



QUEENSLAND
CRICKET

Winter Laws of Cricket Course

Session 4 | Fielders, Substitutes, Practice, Batters' Ground and Breaking the Wicket

Week 4 | Queensland Umpires | July 2026

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Laws Covered Today

Course 4 moves from technical Law to player management: who may be on the field, what they may do, and when umpires must intervene.

1. Law 24 - Fielder's absence; substitutes
2. Law 25 - Batter's innings; runners
3. Law 26 - Practice on the field
4. Law 29 - The Wicket is broken
5. Law 30 – Batter out of their ground
6. Law 31 - Appeals



SESSION OVERVIEW



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Why This Session Matters

This session is about managing players, movement and unusual situations before they become bigger problems.

This session links together:

- who may enter, leave or substitute
- what restrictions apply to runners
- what practice is permitted
- when appeals and umpire intervention are required



RATIONALE

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Player Management – our process

Work out who is involved, then work through permission, timing and consequences.

1

Who?

Nominated player, substitute, runner, keeper or fielder?

2

Permission?

Was approval required and was it given?

3

Timing?

Ball live, dead, before delivery or after delivery?

4

Breach?

No ball, Dead ball, warning, penalty or report?

5

Communication?

Captains, batters, scorers and partner?.

6

Reset?

Who may bowl, bat, field or wicketkeep?

Keep this chain in mind for every scenario.



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Pre-Quiz

Purpose

- Gauge responses to fielding and player-management situations.
- Identify confusion around substitutes, runners, practice and keeper movement.
- Consider our processes



INTERACTIVE PRE-QUIZ



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Pre-Quiz: Question 1

A substitute fielder may:

- A. BOWL IF THE CAPTAIN AGREES
- B. ACT AS CAPTAIN IF THE NOMINATED PLAYER IS ABSENT
- C. ACT AS WICKET-KEEPER ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE UMPIRES
- D. FIELD ONLY WITHIN THE INNER CIRCLE

CORRECT ANSWER: C – Act as wicket-keeper with the umpires consent



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Pre-Quiz: Question 2

When may a player with unserved penalty time for absence in their fielding innings act as a runner for an injured batter?

- A. Only once their penalty time is served in full
- B. Either once their penalty time is served in full or their side loses five wickets
- C. There is no restriction on a player with unserved penalty time acting as a runner
- D. When it is the final wicket

CORRECT ANSWER: A – only once their penalty time is served in full.



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Pre-Quiz: Question 3

Which statement is correct?

- A. Practice is always allowed during intervals
- B. Practice on the pitch is permitted if both captains agree
- C. Practice on the pitch is not permitted during the match
- D. Bowlers may practice on the pitch if they do not use a ball

CORRECT ANSWER: C – practice on the pitch is not permitted during the match



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Pre-Quiz: Question 4

When is the wicket broken?

- A. Whenever a bail moves or is disturbed
- B. When at least one bail is completely removed from the top of the stumps
- C. Only when both bails are removed
- D. Only when a stump is knocked out of the ground

CORRECT ANSWER: B



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Pre-Quiz: Question 5

A batter is generally considered to be in their ground when:

- A. Their bat or person is grounded behind the popping crease
- B. Their bat is in the air but beyond the crease
- C. Their foot is grounded on the crease
- D. They have crossed the other batter

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Pre-Quiz: Question 6

Before an umpire can give a batter out, what must first happen?

- A. The captain must appeal
- B. Any member of the fielding side must appeal
- C. The scorers must confirm the dismissal
- D. The batter must start walking off

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Any member of the fielding side must appeal



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Law 24: Fielder's Absence; Substitutes

Key focus: substitutes, absent fielders, permission, Penalty time and returning to the field.

- When is a substitute allowed?
- When does absence become Penalty time?
- What must an umpire approve?
- What if a player returns without permission?



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Law 24: Clause Summary

Core clauses for fielders and substitutes.

- 24.1** Umpires allow a substitute for injury, illness or another wholly acceptable reason.
- 24.1.2** A substitute cannot bowl or act as captain; wicket-keeping requires umpire consent.
- 24.2** A fielder leaving or failing to take the field must have the reason given to an umpire.
- 24.2.2** A fielder needs umpire consent to return during a session.
- 24.2.3-24.2.7** Penalty time restricts bowling and is capped at 90 minutes.
- 24.3** No Penalty time for an external blow or other wholly acceptable reasons, excluding illness/internal injury.

