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## Slow pitch softball positions

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Team Ball Sports SoftballAustralia vs Japan on 24 March 2012 at hawker international softball centreHighest governing body World Baseball Softball ConfederationFirst played by United States, 1887CharacteristicsTeam members2 teams 9-10TypeBat-and-ballEquipment Softball softball bat Softball Gloves Base PresenceOlympic1996-2008202 1-World Games1981, 1985Invitational: 2009-2013 Play media Softball Game Part of the Series Of Basketball Origins Early Years Knickerbocker Rules Massachusetts Game Town Ball Alexander Cartwright Doc Adams Doubleday Myth First League First for Team First for League All-American Girls Professional Baseball League Team Nicknames By Country United States outside the United States Australia Canada Cuba Dominican Republic Gernany Greece India Ireland Israel Japan South Korea Netherlands Nicaragua Palau Philippines Puerto Rico Spain United Kingdom Venezuela International Competition World Baseball Classic Summer Olympics (1992-2008, 2020-) Asian Championship Asian Games Other Topics Negro League Baseball Cuban League Women in Baseball Minor League Baseball Major League Baseball Nippon Professional Baseball Baseball Color Line Comparison with Cricket Baseball (TV documentary series) Baseball Hall of Fame Society for American Baseball Research Baseball by year Major League Baseball Season Related Games British Baseball Extreme Baseball Vintage Base Ball Scrub Baseball Wiffle Ball Wireball Over-the-line Softball 16-inch Softball Tee-ball Rounders Corkball Fuzzball Indian Balls Elle Stickball Vitilla City Ball Stoolball Old Cat Cricket Test Cricket Twenty20 100-Ball Cricket Club cricket backyard cricket French cricketer Crocker Vigoro Plaquita Bete-ombro Kiliikiti Danish longball Schlagball Brännboll Oinå Pesäpallo Lapta Palant Baseball portalvte Softball is a game similar to baseball played with a larger ball (11 to 16 in. perimeter) on a field that has a base length of 60 feet, a pitcher hill that ranges from 35-43 feet from the home plate, and a home run fence that is 220-300 feet from the home plate, depending on the type of softball being played. [1] [2] It was invented in 1887 in Chicago, Illinois, United States as an indoor game. [3] The game moves at a faster pace than traditional baseball because the field is smaller and the bases and fielders are closer to the home plate. There is less time for the basic runner to get to the first while the opponent fields the ball; Still, the fielder has less time to field the ball while the opponent runs down to first base. The tournament, held in 1933 at the World Fair in Chicago, sparked interest in the game. Amateur Softball Association (ASA) of America (founded in 1933) is one of the largest governing bodies for the game in the United States and sponsors annual sectional and World Series championships. There are other national and regional governing bodies, including the USSSA. The World Baseball Confederation (WBSC) regulates the rules of the game in more than 110 countries, including the United States and Canada; before wbsc was founded in 2013, the International Softball Federation occupied this role. Fast women's softball became a summer Olympic sport in 1996, but that and baseball were left out of the 2012 program; should be renewed in 2020, but the 2020 Olympics have been delayed due to the international COVID-19 pandemic. There are two rules codes for softball in general. In the most common type, slow-pitch softball, a ball that can measure either 11 inches, for a women's league, or 12 inches, for a men's league, in perimeter, must arc on its way to batters, and there are 10 players on the field at once. [4] Bunting and stealing bases are not allowed. In fast pitch softball, the pitch is fast, there are nine players on the field at once, and while bunting and stealing bases are allowed, leading off is not. [5] Fast pitching is the most common form of softball in some states, such as Virginia. Softball rules are a little different from baseball ones. The two main differences are that the ball must be oblique under hand-from 50 ft (15.2 m) in slow pitch, or 46/43 feet [14/13.1 meters][6] for men/women in fast pitch compared to 60.5 feet (18.4 meters) in baseball-and that seven innings, or 1-2 hours depending on the league, represent a regulation game compared to nine innings in baseball. [7] The name softball got into play in 1926. [8] Despite the name, the ball used in modern softball is not soft unless using foam to practice the ball. It's about 12 inches (about 30 cm) in circumference (11 or 12 v for slow-pitch), which is 3 in (8 cm) larger than baseball. Softball recreational leagues for children use 11-inch balls until around the age of 13. The infield in softball is smaller than an adult or high school baseball diamond, but identical to the one used by Little League Baseball; each base is 60 ft (18 meters) from the next, unlike baseball's 90 ft (27 m). In quick pitch softball the entire infield is dirt, while the infield in baseball is grass except for the bases and on the pitcher hill, which are dirt. Softball hills are also flat, while baseball hills are a small hill. Softballs are oblique