tournament as necessary including reducing the duration of games.
- 6.2 When considered necessary, the Manager may direct that any game shall be played elsewhere than advertised, and at any time. However, play should be limited to hours where there is a reasonable amount of daylight, unless arrangements have been made for artificial lighting.
- 6.3 Each game shall with the following exceptions be played without pause and on the same lawn unless circumstances make it necessary to do otherwise. However, play may be interrupted and clocks may be stopped:
 - 6.3.1 in any case of emergency with the permission of a tournament official;

- 6.3.2 in any situation which is not part of the game but which is likely to prevent play for more than approximately a minute e.g. the adjudication of a claim for a wiring lift in a double-banked game on the same lawn.
- 6.3.3 in the event of a lunch or tea-break with the authority of the Manager, or of the game being pegged down for later completion.
- 6.4 No game, once started, may be moved to another lawn for other than climatic reasons. Games within a match may be moved.
- 6.5 The Manager may replace a player who withdraws during the playing of an event by a player who had not entered the event. The Manager may choose to allow the replacement player to be a competitor or a non-competitor at the Manager's discretion, except that in the case of events that are a part of the New Zealand Championships, the CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament or the Arthur Ross Memorial Event where a replacement player may not be a competitor.
- 6.6 Official Tournaments shall be played on full-sized lawns, if these are available.
- 6.7 Only balls which have been approved by the CNZ shall be used in all Official Tournaments.
- 6.8 Double banking may be used if required.
- 6.9 Peeling finishes involving triple peels and peels in turns resulting in an opposition ball being pegged out are to be recorded.

7. Tournament Programme

- 7.1 The Manager shall decide for each day the starting and finishing times giving due regard to the need to take full advantage of the prevailing daylight. If failing daylight is likely to affect a game the players should be informed of it before starting play and advised of alternative arrangements. Managers may extend play into evenings whenever desirable to assist in completing the tournament within the time set. In such circumstances players should be given reasonable time, e.g. for a meal if necessary, before restarting play.
- 7.2 The Manager shall announce at the start of each tournament the amount of time players will have before the first game each day to hit up on their allocated lawns. Such hit ups are to be completed before the scheduled starting time. The Manager at his/her discretion may allow hit ups before the start of any other game.
- 7.3 No game shall fail to start, or fail to be completed because of wet weather, except with the Manager's permission.

Note: The initials AC and GC shall be taken to read Association Croquet and Golf Croquet as appropriate in the following regulations.

- 7.4 The Manager may alter the tournament programme if necessary by:
 - 7.4.1 imposing time limits in accordance with Regulations 8.1 and 8.2;
 - 7.4.2 shortening games in accordance with Part 3D of the AC Laws or GC Rule 1(c);
 - 7.4.3 deciding that the final of an event in which games have been shortened or limited, shall be played as a full game, this right to override Regulation 8.1;
 - 7.4.4 introducing a two-life variation as prescribed in Regulations 27.2.2, 27.2.3 and 27.2.4;

- 7.4.5 allowing extra time for double banking;
- 7.4.6 sanctioning other changes, as requested by the Tournament Management Committee provided these do not contravene the Laws, Rules or these Regulations.
- 7.5 The Manager may adjourn an unfinished game, [AC: provided no ball is in a critical position as defined by Law 6(d). If this involves pegging down at a point at which any of the provisions of Law 36 will come into operation in the subsequent turn, it shall be the Manager's duty, on resumption of play to remind the striker of such provision.]
- 7.6 In the case of a pegged-down game, the Manager shall take all reasonable care to ensure that the balls [AC: and clips] are replaced correctly before the game is resumed. Should the players elect to replace the balls [AC: and clips] themselves, they become responsible for each such replacement and for any error that may later be brought to light regarding it.

8. Time Limits

- 8.1 The Manager may impose a time limit
 - 8.1.1 on all games in an event provided that such a time limit is advertised in advance or announced at the tournament before the start of the event, in which case subject to Regulation 7.4 it may not be removed; or
 - 8.1.2 on each game in any round in an event.
 - 8.1.3 For multi-game matches, any time used after time is called in the game is not subtracted from the minimum time limits advised for any of the remaining games.
 - 8.1.4 [AC: The limit may not be less than two and a half (2½) hours or two (2) hours for weekend games, or shortened games under Part 3D of the AC Laws:]
- 8.2 If no time limit has been imposed under Regulation 8.1 above, the Manager, if of the opinion that the length of the game is impeding the progress of the tournament, may impose a time limit in AC of one (1) hour on any game that has been in progress for at least two (2) hours (or one and a half (1½)) hours in a weekend tournament) and in GC of a further 15 minutes on any game that has been in progress for at least one hour.
- 8.3 [AC: Subject to Law 53(g)(3) when a time limit has been imposed on a game
 - 8.3.1 The players should arrange for an independent person or failing that one of themselves to be responsible for announcing audibly that the time limit has been reached.
 - 8.3.2 Play then continues for an extension period in which the striker completes his turn and the adversary plays one subsequent turn. For the sole purpose of determining whether the striker's turn ends before or after time is called, it is deemed that his turn ends and the adversary's turn begins as soon as the striker, in the last stroke of his turn:
 - strikes the striker's ball;
 - plays an air-shot;
 - commits a fault;

- plays the stroke by declaring that he will leave his ball where it lies, which in this case he may only do after any balls moved by the previous strokes have come to rest and any balls in hand have been placed in lawful positions.

8.3.3 The side that has scored the greater number of points at the end of the extension period is the winner. If each side has scored the same number of points, play continues and the side for which the next point is scored is the winner.

8.3.4 No half-bisque or bisque may be played during the extension period or immediately thereafter by the player in play when the extension period ends. If play continues after the end of the extension period under Regulation 8.3.3 above any remaining half-bisque or bisques may be played. For the purpose of this regulation, a half bisque or bisque is played when the first stroke of that turn is played. Accordingly, if a player indicates that he intends to play a half-bisque, but does not play its first stroke before time is called, the half-bisque or bisque is deemed not to have been played and his opponent's turn is deemed to have begun before time was called.]

8.4 [GC:

8.4.1 Play is in accordance with Rule 1(c) and the variation adopted under the commentary to that rule

8.4.2 Games in progress may be shortened only by imposing a time limit as above. It is not permissible to change the number of points being competed for.]

9. In Relation to Players

9.1 A dispensation of 24 hours is granted to a competitor when travelling from one Council Tournament to another Council Tournament. Association Finals of the Arthur Ross Memorial Event and the CNZ Silver Badge competition are Council Tournaments. For the purpose of this regulation the timing of dispensation commences when the competitor ceases playing.

9.2 Any objection made to a competitor's qualification must be in writing, signed by another player in the event and handed to the Manager before the competitor's first game in the event has commenced. The Tournament Management Committee shall decide on each such objection.

9.3 If any player has a grievance that cannot be settled by the Tournament Manager, the matter is to be settled by the Tournament Management Committee.

9.4 Players must report to the Manager each day on arrival at the grounds, and must get the Manager's permission to leave the grounds if they wish to depart before the end of play for the day.

9.5 The Manager shall decide about any unsanctioned absence and may scratch or disqualify the player(s) in accordance with Regulation 16.3 and report such action to the Executive Director.

9.6 Clothing worn on the lawns shall be of a reasonable standard. The Tournament Management Committee may decide whether or not such a standard is breached and ask that a player make any adjustment they deem necessary. Footwear must be flat-soled shoes without corrugations but markings or patterns to prevent slipping are permitted.

- 9.7 Trophies must be returned to the Manager in good order not later than the first day of the tournament. Postage and engraving are the responsibility of the trophy holder.

10. After the Tournament

- 10.1 As soon as possible after all Council Tournaments the Manager shall:
- 10.1.1 send a tournament report to the Executive Director using the form provided.
This report must include any changes made to the tournament programme in accordance with Regulation 7.4;
 - 10.1.2 send all charts and report all changes to players' handicaps to the Executive Director;
 - 10.1.3 send a report to the Executive Director on any scratching or disqualification under Regulation 16.3, or any withdrawal under Regulation 14.
- 10.2 In the case of all other tournaments the Manager must send all charts and report all handicap changes to the Executive Director and report all handicap changes to the Association Handicapper.

11. Miscellaneous

- 11.1 Balls, hoops and other court equipment used for Council Tournaments will normally be supplied by the host association or club.
- 11.2 Clubs are responsible for the cost of lawn cutting. The reimbursement (see Appendix 2 of these Regulations) to Associations from the CNZ will enable Clubs to pay for any additional cutting required by the Manager.
- 11.3 The value of the prizes in Council Tournaments will depend on the funds available. No prize will be awarded unless four (4) or more entries are received. No second prize will be awarded in an event unless there are at least six (6) entries.
- 11.4 If there is a tie at the end of an event the prize money will be divided equally between those players.
- 11.5 Where an Association Croquet event, or tournament is advertised to take place over two (2) days, the Manager should ensure there are at least five (5) games for each player, over three (3) days at least eight (8) games, over four (4) days at least 11 games, and over five (5) or more days at least 14 games should be provided to ensure an adequate number of games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation. Exceptions to this may include: veterans' events and the semi-final and final days of a knockout event (a consolation event shall be provided for players eliminated from a knockout event in earlier rounds).
- 11.6 The Manager of a Golf Croquet event or tournament should ensure that all players have at least five (5) games for each advertised day of the event to ensure an adequate number of games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation.
- 11.7 All entries for CNZ tournaments must be received by the Executive Director by the closing date, on the official entry form, with the relevant New Zealand dollar entry fee.

Part C:

Players' Responsibilities

12. Players' Eligibility to Compete

- 12.1 A player's eligibility to compete in Official Tournaments is laid down in the CNZ Constitution.
- 12.2 Players' eligibility for handicap restricted events is determined by their handicaps at the closing date of entries for that event (ie: at the end of the player's play on that day).
- 12.3 Players may enter and play in a handicap-restricted event in a tournament where their handicap is higher than those specified for that event. They may not play in an event where their handicap is lower than that specified for the event.
- 12.4 Any croquet player resident in New Zealand who is a member of an affiliated club, and on whose behalf a levy has been paid to CNZ for that year may enter any tournament provided he or she complies with all Handicap Regulations.
- 12.5 All croquet players who are affiliated members in any country belonging to the WCF have automatic rights in any other WCF member country. (Regulation 13)
- 12.6 Any person who accepts money for managing a Council Tournament will not be eligible to compete in any event in that tournament without prior approval of the Executive. If such persons do play without such approval they are automatically disqualified from competing in Council Tournaments until the Executive removes the disqualification.
- 12.7 The reference to money in 12.6 above includes payments in kind, but does not include reimbursements of expenses actually incurred while managing a tournament.
- 12.8 Nothing in this Regulation shall prohibit any person, with the prior approval of the Executive, from receiving reimbursement of expenses incurred, prize money or appearance money, or receiving an allowance for proceeding overseas at the official invitation of any organisation recognised by CNZ, or from receiving remuneration from coaching.

13. Reciprocity of Membership

See Appendix 6.

14. Withdrawing From an Event

- 14.1 Players defaulting the first game in an event which allows the loser to enter a Plate competition shall retire from the whole event.
- 14.2 In a two-life event a player may not retire from one life without being scratched from the whole event.
- 14.3 If a player withdraws or is scratched before starting a game in any round of a knockout event, the opponent for that game receives a walk-over into the next round.
- 14.4 Players withdrawing from an event before the closing date for entries are entitled to a full refund of entry fees paid.
- 14.5 Players withdrawing from an event after the closing date for entries are entitled to a 50% refund of entry fees paid.

- 14.6 If a player is compelled, through urgent necessity, to withdraw from an event before playing any matches the Tournament Committee may at its discretion refund the entry fee and allow the late entry of another competitor.
- 14.7 Subject to 27.7.8 below, should a competitor in a section-play event default, withdraw or be scratched or disqualified before completing all of his or her games in the section, the procedure laid out in 27.7.10 below shall be applied. Should the winner of a section withdraw before the next stage of the event, the runner-up in the section shall take the winner's place in the next stage.
- 14.8 A player who withdraws from X or Y in an XY or XYZ event may not enter Y or Z.
- 14.9 If a player decides to withdraw from an event after the event has commenced, that withdrawal is final and cannot be reversed once the Manager has been informed of the player's decision.
- 14.10A player who offers either before or during a game to concede that game may be considered to have scratched or withdrawn from that event.

15. Responsibility for Correct Handicap

- 15.1 Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations which may be deemed to be to the contrary, all players have the sole and final responsibility to play at the correct handicap in any event. If they neglect this responsibility and play at a higher handicap than that to which they are entitled they shall be disqualified from the event.
- 15.2 Players who have not neglected their responsibilities as specified in 15.1 (see also Regulation 4.1.7) and who have been incorrectly entered into an event by the Manager or by the Tournament Committee, so that they are disqualified, are entitled to have their entry fee reimbursed.
- 15.3 It is the duty of all players to record their correct handicap on the entry form. Players should immediately advise the Manager if they have any change to their handicap before a tournament starts. (See also Regulations 5.2.8 and 12.2)
- 15.4 Before the start of an event players should satisfy themselves, by reference to the Tournament Manager or Handicapper if necessary, about the correctness of their handicaps as indicated on the charts and other documents of the tournament.

16. Liability to be Scratched or Disqualified

- 16.1 A player shall be liable to be disqualified under Regulations 12.3, 12.6 and 15.1 above.
- 16.2 A player shall also be liable to be disqualified at the discretion of the Tournament Referee or a Referee in Charge of a Game.
- 16.3 At the discretion of the Manager, a player shall be liable to be disqualified for any of the following:
 - 16.3.1 being absent or otherwise unable to play when called upon, or failing to comply with any direction of the Manager, Referees or the Tournament Committee;
 - 16.3.1.1 Nevertheless, a player whose unavailability is expected to be temporary may appeal to the Tournament Committee against being required to play. The Tournament Committee may agree that the player should not be scratched if available to play again soon enough to ensure that all games in the event can still be reasonably completed within the scheduled period;

- 16.3.2 changing a set or part of a set of balls during a match or at any other time during the event without first having obtained the Manager's permission;
 - 16.3.3 practicing on the lawn before or during the hours of play other than in accordance with Regulation 7.2;
 - 16.3.4 failing to comply with a request from the Manager either to remedy a breach of clothing standards, or to wear flat-soled shoes;
 - 16.3.5 misconduct.
- 16.4 In all cases of disqualification, players shall forfeit any entrance fees which they have paid, and shall return any prizes that may have been awarded to them.

Part D: Referees and Umpires

Duties of Referees and Umpires for Association and Golf Croquet

NOTE The initials AC and GC shall be taken to read Association Croquet or Golf Croquet as appropriate in the following Regulations. For GC these regulations shall be read in conjunction with Rule 15 on Refereeing in the Rules of GC. It is not considered that these regulations in any way contradict the requirements of Rule 15.

17 Definitions

17.1 Authorised Referee: A person appointed or permitted under these regulations to assist players by making decisions on laws and facts. An authorised referee can be performing one of several roles:

17.1.1 A **referee on request**, who generally may act only at the invitation of a player. Referees on request are said to be **inactive** when first authorised, and become **active** when they respond to a request by a player to exercise a power or a duty or, exceptionally, intervene in a game. They become **inactive** again when on quitting the court believing that those duties have been discharged.

17.1.2 A **supervising referee**, who may act on his/her own initiative and thus is always active for games he/she is supervising. A supervising referee who looks after only one game is also called a **referee in charge**.

17.2 Qualified Referee: A person on an official list of referees, but not necessarily authorised for the tournament.

17.3 Tournament Referee: The official with responsibility for nominating and allocating authorised referees, and hearing appeals. The tournament referee is also an authorised referee.

18 Powers and Duties of an Active Referee

The following powers and duties apply to both supervising referees and referees on request while active, subject to the restrictions in Section 20 on using certain information.

18.1 General Powers and Duties

- 18.1.1 An active referee has power to decide all questions of fact and law. However, if a referee is asked to rule on a matter for which he/she is insufficiently qualified, he/she should seek advice from or refer it to an authorised referee who is able to deal with the matter.
- 18.1.2 An active referee must try to ensure that the match is played in accordance with the Laws/rules of the game and conditions for the event.

18.2 State of the Game

- 18.2.1 An active referee has the power to ask the players for information on the state of the game, and must do so when he/she requires it to make a decision, but should otherwise avoid questions which might suggest a line of play. The players are obliged to answer to the best of their knowledge.
- 18.2.2 If an active referee has reason to think that there is any disagreement about the state of the game, he/she must investigate and settle the matter before play continues. This applies especially to a referee who is put in charge of a game that is already in progress.
- 18.2.3 A referee must ask about any apparent discrepancy between the position of a clip and the course of play that they notice while they are active. [AC: This is subject to Law 23(b).]

18.3 Ruling on a Past Incident that is in Dispute

The following regulations apply if an authorised referee is asked to rule on an incident that has already occurred:

- 18.3.1 The referee must tell the players anything he/she has seen that may affect his/her decision. He/she must hear what both sides have to say, and may question them. The referee has the discretion to hear other witnesses. The referee will then give a decision to the best of his/her ability.
- 18.3.2 The referee may declare a fault only on the basis of his/her own observations, the evidence of the striker, or, at his/her discretion, the evidence of well placed witnesses who have sufficient understanding of the laws/rules. He/she may not do so solely on the evidence of the adversary.
- 18.3.3 As a last resort the referee may give a compromise decision. This may involve arbitrary adjustment of the positions of the clips and balls, the number of [AC: bisques] [GC: extra turns] outstanding or the amount of time remaining and the order of play or even restarting the game.

18.4 Forestalling

An active referee who observes or suspects that an error or interference is about to occur must forestall subject to the conditions that apply to the adversary [AC: under Law 23. The referee must not forestall while Law 23(b) applies]. [GC: The referee must not forestall if he/she sees a player about to run a hoop out of order or play a wrong ball other than their partner ball in singles. or their own ball in doubles when it is their partner's turn to play]

18.5 Before Watching a Stroke

If about to watch a questionable stroke, an active referee has the power to:

- 18.5.1 ask the player what stroke the player intends to play. The player must provide the referee with this information.
- 18.5.2 choose the position from where to watch the stroke.
- 18.5.3 ask another authorised referee to watch the stroke from a different position and tell the referee what he observes.
- 18.5.4 tell the striker when the striker may play the stroke. If the striker plays before the referee is ready, the referee may order the stroke to be re-played.

18.6 Referee Giving Information to Players

A referee may give information to a player subject to the following regulations:

- 18.6.1 If asked about the state of the game at any time, an active referee should to the best of his/her ability inform a player [AC: subject to 18.7 below].
- 18.6.2 An active referee must state the law on any matter if asked by a player, and may volunteer it at the referee's discretion.
- 18.6.3 A referee may explain the reasons for a ruling at the referee's discretion, and must do his/her best to explain the reasons if a player asks.
- 18.6.4 A referee may not otherwise give information or advice to a player. [AC: a referee must not state whether a ball has been moved or shaken when a wiring lift may ensue unless asked by a player or unless a fault has occurred.]

18.7 [AC: Testing for a Wired Ball]

Referees are reminded of the following laws:

- 18.7.1 A decision whether one ball is wired from another may not be given unless the striker is claiming a wiring lift. The referee must confirm that the claimant has not played a stroke in this turn and that the adversary is responsible for the position of the relevant ball. (Law 13(e)(1))
- 18.7.2 When judging whether one ball is wired from another, the benefit of any doubt is given to the claimant. (Law 13(e)(2))]

18.8 Adjusting Court Settings

An active referee may arrange for the settings of the court to be adjusted or for special damage to be repaired, where the laws/rules permit it. In doing so, the referee must:

- 18.8.1 consider the effect on any other game on the court.
- 18.8.2 [AC: act consistently with Law 2(b)(5) (which forbids some types of adjustments), and Laws 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3) (which place restrictions on adjusting a hoop or the peg).]

18.9 Entering the Court

A referee should go onto the court only when necessary and should be mindful of any double banked game.

19 Powers of an Inactive Referee

An inactive referee may intervene in a game on his/her own initiative only in the following cases:

- 19.1 to ensure that play is lawfully continued after an error or interference is claimed or admitted, but only if the players appear unable to deal with the issue themselves and no referee is active. If one is, and the inactive referee has relevant evidence, he/she may offer him/herself as a witness.
- 19.2 on hearing a player give erroneous information on the Laws/Rules to the adversary.
- 19.3 [AC: if a peg out is claimed in breach of Law 38.]
- 19.4 [GC: if the referee is personally watching the game and is able to stop play immediately after the stroke in which a hoop is incorrectly run.]

20 Restrictions on Using Information Obtained Earlier

20.1 The following restrictions apply only to an active referee on request and to a supervising referee who is allocated to a game after it has started. They override the powers and duties specified in Regulation 18.

- 20.1.1 A referee may not use, or draw attention to, knowledge about the state of the game that he/she acquired whilst inactive.
 - 20.1.2 The same applies to knowledge acquired while the referee was active on a previous occasion, but only if at least one stroke has been played since acquiring the information.
- 20.2 These restrictions do not apply to knowledge relating to an issue:
- 20.2.1 to which a player has drawn attention; or
 - 20.2.2 for which the referee has intervened under Regulation 19; or
 - 20.2.3 which would be apparent to a referee who had not previously seen the game.

21 The tournament referee and his duties

21.1 Tournament Referee

The organising body responsible for the tournament must arrange for the tournament referee to be appointed.

21.2 Appointment of Deputy Tournament Referees

The tournament referee must appoint a deputy if he/she becomes unavailable at any time. If play occurs at more than one venue at the same time, the tournament referee must appoint a deputy for each venue where he/she is not present or ensure that appeals can be made by telephone. Such a deputy has the powers and duties of the tournament referee while the latter is absent.

21.3 Appointment of referees

The tournament referee has the power to appoint authorised referees from an official list of referees. If there are not enough qualified referees available, he/she has the power to appoint other suitable persons. These powers are subject to any conditions made by the organising body responsible for the tournament.

21.4 Allocation of Referees

- 21.4.1 The organising body responsible for the tournament has power to decide whether authorised referees will be supervising or on request.
- 21.4.2 Subject to any such direction, the tournament referee may allocate him/herself or other authorised referees to supervise or be available to act on request for one or more games or courts.
- 21.4.3 Irrespective of any such direction, the tournament referee has the power to allocate him/herself or another authorised referee as a referee in charge of a game.
- 21.4.4 The tournament referee must ensure that the players are told of any referees allocated to their game or court and whether they are supervising or on request.
- 21.4.5 If no referee has been allocated to a game, any authorised referee may act on request for it.

21.5 Checking Courts and Equipment

The Tournament Referee must ensure that the courts and equipment are checked for conformity with the laws, regulations and advertised conditions. Hoop settings must be checked at the start of each day and may be checked between games.

22 Appeals

22.1 Grounds for Appeals

Appeals may be made by a player against a decision of a referee only on:

- 22.1.1 questions of law/rule, regulations or tournament conditions; or
- 22.1.2 [AC: rulings under Law 55; or]
- 22.1.3 compromise decisions under Regulation 18.3.3

22.2 Power to Hear an Appeal

The tournament referee or a deputy tournament referee has the sole power to hear and decide appeals, except that if such an official is a party to the appeal, either as a player or referee, someone independent must be appointed to do so.

22.3 Appeals are Final

The decision on an appeal is final for the game.

22.4 Limit of Claims

A player cannot appeal if he/she has played a stroke after the ruling was given, or
[GC an opponent has played a stroke]

[AC if the opponent has played two strokes. However, in singles game, if the adversary is absent and performing official duties, the adversary may appeal before the first stroke of his/her next turn.]

22.5 Reporting of Appeals

If a situation that is subject to appeal does not seem to be covered by the laws or commentary, the tournament referee must report the facts and the decision to the

appropriate national association for reference to the International Laws Committee and the WCF GC Rules Committee.

23 Players Performing Functions of Referees

23.1 *Players who are Qualified Referees*

Players who entered the tournament and who are qualified referees may act as referees on request, unless the tournament referee or the organising body responsible for the tournament directs otherwise.

23.2 *Other Players*

Unless the tournament referee directs otherwise, all players in the event who have played in more than three previous tournaments may decide the following matters, but only if requested by the striker or his/her opponent:

23.2.1 watch a stroke to decide:

(A) where a ball crosses the boundary.

(B) [AC: whether a ball hits the peg or another ball.]

(C) [AC: whether a ball is moved or shaken, but only if specifically asked.]

23.2.2 decide whether a ball:

(A) is on or off the court.

(B) breaks a plane of a hoop.

24 Other Regulations

24.1 The presence of a referee does not relieve a player in a game of the duty to draw attention to an irregularity that the player thinks the referee may have overlooked.

24.2 [AC: The organising body of a tournament may modify these regulations in accordance with Law 54.]

24.3 Only an authorised referee may intervene in a game. However, any qualified referee may report a problem to the tournament referee or his/her deputy.

25 Referee Qualifications

25.1 In New Zealand there are three classes of referee for Association Croquet known as Umpire, Referee and Senior Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.

25.2 Umpires may be called to deal with shot watching, testing wired balls and judging still ball positions as defined in AC Laws 10 to 14, 17 and 19.

25.3 Referees may be called on to deal with any aspect of the laws.

25.4 Senior Referees are referees with the experience and ability to handle complex situations.

25.5 In New Zealand there is one class of Golf Croquet Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.

Part E:

Seeding and Methods of Playing Events

26. Seeding

- 26.1 Seeding is permitted in all Official Tournaments.
- 26.2 All players will be seeded in order determined by their most recent ranking in the World Croquet Federation ranking system. For seeding purposes, any player who is not in the ranking system will be assigned a ranking by the CNZ Handicapping Committee, equal to that the WCF system would initially assign them based on their handicap.
- 26.3 When an event is played in sections, the “striping” method of assigning players to sections will be used to achieve comparable playing strengths in each of the sections. To illustrate the “striping” method, when there are 8 sections, the first 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 1 to 8; the next 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 8 to 1, and so on. In addition to avoid, so far as is possible, imbalances between sections in the numbers of players from the same club, having close relatives in the same section. The numbers of competitors in each section should be as even as possible.

27. Methods of Playing Events

One of the following systems of play shall be adopted for each scheduled event in all Official Tournaments unless permission for a different system or variation has previously been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3.1.

27.1 *Single Life Knockout (The Bagnall-Wild System)*

The draw is compiled by means of the following rules:

- 27.1.1 In a seeded draw, the seeds will be placed in the following order: 1, 16, 9, 8, 5, 12, 13, 4, 3, 14, 11, 6, 7, 10, 15, 2. Fewer seeds may be used as required, but the order of those used will be maintained. Seeds 1 and 2 must be in separate halves of the draw. 1 to 4 in separate quarters, 1 to 8 in separate eighths, and 1 to 16 in separate sixteenths. The byes are then allocated as per Regulation 27.1.4. Consecutive seeds can be deemed to be equal and drawn by lot into their respective positions.
- 27.1.2 Determine the total number of entries received and subtract this number from the next higher power of 2 (i.e. 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256). This gives the number of byes.
- 27.1.3 If seeding is to be used, place the seeds in the draw in accordance with 27.1.1 above
- 27.1.4 Distribute the byes in the first round of the draw sheet as follows:
- A. If the number of byes is odd, one more bye is placed in the bottom than the top; or
 - B. If the number of byes is a multiple of 4 (i.e. 4, 8, 12, 16, etc) half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or
 - C. In all other cases (2, 6, 10, 14, etc), either (at the choice of the manager, but consistently for an entire draw):
 - i. half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or

- ii two more byes are placed in the bottom half than the top

D Within each half the byes are to be distributed between the two quarters according to the same principle; similarly within each quarter between the two eighths, etc. When a bye appears to need to be placed in a position already occupied (by a seed), the bye is instead placed as if drawn against that seed.

E Byes can be omitted from a published draw sheet, with those players who are subsequently drawn against them promoted to the second round. This is a presentational change which does not affect the actual draw.

- 27.1.5 The names of unseeded players are then drawn at random and entered into vacant positions on the draw sheet in the order in which they are drawn, starting at the top.
- 27.1.6 If a bona fide entry is omitted, the name of the player is inserted on the draw sheet in the position an additional name would occupy if the number of entries were one greater, and any consequential adjustment is made. If there is more than one omission or more than one possible position the matter is decided by lot.
- 27.1.7 If an entry is included in error, it is struck out and the draw remains valid. If the event has not yet started and it is practical to do so, the manager may instead decide to re-do the draw.

Examples of the placement of byes.

Example 1. Entries 67

Next higher power of 2 is 128; thus there are $128 - 67 = 61$ byes. The number of competitors in the first round is $67 - 61 = 6$. Thirty byes go at the top, there are 3 first round matches, and 31 byes go at the bottom.

Example 2. Entries 22 Next higher power of 2 is 32; thus there are $32 - 22 = 10$ byes. The number of competitors in the first round is $22 - 10 = 12$. Five byes go at the top and 5 at the bottom, or 4 at the top and 6 at the bottom.

27.2 The Two-Life System

- 27.2.1 For the first life, called the Draw, the competitors are drawn on the Bagnall-Wild method and their names written down on a competition card of the correct size. These names are then numbered from 1 upwards, starting from the top of the card. (For example, with 21 entries, the Bagnall-Wild method produces 5 byes at the top, 5 first-round matches and 6 byes at the bottom. The competitors at the top receiving byes would be given numbers 1 to 5, the competitors in the first-round matches numbers 6 to 15, and the competitors at the bottom receiving byes numbers 16 to 21.)

Bagnall-Wild System

TABLE OF BYES

Byes shall be allotted in accordance with the following table:

Number of Competitors				Number of byes	Number of byes at top	Matches	Number of byes at bottom
5	3	short of	8	3	1	1	2
6	2	"	8	2	1	2	1
7	1	"	8	1	—	3	1
8	—	"	8	—	—	4	—
9	7	short of	16	7	3	1	4
10	6	"	16	6	3	2	3
11	5	"	16	5	2	3	3
12	4	"	16	4	2	4	2
13	3	"	16	3	1	5	2
14	2	"	16	2	1	6	1
15	1	"	16	1	—	7	1
16	—	"	16	—	—	8	—
17	15	short of	32	15	7	1	8
18	14	"	32	14	7	2	7
19	13	"	32	13	6	3	7
20	12	"	32	12	6	4	6
21	11	"	32	11	5	5	6
22	10	"	32	10	5	6	5
23	9	"	32	9	4	7	5
24	8	"	32	8	4	8	4
25	7	"	32	7	3	9	4
26	6	"	32	6	3	10	3
27	5	"	32	5	2	11	3
28	4	"	32	4	2	12	2
29	3	"	32	3	1	13	2
30	2	"	32	2	1	14	1
31	1	"	32	1	—	15	1
32	—	"	32	—	—	16	—
33	31	short of	64	31	15	1	16
34	30	"	64	30	15	2	15
35	29	"	64	29	14	3	15
36	28	"	64	28	14	4	14
37	27	"	64	27	13	5	14
38	26	"	64	26	13	6	13
39	25	"	64	25	12	7	13
40	24	"	64	24	12	8	12
41	23	"	64	23	11	9	12
42	22	"	64	22	11	10	11
43	21	"	64	21	10	11	11
44	20	"	64	20	10	12	10
45	19	"	64	19	9	13	10
46	18	"	64	18	9	14	9
47	17	"	64	17	8	15	9
48	16	"	64	16	8	16	8
49	15	"	64	15	7	17	8
50	14	"	64	14	7	18	7
51	13	"	64	13	6	19	7
52	12	"	64	12	6	20	6
53	11	"	64	11	5	21	6
54	10	"	64	10	5	22	5
55	9	"	64	9	4	23	5
56	8	"	64	8	4	24	4
57	7	"	64	7	3	25	4
58	6	"	64	6	3	26	3
59	5	"	64	5	2	27	3

- 27.2.2 One of the following series of numbers, according to the number of entries, is then written down in full in the sequence given below on a second competition card, called the Process, which must be the same size as the Draw card, starting from the top of the card –

1 to 4 entries

1:3:2:4.

5 to 8 entries

1:5:3:7:2:6:4:8.

9 to 16 entries

1:9:5:13:3:11:7:15:2:10:6:14:4:12:8:16.

17 to 32 entries

1:17:9:25:5:21:13:29:3:19:11:27:7:23:15:31:

2:18:10:26:6:22:14:30:4:20:12:28:8:24:16:32.

33 to 64 entries

1:33:17:49:9:41:25:57:5:37:21:53:13:45:29:61:3:35:19:51:11:43:27:59:7:3

9:23:55:15:47:31:63: 2:34:18:50:10:42:26:58:6:38:22:54:14:46:30:62:

4:36:20:52:12:44:28:60:8:40:24:56:16:48:32:64.

- 27.2.3 The names of the competitors on the Draw card are written down against their corresponding numbers on the Process card, a blank being left against numbers which have no corresponding names (e.g. with 21 entries, a blank would be left against numbers 22 to 32). Competitors bracketed with a blank thus receive byes into the second round, and it should be noted that, unlike the Bagnall-Wild method, this system may produce byes and matches interspersed throughout the card. The system also ensures that competitors who met in the first and second rounds of the Draw cannot meet in the Process before the final and semi-final rounds respectively.

- 27.2.4 The matches on the two cards are played in the ordinary way, the winner of the Draw playing an extra match against the winner of the Process to determine the winner of the first prize. If the same competitor wins both the Draw and the Process, that person wins the first prize without further play, and the two unsuccessful finalists play an extra match to determine the winner of the second prize. Further duplications which may arise are dealt with in a similar manner.

27.3 Two-Life Variations

These variations reduce the concluding stages of a two-life event to a single life.

- 27.3.1 **Variation A.** This is introduced when both lives have reached the semi-final stage and there are fewer than eight players involved. The draw is compiled on a draw sheet containing positions numbered from 1 to 8.

7 players: the player in both lives is placed in position 1 and receives a bye; position 2 is blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 8.

6 players: the two players in both lives are drawn by lot into positions 1 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2 and 7 are blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 6.

5 players: the three players in both lives are drawn by lot to fill positions 1, 3 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2, 4 and 7 are blank and the other two players are placed in positions 5 and 6.

4 players: all players are drawn by lot.

- 27.3.2 Variation B.** This is introduced when both lives have reached the final stage and there are fewer than four players involved.

3 players: the player in both lives plays the winner of a game between the other two players.

2 players: they play each other once.

27.4 The Automatic Two-Life System

- 27.4.1** All competitors initially have two lives. The names of the competitors are drawn at random one by one and written down, in the order drawn, on the left hand side of the competition card starting from the top of the card. A few spaces are left below the last name drawn and then a horizontal line is drawn across the card. (The card must be large enough to list half of the players again below the line.)
- 27.4.2** At all stages of the competition, those competitors who still have two lives are listed above the line, while those who have one life are listed below the line. Those who have lost both lives are eliminated from the competition. The competition continues until all competitors except one have lost both of their lives. That competitor, who may have either two lives or one life remaining, is the winner. The last competitor to be eliminated is the runner-up.
- 27.4.3** In each round of the competition, players are paired successively starting from the bottom of the competition card, except that, if the number of competitors in the round is odd, a bye must be allocated according to 27.4.4 below before the pairings are determined.
- 27.4.4** If there is an odd number of players in a round, a bye is allocated to the highest placed player in the round who has not already received a bye. If all of the players remaining in the competition have received a bye, any further byes are allocated to the players in rotation in the same order as before.
- 27.4.5** To make up the second round, the first round winners are listed above the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round. A player who received a bye is placed in the second round at the bottom of the list of players with two lives. The first round losers are listed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round.
- 27.4.6** To make up each subsequent round, the winning two-lifers are listed in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. The winning one-lifers are placed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. Below them are placed the losing two-lifers, who also appear in the same order as in the preceding round. The losing one-lifers are eliminated from the competition. Any player who received a bye in the previous round is placed at the bottom of the list in the appropriate life. Pairings are then determined as in 27.4.3 above.

- 27.4.7 If the competition reduces to two players, one having two lives and the other only one, the game is played as a final. In the event of the one-lifer winning, a further final is played.

27.5 Full Knockout Play

Competitors are drawn using a normal knockout draw. It is best to use a seeded draw to allocate places in the first round. Everyone plays in each round (except as byes occur). Winners play winners and losers play losers in each subsequent round, finishing with the players ranked first (having won all games) to last (having won none). This is a particularly effective method to use for post section play where section play has helped to establish seedings and where time is limited. Information about a Full Knockout draw and a seeded Knockout draw can be found in the CNZ "Managing a Croquet Tournament" manual.

27.6 The XY and XYZ Systems

27.6.1 The X Draw. The competitors are drawn on the Bagnall-Wild method.

27.6.2 The Y Draw. All competitors who lose their first match in X enter the Y automatically. Their names are written down on the Y competition card in the same order as they were drawn in X. Care must be taken to fix the correct number of byes and matches; if there is an uneven number of byes in X the number of competitors in Y may vary.

27.6.3 The Z Draw (if played). All competitors who lose their second match in X or their first match in Y enter the Z automatically. The Z is redrawn, once the number of qualifiers is known, according to the Bagnall-Wild method.

27.6.4 A competitor drawing a bye is not deemed to have won a match. In events where X, Y and Z are all played, a competitor who walks-over is deemed to have won a match. But if only X and Y are played, a competitor who walks-over is not deemed to have played a match.

27.7 Section Play

27.7.1 The competitors are drawn into the required number of sections.

27.7.2 During section play, each competitor in a particular section is given the opportunity to play every other competitor in that section.

27.7.3 Unless specifically stated otherwise, each match consists of a single game. Multi-game matches are dealt with in clause 27.7.9 below.

27.7.4 The section winner is the player who scores the largest number of wins. Should two or more competitors tie for first place, the winner of the section is found by either the Play-off method or by the Net-point method. The method to be used for tie breaking should be advised in an advertisement produced for the tournament and announced at the start of the tournament.

27.7.4.1 In the Play-off method, the winner among the tied players is found by a play-off arranged on the Knockout method.

27.7.4.2 In the Net-point method the winner is the player in the tie who has scored the largest net points total. The net points total for each player is the number of points scored less the number of points conceded. If there is a tie on wins and net points totals

- between two players, the winner is the winner of the game between them; or
- between more than two players, the winner is the winner of the most games in the games between the players in the tie. If there is still a tie, the winner is found by means of a play-off using the Bagnall-Wild method.

27.7.5 Subject to the provisions of 27.7.6 and 27.7.7, section winners shall play in a final draw arranged on the Knockout method to determine the event winner and runner-up. Play-off matches may be played as multiple games if the event schedule permits.

27.7.6 Section play may be used as the qualifying stage of an event, to be followed by further stages played according to sub-sections 27.1, 27.2, 27.5 and 27.6 of this Regulation. For such competitions, the Tournament Committee will determine the number of competitors who will qualify for the next stage from each section once the number of entries is known. The competitors shall be advised accordingly at the beginning of the competition.

27.7.7 When an event is played as three sections, the following method may be used to determine the event winner and runner-up: two of the three section winners are drawn by lot and they play the first play-off match against each other. The winner of that match proceeds directly to the event final, while the loser plays the second play-off match against the third section winner. The event final comprises a match between the winners of the first and second play-off matches.

27.7.8 Should any two competitors agree not to play their match they must request the Manager to excuse them. The Manager shall consult the Handicapper who may require the game to be played for handicapping purposes. Otherwise the Manager may agree to the request, provided the result of that match cannot alter the finding of the section winner or runner-up in any way. In such a case, the records of wins and losses of these competitors are not deleted from the chart.

27.7.9 Multi-game matches:

- The section winner is the player with the greatest number of match wins. Should two or more competitors tie for first place and a playoff is not used, then
- The winner is the player with the highest number of net games,
- In the event of the two players tied in both match and net games, the winner is the player who won the match between the tied players.
- In the event of a three-player tie in both matches and net games, if one of the players has defeated the other two, then they are the winner. Alternatively, if a player in the three-way tie has lost to both the other two, the winner is the winner of the match between those two.

- If three or more players are still tied, then the player with the highest net points score is the winner.
- If players are still tied then the title is shared.

27.7.10 General treatment of incomplete sections:

The validity of the format depends on all the games being completed and on players making the same effort to win in each of their games: a wilful failure to do so would be misconduct to which Regulation 16 applies. Nevertheless, there will be circumstances which prevent all the games scheduled being completed. (A) and (B) below describe how to deal with this, for single- and multiple-life sections respectively. A single-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others once only; a multiple-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others two or more times.

(A) Incomplete single-life sections:

- (1) Any player whose final placing under 27.7.4 above, had the section been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
- (2) Any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of games completed by any player in the section, or who has failed to win a game in the section, shall be treated as having withdrawn from the section and the results of any games he/she has played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.
- (3) Having applied (2) above, if results are available for all the games between the remaining players, then 27.7.4 above is applied to determine the remaining placings not established under (1), as though the section had contained only those players.
- (4) Otherwise, the remaining placings for the section are determined by a method of pairwise comparison, under which matchpoints are awarded to each player as follows, and are used to construct a matchpoint table, analogous to the Section Play results table.
 - (a) For each pair of players in the section the following comparison is performed:
 - i. subject to (b) below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played, shall be considered;
 - ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater

number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.

- (b) If (other than for reasons beyond his control) a player has failed to start one or more games, he shall be deemed to have played and lost them by the maximum margin, and all his matchpoints (but not those of his opponents) shall be recalculated on that basis.
- (c) The players are placed in descending order of matchpoints awarded.
- (d) Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then Regulation 27.7.10(C) applies.
- (e) Appendix 9 provides a worked example of the application of matchpoints, for further clarification.

(B) Incomplete multiple-life sections:

The games played in a section are divided into series, such that the first game to be started between any two players belongs to the first series, the second game between the same two players to the second series and so on.

- (1) Any series for which results are available for fewer than half of the games scheduled in it shall be treated as having been abandoned and the results in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the final placings.
- (2) Having applied (1) above, any player whose final placing under 27.7.4 above, had all the other series been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
- (3) Having applied (1) and (2) above, any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of games completed by any player in a series, or who has failed to win a game in a series, shall be treated as having withdrawn from that series and the results of any games played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.
- (4) Having applied (1), (2) and (3) above, if all the non-abandoned series are complete with respect to the players deemed to have competed in them, then players are placed in descending order of the number of games they have won to determine the remaining placings not established under (3) as though the section had contained only those players and series.

(5) Otherwise, the procedure defined in 27.7.10(A)(4) above is applied, except that the following clause applies instead of 27.7.10(A)(4)(a).

(a) For each pair of players in each of the series the following comparison is performed:

- i. subject to ii. below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played in that series, shall be considered;
- ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.

(C) Resolving ties on matchpoints:

Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then:

- (1) If Regulation 27.7.4.1 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.
- (2) If Regulation 27.7.4.2 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed in decreasing order of the net points they have scored in the games that were used to determine matchpoints. If there is still a tie, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.

27.8 Super Section Play

27.8.1 When entries are such that a single round robin of Section Play would produce too many matches, yet two or more sections followed by knockout finals would produce too few rounds, then Super Section play may be used.

27.8.2 For Super Section play the field is divided evenly into two or more sections, in each of which full round robins of play are used to establish placings for the section, using the Net Point (American) method. Then the top two, three, four or more players from each section are entered into the Super Section for the Event Final. Players carry forward into the Super Section their number of wins and net points from the games against the other players from their section who also go into the same Super Section. Results of their other section matches are not carried forward. Players then play in the Super Section the players who have come forward from the other initial sections. Final placings are based on total wins of the

results carried forward and the matches played in the Super Section, with ties broken by net points, and then by matches between the players tied.

- 27.8.3 There will normally be one Super Section played to decide the event winner and to establish the top placings. One or more further Super Sections will provide play for all other players, producing consolation winners and placings for the rest of the field. Notes:

- (1) The number going forward to each Super Section will be decided when the draw is made, being determined on the basis of the number of rounds available.
- (2) Where time permits a full round robin may be played in one or more of the Super Sections. For example, with a field of 26 and time for 18 rounds; two sections of 13 use 13 rounds; then two Super Sections of 10 (5 from each section) would require 5 rounds to decide the event and first consolation winners and place getters; leaving one Super Section of 6 (the bottom 3 in each section) who could play a full round robin, again using 5 rounds. Lawn availability may also have to be considered.

27.9 Swiss Events

- 27.9.1 Number of Rounds. The number of rounds should normally be at least two greater than the number of rounds required in a single-life knock-out event for the same entry.

- 27.9.2 Determination of Pairings. The following rules are applied in the order in which they appear:

27.9.2.1 Positions in the draw for the first round are determined by lot.

27.9.2.2 No player may play the same opponent more than once except in the final round as a tie-break.

27.9.2.3 After each round all players are grouped in order of their cumulative number of wins. The players within each group are then ordered as in the previous round.

27.9.2.4 Pairings for the next round are generated by pairing players as follows:

- the top two players
- the bottom two players
- the top two unpaired players
- the bottom two unpaired players and so on until all players are paired.

27.9.2.5 A player who cannot be paired as above is paired instead with the unpaired player whose record is closest to his or her own.

27.9.2.6 If any player cannot be paired with an unpaired player, the last pair successfully made should be reallocated and the pairing tried again. If necessary, this process is repeated by reallocating

the second last pair successfully made and so on as may be required, and pairing continued.

27.9.3 Byes

27.9.3.1 If the number of players is odd, or becomes odd by a player withdrawing, then, for pairing purposes, an imaginary player named Bye is introduced whose score is permanently zero. If a real player is paired with Bye in any round, that player is deemed to win by the maximum margin. Bye is withdrawn if the number of real players later becomes even.

27.9.3.2 No player may be paired with Bye more than once.

27.9.4 Determination of the Winner

27.9.4.1 The winner is the player who has won the most games.

27.9.4.2 If there is a tie between two players who have played each other, the winner is the winner of the game between them.

27.9.4.3 If there is a tie between more than two players all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has won the most games in the games between the players in the tie.

27.9.4.4 If there is a tie between more than two players, not all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has defeated all the other players in the tie.

27.9.4.5 If there is still a tie, the winner is the player with the best net hoop score in the games between the tied players

27.9.4.6 If there is still a tie, the title may be shared or a Bagnall-Wild play-off may be used.

27.10 **Progressive Swiss Events**

27.10.1. Concepts. A Progressive Swiss Event is a Swiss played as a consolation event for a single-life knock out competition, which players enter as they are eliminated from the main event.

27.10.2. Determination of Pairings. After each round, the players eliminated from the corresponding round of the main event are included, credited with their record in the main event. They are inserted in draw order, above any players in the consolation event with the same number of wins. Pairings are then determined as in a Swiss.

27.11 **Flexible Swiss Events**

27.11.1. A Flexible Swiss is similar to a Swiss in that players are paired against those with similar records, with the exception that players need not play the same number of games. A player may, with the Manager's agreement, choose to declare that they are unavailable for the time being. The Manager may specify a minimum number of games that a player must play in order to qualify, win or be placed. The Manager may also require that a player must start a game at or after a specified time on the last day of the event. These requirements may be

modified at the manager's discretion should weather conditions bring in to doubt the completion of the event.

- 27.11.2. Determination of Pairings. When the Manager decides that new games are to be started, the available players who have been waiting longest, up to the number required to fill the available courts, are ranked according to the percentage of games they have won in the event (including any main event for which this is a consolation) so far. They are then paired as in Regulations 27.9.2.4 and 27.9.2.5.

- The initial pairings should be seeded by world ranking;
- The first loser should be paired with any player waiting for their first game.

- 27.11.3. Determination of the Winner. The winner, or qualifiers, shall be those with the greatest percentage of games won, subject to any minimum number of games declared by the Manager. In event of a tie various additional criteria can be applied to determine the ranking of the players in the tie. In the absence of any advertised variation the following should be used:

- (a) Average Strength of Opponents. To calculate the tied players' average strength of opponents, apply the following steps:
- Total how many games all player A's opponents have played
 - Total how many games all player A's opponents have won
 - Divide the second number by the first number. The answer is player A's average strength of opponent.

In the event of a tie after calculating the average strength of opponent, the winner can be determined by:

- (b) Who beat Who. The player with the most wins in the games played between the tied players is declared the winner.
- (c) Highest net points

If this does not resolve the tie, subject to any conditions advertised for the event, the Manager may employ an alternative method to resolve the tie (i.e. some form of playoff) or declare the title shared.

27.12 The Egyptian System

Object of the system: The competition consists of as many rounds as the Manager can arrange in the time available. Competitors are entitled to play in as many rounds as they wish, regardless of their results in earlier rounds. The winner is the player whose rating improves the most during the event, provided s/he has played at least a required minimum number of games.

