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The Origination of Woodball

Mr. WENG Ming-Hui
President
International Woodball Federation

Woodball was invented in 1990 by Mr. Ming-Hui Weng, he just want to build a garden for his father to take a walk and enjoy the beautiful view in the scenic spot Nei-Shuang-His, where situated in Shih-lin, Taipei City. After mowing the weeds of the hillside, he found that there were terraced fields there, which can be developed as an outdoor exercise place.

It flashed through his mind that he could make a good use of this garden by designing it as a ball-playing ground. Under such motive, he was trying to create a ball sport, in which the playing-ball would not fly up (appropriate to be played on the grass ground) and the sport itself should be economic (neither expensive nor large ground), so that he could invite more friends to enjoy the fun of playing ball in the green field. After two years' experiment and adjustment, the equipment and the regulation of the ball game have emerged finally as they are today.

The establishment of the International Woodball

Federation is aimed to popularize the modern sport, Woodball, internationally and to build up a better mutual communication among all the international member organizations.

Also to introduce this particular sport, Woodball

that not only has met the Olympic Spirit "Sports for All" but also is qualified for the eco-green spirit to everyone in our society through activities that hold. As a result, we hope that all the publics, regardless of the ages and genders.

Can enjoy playing Woodball, and, in doing so, they will enrich their leisure life and live healthily.

WOODBALL IN INDIA

Woodball sports started in India from year 2002 by Dr. Ashish Deshmukh, (MLA) Mr. Pravin Manwatkar & Mr. M.W. Chitale (IPS) under banner of Woodball Federation of India.

In the year 2003 Late Mr.Ramesh Nikose (MLC), Mr. Ajay Sontakke, Mr. Kishor Bagde & some members from various states of India formed the Woodball Association of India.

For promote & develop Woodball in India after discussions Woodball Federation of India merge with Woodball Association of India.

In 2003 Woodball Association of India getting affiliation from International Woodball Federation & Asian Woodball Federation

Woodball Association of India is Government registered body under the registration of Societies Act 1860 & BPT Act 1950 along with 26 Affiliated State Associations & Union Territory of India.

The Indian Woodball Team first time participating in the 3rd Asian University Woodball Championship & 7th Malaysia Woodball International Open Championship Lanjut, Malaysia from 6-12 August 2003.

From 2003 to till time The Indian Woodball Team Participated in the various International Woodball Championships including all major important Championship like World Championship, World Beach Championship, World / Asian Universities, Asian Beach Games, Asian Championships & International Open Championship.

In India we have a following Three International Referees & Two International Coaches.

International Referees: Mr. M. W. Chitale, (IPS Retd.) Mr. Ajay Sontakke

Mr. Pravin Manwatkar, Dr. Surajsingh Yeotikar,

Mr. P. K. Poddar & Mr. Prem Saini

<u>International Coaches</u>: Mr. Ajay Sontakke & Mr. Pravin Manwatkar

WOODBALL IN BRIEF

The International Woodball Federation ("IWbF") is the governing world body for the Game of Woodball, with members from the Woodball Associations and bodies from different Countries.

The IWbF establishes the rules and regulations governing the conduct of the game and also holds regular Regional International and World Cup Woodball Championships.

Woodball is similar to <u>golf</u> with all the excitement and thrill, although this game is far less complicated to learn. It is said that the Woodball game is actually a cross between golf and the game of croquette. It is a lawn game but can still be played indoors or on any open spaces.

Like golf, competitive Woodball is played on a course, with a tee area, fairway and putting area. For championship courses, there is normally a stipulation that the course should have at least four curving courses (two left and two right), to add extra challenges and excitement to the game.

Woodball is played with a swinging tee-shot and putting strokes. And just like golf, the player who completes the course (known as "Gate" in Woodball) with the fewest strokes wins the game. The length of a gate, from the starting area to the gate, ranges from 27 yards (par 3) to over 110 yards (par 5) or from 30 meters to 130 meters.

But unlike Golf, which uses a number of driving clubs and a putter, a player uses only one club called a "Mallet" which is made of Wood (what else) for teeing off, fairway playing and putting.

And the ball for the Woodball game is larger (3 ¾ inch in diameter) and heavier than a golf ball. Of course it is made of wood (hence the name of the game) and spherical in shape. As a result, the ball doesn't fly when driving, as in golf, but instead it only bounces and rolls on the grass or ground.

Instead of a hole to complete the strokes as in golf, Woodball uses a gate, which is like a tiny soccer goalpost. The gate is formed with two wooden bottle-shaped stumps, which are fixed apart on the ground and it is crossed with a swinging gatekeeper, when the ball rolls in between the two stumps.

In a Woodball game, each team consists of 8 to 18 players. 6 players are allowed in a team, but the results of only the 4 best players in the team are used when tallying the strokes.

When playing on the Woodball course, the objective is to complete 12 gates, or some other designated number of gates. In international competitions 24 gates or more are normally played.



CHAPTER ONE: WOODBALL COURSE

I. General Principles

- 1. The Woodball course should be sited on a tract of grassy field or clay ground, and its fairways should be designed for games and competition.
- 2. On the course, natural objects such as trees, grove, low wall, and mounds can be used as obstacles or boundary line.
- 3. The outer area of fairway boundary can be set up as spectators' area with reference to the natural features surround.
- 4. The designed fairway layout plan should be displayed at the ideal strategic visible location.

II. Woodball Course Design

- 1. The design of Woodball course is comprised of twelve fairways or its multiple numbers.
- 2. The total length of a twelve-fairway Woodball course should be more than 700 meters.
- 3. In principle, the surface of the fairway should be even and smooth.
- 4. The fairway is designed to shape in rectilinear or curvy form, in accordance with the natural features of the land.
- 5. The fairways may be set up with simple obstacles and temporary boundary line.
- 6. According to the area of the Woodball course, designated fairway distances are required to vary from 30 to 130 meters.
- 7. In event affected by regional climate or natural features of the course, the organizing committee may take in due circumstances into consideration and make appropriate local rules but not against the primary spirit of the Rules.

