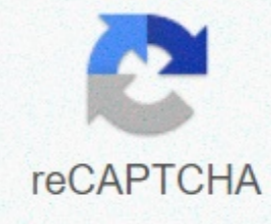




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Soccer penalty cards

Reprimands issued during various sports matches

Yellow card displayed in a club football match

Penalty cards are used in many sports as a means of alerting, reprimanding or punishing a player, coach or team official. Penalty cards are most often used by referees or referees to indicate that a player has committed a crime. The officer will hold the card above his or her head while looking or pointing towards the player who committed the crime. This action makes the decision clear to all players, as well as spectators and other officials in a way that is language neutral. The colour or shape of the card used by the official indicates the type or severity of the offence and the level of the penalty to be applied. Yellow and red cards are the most common, usually indicate, respectively, warnings and layoffs. History and origin The idea of using language-neutral coloured cards to communicate a referee's intentions originates in club football, with the English referee Ken Aston. [1] Aston had been appointed to fifa's referees' committee and was responsible for all referees at the 1966 FIFA World Cup. In the quarter-finals, England played Argentina at Wembley Stadium. After the game, the newspaper reported that referee Rudolf Kreitein had warned the English bobby and jack charlton, and sent out the Argentine Antonio Rattin. The referee had not made his decision clear during the match, so England coach Alf Ramsey contacted a FIFA representative for clarification after the match. This incident began Aston thinking about ways to make a referee's decision clearer for both players and spectators. Aston realized that a color coding scheme based on the same principle used on traffic lights (yellow – stop if safe to do so, red – stop) would cross language barriers and make it clear that a player had been warned or expelled. [1] As a result, yellow cards were used to indicate a caution and red cards to indicate a deportation for the first time in the 1970 FIFA World Cup in Mexico. The use of penalty cards has since been adopted and expanded with several sporting codes, with each sport adapting the idea to its specific set of rules or laws. Commonly used penalty card

Yellow card A yellow card is used in several sports and usually indicates a warning or a temporary suspension

A yellow card is used in many different sports codes. Its meaning differs among sports; However, it usually indicates a caution given to a player about his or her behavior, or indicates a temporary suspension. Example is: Club football: A yellow card is shown by the referee to indicate that a player has been officially warned. [2] The player's details are then recorded by the referee in a small notebook; hence a caution is also known as a booking. A player who has been warned can continue in the game; However, a player who receives a second caution in a match is sent out (the yellow card is shown again, and then a red card), which means that they must leave the field immediately and take any further part in the game. The player may not be replaced by a replacement. Law 12 of the Laws of the Game (established by the International Football Association Board and used by FIFA) lists the types of offences and misconduct that may result in a warning or caution. It also states that only one player, substitute, substituted player or team official can be warned. [2] Cristiano Ronaldo is shown the yellow card In most tournaments, the accumulation of a certain number of yellow cards across multiple matches results in the disqualification of the offending player for a certain number of subsequent matches, the exact number of cards and matches varying according to jurisdiction. For more details, see Yellow Card (Association Football)

Athletics: In track events, a yellow card is a personal warning in both track and field events used to indicate that a second yellow card would result in a disqualification. [3] IAAF rules have eliminated false start warnings; false starts now result in immediate disqualification except in combined events where a diagonal yellow/black card indicates a false start warning. [4] As of 2012, however, the false starting rule is that an athlete's hands must leave the track or their feet must leave the starting blocks before the shot in order for a false start to be given. Therefore, if an athlete makes a snatch, while being in their final set position, the maximum penalty is a yellow card. Australian rules football: A yellow card is issued against a player for committing any reportable offences (such as striking an opponent, swearing at an official, among others), except those listed as serious reporting offences. All players issued a yellow card are unable to participate in the game for the duration of a quarter of the game, excluding breaks, although the player may be replaced. However, a yellow card may be issued against a player at the discretion of a referee, even though the player does not commit an offence that can be reported. Yellow