- 27.12.1 For an Egyptian event played according to the laws of level advanced singles, each competitor is assigned an initial rating based on current handicap as set out below:

Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating
-4	200	1	150	9	100
-3.5	195	1.5	145	10	95
-3	190	2	140	12	90
-2.5	185	2.5	135	14	85
-2	180	3	130	16	80
-1.5	175	4	125	18	75
-1	170	5	120	20	70
-0.5	165	6	115	22	65
0	160	7	110	24	60
0	5	155	8	105	

- 27.12.2 For the first round, all competitors who have notified the Manager that they wish to play are drawn by lot and paired as they are drawn. Thereafter, as each game is finished, players wishing to play in the next round must add their names to a list of players currently available to play which will be maintained by the Manager.
- 27.12.3 As soon as any game finishes, the Manager will adjust both players' ratings by an amount determined from the table below. The winner's rating is increased by the amount shown, while the loser's rating is decreased by the same amount.

Change in Rating

Difference in ratings	Higher rated player wins	Lower rated player wins
0 – 5	+5	+5
6 – 16	+4	+6
17 – 27	+3	+7
28 – 38	+2	+8
39 and over	+1	+9

- 27.12.4 The competition card should list all of the matches played in each round and their results. It should also list each competitor's cumulative change in rating at the end of each round.
- 27.12.5 When the Manager decides that the next round may be played, all players on the Available to Play list will be paired as the Manager decides ensuring that as many players as possible are drawn against opponents whom they have not previously played. Nevertheless, two competitors may play each other more than once during the competition.
- 27.12.6 The Manager will decide before the competition begins, and record on the competition card, the minimum number of games a competitor must play to be eligible to win the competition. The Manager may subsequently reduce this number if playing time is lost for any reason.
- 27.12.7 The winner of the event is the competitor who, having played at least the required minimum number of games, has the most improved rating.

- 27.12.8 The Tournament Committee may decide that there should be more than one winner, and in that event the Manager will group the players into the necessary number of sections of as nearly equal size as possible. The player with the most improved rating within a section will win that section. Note, however, that this division into sections is only for the purpose of determining winners: each competitor may always play other competitors from any of the sections, not only from his or her own.
- 27.12.9 An Egyptian event may be played on handicap rather than level, and in that case, all competitors are assigned an initial rating of 100 regardless of their handicap. Regulations 27.12.2 to 27.12.8 above apply for Egyptian events played on handicap.

Appendix 1

(a) The New Zealand Open Championship

Seeding

- The number 1 seed shall be the title holder if the title is being defended.
- Seeding for the preliminary sections of the singles will be carried out as described in Regulation 26.
- Seeding for the knockout stage will be according to world ranking at the completion of block play.

Method of Playing the Event

The NZ Open Championship will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 8 or 4, depending on entries each with 5–6 players. The Manager shall however, have the power to choose a different number of sections, not exceeding 8, if that would better suit the number of entries. Should the manager consider it necessary to have more than 8 sections the CNZ Tournaments Committee must approve the proposed format.

Upon completion of section play thirty-two players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. The Manager has the discretion to alter this to sixteen players if there is a low entry into the event.

Ties in blocks will be determined by the tournament regulations in the relevant part of clause 27.

The remaining players will play in the Heenan Plate.

(a) The Open Singles. Each match will be played as the best of three games, except that the manager may choose to play best of five games from the quarter final onwards.

(b) The Heenan Plate. All players who do not qualify for the Open Singles Knockout are eligible to enter the Heenan Plate.

To initially be played using a Flexible Swiss format, progressing to an eight (8) player knockout with the final to be best of three games, if time allows.

If time limits are used, they will be 4–7–10 hours for best of 3. Any time not used by an earlier game becomes available for the later game(s).

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee must approve that format.

Appendix 1

(b) The Golf Croquet Nationals

Seeding

Singles

- Seeding for the preliminary section play will be carried out as described in Regulation 26
- Seeding for the open knockout stage will be according to the WCF Block Seniority Method.

Doubles

- Seeding for the preliminary sections will be carried out as described in Regulation 26 based on average grade of the doubles pairing.
- Seeding the knockout stage will be based on block finishing positions. Winners of the block shall be randomly drawn in the knockout draw. 2nd place finishes shall be randomly drawn against block winners avoiding block clashes.

Method of Playing the Event

Singles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 4 or 8 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ tournament committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries.

The section play shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches.

Upon completion of section play, sixteen players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. At the Manager's discretion this maybe increase to thirty two players Ties in blocks will be determined by the tournament regulations in the relevant part of clause 27.

The remaining players will play in the plate event.

- Open Knockout.** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches. At the manager's discretion, the manager may choose to play best of five 13-point matches, from the semi-final onwards.
- Plate.** All players who do not qualify for the open knockout are eligible to play in the plate. The plate shall be played as section play, with eligible players randomly drawn into 2 or 4 sections. Upon completion of the plate section, 8 players shall qualify for the plate knock out based on block finishing positions. Plate. Play shall be single 13-point games,

Doubles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 2 or 4 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ tournament committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries..

The section play shall be played as single 13-point games.

Upon completion of section play, the top two pairs in each section shall progress through to the knockout. The remaining doubles pairings shall be eligible for the plate.

- (a) **Open Doubles Knockout** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point match.
- (b) **Doubles Plate.** The Plate shall be played as section play with eligible players randomly drawn into two blocks. A final between the winners of the blocks will be played. Ties within sections will be broken by matches, then net games, then who beat who, then net points

Time Limits

There will be no time limits for any match. However, the manager may enforce time limits if time pressure becomes an issue for completion of the event or tournament.

In the event time limits are required the following will apply;

Single 13-point game - 50 minutes

Best of three match, 13-point games - 1 hour, 45 minutes, 45 minutes.

Best of five match, 13-point games - 1 hour, 1 hour, 45 minutes, 45 minutes, 45 minutes.

At the completion of time, players shall finish the hoop they are currently competing for, if no winner at the completion of the hoop, play shall continue to the next hoop in order.

In a match situation, any remaining time not used by an earlier game will become available for the later games.

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee liaison must approve that format.

Appendix 2

Reimbursements to Associations for Council Tournaments

Each Association staging a Council Fixture will receive reimbursement from Croquet New Zealand at rates set from time to time by the Executive and published in the Year Book. Note: (not part of the Regulations)

All Silver Badge events (excluding the Premier event) are hosted by the Association and for this reason no reimbursements for equipment or Managers fees will be paid. Silver Badges are available for each grade upon request.

Rates set:

Association Croquet Games	\$4.00 per game
Golf Croquet Games	\$1.50 per game

Manager/s Allowances and Tournament Expenses:

NZ Open, GC Nationals, North Island AC, South Island AC	\$50.00 per day
All Other Events	\$30.00 per day
Assistant Manager/s*	\$20.00 per day
Referee of Tournament	\$20.00 per day
Balls:	\$3.00 per set per day
Hoops:	\$1.50 per set per day

All payments include GST

* For this payment the Assistant Manager must be approved in advance by the Executive Director

** Additional lawn cutting required by the Tournament Manager of an event must be approved by the Executive Director.

Appendix 3

(a) The Arthur Ross Memorial Event

AC National Competition Open to All Players

Special Conditions

1. The Competition must be a separate event and publicised as “The Arthur Ross Memorial Event”
2. Play shall be under handicap conditions
3. Associations shall set starting dates for club competitions and date for association play-off. As long as all games are handicap play, the format of the competitions is up to clubs and associations as long as they are according to CNZ tournament regulations;
4. Club winner should be found through competitive play, but if there is only one entry, that player may enter the association play-off. If there is only one club winner in an association that player may enter the national final.
5. The association play-off should not clash with other CNZ fixtures.
6. The association winner will play in the national final held in March of each year;
7. The association winner’s name will be sent to the Executive Director along with the club and association charts at least 14 days prior to the date of the national final
8. In the event of a club winner not being available for the association play-off, or an association winner not being available for the national final, the highest finishing available player may play in his or her place.
9. Only financial members affiliated to CNZ through a club or affiliated school are eligible for entry into the Arthur Ross Memorial event. If certified in more than one association, a player can play in only one association.
10. A player who is a member of more than one club (whether in one or more associations) may only enter this event in one club
11. A time limit of three (3) hours and Regulation 8 will apply for all games, including the Final.
12. Associations and Clubs are requested to draw the attention of their players to the Conditions as set out in the Year Book advertisement.
13. An Affiliated School that needs assistance to arrange its competition should contact the Association in its area for advice.

Appendix 3

(b) The CNZ Gold and Silver Stars Competition

GC National Competition Open to All Players

Special Conditions

1. The Competition must be a separate event and publicised as "The CNZ Gold and Silver Stars Competition.
2. Play shall be under handicap conditions.
3. Full size lawns shall be used wherever possible for club and association competition. The National finals will be played on full sized lawns.
4. Associations shall set starting dates for club competitions and date for association play-off. All games in this competition will be Golf Croquet singles 13-point handicap games, the format of the competitions is up to clubs and associations as long as they are according to CNZ tournament regulations;
5. Club winner should be found through competitive play, but if there is only one entry, that player may enter the association play-off. If there is only one club winner in an association that player may enter the national final.
6. The association play-off should not clash with other CNZ fixtures.
7. The association winner will play in the national final held in March of each year.
8. The association winner's name will be sent to the Executive Director along with the club and association charts at least 14 days prior to the date of the national final.
9. In the event of a club winner not being available for the association play-off, or an association winner not being available for the national final, the highest finishing available player may play in his or her place.
10. Only financial members affiliated to CNZ through a club or affiliated school are eligible for entry into the Gold & Silver Stars event. If certified in more than one association, a player can play in only one association.
11. A player who is a member of more than one club (whether in one or more associations) may only enter this event in one club.
12. A minimum time limit of 1 hour (60 minutes) will apply for all games, including the Final. In the event of scores being tied when time is called, the next hoop in order will be contested to determine the winner.
13. Associations and Clubs are requested to draw the attention of their players to the Conditions as set out in the Year Book advertisement.

Appendix 4

Playing conditions for CNZ Official Tournaments

1. Purpose

To provide a standard measurement of lawn speed and conditions that will assist hosts and CNZ to deliver the desired tournament playing conditions. Performing these tests well in advance of an event will allow hosts time to adopt the necessary corrective measures if lawn speeds are identified as 'tracking' below the desired level.

CNZ official tournaments are tiered according to the criteria in 2 below. Host Associations are encouraged to consider these minimum requirements prior to bidding for, or accepting the allocation of any CNZ Official Tournament.

The 'tier' of each CNZ event is advised in the CNZ Tournament Calendar.

2. Tiered Events

AC	GC
Tier One New Zealand Open Selectors' A vs B CA Silver Tray Invitation North Island/South Island Champs	Tier One GC Nationals North Island/South Island Grade Champs YY/DD/GS Invitations
Tier Two Premier Silver Badge Women's Invitation Men's and Women's Championships Edwina Thompson Invitation Roger Murfitt Invitation	Tier Two Gold & Silver Stars NZ Veterans' Championships Other Official Events NZ Secondary Schools Gold and Silver Stars
Tier Three Gold & Silver Mallets 0–3/4+ Silver & Bronze Medals Arthur Ross Final Copper Tray Invitation Gold Cup Invitation NZ Veterans' Championships Other Official Events	

AC tier 1

Requirement for host clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 11+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised.

AC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

AC tier 3

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 9+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

GC tier 1

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised.

GC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 9+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

3. Process

Lawn speed is determined by the number of seconds it takes for a croquet ball to travel the length of a croquet lawn north to south or visa-versa. A striker hits a croquet ball from the North or South Boundary line of the lawn being tested to the opposite boundary line. The strike must be sufficiently accurate to cause the ball to come to rest within $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of the far boundary line so to accurately determine the lawn speed had the ball come to rest on the boundary line. The Time keeper, standing at the opposite end of the lawn to the striker, starts time when the ball is struck and stops time when the ball comes to rest on the opposite boundary line. Several attempts may be required to achieve a reliable result.

4. Requirements

A minimum 50% of lawns at any venue to be used for the event will be tested. The minimum lawn speed required for the event shall be determined by an average figure of all lawns tested. The average figure will be referred to as 'Lawn Speed'. CNZ should be advised of the lawn speed at the conclusion of each test.

Test 1:

One Calendar month plus or minus one week before the first day of the event

Test 2:

Not more than 2 weeks or less than 1 week prior to the first day of the event. Lawn speed should be no less than 1 second less than the minimum required speed on a minimum of 2 days within the test period.

Test 3:

Not more than 1 week or less than 2 days prior to the first day of the event: Lawn speed should be equal to or greater than the minimum required speed on at least 1 day within the test period.

It is desirable to increase rather than decrease lawn speed throughout an event.

Appendix 5 Silver Badge Competition

Associations may apply to the Executive Director of Croquet New Zealand for Silver Badges to be presented to the winners of competitions governed by the following conditions:

1. For Association Croquet play will be in the following Handicap Ranges:

- Silver Badge Handicap 0 to 3
- Silver Badge Handicap 4 to 9
- Silver Badge Handicap 10 to 16
- Silver Badge Handicap 18 to 24

For Golf Croquet play will be in the handicap ranges:

- Premier Silver Badge Handicap -6 to 2
- Senior Silver Badge Handicap 3 to 5
- Intermediate Silver Badge Handicap 6 to 8
- Primary Silver Badge Handicap 9 to 16

2. Each Association may decide
 - a) to hold a competition open to all players in each grade, but, if total entry is to be limited, guaranteeing at least one place in each grade to each participating club, or
 - b) to proceed with club competitions and an Association playoff as described in sections 3 to 7 below.
3. Each Association will decide on an official starting date, and advise all the Clubs in the Association. The starting dates may be different for Association and Golf Croquet. Players will be eligible to play in the Handicap Range corresponding to their handicap at 8am on the official starting date, even if their handicap changes after that date/time. The competition must be completed within six weeks after the official starting date.
4. Each Club will hold a competition for each of the above Handicap Ranges in which it has members eligible to compete. If in any Club there is in any Handicap Range only one entry, then that player will be eligible to represent the Club in that Handicap Range.
5. (a) Immediately on completion of the Club competitions, the names of the winners and competition charts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Association to which the Club is affiliated. The Association will arrange a play-off among the Club winners in each Handicap Range. The winner of each play-off will receive a Silver Badge. The names of the Association winners are to be forwarded to the National Office.
 - (b) If in any Association there is in any Handicap Range only one Club winner available to play on the date of the play-off, then that player shall receive a Silver Badge, provided that there has been a Club competition in that Handicap Range and that player has won it.
 - (c) If a Club winner is unable to play in the play-off owing to indisposition or urgent necessity, the Club runner-up shall be permitted to act as a substitute.
6. Each Association will decide the method of play for the Club competitions and for the Association play-off; the two methods need not be the same.

7. A player who is a member of more than one Club (whether in one or more Associations) may only enter this competition in one Club.
8. Associations should send all charts (club and association) for these events to the CNZ Office at the conclusion of the competition.

Appendix 6

Reciprocity of Membership

From the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules

304. RECIPROCITY OF MEMBERSHIP

- 304.1 When visiting a Member for a period not exceeding 60 days, a player who is an associate of and in good standing with another Member should be granted reciprocal rights to play in tournaments approved or advertised by the visited Member. This right is subject to any conditions that would apply to players who are associates of the visited Member (for example as to entry fees, entry timing, ranking or gender) and, for National Closed Championships, subject to any conditions requiring membership of the visited Member. For this purpose, a player is an associate of a Member if they have individual membership of that Member or of a subsidiary body which confers a right to play in tournaments approved or advertised by that Member. This right applies to only one visit in each visited Member's membership year.
- 304.2 Visiting players who are currently affiliated and in good standing with their Member association should obtain a letter or similar form of introduction from their Member association to present to the visited Member. The letter, or similar, should be sent or presented initially to the Head Office of the visited Member and a copy carried to present to each club or event visited.
- 304.3 Members should provide details to fellow Members if any visiting player fails to observe the highest standards of behaviour and conduct. Such a player could be denied a letter of introduction on a future occasion.

Appendix 7

CNZ Criteria to Achieve Ranking Status of Events

Events that meet the criteria listed below, and which are part of an Official Tournament, or part of a tournament approved under CNZ Tournament Regulation 2.3 may be treated as Ranking Events.

Criteria for Association Croquet Ranking Events:

1. The make of balls to be used, the intended time limit and the setting for hoops will be advertised.
2. Advanced singles play only.
3. Standard sized lawns with a tolerance down to a minimum length of 32 yards; the lawns must be in proportion, in accordance with Law 2 (b) (6).
4. For an event to qualify as a Ranking Event it must fall into one or more of the following categories:
 - a) Open events at CNZ, Association and Club tournaments i.e. open to all players and not restricted to Association or Club Members only.
 - b) An event restricted to a class of player e.g. events for players on a minus handicap only (Premier Silver Badges) or players on handicaps between 0 and 3 (e.g. Invitations); but not events restricted to players on handicaps greater than 3.
 - c) Events within a tournament where players must have a handicap of 3 or less.

Criteria for Golf Croquet Ranking Events:

1. Games in the event must be singles games played without handicaps under the WCF Golf Croquet Rules.
2. The event must be an open event at a CNZ, Association or Club tournament that is, it must be open to all eligible players and not restricted to Association or Club Members only.
3. Games must be played on lawns with a length of at least 30 yards, and if time limits are used the limits should be no less than 45 minutes per game.
4. The event must be open to players of any handicap, or if the handicap range is restricted, the range must be 0 to a number specified in the advertisement (e.g. 0 to 4 or 0 to 5).

At the end of a Ranking event the Manager must complete the ranking sheets and forward them to the Executive Director and either Chris Williams (AC) or Stephen Mulliner (GC).

Chris Williams: chrisatbutedock@gmail.com

Stephen Mulliner: snmulliner@gmail.com

A ranking sheet is a list of all games played in the event, in the order in which they were played, showing who won the game and showing any triple (or greater) peels. Only Events can be given the status of "Ranking", not Tournaments. Thus a tournament may contain more than one Ranking Event, as well as some which are not.

Appendix 8

Selection Procedure for the Annual Invitation Events – Association and Golf Croquet

The objective of the annual graded Invitations is to provide up and coming and elite players with challenging competition.

The process for selecting players for Invitation Events in the 2016/17 season

The CA Silver Tray The Edwina Thompson Silver Tray The Roger Murfitt Trophy

The AC selectors will select up to twenty four players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Ranked in the top 30 players on the New Zealand ranking at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

The top eight players will play in the CA Silver Tray, the next eight in the Edwina Thompson Silver Tray and the third eight in the Roger Murfitt Trophy.

If players in the initial selection of twenty four names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The RA Clarke Copper Tray (0–3) The Gold Cup (4–9)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested by Tuesday 20th December 2016.

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for each event.

The Women's Invitation

The AC selectors will select up to ten players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Hold a dynamic grade equal or greater than 1600 on the world ranking list at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

If players in the initial selection of ten names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation (-6-3) The Duncan Dixon GC Invitation (-6-3)

The GC selectors will select up to twenty players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Be within the handicap range.

The top ten players will play in the Yvonne Yeates Invitation, and the next ten will play in the Duncan Dixon Invitation.

If players in the initial selection of twenty names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Gordon Smith GC Invitation (4+)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested by Tuesday 20th December 2016.

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for the event. The selectors may choose players from outside the nominated handicap ranges if they feel it is required for High Performance or other goals

Appendix 9

Example of the use of Matchpoints to resolve incomplete sections

This appendix is intended to clarify Regulation 27.7.10(A)4 by providing a worked example. The principle is that each player is given a matchpoint score, calculated by comparing his results with those of each of the other players in turn: he receives two points for each other player with a lower number of wins and one point for each other player with the same number of wins, in each case taking into account only those games in which either they have played each other or they both have played an opponent. A supply of Section Play charts will be needed to record the matchpoint scores.

Example section with results as played. A + sign indicates that the game was won by the player in the same horizontal row. A – sign indicates that the match was lost by the player in the same horizontal row.

Assume Regulation 27.7.4.1 is in effect for this event.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		+	+	-	-	-
B	-		-	+		+
C	-	+		-	-	+
D	+	-	+			
E	+		+			-
F	+	-	-		+	

Assume that B v E, D v E and D v F were uncompleted because of flooding, i.e. none of the players is to be held responsible.

The matchpoint table is:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	4
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1=
E	2	2	2	1		1	8	1=
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	3

A's matchpoints are calculated as follows:

- A v B: A's game against E is ignored as B hadn't played E. (It may be helpful to cover E's column with a strip of card or something similar.) In their remaining games they both had two wins, so tie on one matchpoint each.
- A v C: All games count as they have both played each other and the entire field. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.

- A v D: Only their games against each other, B, and C count, as D had not played E or F. Both had 2 wins so one matchpoint each.
- A v E: Only their games against each other, C, and F count, as E had not played B or D.
A had one win, E two, so E gets both matchpoints.
- A v F: A v D ignored; 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.

This completes the determination of A's matchpoints.

The matchpoints for the other players are now determined in the same way, but each time there is one less opponent to consider, until by the time we get to F all his matchpoints have already been determined. At this stage the matchpoint chart will be as shown above.

Overall D and E tie for first place (their matchpoints are equal and they didn't play each other, so there is nothing to separate them without some further play). F takes 3rd place ahead of A as F beat A; similarly, C is 5th.

If instead E had cold feet and scratched before starting his remaining games (against B and D) and only the game between D and F was unable to be played due to flooding, Regulation 27.7.10(A)1b would be applied and the matchpoints would then be:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	3
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1
E	1	0	1	0		1	3	4
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	2

Note firstly that only E's matchpoints change; no-one else's are affected by E's decision to scratch. E's matchpoints are now recalculated as follows:

- E v A: E is deemed to have lost to B, so A's win against B counts. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint for E.
- E v B: B's win against D stands, and he is treated as having beaten E. B therefore has 3 wins against E's 2, so E gets no points.
- etc.

On matchpoints, B, C and E all tie for 4th place on 3 points each. If this had to be resolved, C and E each won 1 game of those played between the three of them, so B is 6th. Applying Regulation 27.7.10(A)4d again, E beat C so is 4th, leaving C 5th.

Appendix 10

Super-Advanced Variations to Laws (Association Croquet)

a. INTRODUCTION

1. The first will introduce an optional extension of Advanced Play, called the Three Lift Variation, with the intention of making the games between top class players more interactive.
2. The second is an attempt to reduce the dominance of the super-shot opening at the top level with a view to restoring the variety that existed before it became prevalent.
3. TV1 or TV2 may be used individually, or both, referred to as TV3, may be applied together.

b. TV1 - THREE LIFT VARIATION - When a game is played under this variation, Law 36 is modified by inserting:

Law 36(f) LIFT, CONTACT OR FREE PLACEMENT:

1. A lift as specified in Law 36(a) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoop 4 for itself in that turn.
2. A lift or contact as specified in Law 36(b) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored both hoops 4 and 1-back for itself in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn.
3. If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoops 4 and 4-back in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn, the striker may start his turn:
 - A. as in Laws 36(a)(1), 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2); or
 - B. subject to (4) below, by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied position on the court (including a position within the yard-line area). This is known as a free placement.
4. Neither player is entitled to a free placement if any ball has been pegged out in the game.
5. Law 36(e) and other Laws applicable to Law 36 (e.g. Laws 6(c)(2)(A), 8(b), 9(b)(1), 14(d)(4)(B), 27(g)), also apply to this variation, with the addition of a free placement as one of the striker's options when available.

c. TV2 - RESTRICTED OPENING

1. Under this variation, if, in the first stroke of the game, the striker's ball does not leave the court, hit or pass through a hoop, or hit the peg, then the adversary may elect either:
 - A. to leave the ball where it lies; or
 - B. to have the ball placed on any point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses.

After this is done, the turn ends.

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Members by NZ Associations and Clubs

For the 2016/2017 season

Key to abbreviations

U	AC umpire	GCR	GC referee
R	AC referee	SR	AC senior referee

AUCKLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC	
ADAMS, Kathryn	Mt Albert		8	
ADAMS, Michael	Pt Chevalier	18	10	
ADAMS, Patricia	Carlton		10	
ADRIEL-AL, Shawn	Mt Albert		12	
ALLEN, Juliet	Warkworth		12	
ALLISON, Dawn	Takapuna	24		
ALLPORT, Ron	Epsom/Rem	-1.5	1	
ANDERSON, Barbara	St. Heliers	16	9	
ANDERSON, Jacqueline	Epsom/Rem	9		
ANDERSON, Jacqui	Takapuna	9		U
ANDERSON, Maureen	St. Heliers		10	
ANDREWS, Elizabeth	St. Heliers		11	
ASHCROFT, Tracy	St. Heliers		9	
AYLWARD, Marie	Pakuranga		10	
BAKER, Tess	Henderson	14	8	
BALE, Iris	Orewa		10	
BARDELL, Heather	Mt Albert	18	9	
BARROW, Kathy	Carlton		11	
BARTON, Kelvin	Pakuranga		10	
BATTY, Sharon	Mt Albert		8	
BAWDEN, (Rob)ert	Carlton		4	
BEAN, Rhys	Epsom/Rem	16	9	
BEAVER, Deana	Epsom/Rem		10	
BECKETT, Anne	Warkworth	16	8	
BEETSON, Maida	Epsom/Rem	9		U
BEETSON, Robert	Epsom/Rem	1	4	U
BELL, Alan	Takapuna		8	
BENDALL, Neil	Takapuna		8	
BERMAN, Bruce	St. Heliers		10	
BERRIDGE, Denise	Epsom/Rem	10		
BICKNELL, Lesley	Carlton		11	
BIERRE, Annette	St. Heliers		9	
BILLINGHAM, Beverley	Orewa		10	
BIRD, Les	Takapuna	2.5		
BLACK, Helen	St. Heliers		9	
BLAKE, Betty	Orewa	22	10	
BLAKE, David	North Shore		8	
BLIGH, Peter	Henderson		7	
BORTHWICK, Bruce	Warkworth	5	4	U
BORTHWICK, Jean	Warkworth	12	7	
BOUZAID, Mal	Takapuna	12	9	
BOYENS, Jane	Orewa		12	
BOYENS, John	Orewa		10	
BRABANT, Adrienne	St. Heliers		9	
BRADLEY, Judy	St. Heliers		10	
BRADLEY, Margaret	Epsom/Rem			
BRADY, Trish	Carlton		10	
BRIDGES, Elizabeth	Epsom/Rem	12	7	
BRIGHTWELL, Margaret	Orewa		10	
BRISCOE, Rex	Takapuna		12	
BRODZIAK, Sue	Warkworth		10	
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Christopher	North Shore		14	
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Elizabeth	North Shore	22		
BROWN, Margaret	Carlton	14	7	
BROWN, Carole	St. Heliers		10	
BUDGEN, Pauline	Mt Albert		9	
BURGESS, Joni	Pakuranga		8	
BUTCHER, David	Pt Chevalier	7	4	U,GCR
BUTCHER, Jan	Pt Chevalier	8	3	U,GCR
CAISLEY, Geoff	Takapuna		10	
CALDER, Don	Epsom/Rem		10	
CALDERWOOD, Jocelyn	Takapuna		12	
CALVERT, Chris	Pt Chevalier		10	
CAMERON, Brian	Warkworth	6	3	U
CAMERON, Hillary	Warkworth	12	7	
CARDEN, Sandra	St. Heliers		10	
CARTER, Murray	Carlton		10	
CASE, Bob	Warkworth		11	
CASTLE, Ruth	North Shore	8	7	
CAWLEY, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	-2	2	U
CHEN, Ching	Pakuranga		12	
CHEN, Matthew	Pakuranga		7	
CHRISTIANSEN, Dawn	Carlton		16	
CLARIDGE, Clemency	North Shore		12	
CLARK, Collette	Orewa		9	
CLARK, Jules	St. Heliers		2	
CLEARY, Karen	Epsom/Rem	10		U
COCHRANE, Nance	North Shore		9	
COHEN, Faye	Epsom/Rem		12	
COLE, Sally	Carlton		4	
COLLINS, Yvonne	St. Heliers		16	
COMMARIEU, Vincent	Epsom/Rem	-2.5		
COOK, Warren	Epsom/Rem		8	
COOPER, Joanna	Pakuranga		10	
CORBETT, Joan	Takapuna		10	
CORBETT, Pamela	Takapuna		10	
CORY, Dawn	Warkworth		10	6
COURT-PATIENCE, Joan	Takapuna		9	
COX, Jackie	Orewa		11	
CRAIG, Barbara	Carlton		18	9
CRANG, Sue	St. Heliers		10	
CRAWFORD, Heather	North Shore		10	
CRAWFORD, Kit	Pt Chevalier		12	

CROKER, Bob	Epsom/Rem	24		FREWIN, Owen	Pt Chevalier	7	7	
CROUCH, Mark	Epsom/Rem	-1.5		FURSDON, Jan	Warkworth	22	10	
CROWHEN, Pam	Orewa	9		FURSDON, Neville	Warkworth	10	4	GCR
CULPAN, Bernie	St. Heliers	10		GARDNER, Frank	Pakuranga	6		
CUMBERLAND, Garth	North Shore	9		GARDNER, Judith	Henderson	10		
CURRIE, Jean	Orewa	10		GILPIN, Pixie	St. Heliers	20	11	
CURTAIN, Maureen	St. Heliers	10		GOOD, Suzanne	Mt Albert	10		
CUTTING, Jillian	St. Heliers	12		GOODALL, Caroline	Carlton	9		
DALEY, Shelley	St. Heliers	9		GRANT, Kathleen	Epsom/Rem	-2	3	R, GCR
DALEY, Terry	St. Heliers	9		GRANT, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	12		
DALLIMORE, Lesley	Orewa	18	6	GRANT, Pam	Orewa	10	7	
DALY, Donald	Pakuranga	9		GREENWOOD, Murray	Epsom/Rem	12		
DAUBE, Diana	St. Heliers			GRIFFIN, Anne	Mt Albert	16	6	GCR
DAVIDSON, Anne	Pakuranga	9		HALLIDAY, Gwen	Pakuranga	9		
DAVIE-MARTIN, Rose	Epsom/Rem	14		HALLIDAY, Ian	Takapuna	6		
DAVY, Anne	Pakuranga	9		HARPER, Elizabeth	Orewa	16	8	
DEANE, Miriam	Pt Chevalier	12		HARRISON, Keitha	Pakuranga	9		
DENNERLEY, Jim	Orewa	7		HARRISON, Precille	Pakuranga	5		
DENNERLEY, Sherrill	Orewa			HARVEY, Martin	Mt Albert	3		
DENNETT, Kathy	Takapuna	9		HARVISON, Robert	Epsom/Rem	8		
DEVLIN, Judy	Orewa	12		HAWKINS, Gaika	St. Heliers	10		
DIAMOND, Joy	St. Heliers	12		HEASLEY, Bruce	Epsom/Rem	5	5	U
DICKENSON, Alf	North Shore	7		HENDERIKS, Neil	Carlton	9		
DODGSON, Jan	St. Heliers	10		HEPPNER, Helen	Epsom/Rem	9		
DOHERTY, Regan	Epsom/Rem	3	4	HERROD, Eileen	Carlton	10		
DONALDSON, Dan	Orewa	10		HEYWOOD, Helen	Orewa	10		
DONNELL, Mardi	Takapuna	6		HIGGINS, Maryjane	St. Heliers	10		U
DOOLEY, Joan	St. Heliers	10		HIPKINS, Joan	North Shore	16		
DOOLEY, Peter	St. Heliers	10		HOCQUARD, Judy	Takapuna	12		
DOWLING, Dawn	Pakuranga	10		HOGAN, Terry	Takapuna	12		
DOYLE, Stuart	Takapuna	4		HOGARTH, Bet	Orewa	11		
DRAFFIN, Jean	St. Heliers	10		HOPKINS, Helen	Pakuranga	4		
DREW, Janet	Henderson	10		HOPKINS, Tom	Pakuranga	8		
DREW, Phillip	Epsom/Rem	-3.5	0	HORDER, Judy	Henderson	16	8	
DRUMM, Betty	St. Heliers	9		HUDSON, John	St. Heliers	4		
DUFFIELD, Maureen	St. Heliers	8		HUDSON, June	St. Heliers	8		
DUIGAN, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	18		HUNT, Maree	St. Heliers	8		
DUPPER, Gunther	Epsom/Rem	10	10	IBELL, Alison	Takapuna	9		
DYALL, Bill	Epsom/Rem	2.5		INGRAM, Elizabeth	Orewa	10		
DYSON, Edna	Warkworth	12		INOMATA, Mary	Mt Albert	9		
EEDE, Pam	Warkworth			INSUL, Robbie	Orewa	12		
ELIOT, Joy	Carlton	9		JACKSON, Kit	Orewa	-2	1	GCR
ELLIS, Margaret	St. Heliers	10		JACOB, Jeanne Anne	Takapuna	9		
ELLIS, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	10	6	JAMES, Charmaine	Henderson	18	7	
ELLIS, Susan	Orewa	12		JANSEN, Rhyl	Orewa	22	8	
ELLIS, Trish	Orewa	9		JARMAN, Moira	Henderson	16	8	
EMERSON, Jo	St. Heliers			JARMAN, Trevor	Henderson	18	8	
EMIRALI, Joy	Orewa	10		JARRETT, Lorna	St. Heliers	9	10	
ENRIGHT, Tom	Epsom/Rem	10	6	JEFFS, Lois	Epsom/Rem	11		
ERECKSON, Dave	Henderson	8	7	JOHNSON, Patrick	North Shore	10		
ERECKSON, Pauline	Henderson	20	10	JONES_MERREDEW, Pixie				
EVANS, Jean	Warkworth	10			Orewa	2	2	GCR
FALEALLI, Virginia	Mt Albert	10		JULIAN, Jennie	Takapuna	12		
FARQUHARSON, Helen	Orewa	18	9	JURGELEIT, Beryl	Orewa	10		
Fenwick, Molly	North Shore	6	6	JURY, Janet	Orewa	14		
Ferguson, Malcolm	North Shore			KEARNEY, Christine	Pakuranga	11		
FIELD, Deborah	St. Heliers	9		KELLY, Eleanor	Henderson	9		
FIELD, Rae	St. Heliers	16	10	KEMP, Juliette	Pt Chevalier	9		
FIELD, Steven	St. Heliers	6		KIDD, Margaret	Epsom/Rem			
FINDLAY, Verity	Pakuranga	10		KING, Ailsa	Carlton	11		
FOGELBERG, Myree	St. Heliers	8		KINGDOM, John	Orewa	9		
FRASER, Joan	St. Heliers	11		KINGI, Justine	Takapuna	10		
FRASER, Norma	St. Heliers	10		KNIGHT, Pam	Takapuna	18	8	
FRASER, Warren	Epsom/Rem	12		KNIGHT, Paula	Orewa	10		
FREEMAN, Leith	Orewa	10		Krigelson, Patricia	St. Heliers	10		
FREETHE, Josh	Epsom/Rem			KRISTENSEN, Gina	St. Heliers	11		

LACEY, Pat	Pakuranga	9		MORTENSEN, Jean	St. Heliers	8	
LAM, K.K	Carlton	9		MORTENSEN, Peter	St. Heliers	24	10
LAMBERTON, Helen	Takapuna	7	7	MORTIMER, Anne	Takapuna	8	
LAND, Anne	Mt Albert	8		MUIR, Colleen	Pakuranga	6	
LANE, Margaret	North Shore	14		MULLAALI, Bledi	Mt Albert	1	
LANG, Bernice	Orewa	11		MULLAALI, Sabri	Mt Albert	0	
LAYBURN, Mairie	Takapuna	24		MURPHY, Anne	Warkworth	8	7
LE COMTE, Gloria	Orewa	22	3	NALEPA, Marcia	Carlton	11	
LE COMTE, Trevor	Orewa	5		NEWTON, Jan	North Shore	9	
LE MASURIER, Peter	Pt Chevalier	5	5	NICHOLAS, Nick	Epsom/Rem	4	5
LE MASURIER, Sheila	Pt Chevalier	16	10	NORTHGRAVE, David	North Shore	14	9
LEAMING, Lynne	Pt Chevalier	10		O'CONNOR, Charmian	Carlton	10	
LEE, Marion	Takapuna	7		ODGERS, Jane	Pakuranga	10	
LEITCH, Brien	Pakuranga	4		OSBORNE, Kim	Pt Chevalier	7	6
Leonard, Vin	Henderson	10		O'SULLIVAN, Shirley	Carlton	11	
LESTER, Lyn	St. Heliers	9		OWEN, Llew	North Shore	7	6
LESTER, Tony	St. Heliers	9		PARKER, Chris	Takapuna	9	
LETCHER, Robert	Orewa	6		PARKER, Norma	Orewa	11	
LETCHER, Rose-Marie	Orewa	22	8	PARRIS, Dianna	Mt Albert	7	
LOOS, Noeky	Epsom/Rem	12	8	PARRIS, Ken	Mt Albert	9	
LORD, Barbara	Pakuranga	8		PARRY, Julie	Orewa	22	5
LOWE, Robert	Takapuna	-4	0	PARRY, Ron	Orewa	9	
LUI, Raymond	Pakuranga	7		PASH, Merle	Takapuna	6	
MACARTNEY, Verdon	Orewa	8		PATRICK, Madeleine	Carlton		
MACINDOE, Scott	Carlton	12		PEAGRAM, Noeline	Pakuranga	9	
MACLEAN, Heather	Orewa	14	7	PEARMAN, Marie	Epsom/Rem	12	6
MacLENNAN, Judy	Takapuna	12		PEART, Anne	Orewa	12	
MADDREN, Angela	Pakuranga	10		PEDERSON, Gay	Mt Albert	9	
MALCOLM, Eris	Takapuna	8		PENDLETON, Jane	Pt Chevalier	12	
MANUEL, Elva	Mt Albert	8		PETERSEN, Margaret	Epsom/Rem	11	
MARINKOVICH, Victor	Epsom/Rem	12		PETRY, Pamela	Orewa	10	
MARTIN, Allan	Warkworth	20	10	PHILLIMORE, Elaine	Epsom/Rem	12	
MARTIN, Lorraine	Warkworth	10		PHILLIPS, Beryl	Takapuna	10	
MARTINS, Scott	Epsom/Rem	2	5	PHILLIPS, Hugh	Pakuranga	6	
MASON, Diane	St. Heliers	24	10	PHILLIPS, Patricia	Takapuna	12	
MASSEY, Elaine	Epsom/Rem	11		PLANK, Carolyn	Carlton	9	
MASSEY, Kenneth	Epsom/Rem	9		PLANK, Christopher	Carlton	4	
MAY, Ros	Takapuna	14	7	POWELL, Liz	Takapuna	20	
McGOVERN, Lee	Carlton	8		PUGH, Brian	Orewa	8	
McINNES, Wendy	Orewa	10		PUGH, Carol	Orewa	4	3
MCINTOSH, Norma	St. Heliers	10		QUIRK, Sara	Mt Albert	8	
MCKESSAR, Susan	Pt Chevalier	3		RAILEY, Gillian	Pt Chevalier	12	
McLACHLAN, Ulrike	North Shore	8		RAILEY, Gwen	Pt Chevalier	10	
McLAUGHLAN, Margaret	North Shore	8		RANKIN, Margaret	Orewa	7	
MCPHERSON, Jeannette	Takapuna	10		REDWOOD, Anna	Takapuna	12	
MEACHEN, Judith	St. Heliers	10		Reid, Phyllis	Henderson		
MEIKLEJOHN, Cathy	Warkworth	10		REID, Ray	North Shore	7	
MERREDEW, John	Orewa	2	4	REINEN, Helen	Orewa	11	
Metcalfe, David	Warkworth	8		RHODES, Kath	Orewa	8	
METCALFE, Heather	Warkworth	9		RICHARDS, Beryl	North Shore	9	
MILBURN, Adrienne	Mt Albert	10		RICHARDS, Heather	Takapuna	10	
MILLAR, Charlotte	North Shore	16	9	RICHARDS, Julian	North Shore	9	
MILLEN, Alice	Carlton	14	10	RICHARDSON, Ronnie	Takapuna	4	
MILLER, Helen	Mt Albert	20	8	RICHIE, Jan	St. Heliers	9	
MILNE, Liz	Takapuna	10		RIDGWAY, Garth	Pakuranga	7	
MORRISON, Bill	Warkworth	5		RIVERS, Linley	Pt Chevalier	12	
MORRISON, Brian	Warkworth	6		ROBBINS, Phil	Pt Chevalier	10	
MORRISON, Joan	Orewa	18	9	ROBERTS, Cathy	Orewa	10	
MORRISON, Lois	Orewa	10		ROBINSON, Frank	Epsom/Rem	-2.5	2
MORRISON, Spencer	Orewa	18		ROBINSON, Thelma	North Shore	7	
MORRISON, Tricia	Warkworth	9		ROBSON, Brian	Orewa	7	
MORRISON, Vanessa	Warkworth	22	7	ROGERS, Deirdre	Carlton	9	7
MORROW, Nelson	Warkworth	-2.5	0	ROGERS, Frederick	Pakuranga	10	
				ROLTON, Sid	Orewa	16	
				ROSS, Noelene	Henderson	16	11
				ROTHERHAM, Pat	Orewa	8	8

U

SR

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GCR

ROUNTREE, Lloyd	Takapuna	5	THORSTENSON, Lew	Takapuna	8
RUISSSEN, Loretta	Pt Chevalier	12	TILL, Margaret	Epsom/Rem	10
RUSSELL, June	St. Heliers	9	TINEY, Eileen	Henderson	16
RYAN, Carole	St. Heliers	11	TINSON, Anne	Epsom/Rem	18
RYAN, Thomas	St. Heliers	11	TOMPKINS, David	Epsom/Rem	2.5
SALMONS, Hilary	Carlton	10	TREVETT, Betty	North Shore	9
SANVICENS, Gaspar	St. Heliers	12	TURNER, Victoria	Mt Albert	12
SANVICENS, Rosie	St. Heliers	12	TURNER, Patricia	Warkworth	10
SARAN, Olga	Mt Albert	10	TYRO, Jan	St. Heliers	9
SCANLON, Lesley	Henderson	24	van MAANEN, Tony	Carlton	10
SCHOLEFIELD, Guy	Warkworth	8	VAUGHAN, Graham	Takapuna	14
SCHOLEFIELD, Shirley	Warkworth	8	VELDMEIJER, Margery	Pakuranga	12
SEGEDIN, Jan	Orewa	10	VODANOVICH, Margaret		
SHARP, David	Pakuranga	8		Carlton	10
SHARP, Muriel	Warkworth	10	WAKLEY, Les	Epsom/Rem	7
Shaw, Graham	Henderson	12	WALBRAN, Nancy	Epsom/Rem	10
SHAW, Sue	St. Heliers	9	WALLACE, Keith	Orewa	1
SHEPHERD, Janet	Orewa	10	WARDLE, Jim	Epsom/Rem	-2
SHEPHERD, Pam	Takapuna	12	WARDLE, Steve	Epsom/Rem	1
SHERIDAN, Elizabeth	Takapuna	14	WARN, Gill	Pakuranga	8
SIBSON, Robyn	Takapuna	10	WARN, Kurt	Pakuranga	2
SIM, Dorothy	St. Heliers	8	WARNER, Paul	Pt Chevalier	8
SIMONS, Lillian	Orewa	10	WARNER, Sandra	Pt Chevalier	8
SIMPSON, Margaret	Warkworth	12	WARRINGTON, Harris	Epsom/Rem	3
SINCLAIR, Jack	Epsom/Rem	14	WATERS, Betty	Carlton	11
SINCLAIR, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	18	WATSON, Jan	Orewa	9
SKINNER, Karen	Epsom/Rem	12	WATT, Gwen	Takapuna	7
SMITH, Chris	Orewa	10	WEBBER, Jeanne	Orewa	22
SMITH, Craig	Orewa	20	Wentford, Leslie	St. Heliers	10
SMITH, Mary	Epsom/Rem		WENTWORTH, Alison	St. Heliers	9
SMOUT, Joanne	Takapuna	10	WESTERBY, Aaron	Epsom/Rem	-4
SPEED, Tom	Epsom/Rem	12	WESTON, Noeline	Mt Albert	18
STAINES, Gaynor	St. Heliers	10	WHALE, John	St. Heliers	9
STEELE, Gay	St. Heliers	10	WHEATCROFT, Shirley	Carlton	8
Stephen, Robyn	Henderson	10	WHITE, Roger	Takapuna	10
STEPHEN-SMITH, Marilyn			WHITE, Sheena	Epsom/Rem	12
	Pakuranga	9	WILLIAMS, Brian	Mt Albert	1
STEVENS, Brian	Carlton	9	WILLIAMS, Jane	St. Heliers	12
STEVENS, Jacqueline	St. Heliers	10	WILLIAMS, Lesley	Pt Chevalier	24
STEVENS, Roselda	St. Heliers	9	WILLIAMS, Sandy	Epsom/Rem	10
STILL, Bill	Carlton	11	Williamson, Richard	Henderson	1
STRASSER, Ann	Orewa	10	WILLIS, Amanda	Mt Albert	8
STUART, James	Pakuranga	10	WILLYAMS, Bob	Pakuranga	10
STUART, Linda	Pakuranga	10	WILSON, Judy	St. Heliers	11
STUCKEY, Linda	Orewa	16	WILSON, Margaret	St. Heliers	14
SULLIVAN, Judith	North Shore	9	WILSON, Pam	St. Heliers	12
SULLIVAN, Tony	St. Heliers	3	WINDLEBURN, Pat	Orewa	11
SUMICH, Helen	Mt Albert	8	WINDSOR, Evelyn	Carlton	11
SUNDERLAND, Jeffery			WINN, Alan	Pakuranga	7
	Pakuranga	8	WINTLE, Michele	North Shore	10
SUNDERLAND, Joeleen			WOOD, Geoffrey	Henderson	9
	Pakuranga	4	WOOD, John	Pakuranga	5
SUTTON, Jenny	North Shore	9	WOOD, Thora	Carlton	12
SUTTON, Des	Pakuranga	7	WOODS, Fran	Takapuna	9
SUTTON, John	North Shore	14	WOOLFORD, Ngaire	Epsom/Rem	9
SWEENEY, Colleen	Carlton	14	WOOLLOXALL, Margaret		
SWITZER, Rosemary	St. Heliers	12		Epsom/Rem	7
TADUKA, Nikhil	Pt Chevalier	22	Wright, Fran	St. Heliers	12
TAYLOR, Marion	Warkworth	10	WRIGHT, George	Pakuranga	2
TAYLOR, Robert	Orewa	3	WRIGHT, Marge	Pakuranga	9
TEMPLEMAN, Rod	North Shore	5	WU, Sabrina	Pakuranga	12
THACKRAY, Dianne	Takapuna	5	YATES, Jack	Carlton	5
THOMSON, Barry	Orewa	11	YATES, Karen	Carlton	10
THOMSON, Graham	Pt Chevalier	5	YOUNG, Vicky	St. Heliers	10
THOMSON, Pamela	Orewa	11	YU, Susan	Pt Chevalier	12
THORSTENSON, Helen	Takapuna	9			