8. The round string used for the fairway boundary line shall be 1.5 cm diameter thick in white or yellow.

B Specifications of the Woodball Course

- 1) The fairways should be maintained regularly, and grass on the fairways should be mowed closely in advance of play.
- 2) The width of each fairway should be designed in accordance with its natural features, but the narrowest width should not be less than 2 meters, and the widest width should not be more than 7 meters.
- 3) The length of fairways: 50 meters and under is termed as short distance; 51 to 80 meters is termed as medium distance; 81 to 130 meters is termed as long distance.
- 4) Of the twelve fairways, at least four are curving fairways; two to be left-curving fairways and the other two to be right-curving fairways.
- 5) Of the twelve fairways, at least two are long distance fairways and two are short distance fairways.
- 6) The fairway length is measured from the mid-point of the starting line, along the fairway centers, ending on the midpoint of the gate. This length is regarded as the actual distance of each fairway
- 7) At the beginning of each fairway, requirement is to set up an initial horizontal line, regarded as the starting line. This line is 2 meters in length and each end of the line is drawn further back to line 3 meters in length. The rectangular area enclosed is regarded as the starting area

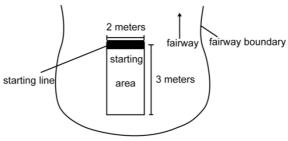
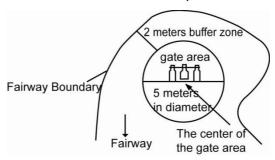


Figure: Starting line and area

8) At the end of each fairway, requirement is to set up a circular area 5 meters in diameter with the gate as its center, regarded as the gate area. It may not be limited to 5 meters only if the geographical features at both sides of the gate have major terrain obstacles. Between the rear of the gate area and the fairway boundary a buffer zone width 2 meters or more should be kept.



- 9. The gate, set up in the center of the gate area, may be facing any direction of the fairway.
- 10. The starting area and the gate area should be even, smooth and obstacle-free.

IV. Use of the Fairway

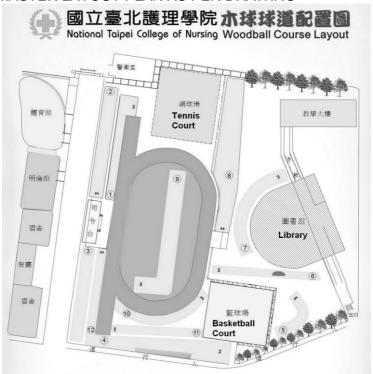
- For each fairway before the session of the game is completed, the next group is permitted to enter the fairway and start their session of game, with no disruption caused to the previous.
- 2. Only 4-5 players are allowed to play in the same session.
- 3. When game is in progress, no person other than the field players and the referee should be allowed to enter the fairway.
- 4. When the player is in action, other players should move back 3 meters for safety reasons.

- When grass covering the fairway was scooped out by play, the patch should be mended by flattening or trampling immediately.
- 6. It is not permitted for the player to adjust the fairway ground in front of the ball in play prior to his/her shot.
- 7. It is not permitted to remove obstacles set on the fairway
- 8. In event of wind-blowing or rainy weather, the player may request to clear away branches, leaves, and waste, etc, hard objects fallen on the fairway.

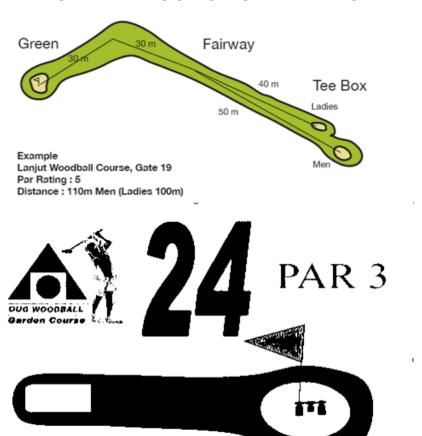
V. Layout Plan of Woodball Courses

In order to understand the entire Woodball Course Layout Plan, a proper signage must be displayed at the appropriate location for convenient viewing.

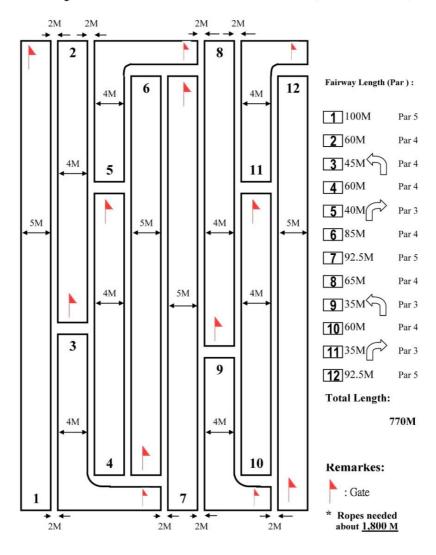
MASTER LAYOUT PLAN AS PER DRAWING

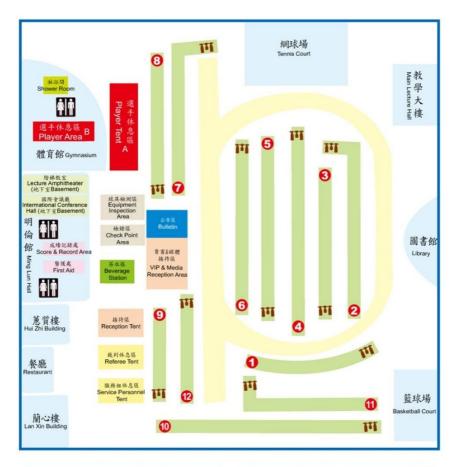


2. INDIVIDUAL FAIRWAY SIGNAGE AS PER DRAWING



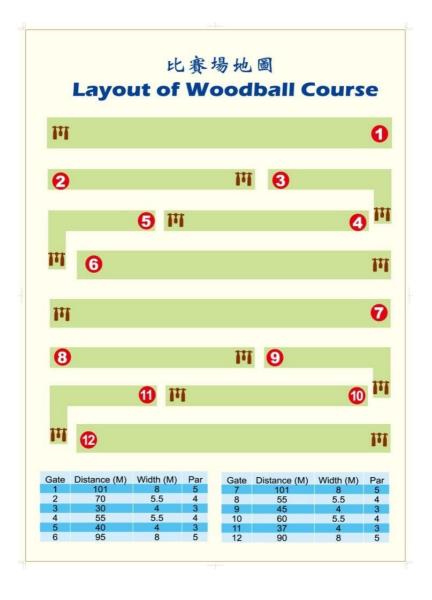
Layout of Standard Woodball Course (400 Meters Stadium)

