NSW premier cricket physical preparation recommendations



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CRICKET NSW



NSW premier cricket

Physical preparation recommendations

This document has been created to provide premier cricket administrators, coaches and players with some practical guidelines that can be used to assist in preparing cricketers for the 2021/22 season.

The upcoming season is likely to start following only a couple of weeks of organized group training sessions—thus the regular progressive exposure to bowling, throwing, and running that athletes are usually provided with at training will not be possible. Therefore, remote training options and guidelines have been provided to help mitigate the risk of injury to players and to help improve performance when the season commences.

It is acknowledged that there is a wide range of different training experiences among premier cricket athletes and this document cannot provide unique, specific training recommendations for every circumstance – however, the principles from each section can be applied to help athletes of all levels.

Fast bowler workloads

This section provides recommendations and guidelines for the progressive preparation of fast bowlers in anticipation of a season that will start with limited overs cricket. Suggested pre-season fast bowling workload programs can be seen in Table 1A, 1B and 1C.

Fast bowler workload progression general recommendations

- √ 8-10 weeks of gradual bowling preparation prior to the season
- ✓ Plan for an easy week in the week prior to round one of NSW premier cricket
- ✓ Plan one easy week (EG: 1-2 bowling sessions) every four weeks
- ✓ Schedule a week off bowling every 10-12 weeks
- ✓ A minimum of 20-minutes recovery should be allocated between spells of bowling at training

Under 17 fast bowlers—specific guidelines

Younger fast bowlers are at an increased risk of injury due to a number of factors including skeletal immaturity, decreased levels of muscular strength and power, lower career workloads etc.. To mitigate the risk of injury to this cohort, specific guidelines have been developed. U17 fast bowlers can be expected to bowl up 100-120 balls/week following their progressive pre-season bowling program.

U17 fast bowlers should follow the 135 rule

- ✓ At least 1 day off between bowling days
- ✓ A maximum of 3 bowling days per week (match and training combined)
- ✓ A maximum of **5** overs in each bowling spell

Under 19 fast bowlers—specific guidelines

It's important not to rush fast bowlers to larger workloads too rapidly. Skeletal maturity (maximal bone density) is not reached until most athletes are in their early-mid 20s. Therefore, U19 fast bowlers should continue to follow workload recommendations. U19 fast bowlers can be expected to bowl up 120-140 balls/week following their progressive pre-season bowling program.

U19 fast bowlers should follow the <u>246 rule</u>

- ✓ No more than 2 bowling days in a row
- ✓ A maximum of 4 bowling days per week (match and training combined)
- ✓ A maximum of **6** overs in each bowling spell

Senior fast bowlers

Senior fast bowlers (20-years-old and over) can be expected to bowl up to 140-160s balls/week following their progressive pre-season bowling program.

To assist fast bowlers in their warm-up/preparation to bowl, the following exercises might be considered useful to help improve specific mobility and power.

- ✓ Hip and thoracic spine mobility
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/CSc1QLjre3S/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/CPLmapWse1G/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
- ✓ Power perform each exercise for 2-3 sets x 6-8 repetitions
 - https://www.instagram.com/p/CQCq3q5h7N4/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
 - https://youtu.be/uhVAU4q3C4c
 - https://youtu.be/NfBB2onNvEI
 - https://youtu.be/a5yEYvjSmnI

Table 1A. Example pre-season bowling program for an under 17-year-old fast bowler

Week	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1		18 balls		Drills		18 balls	
1		@ 60%		Dillis		@ 60%	
2		30 balls		Drille		30 balls	
2		@ 60%		Drills		@ 60%	
3		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
3		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
4		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
4		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
5		30 balls		30 balls		30 balls	
5		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
6		30 balls		30 balls		42 balls	
O		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
7		30 balls		30 balls		48 balls	
/		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
8		30 balls		30 balls		48 balls	
0		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
9		30 balls		30 balls		48 balls	
J		@ 100%		@ 100%		@ 100%	
10		30 balls		30 balls		48 balls	
10		@ 100%		@ 100%		@ 100%	

^{*}Percentages are relative self-selected intensity/effort 'at the crease'

^{**}Blank squares represent bowling rest days

Table 1B. Example pre-season bowling program for an under 19-year-old fast bowler

Week	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1		18 balls		Drills		18 balls	
1		@ 60%		וווווט		@ 60%	
2		30 balls		Drills		30 balls	
		@ 60%		וווווט		@ 60%	
3		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
5		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
4		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
4		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
5		36 balls		36 balls		36 balls	
5		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
6		30 balls		30 balls		42 balls	
O		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
7		30 balls		30 balls		48 balls	
/		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
8		36 balls		36 balls		48 balls	
0		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
9		36 balls		36 balls		48 balls	
3		@ 100%		@ 100%		@ 100%	
10		36 balls		36 balls		48 balls	
10		@ 100%		@ 100%		@ 100%	

