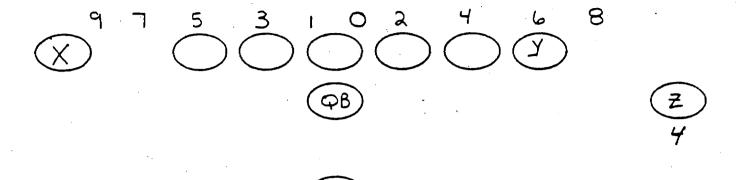
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
FOOTBALL

TERMINOLOGY & PROCEDURES

,

HOLE NUMBERING AND POSITION IDENTIFICATION



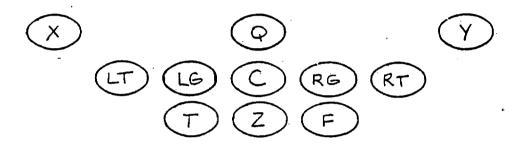
I. NUMBERING SYSTEM

- A. The numbering system is based upon assigning a number to the space occupied by the offensive linemen and tight end(s). This space is termed a "HOLE".
- B. Holes to the right of the center are even (0,2,4,6,3).
- C. Holes to the left of the center are odd (1,3,5,7,9).

II. POSITION IDENTIFICATION

- A. Our linemen are referred to as Right Guard and Tackle, Left Guard and Tackle, and Center.
- B. Our Running Backs are termed "Fullback" and "Tailback".
- C. The Fullback is given the number "3" when carrying the ball. (i.e., 30 Trap -- Fullback through the zero hole.)
- D. In our passing game, he is assigned the letter "F".
- E. The Tailback is labeled with the number "2" and the letter "T".
- F. The Quarterback is referred to with the number 1 and the letter "Q".
- G. The Split End is referred to by the letter "X".
- H. The Tight End is referred to as "Y".
- I. The Flanker is referred to with the letter "Z" and the number "4".
- J. The second tight end is referred to as "H" when he replaces "X/T or F".

III. HUDDLE FORMATION



- A. The Center forms the huddle eight yards from the line of scrimmage. Everyone must get back to the huddle as soon as possible. Stay in the huddle until someone replaces you.
- B. Do your resting in the huddle, not on the way back to it. The Quarterback will be the last man to enter the huddle.
- C. Interior lineman and ends place their hands on their knees with their eyes directed toward the Quarterback.
- D. The Tailback, Fullback and Z Receiver stand erect with their hands on their hips, looking at the Quarterback. DO NOT LEAN ON THE MAN NEXT TO OR IN FRONT OF YOU!

IV. HUDDLE PROCEDURE

- A. The center will put his hands above his head and give the command "huddle". The offense will then take their positions in the huddle.
- B. When the quarterback enters the huddle, all heads will be up and looking at the quarterback.
- C. The Quarterback will do all of the talking in the huddle. Any information that can be helpful should be relayed to the Quarterback outside the huddle or through the coaches on the sideline.
- D. The Quarterback will call formation, play and snap count. If motion is called, it will be called between the formation and the play: e.g., Rt Up, H 4, 36 stretch.
- E. If you do not hear the play, call "Check"; QB will repeat the call.

- F. The huddle call sequence is as follows:
 - Movement/Strategy (shift, sound, freeze)

2. Strength (TE).

- 3. Formation (X, Y, Z).
- 4. Backfield set (T, F).
- 5. Motion.
- 6. Play:
 - a. Run (2 digits)
 - 1. Back
 - 2. Hole
 - Blocking scheme (e.g., 36 Stretch)
 - b. Pass (3 digits)
 - 1. Protection.
 - 2. Series.
 - 3. Primary route.
 - 4. Blocking scheme.
 - 5. Pattern adjustments. (e.g., 380 Floss)
- Snap count (X, Y, Z leave huddle).
 ----Pause
- 10. Ready...Break (clap hands on break).

Example Run:

Example Pass:

Right
Twin
Lite
27 Power
On One (X,Y,Z leave huddle)

Right
Twin Split
Z8
388 Choice
On One (X,Y,Z leave)

-Pause-"Ready Break" -Pause-"Ready Break"

BREAKING THE HUDDLE

1. All players will hustle to the line of scrimmage and assume their positions in a minimum amount of time. NEVER LOAF.

REMEMBER: We only have 25 seconds to snap the ball after the referee blows the whistle.

PROCEDURE ON THE LOS:

- 1. If shifting the backs we will always come to the LOS in a formation other than the one called in the huddle.
- Linemen assume their positions immediately. The line will initially employ a three-point stance. If a "Gun" formation is used, the line shall execute the play out of a two-point stance.
- 3. Motion is initiated by the QB's heel or the nod of his head.
- 4. The cadence is called in a non-rhythmic manner.

CADENCE INFORMATION

Example: Lou, Set . . . 2-36, 2-36 . . Hut, Hut-Hut, Hut

We will utilize a non-rhythmic cadence that incorporates a combination of numbers and huts as get-off commands. This system enables us to audible at the LOS, keep the defense off balance, and reduce the amount of stemming.

COMMANDS IN HUDDLE	EXPLANATION	QB's CADENCE ON LOS			
* Indicates ball can be snapped on this command	QB will call directional based on personnel deployment. [Running backs will begin shift]. We will drop this term if the play is called on sound.	DIRECTIONAL "Ray, Lou, Even, Odd Bear, Double"			
* Sound * Set	If live snap count: -align in formation quickly -no motion -no shifting -line calls must be done on the way to LOS	* <u>Set</u>			
* First number	<pre>1 = live audible 2 = dummy or check with me if called in huddle</pre>	* 1 or 2 or 3			
	3 = Alert for WR's & RB's that QB will boot/roll off of run fake. Block accordingly.(seldom used)				
Digits	Run or pass play - ball never snapped	2 or 3 digits to designate play			
Second Number	Repeat number	* 1 or 2 or 3			
Digits	Repeat digits, ball never snapped	2 or 3 digits to designate play			
One	Snap count for live audible.	* Hut			
Two	Ball snapped on first syllable Snap count for check with me.	* Hut, Hut-Hut			
Three	Freeze cadence designed to draw defense offsides.	* Hut, Hut-Hut, Hut			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 7			

NOTE: QB can change directional on the LOS at anytime by saying "check" and then giving the new directional. (e.g. "Ray, set, check Bear, 2-36, 2-36... Hut, Hut-Hut, Hut")

Audible System:

We will be able to change the play at the LOS through the use of a live number, such as "One". The live number will be followed by a double or triple digit number, which will indicate the specific play to be run.

EXAMPLE: Ray, Set 1-24, 1-24 (play will now be 24 Load).

Whenever we use a live audible the snap count will always be on one, not the same count as called in the huddle. We will never audible if the snap count is "Sound".

. Check with me (\checkmark) or Choose with me (\checkmark) will be used to attack the weakness of a given defensive front or coverage. The QB will call the formation, play or plays to be chosen and snap count in the huddle. At the LOS he will communicate the direction of the play, or protection, or the play itself by the appropriate number and by facing the onside first during the audible part of the cadence. (√) Check with me plays are the same play run in different directions or the same protection run in different directions. The routes stay the same. (√√) Choose with me is a choice for the QB of two different runs, two different passes, or a running play or passing play. All (\checkmark) s or (\checkmark) s are snapped on "Two".

Huddle call: Rt Open (√)Power on Two Example:

LOS: Lou set 2-12, 2-12 Hut, Hut-Hut

We will run 26 Power on Two.

Huddle call: Rt (√)Play Pass on Two

LOS: Ray set 2-13, 2-13, Hut, Hut-Hut

We will run play pass routes by WR's and TE, with RB's executing play pass protection to the left; and OL

turning back to right ("Ringo").

Huddle call: Rt Ace (√)401 on Two

LOS: Bear set 2-12, 2-12 Hut, Hut-Hut

We would run balanced routes with single back blocking

to right, OL turning back to left ("Lucky").

Rt Tom (√√)Choose Stretch Package Huddle call:

LOS: Even set, 2-36, 2-36 Hut, Hut-Hut

We would run 36 Stretch on Two.

Huddle call: Rt Open (√)Choose Dive Package

LOS: Lou set, 2-16, 2-16 Hut, Hut-Hut

We would run 16 Dive Option on Two.

Huddle call: Rt Tom Weak (√)Choose Brush Package

LOS: Ray set, 2-33, 2-33, Hut, Hut-Hut

We would run 33 Brush on Two.

AUDIBLES:

10 = Quarterback Sneak/100 Pass in Dive Package.

12,13 = Directional signal for screen, play action, protection and

CWM runs that are the same play (e.g. \Power)

14,15 = Open number to be used for special plays

16,17 = Dive Option in "Dive" pkg. As audible = Speed Option. 18,19 = Any single side pass in a Package

20,21 = Draw

22,23 = Slice unless prefaced by Blast or Zone

24,25 = Load unless prefaced by Counter or Force

26,27 = Power unless prefaced by Stretch

28,29 = Sweep

30,31 = Trap unless prefaced by Draw

32,33 = Zone unless prefaced by Dive or Brush. = Brush in (//)

Brush pkg., Dive in Dive pkg.

34,35 = Counter

36,37 = Stretch

38,39 = Open

PASS AUDIBLES:

All 100's, 200's, 300's, 400's, 500's, 700's, 800's, 900's 12,13 = Play Action, Screen, or protection (CWM).

FREEZE PLAY

If the defense jumps into the neutral zone, the center should snap ball and the QB takes a knee. This is a two man play between the quarterback and center. Everyone else must be disciplined and stay in their stance until the whistle blows.

NO PLAY

Whenever "No play" is called in the huddle (4th down situation), we will go to the LOS and the QB will bark out the cadence to try and draw the defense offsides. If the defense should jump, the center will snap the ball to the QB and the Center and QB will fire out straight ahead. The QB must protect the ball. If the defense does not jump offside, we will take a time out or a delay of game depending on field position and a coach's instruction.

AUDIBLE CHECK

Quarterback can change snap count sequence in mid-call by calling "Check". This is particularly applicable when the snap count is "Set" or "Number". The Quarterback will proceed immediately to audible sequence.

FUJIMO

Our no huddle offense will be referred to as "FUJIMO". This particular aspect of our offense is different than our two minute drill. "FUJIMO" will be used anywhere on the field at any time. It's primary function is to confuse the defense and eliminate defensive substitution.

ORGANIZATION:

If it is the beginning of a series (first down) we will huddle on the sidelines. We will take the field in a pre-designated formation dependent upon which substitution group we are putting in the game. Everyone will hustle to their appropriate alignment and get set immediately. If we are into a series and in huddle sequence the QB can say "FUJIMO" as we break the huddle. After that play we are into no huddle and will align in formation on the ball. At any time after a play the QB calls "FUJIMO", we are immediately into no huddle offense and on the ball. At any time between plays, if the QB says "Huddle", we will huddle up. (QB must look at the signaler)

STANDARD DUCK FORMATIONS:

- Rt Tame or Rt Tom (direction of Y and formation will be signaled from sideline, and repeated by the QB) NOTE: This applies to all groupings.
- 2. Rt or Lt Open Y will be off LOS. Strength will usually be called to the field.

SPECIALIZED FORMATIONS BY GROUP:

- 1. Falcon Group or Raven Group = Right Tame or Right Tom.
- 2. Ace Group = Rt/Lt Ace, or North/South Ace.
- 3. Rocket Group = Right Spread or Right Tripple.

CADENCE:

Regular - QB will call out a term used to describe a screen or play action pass such as "QUICK", "WIDE", etc., followed by a two digit or three digit number. QB will repeat this to the other side. QB will then say "HUT". Ball will be snapped. All numbers will be live. If the numbers are 12 or 13 the term preceding is on and the number signifies the direction the play will be run. For example, "BASE 12, BASE 12" would be Base Screen right. "WIDE 13, WIDE 13" would be Wide Screen left. However, if the two or three digit number is one of our normal run or pass audibles, then the previous term does not apply. For example, "DRAW 32, DRAW 32" would be 32 Zone while "WIDE 381, WIDE 381" would be the dropback pass 381. We will not use run descriptive terms as dummy audibles such as STRETCH or ZONE. We would only use these terms if we were calling the play action pass named after them, followed by the live directional signal (12 or 13).

If the QB calls "FREEZE" as the term preceding a run or pass audible, it does not affect the play but changes snap count from one to three.

PLAY CALLING:

The run plays will be assigned on a permanent basis as explained earlier under run audibles. However, if a play variation or blocking scheme variation is needed that has the same number as the assigned play, we will use a descriptive term preceding the number to name that new play. For example, "WIDE 33, WIDE 33" would be 33 Zone, but "BRUSH 33, BRUSH 33" would be 33 BRUSH. Another example is "WIDE 24, WIDE 24" would be 24 Load, but "COUNTER 24, COUNTER 24" would be 24 Counter.

Run Plays:

10 = QB Sneak
12,13 = Directional signal for screen and play action, protections.
14,15 = Open number to be used for special plays
16,17 = Speed Option

20,21 = Draw
22,23 = Slice
24,25 = Load unless prefaced by Counter
26,27 = Power
28,29 = Open

30,31 = Trap
32,33 = Zone unless prefaced by Brush
34,35 = Counter
36,37 = Stretch

Normal Dummy Calls:

We would use:

38,39 = Open

Draw Wheel Wide Quick Brush

TWO MINUTE OFFENSE

"Clutch Series"

One of the most important parts of a football game is the two minute period just prior to the completion of each half. Many games are won and/or lost during this vital time period. It is not only imperative for the QB to know when time is legally out, and whether the clock starts with the snap or the referee's signal, but each player on the field should also know. It is essential that we do not waste a time out prior to this period, and use whatever time outs available very wisely.

This time period may give us the opportunity to go into halftime with either a score or psychological advantage. Field position, remaining time, down and distance, and the score are all factors that must be taken into account before assessing the two minute offense.

The following points are important and should be noted during the two minute period:

- 1. It is the responsibility of the QB to know how much time is remaining. It is important to know how many time outs you have remaining.
- The clock is not started after a score until the KO is legally touched.
 The clock does not start on a change of possession until the ball is snapped.
- 3. A time out in excess of three is a foul unless for an injured player, who must be removed from the game. Time continues at the referee's signal. Excessive time outs bear a 5 yard penalty, and the clock starts with the referee's signal. You can call a time out immediately after a time out without a snap.
- 4. Officials will notify the Captain and Coach of the number of time outs remaining.
- 5. Automatic time granted upon Captain's request for measurements of first down yardage or injury, will not be charged against the legal three time outs. Clock starts on the referee's signal.
- 6. When all ball carriers are tackled from the hash mark to the sideline, they will run the ball to the hash mark and/or give it to the nearest official for placement.

Controlling the clock is vital at this time. If you are ahead, you want the clock to keep running, and if you are behind, you want the clock to be stopped on every play, and every way possible. It is the responsibility of the signal caller to control the clock and to keep the rest of the team advised. It is important that the team know what is expected and how we intend to execute our plan.

Champions are people who can do their best in emergencies which unnerve the ordinary player. The "Clutch" offense requires poise, hustle, proper execution, confidence and the ability of a team or individual to make the critical run or pass go all the way. The perfect utilization of this offense has an important bearing on the final outcome of any contest.

FUJIMO/CLUTCH

TERM AT LOS	# CALLED		PLAY
Brush	32/33	=	32/33 Brush
Any Term	32/33	=	32/33 Zone
Any Term	34/35	= .	
Any Term (prefer route term i.e. Grid			34/35 Counter
Any Term (do not use "base")	~	=	16/17 Speed Option
Any Term (do not use base)	30/31	=	30/31 Trap
•	20/21	=	20/21 Draw
Any Term	22/23	=	22/23 Slice
Any Term	36/37	=	36/37 Stretch
Wide	12/13	=	Wide Screen Rt/Lt
Base	. 12/13	=	Base Screen Rt/Lt
Quick	12/13	=	Quick Screen Rt/Lt
Wheel	12/13	=	Wheel Pass Rt/Lt
Any Term	181/191	. =	181/191
Any Term	183/193	=	183/193
Any Term	381/391	=	381/391
Crash	385/395	=	385/395 Crash
Hash	285/295	=	285/295 Hash
Grid	740/750	=	740/750 Grid
Any Term	746/756	=	
Any Term	301, 302, 303, 308	=	746/756
-	33., 332, 333, 330	-	301, 302, 303, 308

*POSSIBLE DUMMY CALL WORDS:

- Wide
- Quick Wheel
- Draw
- Brush

12/13 = Directional check. Same play
18/19 = One directional pass in a package
 5 = 5 Down. RB go away from TE.
 10 = Base/Double Read

√&√√

1. $\sqrt{\ }$ Stretch Package. 36/37 = Stretch. 16/17 = Speed Opt. 18/19 = 181/191.

2. ✓ Ctr. 12/13.

3. $\sqrt{\ }$ Brush Package. 32/33 = Brush. 18/19 = 161/171 (FAT)

4. ✓ Load. - 12/13.

5. $\sqrt{\ }$ Dive Package. 32/33 = Dive. 16/17 = Dive Option. 10 = 101.

6. / Power. 12/13.

7. / Speed. 12/13.

8. \ Trap. 12/13.

√ Play Pass. 12/13.

10. ✓ 400. 12/13, 5.

11. √ 500. 12/13, 10, 5.

Catch Up Offense:

I. In the "Clutch" offense, other than in the huddle, all plays should be called from audibles on the LOS. The QB should always check sideline when possible for play signal.

While in this offense, time becomes our opponent, therefore, we will eliminate motion and shifting to conserve valuable time.

Unless otherwise noted, we will use Tom & Tame formation alignments.

It should be noted that when the QB calls an audible, the backs must shift into the appropriate alignment. Linemen will be down in a three point stance for run and a 2 point stance for pass.

- 1. 2:00 to 1:00 minutes remaining:
 - Emphasis must be placed on <u>hustle</u>, <u>poise</u>, <u>proper execution</u> and <u>confidence</u>.

b. Do not call time out unless absolutely necessary.

- c. All plays must be executed in 15 seconds or less. Use a quick cadence = (We will go on first sound after live audible unless we huddle.)
- 2. 1:00 to :00 seconds remaining:
 - a. Utilize time outs, huddle only when clock is stopped.
 - b. Stop clock whenever possible.
 - c. Use quick pass series (100's).
 - d. Use Big Ben on the last play of the game.
- II. When the clock stops, the QB will yell "Huddle "and we will call our plays in the huddle. When the plays are called in the huddle, we will have the ability to use the entire system including regular snap count. When the clock is not stopped, we will call the plays on the LOS using our no-huddle cadence the same as in FUJIMO. The ball will be snapped on the "Hut" command. For example: "Wide 381/Wide 381" Hut"!
 - 1. THE CLOCK STOPS AND WE WILL HUDDLE AFTER:
 - a. Officials time out.
 - b. Players time out.
 - c. Incompleted pass.
 - d. Ball carrier out of bounds
 - e. Injury.
 - f. Change of possession.
 - 2. THE CLOCK STOPS BUT WE WILL ALIGN ON LOS:
 - a. During the markoff of all penalties.
 - b. During the measurement for a first down.
 - c. During the resetting of the chains for first down.
 - 3. THE CLOCK STARTS WHEN:
 - a. The ball is legally touched on KO.
 - b. The ball is snapped.
 - c. Referee's whistle indicating ball ready for play after:
 - 1. First down measurement.
 - 2. Chains are moved and set.
 - Having stopped the clock to administer a penalty.

III. General Concerns:

1. Be prepared to throw the ball away to save time and sack.

2. Request measurement any time ball is close to a first down.

3. The QB should make sure the team is set and in the correct formation.

4. Never throw the ball out of bounds or take a sack on 4th down.

5. All ball carriers must be aware of whether we are thinking touchdown or FG, and make an effort to get out of bounds accordingly.

6. Plays should be called on line during measurement for first down.

7. Use signals to relay plays to WR's due to crowd noise.

8. To stop the clock on any down, other than 4th, the QB will call "Spike 100 Spike 100". The QB will take a one step drop throwing the ball into the ground immediately with a forward motion making sure it does not contact another player before it hits the ground. (Allow a minimum of 4 seconds to "ground" the ball. If less than 4, go for the score.

IV. Four Minute Drill (Slow Down Offense)

- 1. We would like to waste as much time in the huddle and getting to the LOS as possible. Ideally, we would like the ball to be snapped around 2 seconds left on the clock. The QB will watch the end zone clock. It should be noted that we are concerned about wasting time when the clock is running. We will run plays that will give us a high consistency of ball control and protection. We want to protect the ball at all costs.
 - A. Keep the clock running:

1. Stay in bounds.

2. No time outs.

3. Use all of the 25 second clock.

- 4. Ball carrier stay on ground, and make the official take the ball from you.
- 5. No measurement requests on 1st or 2nd down.

6. No penalties.

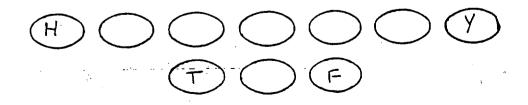
7. Injured players must get off the field on thier own.

