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## Handicapping

All handicapping systems are designed to even the odds between players of different skill levels. In the Arachnid league system there are three handicapping methods. In X01 games, Spot Points uses the player's PPD and reduces the number of points a player has to get to win the game. In Cricket style games, Spot Marks reduces the amount of marks necessary to close a number. Spot Darts can be used for both game types. This method reduces the number of darts that the better player gets to throw.

Which is better? That is for you and your players to decide. The NDA currently uses Spot Marks and Spot Points. This document describes all of the handicapping systems available in the Arachnid League System. Not only does it explain how to set up each handicapping system but the rules and secrets behind them.

## Spot Marks/Points

Spot Marks and Spot Points are used in all NDA sanctioned tournaments and leagues. They use the players' Marks Per Round (MPR) for cricket and Points Per Dart (PPD) for X01. When two or more players are on the same score their MPR/PPD's are averaged. This average is used instead of individual MPR/PPD.

## Spot Marks

Spot Marks is used only with Cricket style games. It uses the average Marks Per Round (MPR) of each player in the game. Multiple players on the same number will be averaged together to determine the "Team" MPR. The team, or player, with the lower MPR "deserves" the extra marks and will place them accordingly.

Starting marks are awarded based on a players MPR. The best player will not get any starting marks, but the rest of the players could have anywhere from one starting mark to 14 starting marks.

Using the SPOT MARK HANDICAPPING CHART, calculates the difference in MPR between the best player to the other player. Depending on the difference, it will choose column 1,2 , or 3 , using the following criteria:


1. If both teams have a MPR average below 2.0, use Column 1.
2. If at least one team has a MPR of $2.0+$, use Column 2
3. If both teams have a MPR of $3.0+$, use Column 3 .
4. In league play, average each team's MPR and use the appropriate Column.

| COLUMN 1 | COLUMN 2 | COLUMN 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPR AVE. 0-1.9 | MPR AVE. $2.0+$ | BOTH TEAMS 3.0+ | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | BULL |
| MPR DIFFERENCE | MPR DIFFERENCE | MPR DIFFERENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0-0.1 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| 0.1 | 0.1-0.2 | 0.2-0.3 | $\times 00$ | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4-0.5 | X00 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.3 | 0.4-0.5 | $0.6-0.7$ | $\times 00$ | X00 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8-0.9 | $\times 00$ | X00 | $\times 00$ | 000 | 000 | 000 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.5 | 0.7-0.8 | 1.0-1.1 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | 000 | 000 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2-1.3 | $\times 00$ | X00 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | X00 | 000 | X00 |
| 0.7 | 1.0-1.1 | 1.4-1.5 | $\times 00$ | X00 | X00 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | X00 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6-1.7 | XX0 | X00 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | X00 | X00 | $\times 00$ |
| 0.9 | 1.3-1.4 | 1.8-1.9 | XXO | X $\times 0$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ |
| 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0-2.1 | XX0 | XXO | XX0 | $\times 00$ | X00 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ |
| 1.1 | 1.6-1.7 | 2.2-2.3 | XX0 | XXO | XX0 | XX0 | X00 | X00 | $\times 00$ |
| 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.4-2.5 | XX0 | XXO | XX0 | XX0 | XX0 | $\times 00$ | $\times 00$ |
| 1.3 | 1.9-2.0 | 2.6-2.7 | XX0 | XXO | XX0 | XX0 | XX0 | XX0 | $\times 00$ |
| $1.4+$ | $2.1+$ | $2.8+$ | XXO | XXO | XXO | XX0 | XXO | XXO | XX0 |
| Ave. - 14 Rds. | Ave. - 10 Rds. | Ave. - 8 Rds. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Cricket Spot Mark Handicapping Chart

## Spot Points

Spot Points is a percentage based handicap method using a player's Points Per Dart (PPD). Using this method, each player is compared to the highest PPD in the game to determine their starting score. Players can use the NDA charts listed on the next few pages to determine starting scores, or they may calculate the starting score for each player using the following formula:
(Current Player's Start Score) $=$ (Normal X01 Start Score)X(Current Player's PPD)/(Strongest Player's PPD) +0.5

Note: The Arachnid League System calculates these values automatically.


The Arachnid League System can also set up a minimum start score to be used for the weaker player's PPD. Our dartboards allow you to configure this from anywhere between $40 \%$ to $95 \%$ of the original score. The Arachnid League System automatically calculates these values using the following formula:
$($ Minimum Start Score $)=(\text { Normal X01 Start Score }-1)^{*}($ Minimum Start Percentage $)+1$
The best player will always start at the highest X01 score. The rest of the players could have anywhere from the minimum starting score to equal with the highest player. Multiple players on the same number will be averaged together to determine the "Team" PPD. The dartboard will then determine who "deserves" the break on points. In this case the best "Team" will start at the highest X01 starting score.

