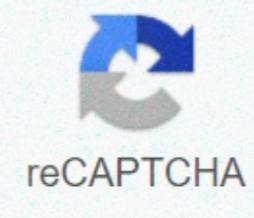




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Acc baseball standings today

Records only include games against Division I opponents. Stripes include games against all opponents. Quadrant 1 (Q1): All Opponents (1-50) Rank Team Record Win % GamesBack Record Win % Rank Q1 Last10 Streak Atlantic 1 Louisville 21-9 0.700 - 51-18 0.739 5 24-15 7-3 1 Loss 2 North Carolina State 18-12 0.600 3 42-19 0.689 22 12-12 4-6 4 Losses 3 Florida State 17-13 0.567 4 42-23 0.646 33 15-13 7-3 2 Losses 4 Clemson 15-15 0.500 6 35-26 0.574 41 9-14 5-5 2 Losses 5 Wake Forest 14-16 0.467 7 31-26 0.544 54 9-14 4-6 1 Loss 6 Notre Dame 13-17 0.433 8 24-30 0.444 101 8-18 5-5 2 Losses 7 Boston College 12-18 0.400 9 31-27 0.534 56 9-16 7-3 1 Loss Coastal 1 Georgia Tech 19-11 0.633 - 43-19 0.694 12 19-13 6-4 1 Loss 2 Miami (FL) 18-12 0.600 1 41-20 0.672 15 15-16 5-5 1 Loss 3 North Carolina 17-13 0.567 2 46-19 0.708 14 17-13 8-2 1 Loss 4 Duke 15-15 0.500 4 35-27 0.565 32 13-18 6-4 2 Losses 5 Virginia 14-16 0.467 5 32-24 0.571 49 9-18 6-4 3 Tab 6 Virginia Tech 9-21 0.300 10 26-27 0.491 65 65 5-19 2-8 1 Win 7 Pittsburgh 8-22 0.267 11 21-34 .382 193 5-18 4-6 1 Win Joel Auerbach / Getty ImagesFed championship will return to Durham, North Carolina, When the 2016 Atlantic Coast Conference baseball tournament kicks off next week. The event will take place at Durham Bulls Athletic Park for the second year in a row and will run from May 24 to May 29.Florida State looks strong enough to potentially defend its title, but teams like Louisville, Miami and Virginia appear to be formidable contenders as well. Take a look below for all the important tournament information. BracketAn official, printable brackets can be found on TheACC.com by clicking on the Printable Bracket tab. The regular season doesn't end until May 21. With so many teams close to each other in terms of conference records, the positions won't be completed until then. Here are the standings as of May 16.ACC Atlantic Division StandingsLouisville42-1019-8Florida State33-1715-8North Carolina State32-1713-12Clemson34-1813-14Wake Forest31-2013-14Notre Dame27-2311-13Boston College29-1811-14TheACC.comACC Coastal Division StandingsMiami40-919-6Virginia33-1816-11Georgia Tech33-1812-14Duke31-2112-15North Carolina32-1911-15Pittsburgh25-2310-16Virginia Tech19-336-21TheACC.comFlorida State, Louisville, Miami, North Carolina State and Virginia have clearly established themselves as the ACC's elite. While the Atlantic Division has yet to be decided, Miami continues to own the Coastal division: the Miami Hurricanes @MiamiHurricanesTHREE. Just. Championships. @CanesBaseball win their third straight Coastal Division championship. State and Louisville are both big teams, but winning the division will be crucial as the first-place squad in the Atlantic will avoid landing in Miami's bracket, provided the Hurricanes don't sustain a late-season collapse. ScheduleDe is not official until the regular season ends in almost a week. Below is a look at the journey each seed will face championship.2016 ACC Baseball Tournament ScheduleMay 241No. 7 Seed vs. No. 10 Seed11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 242No. 8 Seed vs. No. 9 Seed3 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 253TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 254TBD3 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 255TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 266TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 267TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 268TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 279TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2710TBD3 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2711TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2812TBD11 a.m.ACC Network, ESPN3Ma new 2813TBD3 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2814TBD7 p.m.ACC Network, ESPN3May 2915TBDNoonESPN2TheACC.comRostersThe rosters for each team are available in the ACC's media guide, which can be found here. The format winners of the Atlantic and Coastal Divisions are awarded the top two seeds, as the school with the higher conference-winning percentage will earn the No. The next eight seeds are made up of the remaining schools with the best conference records. The No. 8 and 9 seeds play to earn a spot in Pool A, and the No. 7 and 10 seeds square off for a place in Pool B. The team then participate in double-elimination play, with the winner of each pool earning spots in the championship game. Louisville is the most complete team in the tournament. The Cardinals lead the conference in team batting average (.323) and team ERA (2.72). They are also tied for the NCAA lead with 11 shutouts. The team is also playing well at the right time, as it swept North Carolina State this weekend: Louisville Baseball @UofLBaseballNo.10 NC State 1 - 4 - 2 No.5 Louisville 6 - 8 - 0 FINAL, UofL sweeps 3-0 WP: Funkhouser (7-3) LP: Williamson (7-2) Time: 2:50 p.m. But series losses to top conference