BAY OF PLENTY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ABBOT, Val	Katikati	7			Cooper, Roy	Tauranga	8
Adams, Mark	Katikati	4			COPPAGE, Gary	Mt Maunganui	
AINSWORTH, Carol	Whakatane	9			COPPAGE, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	10 U
Airey, Don	Tauranga	12			CORBETT, Lynne	Rotorua	12 7 GCR
Airey, Lesley	Tauranga	12			Corbett, Mijma	Tauranga	12
Anderson, Lynne	Tauranga	12			CORBIN-PETERS, Elva		
ANDERSON, Sybil	Mt Maunganui	10				Tauranga	9
ANDREW, Bev	Tauranga	10			CORRIGAN, MARY	Whakatane	12
ANDREWS, Dave	Tauranga	6			COULTER, Angus	Whakatane	3
ASHTON, Patrick	Mt Maunganui	7	U		COULTER, George	Whakatane	1
ASHTON, Robyn	Mt Maunganui	12			CRASHLEY, Mike	Whakatane	
ATTWOOD, Kevin	Katikati	4			CRAWFORD, Marj	Mt Maunganui	10
AYRES, Robin	Mt Maunganui	6			CRISFORD, Janet	Rotorua	12 U
BAIN, David	Tauranga	4			Curtis, Donna	Katikati	12
BAKER, Bruce	Whakatane	-1			Dance, Wendy	Tauranga	12
BALL, Bill	Tauranga	8			Dane, Joy	Tauranga	10
BALL, Lois	Tauranga	8			DAY, Tilly	Rotorua	9
BATY, Irene	Whakatane	1	U		de Vries, Eleanor	Tauranga	12
BECK, Barry	Katikati	7			DIXON, Andrew	Mt Maunganui	3 3 GCR
BECKMAN, Bob	Mt Maunganui	10			Dixon, Chris	Katikati	6
BECKMAN, Hazel	Mt Maunganui	10			DODWELL, Alan	Katikati	4
BENTON, Margaret	Rotorua	9			Donahue, Christine	Katikati	9
BENVIE, Grahame	Tauranga	3			Downs, Julie	Tauranga	12
BENVIE, Gretchen	Tauranga	12	5 GCR		DULON BARRE, Ineke	Mt Maunganui	12
BERRY, Judy	Mt Maunganui	4			DYSON, Dorothy	Rotorua	8 GCR
BERRY, Mervyn	Mt Maunganui	6			EBDEN, Kay	Mt Maunganui	12
Bertera, Frank	Tauranga	12			EBDEN, Keith	Mt Maunganui-2.5	4
BERTRAM, Bruce	Mt Maunganui	9			EDWARDS, Robert	Katikati	3
BERTRAM, Doreen	Mt Maunganui	7			EDWARDS, Ursula	Mt Maunganui	12
BETTELHEIM, Barry	Whakatane	12			ERCEG, Anne	Whakatane	11
BLACK, Robyn	Mt Maunganui	0.5	2		ERCEG, Len	Whakatane	12
BLACKMAN, Ian	Rotorua	9			ERSKINE, Dorothy	Katikati	5
BLIGHT, Carol	Mt Maunganui	10			FLINDERS, Ann	Mt Maunganui	12
BONNIFACE, Winnifred	Mt Maunganui	12			FOSTER, Jesse	Mt Maunganui	16
BOURKE, Gary	Rotorua	10			FOSTER, Joseph	Mt Maunganui	18
BOWDITCH, Molly	Rotorua	9			Francis, Anne	Tauranga	12
BOWICK, Helen	Katikati	8			FRASER-MCKENZIE, Ian		
BOWICK, Rex	Katikati	8				Mt Maunganui	10 6
BRADLEY, Thelma	Tauranga	10			FREEMANTLE, Pip	Whakatane	9 4
BRENNAN, Jill	Whakatane	10			FREETHE, Josh	Mt Maunganui	6
BROUGHTON, John	Mt Maunganui	0	1 GCR		Garret, Pam	Tauranga	10
BROUGHTON, Rick	Whakatane	4			GAUDIN, Vivienne	Mt Maunganui	10
BRUCE, Gail	Whakatane	3	5		GIBSON, Christine	Mt Maunganui	10 8
BULLEN, Chris	Whakatane	10			GILLIGAN, James	Katikati	1.5 3 U
BURTON, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	10			GLASGOW, Evelyn	Rotorua	8
BUSH, Dawn	Tauranga	8			GLOVER, Graham	Katikati	5 U
BUTTON, Peter	Tauranga	2			GODDARD, Nyla	Rotorua	2.5 U
CARR, Joyce	Mt Maunganui	6			GOWER, Jenny	Mt Maunganui	4 GCR
CAVE, Faye	Mt Maunganui	9			GRANT, Sibyl	Mt Maunganui	6
CHANDLER, Una	Rotorua	9			GRAY, Judith (Judy)	Mt Maunganui	12
CHAPMAN, Katharine	Mt Maunganui	12			GROOM, Cecile	Whakatane	3
Chris, Dixon	Katikati	9			GROVES, John	Katikati	18
CLARK, Margaret	Whakatane	8			HALL, Pat	Whakatane	24 8
CLARKE, Cindy	Whakatane	4	2 GCR		HALL, Tony	Whakatane	8
Clarke, Margaret	Tauranga				HAMBLYN, Ross	Whakatane	-1.5 3
CLARKE, Steve	Whakatane	-3	0 U,GCR		Harries, Nancy	Tauranga	12
COAD, Adrienne	Tauranga	8			HARTLEY, David	Whakatane	12
COMPTON, Tui	Whakatane	8			HAWKSWORTH, Brian	Tauranga	10
Cook, Graham	Katikati	12			HAWKSWORTH, Leonie		
Cook, Shirley	Katikati	12				Tauranga	9
					HAY, Hilary	Mt Maunganui	12 8

HICKEY, Susanne	Mt Maunganui	10		MCKENZIE, Anne	Tauranga	8	
HICKS, Lorna	Rotorua	16		MCKENZIE, John	Tauranga	1	GCR
Holmes, Grant	Katikati	12		McKinnell, Richard	Katikati	12	
HOOKER, Dave	Mt Maunganui	9		McKINVEN, Teen	Whakatane	10	
HORAN, Fay	Tauranga	9		MCLAREN, Kareen	Rotorua	9	
Horan, Leslie	Tauranga	9		MCLENNAN, Norma	Rotorua	9	GCR
HORAN, Ray	Tauranga	9		MCMMASTER, John	Mt Maunganui	10	
HOSEASON, Edith	Katikati	9		McMILLAN, Tricia	Tauranga	9	
HUNTER, Alistair	Rotorua	5	GCR	MEAD, Bev	Whakatane	9	
HUNWICK, Evelyn	Whakatane	10		Meads, Marie	Tauranga	10	
HURA, Sally	Rotorua	6	GCR	MEE, Gail	Mt Maunganui	12	
HUXLEY, Rilla	Mt Maunganui	9		MEEKING, Robyn	Katikati	8	
HYLAND, Maria	Whakatane	10		MENEFEY, Rosemary	Rotorua	7	
HYLAND, Marshall	Whakatane	12		MERRICK, Joyanne	Tauranga	5	
ILES, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	7		MERTON, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	10	
JAMES, Dennis	Whakatane	18	4	MOIR, Margaret	Whakatane	10	
JAMES, Mabel	Whakatane	20	6	MOLESWORTH, Peg	Whakatane	12	
Jerram, Joyce	Katikati	12		MONTGOMERY, Dorothy			
JOBLING, Jean	Katikati	10	5		Whakatane	8	
JOHNSON, Diane	Whakatane	12		MOODY, Hazel	Mt Maunganui	12	
JONES, Barry	Mt Maunganui	7		Moon, Stuart	Katikati	9	
JONES, Barry	Whakatane	1	3	Moore, Sharon	Tauranga	12	
JONES, Boyd	Katikati	9		MOTE, Bill	Whakatane	8	3
JONES, Colleen	Mt Maunganui	9		MOUAT, Frances	Mt Maunganui	4	GCR
JUDE, Noeline	Katikati	8	9	MOUATT, Gloria	Tauranga	7	
JUDE, Tom	Katikati	9	6	MULHERON, Peter	Mt Maunganui	10	
Jury, Barbara	Tauranga	12		MURDOCH, Gaye	Katikati	14	
Karl, Shirley	Mt Maunganui	12		MYLER, Colleen	Whakatane	11	
KATTNER, Linda	Mt Maunganui	12		MYLER-HUNT, Peg	Whakatane	12	
KELLY, Val	Tauranga	10		Nash, Meg	Tauranga		
Kendrick, Betty	Katikati	14		NASH, Stan	Tauranga	2	
KING, Graham	Tauranga	7		NELSON, Bev	Rotorua	5	
KING, Jill	Tauranga	8		Newlands, Dianne	Tauranga	10	
KNEGT, Rita	Mt Maunganui	7		NOBLE, Alison	Katikati	9	
LANGLEY, John	Whakatane	9		NORRIS, Helen	Mt Maunganui	12	
LANGLEY, Rose	Whakatane	8	GCR	O' REGAN, Frank	Whakatane	7	
Larsen, Gillian	Tauranga	12		PASSMORE, Claire	Mt Maunganui	12	
LAW, John	Whakatane	6	5	PEASE, Bill	Mt Maunganui	0.5	
LAWRENCE, Barbara	Whakatane	6		PECK, Jim	Tauranga	0	GCR
Le Masurier, Peter	Katikati	5	5	PEDDIE, Dale	Mt Maunganui	9	
Le Masurier, Sheila	Katikati	14	10	Pelosi, Christine	Katikati	12	
LEE, Marilyn	Mt Maunganui	16		Pender, Kathleen	Tauranga	12	
LEE, Peter	Mt Maunganui	6		PERRY, Lee	Tauranga	7	
LePOIDEVIN, Bev	Tauranga	10		Pickles, Sandra	Tauranga	10	
LITTLE, Arthur	Mt Maunganui	9		PIERCY, Carol	Katikati	3	GCR
Low, Anne	Tauranga	12		PIERCY, Stephen	Katikati	-1	1
MABEY, Margaret	Tauranga	5		PLEASANTS, Derek	Katikati	2	GCR
MADDEN, Isabel	Tauranga	10		POLLOCK, Dulcie	Tauranga	8	
MAGILL, Jane	Mt Maunganui	1.5		PRICE, Noreen	Katikati	8	
Major, Ron	Tauranga	8	5	PURCELL, Mae	Mt Maunganui	3	
MAJUREY, Dale	Whakatane	6	2	REDDAWAY, Lois	Mt Maunganui	9	
MAJUREY, Jeannette	Whakatane	8		REGNAUD, Judith	Tauranga	7	
MANNING, Brian	Tauranga	9		REID, Mike	Tauranga	20	4
MANNING, Kath	Tauranga	8		RIDEALGH, Betty	Whakatane	5	
Marshall, Jan	Tauranga	9		RIPLEY, Jack	Katikati	8	
Marx, Julie	Tauranga	8		RIPLEY, Val	Katikati	11	
Massey, Richard	Tauranga			ROBERTS, Colin	Tauranga	3	GCR
MATHEWS, Brian	Whakatane	10		ROBERTS, Dave	Katikati	0	GCR
MAXWELL, Marie	Whakatane	12	8	ROBERTS, Graeme	Whakatane	1	4
MCCALLUM, Gwen	Mt Maunganui	9		ROBERTS, Lynne	Katikati	7	GCR
MCCARTHY, Marion	Mt Maunganui	9		ROBERTS, Marie	Whakatane		
MCCULLY, Ray	Rotorua	10		ROBERTS, Rita	Tauranga	4	GCR
McDONNELL, Joy	Tauranga	10		ROBERTS, Sue	Mt Maunganui	7	3
McDOWELL, Andrea	Tauranga	7		Robertson, Elaine	Katikati	12	
MCGREGOR, Allister	Mt Maunganui-1.5	1	GCR,SR	ROBERTSON, Sue	Whakatane	8	
MCGREGOR, Beverley	Mt Maunganui	12		ROBINSON, Bruce	Katikati	10	

ROBINSON, Nan	Katikati	9		Sutherland, Laura	Tauranga	10	
ROGERS, Glenys	Whakatane	8		SWINDELLS, Trevor	Mt Maunganui	4	
RUSK, Marie	Mt Maunganui	8		TAARE, Allison	Mt Maunganui	12	
Russell, Pam	Katikati	12		TAIT, Angela	Mt Maunganui	12	
RUTLEDGE, Dave	Whakatane	8		TANFIELD, SUSAN	Whakatane	9	
Sayer, Richard	Katikati	8		TAYLOR, Jacqueline	Mt Maunganui	3	U
SCHLIERIKE, Barbara	Tauranga	9		TAYLOR, PETER	Whakatane	4	
SCHOLTENS, Lorna	Whakatane	5		TREGOWETH, Barbara	Katikati	10	7
SCHOLTENS, Rink	Whakatane	4		TREGOWETH, Don	Katikati	3	GCR
Seath, Heather	Katikati	10		TRELOAR, Des	Katikati	3	GCR
SHEPHARD, Don	Mt Maunganui	12	7	TROUP, Kay	Mt Maunganui	12	
SHEPHARD, Leona	Mt Maunganui	10		VERNALL, Robyn	Tauranga	9	
SHEPHERD, Mike	Whakatane	3	2	VOSS, Peter	Whakatane	4	
SHEPHERD, Zyelette	Whakatane	3	3 GCR	VOSS, Phyl	Whakatane	8	
SHERRIFF, Christine	Katikati	7		WARD, Jacqui	Mt Maunganui	12	
SHIELDS, Margaret	Tauranga	9		WARD, Jan	Mt Maunganui	4	
Shirley, Cook	Katikati	12		WATTS, Kitty	Whakatane	8	
Sim, Elaine	Katikati	12		WEDGE, Kay	Mt Maunganui	6	
SISAM, Brian	Mt Maunganui	12		WHITWELL, Astrid	Mt Maunganui	4	
SKILLING, Bev	Rotorua	9		WHYTE, Ian	Mt Maunganui	12	
SKOUSGAARD, Dorothy				WICKHAM, Christine	Whakatane	9	
	Mt Maunganui	12		WILDBORE, Cath	Katikati	10	
SMEATON, Pauline	Tauranga	10		Wilkinson, Leslie	Katikati	12	
SORENSEN, Sharon	Katikati	6		WILSON, Anne	Whakatane	6	
SOWRY, Glennis	Tauranga	9		WILSON, Graham	Whakatane	3	
SPENCER, Winifred	Mt Maunganui	12		WOODMASS, Shirley	Mt Maunganui	6	GCR
STEELE, Jim	Tauranga	5		WOOLSEY, Ian	Whakatane	12	
Stockwell, Brian	Katikati	9		Wyatt, Robert	Katikati	10	
Stokes, Cynthia	Tauranga	11		WYLDs, Joan	Whakatane	12	
STREET, Rita	Rotorua	8		YOUNG, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	9	
STUART, Cliff	Whakatane	10	4				

CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ADAMS, Sandy	Fendalton Park	9		BARNABY, Darryl	Cashmere	11	
ADMORE, Marcia	Cashmere	9		BARNARD, Donald	Fendalton Park	9	
ALEXANDER, Vonnice	St Martins	7		BARNES, Diane	Edgware	8	
ALLISON, Jeanette	United	9		BARWICK, Pat	St Martins	16	
ALLISON, Marie	Holmes Park	12		BATES, Ellie	Elmwood	9	
ALSTON, Pat	Hornby	11		BATTS, Jeanette	Kaiapoi		
ALTY, Joan	Fendalton Park	9		BAYLEY, Ian	St James Park	9	
AMOR, Margaret	United	9		BEACH, Judith	Cashmere	9	
ANDERSON, Marie	St James Park	14		BECKETT, Alan	Barrington Park		
ANNAKIN, Gary	Elmwood	6		BECKETT, Alan	Hornby	9	
ANSLEY, Alison	United			BECKETT, Rosemary	Barrington Park		
ANSLEY, Ross	United			BECKETT, Rosemary	Hornby	8	
ARCHER, Grant	Cashmere	10		BELCHER, Alan	Hornby	6	
ARNETT, Eileen	St Martins	5		BELCHER, Jude	Hornby	9	
ASCOTT, Cath	St Martins			BELL, Daniel	Hornby	10	
ATKINS, Beryl	Cashmere	7	3	BENTON, Kathleen	Elmwood	10	
ATKINS, Ray	Cashmere	9	3	BEST, Cath	St Martins	12	7
ATKINSON, Joyce	Barrington Park	16		BISHOP, Marion	Fendalton Park	8	
ATKINSON, June	Fendalton Park	9		BISSELL, Eleanor	St Martins	9	
ATKINSON, Peter	St James Park	20		BLACKBURN, Kay	St James Park	8	
AYDON, Anne	Cashmere	10		BLAIR, Kay	St Martins	9	4
BAIN, Brian	Akaroa	10		BLOOR, Lillian	Edgware	16	
BAIN, Elizabeth	Akaroa	10		BONFIELD, Miles	Cashmere	6	
BAIRD, Jocelyn	Fendalton Park	10		BONFIELD, Susan	Cashmere	7	
BAKER, Beverley	St James Park	6		BOOTE, Joyce	Cashmere	9	
BALE, Peter	United			BORNER, John	St Martins	1	
BARNABY, Chris	Cashmere	10		BRADFORD, Joan	Fendalton Park	8	
				BRENNAN, Marina	St Martins	9	

BROOKER, Janis	Hornby	11		DIXON, Duncan	United	-3	0
BROOKER, Robin	Hornby	9		DOIG, Susan	Holmes Park		
BROWN, Jocelyn	St Martins	12		DOLAN, Mary	Edgeware	11	
BROWN, Mary	Fendalton Park	11		DOLLAN, Jan	Edgeware	18	
BROWN, Rae	Elmwood	10		DONALDSON, Helen	St James Park	12	
BURNETT, Audrey	St James Park	2		DOWN, William	United	6	
BURROWS, Sharyn	Fendalton Park	9		DRONFIELD, Janet	Cashmere	0	10
BURT, Esme	Fendalton Park	9		DUDSON, Mary	Edgeware	12	
BUTCHER, Aldy	Cashmere	10		DUTHIE, Julie	Fendalton Park	10	
BUTTON, Graham	St James Park	7		EATHORNE, Bob	Elmwood	12	
BYERS, Annette	Elmwood	24		EATHORNE, Robert	Cashmere		
CABLE, Kathleen	Cashmere	11		EGERTON, Dawn	St James Park	6	
CADDICK, Kent	St James Park	3		EGGLESTON, Jean	Edgeware	9	
CALVERT, Margery	United	24	9	ELMS, Audrey	Elmwood	12	
CAMPBELL, Ian	Barrington Park	0		ELVINES, Margaret	Fendalton Park	11	
CARRAN, Noela	Cashmere	11		EVANS, Janet	Cashmere	20	10
CAWTHORN, Lola	St James Park	9		EVANS, Owen	Cashmere	4	4
CHAPMAN, Alan	Fendalton Park	9		FAGAN, Adrienne	St Martins	8	
CHAPMAN, Patricia	Fendalton Park	9		FAIRBAIRN, Pam	St Martins	9	
CHAPMAN, Ross	St James Park	8		FALLICK, Megan	Hornby	9	
CHAPPLE, Catherine	Holmes Park	9		FENTON, Elaine	Hornby	11	
CHISNALL, Jack	Kaipoi	12		FERNHOUT, Tineke	St Martins	10	
CHISNALL, Jan	Kaipoi	12		FISHER, Diane	Hornby	10	
CLARKE, Chris	United	-4	0	FLOYD, Fiona	Cashmere		
CLARKE, Jenny	United	-4	0	FOWLER, Frances	Edgeware	16	
CLARKE, Leonie	Edgeware	18		FOWLER, Koreene	St James Park	10	
CLARKSON, Lesley	Fendalton Park	11		FREETH, Kevin	United	9	
CLEGG, Patsy	St James Park	22	10	FRENCH, Val	Cashmere	5	
CLEINE, Judy	St Martins	9	7	FRENCH, Val	Hornby	4	
CLEMENTS, Marjory	Fendalton Park	10		GANNAWAY, Laura	Edgeware	2	2
COLE, David	Cashmere	10		GARDINER, Christine	Elmwood	9	
COLE, Kathleen	Holmes Park	12		GARDNER, Dormer	Holmes Park	9	4
COLEMAN, Noelene	Diamond Harbour			GARDNER, Karen	Holmes Park	22	9
COLLINS, Brian	Barrington Park	3		GARTH, Bill	Holmes Park		
COLLINS, Stewart	United			GIBSON, Jill	Cashmere	9	
COMAN, Bernie	Barrington Park	11		GILL, Betty	Holmes Park	9	
COOK, Allan	Holmes Park	18		GLUBB, Pamela	Fendalton Park	10	
COOK, Helen	Holmes Park	10		GOODWIN, Beryl	Edgeware	14	
COOK, Maurice	United	14	8	GOODWIN, Bob	Edgeware	6	
COUCH, Peter	United	0	1	GORDON, Jim	Kaipoi		
COULTER, Jo	Elmwood	10		GORST, Dorothy	St Martins		
COWAN, Marie	Holmes Park	8		GOUGH-JONES, Vilna	Fendalton Park	4	
COX, Colin	St Martins	20	9	GOWANS, Merete	Cashmere	12	
COX, Jean	St Martins	10		GRAY, Janice	Fendalton Park	11	
CRAIGIE, Leslie	Fendalton Park	4		GREY, John	St James Park	10	
CROSBIE, Gina	Holmes Park	20	10	GRIMSHAW, Alison	United	10	
CROSS, Lin	Holmes Park	10		GRUBB, Alison	St James Park	12	
CROWTHER, Brenda	Hornby	9		GUNN, Janice	Fendalton Park	11	
CROY, Maggie	Holmes Park	8		HAINES, Lynette	Fendalton Park	10	
CULLEN, Roger	Cashmere			HAMILL, Ian	Edgeware	7	7
CUNNINGHAM, Ed	United			HANSEN, Dawn	Cashmere	9	
CURTIS, Kathleen	St James Park	12		HARDMAN, Margaret	Edgeware	18	
CURWOOD, Chris	Cashmere	3		HARRIS, Ross	Edgeware	11	
CUSACK, Kevin	United	8	7	HARRIS, Val	Edgeware	18	11
DALLAS, Pat	United	5		HART, Beryl	St James Park	10	
DANENBERG, Henk	Holmes Park			HART, Jonathan	St James Park	4	2
DANIEL, Gloria	Edgeware	11		HASTIE, Marion	St Martins	12	6
DAWSON, Jean	Fendalton Park	8		HAYWARD, Lorraine	Edgeware	12	
DAWSON, Lillias	Edgeware	12		HEAD, Pat	St Martins	12	
DAWSON, Lyn	Elmwood	9	5	HEASLEY, Helen	Kaipoi	22	10
DAWSON, Mike	Fendalton Park	9		HEASLEY, Ross	Kaipoi	7	3
DAWSON, Robyn	United	7	GCR	HEFFERNAN, Trina	Fendalton Park	6	
DE VRIES, Michelle	United			HELM, Margaret	St Martins	9	
DERMOTT, Jeff	St James Park	10		HIBBERT, Joan	St James Park	11	
DEVLIN, Tom	Fendalton Park	1		HIGGINS, Alex	St James Park	5	
DINGEMANSE, Marie	St James Park	24					

HILTON-ALLEN, Johanna	Kaiapoi				MARSH, Margaret	St James Park	8	5	
HINDSHAW, Gill	Fendalton Park	4			MARSHALL, Jillian	Elmwood		12	
HITCHCOCK, Margaret	Kaiapoi	16	12		MARSHALL, Winston	St James Park	8		
HOBBS, Ann	Kaiapoi				MARTIN, Diane	Barrington Park	10		
HOBBS, Ian	Kaiapoi				MARTIN, Graeme	Hornby		10	
HOLCROFT, Alison	Kaiapoi	12			MARTIN, Ken	Barrington Park	12		
HOLLAND, Muriel	Edgeware	14			MARTIN, Marie	Barrington Park	24		
HOLLOBON, Jenny	St James Park	4			McALLISTER, Jo	Holmes Park		12	
HORNIBLOW, Barbara	Hornby	11			McCLELLAND, Bett	Holmes Park	20	8	
HOWES, Diana	St James Park	9			MCCLURG, Lorraine	Fendalton Park		3	
HUDSON, Glenys	Fendalton Park	4			McCORMACK, Dianne	Fendalton Park		8	
HUGGINS, Marie	Edgeware	10			McCORMICK, Monica	Holmes Park			
HUNT, Janet	St Martins	9	8		MCDONAGH, Sheila	Cashmere		10	
HUNTER, Lis	St James Park	10			McDONALD, Anne	Fendalton Park		6	
HURST, Pamela	United	16	6		McDONALD, Judith	Hornby		11	
INGLEWOOD, Betty	Fendalton Park	10			McDONALD, Kathleen	Barrington Park	10		U
INGLEWOOD, Louis	Fendalton Park	10			McDONNELL, Anne	St James Park		11	
JACKSON, Sue	Edgeware	9			MCGAHEY, Irene	United		7	
JAKOBSSON, Elaine	Holmes Park	16	8		McGREGOR SMITH, Joy				
JEFFCOTT, Sally	United	8	8			St Martins		8	
JOHNSON, Norma	Kaiapoi	9	5		McINTYRE, Miles	St James Park	12		
JOHNSTONE, Mark	St Martins	12			McKAY, Jocelyn	St James Park			
JOINES, Max	St Martins	10			McLAY, Bruce	United		8	4
JONES, Norma	Elmwood	11			MCLEAN, Marion	Holmes Park		10	
JORDAN, Jack	Cashmere	9			McLEOD, Aubrey	Cashmere		9	
JORDAN, Patricia	Fendalton Park	11			McLEOD, Barbara	Hornby		10	
KAIN, Lesley	Elmwood	9			McLEOD, Rachel	Cashmere		9	
KAY, Linda	St Martins	6			McMILLAN, Alison	Cashmere	4	5	
KEEMAN, Jared	United	-2.5	0	GCR	MCMILLAN, Dave	Akaroa		8	
KEEMAN, Marion	Barrington Park	10			MCMILLAN, Judy	Akaroa		10	
KEEN, Sally	Cashmere	12			McMILLAN, Prue	Fendalton Park		10	
KELLER, Jill	St Martins	10			McMILLAN, Rhona	Barrington Park	12		
KENNEDY, Claire	Fendalton Park	10			MEHRTENS, Jean	St James Park	18		
KERR, Jill	Diamond Harbour	18			METCALF, Lena	United	24	8	
KERR, Ngaire	Fendalton Park	9			MILLER, Ann	Barrington Park			
KIDD, Carol	Kaiapoi	7	10		MILLS, Julie	Fendalton Park		6	
KIMBERLEY, Richard	United	-2	3		MILNES, Polly	Akaroa			
KINZETT, Ken	St James Park	8	5	U	MOLYNEUX, Estelle	Edgeware		11	
LAING, Josie	St Martins	9	6		MORRALL, Cheryl	Fendalton Park		9	
LAKE, Betty	Barrington Park	16			MORRIS, Lorraine	St James Park		11	
LAMB, Adrienne	Kaiapoi	7			MORRISON, Kay	Kaiapoi			
LANCASTER, Jillian	Holmes Park	12			MORRISON, Mary	United	18	5	
LANE, Margaret	St James Park	5		U	MORRISON, Pat	St Martins		7	
LANE, Rodger	St James Park	0.5			MORRISON, Rose	Diamond Harbour			
LANG, Lloyd	Barrington Park	7			MORRISON, Tony	Kaiapoi		11	
LANGE, Ivan	Kaiapoi	12			MOYLE, Averil	St James Park	24	12	
LANGE, Judy	Kaiapoi	12			MURDOCH, Margaret	Barrington Park	14		
LEITCH, Grace	Fendalton Park	10			MURPHY, Geraldine	United		5	5
LEWIS, Jessie	Kaiapoi	12			NARBAY, Maria	Akaroa	12	5	
LILLEY, Janet	St Martins	6			NARBAY, Phillip	Akaroa		9	5
LILLEY, Merv	St Martins	3			NASH, Janette	Elmwood		9	
LINE, Sonia	Diamond Harbour				NAYLOR, Geoffrey	Holmes Park	4	6	
LITTLE, Kelvin	Hornby	10			NAYSMITH, Barbara	Fendalton Park			
LIVINGSTON, Shirley	St James Park	9			NESBITT, Suzanne	Holmes Park		9	
LOBB, Russell	Edgeware	9	12		NEUBURGH, Bruce	Elmwood		6	
LOCHEAD, Heather	St James Park	12			NEUBURN, Emily	St James Park		6	
LONG, Shona	St James Park	9			NEWELL, Leith	St James Park	7		U
LOUGHNAN, Jill	Elmwood	7			NIEDERER, Noelene	St James Park	12	10	
LOW, Jill	United	9			NIESSEN, Michael	United			
LOWERY, June	Fendalton Park	8			NOONAN, Jan	Diamond Harbour			
LUDEMANN, Robert	Hornby	10			NORRIE, Gladys	St Martins	10	7	
MADGWICK, Herbert	Cashmere	10			NORTON, Peggy	Elmwood		3	12
MADGWICK, Lyn	Cashmere	9			NOTTINGHAM, Beryl	Fendalton Park		12	
MAITLAND, Adrienne	Fendalton Park	9			NUTHALL, Jill	United		9	
MANNING, Jan	Cashmere	9			O'BRIEN, Julie	Cashmere		10	
					O'CONNOR, Jocelyn	Kaiapoi			

O'DONNELL, Anthony	United	5	0	SMITH, Gordon	United	4	3	SR
O'DONNELL, Jenny	Elmwood	16		SMITH, Janice	Barrington Park	24		
OGER, Eric	Hornby	8		SMITH, Judith	St Martins	10		
OGIEY, Eleanor	Cashmere	7		SMITH, Malcolm	St Martins	9		
OLIFF, Derek	Fendalton Park	24	3	SMITH, Marlene	United	8	3	
OLIFF, Lynne	Fendalton Park	9		SPARKS, Lovena	United	10		
OLIVER, Evelyn	Akaroa	10		STAGG, Anne	Holmes Park			
ORCHARD, Marion	St Martins	10		STEEL, Elizabeth	Edgeware	16		
PALMER, Keith	St James Park	14		STEEL, Russel	Edgeware	11		
PARKINS, Daph	Edgeware	4		STENHOUSE, Noeleen	Fendalton Park	10		
PARRIS, David	Elmwood	10		STEVENS, Helen	Cashmere	10		
PARRIS, Joan	Elmwood	10		STEWART, Valerie	Fendalton Park	10		
PATRICK, Bev	Cashmere	12		STOCKLEY, Nola	Barrington Park	10		
PATRICK, Brian	Cashmere	10		STOKES, Jan	Elmwood	4		
PAVELKA, Adrienne	St Martins	6		STOTT, Sue	Edgeware	22		
PAWSEY, Robin	United	9		STOVE, Margaret	Diamond Harbour	20		
PEARSON, Dawn	Diamond Harbour			STRANGE, Jill	Cashmere	9		
PERRITON, Shirley	St Martins	12		STRONG, Heather	Cashmere	11		
PERWICK, Brian	Fendalton Park	24	5	STRUTHERS, Robyn	St Martins	10		
PERWICK, Pauline	Fendalton Park	6		SUTHERLAND, Kath	St Martins	12	10	
PHILLIPS, Anna	Barrington Park	11		SYMONDS, Heather	Cashmere	10		
PIDGEON, Gerry	Akaroa	8		TAEMMLER, Karin	Hornby	11		
PIDGEON, Pat	Akaroa	8		TAIT, Carol	Akaroa	10		
PLUMRIDGE, Rose	Cashmere	10		TAIT, David	Akaroa	9		
POLSON, Gillian	Fendalton Park	12		TAIT, Jennifer	Elmwood	12		
PONDER, Heather	United	10		TALBOT, Janet	Diamond Harbour	24		
PORTEOUS, Bryan	St Martins	10		TAMBLYN, Helen	Fendalton Park	8		
PORTER, Isabel	Edgeware	14		TAMBLYN, Murray	Fendalton Park	6		
PORTER, Philippa	United	12	6	TAYLOR, Christine	St James Park	11		
PRICE, Margaret	Kaiapoi			TAYLOR, Diana	St James Park	12		
PURVES, Mary	Cashmere	10		TAYLOR, Duncan	St James Park	11		
PURVIS, Marilyn	Hornby	10		TAYLOR, Lee	Hornby	9		
RATCLIFFE, Margaret	St James Park	10		TENNENT, Maurice	United			
REESE, Janet	Holmes Park	8	4	THELNING, Eileen	Akaroa	10		
REYNOLDS, Diane	St Martins	10		THOMAS, Beverley	Fendalton Park	12		
RHODES, Lorna	St James Park	14		THOMAS, Graeme	Barrington Park	10		
RICHARDSON, Jill	St James Park	14	8	THOMPSON, Martha	Holmes Park	20	10	
RING, Helen	Fendalton Park	9		THOMSON, Carol	Barrington Park			
RINGROSE, Brian	St Martins	9		THOMSON, Hugh	Barrington Park	10		
RINGROSE, Lyn	St Martins	9		THOMSON, Rosalind	United	20	8	
ROBERTS, Frances	Kaiapoi	24	10	THOMSON, Tony	United	24	9	
ROBERTSON, Anne	Elmwood	12		THREADGILL, Alan	St James Park	8		
ROBERTSON, Kath	Akaroa	10	7	TOMPKINS, Peter	St James Park	12		
ROBINSON, Junelle	Holmes Park	12		TONG, Gretchen	St James Park	18	9	
ROBISON, Wendy	St James Park	24		TREBILCOCK, Joan	Fendalton Park	9		
ROGERS, Marguaritte	St James Park	2	6	TURNBULL, Ethne	St James Park	10		
ROSS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	10		TURNER, Ann	Fendalton Park	10		
ROSS, Pru	Cashmere	9		TURNER, Lyn	St James Park	24		
ROWAN, Margaret	St Martins			TURNER, Neville	St James Park	12		
RUSKE, Lesley	Fendalton Park	10		TYLER, Marie	St James Park	12	8	
SANDERS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	8		URWIN, Linda	St Martins	11		
SANDERS, Robert	Fendalton Park	8		van der Heul, Johanna	Diamond Harbour			
SARSON, Nicky	Cashmere	0	10	VAN OOSTEN, Leo	Holmes Park	5		
SCOTT, Ann	St James Park	8		VARTHA, Jenny	St James Park	22	9	
SCOTT, Janet	Cashmere	8		VAUGHAN, Russell	St James Park	7		
SCOTT, Joy	United			WAINSCOTT, Gavin	United	6		
SHEARER, Ann	United			WALKER, Ruth	Akaroa	14		
SHEWAN, Jean	St Martins	18	10	WALKER, Sheila	Holmes Park	14	5	
SHRIMPTON, Dorothy	Diamond Harbour			WALKER, Trevor	St Martins	8	6	
SHRIMPTON, Robin	Diamond Harbour			WALLACE, Betty	St Martins	11		
SILLIFANT, Alice	Elmwood	16		WARD, Kathryn	United	11		
SILLIFANT, Glen	Elmwood	9		WARD, Shona	Edgeware	16		
SLACK, Janet	Holmes Park	10		WARREN, Mary	Fendalton Park	9		
SLACK, Tim	Holmes Park	10		WATKINS, Alison	United	11		
SMEATON, Richard	Fendalton Park	16	7	WATKINS, Andrew	Elmwood	24		
SMITH, Elaine	St Martins	9		WEATHERALL, Patsy	Edgeware	11		

WEBB, Norman	St Martins	9		WILLIS, Ruth	Diamond Harbour	
WEBB, Yvonne	Edgware	20	10	WILLS, Mary	Hornby	16 8
WEBBER, Helen	Hornby	6		WILSON, Annette	Hornby	22 9
WESTENRA, Lou	Elmwood	12		WILSON, Diane	Fendalton Park	10
WETHERALL, Rose	Fendalton Park	9		WILSON, Helen	Fendalton Park	9
WHITAKER, Justine	United			WILSON, Peter	Fendalton Park	6
WHITE, Margaret	Edgware	20	11	WISEMAN, Noeline	Edgware	14
WHITE, Trevor	Edgware	11		WONG, Almo	United	
WHITELING, Fred	Barrington Park	12		WOOD, Chris	Hornby	9
WILLCOX, Sally	St Martins	10		WORLEY, Galina	United	6
WILLIAMS, Frank	Kaiapoi	6	2	WORLEY, William	United	5 3
WILLIAMS, Jill	St Martins	9		WRIGHT, Anne	Fendalton Park	10
WILLIAMS, Joan	Elmwood	11		WRIGHT, Heather	Cashmere	8
WILLIAMS, Neil	Hornby	3		YANG, Hsuan	Cashmere	7
WILLIAMSON, Christine				YARDLEY, Rita	Barrington Park	10
	St Martins	9		YARRALL, John	United	2.5 3
WILLIS, Les	United			YOUNG, Don	Barrington Park	8
WILLIS, Rosemary	United	11		ZOHRAB, Julie	St James Park	10 8

COUNTIES-MANUKAU

Name	Club	AC	GC		CHRISTOFFERSON, Chris	
ADAMS, Ernie	Howick	8	3		Pukekohe	
ADAMS, Zena	Manurewa		10		CHRISTOFFERSON, Jocelyn	
ADAMSON, Roger	Howick	-1	1		Pukekohe	
ADAMSON, Roger	Howick				CLARK, Jackie	Howick 9
ALLEN, June	Howick				CLIFTON, Ron	Howick 9
ANDERTON, Pat	Manurewa	1	GCR		COCKLE, Rosemary	Howick 10
ANDERTON, Paul	Papakura	2			COLLINS, Gary	Pukekohe 22 9
ASHTON, Pauline	Papakura	10			COUBRAY, Patricia	Howick 9
BACH, Beth	Manurewa	9			COUCH, June	Pukekohe 10
Baddock, vanessa	Howick	9			COX, Daphne	Manurewa 9
BAILEY, John	Pukekohe	8			CRAMPTON, Val	Papakura 9
BAILEY, Tuaine	Pukekohe	9			CROFSKEY, Chris	Papakura 10
BALCOMBE, Pat	Howick	10			CURIN, Ken	Howick 9
BARDSLEY, Jack	Howick	9			CURRIE, Spencer	Papakura 3 4
BARKER, Heather	Papakura	22	7		DELL, Bill	Howick 6
BATES, Cynthia	Manurewa	8	GCR		DELL, Simon	Pukekohe 1 5
BATES, Gay	Manurewa	10			DICKSON, James	Howick 4
BAYLIS, Margaret	Papakura	10			DOWDELL, Betty	Howick 7
BAYLIS, Martyn	Papakura	10			ELBOROUGH, Anne	Pukekohe
BECK, Norman	Pukekohe	7			FALKENHAUG, Ellen-Marie	
BEGG, Alex	Pukekohe	2	3 R,GCR		Papakura	10
BEGG, Jenny	Pukekohe	0.5	2 U,GCR		FAMILTON, Jim	Howick
BELL, Lyn	Manurewa	8	GCR		FAWCETT, Ann	Manurewa 8
BELL, Snow	Manurewa	9			FENWICK, Molly	Manurewa 6 6
BENGE, Maureen	Papakura	9			FITZPATRICK, Sue	Papakura 10
BISHOP, Maureen	Papakura	8			FLEETWOOD, Beverley	Howick 8
BLACK, Alex	Howick	10			FOOKES, Alistar	Pukekohe 10
BOURNE, Ruth	Papakura	10			FOWLER, Bruce	Pukekohe
BOURNE, Tony	Papakura	7			FRANCE, Jeffrey	Pukekohe 2 2 U,GCR
BROWN, Maisie	Manurewa	9			FRANCE, Karen	Pukekohe 11
BUDDLE, Gloria	Papakura	7			FULTON, Judith	Pukekohe 10
BURGESS, Sylvia	Papakura	3			FULTON, Ron	Pukekohe 10
BURT, Paul	Pukekohe	7			GALBRAITH, Josephine	
BURTON, Merv	Howick	7			Howick	10
BUSH, Noel	Howick	7			GAULD, Eleanor	Manurewa 9
BUSH, Raewyn	Howick	8			GAVIN, Ceri	Howick 7
CAREY, Janet	Pukekohe	10	5 U,GCR		GRACE, Heather	Papakura 10
CATTY, Glennis	Howick				GRACE, Kevin	Papakura 5
CHAPMAN, Mary	Pukekohe	10			GRAY, Hilda	Howick 8
CHEK, Ken	Howick	2.5			GRIMSEY, Don	Howick 9

GRIMSEY, Jill	Howick	10		OLIVER, Myrtle	Howick	6	
HART, Joan	Howick	8		OLIVER, Reg	Howick	11	
HATTON, Anne	Papakura	10		PATTERSON, JOAN	Pukekohe	11	
HERON, Ione	Pukekohe			PAYNE, Bob	Manurewa	8	
HIGGOTT, Alton	Papakura	0	5	PENNEL, Sharon	Papakura	12	
HILL, Jill	Pukekohe	9		POSSELT, Glen	Manurewa	3	
HOLMES, Judy	Pukekohe	14		POSSELT, Noeline	Manurewa	3	GCR
HOLMES, Ken	Howick	9		POWELL, John	Pukekohe	10	
HORNE, Noeline	Pukekohe	9		PRICE, Brian	Howick	6	
HOWLETT, Roy	Papakura	5		RAISBECK, Donald	Pukekohe	9	
HSU, Simon	Howick	9		RAYNOR, Gillian	Pukekohe	11	
IMPEY, Libby	Papakura	9		REYNOLDS, Gordon	Howick	20	10
IMPEY, Tom	Papakura	7	GCR	ROBERTS, Joshua	Howick		
JACKSON, Bob	Howick	-4	0	RONALDSON, John	Pukekohe		
JACKSON, Charlie	Howick			RUBICK, Gail	Pukekohe	18	4
JACKSON, Mary	Howick	12	9	RUBICK, Theo	Pukekohe	7	
JAKICH, Peter	Manurewa	3		RUSH, Jan	Howick		
JEFFERIES, Don	Howick	0	3	SAI-LOUIE, Phil	Manurewa	7	
JEFFERIES, Don	Pukekohe	-0.5	3	SAM, John	Papakura	10	
JEFFERIES, Patricia	Howick	7		SANFORD, Carol	Howick	16	4 GCR
Jiang, Jeremy	Howick			SCOTT, Bob	Papakura	7	GCR
JONES, Joan	Howick	10		SEARLE, Anne	Howick	4	
JONKERS, Dorothy	Papakura	10		SHARKEY, Maureen	Pukekohe	12	
JUSTICE, Bob	Papakura	3	5	SHARP, Bob	Howick	3	
KIMBER, Lynn	Pukekohe	10		SHARP, Shirley	Howick	9	
KNAPMAN, Owen	Pukekohe	2.5	4	SHARPLIN, Bill	Papakura	6	
LAUGHTON, Don	Papakura	5		SHARPLIN, Elaine	Papakura	4	
LAWRENCE, Lottie	Papakura	10		SHERIFF, Paddy	Manurewa	7	
LAWRENCE, Marcia	Manurewa	6		SHUKER, Mavis	Pukekohe	10	
LEACH, Betty	Manurewa	9		SKIDMORE, Joan	Howick	10	
LEAVER, Ronda	Pukekohe	11		SMITH, Bernard	Howick	2.5	8
LEE, Brandon	Howick	10		SMITH, Bruce	Pukekohe	5	GCR
LENNOX, Heather	Papakura	8		SMITH, June	Pukekohe	9	
LESTER, Frank	Pukekohe	10		STENNING, Joan	Pukekohe	7	
LESTER, Pat	Pukekohe	7	GCR	STEVENSON, Maree	Pukekohe	11	
LIANG, Yang-I	Howick			STRETTON, Trevor	Howick	0	
LIST, Rae	Howick	8		STUTSBURY, Sandra	Pukekohe	10	
LLEWELLYN, Margaret	Papakura	9		SUTHERLAND, Sandra	Howick	9	
LO, Victor	Howick	8		SWEENEY, Christopher	Pukekohe	10	
LOWE, Maureen	Howick	6					
LUDLAM, Gary	Manurewa	8	2 U,GCR	SWEETINGHAM, Cynthia	Manurewa	10	
LUDLAM, Judy	Manurewa	4		SYKES, Steve	Papakura	1	
MAW, Jill	Manurewa	9		TEBBUTT, Norma	Pukekohe		
McGEHAN, Marge	Howick	9		THOMPSON, Lorraine	Howick	11	
McINTOSH, Elizabeth	Manurewa	10		TROUP, Noeleen	Papakura	14	7
McKIBBIN, Alan	Manurewa	7		TURNER, Marilyn	Pukekohe	14	9
McNABB, Lorette	Howick	14	9	TURNER, Rick	Pukekohe	7	2 U,GCR
MEYRICK, Carole	Howick	9		WALDEK, Derrick	Pukekohe	10	
MILLER, David	Papakura	9		WALKER, Sally	Papakura	9	
MITCHELL, Des	Pukekohe			WAUGH, June	Pukekohe	8	
MITCHELL, Margaret	Pukekohe	7		WELLS, Bob	Papakura	5	
MORROW, Val	Pukekohe	11		WELLS, Lois	Pukekohe	14	10
MOTION, Les	Howick	10		WILSON, Graham	Manurewa	10	
NEILSON, Brendon	Pukekohe	8		WILSON, Margaret	Papakura	9	
NEILSON, Jo	Pukekohe	10		WOOD, Joan	Papakura	10	
NEWCOMBE, Warren	Papakura	3		WOODHOUSE, Rosemary			
NEWDICK, Ngaire	Howick	7	GCR		Howick	9	
NEWDICK, Stan	Howick	8		YIN, Raymond	Howick	3	1 GCR
NORTON, Graeme	Papakura	4					
NOTTON, Lois	Howick	12					

HAWKES BAY

Name	Club	AC	GC						
AITCHISON, Brett	Heretaunga		10		ELZEN, Ina	Barry			
APPLEMAN, Gabrielle	Marewa	8			ELZEN, Per	Barry			
ATTWOOD, Nancy	Heretaunga		10		ESTCOURT, Margaret	Marewa		12	
AVERILL, Hanson	Heretaunga		7		EVANS, Dariel	Heretaunga		10	
BALL, Niven	Marewa		8		EVANS, David	Heretaunga		9	
BARNES-GRAHAM, Jenny					EVANS, Pam	Marewa		12	
	Barry				FINNY, Cherry	Marewa		7	
BARRY, Joyce	Hastings	4	5		FULFORD, Glenys	Heretaunga		6	
Bazzard, Kay	Heretaunga		12		GARRITY, Kyra	Marewa		11	
BELL, Judith	Heretaunga		11		GIBSON, Geoff	Hastings	4	7	
BERRY, Suzanne	Marewa	6	6		Gibson, Geoff	Heretaunga		8	
BLOW, Helen	Marewa		10		GILBERD, Jack	Hastings		22	12
BLOW, Michael	Marewa		9		GLOVER, Sylvia	Hastings		16	10
BOWDEN, Ann	Marewa	10	6		glover, sylvia	Heretaunga		16	8
BRISTOW, Jenny	Marewa		10		GLOVER, Trevor	Marewa		10	
BROWN, Ian	Heretaunga		3		GOULD, John	Heretaunga		6	
BUCHANAN, Rosalind	Marewa				GOWAN, Graeme	Marewa	7	7	
BURRELL, Ray	Heretaunga	6	1		GRANT, Helen	Marewa		6	
Cadwallader, Charles	Heretaunga		10		GRANT, Lynette	Marewa		3	GCR
CAIRD, Margie	Heretaunga		4		GRANT, Margaret	Marewa	0.5	3	GCR
CALLAGHAN, Diana	Marewa		4		GRAY, Eric	Marewa		4	
CAMPBELL, Christine	Marewa		10		GRAY, Faye	Heretaunga		10	
CAMPBELL, Ian	Marewa		7		GRAY, Margaret	Marewa		4	
CAMPBELL, John	Marewa		10		GREIG, Jenny	Heretaunga		6	
CAMPBELL, Joyce	Marewa	7			GREIG, Pat	Heretaunga		6	
CAMPBELL, Malcolm	Hastings	9	8		GYDE, Peggy	Heretaunga		8	
campbell, malcolm	Heretaunga		9	8	HALDANE, Gill	Heretaunga		10	
CAMPBELL, Merle	Hastings	22	10		HANNA, Fay	Heretaunga		8	
campbell, merle	Heretaunga	22	10		HARKER, Buster	Heretaunga		6	
CARVER, Chris	Marewa	6	3		HARRIS, Colin	Heretaunga		8	
CASHMORE, Susan	Heretaunga		8		HARRISON, Allison	Heretaunga		7	
CHAMBERS, Mason	Heretaunga		9		HARTLEY, JENNIFER	Heretaunga		9	
CHARTERIS, Diane	Marewa	16	9		HASTINGS, Kerrin	Marewa		11	
CHARTERIS, Noel	Marewa	0	3		Hawken, Sue	Heretaunga		9	
CHRISTIE, Jim	Heretaunga		3		HEMBROW, Don	Heretaunga		3	
CHRISTIE, Lydia	Heretaunga		8		HENDERSON, Collier	Heretaunga		8	
CHRYSAL, Jocelyn	Marewa		7		HEWETT, Marion	Marewa		10	
CHRYSAL, John	Marewa		12		HOGAN, Joe	Kaiti	-3	1	
COCHRANE, Jill	Marewa	6			HUNTER, Jessie	Hastings			
COLE, Barry	Marewa		9		HURST, Colin	Heretaunga		7	
COLLINSON, Shelagh	Marewa	22	10		HURST, Sheila	Heretaunga		9	
Cook, Jeff	Heretaunga		9		IRELAND, Noeline	Marewa		12	
COOK, Joan	Heretaunga		4		JACKSON, Dale	Marewa	22	8	
COOPER, Margaret	Heretaunga		9		JACKSON, Don	Hastings		9	8
COWAN, Lesley	Marewa		10		Jackson, Don	Heretaunga		9	8
COWLEY, Carol	Heretaunga		9		JACKSON, Lyal	Marewa		10	
COX, Jenny	Heretaunga		10		JAMIESON, Bill	Heretaunga		5	
CRAIG, Hetty	Marewa	14	10		JAMIESON, Heather	Heretaunga		3	
CRAVEN, Ann	Heretaunga		5		JOHNSTON, Erroll	Marewa		8	
Crespin, jackie	Heretaunga		6		JOHNSTON, Karen	Marewa	16	7	
CROZIER, Bob	Marewa		8		JOHNSTON, Robyn	Heretaunga		8	
CURTIS, David	Hastings	0.5	5		JONES, Steve	Hastings	-3.5		R
CURTIS, Judy	Marewa		12		KELLY, Colleen	Marewa		12	
CURTIS, Neil	Heretaunga		10		KENNY, Janeen	Marewa		8	
DANIEL, Barbara	Heretaunga		10		KERMODE, Judy	Marewa	8	2	
DIXON, Jean	Heretaunga		12		KITTOW, Joy	Marewa		12	
DIXON, Malcolm	Heretaunga		7		KNIGHT, Chris	Heretaunga		4	
DULEY, Graham	Marewa		6		Lawrence, Brian	Heretaunga		10	
DULEY, Tina	Marewa		6		LITTLE, Dianne	Marewa		8	
DUNLOP, Annette	Marewa	9			LITTLE, John	Marewa	16	2	GCR
EDWARDS, Joy	Marewa		12		LOGAN, Hamilton	Heretaunga		9	
ELSMORE, Bill	Heretaunga		4		LOGAN, Timmy	Heretaunga		12	
					LYTHGOE, Tony	Heretaunga	9	3	