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Law 24: 2026 Changes

The changes clarify fielders outside the boundary and suspension time.

What changed

- A fielder may be outside the boundary when the ball comes into play.
- All fielders must be within the boundary at the instant the ball is delivered.
- Level 3 suspension time is not added to unserved Penalty time if the player returns at the end of suspension.

Umpire meaning

- Watch the moment of delivery, not just where the fielder starts (this is the strikers end umpire's role).
- Separate normal absence/Penalty time from suspension time.
- Record details clearly where absence affects bowling or batting eligibility.

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Law 24: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Require clear communication when a fielder leaves the field.
- Keep track of whether consent has been given to return.
- Penalty time affects bowling and may later affect batting or acting as runner.
- Substitutes are not a tactical tool: it needs to be for injury, illness or another wholly acceptable reason.
- If a player returns without permission and fields the ball, apply the full sanction.

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Law 24: Scenario

Scenario

A fielder leaves the field during a session without explanation.
Fifteen minutes later they re-enter without umpire consent and stop the ball while it is in play.

Discuss

- Has the player returned in breach of the Law?
- What happens to the ball and any runs?
- What needs to be communicated and reported?

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Law 24: Scenario Answer

Decision Treat the return as a breach if the player came on without consent and contacted the ball while it was in play.

Law Ref Law 24.2.2 and 24.4.

Scoring Ball becomes dead; No ball or Wide stands if applicable; award 5 Penalty runs to the batting side.

Runs Completed runs count, plus the run in progress if crossed at the instant of the offence.

Action Inform players, captains and scorers. The ball does not count and the matter is reported.

Avoid Do not simply allow play to continue because the fielder is a nominated player.



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Law 24: Key Takeaways

- 1 Substitutions and returning to the field require umpire permission, not informal agreement.
- 2 Penalty time potentially restricts bowling/batting and must be tracked carefully.
- 3 Returning without permission and touching the ball has penalty and reporting consequences, and results in the delivery needing to be re-bowled.

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Law 25: Scenario

Scenario

Scenario

One run is needed to win. The striker has a runner. The runner and non-striker complete the winning run, but the striker remains out of their ground at the wicket-keeper's end when that wicket is fairly broken.

Discuss

- Has the result already been reached?
- Can the striker still be dismissed?
- What should the umpire check before deciding?

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25.6.5 If the striker who has a runner is out of their ground and the wicket at the wicket-keeper's end is fairly broken, the striker is liable to be out under Laws 38 (Run out) or 39 (Stumped), **unless a result has already been reached** under Law 16.6. If the runner is also out of their ground at the wicket-keeper's end, then only Law 38 (Run out) can apply.



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CLUB

LAW 25 – RUNNER AFTER THE WINNING RUN

If the winning run is scored first, does a later dismissal still stand?

SCENARIO: WINNING RUN COMPLETED



SCORES LEVEL BEFORE THE DELIVERY

TEAM A 158

NEED 1 RUN
TO WIN

TEAM B 158



**WINNING RUN
COMPLETED**
RESULT ACHIEVED



TEAM A WIN BY 1 RUN

THE MATCH RESULT HAS ALREADY BEEN REACHED: **THE GAME IS OVER.**



RULING



If the match result has already been reached, a later dismissal at the wicket-keeper's end does not stand.



With a runner, the striker may be dismissed **Run out** or **Stumped** at the keeper's end.



If both the striker and the runner are out of their ground at the keeper's end, only **Run out** can apply.



Key principle: once the winning run is completed and the result is achieved, the game is over.



Relevant laws: 25.6.5, 16.6, 38 and 39

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Law 25: Clause Summary

Core clauses for batters and runners.

- 25.1** Only a nominated player may bat or act as runner.
- 25.3** A player with unserved Penalty time cannot bat until served, unless five wickets are down.
- 25.3** A player with unserved Penalty time cannot act as runner until served (even if 5 wickets down)
- 25.4** Retired batters require the reason to be known and may return only in defined circumstances.
- 25.5** Umpires allow a runner only for injury during the match or another wholly acceptable reason.
- 25.5.2** Runner must be eligible, properly equipped, and not have unserved Penalty time.
- 25.6** A batter with a runner is responsible for the runner's infringements.