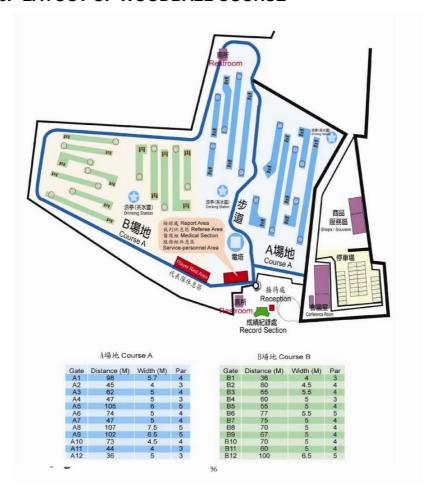


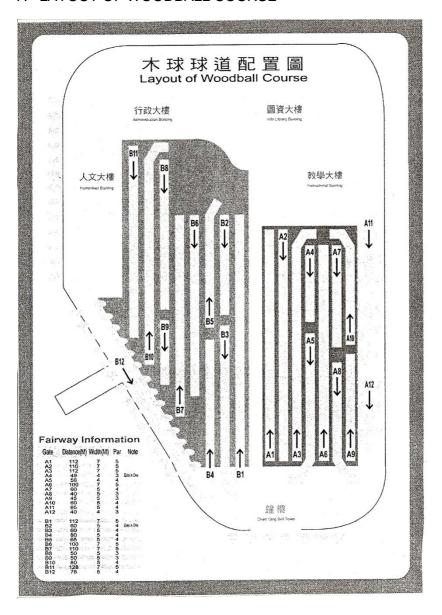


Gate	Distance (M)	Width (M)	Par
1	55	5	4
2	65	7	4
3	50	5	3
4	80	7	5
5	50	6	3
6	40	4	3

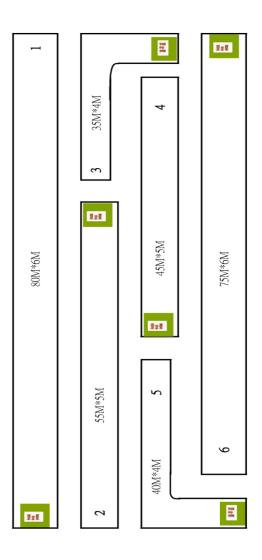
	_			_
ı	Gate	Distance (M)	Width (M)	Par
ı	7	61	5	4
	8	52	5	4
ı	9	43	5	3
ı	10	80	5	5
ı	11	65	7	4
	12	46	5	3







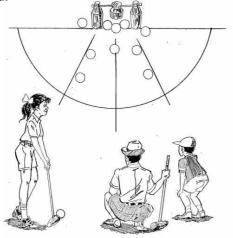
8. LAYOUT OF BEACH WOODBALL COURSE



Woodball Basic Movement and Explanation of Action

- Putting
- Short Distance Stroke
- Mid Distance Swing
- Long Distance Drive

The importance to understand and action all movements accurately are vital in playing woodball with confidence and ease, to achieve desirable results, as well as avoidance of possible sport injuries. Beginners are advised to 'Swing and Putt' at a slow approach in order to regularize and internalize the movements required.



I. Putting (Direct Attack)

- 1. Standing Position
- (1) Stand in attention width in horizontal level.
- (2) Stand firmly on the ground.
- (3) Bend the knee.
- (4) Left leg face the ball at 5 centimeter away from the leg.

2. Mallet Placing

- (1) To place the Mallet Head on the ground.
- (2) Holding the mallet at above 80°.
- (3) Placing the Mallet Head against the center of the ball

- approximately 1 to 2 centimeter away.
- (4) Both legs must be parallel against the Mallet Head.
- 3. Proper Way to Hold the Mallet
- (1) Both hands must be straight, upper body forward slightly bend.
- (2) Left index finger is straight and intact in front of the mallet.
- (3) From side view, both hand and mallet shall form a straight line.
 - (4) Arms stretch in front of the chest forming a triangle shape.
 - (5) Hold the mallet in a relax manner, right hander (Left hand up, right hand down), left hander hold the opposite way.

4. Aiming

(1) Align the center of the gate with the Mallet Head, the ball and the mallet should form a straight line to allow accurate striking with ease.

5. To Execute a Stroke

- (1) The eye must focus on the ball.
- (2) Slowly raise the mallet straight to the back.
- (3) The level of height raised depends on the distance of the fairway. The longer the distance required to strike, the higher the arm shall position.
- (4) Depending on fairway condition, application of strength and control of each stroke must be carefully calculated to achieve the desired results.
- (5) Both hand and wrist must be straight.
- (6) The width of the gate is 15 centimeter. Ideal parting angel around 100°.

6. Stroke Execution

(1) Shoulder shall form the center point of the swing, along with the mallet and arms forming a semi-circle curve of

- swing.
- (2) After the ball being hit by the mallet, the body and the knee would move straight to the left, while the hand and wrist remain straight.
- (3) Trial strokes and swings are ideal to ensure the strength and control applied within the stroke will allow ball to travel the desired direction and distance
- (4) towards the gate.
- (5) Each stroke must be followed through after the ball is stroke, in one swift motion, and not as an afterthought.

II. Short Distance Stroke (Placing the Ball)

- 1. Standing Position and Mallet Placing
- (1) Same as putting, legs further apart without exceeding shoulder width.
- (2) Both the leg and ball position are parallel towards the gate.
- How to Hold the Mallet
- (1) Both hands must be straight, upper body forward bend slightly.
- (2) Both hands straight and intact with the mallet.
- (3) From side view, both hand and mallet shall form a straight line.
- (4) Arms stretch in front of the chest forming a triangle shape.
- 3. Hold the mallet in a relax manner, right hander (Left hand up, right hand down), left hander hold the opposite way.
- (1) Depending on the individual's height, proper ways of holding the mallet can be altered slightly.