MACKIE, Beryce	Marewa	10		ROGERS, Richard	Heretaunga	9	
Margoliouth, Peter	Heretaunga	10		ROSS, Ken	Marewa	11	
MASSEY, Gary	Marewa	12		ROSS, Pauline	Marewa	11	
McALLISTER, Margaret	Hastings	24	12	ROWARTH, Sandra	Heretaunga	9	
MCCULLOUGH, Christine	Barry			ROWLAND, Kaye	Marewa	10	
	Heretaunga	12		RUSSELL, Geoff	Heretaunga	8	
McCutcheon, Joy	Barry	18	12	RUSSELL, Sheila	Kaiti		
MCEWEN, David	Marewa			SAATHOF, Jacob	Heretaunga	9	
MCINDOE, Raewyn	Heretaunga	7		SAINSBURY, Denise	Heretaunga	12	
MCWILLIAM, Alan	Heretaunga	7		SANTY, Margaret	Marewa	12	
MCWILLIAM, Annette	Heretaunga	8		SCOTT, Elizabeth	Marewa	0	
MILLER, Douglas	Heretaunga	9		SCOTT, John	Marewa	3	
MILLER, Faye	Hastings	12	9	sedgwick, sonya	Heretaunga	3	
MILLS, Nancy	Marewa	8		SHAW , Victor	Marewa	8	
MORLEY, Kath	Heretaunga	6		SHORTRIDGE, Eric	Heretaunga	3	
MORRIS, John	Marewa	10		SKERMAN, Gay	Heretaunga	10	
MORTON, Naomi	Heretaunga	3		SMITH, Wyn	Marewa	8	
MURPHY, Kevin	Marewa	10		SPOONER, Joan	Marewa	9	
MURRAY-WAKE, Linda	Heretaunga	16	6	STEPHENS, Colleen	Heretaunga	1.5	3
NETHERCLIFT, Kip	Heretaunga	7		STEPHENS, Erica	Heretaunga	1	GCR
NIBLETT, Margaret	Heretaunga	3		STEPHENS, Peter	Marewa	2	
NIBLETT, Robin	Heretaunga	10		STEPHENS, Tony	Heretaunga	-3.5	0
NISBET, Sue	Barry	10		STEVENS, Sue	Marewa	12	GCR
NOBLE, Joan	Marewa	7	9	STEWART, Don	Heretaunga	9	
O'BRIEN, Isobel	Marewa	3	5	STUART, Paul	Barry	1.5	
O'BRIEN, Lester	Marewa	12		SULLIVAN, Rachel	Heretaunga	10	
O'BRIEN, Ngaire	Marewa	12		SUTHERLAND, Virginia	Heretaunga	5	
O'BRIEN, Paddy	Heretaunga	10		TAMBLIN, Elaine	Kaiti		
o'brien, terry	Marewa	10		Tapper, Jan	Heretaunga	10	
O'DWYER, Edward	Barry			TAYLER, Shona	Marewa	10	
O'NEILL, Maud	Heretaunga	7		TAYLOR, Shirley	Marewa	9	
ORR, Carolyn	Marewa	9		TEUNON, Patricia	Heretaunga	9	
PARKER, John	Heretaunga	9		THOMPSON, Diana	Marewa	12	
Parkhill, Blair	Heretaunga	7		THOMSON, Betty	Barry	11	
PARKHILL, Connor	Heretaunga	16	7	THOMSON, Ross	Barry	10	
PARKS, Joyce	Heretaunga	12		THORN, Moira	Marewa	7	
PARSONS, Anne	Heretaunga	9		TICHBORNE, Merlene	Hastings	16	10
pattullo, mary	Marewa	10		tichborne, merlene	Heretaunga	16	8
PEARSON, Bryan	Marewa	9		TWYFORD, Fred	Marewa	9	
PEARSON, Erica	Heretaunga	10		VAN BOHEMEN, Jack	Heretaunga	7	
PERSON, Wendy	Heretaunga	9		Vautier, Geoffrey	Heretaunga	4	
PETERS, Di	Heretaunga	9		VAVASOUR, Rollo	Heretaunga	1	
PINFOLD, Rae	Marewa	12		VERRY, Marion	Marewa	10	
PORTER, Shona	Heretaunga	7		VERSEY, John	Marewa	-3	
POWELL, Anne	Marewa	6	GCR	VINCENT, Stefani	Barry		
POWIS, Jayne	Hastings	-3		WAKE, Betty	Heretaunga	9	
PRINCE MNZM, John	Heretaunga	12		WAKELIN, Pat	Barry	20	
Ralph, Elizabeth	Heretaunga	12		WALDIN, Maryanne	Heretaunga	12	
RANDAL, Stephen	Heretaunga	9		Walsh, Richard	Heretaunga	10	
RAWCLIFFE, Des	Marewa	9		WARD, David	Heretaunga	5	
REES, Eileen	Marewa	6		WARD, Maureen	Marewa	9	
REES, Owen	Heretaunga	22	2	WATSON, Val	Heretaunga	10	
REEVES, Helen	Heretaunga	4		WELLWOOD, Sharon	Heretaunga	9	
REEVES, Jez	Heretaunga	3		WHARTON, Frank	Marewa	3	8
REEVES, Liam	Heretaunga	9		WHEATLEY, Margaret	Marewa	10	
REYLAND, Annette	Heretaunga	1	1	WILKINSON, Warren	Marewa	9	7
REYLAND, Don	Marewa	12	4	williams, Janet	Heretaunga	10	
REYNOLDS, Colleen	Barry			WILSON, John	Barry		
RICE, Richard	Barry			WILSON, Judy	Barry		
RICKARD, Andrew	Marewa	22	8	WILSON, Maxine	Marewa	7	
RICKARD, Rachel	Heretaunga	6		WYLEY, Ken	Hastings	16	10
ROBERTSON, Gaynor	Heretaunga			Wyley, Ken	Heretaunga	14	8
Rogers, Godfrey	Barry			YATES, Clive	Kaiti		
ROGERS, Prue				YEO, Stave	Marewa	7	

MANAWATU-WANGANUI

Name	Club	AC	GC						
ADAMS, Alan	Feilding		7		DONALD, Jean	Wanganui	10		
ADAMS, Pamela	Levin		12		DOWLING, Ken	Feilding	22	4	
AMMUNDSEN, Helen	Wanganui	20			DRYDEN, Jack	Levin		11	
ANDERSON, Betty	Levin	9	7		DUNCAN, Wally	Wanganui	7		
ANDERSON, Ted	Levin	0.5	3	U,GCR	EADES, Judy	Wanganui		11	
ARMSTRONG, Alison	Wanganui	9	7		EASTHER, Peter	Feilding	3		
AUSTING, Stella	Levin		11		ENNIS, Noel	Levin		9	
BACK, Irene	Wanganui	20	11		ERSKINE, Nita	Rangatira		8	
BAILEY, Margaret	Feilding	12	7		EYLES, Bob	Levin	12	7	GCR
BAKER, Grace	Rangatira		10		EYRES, Rosemary	Levin	22		
BARBER, Nicci	Levin		11		FIDDES, Joyce	Wanganui	14	10	
BARKNESS, Kathleen	Takaro		10		FIDDES, Walter	Wanganui		7	
BARNES, Lyn	Rangatira		10		FITCHET, Krina	Wanganui	10	9	
BARNETT, Richard	Rangatira		10		FITZGERALD, Julie	Feilding		10	
BARNETT, Robyn	Rangatira		10		FLOOD, Allison	Takaro		12	
BARRETT, Hadyn	Levin	14	9		FLOOD, Daryl	Takaro	10	2	
BARRY, Rob	Feilding		7		FLOOD, Nicholas	Takaro		10	
BATES, Alan	Marton	20	8		FOSTER, Graeme	Wanganui	9		
BATTY, John	Feilding	9	6		FWLER, Jamie	Rose Gardens	22	8	
BELL, Mike	Feilding	22	6		FRANCIS, Fiona	Feilding	22	7	
BELL, Sharon	Feilding		10		FRANCIS, Judith	Wanganui		7	
BETHWAITE, Sherryl	Takaro		12		GARDNER, John	Rose Gardens		11	
BIRDLING-DUNCAN, Claire	Wanganui		10		GATCHELL, Jeffery	Rangatira		10	
	Wanganui	1.5	1		GIBSON, Lynn	Rangatira		9	
BONNOR, Richard	Wanganui		9		Goodwin, Jeanette	Feilding		10	
BREND, Janet	Feilding		9		GREEN, Gwen	Wanganui		10	
BRIDER, Toni	Wanganui	6			GREEN, Pam	Rose Gardens	9	7	U
Brock, Sue	Rangatira		9		Greenaway, John	Rangatira		3	
BRODIE, Ariana	Rose Gardens				GREGG, Lyn	Rose Gardens	3	5	
BROWN, Claire	Wanganui	16	8		HARDMAN, Michael	Rose Gardens	5	3	R,GCR
BROWNE, Ralph	Rangatira	-2			HARRIS, Pat	Rangatira		10	
BRUERE, Betsy	Rose Gardens	12	8		HARRISON, David	Feilding	18	8	
Bryce, Ngaire	Rangatira		10		HARTLEY, Judi	Wanganui		10	
BULL, Janis	Rangatira		10		HAWKE, Warren	Rose Gardens	16	5	
BUXTON, Mark	Rose Gardens				HAWKINS, Cherie	Wanganui		9	
BUXTON, Shirley	Rose Gardens				HAYCOCK, Sandra	Feilding	4	5	
CALLEAR, Frank	Rose Gardens	8			HEAD, Betty	Wanganui		9	
CALLEAR, Shona	Rose Gardens	10			HEAD, Bev	Wanganui		10	
CAMPBELL, Allison	Wanganui		10		HEWETT, Margaret	Feilding	18	10	
CAMPBELL, Bethia	Rangatira	12	9		HIBBARD, Nelson	Feilding		10	
CAMPBELL, Jim	Wanganui		10		HIND, Cathy	Rangatira		9	
CAMPBELL, Kath	Wanganui		10		HUGHES, Lachlan	Wanganui	18	1	
CARRINGTON, Penny	Feilding		10		HUGHES, Lachlan	Marton	18	1	
CARVER, James	Wanganui	1	1		HUGHES, Linda	Marton		10	
CHANT, Trevor	Wanganui	7			HUGHES, Rachael	Marton		7	
CHAPMAN-TAYLOR, Rob	Rangatira	10			HUGHES, Rachel	Wanganui		7	
CHARLTON, Max	Rose Gardens	10	2		HUISMAN, Monica	Rose Gardens	9	8	
CHICK, Norma	Rose Gardens	16	9		HUNT, Judith	Levin	12	8	U,GCR
CLISBY, Jim	Wanganui	3			HUNTER, Daniel	Levin		7	
COATES, Neil	Rose Gardens		10		HUNTER, Norma	Levin		9	
COLEMAN, Janice	Feilding	8	7		INGLIS, Brena	Levin		11	
COLLINS, Val	Feilding		10		JOHNSON, Selwyn	Marton	20	8	
COX, Malcolm	Wanganui	9			JONES, Melva	Rose Gardens	10	6	
COXON, Terry	Wanganui		9		JUDD, Walter	Rangatira		12	
CURRAN, Bev	Rangatira		10		KERINS, Maureen	Levin		11	
CURRIN, Audrey	Wanganui		10		KIRBY, Robert	Marton	12	8	
DAVIS, Paddy	Wanganui	4			KLEIN, Terry	Rose Gardens		9	
DE VRE, Max	Levin		7		KNIGHT, Esther	Rangatira	24	10	
DELIN, Irene	Takaro	9			KUHNE, Kurt	Feilding		9	
DENBY, Dallas	Feilding		8		LATHAM, Ossie	Feilding		9	
					LAW, Roger	Wanganui	5		GCR

LEACH, Fay	Levin	10		RAYNEL, Graham	Rangatira	18	7
LEAHY, Declan	Levin	14	2	REAY, Christine	Rose Gardens	8	
LITTLE, Lois	Levin	12		REES, Shirley	Rose Gardens	8	7
LITTLEJOHN, Christine	Rangatira	10		REID, Dawn	Wanganui	9	6
LOW, Zita	Wanganui	10		REID, Jean	Levin	6	
LUTTRELL, Joy	Feilding	9		Rennie, Lynne	Feilding	10	
MABEY, Bob	Feilding	7		RICHARDS, Pauline	Wanganui	7	
MacEWAN, Jeannette	Rose Gardens	10	7	RICHARDS, Wally	Levin	10	
MacLEOD, Margaret	Feilding	16	9	RIEGER, Paul	Rose Gardens	10	
MANAGH, Ken	Feilding	8	3	Robinson, Nigel	Rangatira	9	
MARTYN, Tom	Marton	3	3	RODDEN, Joyce	Levin	10	
MASON, Pamela	Rose Gardens			ROSE, Noelene	Feilding	10	
MAYO, Joan	Rose Gardens	12	5	RULE, Sally	Rose Gardens		
MCBETH, Terry	Levin	9	6 GCR	RYAN, Cath	Rangatira	10	
McCALLUM, Joyce	Wanganui	8		SANSON, Allan	Takaro	10	7
McDERMID, Nancy	Wanganui			SCOTT, Ian	Levin	10	
McDOWALL, Ken	Wanganui	9		SCOTT, Robin	Rose Gardens	7	
McDOWALL, Prue	Wanganui	10		SCRIMGEOUR, Patricia			
McGREGOR, Jill	Feilding	10			Rose Gardens	9	
McINTYRE, Graeme	Marton	2.5	2 U,GCR	SCRIVENS, Pat	Rose Gardens	10	4
McINTYRE, Jean	Marton	1	3 R,GCR	SEATTER, Judy	Rangatira	10	
McLAY, Liz	Marton	0.5		SILLIFANT, Mason	Rose Gardens	11	
McLAY, Robert	Marton	4		SIMONS, James	Rose Gardens	22	7
McNAE, Mary	Marton	12	8	SKELSEY, Terry	Rose Gardens	14	7
McNAE, Murray	Marton	0.5	2 U,GCR	SLAUGHTER, Colin	Wanganui	4	
McNAUGHTON, Kath	Feilding	9		SMELLIE, Jan	Levin	20	10
MILLWARD, Jane	Wanganui	10		SMITH, Joshua	Rose Gardens	-1	0
MILLWARD, Shirley	Wanganui	11		SMITH, Nancy	Wanganui	7	
MITCHELL, Pam	Feilding	9		SMITH, Paul	Wanganui	9	
MOLLOY, Lois	Levin	16	9	SNELLING, Margaret	Rose Gardens	20	5
MORRIS, Daphne	Feilding	10		SOWRY, Joe	Rangatira	1	8
MORRIS, Jo	Wanganui	24	10	SPARKS, Joy	Levin	11	
MURRAY, Andre	Rose Gardens	0.5	0 GCR	SPOONER, Shirley	Marton	20	10
NACHBAR, Fay	Wanganui	20		SPRINGER, Nancy	Wanganui	6	
NATION, Judy	Rose Gardens	10		STANTIAL, Neil	Rose Gardens	7	
NEALE, Avon	Levin	9		STEWART, Rose	Rangatira	14	9
NEALE, Linda	Levin			STIRLING, Pat	Levin		
NEALL, Annabel	Rose Gardens	8	4 U,GCR	SUTTER, Margaret	Wanganui	9	
NEALL, Vince	Rose Gardens	5	3 GCR,SR	SYMES, Dawn	Wanganui	5	
NEILD, Jeremy	Rose Gardens	22	6	SYMES, Eddie	Wanganui		5
NEWLAND, Bernice	Wanganui	11		TAIT, Margaret	Levin	16	
NEWTON, Colleen	Wanganui	8		TAYLOR, Carole	Takaro	8	
NORRIS, Linda	Wanganui	8		TAYLOR, Diane	Feilding	10	
OGDEN, Brian	Marton	20	9	TAYLOR, Norman	Takaro	18	3
OGDEN, Eila	Marton	20	9	TERRY, Joe	Levin	11	
OLDALE, Robert	Wanganui	2	1	THOMAS, Jean Corbin	Rose Gardens	22	5
OLDFIELD, Kay	Rose Gardens	9	7	THOMPSON, Gordon	Marton	9	
OLIVER, Rex	Rose Gardens	12	7 GCR	Thompson, Keith	Feilding	9	
OLIVER, Veronica	Rose Gardens	10		THOMPSON, Lynda	Marton	20	8
ORME, Anne	Feilding	9		THOMPSON, Sylvia	Rangatira		
OWEN, Ann	Wanganui	9		THOMSON, Haig	Rose Gardens	9	4 U,GCR
OWEN, Ken	Wanganui	6	5	THOMSON, Pam	Rose Gardens	8	GCR
PACE, Bob	Wanganui	10		TROUP, Margaret	Levin	16	
PACE, Olive	Wanganui	10		TYLER, Micki	Rose Gardens	20	3 GCR
PARKIN, Jean	Levin	7	7	VALLANCE, Marilyn	Marton	9	
PAYNE, Pam	Wanganui	9		WALKER, Terry	Rangatira	0	
PEAT, Sally	Wanganui	10		WALL, John	Rose Gardens	0	1 GCR,SR
PERKINS, Bruce	Wanganui	7		WATSON, John	Feilding	10	
PETERSEN, Eric	Levin	10		WATSON, Kay	Wanganui	10	
PICKETT, Lorraine	Rose Gardens	3		WELLS, Kay	Wanganui	10	
PONT, Shirley	Feilding	10		WIKSTROM, Jan	Levin	20	12
POWER, Ian	Rangatira	5		WILLIAMS, Carol	Wanganui	7	
PRATT, Beth	Wanganui	9		WILLIAMS, Lynn	Wanganui	14	
QUINN, Beverley	Rose Gardens	11		WILLS, Lesley	Wanganui	10	
QUINN, Dennis	Rose Gardens	9		WILSON, Lindsay	Feilding	9	
QUIRK, Pamela	Wanganui	9	7	WILSON, Shirley	Wanganui	9	

WINMILL, Annette	Marton	16	9
WINMILL, David	Marton	2.5	3
WINTER, Brian	Wanganui	16	

WORTHINGTON, Rosemary	Takaro	10	
WRAY, Jenny	Wanganui	7	
YOUNG, Bill	Rangatira	10	

MARLBOROUGH

Name	Club	AC	GC	
ABRAHAMS, Barrie	Blenheim	8		
ALDRIDGE, Jill	Blenheim	8		
AMYES, Annette	Brooklyn	10		
AMYES, Basil	Brooklyn	4		GCR
AURET, Peter	Blenheim			
BEGBIE, Brenda	Kaikoura	14	10	
Bentley, Tony	Brooklyn	10		
BEST, John	Brooklyn	5		
BEST, Mary	Brooklyn	9		
BETTS, Margery	Blenheim			
BINNS, Audrey	Blenheim	9		
BISHOP, Catherine	Brooklyn	5		
BRICE, Alison	Blenheim	18	7	
BRIDGES, Roz	Brooklyn	12		
BURNEY, Lyn	Blenheim	12	8	
BURNEY, Maurice	Blenheim	10	7	
CAMPBELL, John	Brooklyn	7		
CAMPBELL, Margaret	Brooklyn	7		
CARR, John	Blenheim			
CASS, Wendy	Brooklyn	9		
CAWTE, Christine	Blenheim	7		
CHAMBERS, Marilyn	Kaikoura	12	9	
CHETWIN, Bob	Blenheim	8	4	
CLELAND, Jan	Brooklyn	7		
COLLIE, John	Blenheim			
COLLINSON, Toshiko	Blenheim	8	4	
COLLINSON, Victor	Blenheim	9	6	
CRESSWELL, Trevor	Blenheim	10		
CROSS, Pam	Blenheim	9		
CROUCHLEY, Hazel	Blenheim			
DEAN, Doug	Blenheim	10	6	
DEAN, Shirley	Blenheim	9		
DEPREE, Alan	Brooklyn	10		
DEPREE, Helen	Brooklyn	12		
DIJKSTRA, Jack	Brooklyn	12		
DIXON, Gillian	Blenheim	6	5	
DOHERTY, Margaret	Brooklyn	12		
FENEMOR, Dot	Blenheim	9		
FINLAY, Jan	Kaikoura	12	9	
FOXTON, Marg.	Brooklyn	11		
GARLICK, John	Blenheim	10		
GILLUM, Jenny	Brooklyn	9		
GRIGG, Christine	Blenheim			
GRIGG, David	Blenheim			
HAMILTON, Margaret	Kaikoura	16	10	
HEANEY, Margaret	Brooklyn	10	1	GCR

HEANEY, MARGARET	Blenheim	10	3	
HENDERSON, Eric	Brooklyn	12		
HOLTHOUSE, Christine	Brooklyn	12		
HUTTON, Allan	Blenheim			
HUTTON, Judith	Blenheim	10		
INGRAM, Marlene	Kaikoura	24	12	
JARMAN, Margaret	Blenheim	10	7	
JOHNSON, Barbara	Brooklyn	9		
JOHNSON, Val	Blenheim	10		
LIHOU, Nathan	Brooklyn	8		
LYALL, Lois	Blenheim	9		
MANNING, Pauline	Brooklyn	12		
MASTERS, Anne	Blenheim	12	8	SR
McGILL, ALISON	Blenheim	10		
MOLINEUX, Junette	Blenheim			
NORDEN, Judy	Brooklyn	9		
O'CONNOR, Erica	Kaikoura	8	7	U
O'FEE, Janet	Brooklyn	8		
PAUL, Moira	Blenheim	9		
PAUL, Stan	Blenheim	8		
PITTAWAY, Noreen	Blenheim	9		
PORTEOUS, Bill	Brooklyn	11		
Proudlock, Lilian	Blenheim			
REID, Dawn	Blenheim	9		
REID, Gavin	Blenheim	18		
RHIND, Barbara	Brooklyn	9		
RICHARDS, Norma	Blenheim	10		
ROBINSON, Ewan	Blenheim	5		
ROSENBROOK, Judy	Blenheim	10		
ROSENBROOK, Vic	Blenheim	11		
RUDEFORTH, Pat	Brooklyn	11		
SAWYER, Jeff	Brooklyn	2		
SAWYER, Pam	Brooklyn	8		
SCANDRETT, Annette	Brooklyn	12		
SHANKS, Isa	Blenheim	10		
SIMPSON, Dale	Brooklyn	8		
SMITH, LYN	Blenheim	9		
SOUTH, Carol	Blenheim	22	7	
STEVENSON, Don	Blenheim	9		
STEVENSON, Glenys	Blenheim	9		
TEBBUTT, Jim	Brooklyn	10		
TOMLIN, Doreen	Kaikoura	20	11	
WILKINSON, Farquhar	Brooklyn	7		
WILLIAMS, Jill	Blenheim	5		
WILLIS, Tom	Blenheim	18		
WIN, Bette	Brooklyn	9		

NELSON

Name	Club	AC	GC					
ABERHART, Jan	Nelson Hin.		8		Harford, Barbara	Nelson Hin.	0	9
ANDERSON, Rosaleen	Richmond		10		HARTE, Barbara	Richmond		
ASKEW, Jennie	Riwaka	20	10		HENRY, Annie	Nelson Hin.	9	3 U,GCR
BAGLEY, Ian	Nelson Hin.	7			HENRY, Athol	Richmond		6
BARKER, Lance	Richmond	2.5	2	GCR	HOBBS, Jace	Nelson Hin.	-1	0
BARR, Bev	Nelson Hin.		9		HONEY, Nola	Richmond		10
BARRETT, Shirley	Richmond				HORN, Carl	Nelson Hin.	-2	0
BEATTIE, Ian	Nelson Hin.		8		HORNE, Anne	Richmond		7
BERESFORD, Kath	Richmond		10		HUME, Ken	Nelson Hin.	12	5
BLAIR, Rod	Nelson Hin.		6		HUNTER, Judith	Nelson Hin.		9
BLOMAART, Jennifer	Nelson Hin.		10		HUSTWICK, Pete	Nelson Hin.	22	10
BORCOVSKY, Nita	Richmond		6		INNES-WALKER, Joanna			
BOWATER, Manly	Nelson Hin.	3	3			Nelson Hin.		10
BOWATER, Sue	Nelson Hin.	1.5	1		JACOBS, Judy	Nelson Hin.	20	
BOYD, Myra	Riwaka				JANES, Angela	Riwaka		9
BOYD, Philip	Riwaka				JANZEN, Margaret	Nelson Hin.		GCR
BRADSHAW, James	Richmond		10		JOLIFFE, Peter	Richmond	14	
BREINGAN, Jo	Richmond				JONES, Isobelle	Richmond		7
BROWN, Carole	Richmond				KEENAN, Tom	Nelson Hin.		6
BROWN, Colin	Richmond		9		KING, Helen	Nelson Hin.	16	9
BROWN, Hannah	Richmond		6		KNAPP, Ellen	Richmond		10
BULLOCH, Dennis	Nelson Hin.	-3.5	0		KYFIUK, Shirley	Richmond	12	
BURROWES, David	Nelson Hin.		11		LAING, Robert	Richmond		6
BURROWES, Julie	Nelson Hin.				LAUER, Mikey	Nelson Hin.		
BUSCH, Margaret	Nelson Hin.				LESSER, Jonathan	Richmond		
CARPENTER, Tom	Nelson Hin.	9	3		LYNCH, Noel	Richmond		
CHRISTIANSON, Carl	Nelson Hin.		10		MACDOUGALL, Ian	Nelson Hin.		4
CLOSE, Dave	Richmond		10		MANDER, Joan	Richmond		8
CLOSE, Jenny	Richmond		10		MARSHALL, Alison	Nelson Hin.	10	
CODYRE, Judy	Nelson Hin.		7		McBRIDE, Kathleen	Richmond		11
CODYRE, Wally	Nelson Hin.		4		McBRIDE, Mike	Richmond	10	GCR
COLLINS, Diana	Richmond		9		McBRIDE, Molly	Nelson Hin.		
COOPER, Lawrie	Richmond	14	1	GCR	McCAA, Marlene	Richmond	3	
CORP, Pat	Nelson Hin.		9		McCLURE, Mike	Richmond	-2	0 GCR
COTTON, Kay	Richmond		7		McCONACHY, Lynn	Riwaka		
COURTIER, Heather	Nelson Hin.		7		McKEE, Fred	Richmond	2	U
COURTNEY, Mel	Nelson Hin.		10		McKEE, Pam	Richmond	12	6
CRAIG, Jim	Nelson Hin.				MCNEILL, Gretel	Nelson Hin.		10
CRAMPTON, Mac	Nelson Hin.				MILNE, Marjorie	Nelson Hin.	8	8
CREIGHTON, Thelma	Nelson Hin.	10	9		MILSTEIN, Mike	Nelson Hin.	9	3 U,GCR
CURRIE, Joe	Richmond		10		MITCHELL, Jock	Nelson Hin.		8
CURTIS, MARIE	Richmond		7		MITCHELL, Pat	Richmond		9
DABINETT, Shirley	Riwaka				MORRIS, Elizabeth	Nelson Hin.	12	U
DAVISON, David	Riwaka		10		NEWBURN, Noel	Richmond		
DICKIE, Eric	Nelson Hin.		8		NEWPORT, Joy	Riwaka	16	
EDMONDS, Alan	Nelson Hin.	9	7		NORTH, Mary	Richmond		8
EGAN, Anne	Richmond				NOTTAGE, Doug	Nelson Hin.	-0.5	0 GCR
ELLIOTT, Carrie	Richmond		11		PAGE, Chris	Nelson Hin.		7
FAULKNER, Keith	Riwaka	14	7		PALERMO, Margaret	Richmond		10
FERGUSON, June	Riwaka				PENNEY, Audrey	Nelson Hin.		
FERRIER, Nick	Nelson Hin.		5		PERSICO, Yolanda	Nelson Hin.		10
FRENCH, Betty	Riwaka	18	8		PETERSON, Marie	Richmond		9
FULLER, Yvonne	Richmond				PRENTICE, Marion	Nelson Hin.	1.5	0 U,GCR
GABRIELSEN, Shirley	Richmond		9		PUKLAWSKI, Colleen	Richmond		
GASQUOINE, Jan	Nelson Hin.	8	6		RAWLINS, Margaret	Richmond		10
GEORGE, Robin	Richmond		11		RAYNER, Roger	Richmond		6
GILLESPIE, Ian	Nelson Hin.		6		REMNANT, Lanna	Nelson Hin.	8	7
GORDON, Robyn	Nelson Hin.		8		ROSS, Ellie	Nelson Hin.		
GRAHAM, Frank	Richmond		5		ROSSITER, Shirley	Riwaka		
GULLIVER, Lynette	Richmond		4		ROUTLEDGE, Anne	Richmond		10
HAKIN, Maureen	Nelson Hin.	18	10		RUSH, William	Nelson Hin.	-1.5	2 R
HANNAY, Eleanor	Richmond	9	6	GCR	RUSS, Alister	Richmond		7
					SEAGAR, Neil	Nelson Hin.	1.5	3

NORTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC						
(no surname), Brenda	Doubtless Bay	11		DEPREE, George	Kensington	0.5	3	GCR	
ADLAM, Margaret	Kensington	10		DONALDSON, Dorothy	Kaitaia	12			
AHLSSEN, Robin	Kerikeri	10		DRUMMOND, Gillian	Doubtless Bay	20	10		
ALLERBY, Elaine	Kerikeri	6		DRUMMOND, Tom	Doubtless Bay		9		
ARMIGER, Jodi	Kensington	10		DUIRS, Dorothy	Doubtless Bay		8		
ATKINS, Brian	Kaitaia	9		DUNCAN, Marj	Kaitaia		10		
BAKER, Alanah	Kaitaia	10		EASTERBROOK, Pip	Kerikeri		11		
BANBURY, Roz	Waipu	10		EVERED, Mike	Whangarei		10		
BARNES, Claire	Kerikeri	10		EVERISS, Bev	Kaitaia		10		
BARRIBALL, Ross	Doubtless Bay	10		FAITHFUL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay		10		
BECK, Joyce	Kerikeri	10		FAULKNER, Ian	Kerikeri	3	4		
BELLINGHAM, Tommi	Kaitaia	10		FLETCHER, Gaye	Kerikeri		5		
BERGHAN, Loma	Kaitaia	14		FORD, Pauline	Kaitaia		6		
BINNS, Norman	Whangarei	8		GARDNER, Margaret	Kensington		10		
BLACKWELL, Chris	Kensington	9		GARTON, Gail	Doubtless Bay		12		
BOWATER, Lynn	Kensington	8		GREY, Geoff	Waipu		10		
BRAKE, Bev	Doubtless Bay	10	7	GREY, Judy	Waipu		10		
BRIDGE, Brian	Doubtless Bay	9		HADLEE, Graham	Kensington		9		
BRIDGE, Kaye	Doubtless Bay	6		HALL, Kevin	Kerikeri		3		
BROTT, Pat	Kaitaia	9		HARRIS, Raewyn	Waipu		8		
CAMPBELL, Mary	Kerikeri	9		HART, Merle	Kerikeri	10			
CARTER, Jeanette	Waipu	9		HARTLEY, Trish	Kensington		12		
CARTER, Joe	Doubtless Bay	6	6	HARTNALL, Peter	Doubtless Bay		7		
CHENG, Tsung-Te	Whangarei	2		HEAPPEY, Beverley	Maungakaramaea	9			
CHRISTENSEN, Evelyn	Maungakaramaea	0	3	HEATH, Des	Waipu		3		
CHRISTENSEN, Rod	Waipu	5		HEENEY, Mary	Kerikeri		10		
CHRISTMAS, Carol	Kensington	9		HILL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay	20			
CHRISTMAS, John	Kensington	7		HOGGARD, Leslie	Kaitaia		10		
CHURCHHOUSE, Valerie	Doubtless Bay	12		HOLLIER, Audrey	Whangarei		9		
CLARK, Liz	Kerikeri	8		HORSFORD, Mary	Kaitaia		10		
COLE, Bryan	Doubtless Bay	9		HUNT, Elizabeth	Waipu		10		
COLE, Mait	Whangarei	16	5	IRVING, May	Kaitaia	16	10		
COLE, Sue	Doubtless Bay	9		JEFFS, Rilla	Kerikeri		3		
COX, Shirley	Kensington	7		JONES, Cissie	Kaitaia		10		
CRAIG, Judith	Kerikeri	10		JUDD, Bruce	Kensington		10		
CUNNEEN, Jo	Whangarei	20		KEAY, Beatrice	Doubtless Bay	12	8		
DAVIS, Betty	Waipu	10		KENT, Jean	Waipu		4		
DAWSON, Joy	Doubtless Bay	7		KERNOT, Margaret	Kaitaia	10			
DAY, Sheryl	Doubtless Bay	10		KILSBY, Irene	Kerikeri		9		
				KING, Janet	Whangarei		7		
				KING, Neville	Whangarei	16	2		
				KOREMAN, Pauline	Kerikeri		9		

LANCASTER, Chris	Kerikeri	16	4		SAVILL, Yvonne	Kaitaia	14	
LANGMAN, Dennis	Kensington	6			SCHOLLUM, John	Maungakaramea	9	
LANGMAN, Janis	Kensington	10			SCHOLLUM, Wendy	Maungakaramea	9	
LAW, Lesley	Kerikeri	9			SCHON, Pauline	Whangarei	10	
LAWSON, Kamreen	Kerikeri	7			SHAW, Murray	Doubtless Bay	11	
LAYBOURN, Kathleen	Whangarei	1	3		SHERWOOD, Richard	Kerikeri	4	
LEA, Carol	Kerikeri	10			SLATTER, Margaret	Whangarei	16	
LILLY, Les	Kensington	18	8		SMALL, Brian	Waipu	10	
LINDOP, Audrey	Waipu	10			SMALL, Lynda	Waipu	9	
LINDSAY, Margaret	Kerikeri	14	9		SMITH, Beryl	Doubtless Bay	10	
LOWEN, Lorraine	Whangarei	9	5		SMITH, George	Doubtless Bay	2	GCR
LYNCH, Mary	Waipu	10			SMITH, Reg	Waipu	10	
MACKAY, Adrienne	Kerikeri	11			SMITHERAM, John	Kerikeri	9	
MACPHERSON, Patricia	Kaitaia	10			SMITHERAM, Kathy	Kerikeri	12	9
	Kerikeri	5			SOLE, Janet	Doubtless Bay	8	
MACRAE, Anne	Kaitaia	10			SPENCER, Liz	Kerikeri	10	
MAISEY, Lennie	Whangarei	8	5	GCR,SR	STEENSMA, Iris	Kerikeri	16	
MANNING, Eric	Whangarei	9			STITT, Brian	Doubtless Bay	3	
MARSH, John	Kaitaia	8			SUTHERLAND, Charlotte	Kaitaia	10	
MASTERS, Noeline	Whangarei	12	6	GCR	SUTHERLAND, Margaret	Kensington	9	
MAYOR, William	Whangarei	9				Kaitaia	8	
MCBETH, Elizabeth	Whangarei	9			SWITZER, Joyce	Waipu	7	GCR
McCREEDY, Colleen	Whangarei	6			TAFA, Jean	Kerikeri	10	
McCREEDY, Trevor	Whangarei	9	7	GCR	TAYLOR, Gwyntha	Kensington	8	
McGOWAN, Patricia	Kerikeri	5			TAYLOR, Jennifer	Kensington	8	
MCLEOD, Sue	Maungakaramea	14	10		THOMAS, Brenda	Kaitaia	7	
MIDGLEY, Mike	Maungakaramea	12			THOMPSON, Lynda	Maungakaramea	9	
MILLER, Mary	Kerikeri	16	7		TROTT, Brian	Maungakaramea	9	
MILLER, Neville	Maungakaramea	8			TROTT, Julie	Doubtless Bay	9	
MORLEY, Christopher	Maungakaramea	10			VINAC, Joyce	Waipu	5	
MORLEY, Dianna	Whangarei	10			VINCENT, Barney	Waipu	9	
NELSON, Gail	Doubtless Bay	10	8		WALKER, Gordon	Kensington	14	
NETHERCOTT, Pauline	Kensington	12			WILKIN, Gwladys	Kensington	18	9
NIELSEN, Peter	Kensington	10			WILKINSON, Helen	Kerikeri	8	
NIELSEN, Val	Kensington	9			WILKINSON, Lois	Kensington	3	
OAKLEY, Lana	Doubtless Bay	10			WILKINSON, Tom	Kensington	10	
O'MALLEY, Roslyn	Doubtless Bay	10			WILLIAMS, Colin	Kerikeri	9	
ORR, Peter	Kensington	8			WILLIAMS, Jill	Kerikeri	8	
OSBORNE, Flo	Maungakaramea	18	10		WILLIAMS, Marilyn	Kensington	10	
PALMER, Colleen	Kensington	12	7		WILLIAMS, Sonia	Whangarei	9	7
PAMPLIN, Dennis	Kensington	12			WILLISCROFT, Rogan	Whangarei	4	U
PHILPOTT, Margaret	Kerikeri	10			WILLISCROFT, Verna	Doubtless Bay	10	
PLESTED, Sandra	Waipu	10			WOOD, Ann	Kaitaia	20	9
RAU, Raewin	Kaitaia	9			WOOD, Clyde	Maungakaramea	12	10
REED, Shirley	Whangarei	10			WOOLHOUSE, Beth	Kaitaia	10	2
RICEMAN, Anne	Kaitaia	8			YELAVICH, Drago	Kensington	6	GCR
RIDDLE, Marjorie	Kaitaia	8			ZANDERS, Jo			
RUPAPERA, Lyn	Kerikeri	10						
SANDIFER, Diana								

OTAGO

Name	Club	AC	GC					
Ahern, Rosemary	Wanaka							
ANDERSON, Dick	Tainui							
ANDERSON, Donalda	Wakatipu	12	9					
ANNAN, Joan	Alexandra	16	5					
Aspinal, Sue	Wanaka		11					
BARBER, Peter	Wakatipu	20	10					
BARBER, Valerie	Wakatipu		10					
BARDSLEY, Pam	Tainui	14	6					
Barnes, Dianne	Wanaka							
BAZELY, Chris	Alexandra		9					
BAZLEY, Arielle	Alexandra		8					
BEZETT, Carole	Forbury Park		10					
BISS, Martin	Alexandra	9	7					
BOOTH, Reina	Tainui		6	5				
BRAGAN, Ishbel	Wanaka		20					
BRAGAN, Ken	Wanaka		14	7				
BROOK, Patricia	Tainui			9				
Brook, Peter	Punga			10				
BROWN, Carol	Leith			8				
BROWN, Michael	Leith			5				
BROWN, Moyra	Forbury Park		20	10				
BROWNE, Lynley	Forbury Park		5	4	U			
Byars, Ernie	Punga			24	9			
BYARS, Raewyn	Wakatipu			18	8			
CAMPBELL, Val	Tainui			8				
CARTER, Joan	Leith			10	8			
CASEY, Alex	Wakatipu			4	4			
CASEY, Frances	Forbury Park			20	7			
CASEY, Molly	Wakatipu			10	7			
CATHRO, Stephen	Forbury Park			10	9			
CHETTLEBURGH, Sandra								
	Leith				12			
Cheyne, Colin	Punga				10			
CHILTON, Sue	Forbury Park			10	4			
CLARK, Sue	Tainui				8			
CLAY, Betty	Wakatipu			20	8			
CLOUGHLEY, Keith	Forbury Park			2	5			
COCKERAM, Dorothy	Alexandra			18	7			
COOPER, Adrien	Wakatipu			7	5			
COULL, Roland	Wakatipu			12	8			
CRAM, Eileen	Leith				7	6		
CUNNINGHAM, Kathryn								
	Forbury Park				12			
CURRAN, Shirley	Forbury Park			16	8			
CVJETAN, Lynette	Tainui				7	5		
DAVIES, Brian	Alexandra				2			
DAVIES, Maureen	Alexandra				10			
DAVIES, Winton	Wanaka							
Dickey, Noeline	Wanaka							
DICKINSON, Joan	Leith				4	4		
DOW, Betty	Tainui				12	7		
DUFFY, Molly	Leith				12	9		
DUNCAN, Molly	Tainui				16	5		
FARLAM, Wendy	Forbury Park				11			
FENTON, Pam	Tainui							
FERGUSON, Denise	Leith				12			
FINLAY, Judith	Leith				12	9		
FROOD, Jacqui	Leith				9	7		
FROOD, June	Forbury Park				10			
FRUDE, Paul	Wakatipu				8	4	U	
Garner, Sandy	Punga					9		
GILBERT, Brian	Wanaka				2	3	R	
GOLDFINCH, Ken	Leith					3		
GOLDFINCH, Murray	Leith				-0.5	3	U	
GRANT, Michael	Punga					2		
GREEN, Alan	Tainui							
Greenwood, Sue	Wanaka							
HAGGITT, Helen	Tainui							
HANKEY, Robin	Leith					10		
HANKEY, Sandra	Leith					11		
HANNAGAN, Daphne	Leith					6	3	
HANSEN, Robin J	Wanaka					24	9	
HARDING, Carol	Alexandra					2.5	2	R
HARDING, Peter	Alexandra					1	1	
HARRIS, Pamela	Forbury Park					20	8	
HARVEY, Lorraine	Tainui					14	8	
HEATH, Chris	Leith					24	12	
Holmes, Fran	Wanaka							
Hook, Lesley	Wanaka							
HOWSON, Lynn	Forbury Park						10	
Huggett, John	Punga						14	8
HUGHES, Mary	Tainui						7	
HUNT, Hardy	Wanaka					12	9	
HUTTON, Ruby	Wakatipu						10	
IDOUR, Raewyn	Tainui						9	5
Ingram, Linda	Wanaka							
JACKSON, David	Forbury Park				0.5	1	U, GCR	
JAMIESON, Karen	Wakatipu					12	5	
Jenkins, Richard	Punga						8	
JOHNSON, Jill	Forbury Park						9	
JOLLY, Lorraine	Leith					10	8	
JONES, Geoff	Alexandra						9	
JUDGE, Karen	Tainui						9	7
JULIAN, Russell	Punga					10	3	
KENNEDY, Ngaire	Tainui						7	
KERR, Jean	Wanaka							
KROPP, Noeline	Tainui						11	
LEISHMAN, Carol	Forbury Park					5	3	
LIEFTING, Jeanette	Forbury Park					10	4	
LIEFTING, Leo	Forbury Park					10	6	
MacDONALD, Anne	Wanaka					16	5	
MADIGAN, Beth	Forbury Park					18	8	
MAKER-CASEY, Frances								
	Leith					9	8	
MARR, Brigid	Tainui						8	
MCCLOY, Pam	Tainui					12	4	
McCRISTELL, Ainslie	Alexandra						7	
McCRISTELL, Graeme	Alexandra						7	
McGEE, Gaye	Tainui					16	7	
McKenzie, Maryanne	Wanaka							
McKENZIE, Ngaire	Forbury Park					7	4	GCR
McMURRAN, Ron	Forbury Park					6	4	
MILLAR, Lorraine	Forbury Park					10	7	
Miller, Diane	Wanaka							
MILLER, Joe	Wanaka					10	7	
MILLS, June	Tainui					10	4	
Nelson, Jean	Wanaka							
Nelson, Michael	Wanaka							
Oberer, Heather	Wanaka							
O'BRIEN, Liz	Wakatipu					22	9	
O'NEILL, Heather	Tainui						8	
PARBHU, Jude	Alexandra						8	
PARK, Lorraine	Tainui						11	
PARKER, Veronica	Tainui					22	8	
PELVIN, Eleanor	Alexandra						7	6

PENTECOST, Anne	Tainui	12	
PENTECOST, Ian	Tainui	12	
PEYTON, Fred	Alexandra	4	
PEYTON, Marion	Alexandra	7	
POTIKI, Rona	Tainui	10	
RITCHIE, Anthony	Punga	-3	3
ROBSON, Ruth	Wanaka	18	10
SCOTT, Carol	Tainui	8	
SHARP, Ann	Forbury Park	2	1 U,GCR
SHILLING, Chris	Punga	-4	3
SIATAGA, Val	Leith	10	
Sims, Nola	Wanaka		
SINCLAIR, Michael	Punga	4	
SMITH, Nairn	Leith	-1	2 GCR,SR
Stone, David	Wanaka		
Stone, Sheelagh	Wanaka		
SYKES, Brian	Wanaka		
THOMAS, Judy	Tainui	10	6
THOMSON, Robyn	Forbury Park	12	

Thorburn, Nick	Wanaka		
THORBURN, Robyn	Forbury Park	9	
TOMLINSON, Rae	Tainui	6	
UNGEMUTH, Shirley	Leith	9	9
Vaughan, Dawn	Wanaka		
Vaughan, Richard	Wanaka		
WAKELIN, Harry	Forbury Park	10	7
WALKER, Jan	Forbury Park	10	
WALSH, Dorothy	Tainui	20	9
WARD, Barbara	Tainui	4	
WEIR, Lyn	Wakatipu	16	9
WEST, Kathleen	Forbury Park	12	7
WESTAWAY, Brigitte	Wanaka	2	
WESTAWAY, Peter	Wanaka	0.5	
WILLIAMS, Trevor	Wanaka	18	9
WILSON, David	Wanaka	12	9
WONG, Bee Lan	Tainui	6	
WOODROW, Kathy	Tainui	7	

SOUTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC
Antoniak, Joan	Te Anau	10	
Antoniak, Keri	Te Anau	12	11
BAKER, Wendy	Queens Park	12	
Ballinger, Suzanne	Te Anau	14	9
BLAIR, Joy	Queens Park	12	
BRUCE, Ruth	Queens Park	10	5
BUCHANAN, Judy	Winton	12	4
Buckingham, Wilma	Gore	12	
Carruthers, Gerald	Te Anau	9	
CHERRY, Kathryn	Queens Park	9	4
COVENEY, Carole	Winton	14	4
CRAZE, Diane	Queens Park	10	
CROWE, Noni	Winton	9	7
Denny, Margaret	Te Anau	11	
DICKIE, Margaret	Gore	24	
DUCKETT, June	Winton	12	
FINDLAY, Glenys	Queens Park	12	
Fowle, Dorothy	Te Anau	12	
Fowle, Douglas	Te Anau	24	11
GIBSON, Faye	Winton	5	6
GIBSON, Fran	Queens Park	24	5
GRANT, Valerie	Winton	11	
GRAY, Glennis	Gore	18	11
GROVES, Eleanor	Gore	18	10
GWYNNE, Miriam	Queens Park	4	
HAMILTON, Judith	Winton	12	
HENLEY, Gwen	Queens Park	9	
HOURSTON, Pat	Queens Park	14	8
HOWELL, De ann	Queens Park	10	
Jennings, Isabel	Te Anau	9	
Kerr, Ross	Te Anau	12	
KREMER, Zwaan	Queens Park	10	
LARSEN, Ray	Queens Park	2.5	5
LLOYD, Roma	Queens Park	12	
Makkinga, Mary	Gore	10	
MARSHALL, Dorothy	Gore	8	
MARTIN, Margaret	Winton	10	
McCONACHIE, Phyllis	Winton	7	
McDowall, Ray	Gore	0.5	3
McINTOSH, Shirley	Gore	8	

