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**Camogie/Hurling Rule**

**Differences**

**2015**

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|  | Camogie | Hurling |
|  | Teams and Players |  |
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| 1. | Team lists on a CC2 Form of the full names of the players and substitutions in Irish or English. The list shall be signed by an Offical authorised by the Club/Board/Council. The team list shall be given to referee by the commencement of the second half. | Team lists to be given to the referee before the start of the game. |
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| 2. | Each team to must have at least twelve players to commence a match. A match may continue with less than twelve players aside, only if the event of a player(s) ordered off or retired injured | A team may commence a game with thirteen players but shall have fielded fifteen players inclusive of players ordered off or retired injured by the start of the second half |
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| 3. | A maximum of 8 subs may be made in U14, U16, U18 and Adult League games  5 Subs for Championship games  5 Subs for extra time  All of the above not including temporary subs/blood replacement | A maximum of 5 subs shall be allowed in normal playing time.  A maximum of 3 subs shall be allowed in extra time. |
|  | Equipment |  |
| 4. | All members of the same team must be uniformly dressed. Goalkeepers may wear team tracksuit in all competitions other than national finals.  Playing gear must be of Irish manufacture if possible. It must consist of: a skirt/ skort/divided skirt, sports jersey with long or short sleeves, knee socks and boots.  The crest of An Cumann Camogiochta must be displayed on the team jersey and skirt/skort/divided skirt. | The goalkeeper shall wear a jersey which is distinctive from his own team and the opposing team’s colours. |
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|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
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| 5. | A player may only play with a hurley which is bound with a metallic substance if covered with adhesive tape, but not with a hurley deemed dangerous by the referee. | A player can play with a hurley with a metallic band. |
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|  | Should a player, who has already been warned by the referee, persist in playing with a hurley which does not comply with the above, she shall be dismissed from the field of play in accordance with rule 41.9(c). |  |
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| 6. | 90 -110 grams and 21cm circumference – Size 4 | U16 – Senior Size 5 |
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|  | Rules of Play |  |
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| 7. | The referee will commence or recommence play in each half by rolling the sliotar along the ground on the halfway line between the four centre field players who must stand one behind the other on the halfway line. All other players must remain in their respective positions at least 7 meters from the referee until an attempt to strike the sliotar has been made | Two players from each team shall stand one behind the other on their own defensive side of the halfway line, and shall face the referee, for the throw in. All other players shall be in their respective positions behind the 65 mtr line. |
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| 8. | The referee will recommence play after any stoppage (other than 9.4 next difference) by rolling the sliotar on the ground between two players while facing the nearer side-line. Where the throw in is too near that side-line or in the event of a side-line clashed ball, the referee faces the field of play. | Throw in from clashed ball over the side line will be given 13m from the side-line and directly infield. |
|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
| 9(a) | When play is stopped due to an injury away from play to an opposing player the team in possession of the sliotar retains possession when play recommences by being granted an indirect free | When play is stopped due to an injury to a player the team in possession at the time of stoppage get an indirect free. |
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| 9(b) | When play is stopped due to an injury away from play to a player on the team in possession play is recommenced with a throw in. |  |
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| 10. | Allowed to drop the hurley | May not drop the hurley. Foul. |
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| 11. | (Flick) Play the opponent’s hurley from the ground or in the air with own hurley | May not foul. |
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| 12. | Playing with minimal force (tap) the underside of the bas of the opponents hurley while she is carrying the slitoar on it. | May not foul |
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|  | **Technical Fouls** |  |
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| 13. | Place a hand(s) on an opposing players back  Free to opposing team where foul occurred. If foul occurs inside the 20m line of attacking team – free to be taken from 20m line. | No foul |