8. Make sure of ball handling.

9. Be alert for Dogs and blitzes.

- 10. Remember that one 1st down will probably win the game.
- 2. "Kill the Clock" = We will utilize as much time as possible. We will have one formation shown below and we will snap the ball on a simple snap count. Offensive line and TE's (Rhino group) will use PAT splits, and execute a 10 wedge.

The QB will start the cadence with 5 seconds on the clock. He will take the snap and fall to a knee with two seconds remaining on the clock. No penalties and don't call time out. With less than 25 seconds, stay in huddle. Do Not snap ball.



OFFENSIVE TERMINOLOGY

<u>Aiming Point</u> - Reference point on the LOS toward which an offensive back will run from his backfield set. The aiming point determines a back's path on a given play.

<u>Audible</u> - A verbal command by the QB given at the LOS to change the play called in the huddle.

Base - A blocking term indicating that linemen should block the person directly in front of them and backs should block the end men on the LOS to their respective sides. When defenders line up in tandem, assignments can be exchanged with appropriate calls.

 $\underline{\mathtt{Boot}}$ - Backs and line fake a play to one side, and the QB keeps the ball rolling out in the opposite direction.

Brick - Both TE's (Y & H) in protection.

<u>Bubble</u> - An area opposite an offensive lineman where there is no defensive lineman.

Check - (1) QB alerts team for audible when "Set" or "Number" is the snap count.
(2) Word used in huddle to ask QB to repeat play. (3) Changes directional if defense stems.

Check With Me (CWM) - Two plays called in huddle.

<u>Chip</u> - Hitting through inside defender to stop his rush, then release hot to route called. Line utilize scheme called.

Clutch Series - Our two-minute offense.

Crack - Wide receiver blocks safety or linebacker aligned inside of him.

"E" - Wide receiver replacing the tight end. (Eagle group)

"F" or FB - Letter(s) given to our fullback.

Fist - FB stay in on pass and block if assignment drops.

Flip - Running backs exchange set alignments and assignments.

Flop - Wide receivers {2 & X} exchange formation alignments.

Flow - The direction of the backfield action.

<u>Freeze</u> - A pre-play huddle term indicating the snap count will be three. Everyone should be alert for freeze play.

Fujimo - Our no-huddle offense.

Goaline - Plus three to goalline.

Gun - Shotgun.

 \underline{H} - 2nd TE replacing F, T, X, or Z.

 $\underline{\text{Hop}}$ - $\underline{\text{H/R/T/F}}$ trade sides of formation.

Hot - A receiver who is running a flat route and is the QB's outlet if designated LB's or DB's blitz or dog.

<u>Influence</u> - A maneuver taken by an offensive player to cause a defender to react in a desired manner.

Inside - Run area inside of offensive tackles.

Inside Handoff - An underneath handoff in which the QB gives the ball to the carrier who is breaking between the QB and the LOS.

LOS - An abbreviation for line of scrimmage.

Move - Shift by Y plus a stem by H/R/T/F.

Offside - The side of the formation away from the POA.

Onside - The side of the formation that is being attacked.

Outside Handoff - An exchange which calls for the QB to give the ball to the ball carrier over the top when the QB is between him and LOS.

Play Action Pass - Backfield fakes a running play before pass develops.

POA - Point of attack.

"O" - An inside hot route determined by protection call off of one or more LB's

"OB" - Letters to designate quarterback.

"R" - Raven, 3rd wide receiver replacing tailback.

Rake - H (TE) in protection.

Red Zone -Plus 25 to plus 4.

Rock - Y (TE) in protection.

Rub - Both backs crossing in the route called.

ROll - Backs and line fake a play, and the QB keeps the ball rolling out in the same direction as the fake.

"S" - Third tight end replacing flanker. (Stallion group)

Scatter - A pre-play huddle term dictating receivers and backs to disguise formation called.

Seam - Area dividing two pass defense zones.

Shift - Y trade sides of formation.

Shop - Shift by Y, and Hop by H/R/T/F.

<u>Sound</u> - A pre-play huddle term indicating the snap count will be the first sound the QB calls out.

Stack - Form of motion where one receiver ends up directly behind another.

Stay - Both TB and FB stay in and block if assignment drops.

Stem - H/T/R/F adjust inside -out/or outside-in without crossing ball.

Strongside - The side of the formation to which the TE is aligned. Also the side of "Z" for pass game purposes.

"T" or TB - Letter(s) given to our tailback.

Tandem - Twins look with X & Z switching positions.

Tank - TB stay in and block if assignment drops.

<u>Uncovered</u> - A term describing an offensive lineman who is not across the LOS from a down lineman.

Wall - When a receiver idles his route to obstruct path of defender.

Weakside - The side of the formation away from the TE.

"X" - Letter given to split end.

"Y" or "TE" - Letter(s) given to the tight end.

YO - Tight end aligns off the LOS.

"Z" - Letter given to flanker.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
FOOTBALL
FORMATIONS AND SETS

DUCK FORMATIONS

All sets are aligned in a Right formation (Left is opposite)

FB/TB/Y/X/Z · 2 Backs, 2 WR's, 1 TE

RB Sets

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ri	B Sets				
\otimes		$\circ \circ \circ$	\bigcirc	8	. O C		$\bigcirc \bigcirc$	
	· Ď		Ç		1	0 (Ð	2
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·		SPLIT				
⊗	000	000	2	8	0.0		00	2
HEAVY	①	(Ē)		UGHT	(Ē)	①		
8	0 0 0	000	2	8	00	0	00	②
STRONG	Ē	①		WEAK	•①	(Ē)		
⊗ (000	2	⊗ .	00	0	(T)	2
UP	(Ē)			EDGE		Ē		
⊗ ①	000	000	2	· ®	00	0	00	T
TAME	Ē			TOM		(Ē)		
. (X)		000	2	8	00	0	00	D (1)
TÁX	Ē	•		TOTE		(Ē)		•
⊗ (000	2	8	00	0	○ <u>Ø</u> ©	2
UP FLIP	①			EDGE FLIP		①		·
⊗ (Ē)	000	000	②	8	00	0	00	 (F)(2)
TAME FLIP	①			TOM FUP		T		

DUCK FORMATIONS

RB Formations (Cont)							
	⊗ ○○□○○○ ② Φ						
	0 00						
TAX FUP ①	TOTE FUP ①						
⊗ 00□000 @							
O O							
GUN - (Both backs in 2 point stance)	SPREAD						
⊗ O □ O O TReceiver F	,						
0	© <u>©</u>						
TWIN ①	TANDEM ①						
8 00000	⊗○○□○○◎						
3-5 yds (F)							
FLEX - (X' splits 5 yds from DT on LOS)	TITE TO						
	000000						
8 OOTOO	<u> </u>						
Ē	(F) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I) (I						
FLOP - (Z' & X' exchange dignments)	1 11011111						
Z Receiv	rer Formations						
® 00□000g	⊗ ○○□○○◎						
Ö O	FIZZ (Z' split 5 yds from T TE off LOS)						
WING U	FIZZ (Z SPREO 903 HORE - 12 SE 200)						
® 00∏00@							
Ď							
CLOT Û							

DUCK FORMATIONS All formations are drawn up to the Right (Left is opposite).

Y Formations							
	⊗ 00□00 0						
© °	6-8 yds						
Y0 (Ť)	OPEN						
⊗ ○○□○○	⊗ 00□00 @ ©						
TWIN OPEN (Y" aligns between OT & sidefine on LOS)	YOTZEE ①						
	⊗ ○ □ ○ ○ ②						
YAC ①	OPPOSITE ①						
⊗ ○○□○○ ⁵ ⑨ ○ ② ⑤ FLY							
FLY ①							
	·						
,							
	·						
·							

ACE FORMATIONS

All sets are aligned in a Right formation (Left is opposite).

\bigcirc	®○○□○○◎
®○○□○○ ②	
•	NORTH ACE T
ALE	
®	000□00® 80 0
TWIN ACE	SOUTH ACE ①
•	
·	
	·
•	·
	·
•	

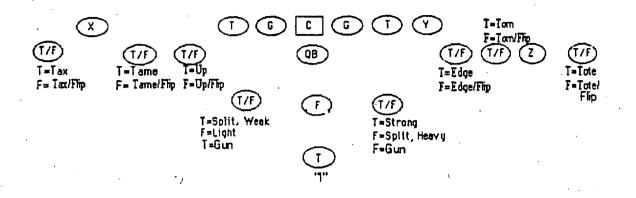
HIPPO FORMATIONS

All formations are drawn up to the Right (Left is opposite).

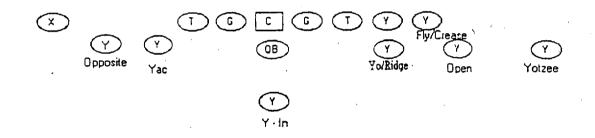
H Formations

						
® 900000	2	⊗ ⊕	00		00	2
UP ①		TAME		T (T)		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	8	00		00	2
TAX ①		HHN	٠Ĥ٠	Ţ. Ţ	(Ĥ)	
	D @	8	00	0	OÕ	H 2
CREASE		EDGE		①		
	® ②	8	00		00	② (H)
том 🗇		TOTE		① ·		
NOTE: Any player can be placed in a backfield	alignment	<u> </u>	00	00	O (B)	2
by using the term "in". Example: H-in		RIDGE		①		·
			·			
	·					
			•			-

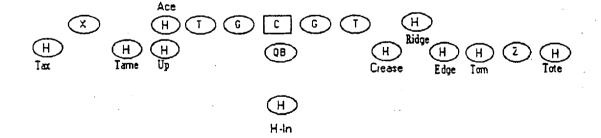
BACKFIELD ALIGNMENTS



'Y' (TE) Formations



"H" Formations



RUNNING BACK ALIGNMENTS

- "I" (Standard Alignment) A.
 - 1. FB Foot-to-Foot on Center, 3-point stance, heels 5 yards from nose of ball.
 - TB Foot-to-Foot on FB, 2-point stance, heels 7 yards from nose of ball.
- "Split" В.
 - FB Align so that the inside foot of the Strongside Tackle splits you down the middle; 3-point stance, heels 5 yards from the nose of the ball.
 - 2. TB - Align so the inside foot of the weakside tackle splits you down the middle, 3-point stance, heels 5 yards from the nose of the ball.
 - The alignments above are general split alignments. At times the NOTE: play will call for the backs to align in an adjusted postion to better aid the structure of the play.
- C. "Weak"

 - FB In Standard alignment.
 TB Same as Split to weakside.
- "Strong"
 - 1. FB In Standard alignment.
 - TB Same alignment as in Split to strong side.
- "Up"
 - 1. FB In "Single" alignment.
 - TB Align 1 yard away, 1 yard deep from weakside tackle.
- "Edge" F.
 - 1. FB In "Single" alignment.
 - 2. TB Align 1 yard away and 1 yard deep on the Tight End.
- "Tame"
 - 1. FB In "Single" alignment.
 - *2. TB Split the difference between wide receiver and end man on LOS to the weakside, one yard off the LOS.
 - *NOTE A receiver may be substituted for the TB in "Tame". We will refer to this substitution as an "R" back: "Raven".
- "Tom" Η.
 - 1. FB In "Single" alignment.
 - TB Align 1 yard behind LOS. Split the difference between Tight End and Z or wide receiver to TE side. No wide receiver, align approximately 8 yards outside the TE.
- "Tax" I.
 - FB In "Single" alignment.
 - TB Align 1 yard behind LOS and 5 yards outside X. 2.
- "Tote" J.

 - FB In "Single" alignment.
 TB Align 1 yard behind LOS and 5 yards outside Z or split the difference between WR and sideline to the TE side.
- "Light" ĸ.
 - 1. FB Same as Split away from TE.
 - 2. TB Align in "I".

- "Heavy"

 - 1. FB Same as Split. 2. TB Align in "I".
- "Up Flip"
- 1. FB Align 1 yard away and 1 yard deep from weakside tackle.
 - 2. TB In "Single" alignment.
- "Edge Flip" N.
 - 1. FB Align 1 yard away and 1 yard deep from Tight End.
 - 2. TB In "Single" alignment.
- "Tame Flip"
- 1. FB Align 1 yard deep, splitting the distance between the end man on LOS and WR to the weakside. If no WR, split 8 yards from end man on LOS.
 - 2. TB In "Single" alignment.
- "Tom Flip" Р.
- 1. FB Align 1 yard deep, splitting the distance between the Tight End and Z. No Z, align 8 yards outside TE.
 - TB In "Single" alignment. 2.
- "Tax Flip" Q.
 - FB Align 1 yard deep, 5 yards outside X.
 TB In "Single" alignment.
- "Tote Flip" R.
 - 1. FB Align 1 yard behind LOS and 5 yards outside widest receiver to the strong side.
 - TB In "Single" alignment.
- "Ace" (or "Single" back alignment)
 - 1. TB Align foot-to-foot on Center, 2-point stance, toe 6 yards from the tip of the ball. Remaining back replaced by H.
- "King" т.
- FB Align foot-to-foot on Center, 2-point stance, toes 6 yards from tip of the ball.
- "Gun" U.
 - 1. Both backs align in split in 2-point stance.
- "Flip"
- 1. Term for running backs to exchange set alignments and assignments.

Y (TE) ALIGNMENTS

- A. "Yo" Align 1 yard behind the LOS and 1 yard wide at the tackle to the Rt/Lt side.
- B. "Open" Align 1 yard behind Los. Split the difference between the tackle and Z towards the Rt/Lt call. No wide receiver, align approximately 8 yards outside the OT. call.
- C. "Yotzee" Align 1 yard behind LOS and 3 yards outside Z or split the difference between OT and sideline to the TE side towards the Rt/Lt call.
- D. "Yac" Align 1 yard behind the LOS, 1 yard deep from weakside tackle, opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- E. "Opposite" Align 1 yard behind the LOS and split the difference between wide receiver and end man on LOS to the weakside, opposite of the Rt/Lt
- F. "Fly" Align on the LOS towards the Rt/Lt call with a split 4-5 yards away from the tackle.
- G. "Y-in" Align in the backfield. Based upon the personnel group, align either behind the QB or in a heavy or light formation.
- H. "Ridge" The same formation as "Yo". Align 1 yard behind the LOS and 1 yard wide off the tackle to the Rt/Lt side. NOTE: In a "ridge" formation there will be an H/R/T etc. aligned on the LOS 2-3 yards outside of the Y.
- I. "Crease" Align on the LOS with approximately 4-5 yard split from the tackle to the Rt/Lt call. Note that the H will be aligned off the ball and inside of the Y.

H-BACK FORMATIONS

- A. "Up" Align 1 yard behind the LOS, 1 yard deep from weakside tackle, opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- B. "Tame" Align 1 yard behind the LOS and split the difference between the wide receiver and end man on LOS to the weakside, opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- C. "Tax" Align 1 yard behind LOS and 3 yards outside X, opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- D. "H-in" Align in the backfield. Based upon the personnel group, align either behind the QB or in a heavy or light formation.
- E. "Crease" Align 1 yard behind LOS and 1 yard wide of the tackle to the Rt/Lt side. Note that the Y(TE) will be on the LOS with a 3 yard split from the tackle.
- F. "Edge" Align 1 yard away and 1 yard deep from the Tight End, towards the Rt/Lt call.
- G. "Tom" Align 1 yard behind LOS. Split the difference between Tight End and Z towards the Rt/Lt call. No wide receiver, align approximately 8 yards outside the TE.
- H. "Tote" Align 1 yard behind LOS and 3 yards outside 2 or split the difference between OT and sideline to the TE side, towards the Rt/Lt call.
 - I. "Ridge" Align on the LOS with approximately 4-5 yd split from the tackle to the Rt/Lt call. Note that the Y will be aligned off the ball and inside of the H.
 - J. "Ace" Align on the LOS opposite of the Rt/Lt call with a "normal" 1 yard split from the tackle.

WR FORMATIONS

- A. "Twin" Refers to both the "X" and "Z" aligning opposite of the Rt/Lt call. The "Z" aligns as the inside receiver off the LOS and splits the difference between the tackle and "X". The "X" receiver aligns on the LOS.
- B. "Tandem" Twins alignment with X on the ball & Z off the ball. The same as twin except the "X" and "Z" exchange positions. "X" is on the LOS and splits the difference between the "Z" and the tackle. The "Z" aligns off the ball in a normal split. Note: both "X" and "Z" align opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- C. "Flex" Refers to "X" receiver aligning on the LOS 5 yards from the tackle and opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- D. "Tite" Refers to "X" receiver aligning on the LOS with a split of 1 yard from the tackle just like a TE, opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- E. "Flop" "X" and "Z" exchange alignments. Example: on to off.
- F. "Wing" Refers to "Z" receiver aligning 1 yard away from the TE and off the LOS towards the Rt/Lt call.
- G. "Fizz" Refers to "Z" receiver aligning 5 yards away from the TE, off the LOS, and towards the Rt/Lt call.
- H. "Slot" Refers to "Z" receiver aligning off the LOS and 1 yard away from the tackle opposite of the Rt/Lt call.
- I. "North" Both "X" and "Z" align to the right in a twin alignment with the "Z" as the inside receiver and "X" is on the LOS.
- J. "South" The opposite of North. Both "X" and "Z" align to the left in a twin alignment with the "Z" as the inside receiver.
- K. "Ace" Refers to Z aligning to the Rt/Lt call; X aligns opposite the R/L call and is off the LOS. If North Ace, both receivers align to the right and both are off the LOS. If South Ace is called, both receivers align to the left and off the LOS.

SUBSTITUTION GROUP TERMINOLOGY

DUCK - Regular (2 WR's, 1 TE, 2 RB's)

EAGLE - TE out, WR in (E)(3 WR's, 0 TE, 2 RB's)

RAVEN - TB out, WR in (R)(3 WR's, 1 TE, 1 FB)

FALCON - FB out, WR in (R)(3 WR's, 1 TE, 1 TB)

ROCKET - TB & TE out, 2 WR's in (R & E)(4 WR's, 0 TE, 1 FB)

MISSILE - FB & TE out, 2 WR's in (F-E)(4 WR's, 0 TE, 1 TB)

RHINO - X out, TE in (H)(1 WR, 2 TE's, 2 RB's)

ZEBRA - Z out, 1 TE in (H)(1 WR, 2 TE's, 2 RB's)

STALLION - X & Z out, 2 TE's in (H-S)(0 WR, 3 TE's, 2 RB's)

HIPPO - FB out, 1 TE in (H)(2 WR's, 2 TE's, 1 TB)

DOLLAR - FB out, TB in (2 WR's, 1 TE, 2 TB's, 0 FB's)

TIGER - X & Z out, 1 TE and 1 Tackle in (0 WR's, 2 TE's, 3 T's, 2 RB's)

OX - X & FB out, 2 TE's in (3 TE's, 1 HB, 1 WR)

KING - Used in single back substitution groups when the FB replaced the TB.

SHIFT PROCEDURES

- Shift Y trade sides of formation. (i.e., Shift Rt Split)
- 2. Stem (H,R,T,F) adjust inside-out, or outside-in on the same side of formation. (i.e., Tame to Up, Stem Rt Up)
- 3. Move Combination Shift (Y) and Stem. (H,R,T,F) Also, WR (X,Z) adjust inside-out, or outside in. (Game Plan) (i.e., Move Rt Edge)
- 4. Hop (H,R,T, F) trade sides of formation. (i.e., Hop Rt Edge)
- 5. Shop Combination Shift (Y) and Hop. (H,R,T,F) Also, WR (X,Z) adjust inside-out, or outside-in. (Game Plan) (i.e., Shop Rt Edge)
- Scatter Pre-determined game plan shift pattern involving all 5 eligible receivers. Changes week to week.

NOTES:

- A. All shifts will be executed on the directional command and carried out within a silent 3 count.
- B. Shifting players start in the same relationship to the LOS as they will end up based on formation called.
- C. Motion can be added to the end of any shift.
- D. The end line TE should not put his hand on the ground.

MOTION PROCEDURES

CALLING MOTION IN THE HUDDLE

Any motion may be called in the huddle by using the appropriate letterfor the given position followed by a number. The number indicates where the motion should stop according to our hole numbering system.

The QB will use the following in calling the appropriate motion:

- 1. First Call will be the formation.
- Second Call will be the type of motion to be used (which will also identify the specific play and motion).

Example: Right Twin, Z8 = Z motion to the 8 hole. Right Yac, Y4 = Y motion to the 4 hole.

NOTE:

- All motion will be initiated from the formation called in the huddle.
- 2. The initiation of the motion will begin with a heel lift or head nod by the QB to the side from which the motion will originate.
- 3. The person going in motion may not leave until everyone is set for one full second.
 - The tempo and length of the motion is the responsibility of the man in motion, not the QB.
 - 5. Key outside receivers for visual cue of when the ball is snapped.
 - 6. Any Y motion requires that both wide receivers be on the LOS.
 - 7. Anytime any Y motion is called, the Y must be off the LOS.
 - 8. Likewise, anytime any X motion is called, X must be off the LOS.
 - 9. When a receiver (H,Y,F,T,X,Z) motions across the center to the opposite "A" gap and reverses his field back towards his original alignment, is defined as "Spin". Example: Rt Edge Spin H-4.

