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Best field hockey shootout goals

I can't believe it, but the shooting's been with us for six seasons. The Breakaway competition was approved in 2005 as a way to resolve games that were tied after overtime. How many times have you browsed tv channels and stopped to watch you see teams getting ready for a shootout? Some teams and players have done much better than others in shooting - and the most successful players aren't always the biggest names. Alex Ovechkin has scored with 29.8 percent of his shooting attempts - below average of 32.34 percent - and Marian Gaborik, a two-time scorer with 40 goals, is only 2 of 19 (10.5 percent). Meanwhile, players such as Frans Nielsen, Radim Vrbata, Brad Boyes and Erik Christensen have been the most successful. Top goalies don't always do well. Calgary's Miikka Kiprusoff owns 276 career wins and the Vezina Trophy, but in shooting he's only 20-of-27 with a .601 save percentage (the league average is .677). By contrast, journeyman goalie Johan Hedberg, now with New Jersey, has turned aside 79.6 percent of the shooting attempts he encountered, the most of any scorer who has seen 10 or more attempts. Performances can also vary seasonally - the biggest example is Los Angeles' Jarrett Stoll, who was 2-for-6 in the 2009-10 season but went 9-for-10 in the 2010-11 season. Here's a look at the NHL's best at both ends: Shooters: Frans Nielsen -- The NHL's top scorer in short-hand goals last season with seven is also one of the league's best in shooting. Nielsen was 5-for-8 in 2010-11, nudging his lifetime percentage of 59.3 (16-for-27), the highest of any player to take more than 10 shooting attempts. Jussi Jokinen -- He's not as good (2-for-10 in -10-11) as he was when the shooting came about -- Jokinen scored on the first nine shooting attempts -- but the Finnish striker is at the top of all-time shooting goals with 28, one more than Slava Kozlov. His 60 attempts are tied with Brad Richards most by any player. PAVEL Datsyuk -- Datsyuk is not only prolific (26 goals) and efficient (48.1 percent, fifth of players with 25 or more tries), but the Detroit star is one of the most entertaining players in shooting history. If the NHL were to award style points for shooting goals, Datsyuk would be right at the top of the pile. Erik Christensen - If any player could make a living as a shooting expert, Christensen could be the one. He has never had more than 18 goals or 33 points in a season, and is minus-11 in 338 regular-season games, but Christensen has money in a tiebreaker where he was 5-for-8 (62.5 percent) in his 2010-11 and 53.5 percent (23-for-43) career. Radim Vrbata - Phoenix helped his chances in the shootout when it re-signed Vrbata for three years. Vrbata was 7-for-11 (63.6 percent) last season and is 24-for-51 (47.1 percent) in his career with 10 game-deciding goals. By John Kreiser NHL.com Columnist there's a story behind the number. with hockey, NHL.com looks at some of the more unusual ones involving position players. READ MORE › Jonathan Toews – Chicago captain has been a relatively consistent performer in a tiebreaker. He was 5-for-11 (45.5 percent) last season and is 19-for-37 (51.4 percent) in his four seasons in the NHL. Sidney Crosby, one of the things that has helped make Crosby great, is his willingness to work with his weaknesses. It includes shootings in which he was nothing special until 8-for-10 2009-10. He was 1-for-4 by injury shortening the 2010-11 season, but still leads all players in shooting history with 13 game-deciding goals Goalies Henrik Lundqvist -- No one has won more shooting (37) or faced more shots (237) than Lundqvist, whose skill in a tie has been key to the New York Rangers. His .768 save percentage is his fifth - although he would undoubtedly like another crack at the season-deciding shooting goals he allowed on the final day of 2009-10 in Philadelphia. He set a 7-3 record in shooting last season. Pekka Rinne -- Nashville's tight, low-scoring style generates a lot of shooting; Fortunately for the Predators, Rinne is one of the league's best in the tiebreaker. He was 6-4 last season and is 17-9 in his career with a .777 save percentage, which is the third-best of all. Jonathan Quick - the former UMass star entered 2010-11 with a solid 12-7 record, then advanced to one big season in shooting history. Quick's 10-0 record was one of the big reasons the Los Angeles Kings made the Stanley Cup playoffs, allowing only 8 goals from 44 attempts. In his career, he's 22-7 with a .734 save percentage. Marc-Andre Fleury - at his best, Flower often looks invincible in shooting. He was 8-2 last season for the injury-plagued Penguins and allowed only 6 goals from 38 shots, a save percentage of 0.842. In his career, he's 27-15 with a .762 save percentage. Martin Brodeur - The winning goalie in NHL history has helped himself with the shooting. Although his .717 save percentage is above average but not high, he is second in all time with 35 shooting wins in 54 attempts. Johan Hedberg, just as Christensen could make a living by shooting, Hedberg could probably make one by stopping them. Hedberg went 2-of-1 with a .727 save percentage while serving as Brodeur's backup in New Jersey last season, giving him an 18-6 career record in the tiebreaker with a .796 save percentage, the best of any who is active and has been on more than 10 shooting. He's especially good at home, going 10-1 with a save percentage of .848. View More Penalty Shootout is a method used in field hockey to choose which team will advance to the next stage of the tournament (or win a tournament) after a draw. Two methods have been used: the original penalty batting contest is the best of five penalty strokes with a sudden death if the score was after five strokes. Alternative Alternative the shooting competition was introduced in major tournaments in 2011. Sometimes known as the mixing of punishment,[1] the method is similar to penalty shots in hockey and consists of two