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| 14. | Deliberately wasting time before taking a line (ball) puck  Deliberately wasting time before taking a puck out.  Deliberately wasting time before taking a free puck.  Penalty is to add on the time due to time wasting. | Wasting time before taking a side line (ball) puck.  Deliberately wasting time before taking a free puck.  Penalty throw in ball 13 metres in from the position where sideline was awarded.  Wasting time before taking a puck out.  Penalty throw on the 20 metre line |
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|  | **Fouls** |  |
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| 15. | Deliberately shoulder an opponent | No Foul. |
|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
| 16. | A player should be 10m away from the free taker until an attempt has been made to strike the sliotar.  10m away for side-line | All players should be 20m away from the ball free taker before a free puck is struck.  13m for side-line. |
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| 17.. | If a sliotar is moved forward (e.g.) for dissent it shall be moved by 10m | If a sliotar is moved forward (e.g.) for dissent it shall be moved 13m |
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| 18. | A player may make a divot for the purpose of teeing up the sliotar | It is a foul to make a divot for the purpose of teeing up the sliotar. |
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| 19.. | A player may lift the sliotar off the ground with the caman or with the feet or a combination of both caman and foot | A player may not lift the sliotar off the ground with the knees. |
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| 20.. | A player may drop the hurley to pass or play the ball provided it is not dangerous to do so | Foul. A player may not drop the hurley to play the ball. |
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| 21. | A player may hand pass the ball to score | A player may not hand pass the ball to score except if the ball is in flight from another players pass or rebounded from the post |
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| 22. | If a player taking the puck out takes the sliotar into her hand a second time the penalty is a 45m free. | If a player taking the puck out takes the sliotar  into his hand a second time the penalty is a 20m throw in. |
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| 23. | Fouling a puck out the penalty is a 45m free | Fouling a puck out the penalty is a throw in on the 20 line in front of goal. |
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| 24. | Puck outs after a wide ball are taken within the small parallelogram. Puck outs after a score are taken from within the large parallelogram | All puck outs from within the small parallelogram |
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| 25. | Players from the opposing team must be outside the 20m line until an attempt has been made to strike the sliotar..  Players of the team taking the puck out don’t need to be outside the 20 metre line. | During the puck out all players must be outside the 20m line except the goal keeper and the player taking the puck out. |
|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
| 26.. | A foul on a player after she has played the sliotar a free must be awarded where the sliotar lands. | Same |
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| 26(a). | Should a score have resulted from the above it must be allowed | Same |
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| 26(b) | Should the sliotar have crossed the end line or landed within the 20m line the free must be awarded on the 20m line opposite where the ball landed | Free where the ball crosses the 20m line. |
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| 27. | Attempt to strike an opponent with or without the hurley.  Yellow Card  Strike an opponent with the hurley.  Strike an opponent with the arm, elbow, hand, knee or head.  Red Card. | To strike or attempt to strike an opponent with arm, elbow, hand or knee.  To strike or attempt to strike an opponent with the hurley, with minimal force, or with force causing injury, or with force.  Red Card |
|  | **Penalty Shot** | . |
| 28(a) | Foul committed on an attacking player before the sliotar is struck and a score does not result, the referee must allow the penalty free to be retaken | Foul committed on an attacking player and a goal does not result the referee must allow the penalty to be retaken |
|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
| 28(b). | Player taking the penalty may strike the ball inside the 20 metre line.  3 players may be on the goal line | Player taking a penalty must strike the free before the ball crosses the 20 metre line.  Only one player on the goal line. |
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| 29. | A player must not use abusive language or gestures to a referee , match officials, players, or mentors.  Red Card | Use threatening language to a referee, umpire, linesman or sideline official.  Red Card |
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| 30.. | When issuing a yellow or red card a player’s name and jersey number is taken | When issuing a yellow and red card a player’s name is taken. |