COVERAGES

ZONE

- Cover 1 = Two deep coverage with a hole player. Understood drop coverage.
- Cover 2 = Balanced two deep zone with the weak OLB rushing.
- Cover 3 = Three deep zone coverage with strongside rotation. Strong OLB rushes.
- Cover 4 Drop = Four deep zone coverage.
- Cover 5 = Three deep zone with weakside cloud rotation assumed. Weak OLB rushes.
- Cover 6 = Cloud zone weakside and can be man or zone strongside based on the middle receiver $(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4})$.
- Cover 7 = Two deep zone coverage overshifted strong. Strong OLB rushes.

COMBINATION

- 1 Trail = Two deep zone with hole player and trail man coverage underneath.
 Looks like Cover 1. A drop coverage.
- 2 Trail = Two deep coverage with trail man coverage underneath. Looks like Cover 2. Weak OLB rushes.
- 3 Trail = Three deep zone with man trail coverage underneath. Drop coverage. Looks like Cover 3.
- 7 Trail = Two deep zone coverage with trail coverage underneath overshifted strong. Strong OLB rushes.

MAN

- Gold = Man coverage with a free safety. Five man rush.
- Brown = Four across man coverage usually associated with a dog. Six or seven man rush. Safety covers "X" side RB unless Brown Y is called.
- Red = Three covering DBs usually associated with a Blitz.
- Silver = Coverage doubling and/or bracketing one or more receivers. This is noted by a number strong or letters week.
- Yellow = Under and over deep safeties play zone with man coverage underneath. Weak OLB rushes.
- Shallow Yellow = Under and over coverage with safety playing deep middle & Lber playing in the hole.
- *If a backer name is attached to a number (i.e., 3 Will), it denotes giving up a Zone.
- *The term Zone can be added to a color call to denote man on top, zone underneath (i.e., Brown Zone).

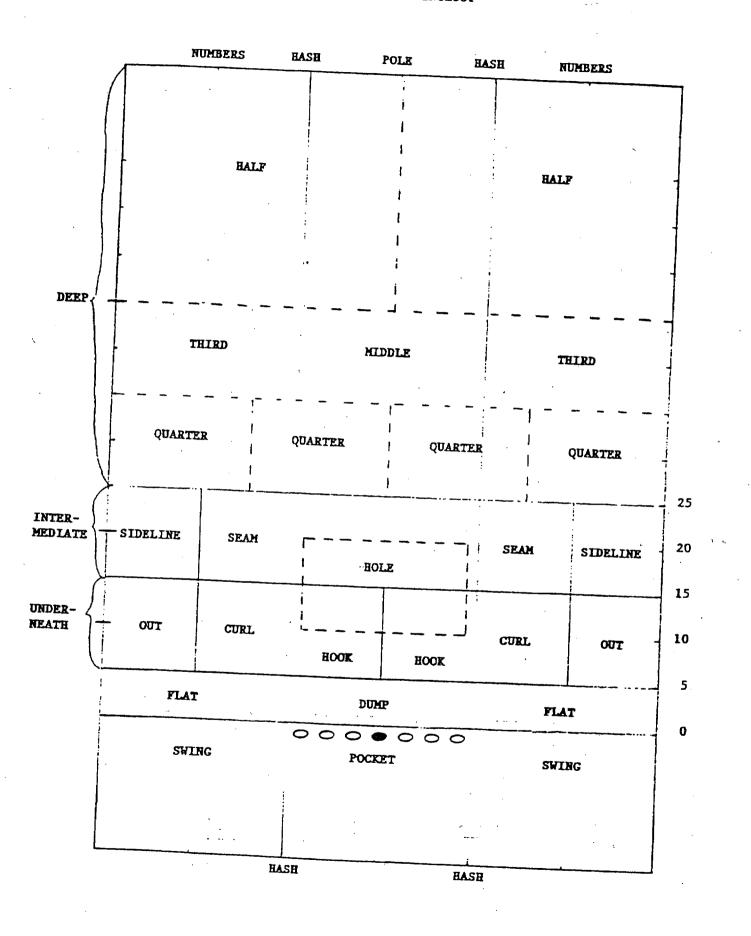
DEFENSIVE COVERAGES

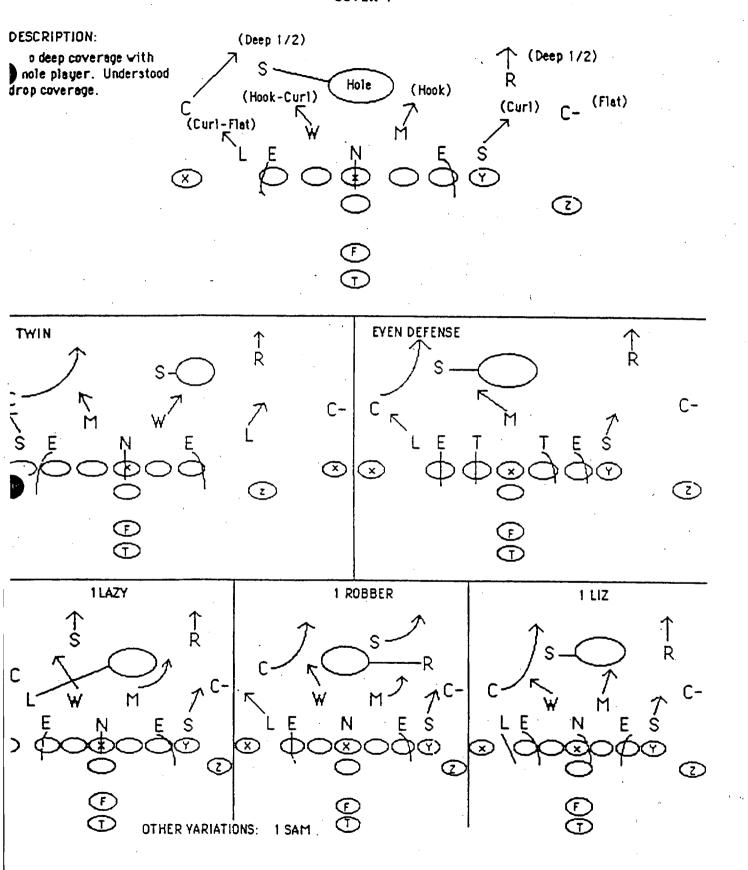
I. PRINCIPLES

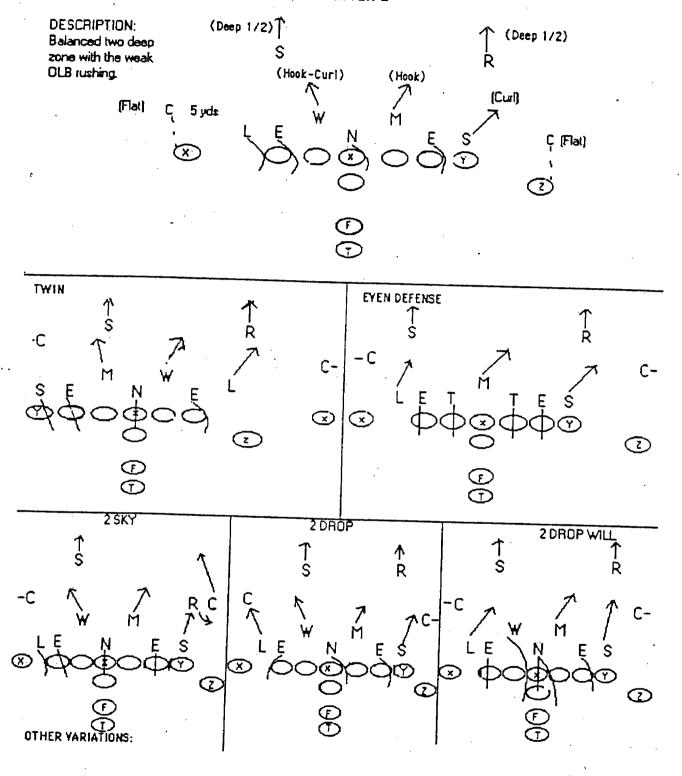
- A. Numbered coverages are Zone coverages.
- B. Colored covereages are Man coverages.
- C. Numbered trail coverages are deep zone coverages with trail mantechnique underneath.

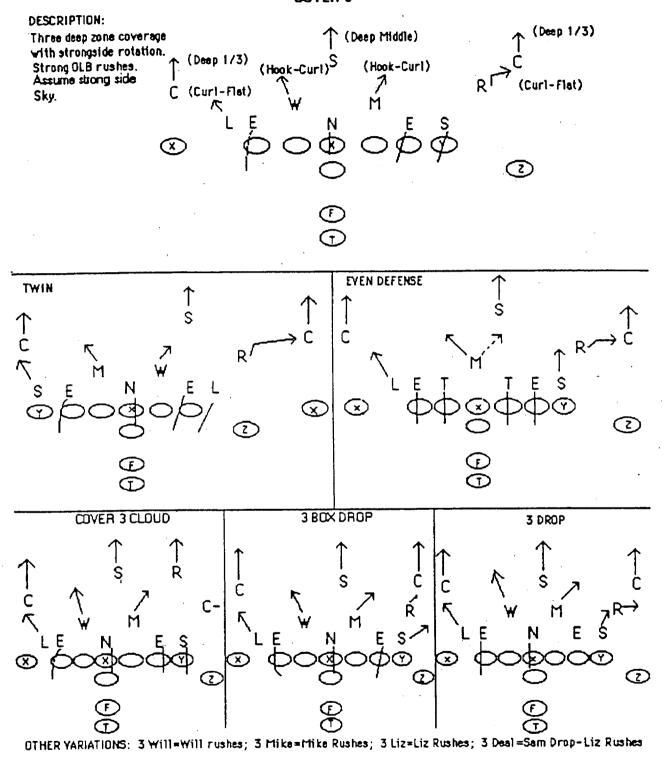
II. DEFINITIONS

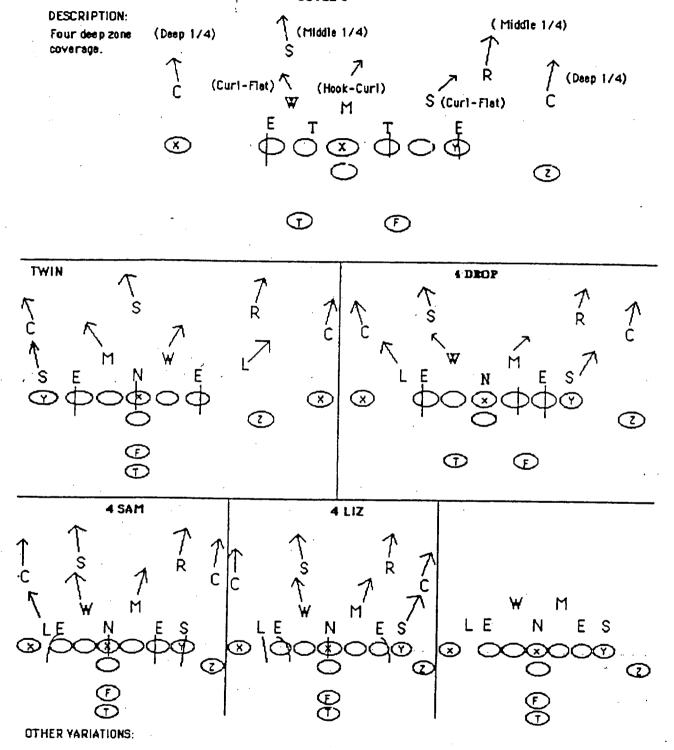
- A. CLOUD Rotation with the corner responsible for the flat.
 Understood weak unless noted.
- B. SKY Rotation with the Rover responsible for curl to flat understood strong unless noted.
- C. SAFETY Rotation with the Safety responsible for curl to flat. It may be either weak or strong side.
- D. DROP -Maximum defend. All four LBs drop.
- E. BOX A coverage with the OLB in the flat and the Rover or Safety in the curl.
- F. DEAL Outside LBs rush-drop opposite of what normal coverage would dictate.
- G. SPY A down lineman drops into coverage.
- H. LOCK Outside LB is locked on to the TE in Man coverage while aligned on the LOS.
- I. ROGUE Rover head up the TE on the LOS with the outside LB aligned outside the TE on the LOS.
- J. CUFF Corner aligned on LOS.
- K. RUFF Rover aligned on LOS.
- L. STUFF Safety aligned on LOS.
- M. WALK LB splitting the front and WR alignments.
- N. PRESS LB aligned over a WR.
- O. CHALK Corner aligned in a walk position.

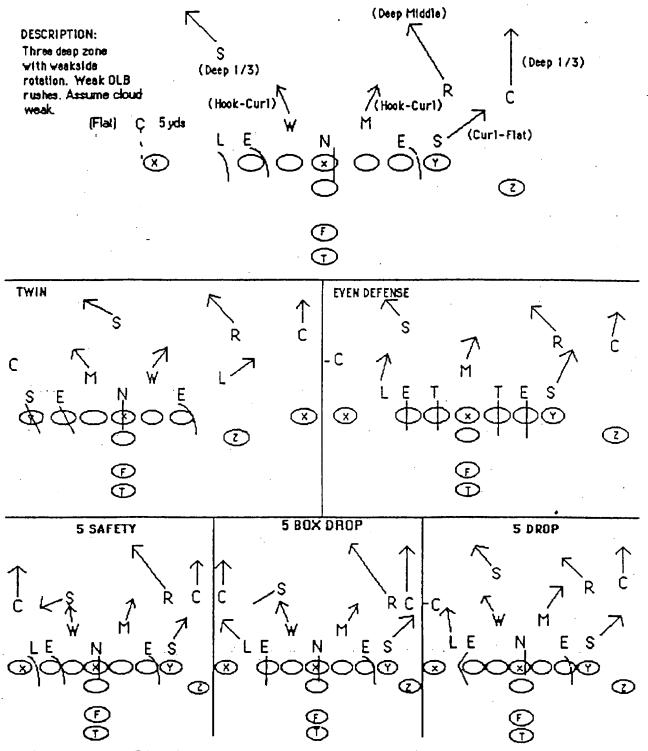




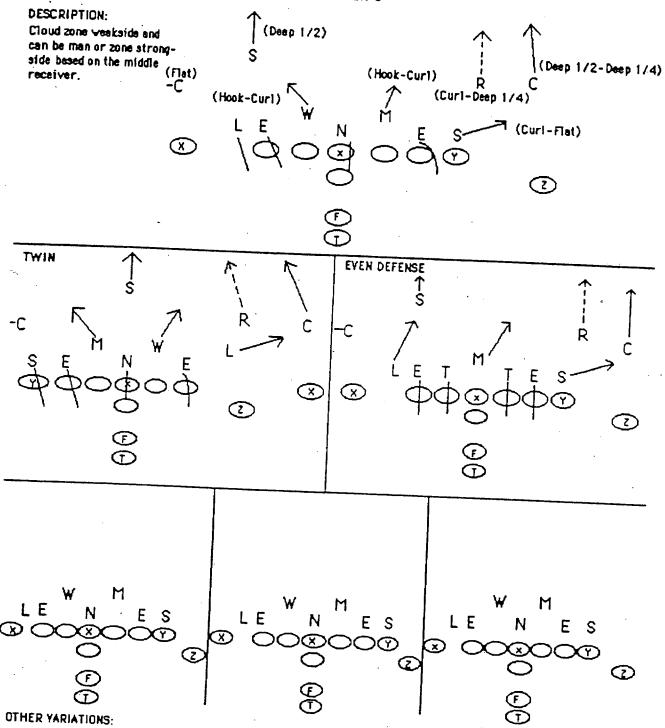


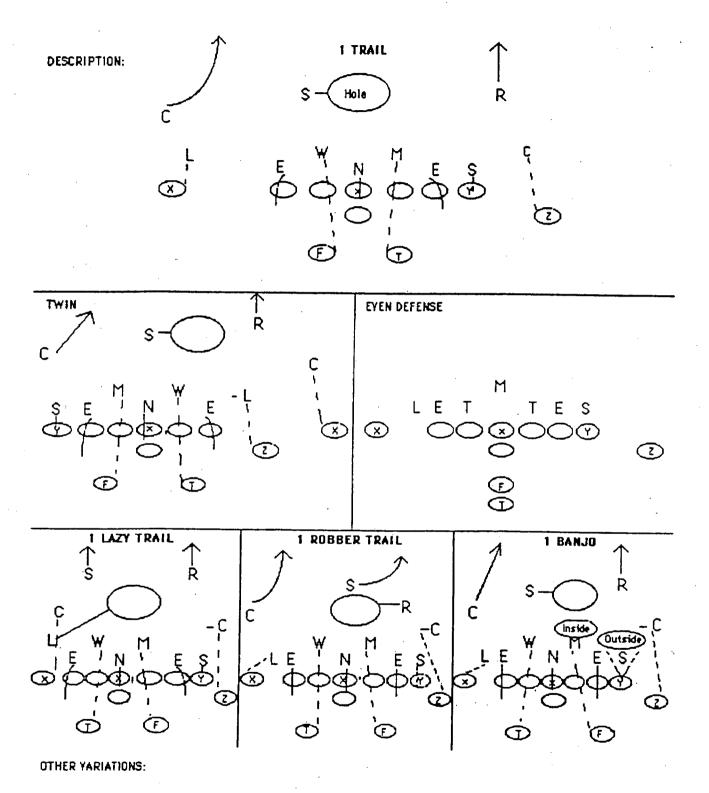






OTHER YARIATIONS: 5 SAM=Sam & Liz rush; 5 DEAL = Sam rush & Liz drops; 5 SKY = 3 Sky Fold





Sky - Rotation with the Rover responsible for curl to flat.

Slant - Movement by the defensive line toward the TE on the snap of the ball.

Soft - A corner who back pedals but still has flat zone.

Solid - Both Mike and Will on LOS.

Spy - A down lineman drops into zone coverage.

<u>Stem</u> - Lateral movement by the front after the offense has set but before the snap.

Stuff - Safety aligned on LOS.

<u>Stunt</u> - Penetrating movement of the defensive line on the snap of the ball not incorporating LB penetration.

<u>Support</u> - Responsibility of the second defender on run. It can come from inside or outside. This defender has pass responsibility first.

Trail - Man under coverage with deep zone help.

Undershift - Nose or DT moving weak.

"W" or "Will" - Weak inside LB in 50 Defense.

Walk - LB splitting the front and WR alignments.

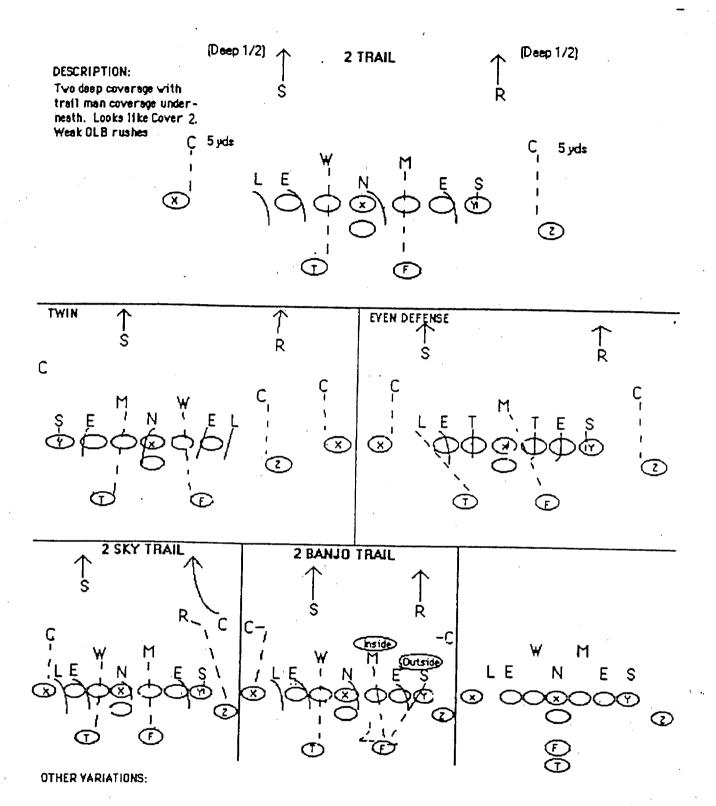
<u>Wall</u> - Pass coverage technique used by linebacker to prevent a receiver from crossing the middle.

