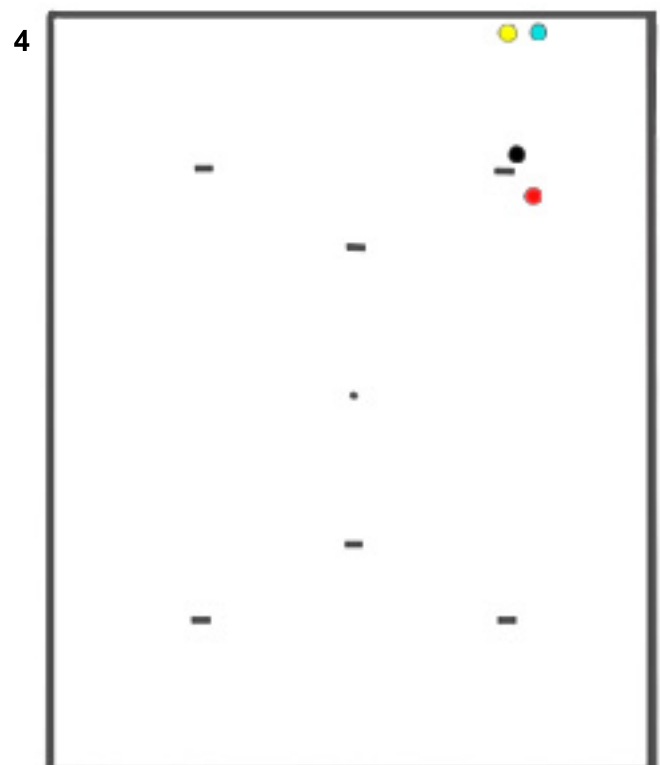
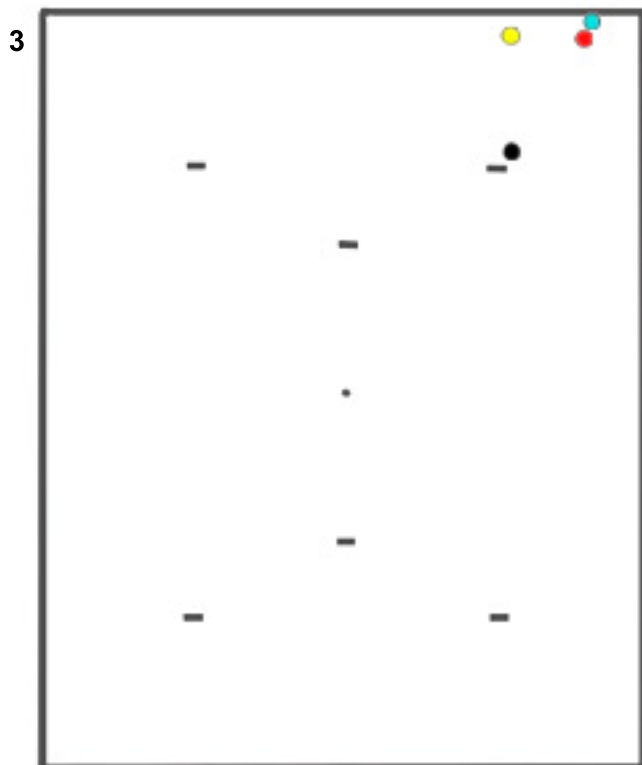


This sequence will show you how a triple peel is performed. A triple peel is defined as the striker peeling his/her partner (or opponent) ball through four-back, penultimate, and rover and then pegging out both balls to win. If it was the opponent that got pegged out, the striker would not likely peg out him/herself. Triple peels are less common in USCA Rules Croquet and very common in Association Rules Croquet (aka International Rules). What you will gain from this is how escape balls are used to great effect, even if you never perform a triple peel. Diagram 1 shows black having completed its turn three balls dead unable to score four-back and making the decision to expose black to the



danger ball yellow (enticing yellow to shoot and miss to make possible the triple peel). Blue is for wicket #3 all alive. In Diagram 2 yellow misses black and in Diagrams 3 and 4 blue roquets red and then sends it to an escape ball position a little to the southeast of four-back while blue goes to yellow on the north boundary. The reason red wasn't sent to the southwest of four-back was to ensure that red wouldn't be an obstacle to sending yellow as a pioneer to #4. If this was not an issue, the escape ball would be preferable to the southwest of four-back to decrease the chances of red being rushed out of bounds accidentally on the east boundary.