^{*}Percentages are relative self-selected intensity/effort 'at the crease'

^{**}Blank squares represent bowling rest days

Table 1C. Example pre-season bowling program for a senior fast bowler (20-years-old or older)

Week	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1		18 balls		Drills		18 balls	
1		@ 60%		לווווט		@ 60%	
2		30 balls		Drills		30 balls	
2		@ 60%		Dillis		@ 60%	
3		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
3		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
4		18 balls		18 balls		18 balls	
4		@ 70%		@ 70%		@ 70%	
5		36 balls		36 balls		36 balls	
5		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
6		36 balls		36 balls		42 balls	
O		@ 80%		@ 80%		@ 80%	
7		36 balls		36 balls		48 balls	
/		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
8		42 balls		42 balls		48 balls	
0		@ 90%		@ 90%		@ 90%	
9		42 balls		42 balls		48 balls	
ש ב		@ 100%	_	@ 100%		@ 100%	
10		42 balls		42 balls		48 balls	
10		@ 100%		@ 100%		@ 100%	

^{*}Percentages are relative self-selected intensity/effort 'at the crease'

^{**}Blank squares represent bowling rest days

Throwing

Throwing should be treated in a similar way to fast bowling, with a progressive build-up in volume and intensity over an 8–10-week period. This section includes a suggested throwing program (Table 2A, 2B and 2C) that can be completed 2-3 times per week. The program is broken down into three separate phases, with each phase lasting three weeks in duration. This program can be completed by an athlete on their own or with a partner.

Table 2A. Example progressive throwing program—phase one (weeks 1-3)

Exercise	Distance	Reps	Technique notes	Video
Square on			Head towards	
throw	10 m	6-8	target (feel like	https://youtu.be/RSm0-Ix4Fa8
tillow			falling over toes)	
Circular	15 m	6-8	Keep ball	https://youtu.be/ PVvc3iGIhg
throw	13 111	0-0	moving	ittps://youtu.be/_r vvc3iding
Tap and go	20 m	6-8	Front shoulder	https://youtu.be/jA-2TukxWa8
Tap and go	20 111	0-8	to target	Tittps://youtu.be/jA-2Tukxvva8
			Front foot and	
Replace feet	25 m	6-8	shoulder align to	https://youtu.be/QQu9JfPcv6w
			target	

Table 2B. Example progressive throwing program—phase two (weeks 4-6)

Exercise	Distance	Reps	Technique notes	Video
Square on			Head towards	
Square on throw	10 m	5-6	target (feel like	https://youtu.be/RSm0-Ix4Fa8
tillow			falling over toes)	
Tap and go			Finish with head	
balance	20 m	8-10	forward over	https://youtu.be/jA-2TukxWa8
balance			front leg	
			Front foot and	
Crow hop	30-35 m	6-8	shoulder align to	https://youtu.be/I4fKcSMcYKM
			target	
Replace feet	15 m	2 x 6	Small steps	https://youtu.be/-
drills at target	13 111	2 7 0	before release	Ru_oNXBo6U

Table 2C. Example progressive throwing program—phase three (weeks 7-9)

Exercise	Distance	Reps	Technique notes	Video
Tap and go	15 m 20 m	5-6 5-6	Head towards target (feel like falling over toes)	https://youtu.be/jA-2TukxWa8
Crow hop	30-35 m	6-8	Front shoulder to target	https://youtu.be/I4fKcSMcYKM
Side arm throws A - on knee B - 1-leg	10-15 m	5-6 5-6	Front foot and shoulder align to target Arc ball not flat	https://youtu.be/SrJjPlGoYtl
Replace feet drills at target	15 m	2 x 6	Small steps before release	https://youtu.be/- Ru_oNXBo6U
Pick up and throw at target (place ball on ground or ball rolled to you)	15-20 m	2 x 6	Pick up ball between feet and small steps. Follow through towards target	https://youtu.be/P0c0tDvfPB4

Throwing technique



Figure 1A. Common technique error - Shoulder and head away from target leading to rotation around the body

Improved throwing technique can reduce the stress and strain placed on the shoulder and elbow joints. Take note of the common errors and optimal throwing techniques shown in Figures 1A and 1B.