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Law 25: Umpire Impact

- Runners are exceptional: confirm the reason and eligibility first.
- Direct where the injured batter stands when they are not the striker (behind/adjacent to SL umpire).
- Penalty time must be served before a player can bat or act as a runner. A loss of 5 wickets permits a player with unserved penalty time to bat.
- Penalty time follows the player through an innings and between an innings.

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Law 25: Scenario

Scenario

A fielder had 25 minutes of unserved Penalty time from an earlier absence. Later, their side bats and asks for that player to act as runner for an injured batter before the Penalty time has expired.

Discuss

- Is the player eligible to act as runner?
- Does the fact they are not batting matter?
- What should the umpires explain?

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Law 25: Scenario Answer

- Decision** The player cannot act as runner until the unserved Penalty time has been served.
- Law Ref** Law 25.3 and Law 25.5.2.5
- Reason** Penalty time restricts batting and acting as runner; runner eligibility is not separate from the player's status.
- Action** Explain to the batting side and record the remaining time. Allow an eligible runner if one is available.
- Avoid** Runners are not a loophole to circumvent Penalty time.



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Law 25: Scenario

Scenario

Team B bats second in a two-innings match. One of the opening batters had been absent in the field for a period of 2 hours and 12 minutes (due to a side strain), and still had not returned when Side A completed their innings. They now wish to open the batting.

Discuss

- Is the player eligible to open the batting this innings?
- Do they need to serve any penalty time, and how much?
- When can the player bat?

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Law 25: Scenario Answer

- Decision** The player cannot open the batting or commence their batting innings yet. They left the field for an injury not caused by an external blow and must serve penalty time.
- Law Ref** Law 25.3.1 and Law 25.3.3
- Reason** Penalty time restricts the player to serving out their penalty time (capped at 90 mins), or waiting until the fall of the 5th wicket of their innings.
- Action** Explain to the batting side that the player still has 55 minutes of penalty time to serve before they can bat or act as a runner. They can otherwise bat after a loss of five wickets in the innings.
- Avoid** Allowing a player to skip serving penalty time simply because they happen to normally bat in the top order.

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Law 25: Scenario (continued)

Scenario

Team B capitulate in their first innings, losing 5/14. The player who normally opens comes in next having only served 35 minutes of penalty time.

Team B are bowled out and trail Team A by 270 runs. A further 25 minutes had elapsed. Team A enforce the follow on. The same opener wishes to open the batting in this innings.

Discuss

- Is the player eligible to open the batting in this new innings?
- Do they need to serve any penalty time, and how much?
- When can the player bat?

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Law 25: Scenario Answer

Decision The player cannot open the batting in the second innings.

Law Ref Law 25.3.1-3

Reason Penalty time follows a player through an innings and also between innings. The loss of five wickets in the first innings **pauses** the player's penalty time while they bat – it does not wipe it.

Action Explain to the batting side that the player has served only 60 minutes of their penalty time (35 + 25 mins).

They need to serve a further 30 minutes of penalty time before batting, unless their side lose five wickets in this innings.

Avoid Assuming that the loss of 5 wickets in the first innings wipe the player's accrued penalty time.

A.1.7 A.1.8 Playing time is any time between the call of Play and the call of Time.

See Laws 12.1 (Call of Play) and 12.2 (Call of Time).

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Law 25: Key Takeaways

- 1** A runner must be eligible and approved; the role is not automatic.
- 2** Penalty time can restrict batting and acting as runner.
- 3** Penalty time is carried over into a subsequent innings.

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Law 26: Practice on the Field

Key focus: what practice is permitted, what is prohibited and how warnings become penalties.

- Where is practice never allowed?
- When can practice occur on the square or outfield?
- What is the link to time wasting and ball condition?
- When do warnings become 5 Penalty runs?



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Law 26: Clause Summary

Core clauses for practice restrictions.