MCKENZIE, Gladys	Gore	20	12
MILLER, Barbara	Winton	9	
MILLOW, Joyce	Queens Park	8	
Mitchell, Anne	Gore	9	
OVERTON, Joan	Winton	12	
Parsisson, Mike	Te Anau	18	8
Parsisson, Olivia	Te Anau	11	
Petrie, Sheila	Te Anau	9	
PRATT, Bev	Winton	10	
PULLAR, Jenny	Winton	7	
Roberts, Rowena	Te Anau	22	11
Roberts, Tom	Te Anau	11	
Ross, Noelene	Gore	10	
SAVILLE, Joy	Queens Park	11	
SHIELDS, Heather	Gore	24	9
SHIELDS, Theresa	Queens Park	10	
SIMMONDS, Kevin	Queens Park	4	
SIMPSON, Joanna	Winton	10	
SKINNER, Valerie	Winton	4	
SMITH, Geoff	Queens Park	10	
SMITH, Lynley	Queens Park		
STEVENSON, Margaret	Queens Park	11	
SYME, Elizabeth	Queens Park	9	
SYME, Graeme	Queens Park	8	
Telfer, Annette	Gore	6	
Telfer, Grace	Gore	12	
Telfer, James	Gore	24	6
THOMS, Margaret	Queens Park	11	
Thomson, Helen	Gore	9	
THOMSON, Peter	Winton	3	
TOMLINSON, Joan	Queens Park	10	7
Turner, Karen	Te Anau	12	
VICKERS, Jim	Queens Park		
WHYTE, Mary	Winton	24	9
Wilkins, Joy	Gore	10	
Willett, Helen	Te Anau	12	
Williams, Helen	Gore	9	
Wilson, Lyn	Gore	8	
WILSON, Victor	Winton	16	6
Wynn-Williams, Damian	Gore	12	

STH CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC			
, DICK, Jan	Waimate					
ABRAHAM, Shirley	Waimate	9				
ADAMS, Jenny	Waireka	10				
ADAMS, Lynnette	Waireka	10				
ALDRIDGE, Anne	Waireka	11				
ALEXANDER, Lois	Allenton	6				
ALLAN, Dexter	Aorangi	12				
ALLAN, Dolina	Awamoa Gardens	16				
ALLNUTT, Bill	Waireka	4				
ANDERSON, Annette	Awamoa Gardens	126				
ANDERSON, Bill	Geraldine	7				
ANDREWS, Barbara	West End S	7				
ARTHUR, Berwyn	Waimate	14	7			
BAIRD-GOSLING, Oscar	Aorangi	24	1			
BALLANTYNE, Liz	Aorangi	3	4	U		
BARNES, Barbara	Waireka	12				
BARTLETT, Alison	West End S	9				
BATEMAN, Jennifer	Allenton	22				
BECK, Betty	Waireka	7				
BELL, Elna	Awamoa Gardens	1610				
BELPADROME, Francoise	Waireka	10				
BENSEMAN, Gail	Waireka	8				
BLACK, Glenys	Aorangi	10				
BLAIN, Annette	Waireka					
BLAIR, Bev	Waireka	5		GCR		
BOWDEN, Mary	Aorangi	10				
BOWN, David	West End S	24	5			
BRACEFIELD, Inez	Aorangi	9				
BRADY, Moneuan	Awamoa Gardens	10				
BRADY, Tony	Awamoa Gardens	4				
BRAITHWAITE, Gay	Waireka					
BREEN, Dianne	Aorangi	9				
BRUCE, Mary	Waireka	9				
BRUCE, Ngaire	Geraldine	11				
BRYANT, Kathy	Waireka	10				
BURNETT, Judith	Awamoa Gardens	249				
CABOUT, Jean	Allenton	12				
CAMPBELL, Janet	West End S	2	5			
CAMPBELL, Jennifer	Waimate					
CHALMERS, Ray	Awamoa Gardens	7				
CHISHOLM, Christine	Awamoa Gardens	9				
CLARK, Pat	Aorangi	10				
CLELAND, John	Aorangi	12				
CLELAND, Marion	Allenton	4				
CLEVELAND, Brent	Geraldine	2		GCR		
CLEVELAND, Suzanne	Geraldine	3				
COE, Jacquie	Awamoa Gardens	9				
COKER, Margaret	Geraldine	9				
COLE, Sue	Awamoa Gardens	11				
COLLINS, Heather	Awamoa Gardens	11				
COOKE, Helen	Ashbury	14	8			
COOPER, John	Geraldine	9				
CRIBB, Jill	Allenton	14				
CROSSAN, Olive	Aorangi	10				
CRUICKSHANK, Eleanor	Allenton	12				
CULLIMORE, Anne	Ashbury	14	9			
CULLIMORE, Anne	West End S	14				
CURRIE, Cynthia	West End S	12	9			
CURRIE, Jacqui	Allenton	22				
DARLING, Mary	Aorangi	12				
DAVIDSON, Jan	Awamoa Gardens	126				
DAY, Enid	Ashbury	9				
DAY, Jill	West End S	7				
DEAKER, Shona	Allenton	12				
DELLOW, Diana	Waireka	10				
DICKINSON, Dolris	Waireka					
DOLLAN, Trish	Waimate	1	6			
DON, Kay	Waimate	9				
D'ORNEY, Shirley	Allenton	24				
DRAFFIN, David	Aorangi	12				
DUFFY, Barbara	Methven					
DUNN, Grahame	Aorangi	6				
EARLY, Jeanette	Waireka	10				
EDMONDS, Junelle	Awamoa Gardens	7				
ELLERY, Jack	Geraldine	3				
ESLER, Jill	West End S	9				
EVANS, Rona	Waireka	10				
FARQUHARSON, Marj	West End S	10				
FENTIMAN, Joan	Ashbury	9				
FENTIMAN, Thomas	Ashbury	12				
FIELD, Barbara	Allenton	1.5		SR		
FIELD, Shelagh	Waireka	9				
FISH, Edward	Waimate	10				
FISH, Hazel	Waimate	10				
FISH, Jonathan	Waimate	9				
FISH, Peter	Waimate	9				
FISHER, Vera	Waireka	7				
FORDYCE, Carolyn	Waireka	14	11			
FORDYCE, Edmund	Waireka	-1.5	3			
FORDYCE, Stephen	Waireka	6				
FOWLER, Pat	West End S	12				
FOX, Lexia	Waimate	8	6			
FRASER, Joyce	West End S	5				
FRIEND, Avril	Awamoa Gardens	249				
GARDINER, Helen	Waimate	14	7			
GARLAND, Emmy	Waimate	18	9			
GERARD, Jo	Methven					
GILCHRIST, Bryce	Awamoa Gardens	11				
GILLESPIE, Gay	West End S	8				
GODFREY, Megan	Waimate	11				
GOOD, Janice	Aorangi	10	4	U, GCR		
GRAHAM, Carole	Ashbury	6				
GREENLAW, Jack	Aorangi	4				
GREIG, Vilma	West End S	3				
GUBB, Jean	West End S	14	7			
GUERIN, Marilyn	West End S	8	8	U		
GUILFORD, Jan	Waireka					
GUY, Irene	Aorangi	10				
HAMMOND, Jan	Allenton	24	12			
HARDACRE, Glenda	Aorangi	12				
HARDACRE, Gordon	Aorangi	12				
HARDING, Barry	Awamoa Gardens	11				
HARPER, Magdalene	Ashbury	14				
HARRIS, Shirley	Ashbury	12				
HARVEY, Bob	Aorangi	1				
HASTIE, Verna	Waireka	11				

HAWTHORNE, Betty	Allenton	18		MAVOR, Judy	Awamoa Gardens	11	
HAY, Bruce	Awamoa Gardens	10		MAXWELL, Brian	Aorangi	8	5
HERBERT, Carolyn	Awamoa Gardens	12		McCABE, Dorothy	Waimate	11	
HERRON, Irene	Waireka	10		McCALL, Dianne	Aorangi	12	
HETRICK, Joan	Waireka	11		McCAMBRIDGE, Ethel	Aorangi	9	
HILL, Bev	Geraldine	7		MCCORKINDALE, Logan			
HILL, Jahn	Awamoa Gardens	11			Waireka	1	3
HODGETT, Jason	Aorangi	3		MCCULLOCK, Heather	Awamoa Gardens	10	
HODGETT, Mathew	Aorangi	7		McGLINCHY, Gay	Aorangi	11	
HOLMES, David	Waimate			McGLINCHY, Kevin	Aorangi	6	2
HOLT, Mavis	West End S	18	9	McHUGH, Judy	Awamoa Gardens	12	
HOPLEY, Cheryl	Awamoa Gardens	9	3	MCINTOSH, Barbara	Waireka	9	
HOPLEY, James	Awamoa Gardens	189		MCKAY, Pamela	Methven		
HORNSEY, Sue	West End S	9		McKECHNIE, Pauline	Aorangi	6	
HOUSTON, Judy	Aorangi	12		MCMASTER, Anne	Waimate	16	7
HOWARD, Val	West End S	7		McPHERSON, Celia	Geraldine	9	
HOWDEN, Audrey	Waireka	11		McRAE, Donna	West End S		
HOWELL, George	Aorangi	9		McRAE, Judy	Waimate	8	
HUNT, Jennifer	Allenton	5		MERRICK, Fay	Aorangi	12	
HUNTER, Michael	Methven			MILL, Jeff	Aorangi	5	
HUTCHINS, Sue	Geraldine	3		MILLER, Christina	Geraldine	8	
INGLES, Barbara	Waireka	11		MILLIKEN, Evelyn	Ashbury	11	
ISBISTER, Judith	Awamoa Gardens	12		MILLS, Robert	Awamoa Gardens	10	
ISBISTER, Lynne	Awamoa Gardens	9		MILMINE, Gaynor	Awamoa Gardens	12	
JENSEN, Gloria	Waimate	10		MILNE, Lillian	West End S	9	
JESSEP, Jane	Methven	18	U	MITCHELL, Elspeth	Awamoa Gardens	8	5
JOHNSON, Chris	Allenton	12		MOLLOY, Margaret	Methven		
JOHNSON, Hazel	West End S	10	6	MONCKTON, Brian	Awamoa Gardens	1	2
JOHNSTON, Ethel	Awamoa Gardens	1.51	U	MORGAN, Marian	West End S	10	GCR, SR
JONES, Joyce	Aorangi	9		MORRISON, Gillian	Waireka	11	
JONES, Lyn	Waireka	9		MOULD, May	West End S	10	8
JONES-SCOTT, Sandy	Awamoa Gardens	11		MUNROE, Dale	Waimate	8	
KARST, Jeanette	Waireka	11		MURDOCH, Heather	Waireka	9	
KAYE, Heather	Waireka	9		MURRAY, Eleanor	Awamoa Gardens	9	
KELLIHER, Evelyn	West End S	10		MURSELL, Rhonda	Waimate	12	
KELLY, Margaret	West End S	11		MURTA, Janice	Waireka	8	
KELYNACK, Beverley	Waimate	9		MYERS, Olive	Ashbury	18	
KELYNACK, Phyllis	West End S	9		NELSON, Paula	West End S	9	
KENNEDY, Errol	Waimate	16	7	NEWMAN, Roney	Ashbury	9	
KER, Pat	Waimate	12		NORRISH, Andrena	Geraldine	10	
KERMODE, Ngaire	Waireka			NORRISH, Daryl	Geraldine	10	
KEYS, Rosemary	Aorangi	9		O'CONNOR, Shirley	Aorangi	10	
KING, Annette	Waireka	8		PAISLEY, Judy	Awamoa Gardens	11	
KING, Tony	Waimate	4	3	PARRY, Dorothy	Aorangi	10	
KINGAN, Mary	Awamoa Gardens	9		PARRY, Jamie	Aorangi	5	
KINGAN, Shirley	Awamoa Gardens	11		PAUL, Lyn	West End S	8	
KINGSBURY, Pam	Waimate	7		PEATE, Hillary	Waimate	8	
KIRCHER, Eva	Waireka	9	GCR	PHILLIPS, Raylene	Waireka	10	10
KNOWLER, Heather	Ashbury	12		PIERRE, Dulcie	Waireka	24	7
LAIRD, Bernice	Waireka	18		PIKE, Gavin	Ashbury	7	
LAKE, Joan	Awamoa Gardens	11		PIKE, Marie	Ashbury	8	
LAMB, Sue	Waireka	3		PITHIE, Ellen	Waireka	10	
LEATH, Audrey	Waireka	24	5	PLUCK, Bev	Awamoa Gardens	12	
LEATHWICK, Margaret	Waimate	10	4	PLUCK, Graham	Awamoa Gardens	11	
LISTER, Yvonne	Allenton	11		PLUCK, Lorraine	Methven	24	
LITTLE, Judith	Allenton	12		PONSONBY, Teresa	Waimate	8	
LITTLER, Gary	Aorangi	1	4	POOKE, Audrey	Allenton	12	
LOBB, Donna	Waireka	10		POOLE, Hazel	Awamoa Gardens	10	
LOBB, John	Waireka	9		PORTER, Isabel	Waireka	11	
LOGAN, Joanne	Waireka	9		POWELL, Doreen	Waimate	7	
MacIVER, Beverley	Aorangi	10		PREBBLE, Jeanette	Waireka		
MACNAB, Jenny	Awamoa Gardens	1	2	PRESTON, Sue	Awamoa Gardens	11	
MALCOLM, Maureen	Awamoa Gardens	11		PRINGLE, Julie	Awamoa Gardens	12	
MALINS, Mildred	Ashbury	10		PRYOR, Lyn	Awamoa Gardens	8	
MARSHALL, Marion	Waireka	10	7	QUINN, Trish	Ashbury	7	
MAVOR, Denise	Awamoa Gardens	11		RAE, Peter	Aorangi	12	

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RAMSAY, Barbara	Waimate	10		TALLENTS, Josie	Waireka	10	
REID, Maurice	Waireka	11		TAYLOR, Hozayah	Awamoa Gardens	12	
REITH, Phyllis	Waireka	5		TAYLOR, Iris	Waireka	11	
RENNIE, Joan	Aorangi	11		TAYLOR, Shona	West End S	9	2
RICHARDSON, Nola	West End S	10		TAYLOR, Zeta	Awamoa Gardens	7	GCR
RIDGE, Anne	Methven			TEGELAARS, Kay	Ashbury	4	
ROBB, Joan	Awamoa Gardens	7		THOMPSON, Lindsey	Aorangi	10	
ROBERTSON, Elizabeth				TURPIE, Richard	Waireka	8	
	Aorangi	16	10	TUTTY, Janet	Ashbury		
ROLLINSON, Jackie	Waireka	8		TWADDLE, Len	Awamoa Gardens	10	
ROUSE, Vincent	Waireka	11		UNDERDOWN, Jill	Aorangi	12	
RYAN, Elaine	Waimate	9		UNDERWOOD, Ray	Aorangi	9	
SCOTT, Eric	Awamoa Gardens	9		UNDERWOOD, Ross	Aorangi	12	
SCOTT, Pauline	Waireka	10		UNDERWOOD, Vera	Aorangi	10	
SEATON, Jeanette	Allenton	18		VERHEART, Cathy	Ashbury	12	
SHANKS, Atholea	Awamoa Gardens	12		VOYCE, Linda	Waireka	9	
SHAW, Elizabeth	Waimate	12		WALKHAM, Jill	Allenton	10	
SHEARS, Patricia	Ashbury	14	9	WAREING, Wendy	Methven		
SHEARS, Patricia	West End S	14		WEIR, Ann	Awamoa Gardens	9	9
SHORTUS, Lesley	Waimate	4		WEIR, Tom	Awamoa Gardens	5	2
SIMPSON, Graeme	Aorangi	5	2	WEITH, Bev	Aorangi	24	9
SIMPSON, Joan	Aorangi	4		WESTON, Rex	Awamoa Gardens	12	5
SIMPSON, Thelma	Awamoa Gardens	18	11	WHISTON, Linda	Awamoa Gardens	11	
SKERRET, Janet	Aorangi	16	4	WHYTE, Sue	Waireka	10	
SMALL, Kaleb	Waireka	6		WICKENDEN, Bob	Awamoa Gardens	9	7
SMALLRIDGE, Mary	Ashbury	20		WILCE, Jill	Waireka	4	
SMITH, Betty	West End S	10	7	WILEY-BROOKS, Lorna			
SMITH, Bev	West End S	8	7		Aorangi	9	
SMITH, Caitlin	Waireka	8		WILKINSON, Elspeth	Waireka	11	
SMITH, Denise	West End S			WILLIAMS, Barbara	Awamoa Gardens	7	GCR
SMITH, Jakob	Waireka	8		WILSON, Jennifer	Geraldine	7	GCR
SOMERVILLE, Susan	Ashbury	12		WOLFREYS, Wilma	Waireka	11	
SPITTAL, Christopher	Waireka	6		WOODS, Colleen	West End S	8	
STEINER, Terri	Awamoa Gardens	18	8	WRIGHT, Sam	Waireka	8	
STEWART, Alison	West End S	10		YATES, Linda	West End S	7	
STRABACH, Constant	Waimate			YOUNG, Gavin	Aorangi	11	
SUNBEAM, Ann	Allenton	10		YOUNG, Isabel	Aorangi	10	
SUNBEAM, Maurice	Allenton	24					

STH TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ALLAN, Gerald	Park		2		FLEMING, John	Hawera	8
BAKER, Ava	Hawera		10		FOWLIE, Norma	Park	12
BIRD, Gillian	Hawera		7		HARVIE, Gary	Hawera	10
BIRD, Kaye	Hawera		10		HARVIE, Jean	Hawera	8
BISHOP, Ian	Park		4		HAYBITTLE, Maxine	Park	10
BLACK, Betty	Park		10		HOSIE, John	Hawera	9
BURKE, Anita	Park	8			HOTTER, Len	Stratford	0
CADDICK, Isabel	Park	12			HUGHES, Alan	Hawera	9
Cleland, Neville	Stratford		9		HUGHES, Dorothy	Park	8
Cleland, Ruth	Stratford		9		HUGHES, Jean	Hawera	5
CLOSE, Colleen	Park		11		HUGHES, Pam	Hawera	10
Connell, Janet	Stratford		8		JONES, Judith	Hawera	7
DAVIDSON, Pearl	Stratford		12		JUDD, Eileen	Stratford	5
DAVIES, Janice	Park		12		KEECH, Raewyn	Park	7
DAVIES, Joyce	Park		9		KELLY, Margaret	Park	12
Drummond, Judy	Stratford		11		KING, Maureen	Park	9
ELLIOTT, Miro	Stratford		9		Larkin, Ngaire	Stratford	10
ENGELÉN, Gary	Park	7	1	GCR	LINDSAY, Marjorie	Park	10
ENGELÉN, Heather	Park		9		LINN, Pam	Hawera	10
FILBEE, Cheryl	Hawera		11		Logie, Gae	Stratford	10
FILBEE, Peter	Hawera	-2.5	2		LUDLAM, Shirley	Stratford	12
					LYTHGOW, Elaine	Park	11

MALCOLM, Dorothy	Park	10	ROGERS, Barbara	Hawera	18
MANCKTELOW, Glenyss	Hawera	9	RUMNEY, Bill	Park	6
McCALL, Ava	Park	8	RUMNEY, Shirley	Park	9
MCCALLUM, Jalna	Hawera	9	SHORE, Joan	Park	12
McDONALD, Malcolm	Park	5 1	SIMPSON, Barney	Stratford	14
MCDONALD, Nola	Park	5	SIMPSON, Jenny	Stratford	12
MCKAY, Norma	Hawera	8	SMITH, Lois	Park	5
McNAIR, David	Hawera	9	SOLE, Tom	Hawera	10
McNAIR, Pat	Hawera	11	STEVENSON, Norma	Park	10
O'NEILL, Bubby	Stratford	10	STRANGE, Barbara	Park	10
O'SHEA, Brenda	Hawera	11	STURGEON, Heather	Hawera	9
O'SHEA, Mike	Hawera	9	STUTZ, Maya	Hawera	1 4 R
PARKER, John	Hawera	10	SUGDEN, Barbara	Hawera	8 5 U, GCR
PIGOTT, Keith	Park	8	SULLIVAN, Doreen	Hawera	10
POWELL, Barbara	Hawera	11	TECOFSKY, Rose	Hawera	14 4
PURDON, Jennie	Park	10	TERRY, Jocelyn	Park	9 7
Rangi, Judy	Stratford	10	TINNEY, Kris	Park	12
Rawlinson, Ngaire	Stratford	11	Webby, Gloria	Stratford	10
Roberts, Jill	Stratford	10	WILLIAMS, Bryan	Hawera	9 6
ROBINS, Elwyn	Hawera	9	WILLIAMS, Susan	Hawera	7 4 GCR

TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC	
Anderson, Barbara	Tasman GC			DONALDSON, Bronwyn New Plymouth 10
ARMSTRONG, Olive	West End T	5	GCR	DOWIE, Beryl New Plymouth 8
BATCHELOR, Nola	New Plymouth	3		DUNNET, Esme New Plymouth 3 4 GCR
BATCHELOR, Peter	New Plymouth	-3 1	GCR	DURDLE, Janet West End T 10
BENNET, ALEX	New Plymouth	11		ELDER, Helen West End T 14 9 GCR
BENTON, Joan	West End T	8		ELSTONE, Elaine New Plymouth 7
BENTON, Marie	West End T	8		FENWICK, Betty New Plymouth 10
BINT, Noreen	New Plymouth	8		FERGUSON, Helen West End T 10
Bint, Noreen	Tasman GC			FOWLER, Pat West End T 12
BOLGER, Anna	West End T	10		FOX, Yvonne New Plymouth 10
BOWEN, David	West End T	24 7		FROST, Len New Plymouth 9
Bown, David	West End T	7		FROST, Mae New Plymouth 10
BROADMORE, Jean	Inglewood	9		GAFFNEY, Desma New Plymouth 7
BROGDEN, Mavis	New Plymouth	2 0	U, GCR	GALE, Valerie New Plymouth 10
BROGDEN, Rex	Inglewood	3	GCR	GERNHOFER, Esther West End T 9
BUCHAN, Nola	New Plymouth	4		GIBSON, Rosalie West End T 10
BULMAN, Christine	New Plymouth	8		GILBERD, Brian New Plymouth 10
BULMAN, Kerry	New Plymouth	6		GILBERD, Mary New Plymouth 10
BURGESS, Susan	New Plymouth	8		GILES, Ian New Plymouth 8
CAMERON, Eleanor	West End T	8		GOPPETH, Ivan New Plymouth 10
CAPSTICK, Glenys	West End T	6		GOWER, Kaye New Plymouth 7
CHAMBERLAIN, Jane	Inglewood			GRAY, Phyllis West End T 10
CHARD, Loraine	West End T	7		Greensill, Annette Tasman GC
CLARKE, Joan	Inglewood	11		Greensill, Rod Tasman GC
CLEMENT, Wendy	West End T	6		GUNDESEN, Eileen West End T 8
COLLINGWOOD, Margaret	New Plymouth	5		Harper, Ted Tasman GC
COOMBER, Grace	New Plymouth	8		Harper, Yvonne Tasman GC
COOPER, George	New Plymouth	7		HARRIS, Barbara West End T 10
COOPER, Verly	New Plymouth	9		Heapy, Bill Tasman GC
COTTAM, Susan	New Plymouth	10		HENRY, Don New Plymouth 10
COULTON, Con	Inglewood	3		HILL, Marilyn West End T 10
CRAIG, Norma	New Plymouth	10		HINZ, Lorraine New Plymouth 9
Cruden-Wood, Barbara	Tasman GC			HODGES, Margaret New Plymouth 10
CRUMMEY, Joyce	West End T	7		HODGES, Richard New Plymouth 10
CRUMMEY, Leo	West End T	3		HOLDEN, Shirley New Plymouth 8
DOBBIN, Margaret	West End T	7		HORN, Janet West End T 6
DOBSON, Audrey	West End T	9		HORSUP, Bruce New Plymouth 5
				HOSKIN, Helen West End T 10
				IRELAND, Marie New Plymouth 8

IVESON, Vivian	West End T	7	PAYNTER, Marion	New Plymouth	
JAMES, Elaine	New Plymouth	9	PETRICEVICH, Joan	Inglewood	10
JOHNSTON, Barbara	New Plymouth	6	PHELAN, Yvonne	West End T	10
KEIG, Meridee	New Plymouth	10	PIGOTT, Bob	New Plymouth	8
KING, Val	New Plymouth	8	PINTOR, Kathleen	Inglewood	8
KURTA, Judi	West End T	9	QUINCE, Diane	West End T	10
LEACH, Colin	Inglewood	8	Reader, Brian	Tasman GC	
LEWIS, Moya	New Plymouth	9 2	REESBY, Jo	West End T	9
LINES, Dene	West End T	7	RICHARDS, Doreen	New Plymouth	10
LIVINGSTON, Muriel	New Plymouth	10	RICHARDS, Murray	New Plymouth	5
LUCUS, Rosemary	New Plymouth	10	Rickards, Chris	Tasman GC	
Mackenzie, Barbara	New Plymouth	9	Robinson, Bruce	Tasman GC	
MARR, Liz	New Plymouth	10	Robinson, Patricia	Tasman GC	
MARSH, Barry	New Plymouth	6	ROBINSON, Sandra	West End T	8
MARTIN, Beth	West End T	10	ROPER, Margy	West End T	9
MARTIN, Betty	West End T	9	RUSSELL, Anne	West End T	9
MARX, Patricia	West End T	7	SALISBURY, Eric	Inglewood	3
MATTHEWS, Margaret	Inglewood		SALISBURY, Gwen	Inglewood	6
MAY, Noeline	West End T	9	SAXTON, Edna	New Plymouth	10
McCAFFERY, Mary	New Plymouth	14	SCOTT, Lois	New Plymouth	10
McLEOD, Betty	New Plymouth	10	SCOTT, Bev	New Plymouth	9
McLEOD, Bruce	New Plymouth	2	SCOTT, Yvonne	West End T	10
MITCHELL, Marie	New Plymouth	14	SHULTZ, Marlene	New Plymouth	6
MITCHELL, Sandy	New Plymouth	6	SMALLMAN, Lois	New Plymouth	10
MOHI, Grace	New Plymouth	6	SMALLMAN, Trevor	New Plymouth	10
MORGAN, Marion	West End T	10	SMART, Brenda	Inglewood	9
MORROW, Bob	New Plymouth	10	SMEATON, Dawn	New Plymouth	7
MOVERLEY, Dawn	New Plymouth	10	STACHURSKY, Pauline	Inglewood	10
MUDGE, Charlotte	West End T	9	STEVENS, Hazel	New Plymouth	
MUIR, John	West End T	-1.5 2	STEVENS, John	New Plymouth	
MUIR, Margaret	West End T	2.5 6	STEWART, Alison	West End T	10
MULDER, Betty	New Plymouth	10	STEWART, Margaret	New Plymouth	10
MULDER, Pieter	New Plymouth	10	STOKES, Nancie	West End T	7
NASH, Wendy	West End T	8	TE RUKI, Margaret	New Plymouth	9
NEWALL, Barbara	New Plymouth	7	THOMAS, Bob	New Plymouth	5
NEWMAN, Jan	Inglewood		TITCHENER, Val	West End T	7
NICHOLAS, Carolyn	West End T	9	TOBECK, Terry	New Plymouth	7
NICKEL, Lyn	New Plymouth	8	VICKERS, Annette	New Plymouth	8
O'BYRNE, Allison	New Plymouth	9	WARNOCK, TOM	New Plymouth	9
O'KEEFE, Pam	West End T	10	WEBBY, Felix	West End T	-2 0
OLSSON, Elaine	Inglewood	4	WELLINGTON, Marie	New Plymouth	6
OLSSON, Ted	Inglewood	6	WELSH, Helen	West End T	9
O'MEAGHER, Margaret	West End T	7			
PARK, Lisa	New Plymouth	20			

THAMES VALLEY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ALLCHIN, Valerie	Morrinsville	24	10		FALCONER, Lesley	Whangamata	8
ALLEN, Jo	Waihi	7		GCR	FERGUSON, Kay	Paeroa	7
ALLEN, Val	Thames	10			FLINN, John	Whangamata	7
ANCELL, Molly	Whangamata	9			FLINN, Patricia	Whangamata	9
ANDERSON, Pat	Thames	16	9		FORSHAW, Charles	Morrinsville	6
APTED, Clem	Te Aroha	5			FRELAN, Lois	Morrinsville	9
ARNOLD, Robert	Morrinsville	6			GAINFORD, Linda	Morrinsville	10
ASHWORTH, May	Morrinsville	9			GAMBRILL, Pamela	Morrinsville	11
BARNETT, Bev	Morrinsville	10			GIFFORD, Anne	Morrinsville	11
BARNETT, Carol	Waihi	14	5		GOODWIN, Maureen	Waihi	9
BARTZ, Beryl	Morrinsville	7			GRANT, Ann	Whangamata	14 8
BEAUMONT, Bruce	Thames	6			GRANT, Helen	Te Aroha	12
BEECH, Marie	Morrinsville	10			GREER, John	Te Aroha	10 7
BELL, David	Waihi	4			GREER, Sonia	Te Aroha	3 5
BIRD, Chris	Paeroa	8		GCR	GROVE, Tim	Thames	10
Bird, Sandra	Paeroa	9			HALL, Michael	Morrinsville	10
BLACK, Norma	Whangamata	8			HALL, Sue	Morrinsville	10
BLACK, Rob	Whangamata	8			HANSEN, Jess	Thames	8
BLAKE, George	Whangamata				HARRIS, Anne	Whangamata	16
BLYTH, Judy	Morrinsville	7			HASZARD, Elaine	Waihi	14 9
BLYTH, Kelvin	Morrinsville	1			HASZARD, Gordon	Waihi	10 8
BOSCH, Sheila	Morrinsville	9			HEYWOOD, Helen	Waihi	12
BRAITHWAITE, Richard	Morrinsville	3			HIGHT, Maurice	Te Aroha	3 4
					HINDS, Pat	Te Aroha	10
BREWIS, Mary	Morrinsville	10			HIRD, John	Waihi	18 7
BRIDSON, Helen	Whangamata	12	8		HODGETTS, Matthew	Waihi	8
BROOK, Pauline	Waihi	9			HOEBERGEN, Lyn	Whangamata	8
BROWNE, Chris	Thames	2	1	GCR	HOLDCROFT, Margaret		
BRUCE, Ian	Morrinsville	5				Morrinsville	8
BUCHANAN, Felicity	Whangamata	8			HOSKING, Bev	Morrinsville	6 3
BUCHANAN, Roger	Whangamata	8			HOWSE, Maxine	Thames	7
BULLOCK, Tony	Thames	7		GCR	HUDSON, Shona	Morrinsville	8
BURRELL, David	Whangamata	7			HUTCHINSON, Linda	Thames	10
BURRELL, Gayel	Whangamata	7			IRELAND, Marj	Morrinsville	11
BURT, Maree	Whangamata	4	6		JACKSON, Liz	Waihi	10 3
BUSCH, John	Thames	10			JAMES, Norma	Morrinsville	5
CAMERON, Flora	Te Aroha	5			JENKIN, Barry	Morrinsville	5
Chris, MERCER	Waihi	14			JENKIN, Joan	Morrinsville	6
CHRISTIE, John	Morrinsville	-2.5	0	R, GCR	Jo, CORNEY	Waihi	12
COATS, Jo	Thames	12			JOHNSTON, Joanna	Te Aroha	5
CONNING, Lou	Te Aroha	4			KARL, Dennis	Thames	9
CONNING, Mary	Te Aroha	9			KARL, Sue	Thames	10
CONROY, Christine	Whangamata	10			KENNEDY, Betty	Thames	12 8
COOKE, Ashley	Kereone	4	1		KENTISH, Dawn	Thames	8
COOKE, Dallas	Kereone	-0.5	1	GCR	KERR, Stuart	Morrinsville	8
COOKE, Keith	Kereone	1	4		LAURENCE, Miles	Morrinsville	5
CORNER, Carole	Waihi	11			LEONARD, Nola	Thames	12
CORRY, Ann	Waihi	9		GCR	LESLEY, Bryan	Kereone	10 4
CUNNINGHAM, June	Morrinsville	9			LEVEIN, Margaret	Paeroa	9
DAYMOND, Peter	Morrinsville	9			LINDSAY, Bev	Thames	7
DOMINEY, Ken	Waihi	12			LONGDILL, Isabel	Morrinsville	7 8
DOUGHTY, Lynne	Morrinsville	12			LOW, David	Waihi	1
DUGGAN, Harold	Waihi	0	2		LOW, Margaret	Waihi	3
DUGGAN, Zelma	Waihi	2.5	7		LYNCH, Gae	Morrinsville	9
DUNCAN, Noeleen	Morrinsville	9			MacCULLOCH, Nola	Morrinsville	8
EDWARDS, Desley	Thames	9			MARSHALL, Ali	Paeroa	10
EDWARDS, Eileen	Thames	14			MASON, Kay	Paeroa	9
ELBY, Elva	Thames	14	10		MASON, Keith	Paeroa	8
ERCEG, Lenice	Thames	8			McALPINE, Kathy	Waihi	14 6
FAIRHALL, Mary	Waihi	9			MCCARTHY, Faye	Waihi	8
FALCONER, Gwen	Waihi	6	4		MCFARLANE, Lou	Waihi	8
FALCONER, Ian	Waihi	6	5		MCGOWAN, Bill	Whangamata	6
					MCGOWAN, Judy	Whangamata	7

McINTYRE, Evelyn	Morrinsville	10		SEALES, Jan	Whangamata	6	4	
MCINTYRE, Jim	Waihi	6		SEMMENS, Verna	Morrinsville	10		
McLAREN MELLARS, Hemi	Morrinsville	2	1	SHARPE, Dot	Thames	12		
McLAREN, Jenny	Morrinsville	6		SKERRITT, Jill	Paeroa	10	9	
MCLEAN, Heather	Thames	9		SLAVICH, Dawnry	Paeroa	3	5	
McLEOD, Diann	Morrinsville	9		SMITH, Carol	Whangamata	7		GCR
McLEOD, Ian	Morrinsville	3		SMITH, Margaret	Thames	9		
MERCER, Val	Whangamata	7		SMITH, Reg	Whangamata	8		
MILES, Del	Morrinsville	9		SPENCE, Carol	Paeroa	10		
MOLLOY, Tony	Morrinsville	24	12	SPENCER, Maureen	Paeroa	10		
MORGAN, Warwick	Thames	8		STEWART, Wendy	Te Aroha	8		
MORRIS, Don	Thames	6	5	STRANG, Joyce	Morrinsville	7		
MORRIS, Lois	Thames	5	6	SUTTON, Ross	Thames	9	2	GCR
MORRISON, Heather	Paeroa	10	6	SYMONSMA, Anne	Morrinsville	6		
MORRISON, John	Paeroa	1.5	4	THOMAS, Denise	Thames	9		
MULLIGAN, Faye	Waihi	9		THOMAS, Matthew	Morrinsville	7		
NICHOLAS, Kay	Morrinsville	9		THORNE-GEORGE, Josie	Paeroa	10	9	
OLDHAM, Fay	Morrinsville	10		TRIM, Kay	Paeroa	9		
O'NEALE, John	Paeroa	7		TROWER, Enid	Morrinsville	9		
O'SULLIVAN, Don	Whangamata	5		TUOHY, Bernie	Morrinsville	5		
O'SULLIVAN, Joy	Whangamata	6		TWENTYMAN, Claire	Thames	5	5	
PARKER, Lloyd	Whangamata	10		Van Der GOES, Cathy	Kereone	8		
PARKER, Ngaire	Whangamata			van ES, Gerry	Morrinsville	9		
PARLANE, Diana	Whangamata	8		WAITE, Valerie	Morrinsville	12		
PENNO, Margaret	Whangamata	8		WATSON, Jan	Waihi	12		
PITTAMS, Barbara	Whangamata	8		WATSON, Yvonne	Whangamata	8		
POTHECARY, Sheila	Morrinsville	10		WATT, Mavis	Whangamata	14		
PRICE, Betty	Paeroa	8		WEARNE, Ron	Morrinsville	8		
PRINCE, Heather	Paeroa	9	9	WERE, Shirely	Waihi	9		
PROCTER, Jocelyn	Whangamata	9		WHITE, Kay	Morrinsville	9		
PYE, Elaine	Thames	12		WIGELSWORTH, Dulcie	Morrinsville	10		
RADONICH, Val	Te Aroha	10		WILKIE, Alan	Te Aroha	2		GCR
REDFEARN, Janice	Waihi	10		WILKIE, Cath	Te Aroha	3		GCR
REID, Gail	Whangamata	12	10	WILSON, Cherril	Whangamata	9		
REVILL, Joyce	Morrinsville	10		WINCHESTER, Marjorie	Morrinsville	10		
RICHARDS, Pam	Waihi	12		WOODD, Brian	Waihi	16	10	
RICKERBY, David	Paeroa	8		WOODD, Carol	Waihi	5	6	R
RITCHIE, Pat	Thames	10		WOODS, Kay	Paeroa	9		
ROBINSON, Betty	Te Aroha	18	8	WORTH, Pat	Whangamata	8		
ROBINSON, Kay	Whangamata	8		WORTHINGTON, Ken	Whangamata	7		
ROBINSON, Keith	Whangamata	8		YOUNG, Geoff	Kereone	-1	0	GCR
ROGAN, Gerry	Thames	9		YOUNG, Phyllis	Kereone	1	1	
SAVAGE, Kay	Whangamata	8						
SCHNEEBELI, Jo	Whangamata	6						

WAIKATO-KING COUNTRY

Name	Club	AC	GC					
	Matamata			BETHUNE, Win	Matamata	9		
	Claudlands	6		BEVERIDGE, Lynette	Claudlands	10		
ALLEN, Barbara	Claudlands	8		BIRNIE, Ainsley	Claudlands	7		
ALLEN, Joanne	Claudlands	8		Bobbett, Maureen	Leamington	12		
ARMSTRONG, Val	Te Awamutu	14	7	BRADLEY, Ann	Claudlands	10		
BALL, Pamela	Hamilton East	7		BRAWN, Cecile	Te Awamutu	20		
Bannister, Annie	Leamington	10		BRINDSON, Garth	Claudlands	10		
Batt, Patricia	Leamington	11		BRINDSON, Liz	Claudlands	12		
BATTY, Judith	Matamata	9		BROOKER, Jean	Claudlands	16	7	GCR
BAYLY, Kath	Te Awamutu	8		BROOKER, Tim	Claudlands	4		
BEATTIE, Frances	Matamata	9		BROOKS, Judy	Hamilton East	10		
BEATTIE, Joe	Matamata	5		BROWN, Shirley	Matamata	9		
BEECH, Verna	Claudlands	20	8	BROWN, Wally	Matamata	9		
Begley, Glenys	Leamington	10		BRUCE, Allan	Matamata	6		
BERRY, Marie	Te Awamutu	18	8	BRUCE, Lynette	Matamata	9		

Bublitz, Rosemary	Leamington	9		JOHNSON, Rose	Matamata	9	
BUIST, Carol	Claudelands	10		JOLLY, Barbara	Te Awamutu	10	
BURCH, Heather	Hamilton East	11		JONES, Colin	Matamata	0	4
BURCH, Rod	Hamilton East	9		JONES, Mary	Claudelands	8	
Callan, McGRATH	Matamata	10		JONES, Pat	Matamata	0	3
CAMPBELL, Shirley	Hamilton East	9		KAPOOR, Jean	Hamilton East	11	
Carter, Melva	Te Awamutu	10		KAY, Pat	Te Awamutu	10	
CARTWRIGHT, Allen	Te Awamutu	3	5	KENNEDY, Mary	Claudelands	7	
Cate, Ann	Leamington	12		KERR, Olwen	Claudelands	9	
CATLEY, Sandra	Claudelands	8		KIDNER, Nancy	Matamata	9	
CHRISTOPHER, Helen	Claudelands	10		KITCHENER, Jean	Matamata	9	
CLARK, Sue	Claudelands	9		KITCHENER, Ray	Matamata	4	
CLOW, Margaret	Claudelands	10	8	KITCHENER, Ray	Matamata	4	
CORNES, Shirley	Matamata	12		LATHAM, Shirley	Matamata	6	
Cottle, Sally	Leamington	12		LEAPER, George	Hamilton East	11	
DAWKINS, Jocelyn	Te Awamutu	9		Lemming, Pamela	Leamington	10	
Day, Margaret	Te Awamutu	12		LEONARD, Minette	Claudelands	22	9
DEAN, Clive	Matamata	10		Lesley, NEWMAN	Claudelands	10	
DILLON, Margaret	Hamilton East	11		LIDDINGTON, Zilda	Te Awamutu	10	
DUE, Doug	Claudelands			LINDSTROM, Pat	Te Awamutu	12	
DYER, Jeanette	Claudelands	9		Loft, Kay	Leamington	10	
Edwards, Liai	Leamington	12		Lorraine, GRONDIN	Matamata	12	
EGGLESTONE, Shirley	Te Awamutu	9		LUSTY, Giles	Hamilton East	22	4
ELLEY, Lyn	Claudelands	6		MACGREGOR, Betty	Claudelands	12	
ELLIOT, Allan	Matamata	7		Marie, JENKINS	Matamata	12	
ELLIOT, Hilary	Matamata	9		MARTIN, Joan	Claudelands	10	
Elsmore, Brian	Leamington	10		MASON, Aussie	Claudelands	10	
ENSOR, Peter	Claudelands	16		MASSEY, Campbell	Claudelands	10	
FISHER, Jean	Te Awamutu	8	8	MATHEWSON, Jocelyn	Claudelands	9	
Fisher, Pamela	Leamington	-2	2	McLaughlin, Pam	Te Awamutu	12	
FOX, Judy	Claudelands	10		MEACHEAM, Maureen	Matamata	9	
FRANCE, Guff	Claudelands	9	4	MILLS, Barbara	Matamata	9	
FRASER, Gay	Te Awamutu	9		MITCHELL, Elaine	Matamata	8	
FREEGARD, Mary	Matamata	9		MITCHELL, Merv	Claudelands	7	
FRIEND, Leith	Hamilton East	10		MITCHELL, Vicky	Claudelands	9	
FULLER, Pat	Claudelands	16	8	MORGAN, Joy	Te Awamutu	12	8
GIBBONS, Noeline	Matamata	9		MORRIS, Grace	Hamilton East	9	
GIBBONS, Terry	Matamata	8		MUDFORD, Robin	Claudelands	6	5
Gorham, Linda	Leamington	12		NEWTON, Angela	Hamilton East	9	
Gorham, Trevor	Leamington	10		Nigel, GRONDIN	Matamata	6	
Graham, STEPHENS	Matamata	7		NISBET, Heather	Hamilton East	16	10
Gribben, Adine	Leamington	12		O'Connor, Lenis	Te Awamutu	10	
GRUBB, Dorothy	Matamata	8		OLSON, Jill	Claudelands	10	
HADWIN, Madeline	Hamilton East	2	4	OLSON, Peter	Matamata	4	
HALDER, Johanna	Te Awamutu	9		O'NEIL, Judi	Hamilton East	11	
HAMILTON, Yvonne	Te Awamutu	6		ORBELL, Gary	Claudelands	9	
HANNA, Vanessa	Hamilton East	6		Ostler, Ruby	Leamington	10	
HANSEN-SMITH, Sue	Claudelands	10		PATTERSON, Jean	Te Awamutu	4	
HARKER, Bev	Te Awamutu	9		PEARCE, Ross	Claudelands	16	6
HARNETT, Alexia	Te Awamutu	10		Petersen, Neil	Leamington	7	
HARRISON, George	Claudelands	7		Peterson, Bob	Leamington	6	
HARRISON, Joan	Claudelands	9		PETRIN, Jill	Claudelands	10	
HARROW, Peter	Claudelands	5		PIGGOTT, Loral	Te Awamutu	10	7
HAYWOOD, Merle	Claudelands	11		POLGLASE, Lyall	Matamata	4	
HOGAN, Josie	Te Awamutu	20	10	POLGLASE, Pat	Matamata	9	
HOLLARD, Noeline	Te Awamutu	10		POLGLASE, Seddon	Claudelands	3	
HOLMES, Edna	Claudelands	10		POSTLEWAIGHT, Judith			
HORTON, Roy	Matamata	12			Matamata	9	
HUANG, Elena	Hamilton East	12	7	Powell, Mike	Leamington	2.5	4
IVISON, Elizabeth	Matamata	9		RAMAGE, Val	Hamilton East	10	
IVISON, Ken	Matamata	4		RAWLINGS, Nancy	Matamata	6	
JAMESON, Edwina	Claudelands	10		Reece, Maxine	Leamington	12	
JARRETT, Betty	Claudelands	8		REYNOLDS, Barbara	Te Awamutu	12	
JEFFCOAT, Jocelyn	Matamata	9		REYNOLDS, Richard	Te Awamutu	9	
JESSOP, Bruce	Matamata	6		REYNOLDS, Ron	Claudelands	4	
JOE, Newton	Claudelands	2		RICHARDSON, Brian	Te Awamutu	10	6

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RICHARDSON, Heather					TREGASKIS, Frank	Matamata	9	
	Te Awamutu	3	4		TREGASKIS, Miriam	Matamata	9	
ROBB, Shona	Te Awamutu	9			TRUMAN, Sue	Claudelands	18	4
ROBERTSON, Jacquie	Claudelands	7			TUCK, Wendy	Claudelands	9	
ROGERS, David	Te Awamutu	12			VAN MIL, Adrian	Matamata	6	6
RUSSELL, Anthea	Hamilton East	9			VAN MIL, Betty	Matamata	5	4
RUSSELL, Graeme	Hamilton East	22	4		VINCENT, Margaret	Matamata	9	
SCHLAADT, Jo	Matamata	10			WEATHERLEY, Danny	Matamata	8	
SCOTT, Dorothy	Te Awamutu	16	10		WEATHERLEY, Raewyn			
SCOTT, Douglas	Te Awamutu	7	6	U		Matamata	8	
SEXTON, Bev	Claudelands	9			WIFFIN, Margaret	Matamata	8	GCR
SMITH, Amanda	Claudelands	9			WILLIAMS, Jennifer	Hamilton East	11	
SMITH, Derek	Hamilton East	10			WILLIAMS, Ross	Claudelands	12	
SMITH, Mailene	Claudelands	8			Wilson, Gill	Matamata	12	
SMITH, Stafford	Claudelands	10			WITHERS, Marie	Claudelands	10	
SONNTAG, Marcella	Claudelands	10			WITHERS, Neville	Claudelands	10	
TARRY, June	Matamata	10			WOODS, Philip	Te Awamutu	9	
TAYLOR, Collette	Matamata	10			WOODS, Sheila	Te Awamutu	10	
TAYLOR, David	Matamata	9			WOODS, Shirley	Claudelands	10	
TEMPERO, Jill	Claudelands	10			WRIGHT, Kath	Te Awamutu	8	
THOMAS, Malcolm	Claudelands	3	4		YALLOP, George	Te Awamutu	7	
THORNTON, Alan	Te Awamutu	4			YALLOP, Shirley	Te Awamutu	9	7
TIMMS, Faye	Matamata	10			YENDELL, Barry	Matamata	9	
Toka, Lyn	Leamington	9			YENDELL, Joy	Matamata	9	

WAIRARAPA

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAI, Duncan	Masterton	6		LORD, Vivenne	Masterton	
Andrew, Pamela	Masterton	12		Lyttle, Gillian	Masterton	12
Baird, Tricia	Masterton	12		Marsden, Elizabeth	Masterton	20
Beck, Elaine	Masterton			MCKAY, Jocelyn	Masterton	
Betts, Judy	Masterton	9		McKay, Tom	Masterton	
Birch, Lynn	Masterton			McKenzie, Rae	Masterton	
Brasell, R	Carterton			MORAN, Tricia	Carterton	18 7
BRICE, Roma	Masterton			Morris, Gary	Masterton	
CALMAN, Brenda	Carterton			Murrell, Harry	Masterton	-1.5
CALMAN, Malcolm	Carterton	18		Ogg, Michelle	Masterton	12
DAVIS, Steve	Carterton			POCKNALL, Sheila	Masterton	16
DICK, Dale	Masterton	12		PRESOW, Heather	Masterton	
DOYLE, June	Masterton			Price, Carissa	Masterton	1.5
Dryland, Dawn	Masterton			Price, Terry	Masterton	0
Edginton, Bill	Carterton			Pye, Stewart	Masterton	7
Eriksen, J	Carterton			Rainford, Ann	Masterton	
FARMAN, Roy	Masterton	10		REDVERS, Carl	Masterton	12
FRY, Leslie	Masterton			Rowland, Annette	Masterton	12
GEORGE, Veronica	Carterton	18		RUSSELL, Maureen	Masterton	
Gilbertson, Flicka	Masterton		12	SCADDEN, Shirley	Masterton	10
HALL, Lyn	Masterton	18		Seymour, Beverley	Masterton	16
Hart, Brian	Masterton	9		SMITH, Helen	Carterton	18
HEMPLEMAN, Andrea	Masterton			SMITH, Roy	Carterton	12
HOLLYWOOD, Mary	Masterton			SMITH, Stella	Carterton	14 6
Jenkins, Frances	Masterton	10		Wallace, Graeme	Masterton	14
King, Nola	Masterton			Watts, Pat	Masterton	
Kirby, John	Masterton	24		WICKHAM, David	Masterton	-3.5
LAIDLAW, Elaine	Masterton	9		WILLIAMSON, Neil	Masterton	7
Lamb, Pauline	Masterton			WILLIAMSON, Sheila	Masterton	10
Lings, Michael	Masterton	3		WILTON, Norma	Masterton	
LOGAN, David	Masterton	10		WYETH, Ian	Masterton	10

