

Gateball

Strategies and Tactics

A collection of suggested strategies and tactics
for Gateball games

1. Openings Strategies

1.1 *First Ball - Making Gate 1*

The first ball through Gate 1 gives that team an advantage because Gate 2 can be loaded thus prevents the opponent team from setting up near Gate 2.

Tactic 1

Winning the toss and being the leading (Red) team can be an advantage. But remember that game statistics show that both the leading and following teams have an equal chance of winning.

Tactic 2

Players 1 and 3, and Players 2 and 4, being the Players most likely to be the first to make Gate 1, probably should be the team's best gate - makers. A strong player at 9 and 10 is worth considering.

1.2 *First Ball - Continuation After Making Gate 1*

After making Gate 1, the first ball should cover Gate 2.

Tactic 3

The first ball through Gate 1 should set up about 2 metre in front of Gate 2 and be positioned close to the second line boundary. This position should allow the ball to pass Gate 2 if directed by the captain.

Tactic 4

The first ball to make Gate 1 should be a strong shot that takes the ball near the second line boundary and thereby gives a good opportunity for a leave of less than 200mm from the second line boundary with minimal risk of becoming an out-ball.

1.3 *First Ball Opponent Team - Making Gate 1*

If the first ball through Gate 1 covers Gate 2, the first ball of the opponent team through Gate 1 can cover Gate 3.

Tactic 5

The first ball of the opponent team through Gate 1 can set up about 1 metre in front of Gate 3 and be positioned close to the fourth line boundary.

Tactic 6

The first ball of the opponent team to make Gate 1 should be a soft stroke that keeps the ball near Gate 1 and thereby gives a better opportunity for a leave within half metre of the fourth line boundary with minimal risk of becoming an out-ball.

1.4 Other Balls - After Making Gate 1

1.4.1 Team With Balls at Gate 2

If two balls are set up at Gate 2, the other balls of this team can be positioned to provide Touch opportunities when the balls pass Gate 2.

Tactic 7

If Gate 2 is covered with two balls, the other balls of this team after making Gate 1 can be positioned with the continuous stroke close to the middle of the third line boundary to provide for a Touch by balls passing Gate 2.

1.4.2 Team With Balls at Gate 3

If two or three balls are set up at Gate 3, the other balls of this team should be positioned elsewhere on the Court depending upon the state of play at the time. This is to defend against the possibility of the opponent team achieving an extra continuation stroke by a 'Gate and Touch' or a 'Touch and Gate'.

Tactic 8

If Gate 3 is covered with two or three balls, the other balls of this team after making Gate 1, should be positioned elsewhere on the Court and not clustered with the balls at Gate 3.

But always consider the numbers and position of the balls of the other team.

1.5 Gate 1 – First Attempt

Look for gaps in numbers and opportunities during the first attempt of players at Gate 1. For example, if balls passing Gate 1 are 1,5,7,9 and 2,4,6,8,10 this gives 2 an opportunity to spark 4 to opponent's balls!

Tactic 9

Look for gaps in numbers of balls attempting Gate 1.

2. Strategies When Gate 2 is Controlled

Fundamental to the game in the first 15 minutes is control of Gate 2.

When Team A has Gate 2 covered, a strategy for Team B to dislodge Team A's balls from in front of Gate 2 is essential in order for Team B to gain control of the game. While Gate 2 is covered by Team A's balls, Team A has the opportunity not only to make that Gate, but also to prevent access to the Gate by Team B. When Team A makes Gate 2 with 3 or 4 of its balls, it can move on to attack the balls of Team B at Gate 3 in the knowledge that it has a comfortable lead in the game.

The strategy of the captain of Team B should be focused on gaining control of Gate 2.

Tactic 10

The appropriate strategy for Team B when Gate 2 is covered by Team A's balls will depend upon the circumstances, but the captain of Team B should consider:

- > a strong stroke by a Team B player making Gate 1 that takes the ball near the second line boundary, followed by an aggressive continuation stroke to touch a Team A ball at Gate 2
- > an aggressive stroke to touch a Team A ball at Gate 2
- > a slide touch from Gate 3 to achieve a position near Gate 2
- > a gap in Team A ball numbers at Gate 2
- > use the Shanghai hold back technique: for example, Team A Ball 1 makes Gate 1, Team B Ball 2 is not played (hold back), other balls are played, Ball 10 is played and passes Gate 1 and is then positioned to enable Ball 2 to pass Gate 1 and get a slide touch to Gate 2.

3. General Playing Strategies

3.1 Gate and Touch and Touch and Gate

The Gate and Touch and Touch and Gate stroke, by giving the player two continuous strokes, is a very powerful stroke that gives a team an opportunity to take command of the game.

Tactic 11

When two or more balls of the same team are at a gate, try to set up for a 'Gate and Touch' or a 'Touch and Gate' stroke.

3.2 Watch Opponents Tactics

Watch opponent's playing tactics and identify situations where a potential Gate and Touch or Touch and Gate may arise.