- 26.1** No practice on the pitch at any time on any day of the match.
- 26.1.2** Practice on the rest of the square needs umpire approval.
- 26.2** Outfield practice is permitted at specified times if it will not significantly damage the outfield.
- 26.2.2** During play, only fielders may practise, using the match ball, under strict conditions.
- 26.3** Trial run-ups are permitted if not time wasting or damaging the pitch.
- 26.4** Breach: warning first; further breach by that team means 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.

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Law 26: 2026 Changes

The 2026 change is mainly formatting, but the process remains important.

What changed

- No substantial law change
- The Law still links closely to ball condition, time wasting and pitch damage.
- Warnings under Law 26 can link with later Law 41 issues.

Umpire meaning

- Act early before informal practice becomes a management problem.
- Be clear whether the warning applies to the team for the match.
- Know when the consequence becomes 5 Penalty runs.

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Law 26: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

- Do not allow practice on the pitch at any time on any day of the match (including Day 1).
- Approve or refuse practice on the square based on match and surface conditions.
- During play, check who is practising, where, and with what ball.
- Warnings need to be communicated to the other umpire and both captains.
- Further contraventions by that team escalate to 5 Penalty runs.

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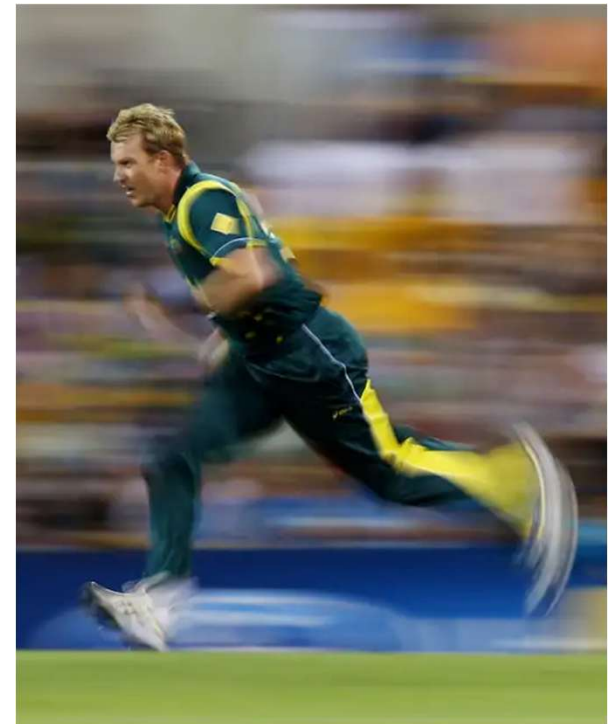
Law 26: Scenario

Scenario

During a drinks break, a bowler marks out and runs through several practice deliveries on the edge of the square without first speaking to the umpires.

Discuss

- Is the practice allowed automatically?
- What should the umpire consider?
- If it is a breach, what is the process?



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Law 26: Scenario Answer

- Decision** Practice on the rest of the square requires umpire approval; trial run-ups must not waste time or damage the pitch.
- Law Ref** Law 26.1.2, 26.3 and 26.4
- Action** Stop the practice if not permitted, warn the player, and inform the other umpire and both captains.
- Escalation** Any further contravention by that team during the match results in 5 Penalty runs to the opposing side.
- Avoid** Do not let practice drift into pitch damage, ball condition or time wasting issues.



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Law 26: Key Takeaways

- 1** Practice on the pitch is never permitted during the match.
- 2** Practice elsewhere depends on timing, location, players involved and umpire approval.
- 3** The first breach is a formal warning; the next breach by that team becomes a penalty.

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Law 29: The Wicket is Broken

Key focus: when a wicket is broken, when it is broken fairly, and what can be remade while the ball is in play.

- Has a bail been completely removed?
- Was a stump removed from the ground?
- Was it broken in a way the Law permits?
- What changes if one bail is already off?



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Law 29: Clause Summary

When is the wicket broken, and when is it broken fairly?