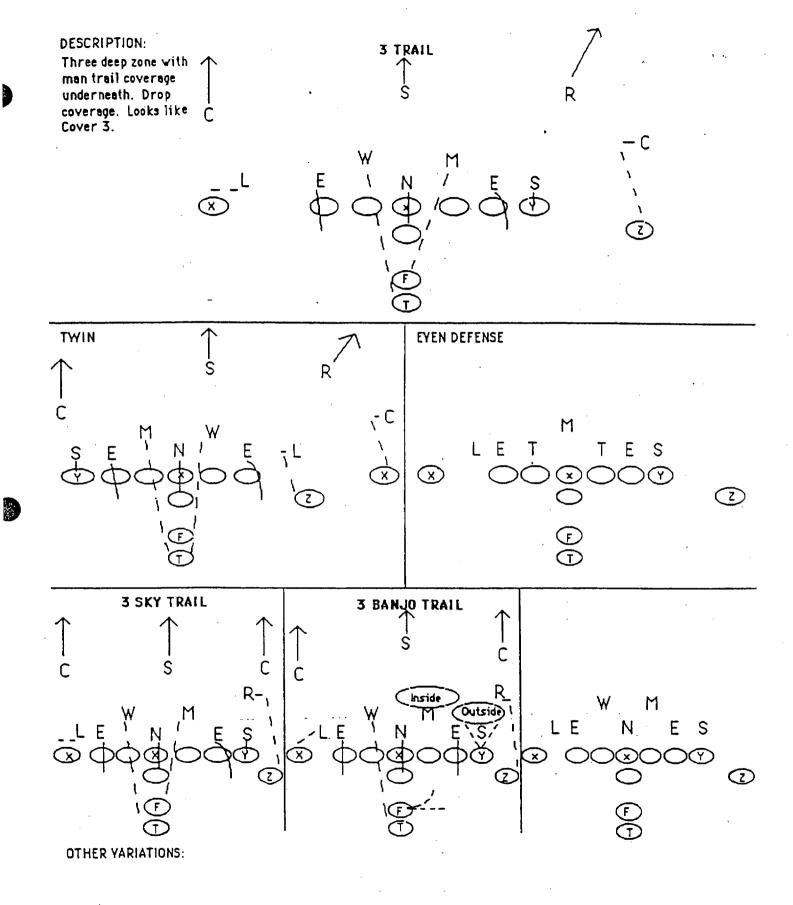
"WC" - Letters indicating weak corner.

Weak - Nose aligned to weakside.

Wedge - Will on LOS.

<u>Zone Coverage</u> - A defensive pass coverage calling for defenders to defend specific area.

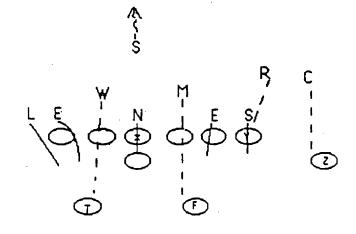




7 TRAIL

DESCRIPTION:

Мал сочетаде with a free safety. Five man rush. Variations may place a 2 on 1 combination on one of our receivers. This is noted by a number (strong), letters X (weak), or position (Widemiddle-near-far-single).



COLD

EYEN DEFENSE TWIN С 8 (2)

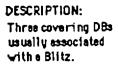
RIFLE GOLD LOCK

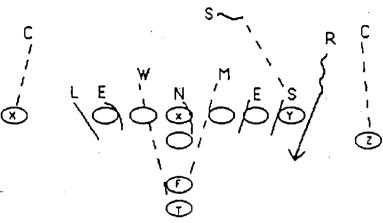
DESCRIPTION:

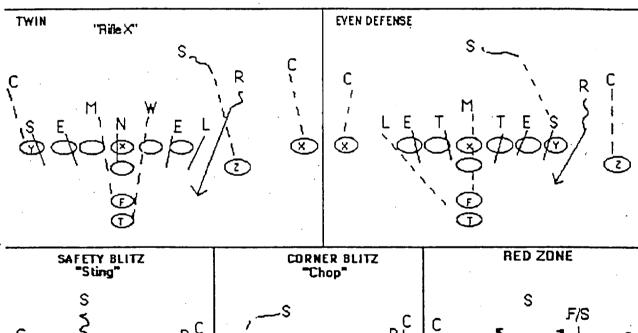
Four across man coverage usually associated with a dog. Six or seven man rush. Safety covers "X" side RB unless Brown Y is called.

C

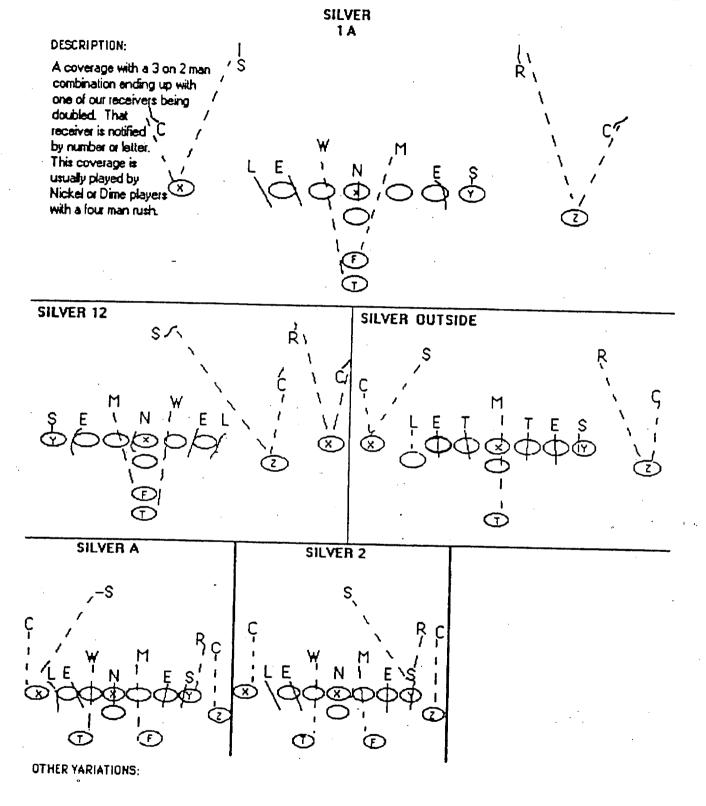
OTHER YARIATIONS:

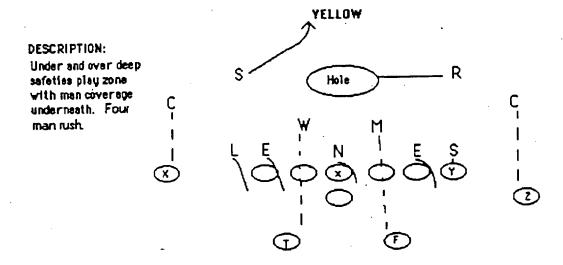


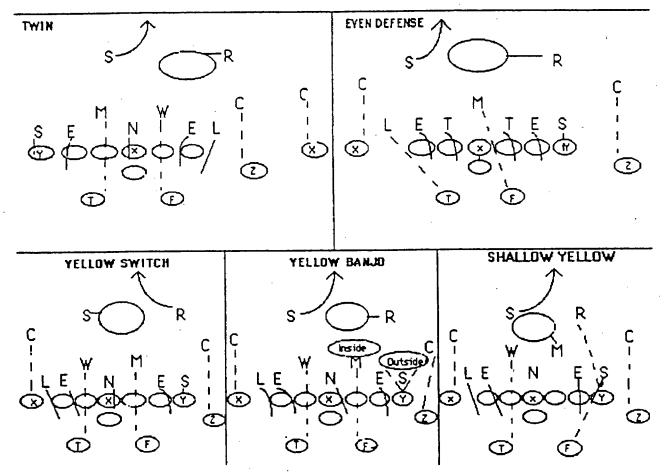




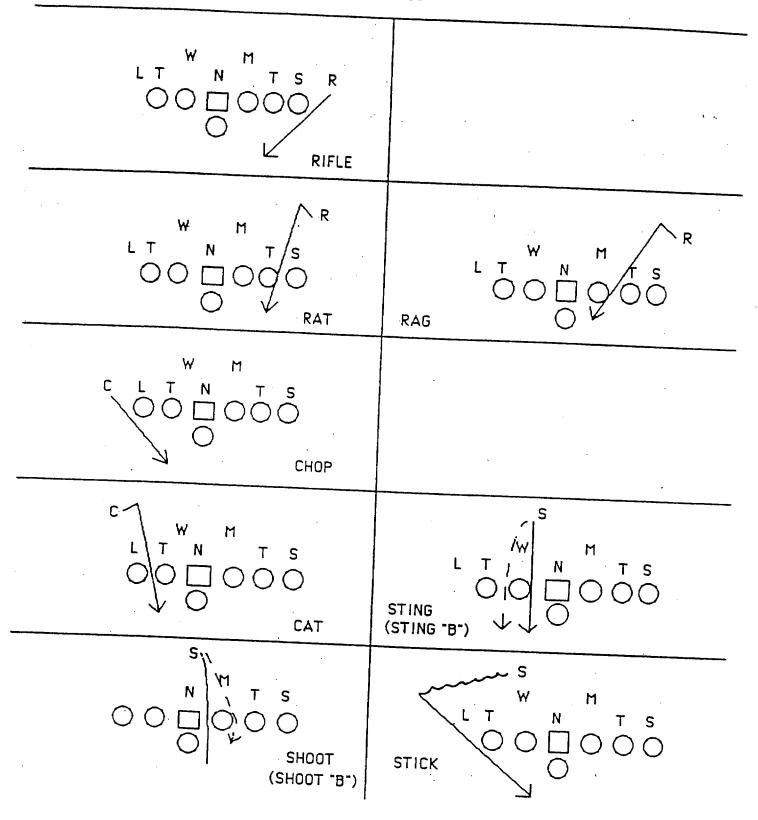
OTHER YARIATIONS:

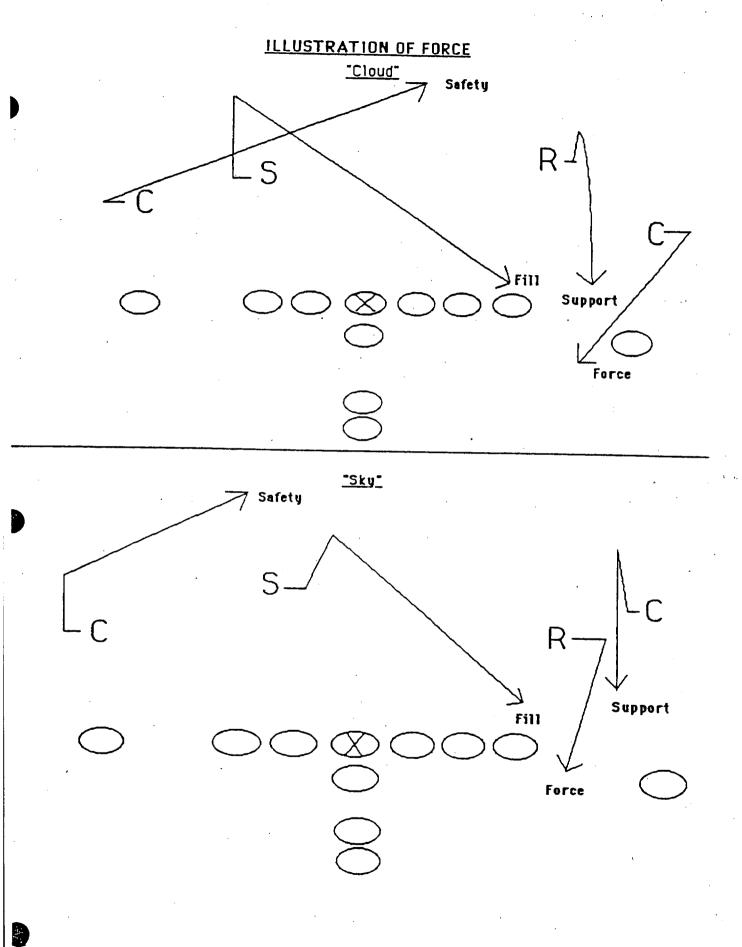


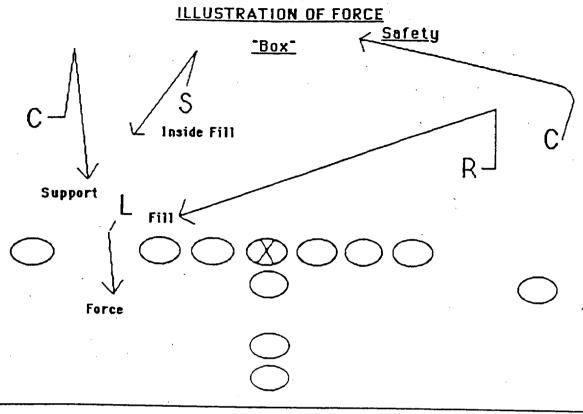


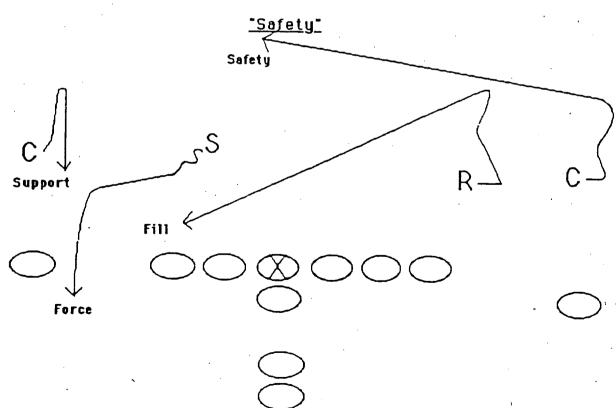


OTHER YARIATIONS: Yellow Wide, Yellow Middle, Yellow 3, Yellow Near.









UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
FOOTBALL
DEFENSIVE RECOGNITION

DEFENSIVE TERMINOLOGY

"A" Gap - Area between center and guard.

Angle - Movement by the defensive line away from the TE on the snap of the ball.

Banjo - Indicates inside-outside man coverages on two offensive players by two defensive players.

"BC" - Lettes indicating boundary corner.

Bear - An eight man odd front with defense covering offensive guards with down linemen, tackles with linebackers, and TE with DB or LB.

"B" Gap - Area between guard and tackle.

Box - A coverage with the OLB in the flat and the Rover or safety in the curl, or a defensive force with the OLB containing and the safety or Rover supporting.

Bracket - A double coverage on wide receivers by safeties inside and corners outside.

Bump - Man to man technique in which the DB aligns on the LOS to cover his man.

"C" or "CB" - Letters(s) indicating cornerback.

"C" Gap - Area between tackle and end.

Chalk - Corner aligned in a walk position.

<u>Chase</u> - The responsibility of chasing the football down the LOS looking for boot or reverse on run away.

Chop - Corner blitz from a "cloud" alignment.

Clamp - An inside shoulder or eye alignment by a defensive tackle on an offensive tackle ("4" Tech).

 $\underline{\operatorname{Cloud}}$ - Rotation with the corner responsible for the flat. Understood unless noted.

 $\underline{\operatorname{Combo}}$ - A combination of man coverage on one side and zone coverage on the other side.

<u>Contain</u> - A type of rush in which defender is responsible for keeping the ball inside.

Corner Roll - A cornerback's alignment: playing either hang or trail.

Cuff - Corner aligned on LOS.

 $\underline{\text{Curl}}$ - An area of the field 5-15 yards deep from the outside foot of the tight end to the inside foot of the wide receiver (hash area).

DE - Letters given to defensive ends.

Deal - Outside LBs rush-drop opposite of what normal coverage would dictate.

Deep 1/2 - An area of the field from the center of the goal post to the sideline.

Deep 1/3 - An area of the field from the hash to the near sideline.

"D" Gap - Area between the end and outside.

Disquise - The hiding of a coverage and responsibility by a pre-snap alignment.

Dog - LB penetration of the LOS on the snap of the ball.

Drop - Maximum defend. All four LBs drop.

DT - Letters given to defensive tackles.

<u>Eagle</u> - A seven man odd front with defense covering 1 or both offensive guards with down linemen and corresponding tackles with linebackers.

Eight Man Front - Any defensive alignment having a three-deep secondary.

Even Defense - A defensive alignment which does not cover the center with a down lineman, but instead covers the center with a linebacker.

"FC" - Letters indicating field corner.

Fill - Run responsibility in which a LB or DB attacks the ball carrier while never allowing a cutback.

Fire - Both ILB penetrate (dog) the LOS on the snap of the ball.

Flat - An area of the field five (5) yards deep from the outside foot of the tight end or weakside tackle to the sideline (outside of curl or numbers).

Flex - Alignment placing a defensive lineman off the LOS.

Flop - A LB from weakside moving to strongside creating an unbalanced front.

Fold - Alignment of OLB off LOS.

Force - Run responsibility in which the defender must keep outside leverage. Primary run support player.

Front - The alignment of the defensive linemen and linebackers.

"FS" - Letters given to free safety.

Gap Defense - A defensive alignment which places down linemen and/or linebackers between offensive linemen rather than in front of them.

Hang - Rolled up defender playing flat zone.

Hole - An area of the field 10-20 yards deep between the offensive tackles.

 $\frac{\mathrm{Hook}}{\mathrm{hook}}$ - An area of the field 5-15 yards deep from where the ball was snapped to the outside foot of the tight end or weak tackle.

Hook to Curl - A pass responsibility in which the LB covers the hook area and progresses to the curl if no one shows.

Control of the second of the s

ILB - Letters given to the inside linebackers.

<u>Invert</u> - Safety or Rover aligned more shallow than corners.

Key - Focal point of defense to determine responsibility and reaction.

"L" or "Liz" - Weak outside LB.

Leverage - To keep an inside-outside position on a ball or man.

 ${\color{red} {\bf Lock}}$ - Outside LB is locked on to the TE in man coverage while aligned on the LOS.

Loose Alignment - An outside shade on a blocker slightly wider than normal.

"M" or "Mike" - Strong inside or middle LB.

Macho - Mike on LOS.

<u>Man Coverage</u> - Defensive coverage which assigns specific defenders to cover specific receivers.

Moque - Mike head up on the TE.

"N" - Letter given to the defensive lineman usually aligned over the center.

Odd Defense - A defensive alingment which places a down lineman on the offensive center with one or both guards uncovered.

OLB - Letters given to outside linebackers.

Outside - Strong eagle OLB aligning on LOS with a 7, 8, or 9 technique by DE.

Over - A down lineman from the weakside moving over the strong guard or tackle creating an unbalanced defense.

Overshift - Nose or DT moving to the strongside of the offensive line.

Peel - A down lineman dropping into man coverage.

<u>Peel Doq</u> - A dog technique in which the LB is responsible for a RB only if he releases.

Press - LB aligned over a WR.

Prevent - Abnormally deep alignments by secondary.

Pursuit - An angle to cut off the ball carrier.

"R" or "Rover" - Letter or name given to strong safety.

Reduced - Front where defense had moved DE over weak guard.

Retreat - A corner who back pedals playing a deep zone or man.

 \underline{Roque} - Rover head up the TE on the LOS with the outside LB aligned outside the TE on the LOS.

Rover Field - Rover aligned to the wide side of the field.

Ruff - Rover aligned on LOS.

"S" or "Sam" - Strong outside LB.

 $\underline{\mathit{Safety}}$ - Rotation with the safety responsible for curl to flat. It may be either weak or strong side.

"SC" - Letters indicating strong corner.

Scrape - Forward and penetrating move by defender through onside hip of an offensive lineman.

Seven Man Front - Any defense having a 4 true DB's in the game.

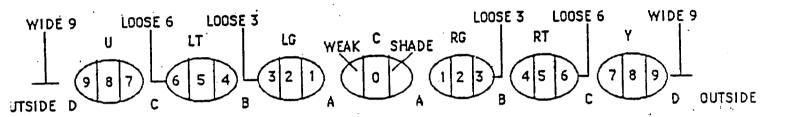
DEFENSIVE RECOGNITION

We will name the defensive personnel in the following manner: In a 3 lineman scheme, the defender who lines up on the center or one of the guards will be termed the Nose (N); the other two linemen will be referred to as Ends (E).

In a 4 lineman scheme, the interior 2 linemen will be called Tackles (T) and the flanking lineman will remain as Ends (E).

DEFENSIVE ALIGNMENT NUMBERING SYSTEM AND GAP DESIGNATION

We have assigned specific terms to indicate exactly where the defender is aligned on us. By using the following system, we can determine exactly where our opponent is aligned on us with a minimal amount of description.



- Numbered alignments are defined as an eye to eye relationship between us and the defender.
- 2. "Loose" alignments refer to the defender aligned with his inside foot opposite your outside foot.
 - "Gap" places the defender squarely in the Gap with a part of his body overlapping yours.
 - 4. "Wide" refers to a defender on the line of scrimmage in a quick force position.
 - 5. "Shade" places the nose guard on the center, favoring the tight end side.
 - 6. "Weak" places the nose guard on the center, favoring the split end side.

DEFENSIVE FRONT DESIGNATION

In referring to our opponents' defensive front alignments, we are concerned with three things: 1) the middle of our formation; 2) the three linemen side; and

DEPLOYMENT

At Oregon, we will express these alignments by using a double digit number and a term (Example: 56 Reduced). The sequence will name the total front and the middle, the three man side, the two man side.

MIDDLE

Defensive fronts can be grouped into three general categories relative to the defensive look that we encounter over our Center. Our thinking is that the Center can be covered by 1) a lineman; 2) by a linebacker; or 3) by no one at all.

When our Center is covered by a down lineman, we term this an <u>ODD</u> defense. When it is a 7-man front, it is called a <u>50 FRONT</u>. When we see a down lineman on our Center and both guards covered, we will call it a <u>BEAR/DOUBLE</u>.