Tactic 12

All team players should assist the captain and check for danger situations.

If the opponent is set up for a assured gate and touch or touch and gate, separate the balls of your team to minimise damage. Also look for ways to force your opponent to make decisions by placing balls to give your team an advantage in subsequent play.

3.3 Setting Up Behind a Gate

Setting up behind a gate is dangerous unless the front of the gate is guarded. If an opponent team's ball makes the gate, the ball behind the gate is available for a continuation stroke Touch.

Tactic 13

Avoid setting up behind a gate unless the front of the gate is guarded by a ball of your team.

3.4 Keeping Close to the Boundaries

By keeping your team's balls close to the Court boundaries, the risk of a Touch by an opponent team's ball is reduced. Out-balls should be stroked onto the inside line or just a few millimetres from it

Tactic 14

Set up close to the boundary line and try to keep your team's balls about 1 metre apart.

3.5 Keeping Balls Together

If all the team's balls are clustered together, the risk that one of these ball will be Touched by an opponent team's ball is high. Also, the balls are exposed if the opponent team gains an extra continuous stroke.

Tactic 15

Don't cluster balls. If three balls are together, set up the other two balls at a distance.

However, if the team have absolute control of the game (all opponent balls are out-balls), then there is advantage in getting all balls together. This enables balls to be sparked to positions to ensure control is maintained.

Tactic 16

Don't cluster balls away from the boundary as this exposes them to a Touch by an aggressive stroke by the opponent team.

3.6 Look for Gaps in Numbers

Look for situations where an opponent's ball is an out-ball and your team's balls either side of the out-ball number are together. For example, if 4 is an out-ball, and 3 and 5 are together, then 3 can touch 5 and spark 5 to a position on the court without any danger from 4. This is a very powerful tactic to get control of a game.

Tactic 17

Keeping ball pairs together is a very powerful tactic. For example. Keep 2 and 4 together so that ball 2 can spark ball 4 to a favourable position. And don't forget that balls 1 and 9 and balls 2 and 10 are also pairs!

3.7 Constant Attack

Always attack the opponent even when your team has a clear lead and control of the game. Do not allow the opponent to regroup for an attack on your team. However, during the last 5 minutes or so of the game, it may be better to concentrate on making gates and the goal-pole. But remember that the game is often won or lost in those last minutes!

Tactic 18

Spark balls to opponent balls to ensure opponent balls are not in a position to get back into the game.

3.8 Chains

Use chains to allow your team's balls to reach balls. Care required with the numbers however!

Tactic 19

Use both your team's balls and opponent balls if appropriate for chains.

4. Out-balls

4.1 Playing In

For defence, an out-ball can be played in just a few millimetres inside the boundary.

Tactic 20

Consider playing in an out-ball just inside the boundary or on the court boundary in a defensive position but ready to attach if the opportunity arises.

4.2 Use Opponent Ball Rather than Spark It Out

Before sparking an opponents ball out of court to become an out-ball, check to see whether it can be used by your team before that number is required to play again. For example, if 6 touches 7, then 6 should spark 7 to become an out-ball because 7 is the next ball to play; however, if 6 touches 5, then there is potential to use 5 before sparking it to an out-ball because all other balls will play before 5 plays again.

Tactic 21

Before sparking an opponent ball to an out-ball, consider using it to assist your own team's play.

5. End of Game

5.1 Making the Goal-pole

If the time is close to the end, and your team has balls for the goal-pole, consider a tactic to peg these balls out to obtain the 2 points rather than a tactic to continue to try to make gates with the other balls.

Tactic 22

Near the end of the game, consider pegging balls on the goal-pole to obtain the extra points.

5.2 End Game – Goal-pole Opportunities

If two balls of your team with consecutive numbers have made Gate 3, try to keep these balls together when near the end of the game. On the final turn of these balls in the game, for example 2 and 4, the first ball to play, 2, touches 4 then sparks 4 to near the goal-pole then 2 is positioned near 4 in the continuation stroke. When 4 plays, it touches 2, sparks 2 onto the goal-pole and then touches the goal-pole itself thereby gaining an additional 4 point!

Tactic 23

With about 6 minutes to the end of the game, look for two balls with consecutive numbers which have passed Gate 3 and keep these balls together for the potential of 2 agaris in the final turn.

5.3 Playing Balls Out

If your team is in front on points and the game is close to the end, for lone balls, consider strokes that are aggressive and if not successful will place the ball outside the boundary. This can achieve two objectives: the first is to Touch a distant ball or to make a gate; if the aggressive move fails, then the second is that the ball will become an out-ball and will not be available for use by the opponent team in the final minutes of the game.

Tactic 24

Near the end of the game, consider aggressive strokes by lone balls.

5.4 Team Is Likely to Lose the Game

Near the end of the game, if your team is behind on points and likely to lose the game, consider using aggressive play to turn the game around. This usually involves attempts at touching distant opponent balls.

Tactic 25

Near the end of the game if your team is behind on points and likely to lose the game, consider using aggressive play to turn the game around.