

MODULE L1M4



ROQUET – CROQUET – CONTINUATION

THE SHOT SEQUENCES OF ASSOCIATION CROQUET

The Sequence of Shots in Association Croquet

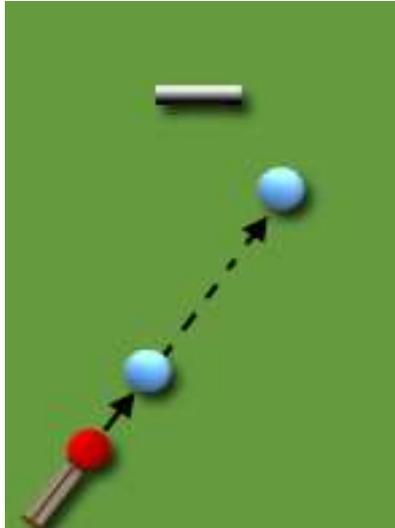


Figure 1: Roquet Stroke

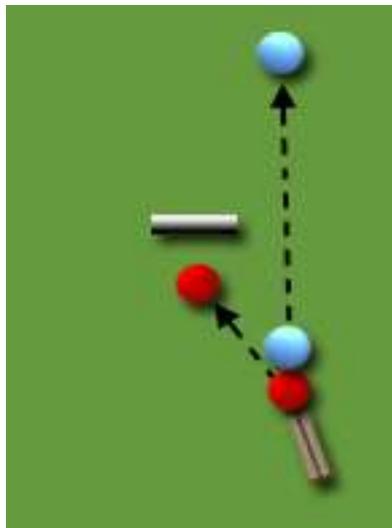


Figure 2: Croquet Stroke

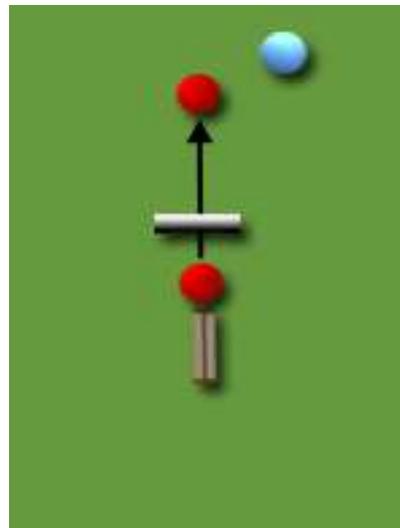


Figure 3: Continuation Stroke

A single turn in Association Croquet may include several strokes in sequence:

1. **Roquet:** Where the striker causes their ball to hit another ball. In figure 1, the striker has hit their Red ball onto the Blue ball, thus making a ROQUET.

When a roquet is made, the striker is awarded TWO extra strokes; A *croquet* stroke and a *continuation* stroke.

2. **Croquet:** Where the striker picks up their ball (called "*ball in hand*") and places it in contact with the ball that was roqueted. In Figure 2, the striker having roqueted the Blue ball, picks up their red ball and places in contact with the Blue ball. When playing a croquet stroke, the striker must only hit their own ball with their mallet but must cause both balls to move.

The striker has ONE extra shot remaining, called a continuation stroke.

3. **Continuation:** The striker must do at least one of two things in their continuation stroke if their turn is to continue.
 - a) Run their hoop in order.
If the hoop in order is successfully run, the striker is awarded ONE additional stroke which may be used to roquet another ball, thus starting the sequence again.
OR
 - b) Roquet another ball (thus earning the right to take croquet from the roqueted ball)
- The striker may roquet and take croquet from each of the other balls once in each turn before running their next hoop in order. If a roquet is not made, or their hoop in order is not run, the striker's turn ends.



Using the sequence of strokes to score several hoops in a turn

The striker can score several hoops in a single turn by successfully using the sequence of shots (Roquet – Croquet – Continuation) to promote balls to advantageous positions. A turn involving several strokes and hoop points is called a **Break**. A very good player can complete the entire course in a single turn by playing a break.