under the arm, but baseballs are pitched overhead. It changes the arc of the ball when approaching the board. For example, if a pitcher pitches a fastball, the softball ball would most likely soar while in baseball because the pitcher is Hill, the ball would drop. History The first photo of a softball team, Chicago, 1897 Indoor baseball player, 1907 The oldest known softball game was played in Chicago, Illinois on Thanksgiving, 1887. It was held at the Farragut Boat Club for a meeting to hear the outcome of Yale University and Harvard University football. [9] When the scores were announced and the stakes were settled, the Yale graduate threw a boxing glove at a Harvard supporter. A Harvard fan grabbed a stick and turned to rolled up gloves. [10] George Hancock, a reporter there, called Play Ball! And the game began, with the boxing gloves tightened into the ball, the broom handle serving as a bat. This first contest ended with a score of 41-40. [11] The ball, soft, was fielded barehanded. [12] [13] George Hancock is credited as the inventor of the game for his development of 17 ball and undersized bat in the next week. Farragut's club soon set the rules for the game, which quickly extended to outsiders. Introduced as a way for baseball players to maintain their skills during the winter, the sport has been called Indoor Baseball. [14] Under the name Indoor-Outdoor, the game moved out the next year, and the first rules were published in 1889. [14] In 1895 Lewis Rober, Sr. from Minneapolis organized outdoor games as an exercise for firefighters; [15] This game was known as kitten ball (after first team play), lemon ball, or diamond ball. [16] Rober's version of the game used a ball 12 inches (30 cm) in circumference, rather than a 16-inch (41 cm) ball used by the Farragut club, and eventually the Minneapolis ball prevailed, even though the dimensions of the Minneapolis diamond were passed in favor of the Chicago size one. Rober may not have been familiar with farragut's rules. Fire Station No. 19 in Minneapolis, Rober's post from 1896 to 1906, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in part for its connection to the development of the sport. [17] The first softball league outside the United States was organized in Toronto in 1897. The name softball dates back to 1926. The name was minted by Walter Hakanson of the YMCA[11] at a meeting of the National Recreation Congress. [18] (In addition to indoor baseball, kitten ball, and diamond ball, names for the game included porridge ball, and pumpkin ball.[11]) The name softball spread throughout the United States until the 1930s. [18] In the Thirties last year, similar sports with different rules and names were played throughout the United States and Canada. By 1936, the Joint Softball Rules Committee had standardized rules and naming across the United States. [19] The sixteen-inch softball, also sometimes referred to as a porridge ball or a super-slow pitch (although the ball is not soft at all), is a direct descendant of Hancock's original game. Defensive players must not wear Gloves. Sixteen-inch softball is played extensively in Chicago,[20] where devotees like the late Mike Royko consider it a real game.[21] and New Orleans. In New Orleans, the sixteen-inch softball is called the Cabbage Ball and is a popular team sport in elementary and high schools. By 1940, fast pitches began to dominate the game. Although the slow pitch was present at the World's Fair in 1933, the main direction of action taken was to extend the pitching distance. The slow pitch achieved formal recognition in 1953, when it was added to the Amateur Softball Association program, and within a decade surpassed the fast pitch in popularity. [14] The first British women's softball league was founded in 1953. [14] In 1991, the women's fast pitch softball was selected for its debut at the 1996 Summer Olympics. [11] The 1996 Olympics also marked a key era in the introduction of technology in softball. The IOC funded a groundbreaking biomechanical study of pitching during the Games. In 2002, a sixteen-inch slow pitch was written out of official ISF rules, though it is still played extensively in the United States under the Amateur Softball Association of America, or ASA rules. The 117th meeting of the International Olympic Committee, held in Singapore in July 2005, voted in favour of the decline of softball and baseball as Olympic sports for the 2012 Summer Olympics, but will return for the 2021 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. [22] Other softball sanctioning bodies are AAU, NSA, PONY, Babe Ruth League, ASA, ISC, USSSA and Triple Crown. The Quick Pitch softball overview is played between two teams on a large field, with 9 players (in 10u and above.8u and below are usually played with 10 players on the field at a time.) from one team on the field at a time. Slow-pitch softball is played with ten fielders, but can be played with nine if needed. The field usually consists of dirt or brick dust (colloquially called sand) infield, which contains the shape and operating surfaces of the diamond and grass outfield. However, the field may consist of other solid and dry surfaces, such as artificial turf or asphalt. There are four bases on the infield: first base, second