When the Center is opposite a middle linebacker, we consider this an EVEN defense and call it a 40 FRONT.

When there is no defender opposite the area between the Center's feet, it generally indicates that there are four men to one or both sides of the Center.

If the defense is an overshifted 7-man front, it is termed a 20 FRONT. If the defense is an undershifted 8-man front, it is called an 80 FRONT.

40 FRONT 50 FRONT	20/80 FRONT
000	000
E E N	TN
M B B	- M M

DEFENSIVE RECOGNITION (Con't d)

We will refer to LBers in the following manner:

MIKE (M) - The strongside inside LBer in a 3 lineman, 4 LBer scheme or the middle LBer in a 4 lineman, 3 LBer scheme.

WILL (W) - The weakside inside LBer in a 3 lineman, 4 LBer scheme only.

SAM (S) - The strongside outside LBer.

LIZ (L) - The weakside outside LBer.

DEFENSIVE BACKS

Cornerbacks = Corners (C)

The strong corner is aligned to the two receiver side, the weak corner to the single receiver. If they are a field boundry defense you will hear us refer to the corners as the field corner and the boundary corner.

Strong Safety = Rover (R)

Free Safety = Safety (S)

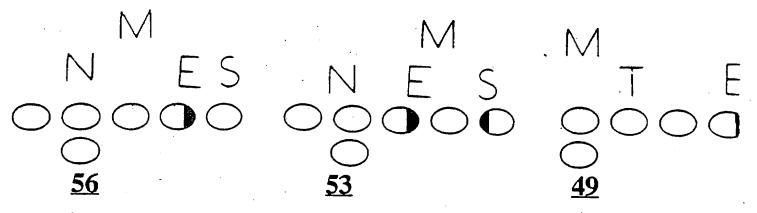
5th Defensive Back = Nickel (N)

6th Defensive Back = Dime (D)

Corner	- Safety S	C	Corner	Safety S	Corner
С	Um Mala Day		C Liz/Nickel	₩ill Mike	Royer C
	Liz End W Nose End Sam	₹	End E	Nose End N E	Sam R S
\bigcirc	$\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$			$O \cap O \cap O$	\mathcal{I}
				\circ	\bigcirc
	\circ				
	A 3 linemen - 4 LBer, 50 Look		A	lînemen - 4 LBer, 80	Look
Corner		Rover	Corner Nici	SSafety kel Mike D	ime Rover
Corner	Mike Liz End Tackle M Tackle End Sar	Corner	C Nici	kel Mike D	rime Rover C
Corner	Mike	Corner	C Nici	kel Mike D M	ime Royer
Corner C	Mike Liz End Tackle M Tackle End Sar	Corner	C Nici	kel Mike D M	rime Rover C
Corner C	Mike Liz End Tackle M Tackle End Sar	Corner	C Nici	kel Mike D M	rime Rover C

THREE MAN SIDE

The second digit in our sequence of naming alignments refers to the placement of the defensive end to the three man side. This is expressed with the number of his shade as explained earlier. Examples:



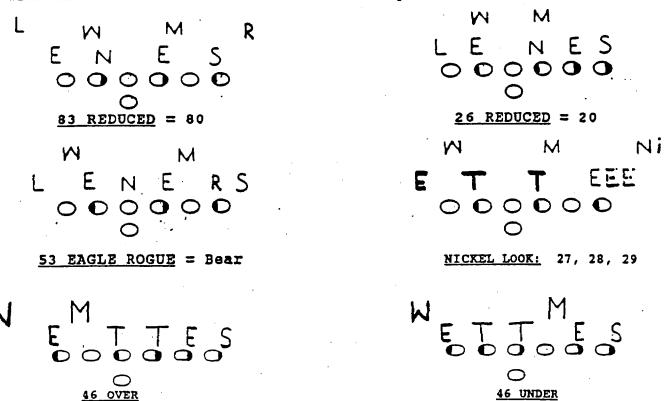
TWO MAN SIDE

Since the vast majority of conventional defenses deploy the shortside lineman and linebackers in a limited number of ways, we describe the entire package with one term. The basic shortside deployments are:

W	M
LE	LE
$lackbox{O} \bigcirc \Box \bigcirc$	$\bigcirc \bigcirc \Box \bigcirc$
0	0
REDUCTION	EAGLE
M	1 ·M
LET	ET
$\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc\bigcirc$	0000
	907 D

ADDITIONAL TERMS

At times, the two man side is tied in with the middle look, particularly with shifted fronts. We can shorten the calls by:

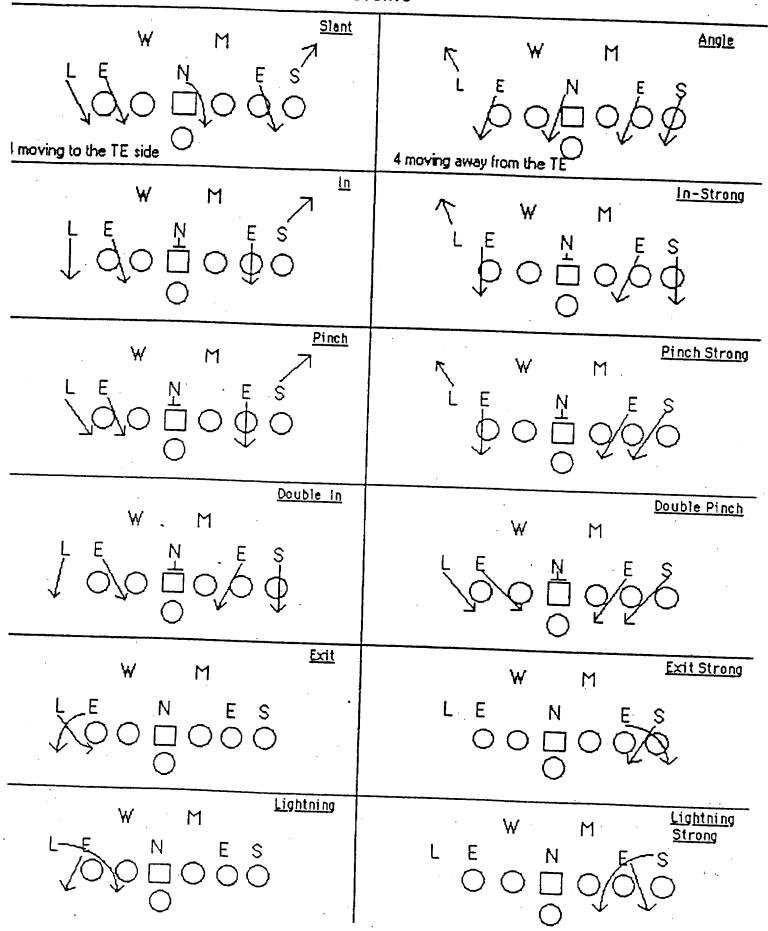


Other terms will be used to indicate special alignments of the Liz linebacker. Examples:

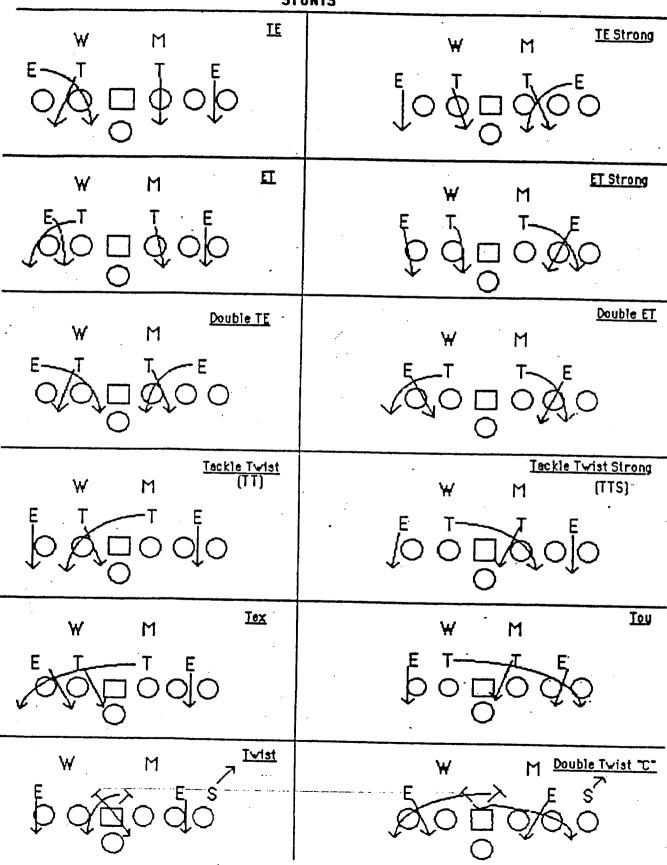
Still other terms may be employed to designate specific adjustments on the Y side. Examples:

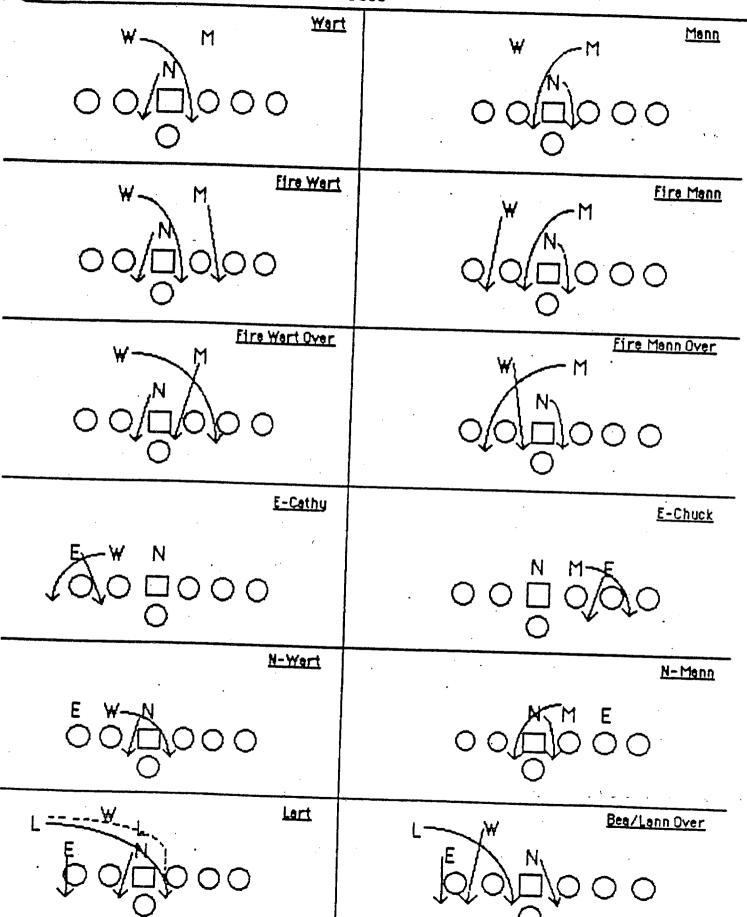


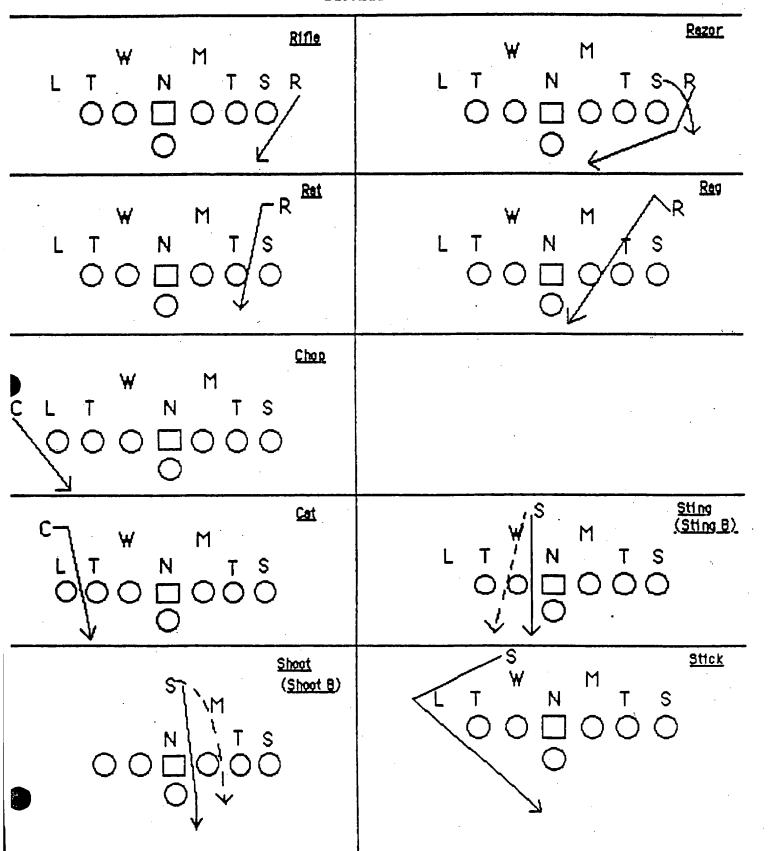
49 DOVE = Overshifted front to the TE Side 53 FLOP = Liz comes to TE side



·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
↑ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	W M (EN) L E N E S O O O O
W M E S O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Nose Twist Strom W M (ENS) L E N E S O O O
ME NO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	L E N E S
	ENStrong M L E O O O O O O O O O O O O
W M 7 E S (also ENC)	W Mose Twist "C" O D O O (ENC Strong)
W M NEE	M NEE Strong







 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

FOOTBALL

RUNNING GAME

"BASE" NUMBERING SYSTEM

When your assignment tells you to block "base", it may not always be the man in front of you. We use a base numbering system that makes it easy to tell who your "base responsibility is. In the base system the center has "D", the guards have "I" to their side, tackles "#2" to their side and tight ends have "#3" to their side.

When referring to our base rules, we always start with what's over the center and count out. The Nose will be counted as "O"; if he is overshifted or undershifted as in a 20 or 80 respectively, he remains 'O'. Once the nose moves to a 'split' look, the Mike becomes "O". In an Even or 40 look, the Mike is counted as zero.

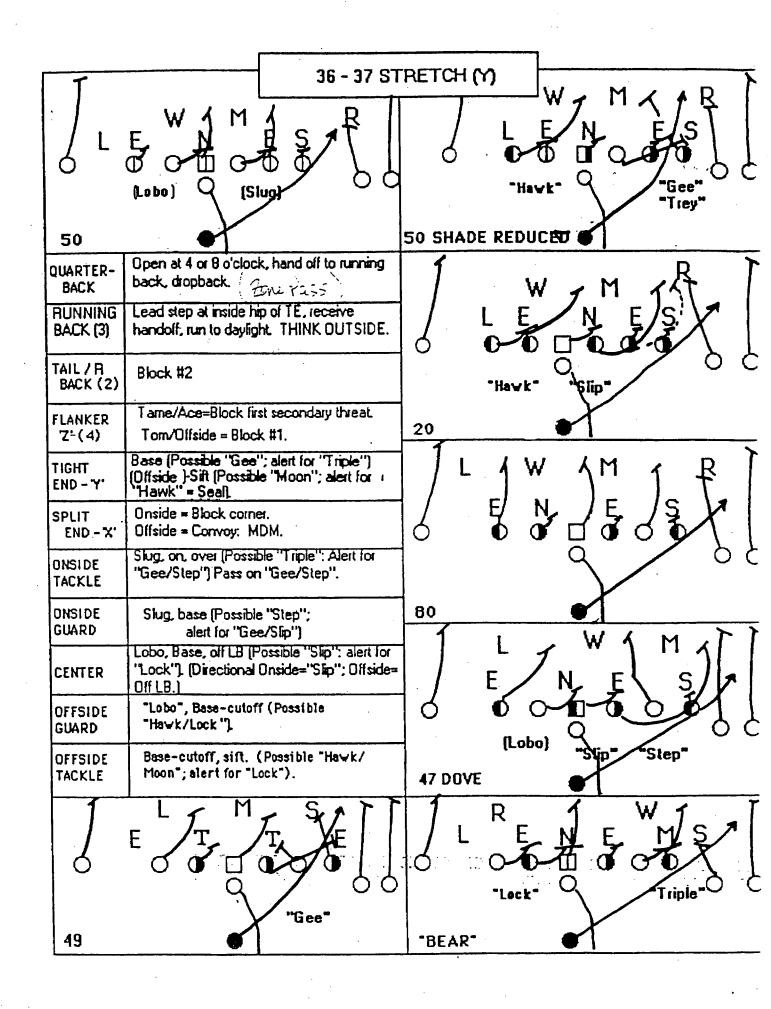
The guards are responsible for the first man past zero. In stack situations, defenders on the LOS are counted first, then LBers.

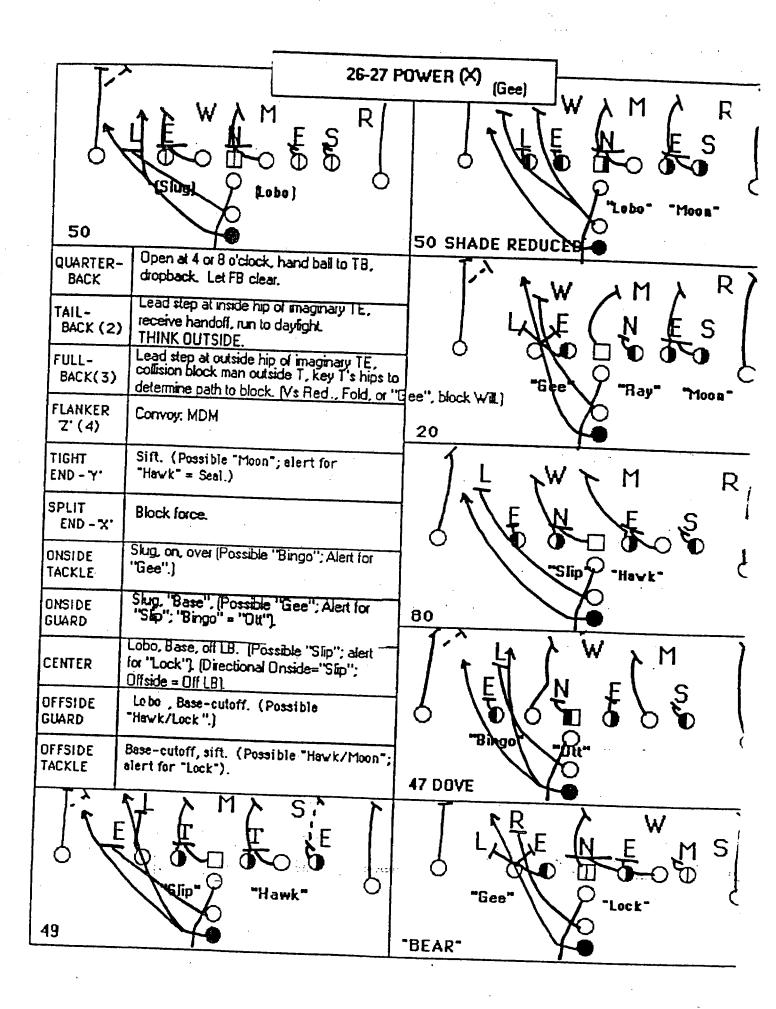
The tackles have the second man out from "O" again counting down lineman first in stack situations.

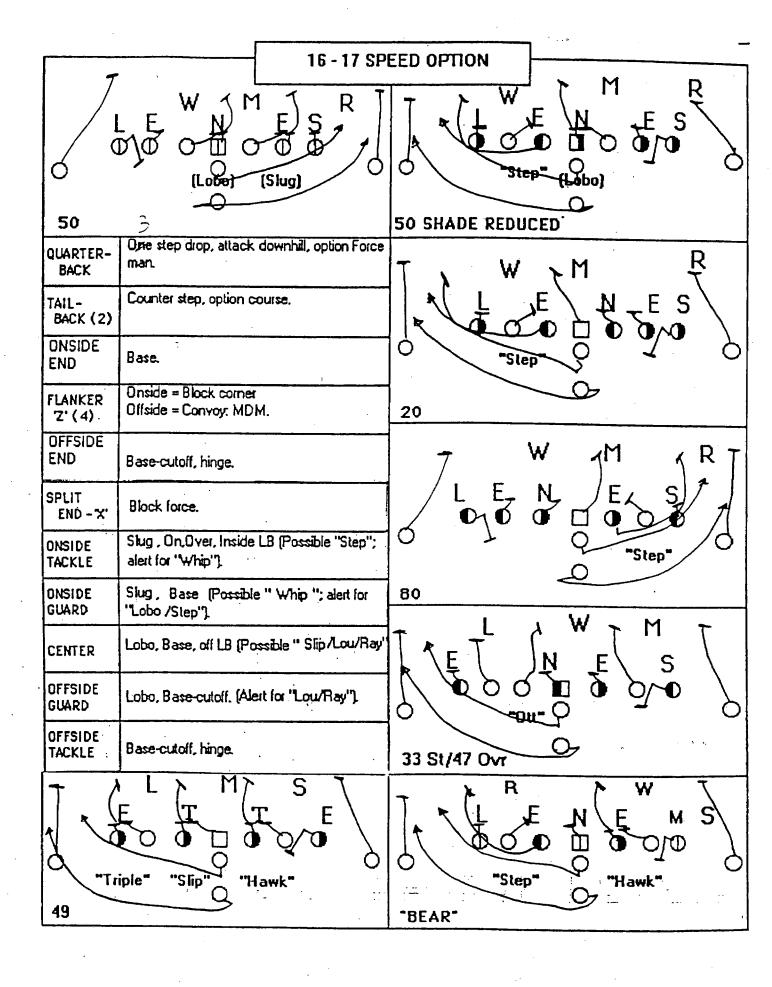
Tight ends have the third man out counting the same way as the guards and tackles.