points between the attacking player and the goalkeeper. Before 2013, up to two 7.5-minute golden goal periods were first played; the method then ceased. Penalty batting competition (before 2011) A penalty batting contest was used to determine matches that ended in a draw. As with penalty shootouts in association football, teams take turns taking penalty shots, according to normal rules, to determine the winner. Each team is represented by five players selected from the pre-match team form[nb 1] and the order in which they participate is also selected. Players from each team take alternative shots in the best-of-five competition until the team has won or 10 strokes have been completed. The referees have chosen the goal used, and the team that takes the first penalty shot is determined by a coin throw. After 10 strokes as a result of the draw, the same players[nb 2] will continue to bat in sudden-death form until the winner is established. The order in which stokes is taking on Stokes may change and the team that started first in the shoot-out will go second in sudden death. [2] Penalty shot contest (since 2011) Similar penalty shot in hockey, the striker gets a chance to run with the ball in a one-on-one situation against a goalie. [4] The striker starts from the 23-metre line with the ball and the goalkeeper starts at the goal line. When the whistle is blown, both can move and the striker has 8 seconds to score. [5] Unlike a penalty shot or a penalty corner, there are no batting restrictions on the striker being able to be used to score and the goal has been scored as usual. If an attacker commits a crime, the ball passes outside the playing field,[nb 3] or 8 seconds pass before the ball crosses a line that has not been conceded. If the goalkeeper inadvertently screws up the striker, the penalty shot is taken again; in the event that the error was intentional[nb 3], a penalty shot is awarded. [3] Just like his predecessor, the penalty kick uses five players selected from each team against a goalkeeper. [nb 1] It's a best-of-five contest, and if the score is tied at the end of this, it advances to sudden death with the same players [nb 2] until the winner is established. The referees choose the goal to use and which team starts is determined by the toss of the coin. Sudden death is started by a team that didn't start shooting and players can advance in a different order from the best of five. [3] History The first Olympic match decided by a penalty batting competition was the 11th Olympic game of the 1972 Summer Olympics, place in the classification match when Poland defeated France. Since women's hockey was admitted to the Olympics in the year first women's penalty batting competition the 1996 Summer Olympics and ended the bronze medal match between Great Britain and the Netherlands. [6] However, at the Women's Ice Hockey World Championships, which began in 1974, penalty concessions had long been in place. [7] In particular, the winner of the 1981 final (West Germany) was determined by this method. The Australian Ice Hockey League had previously experienced penalty shoot-outs using a one-on-one match since 2001. Alternative tie-breaking methods were also tested; These include a trial in the Australian domestic league using an extra time situation in which players from both teams gradually decrease after a certain period of time – the idea being that this creates space for goal scoring. [8] The Euro Hockey League used shootings from the start of the 2007-2008 season, and that year's match from third place was determined by shooting. [4] [5] The International Ice Hockey Federation's view was that shootings better mimic real game situations and generally require more skill and were a better way to draw. [6] In April 2011, the International Ice Hockey Federation announced that the penalty shootout would replace the penalty shootout, and the first major tournament to have this draw was Challenge II for the 2011 Women's Ice Hockey Champions; [5] The first penalty shot occurred in the third-place match as Belarus defeated Chile 3-1 in the shoot-out. [9] The second shooting was used to determine the third-place match in 2011 The Women's Hockey Champions Challenge I.[10] Champions Trophy is an annual hockey tournament, and for the first time in the competition, shooting was used to determine the winner of the women's 2011 tournament. Holland won the shoot-out against Argentina 3-2. [11] The first Olympics with a penalty shootout were London 2012; [5] they were not claimed in the men's tournament, but they were once used in a women's tournament where the Netherlands advanced from their semi-final against New Zealand. [12] [13] Remarks ^ b An A player suspended from a tournament or match with a red card is not eligible to participate in a penalty batting or penalty shootout. [2] [3] ^ b Incapacitated player may be replaced. A player suspended during a penalty stroke or penalty shootout will no longer participate. It is not the turn of the attacking players; if they are goalkeepers, they can be replaced by one of the five designated players. [2] [3] ^ a b Unlike the normal rules of hockey, it is not a crime for a goalie to intentionally play the ball over the back line on shooting. [3] References ^ Beeston crowned the champions with victory over Surbiton. ON BBC Sport. 14 April 2013. Retrieved April 20, 2014. ^ a b c Ice Hockey Rules. International Ice Hockey Federation. 2002. p. 59–61, Appendix F. ^ a b c d e FIH. Penalty shooting setting (PDF). Hockey's Nova Scotia. Retrieved April 20, 2014. [permanent dead link] ^ b Uhlenhorster wins the Euro Hockey League. Ice hockey federation. 11 May 2011. Retrieved April 20, 2014. ^ a b c d e Shootouts to make FIH debut. International Ice Hockey Federation. 4 April 2011. Retrieved April 20, 2014. ^Hockive. National Ice Hockey Museum. Retrieved April 20, 2014. ^Las Leonas del pasado. El Gráfico (in Spanish). 15 November 2010. Retrieved April 20, 2014. 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