- 29.1** A wicket is broken when a bail is completely removed, or a stump is removed from the ground.
- 29.2** It may be broken fairly by the ball, the striker's bat/person/equipment, or a fielder's hand/arm holding the ball. Note provisions in Clause A.
- 29.2.2** A temporary disturbance of a bail is not enough; a lodged falling bail counts as complete removal.
- 29.3** If one bail is already off, removing the remaining bail suffices for re-breaking the wicket.
- 29.4** The umpire does not remake the wicket until the ball is dead; a fielder may do so while the ball is live.
- 29.5** If playing without bails, the umpire decides whether the wicket has been broken. The wicket has been broken fairly if the umpire concerned is satisfied that the wicket has been struck by the ball, by the striker's bat, person or items of the striker's clothing or equipment.

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Law 29: Clause Summary

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Law 29: Clause Summary



LAW SECTION 6 OF 8

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Law 29: Clause Summary

When is the wicket broken, and when is it broken fairly?



LAW SECTION 6 OF 8



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Law 29: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

Process

- Look for complete removal of bail/s, not just disturbance.
- Identify how the wicket was broken and **whether the ball was held.**
- If one bail is already off, know what remains sufficient.
- Do not remake the wicket while the ball is live.
- In no-bails conditions, use judgement and be clear with your colleague.

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Law 30: Batter Out of Their Ground

Key focus: whether a batter is in their ground, and which ground belongs to which batter.

- Is person or bat grounded behind the crease?
- Was ground made before any loss of contact?
- Which batter owns that ground?
- Is there a runner involved?



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Law 30: Clause Summary

The ground decision often decides Run out, Stumped and runner situations.

- 30.1.1** A batter is out of their ground unless some part of their person or bat is grounded behind the popping crease.
- 30.1.2** A batter who has made ground when running or diving is protected from later loss of contact.
- 30.2.1-2** If one batter is in a ground, it is theirs; if both are there and one leaves, it belongs to the one who remains.
- 30.2.3-4** If neither ground is occupied, each ground belongs to the nearer batter, unless a runner changes the position.
- 30.2.5** When the striker has a runner, the striker's ground is always at the wicket-keeper's end.
- 30.3** At the bowler's end, the non-striker should stand on the opposite side to the delivery unless the umpire permits otherwise.

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Law 30: Umpire Impact

Match-day application.

Process

- Be satisfied that the wicket was broken correctly in accordance with Law 29.
- **Determine which ground belongs to which batter** before answering an appeal for run out.
- With a runner, remember the striker's ground is always (and only) at the wicket-keeper's end.

1st INNINGS



3 S29 Cap

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Law 29/30: Scenario

Use the moment of the broken wicket to decide the ground question.

Scenario

At the striker's end, one bail is already off. The wicket-keeper gathers the ball and, with the ball held in the glove, removes the remaining bail.

The batter's bat has bounced up after completing a dive beyond the popping crease.

Discuss

- Has the wicket been broken fairly?
- Is the batter out of their ground?
- What needs to be considered in answering the appeal?

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Law 29/30: Scenario Answer

Apply both Laws in sequence.

Decision The wicket can be broken fairly if the keeper removes the remaining bail with the ball held. The batter is not out if they had already made ground and then lost contact in the dive.

Law Ref Law 29.2, 29.3 and Law 30.1.2

Action Confirm the exact moment the wicket was broken and whether the batter had already grounded beyond the crease.

Avoid Do not give out merely because the bat is airborne after ground has already been made.

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Law 31: Appeals

Key focus: when appeals are required, who answers them, consultation and misapprehension.

- Can an umpire give a batter out without an appeal?
- When is an appeal valid?
- Who answers which appeal?
- When must an umpire recall a batter?



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Law 31: Clause Summary

Core clauses for appeals and intervention.

- 31.1** Umpires do not give a batter out without an appeal.
- 31.3** Appeals must be made before the next delivery begins and before Time is called.
- 31.4** “How’s That?” covers all ways of being out.
- 31.5** Each umpire answers matters within their jurisdiction.
- 31.6** If doubtful on a point the other umpire may have seen better, consult; if doubt remains, Not out.
- 31.7** Recall a batter who leaves under a reasonable misapprehension of being out.

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Law 31: 2026 Changes

The misapprehension wording is clearer and narrower.

What changed

- Umpires intervene if satisfied the batter left under a reasonable misapprehension.
- The umpire calls and signals Dead Ball to prevent further action by the fielding side.
- Withdrawal of an appeal is available until the next delivery comes into play, or final wicket until umpires leave the field.