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| 31. | **Goal nets must be used and securely fixed to cross bar and goalposts. ( 8.1 goalposts)**  **Lines indicating the13 metres, 20 metres and 45 metres from each end line and the half-way line, must be marked.**  **The points from where these lines join each side-line must be indicated by flags.** |  |
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| 32. | **The referee may overrule lineperson or one umpire but may not overrule the joint decision of both umpires.** | The referee may overrule both umpires and the linesman. |
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| 33.. | **Attempt to strike an opponent with or without the hurley. Penalty for first offence, a player has her name and jersey number taken and given a yellow card. For 2nd offence the player has her name and jersey number taken and issued a yellow card followed by a red card.** | To strike or attempt to strike an opponent with the arm, elbow, hand or knee. To strike an opponent with the hurley, with minimal force.  To strike or attempt to strike an opponent with the head. Red Card and player ordered off. |
|  | **Camogie** | **Hurling** |
| 34. | A sideline puck that is struck over the crossbar and between the two uprights directly.  Two points is awarded to the players team. | For a sideline puck to be struck over the crossbar and between the uprights.  One point is awarded. |
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| 35. | Rule 14.2  Should a player of the attacking team legally enter the small parallelogram and the sliotar is played away from that area but is returned before the attacking player has time to leave the small parallelogram, she will be deemed not to have committed a foul.  Should this result in a score, it will be allowed | If an attacking player legally enters the small rectangle, and the ball is played from that area but is returned before the attacking player has time to leave the area, provided that he does not play the ball or interfere with the defence, a foul is not committed. |
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| 36. | Advantage Rule  In the event of a foul by a player(s) on an opponent who is in possession of or in the act of playing the sliotar, the Referee may allow play to continue if she/he considers such to be an immediate advantage to the offended team. She/he must signal that advantage by raising an arm upright and must allow the advantage to run by maintaining her/his arm in the upright position for up to five seconds after the foul or for less time if it becomes clear that no advantage has accrued. The Referee may subsequently award a free for the foul from where it occurred, or a subsequent foul if more advantageous to the offended team.  The Referee must, during the next stoppage in play, apply the offending player(s) the appropriate sanction in accordance with rule, where she/he deems such is warranted. | Advantage Rule  When a Technical Foul or an Aggressive Foul is committed, the Referee may allow the play to continue if he considers it to be to the advantage of the offended team. He shall signal that advantage by raising an arm upright and shall allow the advantage to run by maintaining his arm in the upright position for up to five seconds after the foul or for less time if it becomes clear that no advantage has accrued. If he deems no advantage to have accrued, he may subsequently award a free for a foul from where it occurred.  Exceptions (v) and (vi) of Rule 2.2,  He shall apply any relevant disciplinary action. |
|  | **An Treoir Oifigiuil 2015/2016**  **Section E.**  **Part of 41.2**  **Duties and powers of the Referee** |  |
| 37.(a)  37(b) | The Referee will deal with the intrusion of unauthorised persons on to the playing pitch.  Record and report the names of players or officials interfering during the course of a match.  Take the name of the offender and request him/her to go outside the pitch area.,When a team mentor or known team partisan is adjudged by the Referee to have been abusive or behaving in a threatening manner to any Match Official. The nature of the abuse must be included in the Referee’s Report.    Play should be suspended temporarily for a serious injury to a player, sudden deterioration in the weather broken goalposts, pitch invasion or for any other matter /incident that she/he feels warrants such a decision.  Play should be temporarily suspended for a maximum of 15 minutes .If the issue cannot be resolved during this period , then the match should be abandoned. The Referee , having decided to temporarily suspend play, should simultaneously inform team officials from both team that play is suspended. Teams may retire to their dressing rooms and if the issue is resolved within the specified period, play will be resumed within 5 minutes of the team managers of both teams being informed by the Referee that the issue has been resolved. | RULES OF CONTROL.  1.1(Vii) (viii)  To terminate a game because of outside interference, or any other serious reason that merits such action.  To terminate a game, having first given a three minute warning to the captain or official in charge of the team or the players involved, in any of the following circumstances ;   1. A player refusing to leave the field when ordered off, or having been ordered off, re-joins the game. 2. A team or player(s) leaving the field either without the referee’s permission or refusing to continue to playing. |
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| 38. |  |  |