

Law 22 - Wide Ball

Wide Ball

- A wide ball is deemed Wide from the moment it **entered his/her delivery stride** however it is not called & signalled until it has passed the striker's wicket
- A delivery cannot be a WIDE if NO-BALL has been called; NO-BALL has precedence over a Wide
- WIDE must be signalled twice
 - With a CALL when the ball passes the striker's wicket
 - Repeated to the scorers when the ball becomes dead

What constitutes a wide?

- the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal guard position.
- The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within his/her reach for him/her to be able to hit it with his bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.
- The ball does not become dead on the call of Wide ball.
- A Wide shall not count as one of the over. See Law 17.3 (Validity of balls).

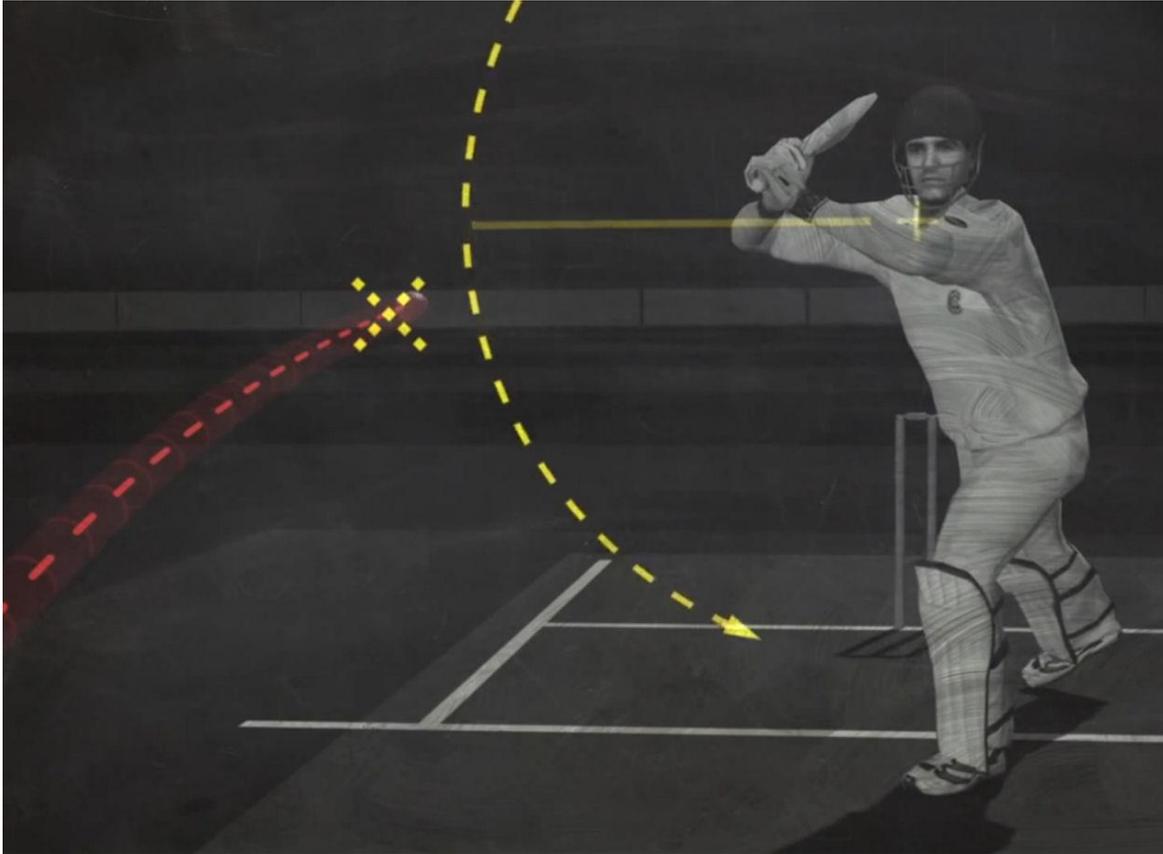
Not a wide!

- 22.4.1 - The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving
 - either causes the ball to pass wide of him/her, as defined in 22.1.2 – (b) if the ball touches the striker's bat or person.
 - brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke.