base, third base, and home plate. The foundations are arranged in the square and are usually 20 feet (18 meters) apart. Near the center of this square is a jug hill, and in a circle there is rubber, a small flat rectangular piece of rubber about a foot and a half in length. The rubber can be 40 or 43 feet away in a fast pitch, or 43, 46 or 50 feet in a slow pitch, off the home plate, depending on the age level and league one plays in. The goal of the game is to score more runs (points) than the other team batting (hitting) the ball into the game and running around the bases, touching each one behind. The ball is a ball of light material, covered with leather or synthetic material. It is 11-12 inches (28-30 cm) (or, rarely, or 41 cm (1) around the perimeter. The game is officiated by one or more neutral umpires. Players and referees generally have the freedom to request a short stop at any time when the ball is not in play (called a time period) or immediately after a game when its outcome is clear. The game is played in usually seven innings. Each inning is divided into the top half, in which an away team bats and tries to score runs while the home team occupies the field and tries to record three outs; then the bottom half when the tasks of the teams are reversed. Some leagues play with a reduced number of innings or with a time limit, rather than the traditional seven innings. To start playing, the offense sends the batter to the home plate. The battering order must be set at the start of the game, and players don't have to bat out of the order. The defensive pitcher stands on top of the rubber and pitches the ball toward the home plate using an underhand motion. In quick pitch, the pitcher is allowed to take one step back before releasing the ball while moving forward. The dough attempts to hit the penetrating ball with a bat, a long, round, smooth stick of wood, metal or composite. If the pitcher throws three punches against the batter, then the batter is out and the next batter in the order will come to bat. A strike is recorded whenever a batter swings on and misses a pitch, or when a batter hits the ball foul (out of play). The strike is also recorded whenever the batter does not swing on the pitch, passing through the home plate in an area known as the strike zone. In a quick pitch to be in the strike zone, the pitch must pass through the home plate, and as it passes, it must be above the knee and slightly below the shoulders (roughly armpit or shirt logo). The strike zone is therefore different from the road to the dough. In slow pitch, the ball must land on the carpet or marked area behind the board and therefore standardizes the strike zone. The pitch outside the strike zone is the ball. If the batter reaches four balls, the batter is awarded first base in what is known as a walk. The referee behind the home plate is the only arbiter of balls and punches. A foul ball may or may not result in a strikeout depending on what the association and local league rules are. However, bunting a foul ball results in a strikeout. In some associations and leagues, bunting is not allowed and leads to out. Also, if a player has two punches, the swinging and partially hitting ball can result in an outward if the catcher manages to catch the tipped ball. The batter tries to swing the bat and hit the ball fair (into the field of play). After a successful intervention, the dough becomes the base of the runner (or runner) and must run to first base. The defense tries to field the ball and can throw the ball freely between players so one player can field the ball while another moves into position to be a runner. The defense may indicate Touch the runner with the ball while the runner is not on base. The defense can also touch first base while in possession of the ball; In this case, you just need to beat the dough to the first base and the actual mark of the dough is not necessary. The runner is said to be fired when the game involves two or more defensive players. Runners generally can't be seeded when touching the base, but only one runner can occupy the base at any time and runners can't pass each other. When the ball is fired into play, runners generally must try to progress if they are not open bases behind them; For example, a runner at first base must run to second base if the batter puts the ball in play. In such a situation, the defense can throw to base that the leading runner is trying to take (force out), and the defense can then also throw to the previous base. This can result in multiple-out play: a double play is two outs, while triple play, a very rare occurrence, is three outs. Runners with an open base behind them are not forced to move forward at their own risk; Defense must tag these runners directly to take them out, rather than tagging the base. The ball hit in the air and caught before hitting the ground, in fair or foul territory, putting the batter out. The fly ball is the ball hit high and deep, the pop fly is the ball hit high but short, and the line drive is the ball hit near the horizontal. After the catch, the runners must return to their original bases; If the defense throws the ball to that base before the runner returns, the runner is also out, resulting in a double play. A runner who