Umpire meaning

- Reasonableness matters: not every mistaken assumption is protected.
- Protect a batter who has genuinely left under a reasonable mistake.
- Do not protect a batter who simply walks without waiting to see if a catch was completed.

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Law 31: Umpire Impact

- Be clear about whether an appeal has been made and who should answer it.
It is for the relevant umpire alone to decide whether an action has constituted an appeal.
- Use consultation for facts, not to transfer responsibility for your own decision.
- If a batter leaves under reasonable misapprehension, intervene promptly with Dead Ball.
- If doubt remains after consultation, the decision is Not out.
- Withdrawal of appeal needs the consent of the umpire whose jurisdiction it falls under.
- Valid until the next delivery comes into play, or final wicket until umpires leave the field.

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Law 31: Scenario

Scenario

The striker thinks they have been bowled and starts walking off.

The delivery was actually a No Ball.

The fielding side then tries to run the batter out while they are leaving.

Discuss

- Is the batter leaving under a reasonable misapprehension?
- What should the umpire do?
- Until when can the batter be recalled?

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Law 31: Scenario Answer

- Decision** Recall the batter if the umpire is satisfied the batter left under a reasonable misapprehension.
- Law Ref** Law 31.7
- Action** Call and signal Dead Ball to prevent further action by the fielding side and recall the batter.
- Timing** Recall can occur until the instant the ball comes into play for the next delivery; in the case of the final wicket, until the umpires leave the field.
- Avoid** Do not allow an unfair Run out attempt to stand where the Law requires intervention.

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Law 31: Scenario

Scenario

The striker edges the ball, assumes it has been caught by the wicket-keeper, and walks away without waiting. The keeper has dropped the ball and then throws down the wicket.

Discuss

- Is this a reasonable misapprehension?
- Must the umpire intervene?
- What should the umpires be careful about?

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Law 31: Scenario Answer

Decision This may not be a reasonable misapprehension if the batter simply walked without checking whether the catch was completed.

Law Ref Law 31.7

Reason The 2026 explanation narrows protection to reasonable mistakes, not every assumption made by a batter.

Action Umpires must judge the facts: what did the batter reasonably believe and what was apparent?

Avoid Do not automatically recall every batter who walks away without being given out.

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Law 31: Key Takeaways

- 1** No appeal means no umpire decision of out, even if the batter may be out under the Laws.
- 2** Consultation is about points of fact and jurisdiction; unresolved doubt means Not out.
- 3** “Misapprehension” applies only when the misapprehension is reasonable.

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Course 4: Key Messages

One practical message from each Law.

Law 24 Note fielder absence and Penalty time.

Law 25 Unserved penalty time can restrict when a player can bat or act as a runner.

Law 26 Breaches (practice on the field) start with a formal warning and may escalate.

Law 29 Know how and when the wicket was fairly broken.

Law 30 Once ground has been made in running or diving, a later bounce-up is protected.

Law 31 Appeals require jurisdiction; misapprehension requires reasonableness.

SESSION REVIEW





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Post-Session Quiz!

Session 4

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Post-Session Quiz: Question 1

A fielder who left the field returns without the umpire's consent and, while the ball is in play, fields the ball. What should happen?

- A. Play continues because they are a nominated player
- B. Dead ball, 5 penalty runs to the batting side, and the ball does not count
- C. No penalty unless the batters complain
- D. The player is only warned

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Dead Ball, 5 penalty runs, Rebowl delivery



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Post-Session Quiz: Question 2

A fielder attempting to save a boundary ends up colliding with the fence and leaves the field to seek treatment. They are still off the field when the innings ends. They now wish to open the batting. Is this permitted?