4. To Execute the Stroke

- (1) The level of height mallet raised depends on the distance of the fairway.
- (2) The angle of both hand and body remained in fold.

(3) Upper part of the body remains the same position.

5. Stroke Execution

- (1) Same movement as putting stroke towards the gate.
- (2) Stroke movement must be well controlled at different distance.

6. Ball Placement (Triangular position)

- (1) Ball Placing: When the ball position does not have the angle to putt through the gate, requirement of additional stroke to position the ball in location to strike towards the gate is ideal.
- (2) Triangular position(ABC): Gate as center(A), ball's old (B) position needs to travel to new (C) position, where new position are in straight line with possibility of gating.
- (3) Ball Placing important points:
 - a. Course fairway terrain condition.
 - b. Grass condition.
 - c. Distance variation.
 - d. Strength application.
 - e. Judgment of accurate direction.

III. Mid Distance Swing

1. Standing Point

- (1) Distance between the leg and Ball should be 8–10centimeter.
 - (2) The distances of 2 legs can be slightly wider.
- 2. Mallet Placing: Same as the above mentioned.
- 3. How to Hold the Mallet: Left hand holds the mallet and right hand thumb facing the front of the mallet.

4. To Execute the Stroke

- (1) Raise the mallet in a slow movement straight towards the back at the desire eight.
 - a. Raising the Mallet Head depend on the fairway distance.

- b. Both the hand and body remain the same position.
- c. Both the knee move along with the Mallet Head slowly leaving the center weight at right leg.
- d. Upper body remains the same position.

(2) Stroke Execution

- a. Visual attention on the ball.
- b. Hands must be straight while hitting the ball. (To avoid injury, never use the wrist to swing the mallet)
- c. Body position must remain at mallet placing position.
- d. Hold the mallet with straight hand and swing at straight direction.
- e. Use the both knee moves the waist straight and the center weight falls on left leg.
- f. The whole movement must be in sequence and well balance.
- g. Mallet placing position, mallet rising, stroke execution and body position must be in line.

IV. Long Distance Drive

1. Standing Position

- (1) Standing at shoulder width and the rest remain the same.
- (2) Slight bending of knee.
- $(\,3\,)$ $\,$ Hold the mallet in the same manner with Mid Distance Swing.

2. To Execute a Stroke

- (1) Visual attention on the ball, loosen your body's muscles and joints.
- (2) Raise the mallet slowly, hands remains straight.
- (3) Hand and body and standing position remain straight.
- (4) Height raised must be consistent.
- (5) Visual attention on the ball while the ball is being hit.

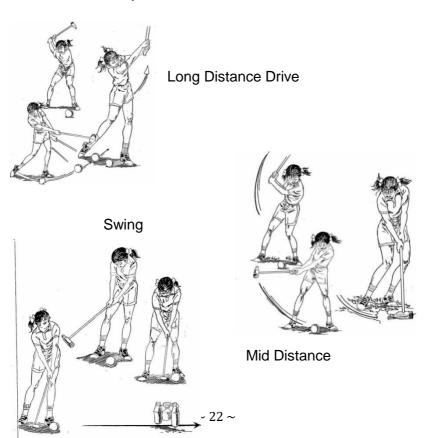
3. Gate Execution

(1) Raise the mallet height required. Hit the ball in the center with both hands straight.

- (2) Hold the mallet firmly to ensure the ball is hit at the center.
- (3) The height of standing position shall remain at all time while attacking the gate.
- (4) When action is in place, left leg starts to move slightly, followed by the right hand. Body, waist and both hand remains the same.
- (5) Hit the ball through the targeted direction without enforced application.
- (6) Then turn the waist and allow the body to face the gate.

4. Stroke Completion

- (1) When the body has turned and faced the gate, the mallet is withdrawn gracefully.
- (2) The entire action from raising the mallet until the ball has completed passing through the gate; requires full coordination, synchronization and concentration



CHAPTER TWO: WOODBALL EQUIPMENT

I. General Principles

- 1. Woodball equipment includes three pieces: the ball, the mallet, and the gate.
- Only the Woodball Equipment, which is certified as qualified by IWbF, namelythe designated brand: "Hui King" marked with the symbol compulsory used in the all International Championship and WbIA certified brand "Wood King" marked with symbol shall be used in India.

II. Specifications of Equipment

1. Ball

- (1) The ball should be a round-shaped sphere made of wood, 9.5cm ±0.2cm in diameter and 350g ± 60g in weight.
- (2) Numbers and the Woodball emblem can be marked on the ball.
- (3) The specifications of the ball are shown:



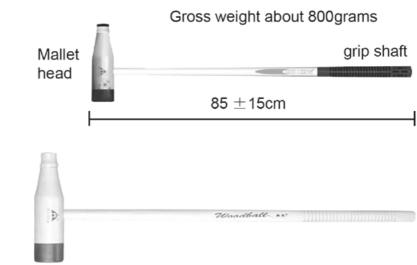
2. Mallet

- (1) The mallet is made of wood in a T-shaped form. Its gross weight is about 800 grams.
- (2) The mallet (consisting of a handle and a bottle shaped head) is 90cm ±10cm in length.
- (3) The bottle shaped mallet head is 21.5cm ± 0.5cm in length. It is installed with a rubber cushion which

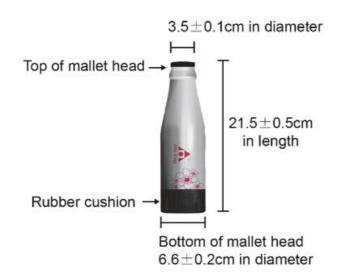
measures 6.6cm ± 0.2 cm in diameter, and 3.8cm ± 0.1 cm in height.