WELLINGTON

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Anne	Paraparaumu	10			BRANDON, Jocelyn	Kelburn 11
ADAMS, Delia	Paraparaumu	8			BRAY, Colin	Paraparaumu 10
AHERN, Erin	Wainuiomata	12	9		BRAY, Fay	Paraparaumu 9
AINSWORTH, Ruth	Petone-Central	8	7	U	BRAY, Jo	Plimmerton 2
ALDRIDGE, Belinda	Waikanae	18			BRESAZ, Claudia	Wellington 12
ALEXANDER, Marion	Petone-Central	18	8		BRICE, Jenny	Waikanae 8
ALEXANDER, Nancy	Waikanae	9			BROOKER, George	Kelburn
ALLAN, Joy	Paraparaumu	14	6	U	BROOKS, Elaine	Waikanae 14
ALLAN, Ruth	Petone-Central	10	8		BROUGH, Jim	Kelburn 8
ALLEMAN, Jan	Paraparaumu	11			BROUGH, Margot	Kelburn 10
AMEY, Sunny	Paraparaumu	7			BROWN, June	Kelburn 8
AMOS, Isa	Petone-Central	10	8		BROWN, Thelma	Wainuiomata 10
ANDERSON, Kevin	Petone-Central	12			BULLEN, Brian	Paraparaumu -2.5 1
ANDREW, James	Waikanae	9			BULLEN, Carol	Paraparaumu 9
ANDREWS, Jeanette	Waikanae	11			BULLEN, Derek	Paraparaumu 16 5
ANI, Mahi	Plimmerton	10			BULLEN, Nathan	Paraparaumu 11
APPLETON, Ian	Kelburn	10			BURKE, Leonie	Muriti 10
ARCHER, Alma	Waikanae	8			BURT, Peter	Kelburn 10
ARMSTRONG, Graham	Plimmerton	10			BUTCHER, Marina	Wellington 9
ARMSTRONG, Phyllis	Plimmerton	10			BUTTON, Jenny	Kelburn
BACHE, John	Plimmerton	5	6		CAHILL, Kay	Plimmerton 10
BAILEY, Frank	Kelburn	16	10		CAIN, Murray	Plimmerton 20 5
BAILEY, Jo	Waimarie	10			CAMBOURN, Beth	Plimmerton 16 9
BALLANTINE, Trevor	Waimarie	0.5	5	U	CAMBOURN, Chris	Plimmerton -0.5 1
BAMBERY, Dexter	Kelburn				CAMERON, Jenny	Khandallah 11
BAMFORD, Graeme	Plimmerton	14	5		CAMERON, Lindsay	Khandallah 12
BARLOW, Bryan	Paraparaumu	10	4		CAMERON, Patricia	Waikanae 14 4
BARNES, Annette	Wellington	16	6		CAREY, Bruce	Kelburn 2.5 4
BATTY, Margaret	Wellington	9			CARRAD, Chris	Plimmerton 24 10
BAYLY, Alison	Plimmerton	10	8		CARSON, Elva	Plimmerton 7 6
BEACHAMP, Sutui	Waikanae	14	8		CARTER, Colin	Waikanae 10
BEARDOW, Norma	Waikanae	10			CASTLE, Eric	Plimmerton 12
BEARDSSELL, Mike	Waimarie	5	5		CAVANAGH, Derek	Waikanae 9 6
BEAUMONT, Kathleen	Waikanae	11			CHAMPION, Sandra	Waikanae 11
BELL, Chris	Kelburn	3	4		CHEESMAN, Sue	Waimarie 9
BERNON, Mearle	Plimmerton	10			CHERRINGTON, Ann	Paraparaumu 10 6
BERRYMAN, Beverley	Plimmerton	12	6		CHESTERFIELD, Robin	Plimmerton 10 8
BERRYMAN, Tom	Plimmerton	1	2	R,GCR	CHRISTIE, Diana	Plimmerton
BICKERTON, Frances	Kelburn	9			CHRISTIE, Sue	Petone-Central 24 10
BICKERTON, John	Kelburn	9			CLARK, Andrew	Waikanae 9
BIGGS, Gloria	Kelburn	9			CLARK, Olive	Waikanae 9
BINNING, Judith	Waikanae	9			CLENDON, Kelsey	Muriti 11
BISHOP, Maida	Waimarie	16	8	GCR	CLENDON, Louise	Muriti
BISLEY, Annette	Waimarie	22	10		COCKBURN, Pip	Petone-Central 24 12
BISLEY, Ross	Waimarie	18	8		COLERIDGE, Kathleen	Kelburn 12
BLACK, Robert	Waimarie	9			CONROY, Eddie	Plimmerton 10
BLACKER, Chris	Waikanae	11			COOPER, Brian	Muriti
BLACKMORE, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	9			COOPER, Wendy	Muriti
BLADEN, Brenda	Petone-Central	12			CORMACK, Evelyn	Waimarie 9
BLEWMAN, Pat	Waikanae	10			CORMACK, Jamie	Waimarie 2.5 3
BOLLAND, John	Plimmerton	10			COTTLE, Frances	Waimarie 14
BORRA, Phillipa	Waimarie	6			COUSINS, Liz	Wellington 11
BORRA, Tony	Waimarie	5			CRAIG, Sylvia	Wainuiomata 14
BOUTEL, Brian	Kelburn	2.5	5	GCR,SR	CRISP, Andrew	Khandallah 8
BOUTEL, Janet	Kelburn	5	4	U,GCR	CROSS, Mary	Plimmerton 10
BRAITHWAITE, Frances	Paraparaumu	9			CULLEN, Jennifer M	Plimmerton 8
BRAMLEY, Eileen	Muriti	10			DALMON, Marilyn	Waikanae 12
					DALMON, Mark	Waikanae 10
					DAUBE, Heather	Waikanae 12

DAVEY, Fred	Plimmerton	8		GRAY, John	Plimmerton	10	7	
DAVIDSON, Charles	Plimmerton			GRENSIDE, Graeme	Paraparaumu		9	
DEAN, Tom	Paraparaumu			GRIFFITHS, John	Waimarie		10	
DEWSNAP, Ron	Plimmerton	9		GRIFFITHS, Joy	Waimarie		10	
DEWSNAP, Sue	Plimmerton	9		GRINDELL, Suzi	Plimmerton		9	
DONALDSON, Karen	Muritai	11		GUINEY, Patricia	Kelburn		9	
DORRESTEIJN, Dawn	Waimarie	9	4	GUTTERY, Walter	Waimarie		9	
DOYLE, Judith	Kelburn			HAKES, Aiken	Wellington	-4	0	
DRACUP, Bronwen	Muritai			HALL, Margaret	Wellington		12	
DRINNAN, Steph	Waikanae	12		HALSTEAD, Ray	Paraparaumu		11	
DUNCAN, Lyn	Muritai	8		HANNS, Lynette	Paraparaumu			
DUNLOP, Boyd	Khandallah	18		HANRAHAN, Michael	Waikanae	24	10	
DUNLOP, Judith A.	Khandallah	14		HARLAND, Wendy	Kelburn	16	7	
DUNNING, Kathy	Khandallah	12		HARP, Nancy	Kelburn			
EASTHER, Robbie	Wellington	1		HARPER, Delma	Khandallah	12		
EGLEY, Dave	Kelburn	10		HARPER, William	Plimmerton	16	2	
EGLEY, Mary	Kelburn	11		HARRINGTON, Janice	Wainuiomata	18		
ENG, Karen	Khandallah	6		HARRIS, John	Muritai			
ENGLAND, Val	Plimmerton	10		HASKELL, Heather	Wellington		10	
ENGBRETTSEN, Margaret	Wainuiomata	5		HAY, Douglas	Kelburn		5	
ERECKSON, Ron	Wainuiomata	22	9	HAY, Helene	Kelburn		10	
ERHARDT, Valerie	Waimarie	9	6	HELLINGS, Cavan	Wellington		9	
EUSTACE, Arthur	Waikanae	11		HICKS, John	Plimmerton			
EVANS, Gwenyth	Wellington	12		HILL, Peter	Plimmerton	18	9	
FAIRWEATHER, Andrew	Wellington	9		HIRSCHBERG, Hamish	Kelburn		10	
FAIRWEATHER, Trish	Wellington	12		HODSON, Barbara	Waimarie		9	
FALLOON, Philippa	Kelburn			HOEKSMAS, Gwen	Waikanae	9	6	
FANCY, Harry	Paraparaumu	12	7	HOEKSMAS, Jan	Waikanae	4	5	U
FARQUHAR, Marvin	Waikanae	12		HOLLAND, Chris	Waikanae		11	
FARRELL, Brenda	Plimmerton	10		HOLLAND, Jayne	Waikanae		11	
FEIST, Gillian	Waikanae	9		HOLLINGTON, Win	Waimarie	16	11	
FEIST, Russell	Waikanae	14	8	HUGHES, Jenny	Waikanae		9	
FELLOWS, Kevin	Waimarie	-2.5	2	HULSTON, Dorothy	Petone-Central	12		
FENTON, Maurice	Waikanae	12		HUNT, Dave	Paraparaumu		5	
FISHER, Graeme	Plimmerton	-0.5	4	HUNTER, Hilary	Waikanae		11	
FLEMING, Alison	Kelburn	8		HURLEY, Marian	Paraparaumu	10		
FOOTE, Shirley	Waimarie	10		HURLEY, REG	Paraparaumu	7	3	U
FOSTER, Beverly	Waimarie	9		HURNARD, Roger	Khandallah		4	GCR
FOSTER, Tom	Waimarie	9		HURNARD, Sandi	Khandallah		9	
FOYE, Eveleen	Waikanae	4		HUSSON, Geoff	Wellington	8	7	U
FRASER, Nola	Paraparaumu	7		HUSSON, Keir	Wellington	7	8	
FRASER, Yvonne	Waikanae	12		HUTTON, Heather	Khandallah		12	
FRETHEY, Trish	Waimarie	12		INGLIS, Gail	Waikanae		10	
FROGLEY, Brent	Waikanae	10		INGRAM, Kathy	Kelburn		16	
FRYER, Kerry	Waikanae	11		IRELAND, Vivienne	Waimarie	20	10	
FULLER, Pam	Kelburn	9		JACKSON, Sandra	Wellington		11	
GÆLIC, Sandra	Khandallah	10		JACOBSON, Fay	Plimmerton		10	
GAIR, Wayne	Plimmerton	2.5	2	JAGUSCH, Lynne	Wellington		9	
GAPES, Joanne	Wellington	11		JAMES, Beverly	Paraparaumu		10	
GARRISON, Seth	Waimarie	18	9	JAMES, Bob	Paraparaumu	6		GCR
GARRISON, Toby	Waimarie	-4	2	JAMES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton		10	
GARTNER, Carolina	Plimmerton			JAMIESON, Penny	Waimarie	14	7	
GAY, Shirley	Plimmerton	10		JARDEN, Joan	Wellington		11	
GERAGHTY, Grace	Paraparaumu	16		JEPSEN, Rose	Waimarie		10	
GILLARD, Brian	Paraparaumu	9		JOHNSON, Andrew	Waikanae	-3.5	0	
GIRVEN, Jean	Waikanae	10		JOHNSTON, Judith	Petone-Central	12	5	
GLEESON, Peter	Waikanae	-1		JOINES, Ann	Waikanae		9	
GODFREY, Michael	Kelburn	10		JONASSEN, Nola	Wainuiomata		7	
GORDON, Kevin	Khandallah	12		JONES, Joyce	Wainuiomata		7	
GORDON, Ngawara	Paraparaumu	9		JONES, Leslie	Waimarie		7	
GORDON, Pauline	Khandallah	12		JONES, Margaret	Petone-Central	16	7	
GRAHAM, Joanne	Kelburn	20	10	JORDAN, Denise	Paraparaumu		4	
GRAINGER, Jocelyn	Kelburn	11		KANE, Len	Waimarie		7	5
GRAY, Eileen	Plimmerton			KARAVASIL, Josie	Plimmerton	20	9	
				KELLY, Moira	Waikanae		14	7
				KENNY, Grant	Plimmerton		3	

KEOWN, Jexi	Waimarie	12		McGLINCHY, Brian	Wellington	8	
KERR, Alan	Wellington	8		McINNES, John	Waimarie	1 5	
KERR, Anne	Waikanae	-1	U	McINNES, Marion	Waimarie	-1 3	
KERR, Dennis	Waikanae	-1	SR	McKECHNIE, Lesley	Waikanae	11	
KERR, Judy	Wellington	11		McKEE, Marjorie	Wellington	12	
KIDDEY, CHRISTINE	Wellington	11		McKENZIE, Anne	Plimmerton	14 6	
KINGI, Trish	Plimmerton	9		McKENZIE, Bob	Plimmerton	14 4	
KINSEY, Heather	Paraparaumu			McKENZIE, Lou	Kelburn		
KLIEM, Carol	Plimmerton	20 9		McKINNON, Jenny	Kelburn		
KLIEM, John	Plimmerton	18 8		McLEOD, Joy	Waikanae	10	
KNIFE, Daphne	Wellington	12		McLEOD, Malcolm	Waikanae	1	
KOMAR, Jennifer	Waikanae	9		MELDRUM, Pru	Khandallah	11	
LAMBERT, Helen	Paraparaumu	12 5		MEYER, Val	Muritai	24 10	
LATIMER, Jenny	Paraparaumu	24 9		MILLAR, Morva	Muritai	10	
LAWSON, Marj	Khandallah	10		MILLAR, Patrick	Muritai		
LAWSON, Sandy	Kelburn	9 4		MILNE, Janet	Petone-Central	14 6	
Le PETIT, Lyn	Plimmerton	9		MITCHELL, Shirley	Paraparaumu	11	
Le PETIT, Tony	Plimmerton	22 7		MOAR, Kathy	Wellington	12	
Le PROU, Dorothy	Waikanae	11		MONKS, Margaret	Waikanae	9	
LEA, Len	Waimarie	-1.5	U	MOORE, Alan	Kelburn	10	
LEA, Susan	Waimarie	-2.5	U	MOORE, Beryl	Waimarie	12 7	
LEDGER, Rob	Paraparaumu	8		MORTIMER, Betty	Waimarie	24 10	
LEUCHARS, Susan	Wellington	8 4		MURFITT, Helen	Waimarie	24 9	
LEVY, Ivan	Plimmerton	16 6		MURPHY, Julie	Petone-Central	12 7 R,GCR	
LIGHT, Frank	Paraparaumu	10		MURRAY, Baubre	Kelburn	4	
LIGHT, Frank	Waikanae	10		NAPIER, Bob	Waikanae	10 6	
LISSETTE, Margaret	Waimarie	22 10		NEAVE, John	Waikanae	5	
LLOYD DAVIES, Alison				NEILSON, Camron	Waimarie	22 9	
	Plimmerton	8		NETHERCLIFT, Nicolas			
LLOYD, Glenys	Khandallah	18 9			Waikanae	6	
LOGAN, Averil	Paraparaumu	9 6		NICHOLSON, Betty	Wainuiomata	18	
LOUSLEY, Maria	Paraparaumu	16		NICHOLSON, Ivan	Plimmerton	18 9	
LOUWMAN, Deb	Paraparaumu	14		NICOLSON, Jock	Wellington	8	
LUCAS, Pauline	Paraparaumu	10		NIXON, Heather	Waimarie	6 4	
LYTHE, Catherine	Khandallah	4 4		NOBLE-CAMPBELL, Bernard			
MacFARLANE, Christina					Paraparaumu	8 5	
	Waimarie	9		NORMAN, Jane	Kelburn	16	
MAIN, Ross	Plimmerton	9		NORRIS, Margaret	Waimarie	10	
MALONE, Moira	Petone-Central	14 7		NORRISH, Merwyn	Kelburn	20 8	
MALONE, Moira	Petone-Central	14 7		OLIFENT, Di	Waikanae	10 9	
MANDER, Olwyn	Waikanae	10		OLSSON, Jane	Waikanae	9	
MANHART, Jude	Wellington	8		O'NEILL, Barbara	Waikanae	9	
MANUGE, Bruce	Petone-Central	6 6		ORCHARD, Garth	Paraparaumu	9 3	
MANUGE, Vicki	Petone-Central	18 9		OWEN, Jacqueline	Wellington	24 12	
MARK, Ngaira	Paraparaumu	10		PANNETT, Margaret	Kelburn	11	
MARKHAM, Ray	Wellington	11		PARKIN, Bridget	Kelburn		
MARRYAT, John	Waikanae	8		PARKIN, Joy	Paraparaumu	11	
MARSH, Fred	Paraparaumu	22 3		PARKIN, Lloyd	Paraparaumu	11	
MARTIN, Barbara	Paraparaumu	18		PATERSON, Ros	Khandallah	9	
MARTIN, Eileen	Waimarie	12 7		PATTERSON, Jan	Waikanae	10	
MATHESON, Don	Wellington	3		PATTON, Hilary	Kelburn		
MATTHEWS, Carolyn	Plimmerton	10		PEARLESS, Sean	Wellington	10 5	
MATTHEWS, Ken	Plimmerton	9		PENNY, Pauline	Kelburn		
MAYARD-HUSSON, Nina				PENRICE, Ian	Waikanae	11	
	Wellington	-2 3		PETERSON, Zoe	Kelburn		
McCABE, Alison	Plimmerton			PETRIE, Philippa	Kelburn	10	
McCABE, Matthew	Plimmerton			PHARAZYN, Wendy	Muritai	10	
McCALLUM, Val	Paraparaumu	4		PHILLIPS, Linda	Wainuiomata	22	
McCARDLE, Gabrielle	Waikanae	9		PINFOLD, Denys	Waikanae	10	
McCUTCHEON, Errol	Petone-Central	10 6		PIPER, Pip	Plimmerton	14	
McDERMID, Shirley	Paraparaumu	11		PLIMMER, Rachel	Kelburn		
McDONALD, Dianne	Plimmerton	14 5 GCR		POTTER, Simon	Muritai	10	
McDONALD, Mac	Paraparaumu	8		POTTER, Toni	Kelburn	9	
McDONALD, Nancy	Kelburn	3		POWELL, Gaylia	Khandallah	22 7	
McDONALD, Nancy	Wainuiomata			POWER, Jim	Waikanae	12	
McDOUGALL, Nan	Waimarie	7		POWER, Phyllis	Waikanae	9	

PRESTON, Janet	Khandallah	12			STEPHENS, Marcia	Plimmerton	10		
PRIOR, Elizabeth	Wellington	9			STEVENS, Anthony	Wellington	10		
PRIOR, Mike	Wellington	10			STEVENS, John	Kelburn	24	10	
PRITCHARD, Esme	Waimarie	12	6	GCR	STEVENS, Mary	Kelburn	20	8	
PROCTER, Gordon	Muritai				STEVENSON, Bette	Waikanae	14		
RAIT, Carolyn	Plimmerton	8	7	U	STOBER, Irene	Plimmerton	20	9	
RAIT, Evan	Plimmerton	6			STOCKMAN, Chrissy	Paraparaumu		10	
RASTORFER, Josef	Petone-Central	7	6		STRAATSBURG, John	Wellington		4	
READ, Janice	Petone-Central	14	10		STRAND, Linda	Wellington		9	
REED, Maureen	Kelburn		9		STRONG, Aureen	Kelburn			
REES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	14	8		STUART, Ian	Plimmerton		9	
REEVES, Matty	Kelburn				SUTHERLAND, Pam	Plimmerton	16	8	
REID, Dave	Plimmerton		10		SUTICH, Lorraine	Wellington		9	
REID, Julie	Khandallah	9			SUTICH, TONY	Wellington		5	
REID, Marion	Waimarie	12	9		TAHURANGI, Harps	Wellington	-3		U
REID, Pauline	Paraparaumu	0.5	0		TAIT, Joan	Paraparaumu		9	
REID, Robyn	Plimmerton		10		TAYLOR, Rees	Paraparaumu		12	
RHODES, Alan	Kelburn		9		TEAHAN, John	Paraparaumu		7	
RHODES, Paula	Waikanae		9		TEBBS, Gill	Paraparaumu	14	6	U
RHODES, Valerie	Kelburn		10		TENNYSON, Bice	Waikanae	16	8	
RICHARDS, Grace	Petone-Central	10	10		TERESHCHENKO, Alexandra				
RICHARDSON, Merle	Paraparaumu					Kelburn			
RICHARDSON, Wayne	Paraparaumu				THEOBALD, Carl	Waimarie	22	9	
ROBERTS, Claire	Plimmerton		8		THEOBALD, Mike	Waimarie	14	7	GCR
ROBERTS, Graeme	Kelburn	-3	1	GCR,SR	THEOBALD, Shaun	Waimarie		9	2
ROBERTS, Peggy	Waimarie		9		THESSMAN, Murray	Waimarie		9	
ROBERTSON, Isabel	Paraparaumu	18	7		THOMPSON, Carol	Waikanae		8	
ROBERTSON, John	Paraparaumu	3	1	GCR	THOMPSON, Lisa	Kelburn		7	
ROBINSON, Alison	Kelburn	-2	4	SR	THOMPSON, Mavis	Kelburn		11	
ROGERS, Donald	Waimarie	7	3	GCR	THORN, Alison	Khandallah		9	
ROSENBERG, Jan	Kelburn				TILEY, John	Khandallah		8	
ROSENBERG, Ron	Kelburn				TILLEY, Vicki	Waimarie		8	
ROYLE, Lil	Paraparaumu	24	9		TOWNSEND-GREEN, Caroline	Kelburn	16		9 GCR
RUDGE, Esme	Petone-Central	10	8		TRANTER, Judith	Wellington		9	
RUMSEY, Nicky	Wellington		4		TRESEDER, David	Plimmerton		10	
RUSH, Peter	Paraparaumu		11		TROTTER, Ann	Kelburn			
RUSH, Rachel	Paraparaumu		12		TROTTER, Judith	Kelburn		11	
RYAN, Diane	Khandallah	18	10		TRUSCOTT, Pam	Wainuiomata		18	
SAKER, Joy	Paraparaumu		5		TUGWELL, Roy	Wellington		8	
SALTER, David	Paraparaumu		7		TURNER, Joy	Waimarie	16	8	
SAMMONS, Annette	Wainuiomata		12		UPCHURCH, Jacquelyn				
SANDBROOK, Helen	Muritai					Waimarie		12	
SANDIFORD, Neville	Paraparaumu		9		UPTON, Beverley	Kelburn		22	10
SAUL, May	Paraparaumu		11		UPTON, Robert	Kelburn		2.5	6
SAUNDERS-FRANCIS, June	Paraparaumu	10	5	U	URQUHART-HAY, Pamela	Kelburn			
SCANLAN, Ann	Waikanae		10		VAN AALST, John	Kelburn			
SCHYNS, Anneke	Khandallah		9		VAN AALST, Libby	Kelburn			
SCOTT, Colleen	Kelburn		11		VAN BELLE, Doug	Wellington	-0.5		
SHANAHAN, Peter	Wellington		10		VAN BELLE, SAM	Wellington		24	
SHAND, Nedra	Waikanae		10		VAN DYK, Cor	Waimarie	10	5	GCR
SIMPSON, Barry	Kelburn		12	5 GCR	VON STURMER, Arthur	Plimmerton		8	
SINCLAIR, Nicky	Khandallah		12		WALKER, ALAN	Wellington		8	
SISSONS, Chris	Khandallah		9		WALLENS, Bob	Muritai		9	
SKINLEY, Paul	Wellington	-4	1	U,GCR	WARD, Cally	Kelburn			
SMITH, Dick	Wellington	-2.5	3	U	WARRINGTON, Tony	Waimarie		7	6
SMITH, Janis	Paraparaumu		10		WATKINS, Jan	Plimmerton		16	9
SMITH, Sheila	Waimarie		7	6	WATKINS, John	Plimmerton			10
SMITH, Stephanie	Kelburn		9		WATSON, Kelvin	Plimmerton	10	4	U,GCR
SNELL, Jenny	Waimarie		10		WEIGHT, Barbara	Khandallah		11	
SOMERVILLE, Mary	Paraparaumu		10		WELLS, Joyce	Wainuiomata		18	
SPENCER, Shona	Kelburn		10		WEST, Glenda	Wellington		20	10
STARCK, Elizabeth	Waikanae		12		WESTON, Ann	Kelburn			10
STARKEY, Louise	Khandallah		10	3	WHITE, Anne	Waikanae		12	7
STEERE, Richard	Paraparaumu		11		WHITE, Neville	Waikanae		8	U
STEERE, Shirley	Paraparaumu		10		WHITE, Susan	Plimmerton		18	8

WIFFEN, Pat	Kelburn	12
WIGMORE, Edith	Muritai	
WIHONGI, Lorna	Paraparaumu	8
WILLIAMSON, Patsy	Plimmerton	12 7
WILLIAMSON, Ross	Plimmerton	10 6
WILMER, Violet	Petone-Central	12
WILSON, Pat	Plimmerton	16 9
Wilson, Prue	Plimmerton	10
WILTON, Pat	Khandallah	11
WINDSOR, Chris	Waimarie	10 9
WOGAN, Deirdre	Kelburn	18 10
WOOD, Kirsty	Kelburn	10

WOODING, Hilary	Paraparaumu	11
WOODS, Dorothy	Paraparaumu	9
WOOLLEN, Don	Wellington	22 9
WOOLLEN, Heather	Wellington	22 9
WOTTON, Myra	Waikanae	9
WREN, Audrey	Paraparaumu	11
WREN, George	Paraparaumu	11
WRIGHT, Michael	Wellington	-3.5 1
WYLDE, Susan	Kelburn	11
Ymker, Roel	Plimmerton	9
YOUNG, Jo	Wainuiomata	

WEST COAST

Name	Club	AC	GC
ATKINSON, Lois	Makura	10	4
Baillie, Rowan	Rangimarie		
BARKER, Judith	Makura		10
BOWE, Betty	Rangimarie		
BRUNING, Jacqui	Rangimarie	16	8
BRYAN, Jeanette	Makura		9
BRYANT, Greg	Rangimarie	-4	1
BUCHANAN, Gwen	Rangimarie	4	8
CARR, Martin	Makura		9
CHING, David	Makura	20	4
CLARKE, Les	Rangimarie	14	8
CLARKE, Maureen	Rangimarie		6
DAVISON, Yvonne	Makura	10	4
DOBSON, Eileen	Rangimarie		10
DURKIN, Tom	Rangimarie	3	4
EL HINSHERI, Cynthia	Makura	20	5
ELLERY, Anne	Makura		10
ELLERY, Tony	Makura		10
FOWLER, Anita	Rangimarie	6	4
FRANKLIN, Ethel	Makura	7	4
GILCHRIST, Bill	Rangimarie		
GILCHRIST, Diana	Rangimarie	10	5
GLASSON, Margaret	Makura	18	4
HARRISON, Ailsa	Makura	3	4
HOLLEY, Enid	Makura	16	6
HOLMES, Colin	Makura		10
HOLMES, Michel	Makura		10
KLEMPPEL, Joyce	Makura	24	12
McDERMOTT, Gordon	Makura		10

McDERMOTT, Louise	Makura		11
MESENSENGER, Irene	Makura	24	9
MORRIS, Lynn	Rangimarie		10
NEWPORT, Michael	Makura	18	9
O'KEEFE, Vivienne	Rangimarie		9
ORCHARD, David	Rangimarie	9	7
O'SULLIVAN, Peter	Makura		10
PETERSEN, Conrad	Rangimarie	0.5	3
RAE, Andy	Rangimarie	2.5	
ROBERTSON, Christine			
	Makura	14	5
ROBERTSON, Stewart	Makura	-1.5	
RUSS, Debbie	Makura		10
RUSS, Phillip	Makura		10
SMITH, Cliff	Makura		10
SMITH, Glenys	Makura		11
STANTON, Brent	Makura		10
STANTON, Kathie	Makura		10
STEEGH, Pamela	Makura	24	9
TIPPING, Beverly	Rangimarie		7
TROTT, Adriane	Rangimarie		6
WILMOT, Fred	Rangimarie		
WILSON, Meriem	Makura		10
WILSON, Peter	Makura		10
WOOD, Jenny	Rangimarie		10
WOOD, Margaret	Rangimarie		9
WOODGATE, Norma	Makura		11
WRATTEN, Allan	Rangimarie		4
WRATTEN, Liz	Rangimarie		10
YOUNG, Sandy	Makura		6

CNZ

Name	Club	AC	GC	
DAWSON, John	CNZ Officials	2.5	5	SR

Tournament Calendar 2016/2017

AC	Association Croquet	Bold	CNZ Official Tournaments
GC	Golf Croquet	▲	CNZ Invitation Events
		●	Weekend Tournament (including holiday weekends)
		Tier	See Appendix 4, Tournament Regulations

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Sat 17 Sep	●Croquet Auckland	Championship Doubles (graded)		313
GC	Sat 24 Sep	●Croquet Auckland	Handicap Singles		313
AC	Sat 1 Oct	●Marton CC	Open Championship Singles		333
AC	Sat 8 Oct	●Croquet Auckland	Championship Singles (10–16,18–24)		313
AC	Sat 8 Oct	●Marewa CC	Princess Alexandra Open Singles		330
GC	Sat 8 Oct	●Rose Gardens CC	Spring GC Tournament		335
AC	Mon 10 Oct	Bay of Plenty CA	Annual Tournament		317
AC	Fri 14 Oct	Canterbury CA	NZ 0-3 & 4+ Championships	3	282
GC	Fri 14 Oct	Morrinsville CC	GC Annual Tournament		359
AC	Sat 15 Oct	●Wellington CA	Men's & Woman's Open Singles		361
AC	Mon 17 Oct	Morrinsville CC	Annual tournament		358
AC	Sat 22 Oct	Croquet Auckland	Annual Champ singles (MAGAK)		314
AC	Sat 22 Oct	●Canterbury CA	Handicap Singles		324
GC	Sat 22 Oct	●Croquet Nelson	GC Handicap Tournament		339
AC	Sat 22 Oct	South Canterbury CA	Handicap Tournament		348
GC	Sat 22 Oct	●Marewa CC	Princess Alexandra GC		331
GC	Sat 22 Oct	●Point Chevalier CC	Labour Weekend Tournament		315
AC	Sat 22 Oct	●Wanganui-Marton CCs	Annual Tournament		333
AC/GC	Fri 28 Oct	Marlborough CA	Annual tournament		337
GC	Fri 28 Oct	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		355
GC	Fri 28 Oct	●West Coast CA	Golf Croquet Tournaments		366
AC	Sat 29 Oct	●Wellington CA	NZ Gold & Silver Mallets		283
GC	Sat 29 Oct	●Otago CA	Annual GC Tournament		345
GC	Sat 29 Oct	South Canterbury CA	Golf Croquet Grade Championships		349
GC	Sat 29 Oct	●Rotorua CC	Annual Golf Croquet Tournament		321
AC	Wed 2 Nov	Wellington CA	CNZ North Island Championships	1	284
GC	Thu 10 Nov	Croquet Hawkes Bay	N. Island GC Champs	1	285
GC	Thu 10 Nov	Marlborough CA	S. Island GC Champs	1	286
AC	Thu 10 Nov	Canterbury CA	AC Open and Grades Tournament		324
GC	Thu 10 Nov	Wellington CA	GC Handicap Singles		363
AC/GC	Sat 12 Nov	Feilding CC	Annual Tournament		332
GC	Sat 12 Nov	●Orewa CC	Annual Tournament		316
AC/GC	Tue 15 Nov	Croquet Auckland	NZ Veterans' Champs – Northern	3	310
AC	Wed 16 Nov	Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island Championship	1	287
AC	Sat 19 Nov	●C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Lower North Island AC Teams		305

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Sat 19 Nov	●South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles		350
GC/AC	Mon 21 Nov	Marlborough CA	Veterans' Tournament		337
GC	Sat 26 Nov	●Bay of Plenty CA	Women's GC Tournament	2	288
GC	Sat 26 Nov	●Croquet Auckland	Grade Championship		313
AC	Sat 26 Nov	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		354
AC	Sat 26 Nov	●Waikanae CC	Open Singles		364
AC	Mon 28 Nov	Whakatane CC	New World Hams AC Tournament		322
AC/GC	Wed 30 Nov	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	NZ Veterans' Champs – Central	3	311
GC	Sat 3 Dec	●Whakatane CC	Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament		322
GC	Sun 4 Dec	●Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles Tournament		325
GC	Sun 4 Dec	●Waimarie CC	Golf Croquet Open Singles		365
AC	Sat 10 Dec	●Thames Valley CA	Northern Premier Silver Badge	2	308
AC	Sat 10 Dec	●South Taranaki CA	Central Premier Silver Badge	2	309
GC	Thu 15 Dec	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Under 21 Golf Croquet	1	289
AC	Tue 27 Dec	Wellington CA	Open Championship Singles		361
GC	Mon 2 Jan	Croquet Nelson	CNZ Golf Croquet Nationals	1	290
AC	Sat 7 Jan	P. North Clubs	Triton Hearing Tournament		334
AC/GC	Thu 12 Jan	Whangarei CC	Annual tournament		343
AC	Sat 14 Jan	Bay of Plenty CA	NZ Open Championships	1	291
AC/GC	Sat 14 Jan	Croquet Southland Inc	Annual Tournament		353
GC	Sat 21 Jan	●Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles Tournament		325
AC	Sat 21 Jan	South Canterbury CA	Annual Tournament		351
AC	Sat 21 Jan	Orewa CC	Annual Tournament		316
AC	Sat 21 Jan	●Waikanae CC	4+ Championship		364
AC	Thu 26 Jan	South Taranaki CA	Annual Tournament		352
GC	Sat 28 Jan	Croquet Auckland	Upper North Island GC Teams		306
GC	Sat 28 Jan	●South Canterbury CA	GC Doubles Tournament		350
AC	Sat 28 Jan	●C. Waikato-King Country	Upper North Island AC Teams		307
GC	Sat 28 Jan	●Wellington CA	Lower North Island GC Teams		305
GC	Sat 4 Feb	Croquet Taranaki ▲	Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation	1	293
GC	Sat 4 Feb	Croquet Taranaki ▲	Duncan Dixon GC Invitation	1	294
GC	Sat 4 Feb	South Taranaki CA ▲	Gordon Smith GC Invitation	1	295
GC	Sat 4 Feb	●Croquet Nelson	GC Grade Championship		340
AC	Sat 4 Feb	●Otago CA	Annual AC Tournament		344
AC	Sat 4 Feb	Wellington CA	Annual Doubles & Singles		362
AC	Sat 4 Feb	●Point Chevalier CC	Waitangi Weekend Tournament		315
AC	Fri 10 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui ▲	NZ Women's Invitation	2	296
GC	Fri 10 Feb	Croquet Mt Maunganui	CMM Annual GC Tournament		319
AC	Sat 11 Feb	●Croquet Auckland	Championship Singles (0–3 & 4–9)		313
GC	Sat 11 Feb	●Canterbury CA	GC Grade Championships		325
GC	Sat 11 Feb	●South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles		349
GC	Sat 11 Feb	●Waikanae CC	GC Health Tournament		364
GC	Sat 11 Feb	●Wanganui CC	Annual GC Tournament		336
AC	Mon 13 Feb	Rotorua CC	Annual AC Tournament		321
AC	Wed 15 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Men's and Women's Champs	2	297

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Thu 16 Feb	Wakatipu CC	Annual Tournament		347
AC	Mon 20 Feb	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		356
GC	Sat 25 Feb	●Counties-Manukau CA	Annual GC Tournament		326
AC	Sat 25 Feb	●Wairarapa CA	C-Grade Tournament		360
AC	Sat 25 Feb	●West Coast CA	AC Singles Open and Handicap		366
AC	Wed 1 Mar	Croquet Mt Maunganui	CMM Annual Tournament-AC		320
AC/GC	Wed 1 Mar	Pukekohe CC	Annual Tournament		327
AC	Fri 3 Mar	Canterbury CA	Arthur Ross Memorial	3	298
AC	Sat 4 Mar	Croquet Nelson	Annual Tournament		341
AC/GC	Sat 4 Mar	Northland CA	Lanna Morgan Memorial		342
GC	Sat 4 Mar	●South Taranaki CA	Golf Tournament		352
GC	Sat 4 Mar	●Rose Gardens CC	Sports Turf Renovators GC Tourn.		335
GC	Sat 4 Mar	●Whakatane CC	Autumn Weekend GC Tournament		323
AC	Mon 6 Mar	Canterbury CA	NZ Veterans' Champs AC – Southern	3	312
AC	Mon 6 Mar	Wellington CA	Veterans' Handicap Singles		363
GC	Wed 8 Mar	Canterbury CA	NZ Veterans' Champs GC – Southern	3	312
GC	Sat 11 Mar	●Wellington CA	GC Gold & Silver Stars	2	299
AC	Sat 11 Mar	Croquet Hawkes Bay	Annual AC Tournament		329
AC	Sat 11 Mar	Croquet Nelson	Annual Men's & Women's		341
AC	Sat 11 Mar	●Wanganui CC	Championship Singles Tournament		336
AC	Mon 13 Mar	Whakatane CC	Autumn Association Tournament		323
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ The CA Silver Tray Invitation	1	300
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Miss Edwina Thompson Invitation	2	301
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA	▲ Roger Murfitt Invitation	2	302
AC	Fri 17 Mar	Otago CA	▲ Mrs RA Clarke Copper Tray	3	303
AC	Fri 17 Mar	Counties-Manukau CA	▲ The CA Gold Cup Invitation	3	304
GC	Fri 17 Mar	Croquet Hawkes Bay	Annual GC Tournament		328
GC	Sat 18 Mar	●Marlborough CA	Golf Croquet Handicap Event		338
GC	Mon 20 Mar	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		357
GC	Fri 24 Mar	Bay of Plenty CA	Annual GC Tournament		318
AC	Sat 25 Mar	●Croquet Auckland	Championship Singles (graded)		313
AC	Sat 25 Mar	●Waimarie CC	AC Open Singles		365
AC	Sat 1 Apr	●Croquet Auckland	Handicap Doubles		313
AC	Sat 1 Apr	●Canterbury CA	Southern Premier Silver Badge	2	312
GC	Sat 8 Apr	●Croquet Auckland	Handicap Doubles		313
AC	Fri 14 Apr	Alexandra CC	Easter Tournament		346
AC	Sat 3 Jun	●Point Chevalier CC	Queen's Birthday Weekend Tourn.		315

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Croquet New Zealand Tournaments

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand 0–3 & 4 plus Championships

to be held by Canterbury Association
at United Croquet Club

from Friday 14th to Sunday 16th October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8014
Ph: (03) 359 9225 Email: g.e.smith@clear.net.nz

Asst. Manager: TBA

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Ken Kinzett

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, North Hagley Park

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas will be available. Lunches may be ordered.

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 29th September 2016**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: Singles: \$35 per player. Doubles: \$25 per player.

Events

1. New Zealand Scr to 3 bisques Championship Singles: Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs D. Currin. **2015–16- Don Jefferies**
2. New Zealand 4 Bisques & Over Championship: The Whitaker Cup presented by A.G.F. Ross. **2015–16- Jeff France**

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. **Event 1** - open to players of handicap Scratch to 3 bisques.
Event 2 - open to players of handicaps 4 bisques and over.
3. In all events a two and a half hour time limit, with Regulation 8, will apply. In order to complete the tournament in the time available, entries may have to be limited.
4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand Gold & Silver Mallets
 to be held by the Wellington Croquet Association
 at Waikanae Croquet Club
 on Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th October 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Graeme Roberts, 27B Kahu Crescent, Waikanae 5036
 Phone: (04) 293 6864 Email: graemejroberts@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Dennis Kerr, Phone 04 904 0035
- Headquarters:** Waikanae Croquet Club. Phone: 021 087 6874
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 13th October 2016**
 - Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
 - send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
 Entries may be limited
- Entry Fees:** Each competitor \$35

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch.
3. This Tournament will be played as Section Play. The size of sections or blocks will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors.
4. Time limits may apply.
5. Winner will be awarded The Silver Medal. **2015–16- not played**
 Runner-up: The Bronze Medal. **2015–16- not played**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 93rd North Island Championships
 to be held by Wellington at Paraparumu and Plimmerton CCs
Wednesday 2nd to Sunday 6th November 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager &** Tom Berryman, 48 Te Pene Ave, Titahi Bay 5022
Handicapper: Phone: (04) 236 8877 Email: tom.berryman@xtra.co.nz
Referee: TBA
Handicapper: TBA
Headquarters: Paraparumu Croquet Club
Other Venue Plimmerton (Wellington Municipal for Event 3 if needed)
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.
Entries: Entries close **Thursday 20th October 2016**
 - Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
Entry Fees: Open Singles \$40. Includes free entry for event 1(a)
 Event 1(a) but not event 1 \$30.
 Doubles each player \$25. Event 3: \$40.
 Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

- North Island Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with a seeded knockout draw. Each match will be played as a best-of-three games with cumulative time limits of 4/7/9 hours, except the manager may choose to vary the time limits and/or play best-of-five matches from the semi final onwards. Challenge Trophy presented by Residents of Palmerston North.
2015–16 – Greg Bryant
1(a) North Island Open Plate: Open to all. Flexible Swiss – single games. All players who are knocked out of the Open singles draw (excluding finalists) are eligible to enter event 1(a). Results from the Open draw are carried over. The manager may determine a time limit and a minimum number of games to be played. **2015–16 – Steve Jones**
- North Island Championship Doubles:** Method of play to be determined once all entries are received. Challenge Trophies – Cups presented by Mr J. A. Nash, MP and the Hawkes Bay Association **2015–16 – Greg Bryant & Felix Webby**
- North Island Singles:** Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bises and over. Players in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Cup, Hawken Cup. **2015–16 – Baubre Murray**
 Runner-up: Jean Aitken Memorial Trophy. **2015–16 – Jeff France**

Conditions

- Entries may be limited to the top 32 entrants for Events 1 & 1(a) and, if necessary, 12 for Event 3. Time limits may be imposed.
- Event 2 will be held at Paraparumu. Events 1 and 1(a) will be held at Paraparumu and Plimmerton. Event 3 will be held at Plimmerton, if possible, but if not then Wellington.
- The allocation of byes in the Open draw will be done to minimise the likelihood of someone who has had a bye playing someone who has already played a match (i.e. Byes will be grouped where possible) Any players with a bye in the first round of the Open Singles draw will be notified as soon as possible.
- Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 2nd and Thursday 3rd November 2016.
- Events 1, 1(a) and 3 will commence at 8:30am, Friday 4th November 2016. Early matches in Event 1(a) may be played by those entered in Event 1. (i.e. in the case of a player having a first round bye in event 1)
- Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The North Island Golf Croquet Championships

To be held by Croquet Hawkes Bay at Heretaunga
from Thursday 10th to Sunday 13th November 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Chris Carver
Ph: (06) 833 6406 Email: cjwn@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** TBA
- Handicapper:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Heretaunga Croquet Club
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club. Lunches may be ordered.
- Entries:** Entries close Thursday 27th **October 2016**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director,
PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** \$35 per person per event for singles. \$25 each for doubles.

Events

1. **Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday. **2015–16 – John Christie**
2. **Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday. **2015–16 – John Christie & Tony Stephens**

Conditions

1. Time limits may apply.
2. In order to complete the event, entries may be limited.
3. Method of play in all Events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Trophies donated by North Island Croquet Clubs.
6. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The South Island Golf Croquet Championships

To be held by Marlborough Croquet Association
at Brooklyn Croquet Club
From Thursday 10th to Sunday 13th November 2016

Manager: TBA

Referee: Anne Masters 126a Cleghorn St, Blenheim 7201

Ph: (03) 578 3519

Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Handicapper: Margaret Heaney

Email: rm.heaney@hotmail.com

Headquarters: Brooklyn Croquet Club

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 27th October 2016**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: \$35 per person per event for singles. \$25 each for doubles.

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Events

1. **Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday. **2015–16- Duncan Dixon**
2. **Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday.
2015–16- Duncan Dixon & Chris Clarke.

Conditions

1. Time limits may apply.
2. In order to complete the event, entries may be limited.
3. Method of play in all Events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
4. Trophies donated by the Timaru Croquet Club.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 82nd South Island Championships
 To be held by Canterbury Croquet Association,
 at Elmwood Croquet Club

Wednesday 16th to Sunday 20th November 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8014
 Ph: (03) 359 9225 Email: g.e.smith@clear.net.nz
- Referee:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Elmwood Croquet Club, Heaton Street, Merivale
- Other Venue:** United Croquet Club
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club. Light lunches to purchase.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 3rd November 2016**
 Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Open Singles \$40. Includes free entry for event 1(a).
 Event 1(a) but not event 1 \$30.
 Doubles each player \$25. Event 3: \$40
 Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

1. South Island Open Championship: Open to all. Play will commence with a seeded knockout draw. Each match will be played as a best-of-three games with cumulative time limits of 4/7/9 hours, except the manager may choose to vary the time limits and/or play best-of-5 matches from the semi final onwards.
 Challenge Trophy presented by Mr R W McCreath. **2015–16- Greg Bryant**
- 1(a) South Island Open Plate:** Open to all. Flexible Swiss – single games. All players who are knocked out of the Open singles draw (excluding finalists) are eligible to enter event 1(a). Results from the Open draw are carried over. The manager may determine a time limit and a minimum number of games to be played.
2015–16- Paul Skinley
2. South Island Championship Doubles: Method of play will be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophies – two salvers presented by Mr and Mrs W H Kirk. **2015–16- Paul Skinley and Aiken Hakes**
3. South Island Singles: Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bisques and over. Players who are competitors in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs Lesley Wilson.
2015–16- Baubre Murray

Conditions

1. In order to complete the Tournament in the time available, entries may be limited to the top 32 competitors.
2. The allocation of byes in the Open draw will be done to minimise the likelihood of someone who has had a bye playing someone who has already played a match (i.e. Byes will be grouped where possible). Any players with a bye in the first round of the Open Singles draw will be notified as soon as possible.
3. Events 1 and 1(a) will commence at 8:30am, Friday 18th November 2016. Players entered in event 1 with a first round bye can play early Plate matches.
4. Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th November 2016.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Croquet New Zealand presents
Women's GC Tournament
 to be held by the Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
 at Croquet Mount Manganui
 from Saturday 26th to Sunday 27th November 2016 from 8:30am

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300

Ph: 021 111 4579

Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Referee: Steve Piercy

Headquarters: Croquet Mt Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui

Other venue: If required

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$3 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club. Lunch available

Entries: Entries of \$30 should reach Croquet New Zealand by
Thursday 10th November 2016

Events

1. **Open Singles.** Open to all
2. **5+ Singles.** Open to all players on handicaps of 5 and above

Conditions

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
2. Change in event entered may be required due to numbers and done with player consultation.
3. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Prizemoney of \$1,000 (which has been donated by a generous croquet player to encourage women GC players) will be available and distributed between both events.

Dawson Balls
Atkins Hoops

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 2nd Croquet NZ U21 GC Championship

**to be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui
 at Rose Gardens Croquet Club**

Thursday 15th to Sunday 18th December 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager & Handicapper:** Michael Hardman, 400 Albert St, Palmerston North 4410
Referee: Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@kinect.co.nz
 Micki Tyler
 Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
Headquarters: Rose Gardens Croquet Club, Victoria Esplanade, Palmerston North
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club. Lunch available.
Entries: Entries of \$20 close with Croquet New Zealand **Thursday 1st December 2016**

Events:

- 1. Open Singles:** Open to all CNZ-affiliated players aged under 21 as at 15th December 2016. To be played on 17 and 18 December
- 1a. Plate:** Open to all players who do not qualify for the knockout.
- 2. Open Doubles:** Open to all CNZ-affiliated players aged under 21 as at 15th December 2016. To be played on 15th & 16th December. Coaching on 15th will run until 3pm. Doubles to start at 3:30pm on 15th December.

Conditions

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received, based on trying to get a full tournament's play for all participants. There will be block play with the top qualifiers progressing to a Knockout.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

****There will be coaching for Youth Development Squads
 on the morning of the 15th December.**

Please watch for further information on the Croquet NZ website**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament

To be held by Croquet Nelson
 at Nelson Hinemoa and Richmond

from Monday 2nd to Sunday 8th January 2017 from 8:30am

Manager: D. Annie Henry

Ph: (03) 539 0620

Email: Annie58@ihug.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater

Ph: (03) 548 7971

Email: ManlyandSueBo@kinect.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club

Other Venues: Richmond Croquet Club

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 15th December 2016**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
 Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: Premier Singles \$60.00, Limited Singles \$35. Doubles \$30.

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.
 Lunch available.