- A. No, they must serve out their penalty time before being allowed to bat in the innings
- B. Yes, they can commence their batting innings immediately
- C. No, they must serve out their penalty time, or wait until the loss of five wickets, before being allowed to bat in the innings
- D. They must wait until later in the innings to commence batting for their own safety

CORRECT ANSWER: B

Queensland Cricket Umpires

Winter Laws Course | Session 4

Post-Session Quiz: Question 3

**A batter at the wicket undertakes prohibited practice during play.
What should the umpire do?**

- A. Ignore it unless the opposition objects
- B. Warn the player, inform the other umpire and captains, and ensure the warning applies to the team
- C. Award 5 penalty runs immediately
- D. Remove the batter from the innings

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Warning, inform, then warning continues to apply



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Post-Session Quiz: Question 4

**A bail is hit, lifts slightly, then settles back on top of the stumps.
Has the wicket been broken?**

- A. Yes, because the bail moved
- B. Yes, because any disturbance is enough
- C. No, because the bail was not completely removed
- D. Only if the fielding side appeals

CORRECT ANSWER: C – bail must be completely removed

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Post-Session Quiz: Question 5

A batter dives for the crease, grounds the bat behind the popping crease, then the bat bounces up while the batter's forward momentum continues. The wicket is broken while the bat is momentarily raised. What is the correct decision?

- A. Out, because the bat was in the air
- B. Not out, if the batter had already made good their ground and the loss of contact was part of the dive
- C. Out, unless the batter's foot was grounded
- D. Dead ball

CORRECT ANSWER: B



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Post-Session Quiz: Question 6

A batter walks off believing they are out, but the umpire is satisfied they have left under a reasonable misapprehension.

What should the umpire do?

- A. Let the dismissal stand because the batter walked
- B. Call and signal Dead ball and recall the batter
- C. Ask the fielding captain whether the batter may return
- D. Cast a poll amongst the playing group

CORRECT ANSWER: B – Misapprehension = Umpire intervention

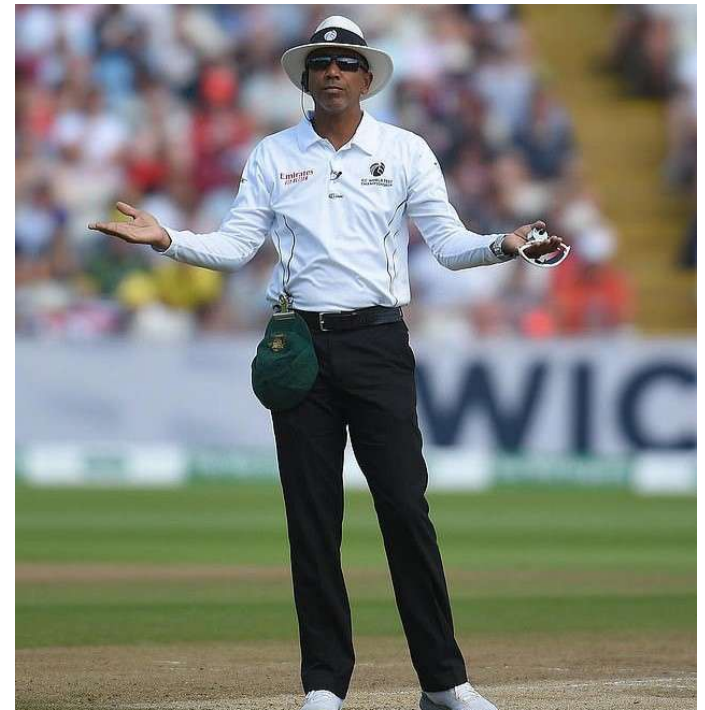
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Questions and Discussion

Which situations have you seen where player movement or management created confusion?

- What should be proactively managed before it becomes a Laws problem?
- When should the umpires come together?
- What needs to be explained to scorers and captains?



QUESTIONS



Coming Up in Queensland Cricket



WINTER MASTER CLASS #2

Tuesday 28 July 2026 - 7.00pm

Gavin Fitness – What Makes a Good Umpire?

LAWS OF CRICKET SESSION #5

Wednesday 5 August 2026 - 7.00pm

PRE-SEASON SEMINARS

Sunshine Coast – 26 July

Brisbane – 15 August | Gold Coast – 22 August

Wide Bay – 29 August | Ipswich / Logan – 5 Sept

Darling Downs – 6 Sept



QUEENSLAND
CRICKET

Winter Laws of Cricket Course

Session 4 | Fielders, Substitutes, Practice, Batters' Ground and Breaking the Wicket

Week 4 | Queensland Umpires | July 2026