competition like Florida State and Miami are no signs of promising Florida State appears to be shaky at the moment, as the team has dropped four of its last five games, but it has a proven pedigree in this tournament. Miami is doing so well. The Hurricanes have the 10th-highest on-base percentage in the country, and Miami is also hitting .307 on the year. Louisville is 82nd in walks allowed per nine innings, so the Hurricanes may be able to utilize the Cardinals here to put runners in scoring position. Seedings will be important as matchups could determine this tournament. On paper, though, Louisville appears to be the slight favorite, but it's vulnerable. The ACC tournament is relatively wide open, which should make for some exciting few days of baseball in North Carolina.All stats courtesy of NCAA.com. × Subscribe to subscription Confirm your student status Sign in See the trial of subscription benefits that is only available to users who have never subscribed to or participated in a previous trial. Walter Villa - April 30, 2020 Miami had one of college baseball's best weekend in 2020, thanks in part to the emergence of flame-throwing right-handers Chris McMahon and Slade Cecconi, who both have first-round talent. Page 2 American Collegiate Athletics Conference Atlantic Coast ConferenceEstablishedMay 8, 1953; 67 years ago (1953-05-08)AssociationNCAADivisionDivisionFBSMembers15Sports fielded 28[1] men: 14 women: 14 South Atlantic East Central Central Central Mid-Atlantic New England Midwest East North Central Central HeadquartersGreensboro, North Carolina Commissioner John Swofford (since July 1, 1997) Websitewww.theacc.comLocations The Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC) is a collegiate athletic conference located in the Eastern United States. Headquartered in Greensboro, North Carolina, the conference consists of fifteen member universities, each of which competes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I, with its football teams competing in the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the highest levels of athletic competition in U.S.-based collegiate sports. ACC sponsors compete in twenty-five sports with many of its member institutions' athletic programs held in high esteem nationally. Current members of the conference are Boston College, Clemson University, Duke University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Florida State University, North Carolina State University, Syracuse University, University of Louisville, University of Miami, University of North Carolina, University of Notre Dame, University of Pittsburgh, University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Wake Forest University. ACC teams and athletes have claimed dozens of national championships in several sports throughout the conference's history. Generally, the ACC's top athletes and teams in a particular sport in any given year are considered to be among the top collegiate competitors in the nation. In addition, the conference has extensive media coverage. The ACC was one of five collegiate power conferences that had automatically qualified for their football champion in the Bowl Championship Series (BCS). With the advent of the College Football Playoff in 2014, the ACC is one of five conferences with a contractual tie-in to a New Year's Six bowl game, the sequels to bcs. The ACC was founded on May 8, 1953, by seven universities located in the South Atlantic States, with the University of Virginia joining in early December 1953 to bring membership to eight. [2] The loss of South Carolina in 1971 dropped membership to seven, while the addition of Georgia Tech in 1979 for non-football sports and 1983 for football brought it back to eight, and Florida State's arrival in 1991 for non-football sports and 1992 for football increased membership to nine. Since 2000, with the extensive restructuring of the NCAA, seven additional schools have and an original member (Maryland) has left to bring it to the current membership of 15 schools. The additions in recent years expanded the conference's footprint in the Northeast and Midwest. ACC member universities represent a number of private and public universities of various enrollment sizes, all of which participate in the Atlantic Coast Conference Academic Consortium, whose purpose is to enrich the educational missions, especially undergraduate student experiences, of member universities. Locations of the Atlantic Coast conference member institutions. Member Universities Current members ACC has 15 member institutions from 10 states. Listed in alphabetical order, these 10 states within the ACC's geographic footprint are Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. The geographic area of the conference is predominantly within the southern and northeastern United States along the U.S. Atlantic coast and stretches from Florida in the south to New York in the north and from Indiana in the west to Massachusetts far east. In two sports, football and baseball, the ACC is divided into two non-geographic divisions of seven