Events

- 1. New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Singles:** Open to all. Trophy presented by Mr S & Mrs C Piercy.
2015–16 – Duncan Dixon
- 2. New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Doubles:** Open to all. Croquet New Zealand Trophy.
2015–16- Duncan Dixon & Phillip Drew
- 3. New Zealand Golf Croquet Singles:** For players with a handicap of 4 or over. Presidents Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs G.H. Young.
2015–16- Helen Reeves
- 4. New Zealand Golf Croquet 'Limited' Doubles:** For players with a handicap of 4 or over. Croquet New Zealand Trophy.
2015–16- Helen Reeves & Jez Reeves

Conditions

- Nominal hoop dimensions for Open events will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch, with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
- Nominal hoop dimensions for Limited events will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch
- Entries may be limited and world rankings and lowest index handicaps will be given priority.
- Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
- Tournament will commence with doubles.
- **The seeding for the Open Singles Knockout will be by the Player Choice method in 2016 17, not the method outlined in Appendix 1(b) of the Tournament Regulations****

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand Presents

The New Zealand Open Championships

**Held by the Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
at Mt Maunganui, Katikati and Whakatane
from Saturday 14th to Sunday 22nd January 2017 from 8:30am**

- Manager:** TBA
Asst Manager: Dallas Cooke
 Ph: (07) 5759783 Email: Cookes@xnet.co.nz
Referee: TBA
Headquarters: Croquet Mount Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui
Other Venues: Katikati & Whakatane Croquet Clubs
Entries: Entries close **Thursday 29th December 2016**
 - Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
 - send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
Entry Fees: Event 1: \$100 includes entry to event 1(a), Event 2: \$50
Draw: Tournament Manager.
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$3 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Events

1. **New Zealand Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded Block play. Depending on entries, the intention is to have 32 players qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. Each match will be played as best-of-three games, except that the manager may choose to play best-of-five matches from the quarter finals onwards. Challenge Cup presented by J.W. Lill and the Rene Watkins Gold Medal to be held for one year. **2015–16 winner- Greg Bryant**
 Runner-up will receive the John Prince Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE.
2014–15 – Paul Skinley
- 1(a) **Heenan Plate:** All players entered in event 1 who do not qualify for the Open Singles Knockout are eligible to enter the Heenan Plate. Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE. **2015–16 winner- Harps Tahirangi**
2. **New Zealand Championship Doubles:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded blocks. Those qualifying from the blocks will proceed into post-section play. Shields presented by Messrs E.G. Rawnsley and N.H. MacFarlane.
2015–16 - Greg Bryant & Felix Webby

(continued)

The New Zealand Open Championship continued...

Events (continued)

- 2(a) **Doubles Plate:** Open to pairs in event 2 that have not qualified for the main doubles knockout. Single-game knockout format. Entry is optional-
2015–16 –Steve Jones & Steve Clarke
3. All players with a New Zealand handicap of 0 or higher will be automatically considered for the **Charles Jones Memorial Encouragement Salver**. The Salver will be awarded to the player with the best record in the handicap range as determined by the Tournament Management Committee. Trophy presented by Alison Mcmillan. **2015–16 - Felix Webby**

Conditions

1. Advanced Play.
2. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ " with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch
3. As many entries will be accepted as possible with entries limited only if the number of players per available lawn is exceeded.
4. The Doubles will be played on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The Singles will commence on Tuesday.
5. Information on the playing schedule and other issues will be posted on the national website at www.croquet.org.nz after entries have closed.
6. **The seeding for the Singles Knockout will be by a trial method in 2016-17 not the method outlined in Appendix 1(a) of the Tournament Regulations**
 The Manager will provide players with an outline of the method after entries close.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Yvonne Yeates Golf Croquet Invitation

to be held by Taranaki Croquet Association at New Plymouth
from Saturday 4th to Monday 6th February 2017 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Peter Batchelor, 172d Pembroke Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 753 5171 Email: psbatch@gmail.com
- Referee:** TBA
- Handicapper:** Peter Batchelor
- Headquarters:** New Plymouth Croquet Club
- Publicity:** Val King, 2/16A Whiteley Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 757 4744 Email: garyvalking@xtra.co.nz
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players.
2. The format will be a best-of-3 single round robin
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch
5. Double banking if necessary

The winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Mrs Y Yeates, for one year.
2015-16- Hemi McLaren

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Duncan Dixon Golf Croquet Invitation

to be held by Croquet Taranaki
at West End Croquet Club
from Saturday 4th to Monday 6th February 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Glenys Capstick, 3A Simons Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 751 4452 Email: cappy@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Glenys Capstick
Headquarters: West End Croquet Club

Publicity: Val King, 2/16A Whiteley Street, New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 757 4744

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players.
2. The method of play will be best-of-three matches, Single round Robin
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch

Winner will hold the Duncan Dixon Trophy presented by Duncan Dixon, for one year.
2015–16 – David Roberts

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Gordon Smith Golf Croquet Invitation

to be held by South Taranaki Croquet Association
at Park Croquet Club

from Saturday 4th to Monday 6th February 2017 from 8:30am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, R.D. 21 Stratford 4391
Ph (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Mrs Eileen Judd

Handicapper: Mr Peter Filbee

Headquarters: Park Croquet Club

Publicity: Mrs Sue Williams, 127 Fairfield Road, Hawera 4610

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players with handicaps of 4 plus.
2. The method of play will be best-of-3 matches in a single round robin.
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Gordon Smith, for one year.

2015-16- Angus Coulter

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
The Women's Invitation Event
to be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui
at Marton Croquet Club
Friday 10th to Sunday 12th February 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710

Ph: (06) 327 5575

Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Referee:

Jean McIntyre, Ph: (06) 327 5575, Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper:

Graeme McIntyre

Ph: (06) 327 5575

Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters:

Marton Croquet Club

Catering:

A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players.
3. The format will be a single round robin
4. Time limit two hours 45 minutes.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ ".
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Mrs HC Willis Silver Salver for one year.

2015–16 – Kathie Grant

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand Men's and Women's Championships

To be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Rangatira
from Wednesday 15th to Sunday 19th February 2017 at 8:30am

- Manager & Handicapper:** Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@kinect.co.nz
- Referee:** Vince Neall. Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Rangatira Croquet Club (6 Lawns)
McPhee Street, Dannevirke
- Publicity:** Bethia Campbell, 46 Ruahine Street, Dannevirke
Ph: (06) 374 5382
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 26th January 2017**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Events 1 & 2: \$35 each. Event 3: \$25 each

Events

1. **New Zealand Women's Championship:** Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs G. Murray-Aynsley. **2015–16 – Pam Fisher**
2. **New Zealand Men's Championship:** The "Captain F. L. Hartnell" Memorial Challenge Trophy presented by the Taranaki Association. **2015–16 – Aiken Hakes**
3. **New Zealand Championship Mixed Doubles:** Trophies presented by W.R. and D.J. Bulloch. **2015–16 – Paul Skinley & Nina Mayard-Husson**

Conditions

1. Advanced Play (Championship).
2. Time limits may apply.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time available, entries may have to be limited.
4. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Arthur Ross Memorial Event

Handicap Singles Final

**to be held by the Canterbury Association
at United Croquet Club**

from Friday 3rd to Sunday 5th March 2017 Opening from 8:30am

Manager: Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8014
Ph: (03) 359 9225 Email: g.e.smith@clear.net.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Ken Kinzett

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, North Hagley Park, Christchurch

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club. Lunch available

Entries: Entries should reach Croquet New Zealand by
Thursday 16th February 2017

Conditions

1. The winner will receive the Arthur Ross Memorial Event Trophy, donated by the Ross Family and A.D.J. Heenan OBE, which will remain the property of the NZCC.
2015–16 – Graeme Simpson (South Canterbury)
2. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received, based on trying to get a full tournaments play for all participants.
3. For entry and other special conditions – refer to Appendix 3 of the CNZ Tournament Regulations.
4. Double Banking as required.
5. Players and their Associations will be responsible for all their own travel, accommodation arrangements and incidental costs.
6. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Golf Croquet Gold & Silver Stars Tournament

to be held by Wellington Croquet Association
at Kelburn Municipal Croquet Club
on Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th March 2017 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Alison Robinson, 15 Grenfell Drive, Karori, Wellington 6012
Phone: (04) 938 4742 Email: agrobinson@paradise.net.nz
- Referee:** Brian Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Karori. Phone: (04) 938 6709
- Handicapper:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Kelburn Municipal Croquet Club, Phone: (04) 472 9885
- Publicity:** TBA
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club. Details of the Association Finalist to be sent to the Executive Director by **Thursday 23rd February 2017**
- Entries:**
- Entry Fees:** No entry fee for the final. Clubs and Association may charge an entry fee for club and association lead-up events.

Conditions

1. All matches will be handicap singles games.
2. Time limits may apply.
3. This is the national final played under the auspices of Appendix 3(b) of the tournament regulations
4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.
6. The Gold Star is awarded to the winner of the event **2015–16 – Jules Clark (Auckland)**
7. Silver Star to the runner-up **2015–16 –Peter Button (BOP)**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Croquet Association Silver Tray Open Invitation

to be held by Wellington Croquet Association
at Wellington Municipal Croquet Club
from Wednesday 15th to Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Phone: (04) 389 9815 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: TBA

Publicity: TBA

Headquarters: Wellington Municipal Croquet Club, Phone: (04) 389 7071

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of the best 8 available players.
3. The competition format will be best-of-three matches in a single round robin
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
6. Double-banking may be required.

The winner will hold The Croquet Association Silver Tray for one year.

2015–16 – Greg Bryant

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray Open Invitation

to be held by Wellington Croquet Association
at Waikanae

from Wednesday 15th to Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Derek Cavanagh, 36 Kohekohe Road, Waikanae 5036
Phone: (04) 905 3823 Email: brenderek2@gmail.com

Referee: Dennis Kerr, Phone: (04) 904 0035

Handicapper: TBA

Publicity: TBA

Headquarters: Waikanae Croquet Club Phone: 021 087 6874

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Best-of-three matches, Single Round Robin.
4. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray for one year.

2015–16 – Peter Filbee

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Roger Murfitt Trophy Open Invitation

to be held by Wellington Croquet Association
at Petone Central Croquet Club
from Wednesday 15th to Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Bruce Manuge, 7 Willis Grove, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014
Phone: (04) 564 4682 Email: bruce.manuge@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: TBA

Publicity: TBA

Headquarters: Petone Central Croquet Club, Phone: (04) 568 3513

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Double Round Robin of Single Games.
4. Games may be double banked.
5. Hoops for Event. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Roger Murfitt Trophy for one year.

2015–16 – Not played

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Mrs R. A. Clarke Copper Tray Invitation

to be held by the Otago Croquet Association
at Tainui Croquet Club

From Friday 17th to Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling St, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin 9013.
Ph: (03) 454 3936 Email: ngairemck@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Ave, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018.
Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Jackson, 19 Seaview Terrace, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijackson@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Tainui Croquet Club

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) may be charged to all players by the host club.

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players at the selectors' discretion.
3. Single round robin, single games
4. Time limit two and a half hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch.

The winner will hold the Copper Tray, presented by Mrs R.A. Clarke, Gisborne for one year. **2015–16 – Paul Stuart**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Croquet Association Gold Cup Invitation

To be held by Counties-Manukau Croquet Association
at Pukekohe Croquet Club

from Friday 17th to Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Jeff France, 145 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 4883 Email: jefffrance@orcon.net.nz
- Assistant Manager:** Jenny Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
- Referee:** Alex Begg
- Handicapper:** Rick Turner, 143A Seddon Street, Pukekohe 2120
Email: orpheus1@clear.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Pukekohe Croquet Club
- Catering:** No daily clubhouse fee for teas etc – donations please.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players at the selector's discretion.
3. Single round robin of single games
4. Time limit two and a half hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

The winner will hold the Gold Cup presented by The Croquet Association, for one year.

2015–16 – Raymond Yin

Dawson International Balls

Regional Tournaments

Lower North Island Teams Events Association Croquet

Hosted by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Wanganui Croquet Club
Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th November 2016
starting at 8:30am.

Manager: Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710
Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 7th November 2016** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 14th November 2016**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to Manawatu Croquet Association

1. Teams of four players (one from each division).
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–3; division 2: handicaps 4–8; division 3: handicaps 9–12; division 4: handicaps 14–24.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 November 2016. If necessary a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.
5. For further details contact your association secretary or the event coordinator, Lester O'Brien, Email: lester@nowmail.co.nz.

Dawson International Balls

Golf Croquet

Hosted by Wellington Croquet Association
at Plimmerton Croquet Club
Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th January 2017
starting at 8:30am

Manager: Jo Bray, 13 Doon Grove, Papakowhai 5024
Ph: (04) 233 9651 Email: jobray.nz@gmail.com

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 16th January 2017** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 23rd January 2017**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to Wellington Croquet Association

1. Teams of four players (one from each division).
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–2; division 2: handicaps 3–5; division 3: handicaps 6–8; division 4: handicaps 9–12.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 January 2017. If necessary a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.
5. For further details contact your association secretary or the event coordinator, Michael Hardman, Email: mjhardman@kinect.co.nz.

Dawson International Balls

Upper North Island Golf Croquet Teams Championship

To be hosted by Croquet Auckland
from Saturday 28th to Monday 30th January 2017
Play commencing at 9:00am

Trophy: *Ron Roberts Shield*

Managers: David & Jan Butcher, PO Box 18-337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
Ph: (09) 528 9095 027-528-9095
Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Jan Butcher, PO Box 18-337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743

Handicapper: David Butcher, PO Box 18-337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743

Headquarters: Epsom-Remuera Croquet Club, 259 Gillies Ave, Epsom
Ph: 021 062 3734

Other Venue: Carlton Croquet Club, 333 Manukau Rd, Epsom
Ph: (09) 630 0552

Entries: Close with the Managers on Friday 13th January 2017.
Cheques payable to Auckland Croquet Association.
Cheques must accompany entry.

Entry Fees: \$120 per team

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas provided. Lunches may be ordered.
Evening meals available on Saturday and Sunday.

Events:

Level Singles and Doubles:

Play in three divisions: 3 and under, 4–7, 8 and over.

Conditions

1. Two representatives from each division from each Upper North Island association.
2. Handicaps: Team selections based on players' handicaps at entry closing date.
3. No time limits for 13-point games (first to 7).
4. Winning team to receive Ron Roberts Shield and certificates.

Dawson International Balls

Upper North Island Association Croquet Teams' Event

**to be held by Croquet Waikato-King Country Inc.
on Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th January 2017
Play commencing at 8:30am
For the A & D Taylor Shield**

- Manager:** Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu. 3800
Ph: (07) 871 4427 Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Lora Piggott, 954 Hazelmere Crescent, Te Awamutu. 3800
- Referee:** Ph: (07) 870 3097 Email: loraldave@clear.net.nz
- Venue:** Claudelands Croquet Club, Oxford Street., Hamilton
- Entries:** Close with the Manager, at her home address as above, by Friday 13th January 2017
Cheques payable to Croquet Waikato-King Country and must accompany entry. Direct crediting can be enabled.
- Entry Fees:** \$40.00 per team
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas available.
Lunches may be ordered.
Evening meal available on Saturday for a charge to be announced

Events

Championship Singles.

Play in 4 Divisions 0–3, 4–9, 10–16, 18–24.

Conditions

1. One substitute per team allowed
2. American events
3. One representative from each division from each Upper North Island Association
4. A player may play in a grade above their own
5. Handicaps: To be played on the handicap held at the closing date for the event
6. 2½ hour time limits for every game- Regulation 8
7. Winning team to Receive A & D Taylor Trophy and Certificates

Dawson International Balls

Thames Valley Croquet Association

Northern Premier Silver Badge for Handicaps - 4 to - 0.5

**to be held by Thames Valley Croquet Association
at Morrinsville Croquet Club, Morrinsville
on Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th December 2016 at 8:30am**

Manager: John Christie, Ph: (07) 889 7251 Email: johnchristie8@gmail.com

Referee: Geoff Young, Ph: 021 111 4579 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Entries: Should reach the manager by end of **Saturday 3rd December 2016**
Cheques payable to Morrinsville Croquet Club

Entry Fees: \$30 per person per event.

Conditions:

1. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Silver Badge: 2015–16 - *Frank Robinson*

Dawson International Balls

South Taranaki Croquet Association

Central Premier Silver Badge for Handicaps -4 to +2.5

**To be hosted by South Taranaki Croquet Association
at Park Croquet Club**

On Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th December 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, R.D. 21 Stratford. 4391
Ph: (06) 765 5438 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Eileen Judd, Ph: (06) 765 5438, Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Park Croquet Club, High Street, Hawera
- Entries:** Should reach the Manager by end of Saturday 3rd December 2016
Cheques payable to South Taranaki Croquet Association or fees
may be paid directly into the tournament bank account at TSB
15 3950 0159094 00 (include Entrant's name).
- Entry Fees:** \$30 per person.
- Catering** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light
refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. This event is open to all players, throughout NZ, who are within the handicap range at the entry closing date. No pre-qualification is required.
2. Entries may be limited. If necessary, priority will be given to members of Central Region clubs on minus handicaps.
3. No event if less than six entries.
4. The event will be seeded by world ranking.
5. The format will be determined after entries are known and will, as far as possible, provide a full tournament's play for each competitor.
6. Double-banking and time limits may be used if necessary.
7. The winner will receive a Silver Badge.
8. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Silver Badge: 2015–16 - David Wickham

Dawson International Balls

Croquet Auckland
The 31st New Zealand Veterans'
Northern Championship

**to be held by Croquet Auckland at the Carlton Croquet Club
 from Tuesday 15th to Sunday 20th November 2016 at 9:30am**

Managers: David & Jan Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
 Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Jan Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743

Handicapper: David Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743

Venue: Carlton Croquet Club, 333 Manukau Rd, Epsom, Auckland

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea will be available.

Lunches may be ordered.

Entries: Entries close **Monday 7th November 2016**

Send CNZ or ACA Entry Form with all entry fees to the managers

Entry Fees: AC: \$35 singles, \$25 doubles (per player) includes clubhouse fees

GC: \$20 singles, \$15 doubles (per player) includes clubhouse fees

Events 1 and 2: Tuesday 15th and Wednesday 16th November 2016

1. **Association Croquet Championship Singles:** Open to all players.

Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin

2. **Association Croquet Handicap Singles:** Open to players with a handicap of 4 or more. Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs JN Ward.

Players may enter for only one of Events 1 and 2.

Event 3: Thursday 17th and Friday 18th November 2016

3. **Association Croquet Handicap Doubles:**

Challenge Trays presented by Mr WB McNaught.

Event 4: Saturday 19th November 2016

4. **Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles:**

Silver Cups presented by Mrs BP Aldridge. **2015- Sally Cole and Robert Bawden**

Events 5 and 6: Sunday 20th November 2016

5. **Golf Croquet Championship Singles:** Open to all players.

Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2015 Jeff France**

6. **Golf Croquet Handicap Singles:** Open to players with a handicap of 4 or more.

Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association.

2015 Ronnie Richardson

Players may enter for only one of Events 5 and 6.

Conditions

1. Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.
2. Players must have a valid AC handicap for events 1, 2 or 3.
 Players must have a valid GC handicap for events 4, 5 or 6.
3. Format will be decided when entries have been received.
4. In order to complete the tournament in time, entries may have to be limited.
 Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.

Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui

The 31st New Zealand Veterans' Central Region Championship

to be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Rangatira
from Wednesday 30th November to Sunday 4th December 2016

Manager & Handicapper:	Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjharden@kinect.co.nz
Referee:	AC: Vince Neall Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz GC: Micki Tyler. Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@extra.co.nz
Venue:	Rangatira Croquet Club, McPhee Street, Dannevirke
Publicity:	Bethia Campbell, 46 Ruahine Street, Dannevirke. Ph: (06) 374 5382
Catering:	A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
Entries:	Should reach manager by end of Tuesday 22nd November 2016 Cheques payable to Manawatu Croquet Association Incorporated or fees may be paid directly into the tournament bank account at Westpac 03 0614 0602014 00 (include Entrant's name).
Entry Fees:	\$30 per player singles, \$20 per player doubles

Events

1. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2015-16 – Tony Stephens**
2. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Singles: Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J.N. Ward. **2015-16 – Melva Jones**
Events 1 & 2 will be held on Wednesday & Thursday, starting at 8:30am. Players may enter for only one of Events 1 & 2.
3. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Doubles. Challenge Trays presented by Mr W.B. McNaught. **2015-16 – Vince Neall and Annabel Neall**
4. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles. Silver Cups presented by Mrs B.P. Aldridge. **2015-16 – Lynette Grant and Tina Duley**
Events 3 and 4 will be held on Friday, starting at 8:30am. Players may enter for only one of Events 3 & 4.
5. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2015-16 – Tony Stephens**
6. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Singles: Open to players with a handicap of 6 or more. Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association. **2015-16 – Ian Power**
Events 5 & 6 will be held on Saturday and Sunday, starting at 9:00am. Players may enter for only one of Events 5 & 6.

Conditions

1. Players must have a valid AC handicap at the date of entry to events 1, 2 or 3.
2. Players must have a valid GC handicap at the date of entry to events 4, 5 or 6.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¾ inches.

Dawson International Balls

**AC
GC**

Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association Inc.
Southern Croquet Tournaments
 at Christchurch

Veterans' AC Tournament

Monday 6th to Tuesday 7th March 2017 at 8:45am

Manager: Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Christchurch, 8042
 Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Headquarters: St Martins Croquet Club

Events: Level Singles play in grades

Entries: To the Manager with \$30 entry fee by **27th February 2017**

Condition: Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.

Veterans' GC Tournament

Wednesday 8th to Friday 10th March 2017 at 8:45am

Manager: Philippa Porter, Christchurch, 8042
 Ph: (03) 358 4393 Email: nandpporter@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: United Croquet Club

Events: 8th March: Handicap Doubles
 9th and 10th: Level singles play in grades

Entries: To the Manager with \$30 entry fee by **27th February 2017**
 Entry fee is \$30 per pair for doubles and \$30 for singles

Condition: Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.

Premier Silver Badge Tournament

Saturday 1st and Sunday 2nd April 2017 at 8:45am

Manager: Chris Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Christchurch, 8052
 Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: chrisd4clarke@hotmail.com

Headquarters: United Croquet Club

Entries: To the Manager with \$30 entry fee by **24th March 2017**

Conditions for all above tournaments

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Players must have a valid appropriate Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at $3^{21/32}$ inches for Premier Silver Badge otherwise $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches
5. Play may be double banked.
6. Tea and Coffee is provided.

Dawson International Balls

Association and Club Tournaments

Croquet Auckland

Association Croquet Tournaments

Championship Doubles (graded)

Saturday/Sunday 17/18 September 2016 at Takapuna

Championship Singles (10–16 and 18–24)

Saturday/Sunday 8/9 October 2016 at Orewa

Championship Singles (0–3 and 4–9)

Saturday/Sunday 11/12 February 2017 at Takapuna

Championship Singles (graded)

Saturday/Sunday 25/26 March 2017 at Pt Chevalier

Handicap Doubles

Saturday/Sunday 1/2 April 2017 at Henderson

All AC enquiries to the AC Match Convenor:

Anne Murphy Ph: (09) 425 5211 Email: annemurphy8@vodafone.co.nz

Golf Croquet Tournaments

Handicap Singles

Saturday/Sunday 24/25 September 2016 at Pt Chevalier

Grade Championships

Saturday/Sunday 26/27 November 2016 at Pakuranga and St Heliers

Handicap Doubles

Saturday/Sunday 8/9 April 2017 at North Shore

All GC enquiries to the GC Match Convenor:

David Butcher Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

112th Open Association Championship Singles

Sponsored by MAGAK (\$1,000 prize money)

Saturday 22nd to Monday 24th October 2016

- Manager:** Vincent Commarieu
24 Elizabeth St Mt Eden, Auckland 1024
Ph: (021) 550 170 Email: vincentc@gentrack.com
- Headquarters:** Epsom-Remuera Croquet Club (5 lawns),
259 Gillies Ave, Epsom, Auckland
- Entries:** Must reach the manager by **Wednesday 12th October 2016**.
Email preferred.
- Entry fee:** \$35 per person. Internet banking details will be provided once
entry received.
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas included.
Lunch can be ordered

Prizes

Winner, runner-up, best non-winning player and runner-up with a handicap of 0 or higher, most improved handicap gain who has not won a prize.

Conditions:

1. Limit of 20 players (tournament regulation 5.2.3.2 will apply).
2. Play starts at 8.30am each day.
3. All players report to Headquarters at 8:00am (at the latest) on Saturday 22nd.
4. Method of play to be decided after entries received: Section or Super Section (not Swiss), will be announced by the Manager at the start of the tournament.
5. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 5 minutes before each day's play.
6. Players will be expected to play at least 3 games a day.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th inch.
8. Double banking where necessary.
9. Time limits and Regulation 8 will apply.

Ranking Event Dawson International Balls

Expert Coaching ~ Jenny Clarke and David Wickham Friday 21st October 2016

All players on handicaps of -2 to 10 are welcome. This is run separately but in conjunction with the MAGAK tournament. Participants are not required to play in the tournament.

Fee: \$20 per player (includes lunch). Internet banking details provided on registration.
Registration: contact Vincent Commarieu (as above), by Friday 14th October 2016.

Point Chevalier Croquet Club

25 Dignan Street, Point Chevalier, Auckland

Ph: 022 646 2129

Labour Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 22–23 October 2016 at 9.30am

GC HANDICAP SINGLES and DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Saturday 22nd: singles Sunday 23rd: doubles Monday 25th: reserve day
2. 5 games per day, no time limits, double banking.

Entry Fee: Singles \$15 ~ Doubles \$10 per person (includes refreshments)

Cash Prizes: \$300 (prizes shared between the two events)

Waitangi Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 4–5 February 2017 at 9.30am

Sponsored by Morrison Funeral Directors

www.morrison.co.nz

AC HANDICAP DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Combined handicaps must be between 8 and 28, partners can be arranged.
2. 2 games per day, 3 hour time limit, regulation 8, double banking.

Entry Fee: \$20 per person (includes morning and afternoon teas/coffees)

Cash Prizes: \$300 (prizes shared between the players)

Queens Birthday Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 3–4 June 2017 at 9.30am

Sponsored by RP Mallets

www.rpmallets.co.nz

AC HANDICAP DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Combined handicaps must be less than 25, partners can be arranged.
2. Players can use half their own Bisesques:
eg. Partner A is handicap 6 and Partner B is handicap 12,
then A gets 3 bisesques and B gets 6 bisesques.
3. 2 games per day, 3 hour time limit, regulation 8, double banking.
4. Trophy to be returned to the club after one year.

Entry Fee: \$20 per person (includes morning and afternoon teas/coffees)

Cash Prizes: \$300 (prizes shared between the players)

All entries to: David or Jan Butcher Ph: 09 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Orewa Croquet Club
43 Hatton Road, Orewa Phone: (09) 426 3506

7th Annual GC Tournament

Sponsored by Evelyn Page Retirement Village

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th November 2016

Events:

- 1. Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles** – Saturday 12th November 2016
- 2. Golf Croquet Handicap Singles** – Sunday 13th November 2016

Conditions:

1. Entry Fees: \$15.00 per person. Closing Date: Monday 31st October 2016.
2. Entries may be limited. Two divisions in singles, if enough entries.
3. 13-point games with a maximum of 6 games per day.
4. Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
5. Players must produce current GC index card on arrival.

Catering:

Tea, coffee & cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered.

26th Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Maygrove Village

commencing Saturday 21st January 2017

Events

- 1. Association Croquet Handicap Doubles**
 Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd January 2017
 Combined handicaps of between 10 and 24
- 2. Association Croquet Championship Singles**
 Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th January 2017.
 Divisions: Open and 4 plus.

Conditions

1. Entry Fees: \$20.00 per person/event. Closing Date: Monday 16th January 2017.
2. Time limit of 2½ hours. Regulation 8. Double banking.
3. Players must be prepared to play 3 games a day.
 Entries will be limited if necessary. No event if less than 4 entries.
4. Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
5. AHS cards must be current and checked recently.

Catering:

Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered.

Entries to: Julie Parry, 23/262 Centreway Rd, Orewa, Auckland 0931.
 Email: ron.julie.parry@xtra.co.nz Phone: (09) 426 6285

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association

58th Annual Tournament B.O.P. Championship Association Croquet Event at Whakatane, Francis Street

Commencing at 8:30am on Monday 10th October 2010
Finishing Friday 14th October 2016

- Manager:** Cindy Clarke, 37 Victoria Ave, Whakatane
Ph: (07) 3070639 Email: sandcclarke@hotmail.co.nz
- Referee:** Allister McGregor, 92 Rimuvale St, Rotorua 3015
- Entries:** Entries on Official Form should be sent to the **Manager** by
Wednesday 7th October 2016
- Entry Fees:** Singles \$18.00 per player; Doubles \$12.00 per player
- Catering:** Refreshments will be available and will be included in a Clubhouse
fee of \$3.00 per player per day.
Lunches may be ordered.

Events

1. Handicap Doubles.
2. Championship Singles: Open – Ranking.
3. Championship Singles: 0–3
4. Championship Singles: 4–9
5. Championship Singles: 10–16
6. Championship Singles: 18–24

Conditions

1. Doubles will commence on Monday 10th October 2016 with Singles event to begin on Wednesday or Thursday depending on entries received.
2. Method of play in all events will be decided after the entries have been received. If insufficient entries in any grade, players will be given options re their entry.
3. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Double banking if necessary.
6. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
7. Hoops will be set to a nominal 3¹¹/₁₆" with a 1¹/₁₆" upper tolerance.
8. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should enclose a stamped, addressed envelope or email the Manager.
9. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association

B.O.P CHAMPIONSHIP

12th Annual Tournament Golf Croquet Event at the Katikati Croquet Club

Hunter Reserve, Wharawhara Road, Katikati

**Commencing at 8:30am on Friday 24th March 2017
until Sunday 26th March 2017**

Manager: TBA

Referee: Steve Piercy 075494033, piercy@xtra.co.nz

Entries: Entries on Official Form should be sent to the Manager or Referee
by **Friday 17th March 2017**

Entry Fees: Singles \$18.00 per player; Doubles \$12.00 per player

Catering: Refreshments will be available and will be included in a
Clubhouse fee of \$3.00 per player per day.

Events

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Handicap Doubles | Division TBA |
| 2. Level Singles | Open Ranking |
| 3. Level Singles | Divisions TBA |
| 4. Level Singles | Divisions TBA |

Conditions

1. Event 1 will held on Friday 24th March 2017
2. Events 2, 3 and 4 will held on Saturday and Sunday 25th–26th March 2017
3. Players may enter in only one of events 2, 3 and 4.
4. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
8. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.
9. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.
10. Divisions to be decided after entries close.

Dawson International Balls will be used

Croquet Mount Maunganui

CMM Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Friday 10th to Sunday 12th February 2017

- Headquarters:** Mt Green Sports Centre, 45 Kawaka St, Mt Maunganui,
Ph: (07) 574 1998
- Manager:** Shirley Woodmass
- Asst** Sue Roberts
- Manager:**
- Entries to:** Shirley Woodmass Ph: (07) 575 6255 Email: prsr@clear.net.nz
- Cost:** Doubles: \$12.00 per person
Singles: \$20.00 per person
- Catering:** Refreshments available. Lunch for purchase

Events

1. Open Levels Singles
2. Levels Singles 4+
3. Handicap Doubles

Conditions

1. 13-point games
2. 45 minutes minimum time limit
(the time limit may be extended dependant on player numbers)
3. Format to be decided on entries. Entries may be limited
4. All players must have a GC Index card
5. Doubles event played on 10th February
6. Singles events played 11th and 12th February

Dawson International Balls

Ranking event

Croquet Mount Maunganui
CMM 58th Annual Tournament
Association Croquet

At Croquet Mt. Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street, Mt. Maunganui
Commencing at 8:30am on Wednesday 1st to Sunday 5th March 2017

Manager: Peter Lee, 2 Maxine Pl, Matua, Tauranga 3110

Ph: (07) 576 5100

Email: Peter.Lee@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Allister McGregor

Email: amcg@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Peter Lee

Entries: May be emailed to the Manager, containing the information required, by the official entry form, or posted on the official form to the address above.

These should be received by 2:00pm Friday 24th February 2017

Entry Fees: Singles - \$20.00 per player Doubles - \$15.00 per player.

Fees are payable on arrival and are inclusive of clubhouse fees.

Catering: Refreshments will be available. The club has an excellent restaurant attached where snack meals and lunches can be ordered.

Events

1. **Ordinary Handicap Doubles.**
2. **Advanced Singles (Championship)**

Conditions

1. Event 1 will commence on Wednesday 1st March 2017.
2. Method of play will be Round Robin section play, with the intention of giving every player the maximum playing time possible.
3. Divisions will be decided on the entries. In the event of a tie in a division, the winner will be determined by the American method.
4. Players need to be prepared to play three games in a day if required.
5. All games will be 2½ hrs with Regulation 8 applying. Games may be double-banked if considered necessary.
6. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter may contact the Manager at the above address, preferably by email.
7. In the event of fewer than four entries in an event, that event will be cancelled.
8. Entries may be limited.
9. Hoops will be set to a nominal 3¹¹/₁₆" with a 1/₁₆" upper tolerance.
10. Dawson International balls will be used.

Rotorua Croquet Club Inc.

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Craigs Investment Partners Ltd

Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th October 2016

Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Dorothy Dyson, 27/24 Hall Rd, Ngongotaha, Rotorua 3010
Ph: (07) 357 5754 Email: dysondj@clear.net.nz

Referee: To be announced

Handicapper: Dorothy Dyson

Headquarters: Rotorua Croquet Club, Government Gardens, Queens Drive

Entry fees: \$15 per person per event (includes hot and cold drinks)

Entries to: Dorothy Dyson 27/24 Hall Road Ngongotaha, Rotorua 3010
Ph: (07) 357 5754 Email: dysondj@clear.net.nz

Events

1. Handicap doubles
2. Level singles

Conditions:

1. Divisions will be determined by number of entries to provide players with the maximum amount of play
2. Entries close 24th October 2016. Entries requiring a reply please enclose a self addressed envelope.
3. Double banking.

Annual Association Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Osbornes Funeral Services

Monday 13th to Friday 17th February 2017

Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Nyla Goddard, 30 Rimu Street, Taupo 3330
Ph: (07) 378 4762 Email: n.goddard@xtra.co.nz

Referee: To be arranged

Handicapper: Janet Crisford

Headquarters: Rotorua Croquet Club, Government Gardens, Queens Drive, Rotorua

Entry fees: \$15 per person per event (includes hot and cold drinks)

Entries to: Bev Skilling 27A Sumner Street Rotorua 3010
Ph: 021 039 7022 Email: bevskilling@gmail.com

Events

1. Handicap doubles
2. Championship singles

Conditions

1. Divisions will be determined by number of entries to provide players with the maximum amount of play.
2. Entries close 8th February 2017. Entries requiring a reply please enclose a self addressed envelope.
3. Players should be prepared to play three games daily if required.
4. Time limit 2.5 hours, Regulation 8.
5. Double banking.

Whakatane Croquet Club
New World Hams
Association Croquet Tournament
at Whakatane

Monday 28th November to Friday 2nd December 2016

8:00am Cup of tea and 8:30am start.

Manager: Cindy Clarke 37 Victoria Avenue, Whakatane 3120
 Ph: (07) 307 0639 Email: sandcclarke@hotmail.co.nz

Asst Manager: Mike Shepherd, PO Box 452, Whakatane 3158. Ph: (07) 308 4105

Headquarters: Whakatane Croquet Club, Francis Street, Whakatane

Entries: On official entry form with fees to the Manager by
25th November 2016

Entry fees: \$15.00 per person, per event

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Championship Singles

Conditions:

1. Handicap doubles: No two minus players may play together.
2. Divisions according to entries. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament play for all competitors.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.

Dawson Balls

Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament
at Whakatane

Sponsored By Wally Sutherland Ltd

Saturday 3rd to Sunday 4th December 2016

Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

Manager: Cliff Stuart, 13 Simpkins Street, Whakatane
 Ph: (07) 308 7157 Email: c.j.stuart@xtra.co.nz

Venue: Whakatane Croquet Club, Francis Street, Whakatane

Entries: To the Manager by **30th November 2016**

Entry Fees: \$15 per person per event

Events: 1. Handicap Doubles – own partner
 2. Levels Singles

Conditions: Doubles played Saturday and Singles played Sunday

Accommodation

Alton Lodge Motel (Jason & Kylie) Room rate \$50.00 per head
 minimum 2 per unit. Ph: (07) 3071003. Email: stay@altonlodge.co.nz

Whakatane Croquet Club
Whakatane Autumn Tournament
 Francis Street, Whakatane
Association Croquet

Handicap Doubles and Championship Singles

Monday 13th to Friday 17th March 2017

8.00a.m. Cup of Tea and 8.30 a.m. start

Manager: Cindy Clarke 37 Victoria Avenue, Whakatane 3120
 Ph: (07) 307 0639 Email: sandccclarke@hotmail.co.nz
Asst Manager: Mike Shepherd, Ph: (07) 308 4105
Entries: On official entry form with fees to the Manager by 9th March 2017
Entry fee: \$15.00 per person per event

Events:

- 1: Handicap Doubles
- 2: Championship singles

Conditions:

1. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together
2. Divisions according to entries. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament play for all competitors.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double Banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.

Whakatane Autumn Tournament
Weekend Golf Croquet
 at Whakatane

Saturday 4th to Sunday 5th March 2017

Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

Manager: Cliff Stuart, Ph: (07) 308 7157. Email: c.j.stuart@xtra.co.nz
Entries: To the Manager by **1st March 2017**
Entry Fees: \$15.00 per person per event
Events: 1. Handicap Doubles – own partner
 2. Levels Singles

Conditions: Doubles played on Saturday, Singles played on Sunday

Accommodation:

Alton Lodge Motel (Jason & Kylie) \$50.00 Per Head, Minimum 2 per unit
 Ph: (07) 307 1003 Email: stay@altonlodge.co.nz

Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association

Association Croquet Tournaments at Christchurch

Handicap Singles Tournament

Saturday 22nd to Sunday 23rd October 2016 at 8:45am

Manager: Graham Button, 36 Sawyers Arms Road, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 352 6504 Email: gabutton@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: St James Park Croquet, Papanui, Christchurch

Entries: To the Manager by **Saturday 8th October 2016**

Entry Fee: \$25.00 per entrant

Open and Grades Level Tournament

Thursday 10th to Sunday 13th November 2016

Managers: Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Christchurch 8042

Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, North Hagley Park, Christchurch

Entries: To the Manager by **Wednesday 2nd November 2016**

Entry fee: \$25.00 per event (includes tea and coffee)

Doubles play: Two minus players may not play as partners in Event 1

Hoop setting: For open: 3²¹/₃₂" minus.
For grades: 3³/₄".

Events: Open and Grades Level Tournament

1. Open Doubles: Thursday 10th and Friday 11th November 2016 at 8:45am
2. Open Singles: Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th November 2016 at 8:45am
3. Grade Doubles: Thursday 10th and Friday 11th November 2016 at 8:45am
4. Grade Singles: Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th November 2016 at 8:45am

Conditions: Handicap, Open and Grades Level Tournaments

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Play may be double-banked.
3. Tea and coffee is provided.
4. Event 1 (Open Doubles): Two minus players may not play as partners.
5. The **Open** and **Singles 9 bisques and under** are ranking events

Dawson International Balls

Canterbury Croquet Association
Golf Croquet Tournaments
 Held at Christchurch

GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP DOUBLES TOURNAMENT

Sunday 4th December 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Lorraine McClurg Ph: (03) 313 5648
 Mob: 027 305 2000 Email: lmclurg@clear.net.nz
Headquarters: Fendalton CC, Fendalton Park, 28 Makora Street, Fendalton
Entries: On official form accompanied by fees (\$15.00). Includes tea and coffee. Closes on **Thursday 24th November 2016**

GOLF CROQUET GRADE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

**Two half-days Saturday 11th February 2017 at 8:30am
 and Sunday 12th February 2017 at 1pm**

Manager: Kay Blair, 130a Hawford Road, Christchurch 8023
 Ph: (03) 332 1200 Email: kay.noel@clear.net.nz
Headquarters: St Martins Croquet Club, Gamblins Road, Christchurch
Other Venue: TBA
Entries: On official form accompanied by fees of \$15.00 (includes tea and coffee). Closes on **Saturday 28th January 2017**

GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP SINGLES TOURNAMENT

**Two half-days: Saturday 21st January 2017 at 8:30am
 and Sunday 22nd January 2017 at 1:00pm**

Manager: Vilna Gough-Jones
 Ph: (03) 348 7876 Email: vgoughjones@gmail.com
Headquarters: Elmwood Croquet Club, Elmwood Park, Heaton Street, Merivale
Entries: On official form accompanied by fees (\$15.00) (Includes tea and coffee). Closes on **Saturday 14th January 2016**
Referee: Robyn Dawson,
 Ph: (03) Email: r.dawson@paradise.co.nz

Conditions for all tournaments:

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Double banking if necessary.

Dawson International Balls

Counties-Manukau Croquet Association

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Saturday 25th to Sunday 26th February 2017
commencing at 8:30am for 9:00am start

Manager: Cynthia Bates, 28 Jutland Road, Manurewa 2102
 Ph: (09) 268 2821. Email: cbates@urbanpartners.co.nz

Referee: Ngaire Newdick, Villa 16, Summerset Village,
 7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016. Ph: (09) 273 6311

Handicapper: Noeline Posselt, 176 Clevedon Road, Papakura 2110
 Ph: (09)298 6560 nonpo@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Manurewa Croquet Club, 31 Russell Road

Entry Fees: Singles: \$15.00 per player. Doubles: \$10.00 per player
 Entries payable on the day

Entries: Entries to Manager by **Saturday 18th February 2017**. Entries may be limited
 (Cheques payable to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association)

Catering: Morning & afternoon teas available.

Event

1. **Handicap Doubles:** 13-point games.
2. **Level Singles:** graded groups depending on entries.

Conditions

1. Double banking.
2. Doubles: Saturday 25th February.
 Singles: Sunday 26th February.
3. AHS cards must be handed to Tournament Manager prior to start.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson Balls

Pukekohe Croquet Club

Annual Tournament 2016–17

From Wednesday 1st to Sunday 5th March 2017
From 8:30am
At 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe

Counties Manukau - Association and Club Tournaments

- Manager:** Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
- Assistant Manager:** Jeff France, 145 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 4833 Email: jefffrance@orcon.net.nz
- Referee:** Alex Begg (AC & GC)
- Handicapper:** Rick Turner (AC & GC)
- Entries:** To Manager by **Wednesday 22nd February 2017**
- Entry Fees:** \$12.00 per person per event
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas available. Lunches can be ordered
- Billets:** Some billets available

Events

1. Association Croquet Handicap Doubles- Wednesday 1st March 2017
2. Association Croquet Levels Singles- Thursday 2nd & Friday 3rd March 2017
3. Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles- Saturday 4th March 2017
4. Golf Croquet Levels Singles Sunday 5th March 2017

Conditions

1. All Golf Croquet and Association Croquet events – draw and method of play will be decided after entries have been received, to give players the maximum number of games in the time available.
2. Entries may be limited and event may be cancelled if fewer than 4 entries
3. Double banking if necessary for all events.
4. Hoop dimensions 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Croquet Hawkes Bay

83rd Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by 'You Travel', Napier

Singles and Doubles

**from Friday 17th to Sunday 19th March 2017
at Marewa, Napier, commencing at 8:30am**

Manager: TBA

Entries: Entries on photocopy of official entry form and accompanied by fees to be sent to **J Greig PO Box 8228 Havelock North 4157 by Friday 10th March 2017.**

Headquarters: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Entry Fees: Singles: \$25.00 per person, morning and afternoon teas included
Doubles: \$30.00 per pair, morning and afternoon teas included
To be paid to Croquet Hawkes Bay by Cheque, Cash or Internet
Banking. Acct: 03 1517 0018865 00

Catering: Lunches may be ordered

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Friday 17th March 2017
Format decided on entries.
2. **Open Level Singles:** to be played Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th March 2017.
Winner to hold Jim Christie Cup for one year. **Ranking Tournament.**
3. **Handicap Singles:** Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th March 2017.
Format decided on entries.

Conditions

1. Events may be played in divisions.
2. Players may enter only one singles event – either event 2 or event 3.
3. Method of play to be decided by Manager.
4. No event unless 4 entries received. Entries may be limited.

Current holders: Event 1. Don and Annette Reyland
 Event 2. Helen Reeves
 Event 3. Ian Campbell

Dawson International Balls

Croquet Hawkes Bay
83rd Annual
Association Croquet Tournament
 Sponsored by

HB Peugeot Suzuki & Citroën



from Saturday 11th to Tuesday 14th March 2017
at Heretaunga, Havelock North, commencing at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Entries: Entries on photocopy of official entry form and accompanied by fees to be sent to Jenny Greig, PO Box 8228, Havelock North Ph. (06) 877 7055 by Saturday 4th March 2017.

Headquarters: Heretaunga Croquet Club, 341 Napier Rd, Havelock North.

Entry Fees: \$25 per event, to be paid to Croquet Hawkes Bay by Cheque, Cash, or Internet Banking Acct: 03 1517 0018865 00, morning and afternoon teas included

Catering: Lunches may be ordered

Events

1. **Open Championship Singles CNZ Cup:** First division (Ranking Event). Starting 8:30am Saturday 11th March 2017. Method of play depends on entries.
2. **Championship Singles Lange Cup:** 4 bisesques and over. Starting 8:30am Saturday 11th March 2017.
3. **Handicap Singles Bone Cup:** This event starts 8:30am Monday 13th March 2017, completed Tuesday 14th March 2017.

Conditions

1. Players may enter only one of the singles championship events.
2. Time limits depend on entries. Regulation 8 will apply.
3. Double banking if necessary.
4. No event unless 4 entries received.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Current holders: Event 1. Not held
 Event 2. Chris Carver
 Event 3. Suzanne Berry

Dawson International Balls

Marewa Croquet Club, Napier

Princess Alexandra Retirement Village Open Singles Tournament

Saturday 8th to Sunday 9th October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Frank Wharton, 421 Marine Parade, Napier 4110
Ph: (06) 833 6111 Email: fwharton@clear.net.nz

Entries: Entries must reach the Manager by **Tuesday 4th October 2016**

Entry Fee: \$30.00. Morning and afternoon teas included

Venue: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Conditions

1. 4 entries or no event.
2. Method of play and divisions will depend on entries, but the aim is to provide two full days' play.
3. Nominal hoop settings $3^{11}/_{16}$ inches.

Current holder: Terry Price

Dawson International Balls

Ranking Tournament



Marewa Croquet Club, Napier

Princess Alexandra Retirement Village Golf Croquet Tournament

Handicap Doubles: Saturday 22nd October 2016 at 8:30am

**Level Singles - events 2 & 3:
Sunday 23rd to Monday 24th October 2016 at 8:30am**

Manager: Helen Grant

Entries: To PO Box 4307, Marewa 4143 **Tuesday 18th October 2016**

Entry Fee: Event 1: \$15 per person. Events 2 & 3: \$20.00 per person
Entry fees includes morning and afternoon teas

Venue: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Open Level Singles
3. Level Singles – handicaps 5 to 12

Conditions

1. 4 entries or no event. Entries may be limited.
2. Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
3. Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3.
4. Nominal hoop setting of 3¹¹/₁₆ Inches.

Event 2 is a Ranking Event

Current holders: Event 1. D & N Charteris
Event 2. John Wall
Event 3. Janeen Kenny

Dawson International Balls

Note: Hawkes Bay A&P Show runs from Wednesday 19th to Friday 21st October.



Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui

Feilding Croquet Club 29th Annual Tournament at Feilding

commencing on Saturday 12th November 2016 at 8:30am

Association Croquet from Saturday 12th November 2016 at 8:30am
finishing no later than Thursday 17th November 2016

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Friday 18th November at 8:30am
Handicap Singles Saturday 19th November at 8:30am

Manager: Margaret Hewett, 10A Cargill Avenue, Feilding 4702
Ph: (06) 323 3062 Email: hewettmargaret@inspire.net.nz

Headquarters: Feilding Croquet Club, Drake Street, Feilding. Ph: (06) 323 5259

Entries: All entries accompanied by fees must reach the Manager by
Saturday 5th November 2016

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player per event.
Westpac 03 0626 06 32499 00
Cheques payable to Feilding Croquet Club Inc.

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea included

Events

1. **AC Handicap Doubles:** Combined handicap of each pair to be 10 or more.
2. **AC Championship Singles:** Divisions according to entries received.
3. **AC Championship Doubles Open**
4. **GC Handicap Doubles:** Combined handicap to be 10 or more.
5. **GC Handicap Singles:** Limited to 16 players.

Details

1. AC Handicap Doubles (Event 1) Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th November 2016.
2. AC Championship Singles (Event 2) Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th November 2016.
3. AC Championship Doubles (Event 3) Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th November 2016.
4. GC Handicap Doubles (Event 4) Friday 18th November 2016.
5. GC Handicap Singles (Event 5) Saturday 19th November, 2016.