stays on base until the ball touches or returns to base (tags above) after a catch may try to advance to the next base, at risk of being marked between bases. As in baseball, the infield fly rule applies in some game situations to prevent defenses from recording more power outs by intentionally dropping an easy catch. The offensive strategy is mostly just to hit the ball skillfully to let the batter reach base and advance other runners around the base to score runs. The number of balls and punches indicates how aggressive the dough should be. The offense may try to sacrifice, with the batter intentionally making it out to advance runners. The defensive strategy is more complicated because of specific situations (number of outs and positions of base-runners) and especially batters call for different fielders placements and different tactical decisions. The defense may choose to allow a run if it can achieve one or more outs. Playing field Softball diamond diagram The playing field is divided into fair territory and foul territory. Fair territory is further divided into infield and outfield and territory behind the fence off the field. The field is defined by foul lines that meet at right angles Plate. The minimum length of the baselines varies in the game classification (see official measurements below). The fence that runs between the baselines defines the boundaries of the field; distance from the home plate to the fence varies depending on the field. There's a backstop behind the home plate. It must be between 25 and 30 feet (7.62 and 9.14 meters) behind the home plate, depending on the type of division that plays. Home Plate is one corner of the diamond with foundations on each corner. Bases other than the home plate are 15 inches (38 cm) square, of canvas or similar material and not more than 5 inches (13 cm) thick. The bases are usually securely attached to the ground. Bases are numbered counterclockwise as first base, second base and third base. Often, but not always, outside the first base (that is, in foul territory) and adjacent and attached to it, there is a contrast-colored double base or security base. He's supposed to avoid collisions between a first baseman and a runner. A runner runs on the foul portion of a double base after hitting the ball while fielding a team trying to throw the ball to regular first base before the runner reaches the safety base. However, not all softball diamonds have these security basics and are much more common in women's softball than in men. A double base is needed in ISF championships. The infield consists of a diamond and an adjacent space in which infielders (see below) normally play. The outfield is the remaining space between the baselines and between the fence off the field and the infield. The infield is usually leather (dirt) while the outfield has grass in regulation competitions. Near the center of the diamond is a pitching board, or colloquia eraser. At a fast pitch, with a skin circle of 16 feet (4.88 meters) in diameter known as a pitching circle is around the pitching board. [24] Officially, the field is required to require a warning track between 15 and 12 feet (5 and 4 meters) from the outfield fence. However, if the game is played on a field larger than necessary, no warning sign is required before temporary fencing off the field. Located in foul territory outside both baselines are two coach boxes. Each box is behind a line 15 feet (5 meters) long located 12 feet (3 meters) from each baseline. The official basic dimensions of the Fast Pitch Slow Pitch Wheelchair 60 feet (18.29 meters) 70 feet (21.34 meters) or 65 feet (19.81 meters) or more depending on the association and level of the game 50 feet (15.24 meters) Fast pitch pitching distance College and adults under 18 girls / 8 and below is the coach playground. 10 and under is a 35' child playground distance. 12 or less is the 40' child playground distance. 14 and older is 43' child playground distance. High school distance is 43' playground distance. less than 16 Male male males male 43 feet (13.11 meters) 46 feet (14.02 meters) 43 feet (13.11 meters) 43 feet (13.11 meters) or Feet (9.14 meters) 43 feet (13.11 meters) There is a little league distance as well: 35 feet for minors, 38 feet for majors, 43 feet for high school. Slow pitch pitching distances Slow pitching distance adults [25] Youth Kids Wheelchair 13-19 years 10-12 years 7-9 years &t 7 years is coach playground 50 feet (15.24 meters) 50 feet (15.24m) 46ft (14.02m) 43ft (13.11m) 28ft (8.53m) Equipment needed in softball includes ball, bat (composite, metal or wooden), gloves, uniforms and protective equipment. For example, helmets for the offensive team and helmet and chest guard for defensive catchers. Also cleats, sliding shorts, face masks and knee movers can be worn for softball. Ball Despite the name of the sport, the ball is not soft at all. The size of the ball varies depending on the classification of the game; permitted circuits in the international game are 12x0,125 in (30.5x0.3 cm), weighing between 6.25 and 7.0 ounces (177-199 g) in rapid pitch and adults and men 13 and older for slow pitches, 11x0.125 in (27.9x0.3 cm), weight between 5.875 and 6.125 oz (166.6-



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