Figure 1B. Correct throwing technique - head level (see bridge of cap), front shoulder/arm aligned with target



Shoulder strength

To maintain a healthy and resilient throwing shoulder, it is important to develop strength in the muscles surrounding and supporting the shoulder joint. Particular attention should be paid to the strength of the posterior cuff muscles (muscles on the backside of the shoulder joint) which are responsible for stabilising the shoulder joint.

Rowing and pulling exercises are particularly important for maintaining a balanced and stable shoulder joint that can generate and withstand the forces associated with throwing. Examples of shoulder strengthening exercises that can be included in a warmup prior to throwing are shown in table 3A and exercises that can be added to a strength training session are shown in table 3B.

Table 3A. Throwing warm up exercises

Exercise	Sets/reps	Video link
Band low row	2-3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/IHuGxZZ09nY
Band shoulder abducted external rotation	2-3 x 6-8 each side	https://youtu.be/dLmfnmZW8uY
Band pull apart	2-3 x 20	https://youtu.be/LoBBo1dtY6I
Band shoulder adducted external rotation	2-3 x 6-8 each side	https://youtu.be/cFyP6e4XeGo

Table 3B. Shoulder strengthening exercises to complete during weights training

Exercise	Sets/reps	Video link
Banded shoulder wall walks	2-3 x 6-8	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ZVEaqmKftc
DB unilateral T in prone	2-3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/itw_n-Y9EAw
DB external rotation in prone at 90° abduction	2-3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/zbE9YoqmhNk
DB bilateral overhead shrugs	2-3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/YTwAaEigMmg
DB flexion at 20° abduction	2-3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/OA-p4N2u_pA
DB scaption in standing	2-3 x 8-12 E.S.	https://youtu.be/I6WS9ARhp9c
DB wall external rotation at 90° abduction	2-3 x 8-12 E.S.	https://youtu.be/xDjuyWtzc8o

^{*}A selection of 2-3 of these exercises can be included as a warmup or as accessory movements to support traditional strength and power training

Strength training

Resistance training has been shown to reduce the risk of injury and improve performance in cricketers. This section includes basic beginners, intermediate and advanced strength and power training program templates (tables 4A, 4B and 4C) that can be used for reference by coaches, athletes and personal trainers when designing programs for cricket athletes.

Strength training for athletic performance should focus on:

- ✓ Compound, multi-joint exercises (eg: squats instead of knee extensions).
- ✓ Free weights (barbells, dumbbells, and kettlebells) are preferred to machine weights (smith machine, leg press, chest press etc.)
- ✓ Be aimed at developing muscular strength and power (generally using loads >80%
 1 repetition maximum, with sets of 8 repetitions or fewer)
- ✓ Programs should be designed on a principle of training movements before muscles
 - o Rather than planning a 'legs day' or 'chest day', complete full body sessions
 - Fundamental movement patterns to include in strength training are squatting, hip hinging, lunging, upper body pushing and pulling, and trunk/core bracing
- ✓ Principles of progressive overload in strength training:
 - Technique before load
 - Slow and controlled before fast and explosive
 - Simple exercises before complex ones
 - Light loads before heavy loads
 - o General movements before specific movements

It is recommended that cricketers perform organised strength training at least twice per week throughout all phases of the season. To progress training, consider reducing the number of repetitions completed in each set and increasing the load to target the development of strength and power. Cricketers wishing to improve their athletic

performance through strength and conditioning training should look for a coach or personal trainer who is accredited with the Australian Strength & Conditioning Association (ASCA Level II or higher).

Table 4A. Beginner strength and power training program template for cricket

Day 1: Monday or Tuesday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video
1A	Box jumps	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/NBY9-kTuHEk
1B	Medicine ball overhead slam	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/uhVAU4q3C4c
2A	DB goblet squat	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/6xwGFn-J_Q4
2B	Chin up	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/QEChU3ECRuc
3A	Single leg RDL	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/K-GO8WzClgo
3B	DB Z press	3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/4Risf_cxc7s
4A	DB goblet split squat	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/bf03qSMQfWc
4B	Plank holds (front/side/side)	3 x 30s each	https://youtu.be/grbSP4CCZDA https://youtu.be/RMW1ReGKd9s

Day 2: Wednesday or Thursday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video
1A	Broad jumps	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/kL7bZQvx-fs
1B	Medicine ball chest pass	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/e-zHTwXA8mE
2A	DB wall touch hip hinge	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/LvjcSvZPciE
2B	Push up	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/_l3ySVKYVJ8
3A	DB step up	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/ie7BBjjBIOE
3B	Ring row	3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/9yEAJo5FM3I
4A	DB goblet lateral lunge	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/TFHzSYJrNTk
4B	Plank holds (front/side/side)	3 x 30s each	https://youtu.be/grbSP4CCZDA https://youtu.be/RMW1ReGKd9s