teams each, labeled Atlantic and Coastal divisions. Notre Dame does not participate in ACC football and Syracuse does not participate in ACC baseball (Orange dropped baseball as a varsity sport after the 1971 season), leaving 14 total ACC schools for each of those sports. For all other sports, the ACC operates as a single unified league without divisions. When Notre Dame joined the ACC, it chose to remain a football independent. But its football team established a special scheduling arrangement with the ACC to play a rotating selection of five ACC football teams per season. For the 2020 season, largely due to the suspension of most non-conference games by other Power Five conferences due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, the ACC entered into an agreement to allow Notre Dame to play a full, 10-game conference schedule and be eligible to play for the championship ACC. [3] Since July 1, 2014, the 15 members of the ACC's: Institution Location Founded United Type Enrollment Usernames Atlantic Division Boston College Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 1863 2005 Private 14,513 Eagles Clemson University Clemson University, South Carolina 1889 1953 Public 24,387 Tigers Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 1851 1991[a] 41,900 Seminoles University of Louisville Louisville, Kentucky 1798 2014 22,640 Cardinals North Carolina State University Raleigh , North Carolina 1887 1953 35,479 Wolfpack University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, Indiana 1842 2013 Private 12,292 Fighting Irish Syracuse University Syracuse, New York 22,484 Orange Wake Forest University Winston-Salem, North Carolina 1834 1953 8,116 Demon Deacons Coastal Division Duke University Durham, North Carolina 1838 1953 Private 15,892 Blue Devils Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta, Georgia 1885 1979[b] Public 32,718 Yellow Jackets University of Miami Coral Gables, Florida 1925 2004 Private 17,331 Hurricanes University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Chapel Hill, North Carolina 1789 1953 Public 29,847 Tar Heels University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 1787 2013 State-related 28,664[c] Panthers University of Virginia Charlottesville, Virginia 1819 1953 Public 24,360 Cavaliers Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, Virginia 187 2 2004 33,403 Hokies ^ Although Florida State joined the ACC in 1991, it did not compete for the league football championship until 1992. [4] ^ Although Georgia Tech joined the ACC in 1979, it did not compete for the league's football championship until 1983. [5] ^ Does not include enrollment on the university's four additional regional campuses. With those campuses added, the university's enrollment is July 3,2014, the University of Maryland took off for the Big Ten Conference, and the University of Louisville joined the American Athletic Conference (formerly the Big East Conference). In 1971, the University of South Carolina left the ACC to become an independent, later joining the Metro Conference in 1983 and moving to its current home, the Southeastern Conference, in 1991. Institution Location Founded Joined Left Type (Affiliation) Current Conference Username/Colors University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 1801 1953 1971 Public (USCS) SEC Gamecocks University of Maryland College Park, Maryland 1856 (as Maryland Agricultural College) 1953 2014 Public (USM) Big Ten Terrapins Membership timeline Full members Non-football members History Founding and early expansion ACC was established on June 14, 1953, when seven members of the Conference South returned to form their own conference. [note 1] [7] These seven universities became charter members of the ACC: Clemson, Duke, Maryland, North Carolina, North Carolina State, South Carolina, and Wake Forest. They left in part because of the Southern Conference ban on post-season football that had been initiated in 1951. (Clemson and Maryland had both defied the Southern Conference's bowl rule after the 1951 season and were banned from playing other conference teams during the 1952 season). [8] After drafting a set of bylaws for the creation of a new league, the seven withdrew from the Southern Conference at the spring meeting on the morning of May 8, 1953, at Sedgfield Country Club in North Carolina. The statutes were ratified on 14.