Out from a wide

- When Wide ball has been called, neither batsman shall be out under any of the Laws except:
 - 35 (Hit wicket)
 - 37 (Obstructing the field)
 - 38 (Run out)
 - 39 (Stumped)

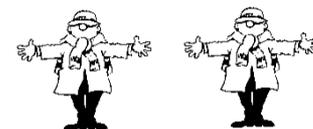
Offsite Wides



- Balls outside of this batsman's arc are too wide to hit.
- A taller batsman will probably have a wider arc and the widest point of the arc will be higher.

The Offside Wide – One Day (ICC)

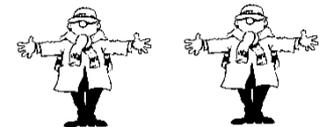
- 22.1.1 - If the bowler bowls a ball, not being a No ball, the umpire shall adjudge it a Wide if, according to the definition in clause 22.1.2
 - 22.1.1.1 - the ball passes wide of where the striker is standing and which also would have passed wide of the striker standing in a normal guard position.
 - 22.1.1.2 - the ball passes above the head height of the striker standing upright at the popping crease.
- 22.1.2 - If The ball will be considered as passing wide of the striker unless it is sufficiently within reach for him to be able to hit it with the bat by means of a normal cricket stroke.
- 22.4.1 - The umpire shall not adjudge a delivery as being a Wide, if the striker, by moving, either causes the ball to pass wide of him, as defined in clause 22.1.2 or brings the ball sufficiently within reach to be able to hit it by means of a normal cricket stroke.



The Wide – (Metro Cricket)

2.11

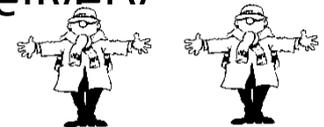
- Offside: Wide calls are subject to the judgment of an umpire. In 1-day cricket, a ball passing outside a line drawn between the bowling and popping creases, measured 432 mm (17 inches) from the Return crease shall be called wide.
- Legside: If the ball passes down the leg side, provided it has not passed between the leg stump and the striker's body and also provided that it has not touched the striker's bat or person, the bowler's end umpire shall call and signal wide.



The Offside Wide – (Metro Cricket)

For clarity:

- If the batsman brings the ball sufficiently within reach and the ball passes outside the wide “guideline” then it is not a “wide”. For example, a batsman moving to the off side as the bowler bowls, could bring the ball within his reach even though the ball passes outside the “wide” guideline, and if he fails to make contact with the ball, the delivery will not be called a wide.
- In extreme cases where the bowler delivers a ball and it passes wide of the return crease, then regardless of what movement the striker makes and even if he brings the ball within reach, if he makes no contact with the ball, then this delivery shall be called “wide”.
- When a right arm bowler is bowling around the wicket to a right-hand batsman, or left arm bowler bowling around the wicket to a LH batsman and bowls full yorkers on the off side marked “guideline”; this is deemed a negative tactic, and the delivery should be called “wide”.



Switch Hit – One Day

The interpretation to be followed for calling a wide when a switch hit or reverse sweep is played or the batsman gets in a position to play the shot and then aborts it, is as follows.

- By the batsman playing the switch hit or the reverse sweep or getting in a position to play the shot, he is deemed to bring the ball sufficiently within his reach, on the leg side as well.
- Consequently, in these circumstances, the wider 75cm wide guidelines (ODIs and T20Is) shall apply on both sides of the stumps.
- Simply, when the batsman plays or aborts playing a reverse sweep or a switch hit, these shots negate the leg stump wide interpretation.
- The aim should be that consistency is maintained during the match. Team captains and/or coaches are encouraged to agree on the interpretation of the wide rule before the commencement of play. If the captains cannot agree then the above ruling should be used. The dimensions are 840mm on the off-side and the leg side. All measurements are taken from the middle stump



Legside Wide

- Which balls are wides?



The Legside Wide – One Day

Umpires need to ensure a balance between the application of the Law and the Playing Condition.

9.3.1

Leg side

- All deliveries directed and bowled down the leg side (behind the body of the striker, standing in his normal batting stance) will be interpreted as a form of negative bowling and should be called Wide.
- For the sake of clarity, a ball that passes down the leg side, but in between the striker and the leg stump, shall not be deemed a Wide for the purposes of this Playing Condition as there has been a reasonable opportunity for the batsman to score.
- The only exception to this directive is for a ball that just misses the leg stump. This is not deemed negative bowling and should not be called Wide when the batsman moves across to the off stump from his original stance. Had the batsman not moved onto the off stump but remained in his normal batting stance the ball would have struck him, thereby negating any Wide call.