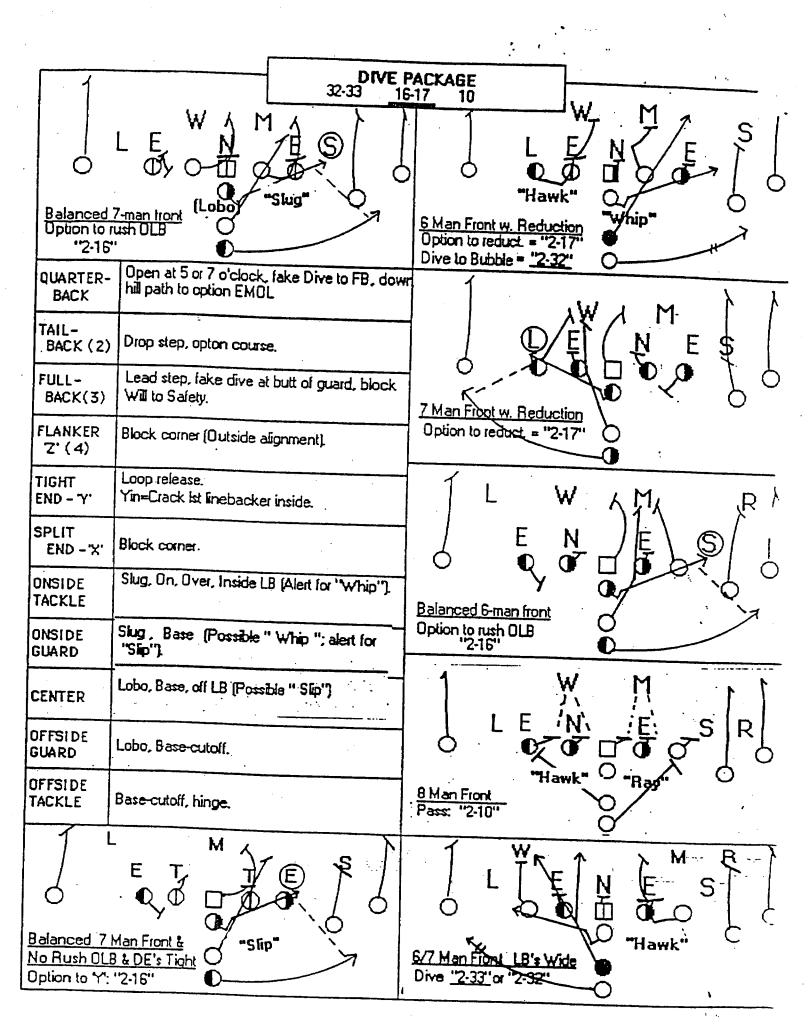
DAJE NOTIDERING STOTET		
3 2 W 0 M 2 3 LE N E S O O O O	3 W 0 M 2 3 L E N E S	
O 50	20	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 1 2 3 L E N E S	
80	O 50 REDUCTION	
3 2 1 M 1 2 3 L E T T E S	1 0 3 2 W M 1 2 3 L E N E S	
O 46 straight	20 SPLIT	
2 0 2 3 L 1 M 1 S 3 E T T E	3 1 2 M 3 S O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
O 49 eagle	O 53	
2 2 M 3 M 3 L E N E S	3 1 2 L W M 2 0 1 3 E N E S	
53 eagle	30 STACK	

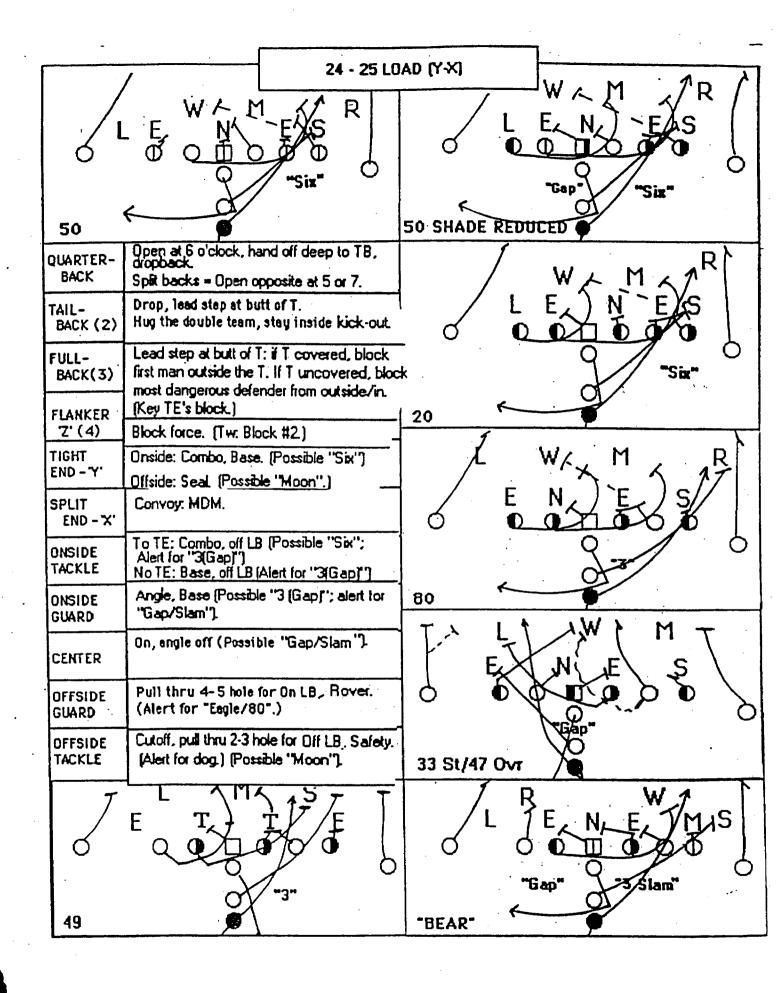
1	1	- 29 SWEEP '
	E W M E ST. R	W M EAST
50		50 SHADE REDUCED
QUARTER BACK	- Reverse pivot at 5 or 7 o'clock, pitch to TB, boot.	1 R
TAIL- BACK (2 FULL-	Crossover sten aim and word	LE NEIST
BACK(3) FLANKER	path to block. ('Z' Mot. = Block support')	*Houston Program
Z' (4)	Block corner (Motion=Block Force; if Samwidens, he=force.)	20
TIGHT END - Y'	Base (Alert for "Ed"). (If Sam widens, double-combo.) Offside: Sit. (Possible "Moon").	1L WX XM 1 R
SPLIT END - X	Block corner.	JEN S
ONSIDE TACKLE	On, inside (Possible "Ed").	Step"
ONSIDE GUARD	Base: Search LB, (Alert for "Slip ".)	80
CENTER	Base, off LB (Possible "Slip"; Alert for "Lock" [Directional Onside="Slip"; Offside=Off LB.	1 L J W M M
OFFSIDE. GUARD	Base-cutoff (Possible "Lobo/Hawk/Lock")	Joseph E. S.
OFFSIDE TACKLE	Base-cutoff, Sift (Possible "Hawk/Moon"; alert for "Lock")	47 DOVE
6	T T E T	S R E N EAL)
49		BEAR-