## 301 Spot Point Chart

## GAME OF 301

HIGHER PPD
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 40\end{array}$ 10301274251232215201188177167158151143137131125121121121121121121121121121121121121121121121121 11301276255237221207195184174166158151144138132127123121121121121121121121121121121121121121 12301278258241226212201190181172164157151144139134129125121121121121121121121121121121121 13301280261245230217206196186178170163157151145140135130126122121121121121121121121121 14301281263248234222211201192183176169162156151145140136132128124121121121121121121 15301282266251238226215205196188181174167161156151146141137133129125122121121121 16301283268253241229219209201193185178172166161155151146142138134130127123121

17301284269256244233222213205197190183176171165160155151146142138135131128 18301285271258246236226217208201194187181175169164159155151146143139135

19301286272260249238229220212204197191184179173168163159155151147143
20301287274262251241232223215208201194188182177172167163158154151
21301287275263253243234226218211204198192186181176171166162158
22301288276265255245237228221214207201195189184179174170166
23301288277266256247239231223216210204198192187182178173
24301289278268258249241233226219212206201195190185181
25301289279269259251243235228221215209203198193188
26301290280270261252245237230224217212206201196 27301290280271262254246239232226220214208203

## LOWER PPD

28301291281272263255248241234228222216211
29301291282273265257249242236230224218
30301291282274266258251244238232226
31301292283274267259252246239233
32301292283275268260253247241
33301292284276268261255248
FORMULA FOR PPD
34301292284277269262256
35301293285277270263
HPPD $=$ HIGHER PPD OF THE TWO
36301293285278271
37301293286278
LPPD = LOWER PPD OF THE TWO
38301293286
39301293
$=\operatorname{Max}((301$ * LPPD/HPPD + 0.5) , (300 * MinPercent + 1.0) $)$
40301
+0.5 in first term is to round to the nearest percent. MinPercent defaults to 40 .

## 501 Spot Point Chart

GAME OF 501
HIGHER PPD
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 40\end{array}$ 10501455418385358334313295278264251239228218209201201201201201201201201201201201201201201201201 11501459424394367344324306290276262251240230220212204201201201201201201201201201201201201201 12501462429401376354334316301286273261251240231223215207201201201201201201201201201201201 13501465434407383362343326310296283271261251241233225217210204201201201201201201201201

14501468438413390369351334319305292281270260251242234226219213206201201201201201201
15501470442418396376358342327313301289278268259251242235228221215209203201201201
16501472445422401382364349334321308297286276267259251243236229223217211206201
17501473448426406387370355341328315304294284275266258251243237230224218213
18501475451429410392376361347334322311301291282273265258251244237231225 19501476453433414397381366353340328317307297288280272264257251244238

20501477455436418401385371358346334323313304295286278271264257251 21501478457438421405390376363351339329319309301292284277270263

22501479459441424408394380367356344334324315306298290283276
23501480461443427412397384372360349339329320311303295288
24501481462445429415401388376364354344334325316308301
25501482464447432418404391380368358348339330321313
26501482465449434420407395383372362352343334326
LOWER PPD
27501483466451436423410398386376366356347338 28501484468453438425413401390379369360351

29501484469454440427415404393382373363
30501485470455442429418406396385376
31501485471457444431420409398388
32501486472458445433422411401
33501486472459447435424413
FORMULA FOR PPD
34501487473460448437426
HPPD $=$ HIGHER PPD OF THE TWO
LPPD = LOWER PPD OF THE TWO
35501487474461450438
36501487475462451
37501488475463
38501488476
39501488
$=\operatorname{Max}((501$ * LPPD/HPPD + 0.5) , (500 * MinPercent + 1.0) $)$
+0.5 in first term is to round to the nearest percent. MinPercent defaults to 40 .

## 701 Spot Point Chart

$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllll}10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 & 33 & 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 \\ 40\end{array}$ 10701637584539501467438412389369351334319305292281281281281281281281281281281281281281281281281 11701643593551514482454428406386367351335321308297286281281281281281281281281281281281281281 12701647601561526495467443421401382366351336324312300290281281281281281281281281281281281

13701651608570536506480456434414396380365351338325314304294285281281281281281281281281
14701654613577545517491467446427409393377363351338327317307297289281281281281281281
15701657619584553526501478457438421404389376363351339329319309300292284281281281
16701660623590561534510488467449431415401387374362351340330320312303295288281
17701662627596567542518497477458441426411397384372361351340331322314306298
18701664631601574549526505485467451435421407394382371361351341332324315
19701666634605579555533512493476459444430416404392381370360351342333
20701668637610584561539519501483467452438425412401389379369359351 21701669640613589566545526508491475460446433421409398387377368

22701671643617593571551532514497482467454441428417406395386 23701672645620597576556537520504489474461448436424413403

24701673647623601580561543526510495481467455443431421 25701674649626604584565548531515501487474461449438

26701675651628608588570552536521506493480467456 27701676653631611591574557541526512498485473

## LOWER PPD

FORMULA FOR PPD
28701677654633613595577561545530517503491
29701678656635616598581565549535521508
30701678657637619601584568553539526
31701679659639621604587572557543
32701680660641623606590575561
33701680661643625609593578
34701681662644627611596
35701682663646629613
HPPD $=$ HIGHER PPD OF THE TWO
LPPD = LOWER PPD OF THE TWO
36701682664647631
37701683665648
38701683666
39701683
40701
$=\operatorname{Max}((701$ * LPPD/HPPD + 0.5) , (700 * MinPercent + 1.0) $)$
+0.5 in first term is to round to the nearest percent. MinPercent defaults to 40 .