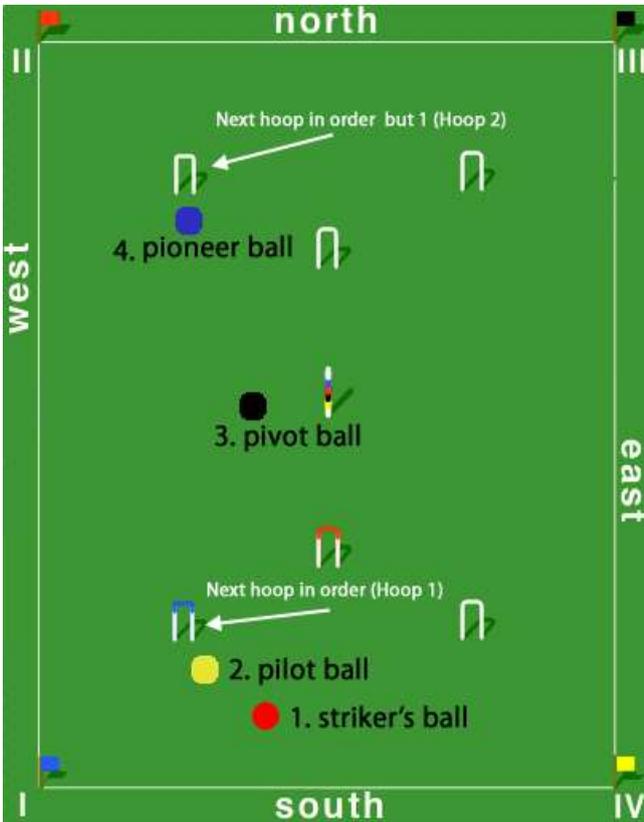


Figure 4: Terminologies

1. Striker's Ball

This is the ball the side in play elects to play with for the turn. (Red and Yellow vs Blue and Black) Either ball of the side may play at the start of a turn. Whichever ball that the side elects to play at the start of the turn is deemed to be the striker's ball for that entire turn.

2. Pilot Ball

Is a ball that is adjacent to the striker's next hoop in order. (Red will attempt to roquet then take croquet from the pilot ball, obtaining position to run its next hoop in order in the continuation shot)

3. Pivot Ball

A pivot ball is about centre court and is used by the striker as a 'stepping stone' between hoop 1 and 2.

4. Pioneer Ball

Is a ball placed adjacent to the striker's next hoop but one. (In this case, hoop 2).

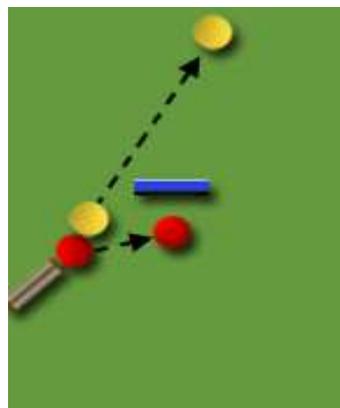
Figure 4 is an example of a *four ball break* arrangement (All four balls are in a position that will assist the striker). The next hoop in order for Red (The striker's ball) is Hoop 1. It is the beginning of the striker's turn...

1.

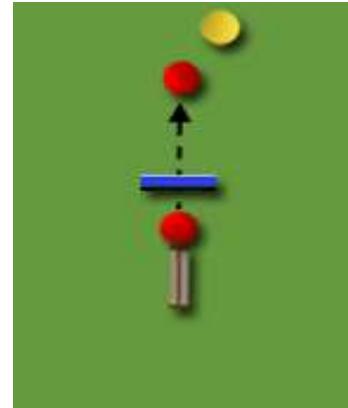


Red **roquets** Yellow toward Hoop 1

2.

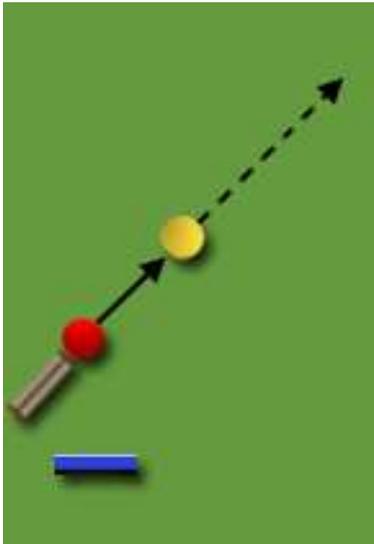


Red takes **croquet** from Yellow, promoting Yellow beyond the hoop and Red into hoop running position...



