



GOLF CROQUET

INTRODUCTION

Simple game, played to International level

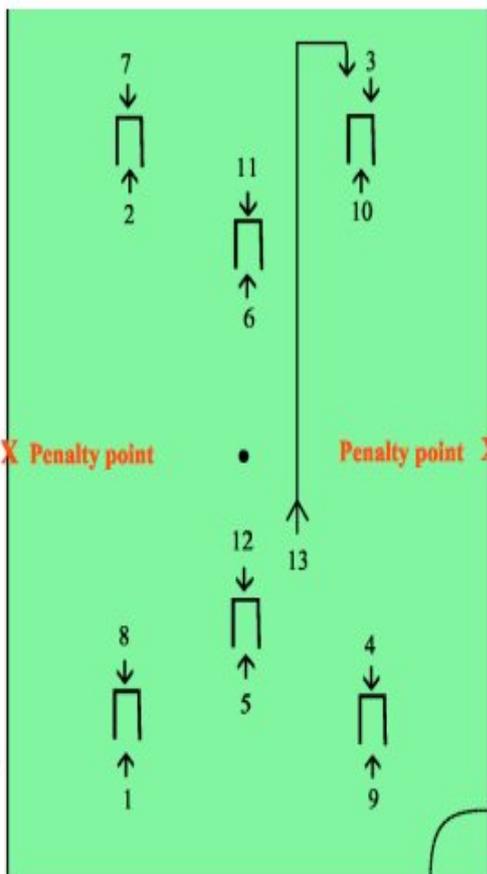
Skillful

2 or 4 players

Blue partners black.
Red partners yellow

Best of 13 hoops - first to make 7 points

Score the hoop point before your opponent.
Knock him out of the way!



Balls played in strict sequence Blue, Red, Black, Yellow (the order on the peg).

A game of hitting, but confined to the court. Hitting into the shrubberies went out in 1868!

A game for all the family to enjoy

For more details see the rules below.



**COME AND HAVE SOME FUN,
PLAY GOLF CROQUET!**

GOLF CROQUET RULES:

1. There are four balls, blue, red, black and yellow, which must be played in that order (the colours are painted on the centre peg to act as a reminder).
2. The hoops and peg cannot be moved to facilitate play.
3. The person whose turn it is to play is called the striker. A turn consists of just one strike. In Singles one player uses the blue and black balls, the other red and yellow. In Doubles each player strikes his own ball — with blue partnering black and red partnering yellow.
4. Toss a coin to start the game. The winner of the toss starts by striking the blue ball, the next person the red ball, and so on.
5. Each person starts in the court within one yard of the corner shown overleaf. In succeeding turns you strike your ball from where it lies. The first hoop to be run is hoop 1, in the direction indicated on the diagram.
6. Once someone has run hoop 1 everyone then plays to run hoop 2, and so on. The game proceeds in the sequence shown and the first player to run seven hoops wins.
7. A hoop is run when no part of the ball protrudes beyond the side of the hoop from which it started (see the diagram above). A ball may take more than one turn to run a hoop.
8. If a ball other than the striker's ball is hit through the hoop (peeled) by the striker's ball then the hoop counts for that peeled ball, even if the striker's ball also goes through that hoop.
9. Each turn consists of striking the correct ball with the face of the mallet head and with no other part of the mallet. Accidentally touching your ball counts as a strike. When it is your turn you have to take it — you are not allowed to 'pass'.
10. When striking your ball be careful not to touch another ball with your mallet as this constitutes a 'fault'. It is also a fault to hit your own ball more than once — a 'double tap' — or to 'crush' your ball into a hoop or the peg. Great care has to be taken to avoid these faults when your ball is close to an upright of a hoop and at an angle to the opening. It is a fault to force the ball through regardless!
11. If a fault is committed the turn ends, no points are scored, and your opponent can decide to take his turn from where the balls are or to have them returned to where they were.
12. Even if it's not your turn you must not touch any ball, or let it touch you, or you will lose your next turn. So don't trip over a ball, and watch out for moving balls. They can move very fast! If you do touch a ball your opponent can choose to leave it where it comes to rest or to put it back where it was before.
13. It is important not to play the wrong ball or play out of turn. If this does happen then your opponent can choose whether or not to replace the balls or leave them where they are, and choose which ball to restart with. For example: if yellow was played (wrongly) after blue, your opponent can choose to continue with either the black or the blue ball. (In singles if a player plays their partner ball by mistake the ball is put back where it was and the correct partner ball is played, no penalty). A hoop run by the wrong ball does not count as a hoop point.
14. When all balls have stopped any ball which has left the court is replaced on the boundary at the place where it went off.
15. After a turn in which a hoop point is scored any ball that is over halfway to the next hoop to be played can be declared 'offside', unless it got there:
 - a. as a result of the stroke just played: by it running the hoop or it being peeled through, or by it peeling another ball through that hoop;
 - b. by an opponent's stroke, for example by the red ball being struck so that it knocks the opponent's blue or black ball beyond halfway to the next hoop;
 - c. by the striker's ball being deflected off an opponent's ball to put the striker's ball beyond halfway to the next hoop.
16. If your ball is offside, and is so claimed by your opponent, and you are asked to do so, you must move the ball to one of two penalty positions - your opponent chooses which. The penalty points are the half way points on each of the longer boundaries. Your opponent may prefer you to take your turn from where your ball lies.