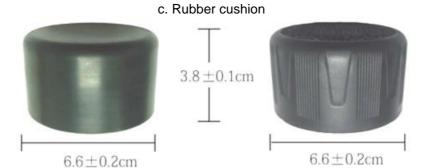
The specifications of the mallet are shown:

a. Mallet



b. Mallet head

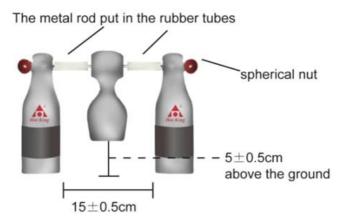






1. Gate

- (1) The gate is in shape with accessories including 1 metal rod, 2 spherical nuts, and two rubber tubes.
- (2) The gate is formed by 2 bottles as its base pillar fixed to the ground. The width between the 2 gate bottles should be 15±0.5cm, measuring from the inner sides of one gate bottle to another. A gate cup hanging between 2 mallet heads is 5±0.5cm away from the ground.
- (3) The gate can be equipped with an 1-meter flag pole on top. The specifications of the gate are shown:

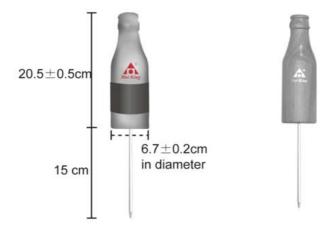


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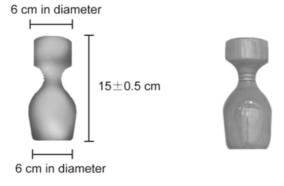


(4) The specifications of the gate set are shown:

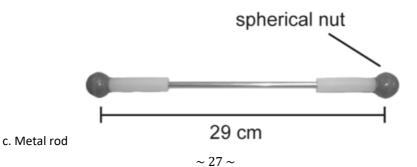
a. Gate bottle



b.



Gate cup



CHAPTER THREE: WOODBALL TEAM

I. Organization of Woodball Team

- 1. Team should consist of the following: leader, coach, manager, captain, and team players.
- 2. **Team Event**: Each team can register up to Eight players for, including the captain for the game
- **3. Single Event**: Each team can register up to Two players
- **4. Double Event**: Each team can register up to Four players
- **5. Mixed Double Event**: Each team can register up to Four players (2 Pairs Of Different Sexes)

II. Players

- 1. It is not permitted for players who did not enter and register their names for the game to play.
- All players are required to dress in casual sports wear.
 However, players in the same team competing for teams' event are required to wear outfits in similar fashion. During the game, players are not permitted to wear high-heel shoes or clothes unsuitable for sport.
- 3. In order to certify their eligibility for the game, players should bring with them the identifications as issued by the organizing committee.

CHAPTER FOUR: FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF REFEREE

I. Chief Referee

- 1. Understand the practice and conduct of the game.
- Assign referees to the game and notify the particulars for attention.
- 3. Supervise referees in execution of the game.
- 4. Assist referees to resolve problems arising from the execution of the game.
- Check the final scores.
- Request to convene the Adjudication Committee in case protest or suit is submitted, and to report the incident to the Committee.
- 7. Announce the rules of play and particulars for attention to the players in advance to their game if necessary.

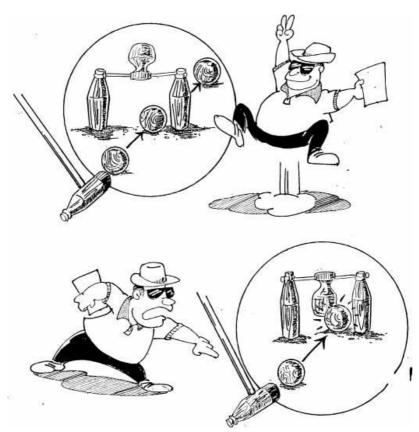
II. Referee

- 1. Check name list of the players and their equipments.
- 2. Direct the start of play on each fairway and manage the order of play amongst players in the same session.
- 3. Declare conclusion of play on each fairway and the number of strokes scored by each player.
- 4. Lead players in the session to complete the game in accordance with the designated order of the fairways.
- 5. Deal with offences and infractions to game rules during play and announce time-out and restart of play as required.
- 6. Record number of strokes and infractions occurred for each player in the session.

- 7. Check the result of play and request players in the session to sign their names for confirmation.
- 8. The referee's action and movement must not affect the player in action.
- 9. The referee must stand in position where he/she can clearly sight the player, the mallet and the ball in action.

III. Linesmen

Linesmen can be assigned in championships to assist referees in judging out of bounds and marking of the exit point when the ball in play rolled out of boundary.



CHAPTER FIVE: WOODBALL GAME

I. General Principles

- Woodball game is conducted in accordance with the Rules & Regulations set by the organizing committee and the Rules of Woodball.
- All players are required to complete their session of game from the first through to the twelfth fairway, or its multiple fairways as stipulated. The final outcome is determined by the total stroke counts in play.
- For players who have not completed the game upon any one of the fairway or discontinue playing, their results will not be counted.

II. System of competition

Type of competition

- (1) **Single Competition:** The singles as a competition unit.
- (2) Double Competition: Double as a competition unit. Two Players with same Sex
- (3) **Mixed Competition**: Mixed Double as a competition unit Two Players with different Sex
- (4) **Team Competition**: A team with 6 8 players as a team competition. Four to six of them can compete in the game and the best four individual scores will be counted as the team result.

Method of competition

(1) **Stroke Competition**: The competitor who completed twelve fairways or its multiple fairways with lowest strokes shall be the winner.

(2) **Fairway Competition**: The competitors who had won a greater number of the twelve fairways or its multiple fairways with the lowest strokes shall be the Depending upon the number of players, it normally takes about 90 to 120 minutes to complete 12 gates

III. Procedure of Competition

1. The Start of Play

- (1) As referee announces the start of play, players should begin their game in accordance with the order of play set by the organizing committee or by draw lot basis.
- (2) For the player who arrived five minutes late to his/her session or refuses to play after the referee announced the start of play, he/she should be disqualified from the competition.
- (3) As the player enters the starting area, other players should retreat to the rear of the starting area for safety sake.
- (4) In first shot, the ball in play should be positioned within the starting area and facing towards the direction of the gate.