cards and red cards, however, are not charged in the Australian Football League, the highest level of play in Australian rules football. [5] Badminton: A yellow card is given to a single player or doubles pair as a warning of violation of Badminton Laws. A yellow card can only be given once to a player or pair in a match, subsequent violations are sanctioned by a red or black card. [6] Bandy: A yellow card indicates a warning given to an entire team for technical fouls such as errors in the performance of goal-throws or free shots, or the blocking of a player without a ball. [8] Subsequent technical fouls by the same team result in a five-minute penalty indicated by a white card. Canoe polo: yellow card card a player has been given a temporary suspension of two minutes. [9] A yellow card may be awarded for an intentional or dangerous foul that prevents a near-specific goal from scoring, dangerously illegal play that is intentional or repetitive, foul or foul language, which continuously contests a referee's decision or receives a third green card for any reason. Equestrian: Yellow cards can be issued during FEI sanctioned events for misuse of a horse or improper conduct against an official. [10] Abuse of the horse can include riding an obviously lame horse, riding an exhausted horse, excessive use of whip or spurs, and dangerous riding. Riders may choose not to accept issued cards, but this can lead to a disciplinary hearing. A driver who receives a yellow card may be disqualified from the incident and then fined or suspended. [10] Fencing: A yellow card indicates a warning to a fencer and applies to the remainder of the match. [11] In some cases, an annulment of all hits made by the fencer in case of failure may also occur. Yellow cards are dealt for Tier 1 offences, such as turning your back on your opponent, covering the target area (most commonly in Foil), leaving the piste without permission, or refusing to obey the referee. A yellow card can also be awarded when a fencer at the first call of the referee does not present himself on the piste ready to fence. Anyone who is not on the piste and who disturbs the good order of the competition can also get a yellow card on the first infringement. [11] Field hockey: A yellow card indicates a temporary suspension of at least 5 minutes. The length of the suspension is determined by the judge. [12] It is possible for a player to receive two yellow cards for different offences during the same match; but the shut-off time must be significantly longer with each yellow card. When a break for which a yellow card has been awarded is repeated, the yellow card must not be used again and a more severe penalty must be imposed. There must also be a clear difference between how long a yellow card suspension for a minor offence is and how long it is for a major offence. The yellow card can be shown to a specific player or to the captain for misconduct by the entire team. [12] In this case, the captain is temporarily suspended. Gaelic games: In camogie, Gaelic football, hurling and women's Gaelic football a yellow card (Irish: cárta buí) is given to players for moderate fouls. A player who receives two yellow cards in a single game is sent out and receives a red card. Red and yellow cards were introduced to Gaelic games after an incident during the 1995 All-Ireland Senior Football Championship Final when the referee sent Charlie Redmond from the court but he refused to leave. [13] Handball: A yellow card indicates a warning and can be given to a player or team official for unsportsmanlike conduct, or to a whose actions are directed mainly or exclusively at the opponent and not at the ball. The IHF rules also allow referees to use discretion to assign a yellow card outside of these situations. [14] Mixed martial arts promotions PRIDE (defunct), DEEP, and ZST: One warning, the third leading to disqualification. Quidditch: A yellow card results in a player being sent to the penalty area for a minute or until the opposing team scores. The player's team must play a player down while the player is in the penalty area. A player who receives a second yellow card in the same match will automatically receive a red card. [15] Racewalking: A yellow card indicates that a competitor's foot is not on the ground when the rear leg is raised, or the front leg is not straightened when it makes contact with the ground. [16] Rugby League: Yellow cards are not commonly used in rugby league in the southern hemisphere with referees indicating a 10-minute suspension by lifting both arms straight out with finger spread (indicating 10 minutes). This is otherwise known as a sin bin. But in the northern hemisphere it is common for a referee to use a yellow card to signal a sin bin to indicate 10 minutes instead of using the arm and hand signal used in the southern hemisphere. It is possible for a player to receive seven yellow cards without receiving a red card (a player who receives eight yellow cards in a match receives a red card, resulting in a draft from the match). However, it is up to the referee's assessment