With a **continuation** stroke, Red runs its hoop in order (hoop 1). In doing so, Red is awarded an additional stroke...

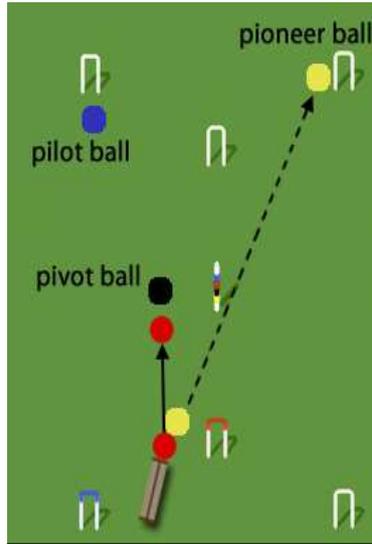
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...So Red **roquets** Yellow which was placed in this position earlier. Remember, Red can now roquet and take croquet from all the other balls once before running its next hoop in order. (Hoop 2)

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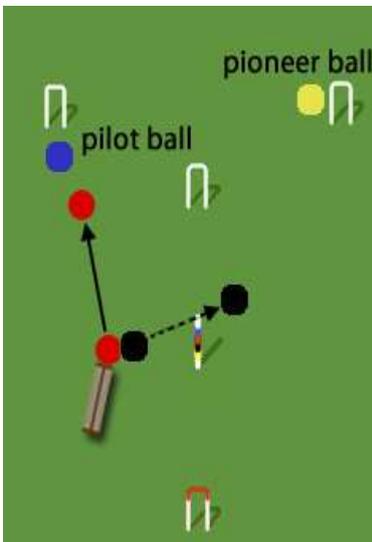
With the **croquet** stroke, Red promotes Yellow to hoop 3 as a new pioneer ball, and sends the Red strikers ball close to the pivot ball in the middle of the lawn. Note that what was the pioneer ball at hoop 2 is now a pilot ball at Red's next hoop in order.

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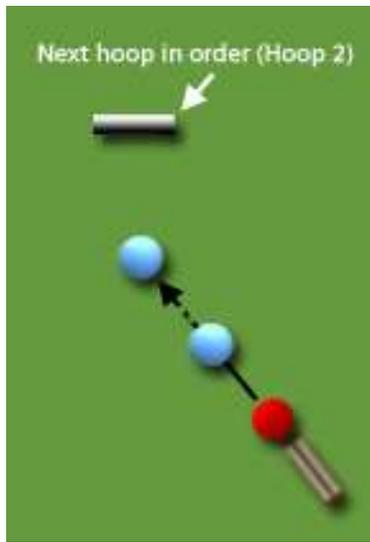
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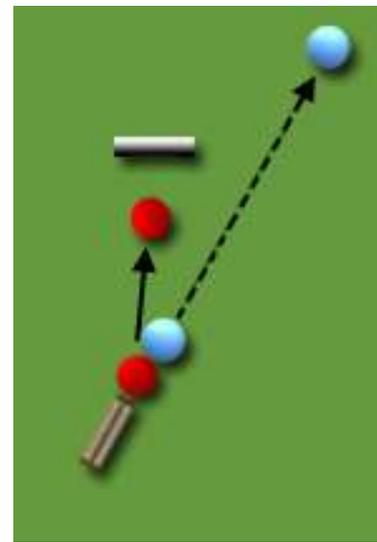
In the **continuation** stroke, Red roquets the pivot ball.



Red takes **croquet** from the roqueted pivot ball, sending Red close to the pilot ball waiting at hoop 2. Note that the pivot ball is kept close to the centre of the lawn so that it remains a pivot ball for later in the turn.



In the **continuation** shot, Red **roquets** the pilot ball that is waiting at hoop 2.



In the **croquet** stroke, Red promotes Blue beyond the 2nd hoop and sends red into a hoop running position at its next hoop in order (hoop 2).

The ROQUET, CROQUET, CONTINUATION sequence is continued until the turn ends.