[9] Conference officials expressed a desire to add an eighth member, and those candidates were Virginia and West Virginia. On December 30, 1953, officials convened in Greensboro, North Carolina, and admitted that Virginia, a former Southern Conference charter member who had been independent since 1937, entered the conference. [11] Virginia President Colgate Darden argued vehemently against attending the ACC or any conference, while UVA athletics director Gus Tebell argued. [12] In the end, uva's visiting council approved joining the ACC by a vote of 6-3. [12] In 1960, the ACC implemented a minimum SAT score for incoming student-athletes of 750, the first conference to do so. That minimum was raised to 800 in 1964, but was eventually struck down by a federal court in July 1971. Racial integration Racial integration of all-white collegiate sports teams was high on the regional agenda in the 1950s and 1960s. Involved were issues of equality, racism, and alumni demand for the best players needed to win high-profile games. The ACC took the lead. First they started planning integrated teams from the north. Finally, ACC schools -- typically under pressure from boosters and civil rights groups -- integrated their teams. [14] With an alumni base that dominated local and state politics, communities and business, ACC flagship schools were successful in their endeavor--as Pamela Grundy argues, they had learned to win: The widespread admiration, athletic ability inspired would help transform athletic areas from the land of symbolic play to forces of social change, places where a wide range of citizens publicly and sometimes effectively challenge the assumptions that cast them as unworthy of full participation in American society. While athletic successes would not rid society of prejudice or stereotypical-black athletes would continue to confront racial slurs... [minority star players demonstrated] the discipline, the intelligence and ready to fight for position or influence in all arenas of national life. [15] 1978 & amp; 1991 expansion The ACC operated with seven members until the addition of Georgia Tech from the Metro Conference, announced on April 3, 1978, and takes effect on July 1, 1979, except in football, where Tech would remain an independent until he came to ACC football in 1983. The total number of member schools reached nine with the addition of Florida State, also previously from the Metro Conference, on July 1, 1991, in non-football and July 1, 1992, in football. The additions of these schools marked the first expansions of the conference footprint since 1953, although both schools were still located with the rest of the ACC schools in the South Expansion See also: 2005 NCAA conference adjustment ACC added three members from the Big East Conference during the 2005 Conference adjustment: Miami and Virginia Tech joined on July 1, 2004, and Boston College joined on July 1, 2005, as the league's twelfth member and the first from the Northeast. The expansion was controversial when Connecticut, Rutgers, Pittsburgh and West Virginia (and initially Virginia Tech) filed lawsuits against the ACC, Miami and Boston College for allegedly conspiring to weaken the Big East Conference. 2010-present See also: 2010-13 Big East Conference alignment and 2010-14 Big Ten Conference alignment ACC Hall of Champions opened March 2, 2011, next to the Greensboro Coliseum arena, making the ACC the second college sports conference to have a hall of fame after the Southern Conference. [16] [note 2] On September 17, 2011, Big East Conference members Syracuse University and the University of Pittsburgh both applied to participate in the ACC. [18] The two schools were accepted in the conference the following day, once again expanding the conference footprint as previous expansions. [19] Because the Big East intended to hold Pitt and Syracuse to the 27-month notice period required by league statutes, the most likely entry date in the ACC (barring negotiations) was July 1, 2014. [20] But in July 2012, the Big East came to an agreement with Syracuse and Pitt that allowed the two schools to leave the Big East on July 1, 2012. . 2013. [September 21] On September 21, 2012, Notre Dame agreed to join the ACC in all conference sports except football as the conference's first member in the Midwest Usa. As part of the agreement, Notre Dame committed to play five football games each season against ACC schools that began in March 2014. in 2014. [25] The following week, the Big East's University of Louisville accepted the ACC's invitation to become a full member and replaced Maryland with effect from April 1, 2013, ACC presidents announced that all 15 schools that would be members of the conference in 2014-15 had signed a Media Rights Notice (GOR) with immediate effect and runs through the 2026-27 school year. That coincided with the duration of the conference's then-televised agreement with ESPN. This move essentially prevents the ACC from being a target for other conferences seeking to extend-under the grant if a school leaves the conference during the contract period, any revenue from that school's media rights to home games would belong to the ACC and not the school. [27] The move also left the SEC the only one of FBS Power Five conferences without a gor. [28] In July 2016, the 2036 current 2036 school year was extended through the 2035-2036 school year, coinciding with the signing of a new 20-year agreement with ESPN that would transform the then ad hoc network ACC Network into a full-fledged network. The new network was launched as a digital service during the 2016-17 school year and as a linear network in August 2019. [29] Academics and ACCAC Academic

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