of how bad the offences are, and in these cases a red card can often be shown for a second major offence without the presence of a second yellow card. Rugby sevens: Any player who commits an offence under World Rugby Law 9 - Foul Play can be shown a yellow card and suspended from the game for 2 minutes without compensation. [17] The offences include obstruction, unfair play, repeated violations, dangerous play, and misconduct that are harmful to the game. Receiving a yellow card is known in daily speech that is sent to the sin bin. If that player later commits another yellow card violation, the player will be shown a red card (see below) and be sent off. Rugby union: Under World Rugby Laws, any player who commits an offence under Law 9 - Foul Play can be shown a yellow card and suspended from the game for 10 minutes; player cannot be replaced during that time. [18] The offences include obstruction, unfair play, repeated infringements, dangerous play, and misconduct detrimental to the game. Receiving a yellow card is known in daily speech that is sent to the sin bin. A player who receives a second yellow card in a game will also be shown a red card (see below) which means that he or she has been sent off and will not be able to participate in the remainder of the match. Volleyball: According to FIVB rules a yellow card is the second stage of a formal warning a player(s)/coach for minor misconduct, the first is a verbal one given by the team captain. It is recorded on the scoresheet but has no immediate consequences - there is no loss of service (if applicable) and no point is awarded to the opposition. It is shown along with a red card (in a hand) where a player/player/coach is sanctioned with expulsion, and (with one card in each hand) separately with a red card where a player(s)/coach is sanctioned with disqualification, all such violations are recorded on the scoresheet. Water Polo: Given as an official warning for disrespectful behavior from coaches, individual players, or the entire bench. Table tennis: According to ITTF rules, a yellow card is shown by the referee to warn the player if they misbehave. If the player commits a second offence, one point is awarded to the opponent and two points for additional offenses, each time with a yellow and a red card together is shown by the referee. A yellow card may also be shown to an authorised advisor if they give advice illegally. [19] Red card A red card is used in several sports and usually indicates a serious offense and can often mean that a player has been removed from the game and may be suspended from the next game as well. A red card is used in several different sports codes. Its meaning differs between sports, but it usually indicates a serious offense and often results in a player permanently suspended from the game (commonly known as a ejection, dismissal, expulsion, removal, or expulsion, often with personal embarrassment). In many sports the ejected player's team can not replace them and thus must continue the rest of the game with a smaller player, which can be a significant disadvantage. Example: Club football: A red card is shown by a referee to indicate that a player has been sent off. [2] A player who has been sent off must leave the playing field immediately and may not take any further part in the game. The player who has been sent off cannot be replaced during the game; Their team must continue the game with one player less. Only players, substitutes, substitutes and coaches can receive a red card. If a goalkeeper receives a red card another player will be allowed to take goalkeeping duties (teams will usually replace an outfield player for another goalkeeper if this option is available). A red card will be shown to a player who has committed a serious offense such as violent conduct or an illegal and purposeful obstruction of a goal scoring opportunity for the opposing team. A red card will also be shown to a player who collects two yellow cards for less erupt offences. For more details, see Red Card (club football). Athletics: A red card indicates that the athlete is disqualified after receiving two yellow cards. A diagonal red/black card is issued if a false start has been Australian rules of football: A red card is issued against a player who has collected two yellow cards in the course of a match, or has committed a serious reportable offence (such as hitting a referee or kicking an opponent). A player issued with a red card may not participate for the remainder of the match; however, unlike most sports, the player can be replaced, even if only a time equivalent to a quarter (excluding breaks) has elapsed. Yellow cards and red cards, however, are not charged in the Australian Football League, the highest level of play in Australian rules football. [5] Badminton: A red card is given to a singleplayer or doublepair to punish subsequent infringements after receiving a yellow card. It counts as error, which means that the opposite side is awarded a point. After a second red card, a player or pair may be disqualified with a black card at the tournament