 Table 4B. Intermediate strength and power training program template for cricket

Day 1: Monday or Tuesday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video
1A	Seated box jump	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/zkoQXOs2-IA
1B	Medicine overhead toss	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/oh_27sd1Fc8
2A	Front squat	3-4 x 5-8	https://youtu.be/uYumuL_G_V0
2B	Chin up	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/QEChU3ECRuc
3A	Single leg RDL	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/K-GO8WzClgo
3B	Half kneeling single arm DB press	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/zY9GCr3h74Y
4A	Plate overhead reverse lunge	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/X5UicuSpd-g
4B	Pallof press	3 x 8-12 E.S.	https://youtu.be/ma2OjgP5XDc

Day 2: Wednesday or Thursday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video
1A	Pogos	3-5 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/RUEAg7CbUhc
1B	Medicine ball lateral toss	3-5 x 3-5 E.S.	https://youtu.be/LIQVEVwjAqU
2A	Romanian deadlift	3-4 x 5-8	https://youtu.be/5Isl_IL-o4Y
2B	DB bench press	3-4 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/MvlqSLXgugY
3A	BB step up	3 x 4-6 E.S.	https://www.instagram.com/p/CMQHiGMHZdv/
3B	Bench pull	3 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/HoIJFsajR9o
4A	Landmine lateral sweeps	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPHGmagskTd/
4B	Single arm suitcase carry	3 x 20 m E.S.	https://youtu.be/j6vhM8WGffk

Table 4C. Advanced strength and power training program template for cricket

Day 1: Monday or Tuesday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video
1A	Hang power clean	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/0aP3tgKZcHQ
1B	Seated box jump	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/zkoQXOs2-IA
1C	Medicine ball split stance overhead throw	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/2Zv-NJ3YRcA
2A	Back squat	3-4 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/ultWZbUMPL8
2B	Chin up	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/QEChU3ECRuc
3A	Trap bar kickstand RDL	3 x 4-6 E.S.	https://youtu.be/2D1Bmm5Qayw
3B	Push press	3 x 6-8	https://youtu.be/iaBVSJm78ko
4A	Bulgarian split squat	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/wUUMrOhF_4A
4B	Cable rotate and catch	3 x 8-12 E.S.	https://youtu.be/Y1K4VDvX5UQ

Day 2: Wednesday or Thursday

Order	Exercise	Sets/reps	Video	
1A	Hang power snatch	3-5 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/-mLzQdVAwlw	
1A	Pogos	3-5 x 8-12	https://youtu.be/RUEAg7CbUhc	
1B	Skater hop to medicine	3-5 x 3-5	https://www.instagram.com/p/CAiVPUfAgdQ/	
ID	ball lateral toss	E.S.		
2A	Barbell hip thrust	3-4 x 3-5	https://youtu.be/5S8SApGU_Lk	
2B	Bench press with	3-4 x 3-6	https://youtu.be/TiL_dlqx96Y	
ZD	bands/chains	3-4 X 3-0		
3A	BB step up + hip lock	3 x 4-6 E.S.	https://youtu.be/jQSqdw6nN5g	
3B	Single arm DB row	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/xl1YiqQY2vA	
4A	Landmine lateral sweeps	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPHGmagskTd/	
4B	GHD side hold with plate	3 x 6-8 E.S.	https://youtu.be/nMjN5EyVMpI	
	punches	3 X U-0 E.S.	Tittps://youtu.be/Tilvijiv3Eyvivipi	

Advanced strength and power training for cricketers

For improved transfer, Table 5 includes some examples of advanced exercises to improve power hitting.

Table 5A. Examples of advanced strength and power training exercises to improve power hitting in cricket batters

Exercise	Video
Dynamic banded thoracic rotations	https://www.instagram.com/p/CMVhlsyMj4y/
3D banded rotation	https://youtu.be/ooQVXrMMEu4
Reactive partner medicine ball rotational toss	https://www.instagram.com/p/CPd8HjGnaCo/
Dynamic trunk rotations and reactive single	https://www.instagram.com/p/B2S0V2YHx1a/
arm medicine ball shot put	

Running

Many injuries in cricket are running related (foot stress fractures, hamstring/calf strains etc.) Running-based conditioning is important for preparing the body to handle the specific forces associated with the sport, mitigating the risk of injury and enhancing performance. Cricketers should aim to perform running-based training:

- ✓ On non-consecutive days—allow a day off in between running sessions
- ✓ In appropriate foot ware
- ✓ On grass where possible (rather than concrete/road running)

Sprinting

Hamstring strain injuries (HSI) are one of the most common observed in cricketers. Some athletes and coaches are hesitant to perform regular sprinting in training as they feel it exposes them to a greater risk of injury. However, one of the most effective strategies for mitigating the risk of HSIs is regular exposure to very high-speed running (VHSR [>90% of maximal sprint speed]). To improve resilience, athletes should be exposed to VHSR at least once every 7-10-days. To do this, following a thorough warm up, athletes can perform 2-3 all out sprints each week over a distance of 30-60 m with total/complete recovery between each repetition—an example of this can be seen in Table 6A below. Sprint sessions should be progressed by focussing on improving the speed of the movement, not by increasing reps or reducing recovery. Finally, table 6B includes several exercises that can be included into weights training sessions to target the hamstrings for athletes with a history of HSI.

Table 6A. Example sprint sessions for hamstring injury risk mitigation and performance in cricketers

Exercise	Notes	Sets/reps	Rest	Video
Dynamic warm up	Hamstring sweeps Walking lunges Arabesques etc.	10 m each	Walk back	https://youtu.be/I5N PdV6C1DE https://youtu.be/L8f vypPrzzs https://youtu.be/caP nvZ_UeBo
Running mechanics	Ankle dribbles Triple exchanges High knee runs Straight leg running Run throughs	2 x 30 m 2 x 10 m 2 x 10 m 2 x 30 m 2 x 10, 20, 30 m each	Walk back	https://youtu.be/DH v8Q-55TRY https://youtu.be/IttD ZfjHQH4 https://youtu.be/Mo MuvuDTCek https://youtu.be/eci 4IO2FhSk
Sprints	Rolling start	3 x 40 m	2 mins b/w each effort	

Table 6B. Example specific exercises for mitigating the risk of hamstring strain injury

Progression	Isometric exercises	Video	Supramaximal eccentric exercises	Video
1	Hip iso hold	https://youtu.be/M 501BWyG4Tc	Prone hamstring curl—two up one down	https://youtu.be/mz 68js1CGEw
2	Hip iso push	https://youtu.be/50 PblFdkJmE	Single leg eccentric hamstring slide outs	https://youtu.be/L4u id1Zon_8
3	Prone GHD iso hold +/- plate punch	https://youtu.be/L2 tUwUqqKjY	Razor curl	https://youtu.be/Hu PyYj5F5Es
4	Hip iso catch	https://youtu.be/aD yr87vPaXg	Nordic hamstring curl	https://youtu.be/J4V YKtRtHps

Conditioning

Conditioning sessions improve an athlete's ability to recover quickly between high intensity efforts (such as a fast bowler bowling a ball, a quick run of two or a chase to the boundary in the field). These sessions can be progressed by increasing target distance in the same allotted time. There are three example conditioning sessions in Table 6A, 6B and 6C below.

Table 7A. Example pre-season running conditioning session for cricketers — long intervals

Repetitions	Work	Rest	Pace (men)	Pace (female)
4-6	4:00	2:00	4:25 – 3:45 mm:ss/km	5:10 – 4:15 mm:ss/km

^{*}Recommended running pace for each four-minute effort measured in minutes and seconds per kilometre. This can be assessed using a GPS running watch or activity tracking mobile phone apps like *Strava*

Table 7B. Example pre-season running conditioning session for cricketers — short high-intensity intervals

Sets/reps	Work	Rest	Distance (men)	Distance (female)
2 x 10-12	15 s	15 s	70 – 85 m	60 – 75 m

^{*}Athlete to complete the prescribed running distance in the allotted 'work' timeframe, rest and then complete the next repetition back in the opposite direction. Allow 2-3 minutes of recovery between sets.

Table 7C. Example pre-season running conditioning session for cricketers – extensive tempo

Sets/reps	Work	Rest	Distance (men)	Distance (female)
2 x 6-8	15 s	45 s	80 - 95 m	70 - 85 m

^{*}Athlete to complete the prescribed running distance in the allotted 'work' timeframe, rest and then complete the next repetition back in the opposite direction. Allow 2-3 minutes of recovery between sets.

Summary

The upcoming 2021/22 NSW premier cricket season will start abruptly, and this creates larger than normal risks of injury due to accelerated increases in training loads. By applying some of the recommendations, example training protocols and principals outlined in this document, administrators, coaches, and cricket athletes will be able to offset and mitigate some of these risks.