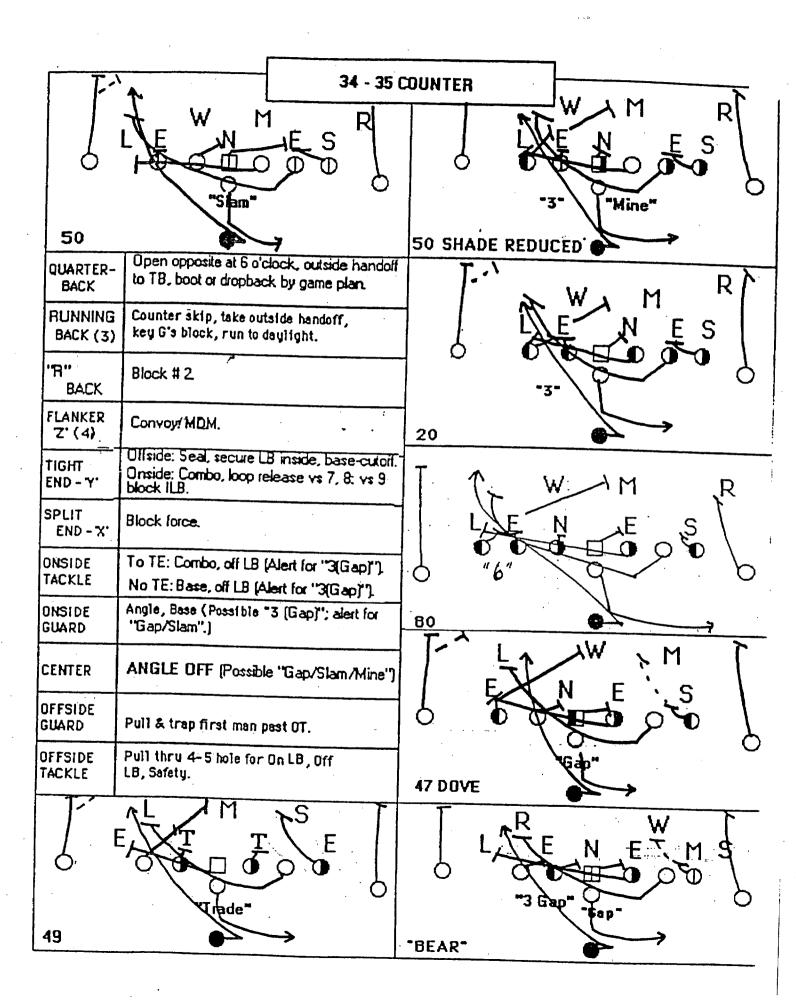


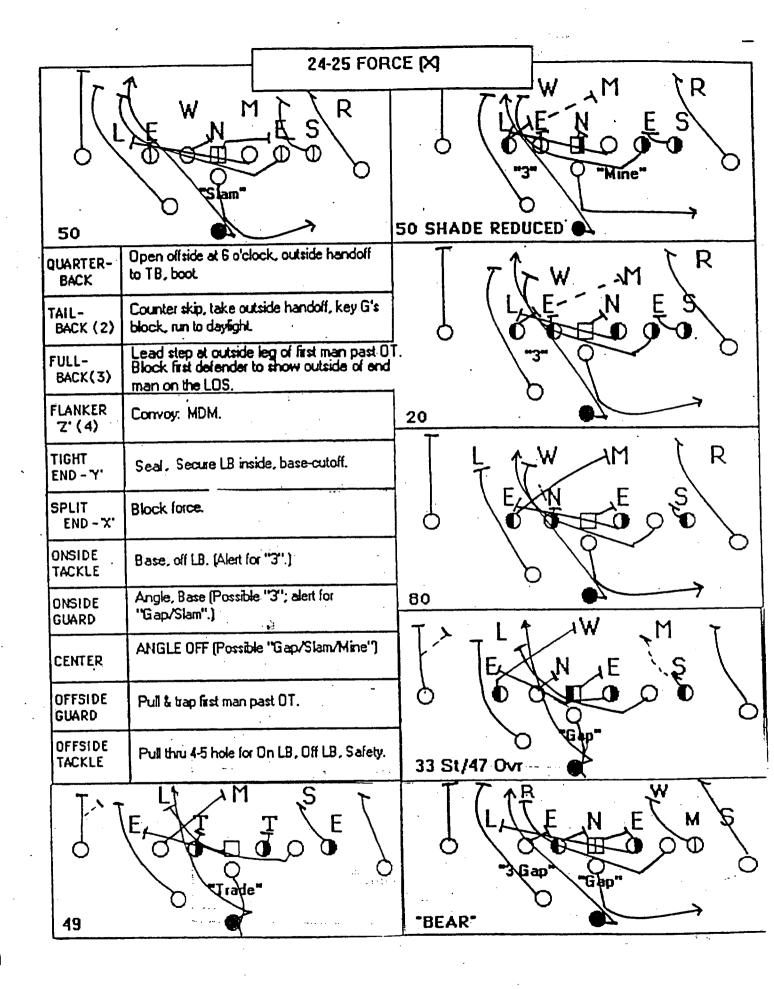


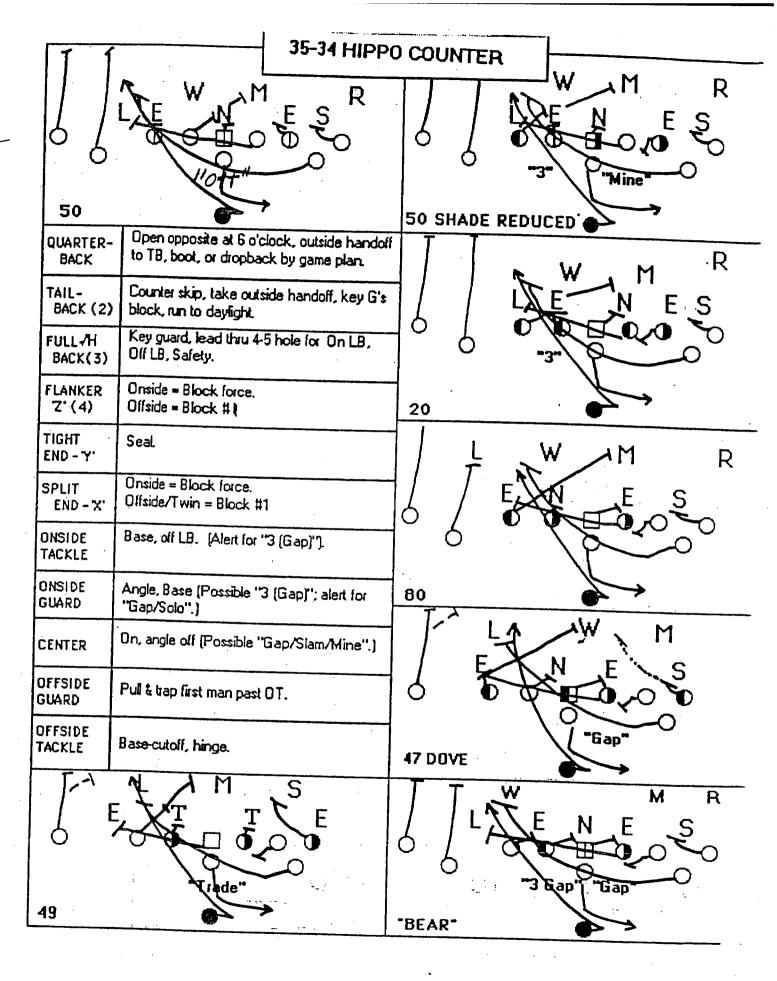






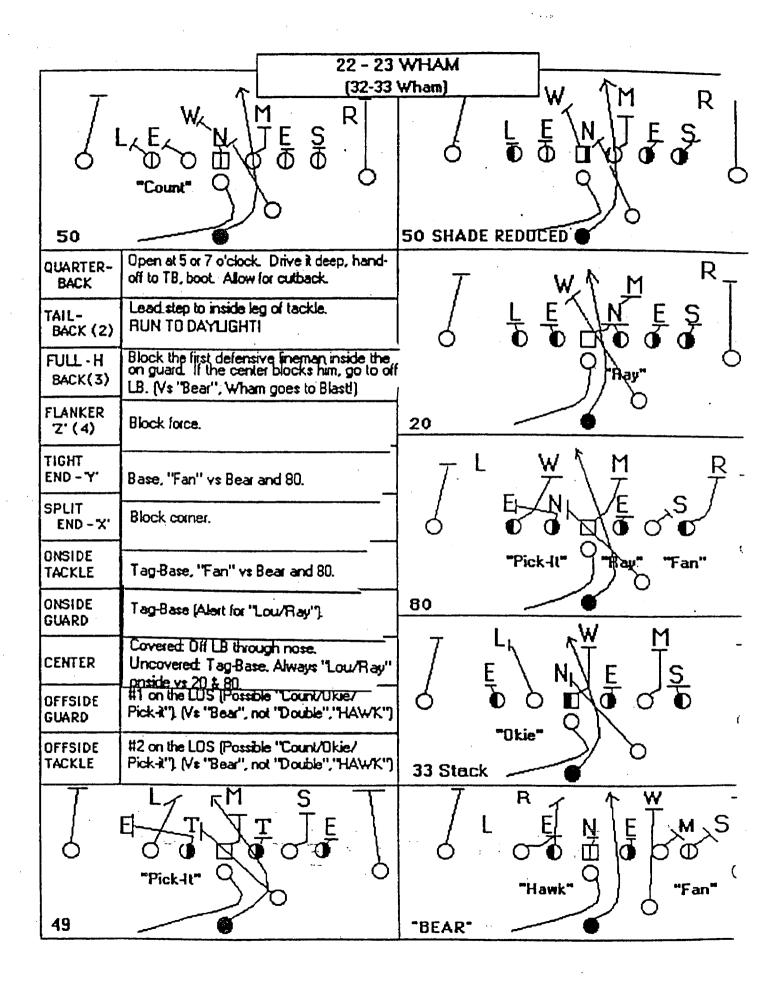


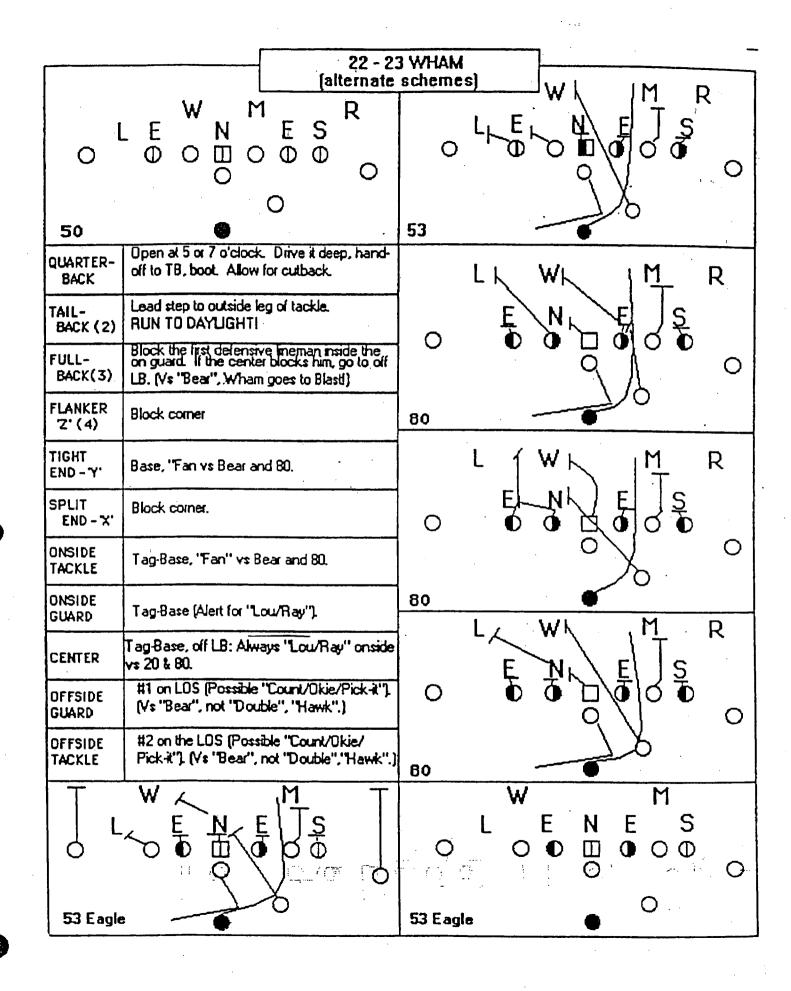


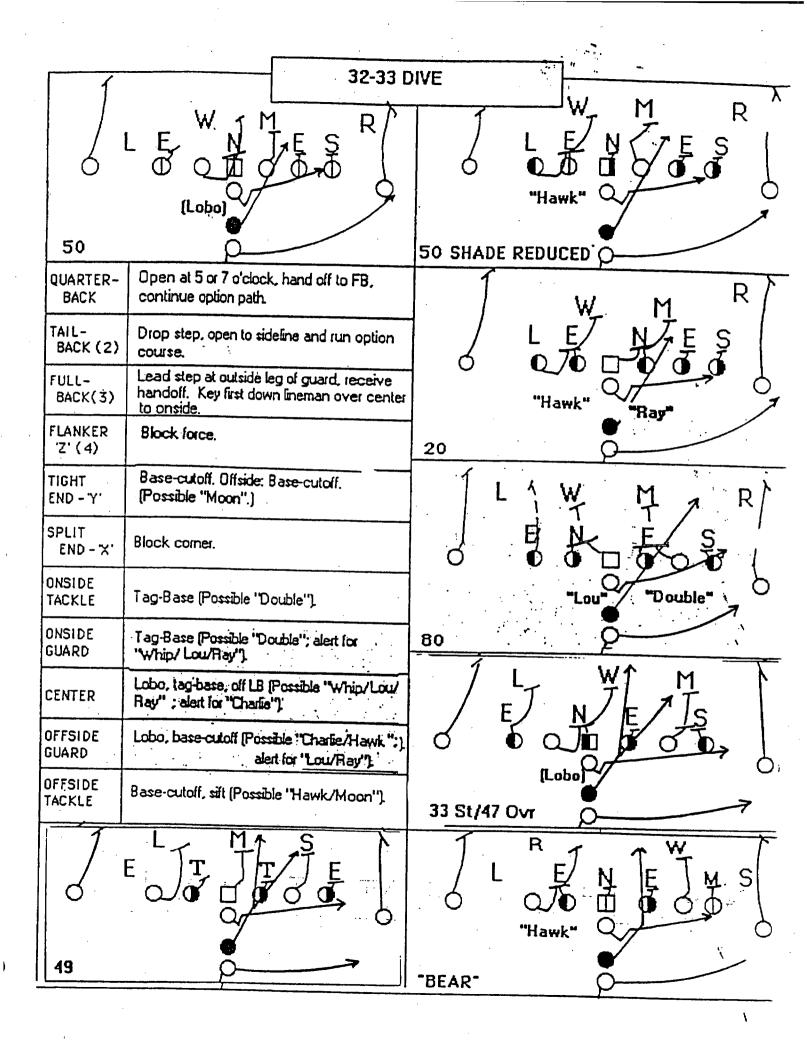


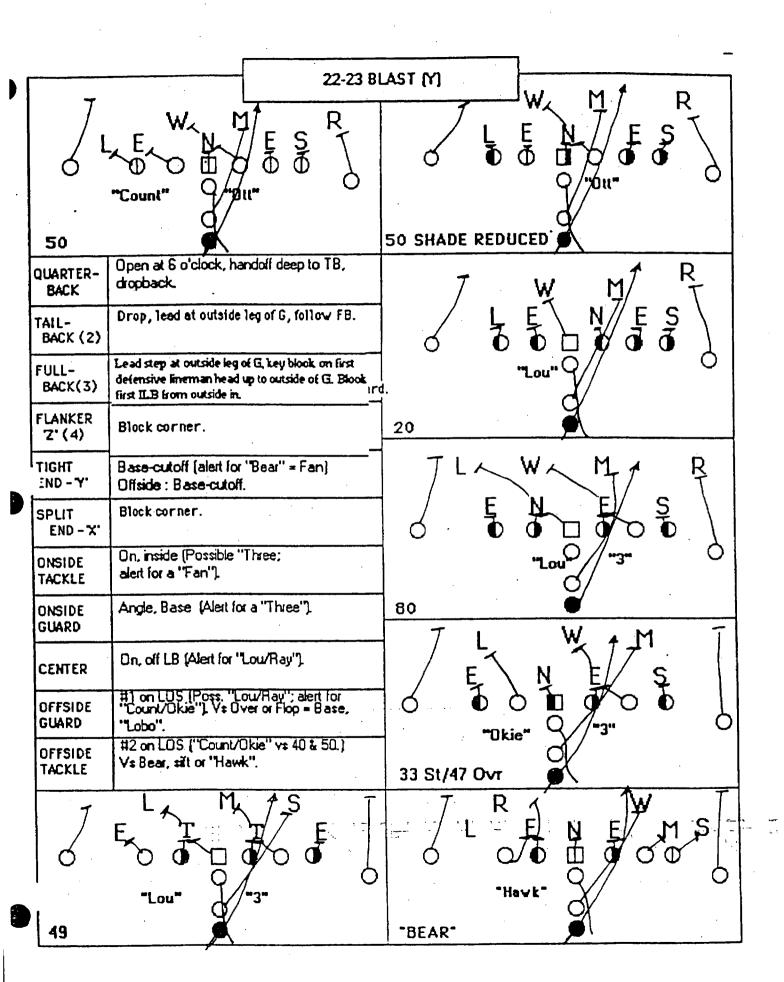
	22-23	ZONE (Y)
1 1	A (Ace = 3	32-33 Zone) W A D T
	E WAM TES R	THawk 9
50		50 SHADE REDUCED
QUARTER- BACK	Open at 5 or 7 o'clock, handoff to TB, boot.	T WIT MI RT
TAIL- BACK (2)	Lead step to inside leg of tackle, RUN TO DAYLIGHT!	J. E. N. E. S.
FULL- BACK(3)	Fill offside, kick-out first defender to show outside of DT.	"Hawk" "Way"
FLANKER 'Z' (4)	Block force.	20
TIGHT END - Y'	Onside: Base. Offside: Base-cutoff. (Alert for "Moon/Hawk" = Seal.)	JL Y TY N JRT
SPLIT END - X	Convoy: MDM	5 Est of
ONSIDE TACKLE	Tag-base.	"Hawk" "Ray" "Us"
ONSIDE GUARD	Tag-base (Alert for "Lou/Ray").	80
CENTER	Lobo, tag. base. Always "Lou/Ray" onside vs 20 or 80.	E NXE MS
OFFSIDE GUARD	Lobo, base-cutoff (Possible "Hawk").	0 70 att 1/0 to 1
OFFSIDE TACKLE	Base-cutoff, sift (Possible "Hawk/Moon").	(Lobo) 47 DOVE
1	E T T T E T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	RET W M S
49		"Hawk" "BEAR"

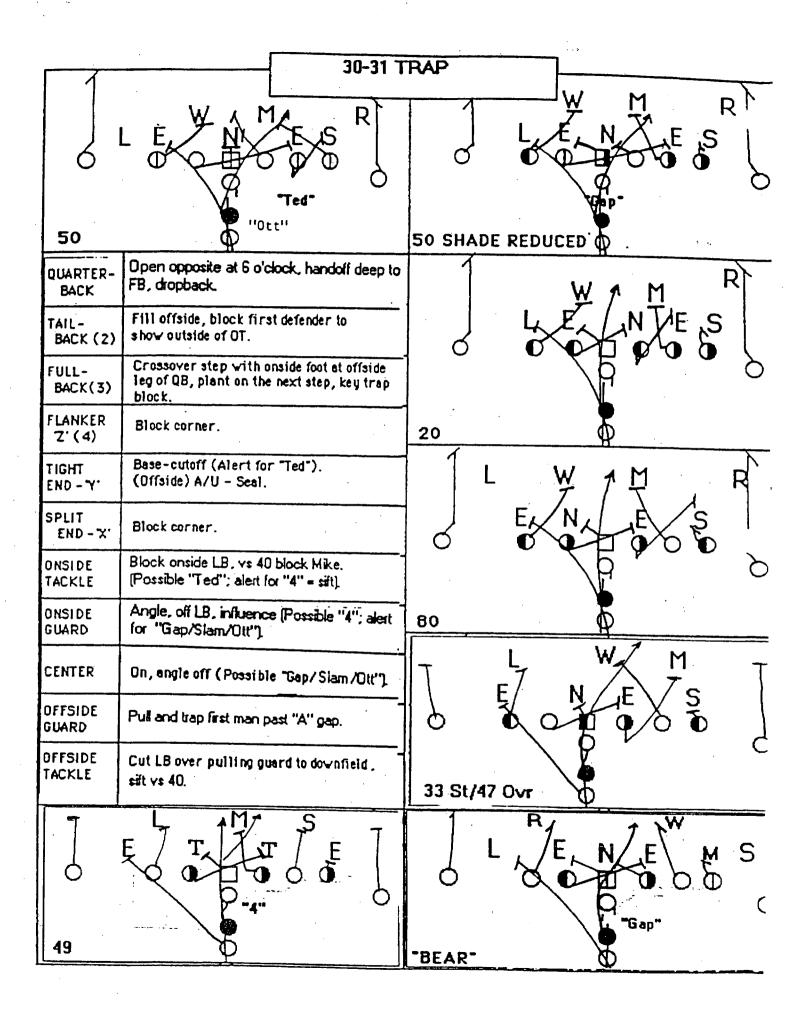
74; W

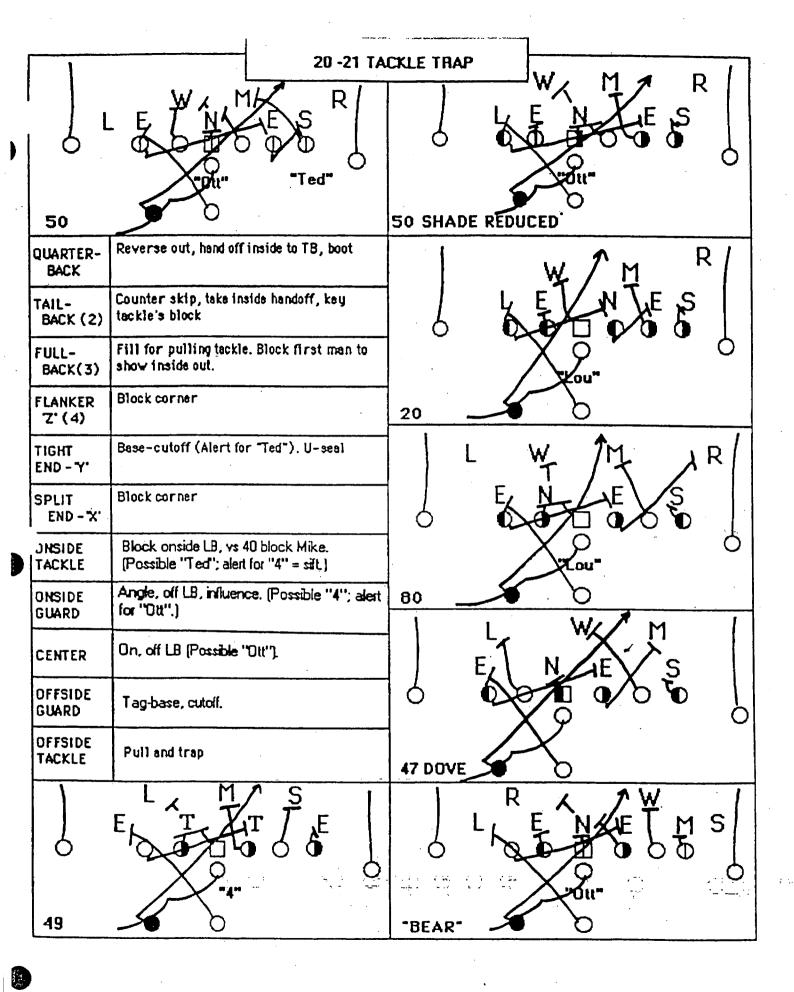


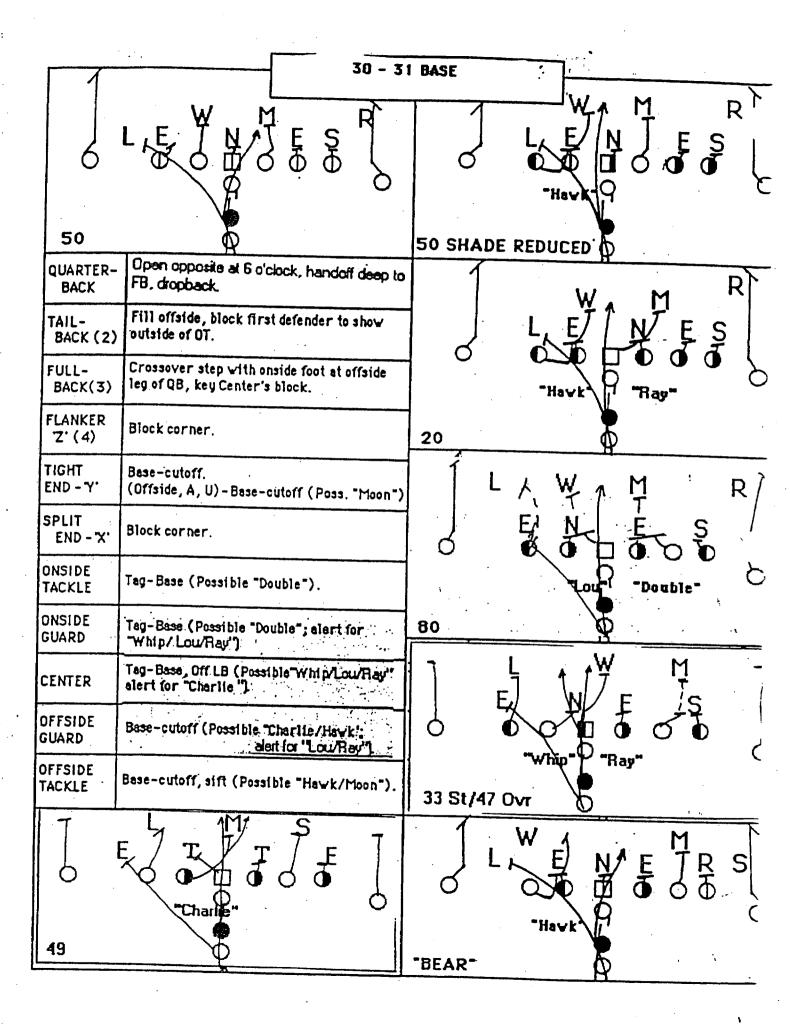








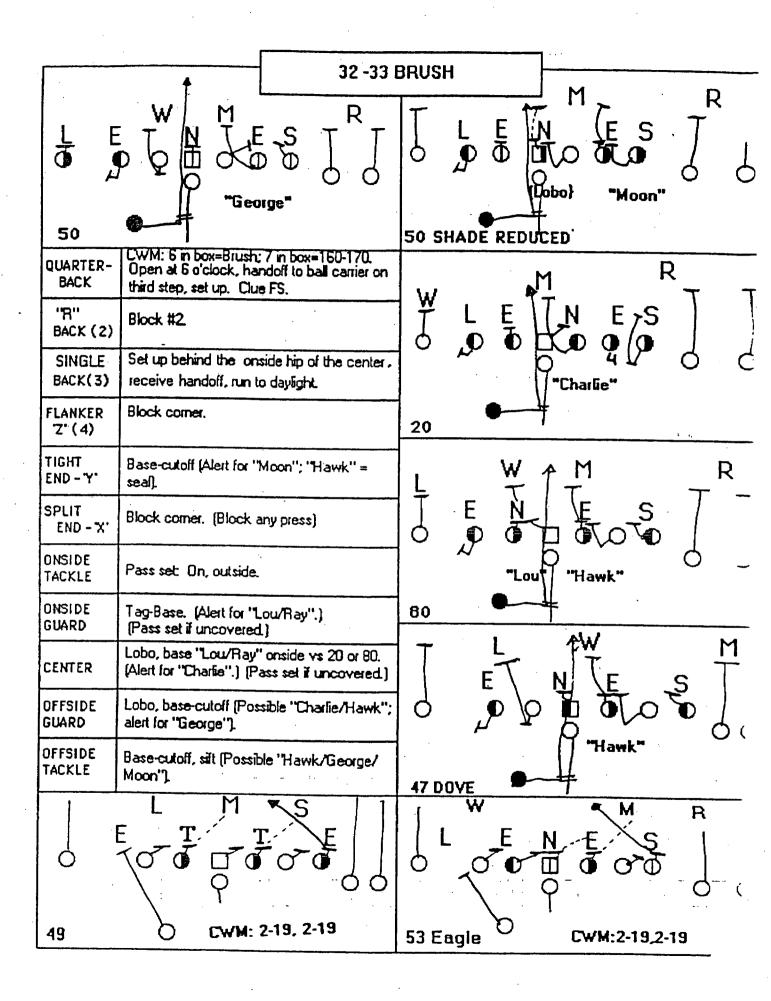


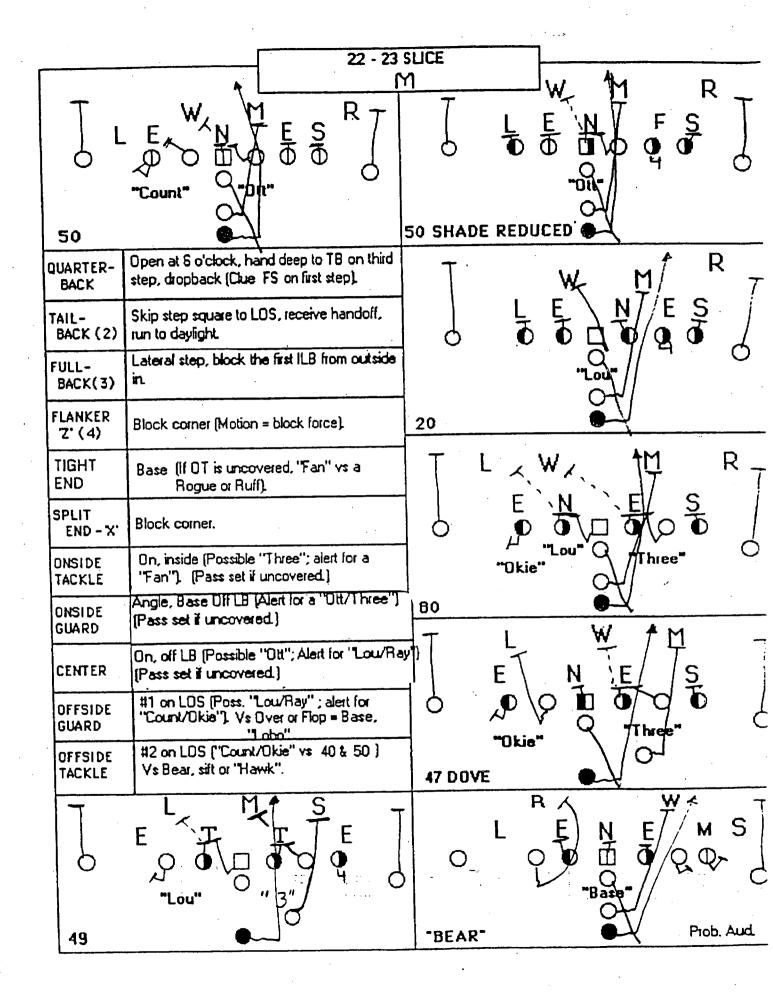


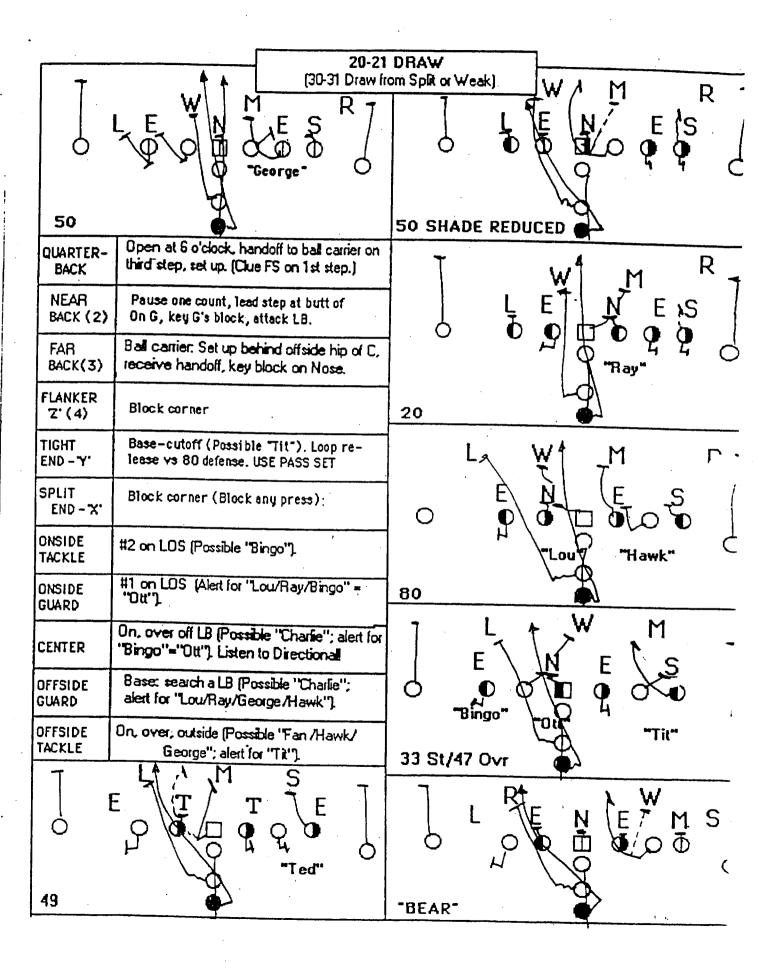
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

FOOTBALL

DRAWS





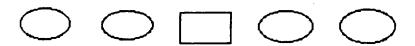


UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

FOOTBALL

PASS PROTECTION

QB LAUNCH POINTS



Dive Pass

100 Series Quick Screen

Dive Pass

Waggle/Wheel 36 Stretch Pass 850's-870's-890's 750-790's-770's Ctr Book Crack Screen 200 Series 300 Series 400 Series 500 Series

. Wide Screen Jab Pass Waggle/Wheel 37 Stretch Pass 840's-860's-880's 740's-780's-760's 21 T Ctr Book

Play Pass L Zone Pass L 900 Series

Play Pass R. Zone Pass R.