referee's discretion. [6] Bandy: A red card indicates a match penalty, i.e. one player has been ruled out for the remainder of the match and cannot be substituted. [8] Red card offenses directly include attacking an opponent or using offensive language. A coach or replacement can also be punished with a red card. In this situation, a player currently on the rink also earns a ten minute penalty, resulting in the number of players reduced by one. Canoe polo: A red card indicates that a player has been sent off for the rest of the match and cannot be replaced. [9] A red card may be dealt if a personal attack on a player occurs, repeated foul or foul language, or when the award of a yellow card is disputed or has not had the desired effect of getting the player to control his game or attitude. A red card is also dealt when a player has received a second yellow card for some reason. Cricket: In December 2016, it was announced that cricket referees in October 2017 would be given the power to issue red cards to send out players who have committed the following: threatening a referee; physically assault another player, referee, official or spectator; or any other act of violence. [20] Fencing: A red card is used to indicate that a fencer has committed an offence that justifies a penalty hit to be awarded to the opponent. [11] Second and subsequent group 1 offences are punished all group 2 offences and first group 3 offences with a red card. [11] A red card can also be dealt when a fencer at the second call of the referee does not present

himself on the piste ready to fence. Field Hockey: A red card results in a player being permanently suspended from the game. The player cannot take any further part in the game and cannot be replaced. Unlike other penalty cards in field hockey, the red card is never given to the captain for team misconduct. In addition to their color, red cards in field hockey are often circular in shape. [12] cards are results in the player being ejected from the game and his/her team punished with a 5-minute bench penalty. In floorball, the red card can be connected with 3 different types of Match penalties (MP 1, 2 and 3). MP1 is linked to violent play during the game, such as heavy hits (pressing) against goal-cage or boarding; this penalty does not cause further suspension in the tournament. MP2 is linked to offences such as sabotage of the game, mild brawl (no punches), and is also given when a player receives his second 5-minute bench penalty; This match penalty causes an automatic 1 match suspension. MP3 is linked to vulgar behavior, such as insulting the referee, another player or spectator, violent behavior not directly linked to gambling (such as hitting an opponent); this match penalty causes an automatic suspension of 1 match, and is further reviewed by a disciplinary committee that can punish the player with further suspension. A red card shown in a handball game Gaelic game: In camogie, Gaelic football, hurling and women's Gaelic football a red card (Irish: cárta dearg) is given to players for serious fouls and violent behavior. A player who receives two yellow cards in a single game is sent out and receives a red card. Red and yellow cards were introduced to Gaelic games after an incident during the 1995 All-Ireland Senior Football Championship Final when the referee sent Charlie Redmond from the court but he refused to leave. [13] Handball: A red card indicates a disqualification of a player who has committed an offence such as unsportsmanlike conduct, serious foul play, or receiving a third suspension in two minutes. [14] A red card prevents a player from playing for the remainder of the match and as a result reduces the number of players available to a team. A red card also means a two-minute suspension for the team, which means that a team cannot replace the disqualified player until a two-minute suspension has expired. [14] Quidditch: A red card results in a player being ejected from the game. In addition, a substitute must go to the penalty area for two minutes. A full two minutes must be served, regardless of any points scored by the opposing team during that time. The player's team must play a player down while the substitute is in the penalty area. [15] Racewalking: A red card indicates that a competitor's foot failed to be on the ground when the rear leg is raised or that his foreleg is not straightened when it makes contact with the ground. A referee would issue a yellow card for the first infringement committed by a competitor. And if the same judge discovers the second infringement from the same competitor, a red card is issued. Three red cards, from three different referees, will result in a competitor's disqualification. [16] Rugby league: Red cards are not commonly used in rugby league southern hemisphere with refereeing indicating that a player has been sent from the field for the rest of the match with an extended arm above the head with the index finger pointed in the direction of a sideline. However, in the northern hemisphere it is common for a referee to use a red card