2. Process of Play

- (1) The ball in play which passes through the metal rod of the gate, behind the wooden cup and distance away from each other, is regarded as completion of one fairway competition.
 - ※ Footnote on Passing through the Gate: Should the ball in play pass through the gate and rolls back into contact with the wooden cup, it is still considered as completion of one fairway, as witnessed by the referee/linesman or by the majority of players in the same session. Should players in the

- same session are unable to reach agreement; decision will be made by the position of the static ball.
- (2) The ball in play which rolls out to the ground outside the boundary is regarded as out of bound.
 - Footnote on Out of Bounds:

The ball in play which rolls out of the boundary line and then back in touch with the line, is regarded as out of bounds as witnessed by thereferee/linesman or by the majority of players in the same session. Should players in the same session are unable to reach agreement; decision will be made by the position of the static ball.

- (3) When out of bounds and prior to the player's next turn to strike, ball should be placed 10cm outside of the fairway. Upon the player's turn, the ball should be taken back and placed at the position where the point the ball rolled out of the boundary is taken as the center with a radius of two mallet heads.
- (4) The ball in play that falls or rolls into obstacles such as holes, trees, grove, pools, etc. that cannot be played, it can be removed from the obstacle, with the exit point of the ball as its center, apply rules of play for out of bounds. Alternatively, the ball can be repositioned anywhere behind the obstacle on the fairway, but one-stroke penalty will be applied.
- (5) Whenever the player begins to swing his/her mallet, others in the same session should move to the rear of the player, or retreat to the sides of the fairway, at a safety distance of 3 meters or more.

- Whether in front or behind the gate, balls on the fairway can be directly played in attempt to pass through the gate.
- (7) In event of natural contingencies, whether the game is to continue should be announced by the organizing committee.
- (8) When all players in the same session completed their games on a fairway, then its session can begin games on the following fairway. Games on all the fairways are to conduct in the same manner.
- (9) Order of first shot in each fairway is to follow the rotation sequence of the order of play.
- (10) During play, when the player requests to replace his/her equipment, the replacement is permitted after completion of one fairway competition (excluding the case that the equipment is damaged). Before play, the equipment should be inspected by the referee.
- (11) Should the player hit the ball and simultaneously broke the mallet, it is then counted as one stroke, and request for re-play is not allowed.
 - Should the ball on the fairway bumped by another from a different fairway, play is to resume from its new position static. In event of the ball bumped out of bounds, related one-stroke penalty is not applied.
- (13) No matter whose ball it is, players should not touch the balls on the fairway with any part of their body or equipment.
- (14) Whether the player is to attack the gate or to make a shot, he/she should hold the mallet's grip shaft by its upper end, not close to the mallet head.

- (15) Whether the player is to attack the gate or to make a shot, the mallet should not be placed/action between the legs.
- (16) When the 5 meters for attacking line is marked at the said distance from the gate, and the ball in play passes through the gate, the successful player will have one stroke subtracted from his/her score for that one fairway competition.

When the 30 meters for passing line is marked at the said distance from the starting line (on medium or long distanced fairways only), and the ball in play does not pass beyond the marked 30 meter line, one-stroke penalty will be applied. Out of bounds and its penalties will apply to whether out of bounds occur within or beyond the 30 meter line.

3. Outcome of Play

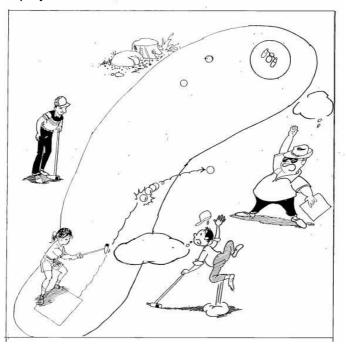
- (1) Each player should have his/her record of stroke count for each fairway and the total stroke count for all the twelve or its multiple fairways; otherwise his/her result shall not be calculated.
- (2) Decision of Outcome:

A. Stroke Competition:

a. For singles competition, the outcome is determined after players complete the stipulated 12 or its multiple fairways. The player who scores the least strokes is the winner. In case of players who secured the same strokes, whoever scores the leaststroke by fairways amongst the last twelve fairways shall be the winner. Accordingly, results shall be evaluated in the same manner. If the result is still the same, the organizing committee will construct alternate methods to decide the winner. For teams competition, the outcome is determined by the total stroke count based on the best four players' scores in the team. The team with the lowest strokes is the winner. In case of teams who secured the same strokes, whichever team with the player that secured the least strokes among the last twelve fairways shall be the winner. Accordingly, results shall be evaluated in the same manner. If the result is still the same, the organizing committee will construct alternate methods to decide the winner.

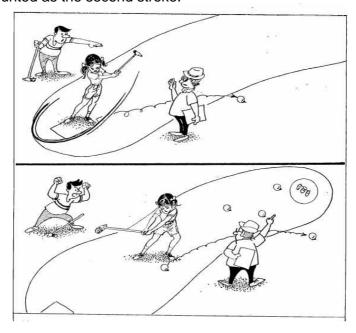
B. Fairway Competition:

For fairway competition, the outcome is determined by the greater number of fairways won. In case of players who secured the same number of fairways won, additional games on fairways set by the organizing committee are to be played until the results are determined.



CHAPTER SIX: INFRACTIONS OF RULES IN FIRST SHOT AND PENALTIES APPLIED

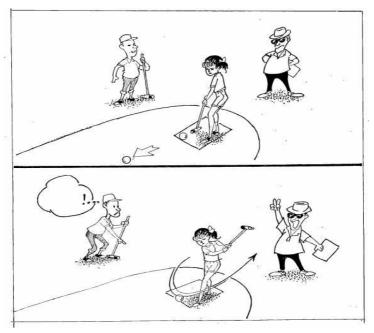
- When the player is ready and the referee hand signs for the start of play, first shot should be completed within ten seconds. Violator is admonished, and repeated infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- For first shot, the player should place the ball on the starting line or grounds within the starting area, and hit the ball from a stationary posture. Infraction will incur the violator onestroke penalty, and play is to resume, but the next shot is counted as the second stroke.
- Should first shot fail to go out of the starting area; it is still
 counted as one stroke. Play is to resume, but the next shot
 is counted as the second stroke.