Conditions

1. All AC games 2.5 hours Regulation 8.
2. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
3. Players will be notified at start of tournament which method of play is being used.
4. Double banking if necessary

Dawson International Balls

Marton Croquet Club

Open Championship Singles

Saturday 1st and Sunday 2nd October 2016

Play starts at 8:30am

Marton Croquet Club, Tutaenui Road, Marton – 3 full size lawns

Entry Fee: \$25.00

Morning & afternoon teas provided

Some billets available

Entries: To Manager, Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710.

Ph: (06) 327 7320

Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Wanganui-Martons Croquet Clubs

83rd Annual Tournament

at Wanganui

Labour Weekend, Saturday 22nd and Sunday 23rd October 2016

Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710

Ph: (06) 327 7320

Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710

Ph: (06) 327 5575

Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Graeme McIntyre. Contact details as above

Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons St, Wanganui. (8 lawns)

Catering: Hot and cold drinks provided. Lunches may be ordered

Entry Fee: \$25.00. Entries close **Monday 17th October 2016** with the Manager

Events

1. Open Championship Singles
2. 4 Bisques and over Championship Singles

Conditions

1. One or both events may be split into divisions according to handicaps so that full tournament play is available to all competitors.
2. All events will be run as section play events, see Regulation 27.7.4, with placings decided by the American method (net points) in the event of a tie in the number of wins.

Dawson Balls

Palmerston North Croquet Clubs

Triton Hearing Tournament**28th Annual Tournament at Rose Gardens****Saturday 7th to Thursday 12th January 2017****Starting at 8:30am**

- Manager & Handicapper:** Michael Hardman, 400 Albert Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@kinect.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Melva Jones. Ph: (06) 356 8219 Email: mjj19@inspire.net.nz
- Referee:** Vince Neall. Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Rose Gardens Croquet Club, Victoria Esplanade, Palmerston North.
- Entries:** Should reach the Manager by end of **Tuesday 3rd January 2017**
- Entry Fees:** \$15.00 per player for Events 1 and 2
\$18.00 per player for each of Events 3, 4, 5 and 6
Cheques payable to Palmerston North Croquet Clubs Tournament Committee or fees may be paid directly into the tournament bank account at Westpac 03 0726 0471661 00 (Include entrant's name)
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas will be available, \$4 per day

Events:

- Open Doubles:** Advanced play. Open to all. Played on Saturday & Sunday
- Handicap Doubles:** Combined HC 10+ at closing date. Limited to 16 pairs. Partners found on request. Played on Saturday & Sunday
- Open Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Open to all. Played on Monday & Tuesday.
- Scratch and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Monday & Tuesday. Events 3 and 4 may be combined if insufficient entries in either.
- 4 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Wednesday & Thursday
- 10 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Wednesday & Thursday

Conditions:

- All events will begin with section play. The form of post section play will depend on the number of entries.
- Players may enter only one event on each pair of days. Entries limited to 24 players/pairs for each pair of days.
- If you want your entry to be acknowledged, please provide an email address or enclose a stamped addressed envelope.
- Nominal hoop dimensions will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson International Balls**Tournament Sponsored by Triton Hearing**

Rose Gardens Croquet Club
The Esplanade, Palmerston North
Spring Golf Croquet Tournament
Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th October 2016
starting at 9:00am

- Manager:** Pam Green, 32 Madison Ave, Palmerston North 4414
Ph: (06) 355 3227 Email: pam.green@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries should reach the Manager by **Tuesday 4th October 2016** and should show player's name and handicap.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with entry.
- Entry fees:** \$25.00 per player, which includes cost of morning and afternoon teas, payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Level Singles

Event 1. Open to all players

Event 2. Open to all players on a handicap 4 and above.

Event 3. Open to all players on a handicap 8 and above.

Players may enter only one event.

Events 2 and 3 may be combined if insufficient entries received in either.

The method of play will be chosen to give two full days of play

Hoop dimensions will be set at $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches.

Dawson International Balls

Sports Turf Renovators GC Tournament
Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th March 2017 starting at 9:00am

- Manager:** Monica Huisman, 17 Sandstrom Grove, Feilding 4702
Ph: (06) 323 3365 Email: monica.huisman@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries should reach the manager by **Tuesday 28th February 2017** and should show player's name, partner's name and handicaps.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with the entry.
- Entry fees:** \$15.00 per player for each event, including cost of morning and afternoon teas. Cheques payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Events

Event 1. Handicap Doubles: Played on Saturday. Minimum combined handicap 8.

Partners found by request. Limited to 16 pairs.

Event 2. Level Singles: Played on Sunday. Open to all players

Event 3. Handicap Singles: Played on Sunday. Minimum handicap 5.

Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3, which will be played in divisions if justified by entry numbers.

The method of play will be chosen to give full days of play.

Hoop dimensions will be set at $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches.

Dawson International Balls

Wanganui Croquet Club

16th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Levels Singles & Handicap Doubles

Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th February 2017

Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns

Sponsored by Jane Winstone Retirement Village

Manager: Wally Duncan, 13 Kitchener Street, Wanganui
Ph: (06) 343 1823 Email: clairewally6@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons Street, Wanganui

Entries: Entries to Manager by **Sunday 5th February 2017**

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per person, per event

Catering: Hot and cold drinks available (no charge). Lunches may be ordered

General: Partners can be arranged for doubles
Accommodation can be organised if required, please inform the manager of requirements

Conditions

Play will start at 9:00am.

Saturday

1. Levels Singles
Played in sections determined when entries are received.

Sunday

2. Handicap Doubles 13-point games.
Clock will be used.

Dawson Balls

Association Croquet

Championship Singles Tournament

Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th March 2017

Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns

Play starts 8:30am

Events:

Scratch & over

4 & over

10 & over

Limited to 32 players

Manager: Dawn Reid, 17 Stark Street, Wanganui
Ph: (06) 345 2821 Email: dyreid@orcon.net.nz

Entry Fee: \$20.00 Hot and cold drinks available. Lunches may be ordered.

Entries: Entries to the manager by **4th March 2017**
Entries will be accepted by email and will be confirmed.
Play will be decided on the number of entries received.

Dawson Balls

Marlborough Croquet Association

Veterans' Tournament

at Blenheim

on Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd November 2016

reporting time 8:30am

- Manager:** Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
- Venue:** Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)
- Entries:** Open to all over 60.
Close with the Manager on **Thursday 17th November 2016**
- Entry Fee:** \$10.00 per event
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and light lunches available.
\$10 per day, all inclusive.

Events

1. Association Croquet Handicap Singles (am) and Doubles (pm)
2 x 2½ hour games per day – 1 singles & 1 doubles.
2. Golf Croquet Handicap Singles (am) and Doubles (pm)
6 games per day – 3 singles & 3 doubles.

Conditions

1. You may enter Event 1 or 2 but not both.
2. A BBQ will be held on the Monday evening.

Annual Tournament

at Blenheim

on Friday 28th to Sunday 30th October 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
- Referee:** Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim. Ph: (03) 578 3519
- Handicapper:** Margaret Heaney, 8 Corry Crescent, Blenheim. Ph: (03) 579 3059
- Headquarters:** Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker St, Blenheim (4 Lawns)
- Other Venue:** Brooklyn Croquet Club, (6 Lawns)
- Entries:** Close with the Manager on **Monday 24th October 2016**
Cheques payable to Marlborough Croquet Association
- Entry Fees:** \$10.00 per person per event
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas and light lunch available.
\$10 per day all inclusive.

Events

1. GC Handicap Doubles – Friday
2. AC Handicap Doubles – Saturday and Sunday

Methods of play and divisions will depend on entries.

Marlborough Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Event

at Blenheim

Saturday 18th and Sunday 19th March 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Anne Masters, 126a Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Referee: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Headquarters: Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)

Other Venue: Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker St, Blenheim (4 lawns)

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per person per event. Entries close with the Manager
Saturday 13th March 2017

Catering: Refreshments and light lunch available.
\$10 per day all inclusive.

Events

1. Saturday: Handicap Doubles.
2. Sunday: Handicap Singles.

Croquet Nelson

Golf Croquet Handicap Tournament at Nelson

Labour Weekend, Saturday 22nd to Monday 24th October 2016
start time 8:45am

Manager: Mike Milstein, 31 Walters Bluff, Nelson 7010

Ph: (03) 539 0620

Email: agewell@ihug.co.nz

Handicapper: D. Annie Henry

Ph: (03) 539 0620

Email: Annie58@ihug.co.nz

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street, Nelson.

(9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry

Ph: (03) 539 0620

Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by fee.

Must be received by Manager by Wednesday 19th October 2016

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events per player. Tea & coffee included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles** - Saturday
2. **Handicap Singles** - Sunday

Conditions

1. Method of play according to entries.
2. Grades are possible, depending on number of entries.
3. Time limit may be imposed.
4. Prizes for all events.
5. Dawson Balls.
6. Hoops 3¹¹/₁₆"

Croquet Nelson

Golf Croquet Grade Championship Tournament

at Nelson

on Saturday 4th & Sunday 6th February 2017 at 8:45am

Manager: Marion Prentice, 20 Acorn Way, Stoke 7011
Ph: (03) 539 1121 Email: an.apprentice@gmail.com

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street,
Nelson. (9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Referee: Manly Bowater

Handicapper: D. Annie Henry
Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: Annie58@ihug.co.nz

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by
fee

Must be received by Wednesday 1st February 2017

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events.
Tea & coffee included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. Championship Doubles Senior
2. Championship Doubles Junior
3. Championship Singles Premier
4. Championship Singles Senior
5. Championship Singles Intermediate
6. Championship Singles Primary

Conditions:

1. Doubles: Saturday.
2. Singles: Sunday.
3. Method of play determined after entries close.
4. Time limit may be imposed.
5. Trophies and Prizes for all events.
6. International Dawson Balls will be used.
7. Hoop 3¹¹/₁₆"

Croquet Nelson
67th Annual Tournament
Sponsored by Nelson Building Society
at Nelson
Saturday 4th to Friday 10th March 2017

Men's and Women's Championship

Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th March 2017. Report by 8:15am

- Manager:** Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010
 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz
- Referee:** Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010.
 Ph: (03) 548 7971
- Handicapper:** Sue Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010
- Headquarters:** Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Halifax Street, Nelson 7010
 Ph: (03) 548 3977 (9 lawns)
- Other Venue:** Richmond (4 lawns). Ph: (03) 544 2052
- Accommodation:** Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
 Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries on Official Form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by Fee. Must be received by the Manager by
Wednesday 1st March 2017
- Entry Fees:** \$20.00 per player for each event
- Catering:** Tea & coffee included. Light lunches to purchase

Events

1. **Championship Singles.**
2. **Intermediate Championship Singles.** 4–9 bisques.
3. **"B" Championship Singles.** 10–14 bisques.
4. **"C" Championship Singles.** 16–24 bisques
 1, 2, 3 & 4 Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th March 2017.
5. **Handicap Singles.**
6. **Championship Doubles.**
7. **Handicap Doubles:** one player must be 6 bisques or over.
8. **Women's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 11th & 12th March 2017.
9. **Men's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 11th & 12th March 2017.

Conditions

1. All play will be Block or Section play (American method) according to the number of entries in each event and decided by the Manager prior to play commencing.
2. 2½ hour time limit on all events, Regulation 8, including finals.
3. Competitors must be prepared to play 3 games per day.
4. Trophies for all events.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
6. Dawson International Balls

Northland Croquet Association

44th Lanna Morgan Memorial Tournament

Supported by SPORT NORTHLAND

at Kensington

on 4th to 7th March 2017 (Sat.–Tues.) at 8:45am

Manager: Mrs H Wilkinson, 255 Fairway Drive, Kamo 0112

Ph (09) 435 0556

Asst Manager: Mr G Depree, 265 Rimu Apts. 262 Fairway Drive, Kamo 0112

Ph: (09) 435 1512

Email: 4dotgeo@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: TBA

Publicity: TBA

Headquarters: Kensington Croquet Club, 41 Mill Road, Whangarei. (3 lawns).

Ph: (09) 437 6751

Other Venues: Whangarei Croquet Club (4 lawns)

Entries: On Official Form with fees (\$12 both codes), and handicap, to the Manager at her home address, by **noon, Saturday 25th February 2017**

Draw: Kensington Croquet Club **Monday 27th February 2017** at 1pm

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available

Events

Golf Croquet

1. Level Singles: Saturday 4th March 2017 at 8:45 am
2. Handicap Singles: Sunday 5th March 2017 at 8:45 am

Association Croquet

Monday and Tuesday 6th and 7th March 2017 at 8:45 am

Senior Singles: **Lanna Morgan Memorial Trophy & Jean Williams Tray.**

Minus to 9 bisques

The Jean Williams Tray will be awarded to the Intermediate player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.

Junior Singles: **Mary Knight & Rene Foster Tray.**

Handicaps 10 bisques and over.

The Rene Foster Tray will be awarded to the "C" player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.

Conditions for both Events

1. American Event. Double Banking if necessary. Large lawns.
2. Methods of play and divisions will depend on entries.
3. Trophies to be held for one year.
4. Dress predominantly white.

Dawson Balls

Whangarei Croquet Club Inc.
Annual Tournament
at Whangarei
on Thursday 12th January 2017, at 8:45am

- Manager:** Mrs P McGowan, 33 Murdoch Crescent, Whangarei 0110
 Ph: (09) 438 3287 Email: mac.pat@xtra.co.nz
- Asst** TBA
- Manager:**
- Referee:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Whangarei Croquet Club, 2 Third Avenue, Whangarei
 Ph: (09) 438 2766
- Other** Kensington Croquet Club. 6 large lawns incl. Whangarei
- Venues:**
- Entries:** On official form, close with the Manager, at **12 noon on Wednesday 4th January 2017**
- Entry Fees:** Singles: \$10.00. Doubles: \$8.00 per person
- Catering:** Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Bring own food

Events:

Golf Croquet

1. **Level Singles:** Thursday 12th January 2017 at 8:45am.
2. **Handicap Doubles:** Friday 13th January 2017
 (Own partners – one 0–6, one 7–12)

Association Croquet

1. **Championship Singles:** 3 bisques & under. Mrs J. Walker Cup.
2. **Championship Singles:** 4 to 9 bisques. J. B. Walker Cup.
3. **Championship Singles:** B.W. Walker Cups awarded to:
 - (a) Winner 10 bisques and over
 - (b) The 18 bisques and over player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.
4. **Championship Doubles:** 9 bisques and under, no two minus players to play together.
5. **Handicap Doubles:** 10 bisques and over.

Conditions

1. Golf Croquet: numbers may be limited.
2. Association Croquet: starts Saturday 14th January 2017 at 8:45am, weather permitting. Singles first. Three games per day.
3. Played as an American Event. Double banking if necessary.
4. Singles only, 4 entries or less, 2 rounds.
5. Veteran – 80 years and over. Small lawns.
6. Predominately white or cream clothing preferred.

Otago Croquet Association

88th Annual Tournament at Dunedin

from Saturday 4th to Sunday 12th February 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Publicity: Daphne Hannagan, 217A Helensburgh Road, Wakari, Dunedin 9010
Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018
Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Jackson, 19 Seaview Terrace, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijakson@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin
Email: collyn@es.co.nz

Other Venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Venues:

Entries: On Official Form and accompanied by fees.
(Cheques payable to Otago Croquet Association) **EITHER** to Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin 9013
OR by email to ngaiemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information that the official entry form requires. (Internet banking account no. 03 0903 0387330 00). Close **Thursday 26th January 2017**. (If paying by internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–6 \$15.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day

Events – all Association singles:

1. **Otago Championship:** 3 bisques or under. Winner – Walker & Hall Cup; Runner-up – Grimman Cup.
2. **Peake Tray Championship:** 4 to 9 bisques.
3. **Men's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. Trounson Cup.
4. **Women's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. St Clair Rose Bowl.
5. **Briggs Cup Championship:** 10 to 16 bisques.
6. **Clark Rose Bowl Championship:** 18 to 24 bisques.

Conditions:

1. The Senior Tournament will commence with the Championships (Events 1 and 2) to be completed on the first weekend, followed by the Men's and Women's Championships (Events 3 and 4) on Monday and Tuesday, and the Junior Championships (events 5 and 6) on the second weekend.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries. Entries may be limited.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to the Manager on arrival – no later than 8:15am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Dawson International Balls
Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.
www.sporty.co.nz/otagocroquet

Otago Croquet Association (Inc)

11th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament at Dunedin

from Saturday 29th to Sunday 30th October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Publicity: Daphne Hannagan, 217A Helensburgh Road, Wakari,
Dunedin 9010

Ph: (03) 476 3718. Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018

Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Jackson, 19 Seaview Tce, St Clair, Dunedin 9012

Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijakson@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin

Email: collyn@es.co.nz

Other Venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Entries: On Official Form and accompanied by fees (Cheques payable to
Otago Croquet Association)

EITHER to Mrs Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay,
Dunedin 9013

OR by email to ngairemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information
that the official entry form requires. (Internet banking account no. 03
0903 0387330 00). Close Thursday 20th October 2016. (If paying by
internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–3 \$10.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day.

Golf Croquet Events – level singles:

1. Otago Championship: -6–4 handicap
2. Otago Championship: 5–8 handicap
3. Otago Championship: 9–16 handicap

Conditions:

1. All events commence on Saturday.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to Manager by 8:15am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Dawson International balls

Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.

www.sporty.co.nz/otagocroquet

Alexandra Croquet Club
87th Easter Tournament
at Alexandra
Friday 14th to Monday 17th April 2017

Manager: Joan Annan, 59 Kamaka Crescent, Alexandra 9320

Ph (03) 448 8906 Email: joanannan@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Carol Harding, 3 Arnott Street, Alexandra 9320. Ph (03) 448 6511

Headquarters: Alexandra Croquet Club, 2 Kenmare Street, Alexandra.
 (4 modified lawns.)

Entries: On photocopy of Official Form, accompanied with fees, to the
 Manager by **Friday 7th April 2017**

Entry Fees: Singles \$18.00. Doubles \$10.00 per person

Catering: Teas and light lunches available

Events

1. **Championship Doubles**

Open to any pair having a combined handicap of 10 or more. This event will be limited to a maximum of 12 pairs

2. **Championship Singles**

Entries will be split into 2 or 3 divisions dependent on entry numbers and players bisquings. AHS cards required.

Conditions

1. Tournament will commence with Doubles but some Singles may be played on day one
2. The purpose of splitting entrants in event 2 is to ensure that competitors (a) get the maximum number of games, and (b) play in divisions having the smallest possible range of abilities
3. All events will be run as Section Play as determined by number of entries. American system will be used to determine tied players.
4. All games may include double banking
5. A time limit of 2½ hours for all games
6. Trophies and prizes will be awarded in all events
7. Play from 8:30am – 6:00pm daily including Sunday
8. Entries may be limited. Early entry advised.

Barlow G.T. Balls
and Dawson International Balls

Wakatipu Croquet Club Inc.

17th Annual Tournament

Championship Singles & Handicap Doubles

at Wakatipu Croquet Lawns, Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown

from Thursday 16th at midday to Sunday 19th February 2017

Manager: Karen Jamieson, 4b Juniper Place, Frankton, Queenstown 9300
Ph: (03) 441 4175 Email: kjamieson56@hotmail.com

Referee: Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D., Oamaru 9492
Ph: (03) 432 4240 Email: monckton.brian@gmail.com

Entries: All entries on photocopied official form close, with the Manager on
Wednesday 8th February 2017

Entry Fee: \$20.00 singles, \$15.00 doubles per player
Pay by cash, cheque or to bank account Westpac
03 0675 0330921-00 (Include name as reference.)

Catering: Registration includes morning & afternoon teas. Light lunches
available on order each day

Events

Championship Singles: 3 or 4 Divisions depending on the number of entries.

Handicap Doubles, beginning Thursday midday

Prizes for Winners in each event.

Conditions

1. Length of play depending upon entries. (Regulation 8.)
2. An American Event, size of block depending upon entries.
3. Four full size lawns, or 5 modified lawns (if necessary).
4. Double banking.

Dawson International Balls

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Handicap Tournament

at Awamoa Gardens Croquet Club, Oamaru

commencing on Saturday 22nd October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Elspeth Mitchell, 17 Solway St., Homes Hill, Oamaru, 9401
Ph: (03) 434 1098 Email: elfy@callsouth.net.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Awamoa Gardens Croquet Club, Awamoa Road, Oamaru

Entries: To the Manager by **Friday 14th October 2016**

Entry Fees: Singles \$10.00 per player. Doubles \$10.00 per player. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: Tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events:

1. **Handicap Singles:** Open to all bisquing. The winner to hold the Taylor Rose Bowl for one year and the runner-up to hold the Allchurch Trophy for one year.
2. **Combined Handicap Doubles:** One player 12 or under, and one player 14 or over. The winners to hold the Sylvia Robertson Memorial Trays for one year and the runners-up to hold the Edwina Thompson Memorial Trays for one year.

Conditions

Event 1: a. Method of play will be decided after entries are received.
b. 2½ hour time limit on all games.
c. Double banking if necessary.

Event 2: a. An American Event.
b. Time limit will apply.
c. Double banking if necessary.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Singles Grade Championships at Timaru

starts on Saturday 29th October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Kevin McGlinchy, 19 Jellicoe Street, Timaru 7910(03) 686 6173
Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Aorangi Croquet Club, Rose Street, Timaru

Other: Ashbury Croquet Club and West End Croquet Club

Venues:

Entries: Must be on official entry form, with entry fee, to the Manager by
Friday 21st October 2016

Entry Fee: \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events

1. **Premier Grade Singles** 0 – 3 Landreth Trophy
2. **Intermediate Grade Singles** 4 – 7 SCC Assn Trophy
3. **Primary Grade Singles** 8 – 12 Wilson/Landreth Junior Trophy

Conditions

1. Format for the tournament will be decided when the entries have closed.
2. Tournament may run for two days depending on entries.

**Dawson Balls
Event 1 Ranking Event**

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Tournament at Geraldine

Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th February 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Bev Smith, 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910. Ph: (03) 689 7025
Headquarters: Geraldine Croquet Club, Huffey Street, Geraldine

Entries: Must be on official entry form, with all fees, to the Manager by
Friday 3rd February 2017

Entry Fees: \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Event

Singles. Open to all players.

Conditions

1. Method of play determined when entries close.
2. Tournament may run for two days depending on entries.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Tournament at Ashbury, Timaru

Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th November 2016

Manager: Carole Graham, 327 King Street, Temuka 7920.
Ph: (03) 615 5812 Email: c.graham@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Ashbury Croquet Club, Park View Terrace, Timaru

Entries: Must be on official entry form, with entry fee, to the Manager by
Friday 11th November 2016

Entry Fees: \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Event 1

Handicap Doubles. Open to all players. Winners to hold the Ward-Turpie Trophy for one year.

Conditions

1. Entries limited to 32 players
2. Double banking. Time limit may be imposed.
3. Method of play to be determined when all entries are received.

Golf Croquet Doubles Tournament at Waimate

on Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th January 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Anne McMaster, 8A Harris Street, Waimate 7924
Ph: (03) 689 8309 Email: anneandron@xnet.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Waimate Croquet Club, 98A Shearman Street, Waimate. (4 lawns)

Entries: Must be on Official Entry Form with entry fee to the Manager by
Friday 20th January 2017

Entry Fee: \$10.00 per player. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee, cold drinks

Event

1. **Championship Doubles:** Open to all players. Winners to hold the Landreth Trays for one year.

Conditions

1. Entries limited to 32 players.
2. Double banking. Time limit may be imposed.
3. Method of play to be determined when all entries are received.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

88th Annual Tournament at Timaru

to commence Saturday 21st January 2017 at 8:30am

Manager: Brian Maxwell, 18 Aviemore Street, Timaru, 7910
Ph: (03) 686 3028 Email: bhmaxwell@orcon.net.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Bev Smith, 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910. Ph: (03) 686 3210

Headquarters: Aorangi CC, Rose St, Timaru

Other West End Croquet Club, Maltby Avenue, Timaru

Venues: Ashbury CC, Parkview Terrace, Timaru

Entries: To the Manager by **Friday 13th January 2017**

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per player in each event. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day. Tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events

1. South Canterbury 0–3 bisques Championship: 75th Jubilee Tray
2. South Canterbury 4–9 bisques Championship: Kirk Cup
3. South Canterbury 10–16 bisques Championship: Holdgate Rose Bowl
4. South Canterbury 18–24 bisques Championship: Foxton Cup
5. South Canterbury Doubles Open Championship: Richards Cup
6. South Canterbury Doubles 10–24 Championship: Mona Walker Cup

Conditions

1. Time limit of two and a half hours on all games.
2. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received.
3. Double banking if necessary.
4. Tournament will start with events 1, 2, 3 and 4.
5. Players may enter in only one event in 7 and 8.
6. Hoop settings will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson and Barlow Balls

South Taranaki Croquet Association

89th Annual Tournament

**at Park Croquet Club
from Thursday 26th to Sunday 29th January 2017
commencing at 9:00am**

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391

Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391

Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Peter Filbee

Headquarters: Park Croquet Club, High Street, Hawera (4 lawns)

Other Venue: Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera. (3 lawns)

Entry Fee: Each event, \$10.00 per player for handicap doubles,
\$20.00 per player for singles

Entries: Entries close **Friday 20th January 2017**

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas included in entry fee. Sandwiches may be ordered for lunch.

Events

1. Championship Singles. Divisions will be decided depending on number of entries
2. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together.

Conditions

1. Two and a half hour time limit on all games. Regulation 8, including finals
2. All events are American Events.
3. Prizes awarded first and second placings.
4. Tournament begins with Handicap Doubles played Thursday and Friday and Singles played Saturday and Sunday.
5. Double Banking may be used.

Dawson Balls

6th Golf Croquet Tournament

Singles: Saturday 4th March 2017

Doubles: Sunday 5th March 2017

at 9:00am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391

Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Park Croquet Club, Stratford Croquet Club

Other Venues: Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera

Entries: Singles \$10.00 per player. Doubles \$10.00 per person to the Manager by **27th February 2017**

Catering: Sandwiches may be ordered for lunch. Tea and coffee at a nominal charge.

Conditions:

1. 13-point games.
2. 45 minute time limit if necessary.
3. Championship Singles: Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
4. Doubles: handicap.
5. All players must have GC Index cards.

Dawson Balls

Croquet Southland

90th Annual Tournament

At Queens Park Croquet Club

Gala Street, Invercargill

Saturday 14th to Thursday 19th January 2017

starting at 8:30am

- Manager:** Kathryn Cherry, 22 Milford St Invercargill
Ph: (03) 216 5385 Email: kathryn_cherry@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Mrs Joyce Millow, 21B Kauri Tce, Invercargill 9810.
Ph: (03) 217 0987 Email: joyce.millow@gmail.com
- Handicapper:** Kathryn Cherry, 22 Milford St Invercargill
Ph: (03) 216 5385 Email: Kathryn_cherry@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Queens Park Croquet Club, Gala St Invercargill
- Entry Fees:** \$20.00 each singles event. Doubles \$10.00 per player
Cheques to be made out to Croquet Southland Inc
- Catering:** Hot & cold drinks available. Lunches to order
- Entries:** Entries to the manager.
Email entries welcome
- Prizes:** Monetary prizes for all events

Events

1. Southland Open Championship Singles: Warburton Trophy.
2. Elizabeth Stevens Championship Singles: 4 to 9 bisques inclusive.
3. Elaine Gordon Championship Singles: 10 to 16 bisques inclusive.
4. Marion Harris Championship singles: 18 to 24 bisques inclusive
5. Golf Croquet Championship singles
6. Golf Croquet Championship Doubles
7. Handicap Doubles open.

Method of play for events 5 and 6 will depend on entries

Conditions

1. Three full-sized lawns. Barlow GT or Dawson balls.
2. Double banking if necessary.
3. Time limits: Three hours for event 1, and two and a half hours for all other events.
Regulation 8 applies for all events.

Croquet Taranaki

92nd Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village

at New Plymouth, West End & Inglewood

ASSOCIATION CROQUET

from Saturday 26th to Monday 28th November 2016

Manager: TBA

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club, Baring Terrace

Other Venues: West End Croquet Club and Inglewood Croquet Club

Entries: Must reach the Secretary,

Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street New Plymouth 4310

Ph: (06) 758 1295

Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz

by **Monday 21st November 2016** on official form accompanied by fees.

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player, per event.

Includes morning and afternoon tea club fees

Events

1. Championship Singles OPEN: for the Association Challenge Rose Bowl Ranking Tournament
2. Championship Singles: Scratch to 18. Divisions according to entries received. Played Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th November 2016
3. Handicap Doubles: The combined handicaps of each pair must total 7 bisques or over. To be played Monday 28th November 2016.

Conditions

1. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
2. Players entering Event 1 may not enter Event 2.
3. Championship events will commence on Saturday 26th November 2016.
4. All games will be 2½ hours. Regulation 8.
5. Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆".

Dawson Balls

Croquet Taranaki Inc.

92nd Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village

at New Plymouth, West End, Inglewood & Tasman

GOLF CROQUET

from Friday 28th to Monday 31st October 2016

Manager: Peter Batchelor, 172d Pembroke Street, New Plymouth
Ph: (06) 753 5171 Email: psbatch@gmail.com

Secretary: Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz

Referee: Mrs. Mavis Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz

Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club

Other Venues: West End, Churchill Heights, Cutfield Road, Inglewood,
James Street Tasman, Octavius Place

Entries: Must reach the Secretary by **Friday 14th October 2016**
on official form accompanied by fees.

Entry Fees: Event 1 \$25.00
Events 2–5 \$15.00
Includes morning and afternoon teas and club fees

Events

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Level Singles | Open | Played Sat 29 th October &
Sun 30 th October |
| 2. Level Singles | For handicaps 9–16 | Played Sat 29 th October. Limited to
8 players at Inglewood. 1 day only |
| 3. Handicap Singles | See conditions | Played Monday 31 st October |
| 4. Open level Doubles | | Played Friday 28 th October |
| 5. Handicap Doubles | Combined HC 8+ | Played Friday 28 th October |

Conditions

1. All players participating in a Golf Croquet Tournament must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entry.
2. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
3. Method of play to be announced by the Manager at the start of the Tournament.
4. Handicap singles sections will be determined when entries received.
5. Entries may be limited in some events.
6. Event 1 will be a two-tier event, tier 1 comprising the top 16 decided on ranking and/or handicap.
7. Double banking where necessary.
8. Handicap doubles may be divided into sections according to entries.
9. Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆".

Dawson Balls

GC

Thames Valley Croquet Association

64th AC Annual Tournament at Waihi

To be held from Monday 20th February 2017 at 8:45am daily

- Manager:** Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610
Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz
- Asst** Liz Jackson, 6 Russell Street, Waihi 3610
- Manager:** Ph: (07) 863 8804 Email: lizj@outlook.co.nz
- Referee:** Geoff Young, Ph: 021 111 4579
- Handicapper:** Geoff Young, Ph: 021 111 4579
- Headquarters:** Waihi Croquet Club, cnr Kenny/Clarke Street, Waihi (4 Lawns)
- Other** Paeroa
- Venues:**
- Entries:** In writing, with fees attached, to the Manager by
Thursday 16th February 2017
- Entry Fees:** Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
Singles Events: \$18.00 per person
- Catering:** Tea and coffee available

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Two Premier players cannot be partners in the Handicap Doubles. Divisions will be decided depending on entries received.
2. **Championship Singles:** Divisions and method of play will be decided after entries are received, except for Open and "A" grade players which will be championship play.

Conditions

1. American Events. If event consists of 3 sections the winner will be decided by post section play.
2. Double Banking
3. If fewer than four entries in doubles, event may be cancelled.
4. Two and a half hour time limit in all events. Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Three rounds per day.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Tournament starts with Doubles.
8. Home phone number and Tournament number, if known, when entering

Dawson International Balls

Thames Valley Croquet Association

Golf Croquet

5th TVCA Annual Tournament

At Morrinsville

Monday 20th and Tuesday 21st March 2017 at 8:45am

- Manager:** Joan Jenkin, 110A Studholme St, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 6789. Email: joanjenkin@gmail.com
- Asst** Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
- Manager:** Ph: 021 111 4579. Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Referee:** Geoff Young, Ph: 021 111 4579
- Handicapper:** Geoff Young, Ph: 021 111 4579
- Headquarters:** Linden Street, Morrinsville (4 Lawns)
- Entries:** In writing, with fees attached, to the Manager by Monday 14th March 2016
- Entry Fees:** Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
Singles Events: \$20.00 per person
- Catering:** Tea and coffee available at no extra charge

Events

1. Handicap Doubles 0–12
2. Level Singles Open
3. Level Singles 4–7
4. Level Singles 8–12

Events 3 and 4 may be changed according to the number of entries received.

Conditions:

1. Event 1 will be held on the Monday 20th March 2017.
2. Events 2,3 and 4 will be played on Tuesday 21st March 2017.
3. Entries will be limited.
4. Double banking.
5. All players must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entering.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Please make all cheques payable to TVCA.
8. Home phone number with entry and Tournament phone number if possible.

Dawson International Balls

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc

Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Nicholson Autos

Monday 17th October to Thursday 20th October 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: 021 111 4579

Asst Manager: Phyllis Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: 021 111 4579

Referee: Geoff Young, 81 Stirling Drive, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: 021 111 4579

Handicapper: John Christie, RD4, Morrinsville. Ph: (07) 889 7251

Headquarters: Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc., Linden Street, Morrinsville. (4 lawns)

Entries: Entries on Official Forms, along with fees, close with the Manager
on **Wednesday 12th October 2016**

Entry Fees: \$12.00 per person Doubles
\$15.00 per person Singles

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Championship Singles

Conditions

1. American event.
2. All games to be limited to two and a half hours.
3. Competitions will be based on providing a full tournaments play for competitors.

Dawson International Balls

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc.

11th Golf Croquet Annual Tournament

Friday 14th to Sunday 16th October 2016 at 9:00am

Manager: Jenny McLaren, 18 Snell St, Morrinsville 3300

Ph: (07) 889 7102 email: g-jmclaren@xnet.co.nz

Entries: Entries on Official Entry Forms, with fees, close with the Manager on
Sunday 9th October 2016

Catering: Catering included

Events

1. Open Singles
2. Handicap Doubles

Conditions

1. All events are open to any player with a GC Index Card and will be played in divisions decided upon after entries have been received.
2. Order of play: Friday – Handicap Doubles, followed by Singles Saturday and Sunday.
3. Method of play will be decided on by the manager.
4. Entry fee: \$15.00 Handicap Doubles, \$20.00 Open Singles.
5. Entries may be limited.

Dawson International Balls

Wairarapa Croquet Association

C-Grade Tournament at Masterton

To be held Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th February 2016
Play starts at 9am

Manager: Terry Price

Ph: 027 699 4901

Email: matarawafarm@gmail.com

Headquarters: Masterton Croquet Club

Entry Fee: \$15.00 per person

Events

1. Championship Singles

Conditions

1. C-Grade only, 18 to 24 handicaps.
2. Limited to the first 8 entries received.

Playing for the Edith Spackman Trophy.

2015-16: Winner – Caroline Townsend Green, Kelburn
Runner-up – Graham Raynel, Rangatira

Wellington Croquet Association (Inc)

92nd Annual Tournament Open Championship Singles Tuesday 27th to Friday 30th December 2016

at Wellington Municipal Croquet Club (and Kelburn if required)

- Manager:** Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Ph: (04) 389 9815 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com
- Entries:** On Official Form and with fees (cheque payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by: **Sunday 18th December 2016**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('Opens' as Reference)
- Entry Fees:** \$30.00 per player
- Method of play:** Best-of-three games will be played throughout if possible depending on number of entries. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ "
- Conditions:** See below

Men's & Women's Open Championship Singles

Saturday 15th and Sunday 16th October 2016
at Kelburn Croquet Club

- Manager:** Brian Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Karori 6012
Ph: (04) 938 6709 Email: brian@boutel.co.nz
- Entries:** On Official Form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by **Friday 7th October 2016**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('M&W Open' as Reference)
- Entry Fees:** \$20.00 per player
- Method of play:** Will depend on number of entries. The decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ ".

Conditions

1. No event if less than 6 entries. Entries may be limited.
2. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
3. Time limits and Regulation 8 will apply.
4. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
5. Double banking where necessary.
6. Morning and afternoon tea only.

Wellington Croquet Association

92nd Annual Tournament
Championships Doubles & Singles
Saturday 4th to Tuesday 7th February 2017
at Waimarie Croquet Club

- Manager:** Sheila Smith, 79 Penrose St, Lower Hutt
Phone: (04) 569 7334 Email: quinmary@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass) to the Manager by **Friday 27th January 2017**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 (92nd as Reference)
- Programme:** Doubles (All handicaps) will be played Saturday & Sunday
Singles (0–24) will be played Monday & Tuesday
- Divisions:** Handicap divisions will be made according to entries. This decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors.
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas, lunches available.

Conditions:

1. Entry Fee \$20.00 per player for singles and \$12.50 per player for doubles.
2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
3. No event if less than 6 entries.
4. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
5. 2½ hour time limits, plus Regulation 8.
6. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 mins before each day's play.
7. Double banking when necessary.
8. Hoops will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson Balls

Wellington Croquet Association

Veterans' Association Croquet Advanced Handicap Singles Monday 6th to Thursday 9th March 2017 at Petone Central & Waikanae Croquet Clubs

Managers: **Petone:** Bruce Manuge, 7 Willis Grove, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014.
Ph: (04) 564 4682 Email: bruce.manuge@xtra.co.nz
Waikanae: Eveleen Foye. Phone: (04) 905 5959
Email: sandefoye@paradise.net.nz

Entries: Open to all over 60 years. Entrants may choose either venue and must specify that venue on their entry forms. Entries, on official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass), to the Manager, Bruce Manuge by **Friday 24th February 2017**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('Vets' as Reference)

Time Limit: 3 hour time limit, plus Regulation 8. Maximum of 2 rounds per day

Catering: Full catering, lunch, morning and afternoon teas

Conditions: See below

Dawson Balls

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Thursday 10th and Friday 11th November 2016 at Paraparaumu Croquet Club

Manager: Francie Vagg, 13 Callender Terrace, Paraparaumu Beach 5032
Ph: (04) 297 2698 Email: francievagg@hotmail.com

Entries: On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass) to the Manager by **Wednesday 2nd November 2016**
Internet Payment: 03 0543 0209978 00 ('GCHcap' as Reference)

Game Length: 13-point games, time limits may apply

Catering: Hot and cold drinks and lunches available

Conditions:

1. Entry Fee is \$20.00 per player for each event.
2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
3. No event if less than 6 entries.
4. Play starts at 8:30am for all Tournaments except the Veterans' which will start at 9:30am.
5. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
6. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
7. Double banking when necessary.

Waikanae Croquet Club

Park Avenue, Waikanae. 5 courts **Association Open Singles** **Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th November 2016**

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 includes refreshments. Lunches available.
First 16 applicants will be accepted. Please include email address.
- Entries close:** Tuesday 16th November 2016
- Manager:** Dennis Kerr, 2 Awanui Drive, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 904 0035 Email: dajakerr3033@gmail.com

Ranking Event

4+ Championship **Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd January 2017**

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 includes refreshments. Lunches available.
First 16 applicants accepted. Please include email address.
- Entries close:** Tuesday 18th January 2017
- Manager:** Yvonne Fraser, 21 Rosebank Grove, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 293 7416 Email: yfraser98@gmail.com

Golf Health Championship **Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th February 2017**

- Entry Fee:** \$15.00 per event includes refreshments. Lunches available.
Entries limited to 20 teams for the doubles and 20 players for the singles.
Doubles will be held on the Saturday and singles on Sunday.
Please include email address with entry.
- Entries close:** Wednesday 1st February 2017
- Manager:** Jennifer Komar, 6B Alexander Place, Otaki 5512
Ph: (06) 364 5400 Email: j.komar44@gmail.com

All events - Dawson balls

Hoops 3¹¹/₁₆"

Waimarie Croquet Club

The Waimarie Golf Croquet Open Singles

Sunday 4th December 2016

Ewen Park, Lower Hutt

- Entry Fee:** \$15.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 24 entries received, and confirmed by email accepted. Double banking may be necessary.
- Entries to:** Trevor Ballantine, 15 Sherwood St, Lower Hutt
Ph: (04) 569 7756 Email: tdballant@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email addresses, phone numbers and handicap with entries.
- Entries close:** 5:00pm Thursday 24th November 2016
- Method of Play:** The method of play will be determined after the entries have been accepted, and will aim to ensure that each competitor can have a full days play
- Manager:** Trevor Ballantine

3¹¹/₁₆" hoops
Dawson Balls

The Waimarie Association Croquet Open Singles

Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th March 2017

Ewen Park, Lower Hutt

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 16 entries received, and confirmed by email will be accepted.
Entrants must provide email addresses, phone numbers and handicap with entries.
- Entries to:** Sue Lea, 25 Poto Rd, Normandale, Lower Hutt 5010
Ph: (04) 586 5500 Email: lenandsuelea@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email address, and phone numbers, and handicaps with entries, payment.
- Entries close:** 5:00pm Friday 17th March 2017
- Method of Play:** The method of play will be determined after the entries have been accepted, and will aim to ensure that each competitor can have a full weekend's play
- Manager:** Sue Lea

3¹¹/₁₆" hoops
Dawson Balls
Ranking Event

West Coast Croquet Association**Annual Tournaments****WCCA GC Handicap Doubles**

Friday 28 October, followed by

**West Coast GC Open Singles Championship
&****WCCA GC Handicap Singles Division**

Saturday 29 and Sunday 30 October 2016

West Coast AC Open Singles Championship

(Open event recommended but not restricted to 'A' Grade and Premier Grade players)

&

WCCA AC Handicap Singles Division

(Handicap division recommended but not restricted to 4+ Handicaps)

Saturday 25 and Sunday 26 February 2017

Rangimarie Croquet Club, Westport
Starting at 8:30am. (See condition 1)

Conditions:

1. Anything can change at a moment's notice.
2. Event details and entries www.sporty.co.nz/wcca
3. Entries may be limited by lawns and whitebait quantities.
4. Entrants can only enter 1 AC or GC singles event (Open or Handicap)

Additional event information and entry available on the WCCA website

2016-17 West Coast Tournaments:

www.sporty.co.nz/wcca

or google "croquet west coast"

Enquiries to: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz Mobile: 0274 818152

**AC
GC**



Equipment Sold by Croquet New Zealand

Price List 2016/2017

The price of equipment may be different from that shown below depending, among other things, on the costs of importation (if applicable), or to reflect price increases/decreases from the suppliers. We are happy to provide quotes.

Croquet New Zealand both endorses and is the sole New Zealand agency for the following equipment. By purchasing through us, associations, clubs and individuals provide concrete help for the sport of croquet in New Zealand.

**THE PRICES OF THESE ITEMS INCLUDE GST,
BUT DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE AND PACKAGING.**

Set of Dawson International Balls (first or second colours)	\$700.00
George Wood Championship Hoops (3 ¹¹ / ₁₆ inches)	\$350.00
Centre Pegs	\$25.00
Mallet Cover	\$60.00
Metal Clips Set of 4	\$25.00
Corner Pegs Set of 8	\$40.00
Line Marking Paint	\$150.00

Attention Croquet Clubs

USE DRY SPHAGNUM MOSS

- To tighten hoops in soft ground
- To prevent mounding around hoop areas

(continued use of soil in hoop holes causes mounding around hoop areas)

Dry Sphagnum Moss solves this problem

For dry moss prices contact
Fred McKee
fredandpam52@gmail.com
(03) 544 8595

Publications Sold by Croquet New Zealand

**ALL PRICES INCLUDE GST,
BUT DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE AND PACKAGING.**

Golf Croquet Coaching-Mavis Brogden	\$25.00
An Illustrated Guide to Umpiring (Association Croquet) <i>Rodger Lane</i>	\$25.00
Take a Bisque: Lessons in ways to take bisques and to use them to good advantage <i>Nell Hass</i>	\$15.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 Full: Perfect binding	\$15.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 Full: Spiral binding	\$15.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 Fixtures Book	\$10.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 AC Laws	\$5.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 GC Rules	\$3.00
Yearbook 2016/2017 Tournament Regulations	\$4.00
Score Pads (specify Association or Golf Croquet)	Free
Golf Croquet Tactics <i>Michael Hague</i>	\$50.00
Peel Appeal <i>Steve Jones</i>	\$30.00

CNZ 2016/2017 Tournament Schedule

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Sat 14 Oct	Canterbury CA	NZ 0-3 & 4+ Championships	3	282
AC	Sat 29 Oct	●Wellington CA	NZ Gold & Silver Mallets		283
AC	Wed 2 Nov	Wellington CA	CNZ North Island Championships	1	284
GC	Thu 10 Nov	Croquet Hawkes Bay	N. Island GC Champs	1	285
GC	Thu 10 Nov	Marlborough CA	S. Island GC Champs	1	286
AC	Wed 16 Nov	Canterbury CA	CNZ South Island Championship	1	287
GC	Sat 26 Nov	●Bay of Plenty CA	Women's GC Tournament	2	288
GC	Thu 15 Dec	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Under 21 Golf Croquet	1	289
GC	Mon 2 Jan	Croquet Nelson	CNZ Golf Croquet Nationals	1	290
AC	Sat 14 Jan	Bay of Plenty CA	NZ Open Championships	1	291
GC	Sat 4 Feb	Croquet Taranaki ▲	Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation	1	293
GC	Sat 4 Feb	Croquet Taranaki ▲	Duncan Dixon GC Invitation	1	294
GC	Sat 4 Feb	South Taranaki CA ▲	Gordon Smith GC Invitation	1	295
AC	Fri 10 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui▲	NZ Women's Invitation	2	296
AC	Wed 15 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Men's and Women's Champs	2	297
AC	Fri 3 Mar	Canterbury CA	Arthur Ross Memorial	3	298
GC	Sat 11 Mar	●Wellington CA	GC Gold & Silver Stars	2	299
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA ▲	The CA Silver Tray Invitation	1	300
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA ▲	Miss Edwina Thompson Invitation	2	301
AC	Wed 15 Mar	Wellington CA ▲	Roger Murfitt Invitation	2	302
AC	Fri 17 Mar	Otago CA ▲	Mrs RA Clarke Copper Tray	3	303
AC	Fri 17 Mar	Counties-Manukau CA ▲	The CA Gold Cup Invitation	3	304

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Hardwood head with Tufnol striking faces.

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Full length fibreglass tubular shaft with EVA foam plastic upper and lower grip.

Hardwood head with heavy-duty hi-tech striking faces.

A top quality mallet made with selected materials and a high standard of workmanship and finish.

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Post and packaging extra

Enquiries and orders to:

Dick Evans

186 Riverlaw Terrace, St Martins, Christchurch

Phone: (03) 332 8187

Email: mollie.dick186@gmail.com

Atkins Quadway Hoops

and other croquet equipment

Ray Atkins, 18 Marguerite Place, Halswell,
Christchurch 8025, New Zealand.
Ph 03 3394311



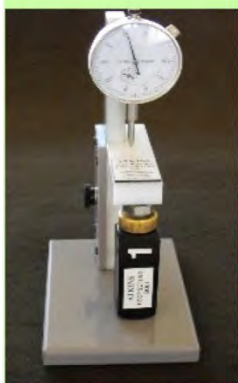
The Quadway hoops are stainless steel. The carrots are medium tensile steel and are machined from solid bar not cast to shape. The hoops are adjustable with four settings and lock firmly into the ground, making for exacting play. The hoops have been tested and approved by the WCF for all aspects of croquet.



New equipment to help setting hoops for tournaments



Setting bolt & clamp



Ball measuring jig

Right:
A ball measuring jig. The measuring arm can be preset for the required amount of ball clearance for a tournament.



Left: The setting bolt (preferably 1 per lawn) being sized ready to be transferred to the hoop clamp.



Croquet mallets
for Ac & Gc.
Details on website



Hoop hole
scraper

<https://sites.google.com/site/atkinscroquet>
email: atkins.quadway@gmail.com



To order:-

Head type.. *Horus, BlackBird, CarbonXtreme* _____ Length _____

Handle type *CarbonFlex, CarbonRigid* Length from the ground _____

Grip type *HammerGrip, SideFlat, CircularTaper, Cylinder 32* (included)

QuickLock ? _____ \$50 _____

Freight NZ \$20 RD +\$10 _____

Your delivery address _____

Your Phone _____

Your mobile _____

* Prices shown include GST

Terminal Weighting maximises the flywheel effect and the head just stays on track. So.. Play with soft hands and let the mallet do the work.

Solid brass ends with fine random tooling allow easy rotation of your "back ball" for superb rolls.

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While the **Horus** is the lowest priced head, it has the same **Terminator** thinking and you can play with it right through to International level. (Don't tell anyone but) the World Croquet President bought one.



Terminator™ mallets

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Terminator Central

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