## Spot Darts

The Spot Dart method is the original handicapping system created by the NDA. It was designed to give weaker players an initial starting advantage.

At the beginning of the game, the dartboard removes a number of darts from the better player. The number of darts taken away is determined by the weaker player's handicap. Depending on the number of spot darts allowed, it is possible that the better player may not shoot for several rounds.

Use the formula below to determine the number of darts taken away from the stronger player.

(Weaker Player's Spot Darts) - (Stronger Player's Spot Darts) = (number of darts removed from the Stronger player)
Note: The Arachnid League System does these calculations automatically.
Within the Spot Dart method there are two ways to calculate spot darts: The Bell Curve - where the program calculates the partition's set points; and the Lookup Table - where the operator enters the partition set points. Choose which method to use during League Creation. Once finished, click on the Handicap Setup link under the League heading.

## Definitions of Averages

Below are the various averages that can be used with any of the handicapping systems listed in this document.
Hits Per Round - The number of darts that hit active segments, divided by number of darts thrown.
Marks Per Dart - (MPD) The system for averaging the marks that a player earns each dart in a Cricket game. It is calculated by total marks earned, divided by the number of actual darts thrown.

Marks Per Round - (MPR) The system for averaging the marks that a player throws each turn in a game of Cricket. The higher the MPR, the better the player. It is calculated by taking the total marks scored divided by the actual darts thrown, then multiplying it by 3 .

Points Per Dart - (PPD) The system for averaging the points that a player throws each dart in an ' 01 game. The higher the PPD, the better the player. It is calculated by total points scored, divided by the number of actual darts thrown.

Points Per Round Average - (PPR) The system for averaging the points that a player earns each turn in a game of X01. It is calculated by taking the total marks scored divided by the actual darts thrown, then multiplying it by 3.

Spot Darts Used - The number of Spot Darts that were actually applied to a player during a game.
Spot Points Used - The Spot Points that were actually applied to a player during a game.
Spot Round - The first or opening rounds of a spot handicapped game.
S.P.R.E.(c) Average. The old NDA way of classifying a player's skill level. It is based upon feats achieved in 301 and Cricket games. The S.P.R.E. formulas are no longer used by the NDA. They are listed here for those that still wish to use this system.

## 301 S.P.R.E.(c) Formula Example

(for 1990 thru 1992)

```
.5 (Wins) +20 (6 Dart Outs) +9 (7 Dart Outs) +8 (8 Dart Outs)
    + 7 (9 Dart Outs) +3.5 (4th Round Outs) +2 (Low Tons)
                + 4 (High Tons) +5 (Hats)
```

Number Of Games Played

## Cricket S.P.R.E.(c) Formula Example

(for 1990 thru 1992)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& .5 \text { (wins) }+25 \text { (Assists) }+17 \text { (8 Dart Outs) }+17 \text { ( } 9 \text { Dart Outs) } \\
&+6.5 \text { (Whitehorses) }+5.5 \text { ( } 9 \text { Mark Rounds) } \\
&+4.5 \text { ( } 8 \text { Mark Rounds) }+3.5 \text { ( } 7 \text { Mark Rounds) } \\
&+2.5 \text { ( } 6 \text { Mark Rounds) }+1.5 \text { ( } 5 \text { Mark Rounds) }+2.5 \text { (hattricks) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Number Of Games Played
S.S.P.R.E.(c) Average. A system that allows the combining of Cricket, 301 and 501 stats to give a player one overall rank, instead of three separate ones. This has generally been superseded by Marks Per Round, and Points Per Dart ratings. S.S.P.R.E. uses the same weight system as S.P.R.E. Except that the weights are adjustable.

Note: The weight values listed in the formula below are the NDA standard weight values. Remember, these weight values are adjustable.
$.5(\mathrm{X01}$ Wins) +20 (X01 6 Dart Outs) +9 (X01 7 Dart Outs) +8 (X01 8 Dart Outs)
+7 (X01 9 Dart Outs) +3.5 (X01 4th Round Outs) +2 (Low Tons) +4 (High Tons) +5 (X01 Hattricks)
+.5 (Cricket Wins) +.25 (Assists) +17 (Cricket 8 Dart Outs) +17 (Cricket 9 Dart Outs) +6.5 (Whitehorses)

+ 5.5 ( 9 Mark Rounds) + 4.5 (8 Mark Rounds) + 3.5 ( 7 Mark Rounds) + 2.5 (6 Mark Rounds)
+ 1.5 (5 Mark Rounds) + 2.5 (Cricket Hattricks)
Total Games (or Total Weeks)