CHAPTER SEVEN: INFRACTIONS OF RULES IN HITTING AND PENALTIES APPLIED

- The player must hit the ball in a standing position, holding the mallet with both hands and position behind the ball. The starting posture should be motionless. It is not permitted to hit the ball while walking. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.
- The player is allowed to warm-up or practice hits without touching the ball, thus, these shots will not be counted. However, delaying the game by continuous practice is not permitted. The violator is admonished, and repeated infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- 3. The player should hit the ball within ten seconds after he/she's ordered to play. The violator is admonished, and repeated infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- 4. It is not permitted for others to walk in or across the fairway ahead when player is making a shot. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- 5. It is not permitted for others to shout or bad languageso as to affect the player hitting the ball. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- 6. When the player makes his/her shot, any slight contact with the ball will be counted as one stroke.
- 7. The player must hit the ball with the ends of the mallet head, either the bottle's head or bottom. It is not permitted to hit the ball with the sides of the bottle, or with the shaft of the mallet. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke

- penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.
- 8. It is not permitted to push the ball with the mallet. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.
- 9. It is not permitted to hit the rolling ball repeatedly. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.
- 10. The player should hold the mallet's grip shaft by its upper end, not to the mallet head. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty. Should the ball passes through the gate, it is not recognized and, in addition to the penalty applied, play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.



CHAPTER EIGHT: INFRACTIONS OF RULES IN PLAY AND PENALTIES APPLIED

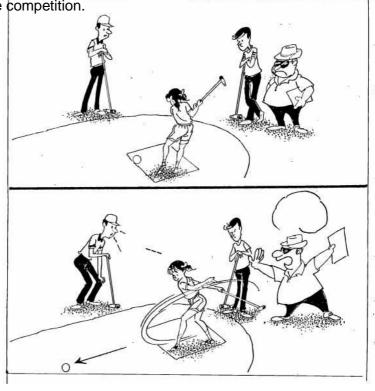
- The ball on the fairway that lies further away from the gate
 is given priority to hit, or the order of play shall be directed
 by the referee. Any player cannot hit his/her ball at will.
 Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty, and play
 is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position
- The player who hits the ball on the fairway and it roll out of bounds without touching the boundary line, it is still regarded as out of bounds. One-stroke penalty is applied.
- Should the ball in play comes in obstruction against the next player, the concerned player can always request to play first or mark the ball with permission from the referee. Infraction will incur the violator one-stroke penalty.
- 4. The ball in play which bumped on obstacles taken as the boundary line and rebound back to the fairway is not regarded as out of bounds. However, the ball in play which bumped on obstacles outside the boundary line is penalized as out of bounds.
- During play on curving fairways, the ball should be proceeded on the fairway. To play the ball flying over out of bounds areas is not permitted. Infraction will incur the violator's ball penalized as out of bounds.
- 6. When balls on the fairway bumped each other by hitting:
 - (1) The ball at rest that was bumped but remain inbound; play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new

position. In event of the ball at rest bumped to pass through the gate, it is regarded as completion of one fairway competition. However, should the ball at rest bumped out of bounds, one-stroke penalty is not applied.

- (2) Should the ball in play bumped out of bounds by another, it is penalized as out of bounds.
- (3) Should the ball in play remains inbound after bumped, play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position
- 7. During play, the player against sportsmanship is admonished and requested to improve; at the same time, the infraction will incur violator one-stroke penalty. Repeated infraction will result in disqualification to the violator from the competition.
- 8. During play, the player who touches balls on the fairway with any part of the body or with the equipment holding during play, the infraction will incur violator one-stroke penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position.
- 9. During play, the player who action without observing the rules, or hits the ball with the mallet between his/her legs, one-stroke penalty is applied, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position. If the ball passes through the gate, it is not recognized.
- 10. During play, the player who requests to replace his/her equipment, the replacement is permitted after completion of one fairway competition (excluding the case that the equipment is damaged). Before play, the equipment should be inspected by the referee. Infraction will result in disqualification to the violator from the competition.

CHAPTER NINE: INFRACTIONS OF RULES IN GATE AREA AND PENALTIES APPLIED

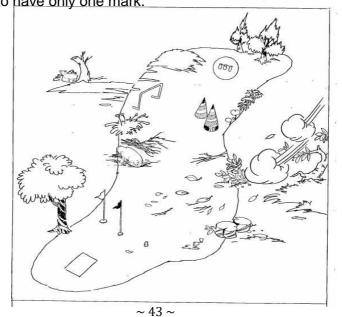
- 1. The referee can decide the order of play according to the condition of the balls within the gate area. In principle, the ball nearer to the gate is given priority. The player who disobeys referee's orders will incur one-stroke penalty, and play is to resume from where the ball lies in its new position. Should the ball in play passes through the gate, it is not recognized.
- 2. The player cannot damage the gate intentionally. The violator is admonished and applied to one-stroke penalty. Repeated infraction will result in disqualification to the violator from the competition.



CHAPTER TEN: RECORDING METHODS

Mark	Meaning	Description
/	Stroke	Represents one stroke
V	Penalty	Represents the ball is hit and out of bounds (OB) or player violates the rules listed on Woodball rules.
\triangle	Subtraction of One Stroke	Represents ball hit through the gate beyond 5 meters mark line. Subtraction of one stroke is applied according to Woodball rules.
0	Passing through the Gate Successfully	Represents the ball successful passing through a gate then make a circle on the number of the last column.

3. Note: : Beside the mark of \triangle and / could be in the same column together with the mark of \circ , every column is allowed to have only one mark.



4. Example I: Stroke: 4 strokes

	Gate	No.	
	4	1	
1	٧	3	4
\triangle	6	7	8
<u>S</u>			

Column 1: First shot

Column 2: Previous shot out of bounds (OB)

or violates the rules Column 3: Hitting Column 4: Hitting

Column 5: Ball Passes through the gate

successfully, also hit through the

Example II: Stroke: 6 strokes

	Gate	No.	
	(6	
1	>	3	V
S	٧	7	8

Gate No.