to signal that a player has been sent from the field for the rest of the match, with no compensation allowed. It is possible for a player to receive seven yellow cards without receiving a red card (a player who receives eight yellow cards in a match receives a red card, resulting in a draft from the match). However, it is up to the judge's discretion as to how bad the offences are, and in these cases a red card can often be shown for a second major offence without the presence of a second yellow card. Rugby union: A red card is used to indicate that a player has been sent off and cannot take any further part in the game. [18] He cannot be replaced, leaving his team with a smaller player for the remainder of the game. During international matches, a player who commits an offence under Law 9 – Foul Play may be shown a red card. Red cards are normally issued for serious offences. All players who receive a second yellow card in a game will automatically be shown a red card. Volleyball: A red card may be issued by the judge for the first instance of Rude Conduct. It is recorded on the scoresheet and results in loss of service (if applicable) and a penalty point to the opposition. Rude Conduct is the only category of sanction punished by a Red Card alone, resulting in loss of service (if applicable) and a penalty point. For the sanctions for Expulsion and Disqualification, a Red and Yellow card is displayed simultaneously, held together in one hand, or separately in each hand, respectively. Two Man (beach): The rules vary in one aspect from the six-a-side competition. A red card is shown for the first and possible second offences of Rude Conduct in the same set. It is recorded on the scoresheet, resulting in loss of service (if applicable) and a penalty point to the opposition. Otherwise, the procedural use of cards is the same as for six-a-side ones. Water Polo: A red card is issued to a coach, player or team official on the bench for a second incident of misconduct after receiving a yellow card or serious unsportsmanlike conduct. A person who receives a red card must leave the competition area. Table tennis: According to ITTF rules, if the referee, after a warning, misbehaves again, will show him or her a yellow card and a red card together and give one point to the opponent for the second offence and two for the third. If a player commits a serious crime or continues to misbehave after 3 points are awarded to the opponent for bad behavior, the referee will suspend play and report to the referee, who has the power to disqualify the player from the match, a red card. The referee can show a red card to an authorised advisor and ask them to leave the playing area if they give illegal advice after a warning had been given. [19] Other types of penalty cards Green card In field hockey, a three-way green card indicates a 2-minute suspension for fielders and a warning for a coach. A Penn State field hockey player receives a green card. A green card is used in some sports to indicate an official warning to a player who has committed a minor offence that does not warrant a more serious penalty. Athletics: A green card shows that the recall does not warrant a warning, which usually happens when the machines used to catch fake starters make a mistake. [3] Canoe polo: A green card indicates an official warning that can be applied to an individual player or an entire team. [9] A green card may be awarded for deliberately unsportsmanlike conduct or unnecessary verbal communication to the referee. Field hockey: A green card indicates an official warning when a minor offense has occurred. A second green card for the same player will result in a yellow card (5 minute suspension). In this case, the referee will show a green card, followed by a yellow card. When a break for which a green card has been awarded is repeated, a yellow card should be awarded. A green card can be given to a specific player or to the captain as a warning to the entire team. Cards shown to the captain as a warning to the team are processed separately from cards shown to the captain as a player. In addition to its color, green cards in field hockey are triangular in shape. [12] According to FIH Rules of Hockey, the green card incomes a two-minute suspension during which the player's team plays with one player less. White card In bandy, a white card indicates a five minute penalty while a blue card indicates a ten minute penalty. A white card is used in bandy to indicate a five-minute time penalty given to a player. [8] The offending player must leave the field of play and wait for a penalty box near the midline until the penalty area has expired. During the 5 minute period the player may not be replaced, although he or she may be replaced by another player once the penalty has expired. Crimes that can justify a white card include trying to prevent opponents from performing a free-stroke, illegal compensation or repeated illegal but non-violent attacks on an opponent. In the 2012 Super Rugby season in rugby union, a white card was introduced for incidents of suspected foul