Short-Ball Wides



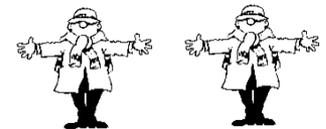
If the ball passes **CLEARLY** above head-height of the striker **when standing upright at the Popping crease** the laws required the bowler's end umpire to call & signal Wide

Short-ball wides – One Day (ICC)

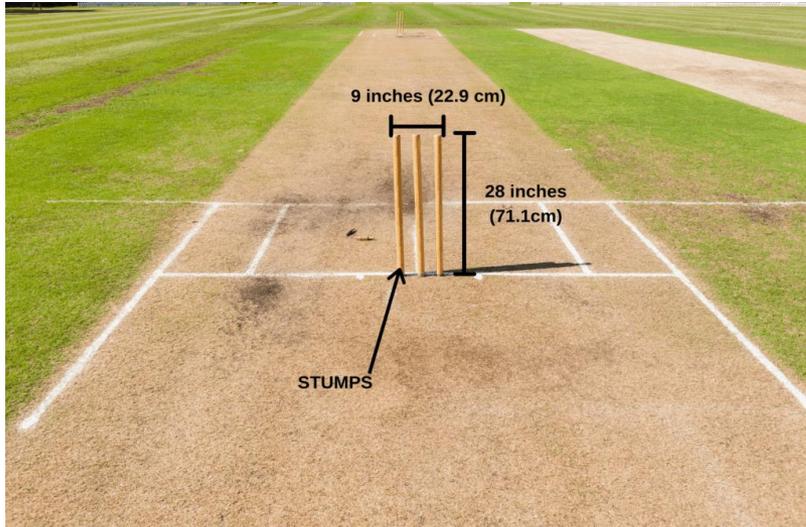
Wides – height (batsman standing up at the crease)

Applying the ICC Playing Conditions 19.3 (Clause 42.6) - Fast short pitched balls in ODIs and T20Is:

- Being a limited overs contest, the intention is to discourage the bowling of fast short pitched deliveries that pass above the head of the batsman standing upright at the popping crease.
- This type of bowling is considered a form of negative tactic – so the directive is to call “wide” for the marginal deliveries in this category.
- The umpire at the bowler’s end will be guided by the signal he receives from the square leg umpire. It is agreed that if the umpire at the bowler’s end is in doubt as to the validity of the square leg umpire’s judgement, he must stick with his partner’s signal and judgment. The correct signal from the square leg umpire should be a wide (not a touch of the head) – clear to everyone and the official signal then from the bowler’s end.
- The only exception is when the square leg umpire is unsighted or does not provide a signal for whatever reason and informs the umpire at the bowler’s end of such, through an agreed teamwork signal. The umpire at the bowler’s end must then rule. It is suggested that the evidence he should consider is
 - Ball passing over head
 - Keeper catching height
 - Steepness of the ball’s path post bounce
 - Gut feel or instinct
- For clarity, call the close ones, especially during a limited overs game, and stay consistent



Width of the pitch



Wides – Things to consider

- Where is he bowling from – angles
- Sell your decision!
- Do you ever talk to bowlers about where they are putting the ball?
- Consistency is the key!
- With the short delivery, Teamwork is the key!

The Group Questions

- Balls down leg side. When are we going to call wide, when are we not?
- On the offside, how are we going to handle the batsman moving around?
- Short ball, how do we handle border line ones, what if the batsman moves down the wicket?

Exercise – Wide or not?

- [Ball 1](#)
- [Ball 2](#)
- [Ball 3](#)
- [Ball 4](#)
- [Ball 5](#)
- [Ball 6](#)
- [Ball 7](#)
- [Ball 8](#)
- [Ball 9](#)
- [Ball 10](#)



Changes this season

- Top of the trousers now used for judging above the waist.
- Bowler breaking the wicket with the ball is not out if non-striker out of their crease.
- Full toss now needs to be judged dangerous for a warning
- Hours of Play up to and including Labour Day finish at 6.30pm