13

Column 1: First shot

Column 2: Previous shot OB or violates the

rules

Column 3: Hitting

Column 4: Previous shot OB or violates the

rules

Column 5: Passing through the gate

Example III: Stroke: 13 strokes

Column 1: First shot Column 2: Hitting

Column 3: Previous shot OB or violates the

rules

Column 4: Hitting

Column 5: Hitting

Column 6: Previous shot OB or violates the

rules

Column 7: Hitting Column 8: Hitting

Description of Bottom

Column:



: Hitting

: Previous shot OB or violates the

: Hitting

: Previous shot OB or violates the

: Passing through gate successfully

Appendix I. Score Card

•			ž	ame of	Name of Championship	onship							
				Venue	From To	From To		:					
Score Sheet										ć		· ·	۸ ۱،
Event: Team / Single / Double / Mixed Double	Mixed Double									Da	Date		
Referee:				Linesman						9. M	Group Nos. :		
Name of Player	Gate 1 PAR 4	Gate 2 PAR 4	Gate 3 PAR 4	Gate 4 PAR 4	Gate 5 PAR 4	Gate 6 PAR 5	Gate 7 PAR 3	Gate 8 PAR 3	Gate 9 PAR 3	Gate 10 PAR 4	Gate 11 PAR 5	Gate 12 PAR 5	Total Score
									\setminus				
	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	5 1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	5 1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
	6 7	8 9 10 6 7 8 9 10 6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9 10 6 7	6 7 8 9 10 6 7	6 7 8 9 10	
	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12 13 14 15				11 12	11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 11 12 13 14 15	
									\setminus			\setminus	
	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
	6 7 8 9 10 6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9 10	10 6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10 6 7 8 9 10 6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9 10 6 7		6 7 8 9 10	
	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12 13 14 15				11 12	11 12 13 14 15 11 12	11 12 13 14 15	
	3 1 2 3 4 5	12345123451234512345	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
	6 7 8 9	8	8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9 10		6 7 8 9 10	
	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12 13 14 15				11 12	11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 11 12 13 14 15	
	,	, ,	,	,	,	,	,	, ,	,	,	Ť,	, ,	
	t 0	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	4 8 7 8 9	4 8 7 8 9	4 8 7	6 7 8	6 7 8 9	7 8 9 4	t 60	7 8 9 10	7 2	
	∃	1 12	1	11 12	1 12	11 12	3		7	12	12 13	11 12 13 14	
						\Box							
	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	2 3	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5			5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2	3 4 5	1 2	
	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9	10 6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9 10	0 7 8 9 10	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9 10 6 7		8 9 10 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 11 12 13 14 15	
We certify that the above scores are correctly recorded	scores are correc	tly recorded											
Signed by :										Re	Referee's sign		
Player 1:	Player 2:		Player 3	r3:		Player 4:		Player 5 :	r5:				

WOODBALL

TEAM REGISTRATION FORM

STROKE / FAIRWAY Name of State / University



Team Event

. • a =			
Sr. No.	Name of player	Date of birth	Cert.no.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Single Event

•g.• = · ·	J			
Sr. No.	Name of play	yer	Date of birth	Cert.no.
1				
2				

Double Event

<u> </u>	Doddie Even						
Sr. No.		Name of player		Date of birth	Cert.no.		
1							
2							
3							
4							

Mix Double Event

	Name of player	Date of birth	Cert.no.
1			
2			
3			
4			

Coach :	
Manager :	<u></u>
Address :	_
Contact No.:	Email :

Name & Sign. of Team Manager/Official

Sign. Name and Signature of Authorized person WOODBALL TEAM ENTRY FORM FOR STROKE / FAIRWAY COMPETITION Cert. No. Date of Birth Name of State / University School/ College / District / State Name of Player Vame of Championship Lady Manager Coach Manager: Sr. No. Venue Date: 3 3

NOTE

Fill Entry Form with total number of the players, their Names. Date of Birth, School/ College/ Institution / State Name in serial number.

State Association can make their own Entry and Registration as per above format for their District & State Championship

Boy's & Girls Team fill up entry and registration form separately

II. Woodball Technical Terms

Course Cleaning the Ball

Gate Obstacle

Ball Moving the Ball

Mallet Stopped
Mallet Head Time Out

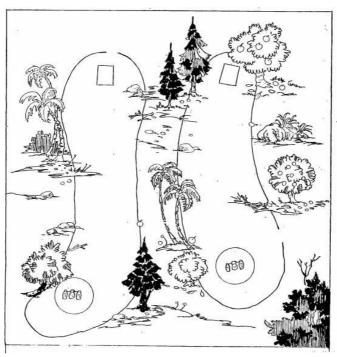
Fairway Order of Play

First Shot Out of Bounds

Hitting Par

Touch Starting Line
Double Contact Starting Area

Gate Area 5 Meters for Attacking Line
Pick Up 30 Meters for Passing Line





International Referee: The Hand Signs of the Referee

1. Start to play:

Extend the arm forward and incline downward about 45 degrees, the palm open and the fingers drawn close to each other, pointing to the starting line

and at the same time call aloud, "start play"

2. Hand sign of hitting:

Extend the arm upward to the shoulder's height, palm facing down and the index finger pointing to the direction of the hitter to the gate and moves horizontally several times.





3. Out of bounds:

First with the thumb upward, bend the arm slightly and swing backward from the front over the shoulder to a stop behind the head. Swing several times to show the ball being outside the boundary.



4. Infractions:

Raise the arm upward and straight closely to the ear and face to the hitter.

5. Time out:

Make a T type with both palms in front of the breast to show "time out".





6. Through the gate:

Extend the arm straight with the thumb upward and point to the hitter to show the ball he/she hit passing through the gate successfully and to express congratulation and admiration to the hitter.



Types of Medals

Stroke Competition

1st Place : Gold Medal 2nd Place : Silver Medal 3rd Place : Bronze Medal

4th Place : Bronze Medal

Fairway Competition

1st Place : Gold Medal 2nd Place : Silver Medal 3rd Place : Bronze Medal 4th Place : Bronze Medal



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