play where the referee is unsure of the identity of the offender, or where the referee is unsure if a red card is warranted. The incident is later referred to the citing commissioner, and may result in a suspension for the offending player. [21] It is similar to a citation sign (arms crossed above the head) in rugby league. However, in 2013, The Rugby Board, now known as World Rugby, expanded the powers of the TMO to include reviewing suspected incidents of foul play. [22] As a result, no white cards were issued in 2013. [23] Blue card A blue card or 'blue disk' that has been pioneered by Elms is used in bandy to indicate a ten-minute timed penalty given to a player. [8] The offending player must leave the field of play and wait for a penalty box near the midline until the penalty area has expired. For the 10 minute period the player may not be replaced, although he or she may be replaced by another player once the penalty has expired. A blue card is usually shown for offences that are more serious than those that justify a white card, including attacking an opponent in a violent or dangerous manner, causing advantage by intentionally stopping the ball with a high stick or protesting against a referee's decision. A blue card is also widely used in indoor football in the United States, which means that the offender must leave the field and stay in a penalty box (usually 2-5 minutes), during which time their team plays down a man (identical to ice hockey and roller hockey). If a goal is scored by the team opposite of the offender, then the offender can return to the field immediately. It is also used in the Clericus Cup Association Football League for a 5-minute bench penalty for unsportsmanlike play. And it is also used in beach football for a 2-minute bench penalty for unsportsmanlike play. A blue card is also used in quidditch to indicate a technical foul. The fouled player is sent to the penalty area for one minute or until a goal is scored against the fouling player's team. Unlike a yellow card, there is no additional penalty for multiple blue cards. [15] In European indoor football or Futsal, a blue card was used to send a player off the field; however, the team could replace him with another player. The offending player could not return to play during the match. A blue card was immediately shown for foul play or verbal abuse, if the same player had received two yellow cards, or if he had accumulated a total of 5 fouls during the game. The blue card has been used in Handball since the International Handball Federation announced a rule change that came into force on July 1, 2016. [24] First the Red Card appears, then the referee will after a brief discussion show the blue card. After a written report will accompany the scoresheet and the disciplinary board will then decide on further action against the player. [25] Black card In fencing, a black card indicates an exclusion from the rest of the competition. A judge in fencing issues a black card to a fencer, excluding the fencer from the remainder of the competition A black card is used in fencing. It is issued by the director, or the judge for serious rule violations. [11] A second instance of a group 4 offenses including intentional brutality, refusal to fence, refusal to salute, and refusal to shake hands can be punished with a black card. [11] When the black card is issued, the offending fencer is excluded from the remainder of the competition and may be suspended from further tournaments. In the official record of the tournament, his or her name is replaced by the words Fencer excluded. [26] A black card is also used in the sport of badminton to indicate disqualification. [27] In Gaelic games of Gaelic football and hurling, a tick or black book - was previously recorded against a player for a minor infringement does not warrant a yellow card, although several bookings will result in the issuance of a yellow card. The act of the judge physically holding up his black notebook in the same way that a card has been terminated by the GAA. [28] Beginning January 1, 2014, a Gaelic football player can be ordered off the field for the remainder of the game with a substitute allowed by physically displaying a Black Card (the referee's black notebook) in the same way as any other penalty card for cynical behavior, including blatant tripping, dragging and bodychecking. This enforced substitution is an intermediate penalty between the yellow and red cards. A player who receives a yellow card and a black card in the same game is sent out without a replacement being allowed. [29] See also Racing instruction flag Penalty flag Go of shame Ejection shows red card to addicts Show racism the red card Yellow card Schedule References ^ a b Ken Aston – the inventor of yellow and red cards. fifa.com. Retrieved February 20, 2013. ^ a b c The laws of the game. fifa.com. Retrieved June 6, 2008. ^ a b c start guidelines for the IAAF (PDF). ^ Will direct disqualification for IAAF sanctions for false starts come January. The Daily Telegraph. 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