Play Pass L. Flow Scr. R. Waggle L. Screen R. 890 Flow Screen R. 870 Tight Screen R. Base Screen

Play Pass R, Flow Screen L Waggle R. Screen L. 880 Flow Screen L. 860 Tight Screen L

CENTER

"AREA CALLS" ("Lou/Ray")

PROTECTION	•	
100	Always to TE	
	en e	
300 (Rock)	By Defense	To TE vs. Twenty Away from TE vs. Eighty
380 280 260	Bu Defense	"Ray" vs Twenty "Lou" vs Eighty
390 290 270	By Defense	"Lou" ys Twenty "Ray" ys Eighty
360	To Left ("Lou") [Always	to strongside)
370	To Right ("'Flay'')	

CENTER DOUBLE READS

...........

580 ("10")
380/280 360/260
360/260 /

Double Read to the Right vs "40" and all "Ray" calls.
(This is in concert with the Guard.)

23.5

590 ("10") 390/290 370/270

Double Read to the Left vs "40" and all "Lou" calls.

(This is in concert with the Guard.)

100 PROTECTION GUARD & TACKLE THAWKT CALLS

Vs any Reduction or Eagle to weak side, weak side "Hawk".

Vs. any 53, strongside "Hawk".

Ys Double Eagle (53 Eagle) or Bear both sides "Hawk".

GUARD & TACKLE "OKIE/COUNT" CALLS Vs 50 Defense Only

360/380 Basic 360/380 Shuffle Right Side Okie/Count Left Side Okie/Count Left Side "Base" Right Side "Base"

370/390 Basic 370/390 Shuffle 300 Basic/"5"

Left Side Okie/Count Right Side Okie/Count Both Sides Okie/Count

Right Side "Base" Left Side "Base"

400's-Play Pass

Offside Okie/Count vs 50 or 40

GUARD'S

DOUBLE READS

50 Defense or any Stack (i.e. 20 or 80) when QB's directional call is to you. (This is in concert with the Center.)

260/360 \ 280/380 580("10")

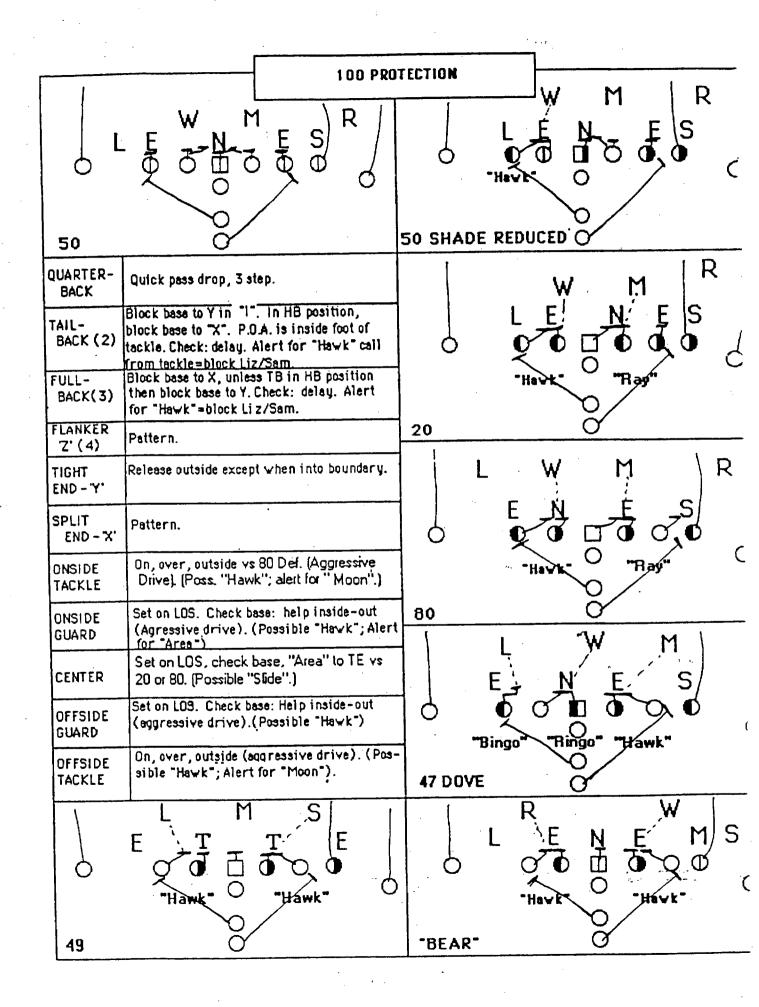
Right Side

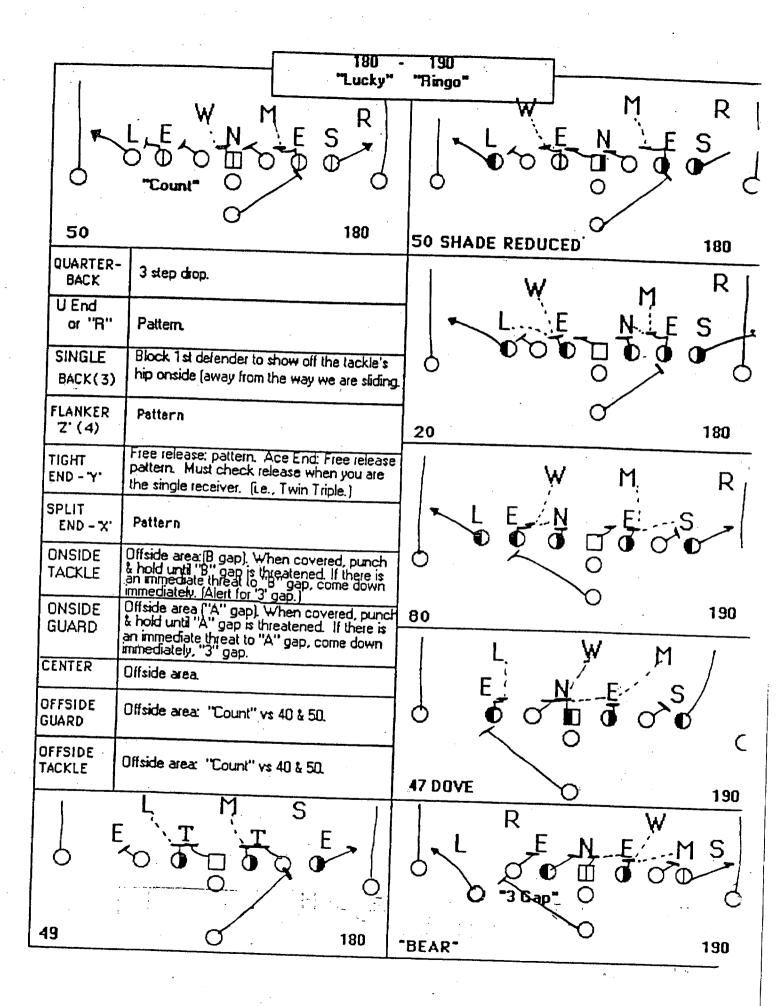
Left side "Base"

270/370 290/390 590("10")

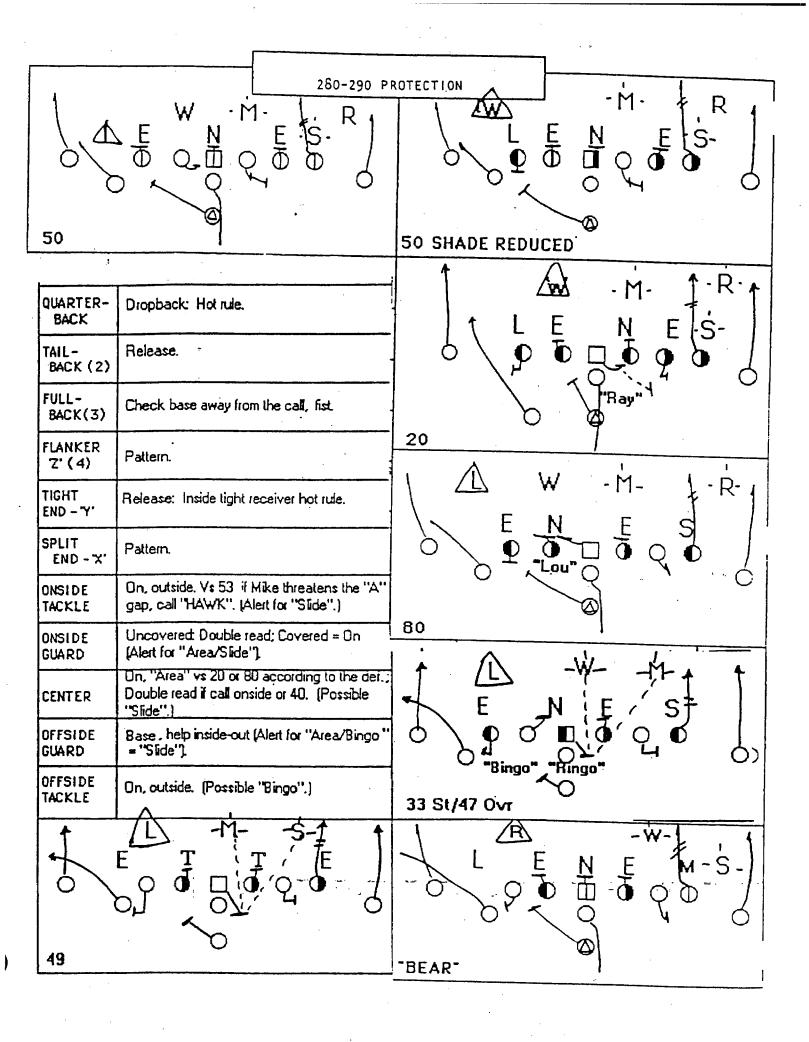
Left side Double Read

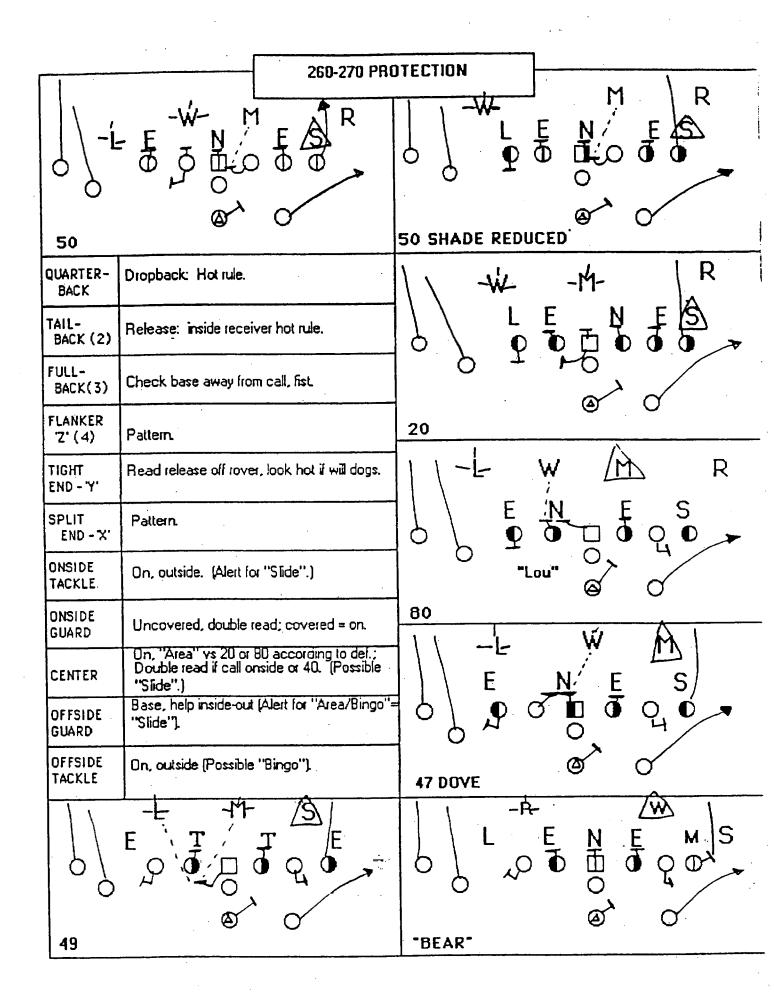
Right Side "Base"

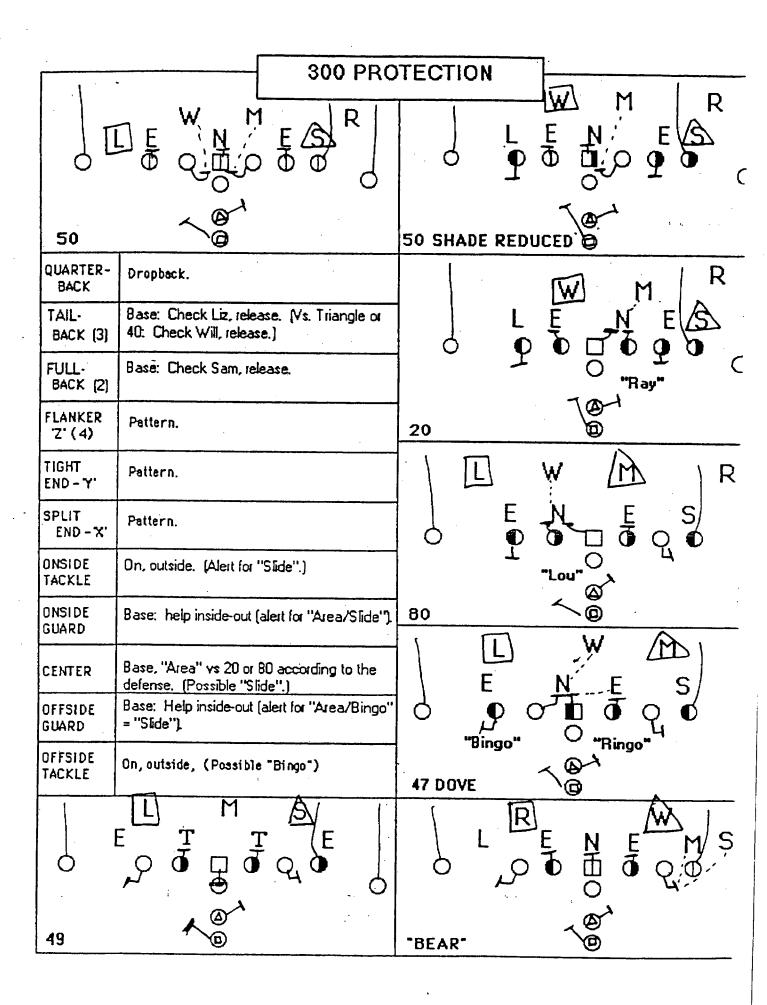




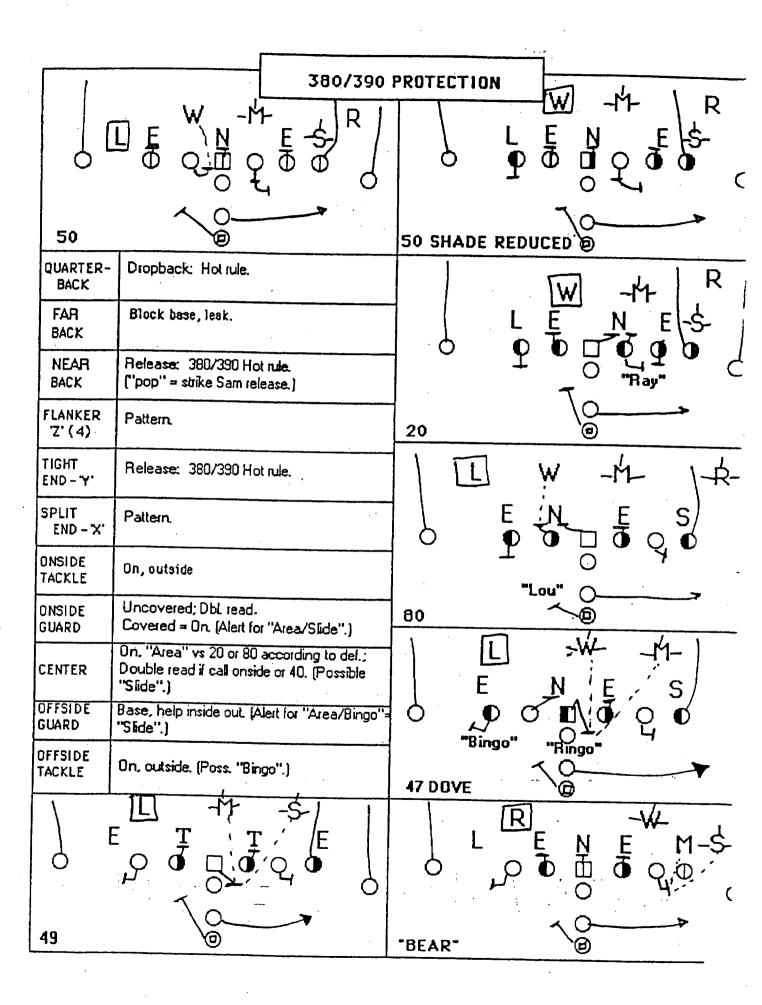
	160 - "Lucky"	170 "Ringo"
L [W M E S R	50 SHADE REDUCED
QUARTER- BACK	3 step drop.	IW M R
U - END or "R"	Pattern.	LE NES
SINGLE BACK(3)	Block lst defender to show off the tackle's hip onside (away from the way we are sliding)	9
FLANKER 'Z' (4)	Pattern.	20
TIGHT END - Y'	Check "4" or Slam "3", center route.	L W M R
SPLIT END - "X"	Pallern.	O E N DE S
ONSIDE TACKLE	Uliside area: It gap! When covered, punch & hold until "B" gap is threatened. If there is an immediate threat to "B" gap, come down immediately. [Alert for "3" gap.]	
ONSIDE GUARD	Ultside area ("A" gap). When covered, punc & hold until "A" gap is threatened. If there is an immediate threat to "A" gap, come down immediately, "3" gap.	1 80 M
CENTER	Offside area.	
OFFSIDE GUARD	Offside area: "Count" vs 40 & 50.	E. N. E. S
OFFSIDE TACKLE	Offside area: "Count" vs 40 & 50.	33 St/47 Ovr
	E T T C E	L E N E M S
49		*BEAR*

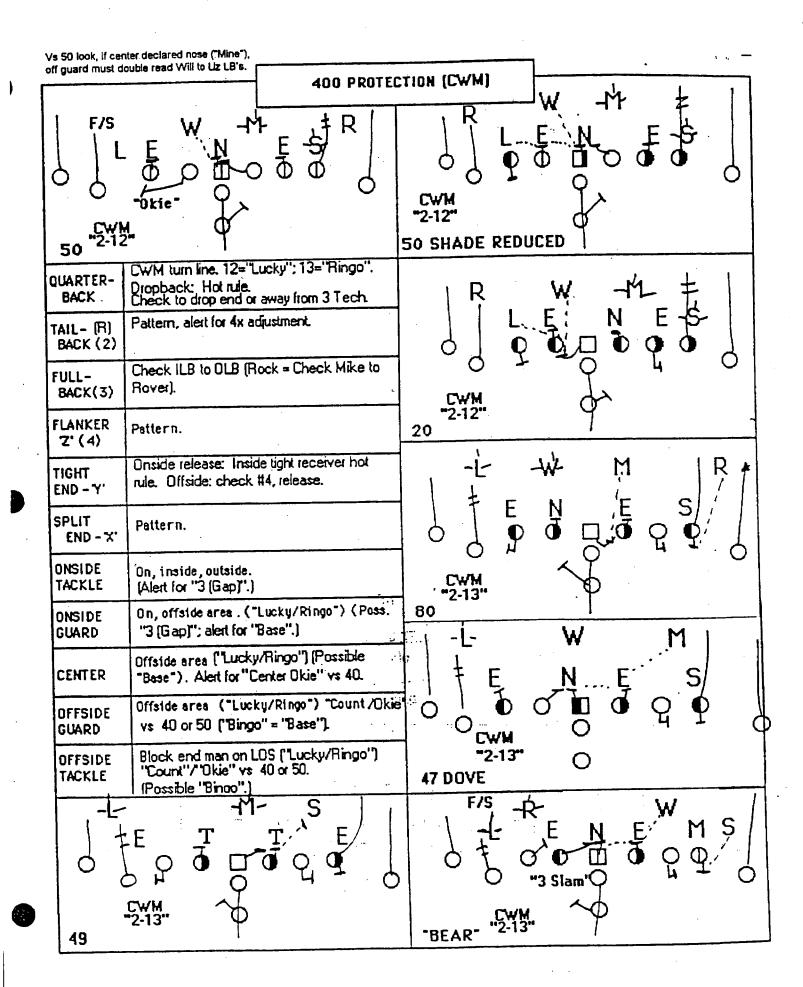


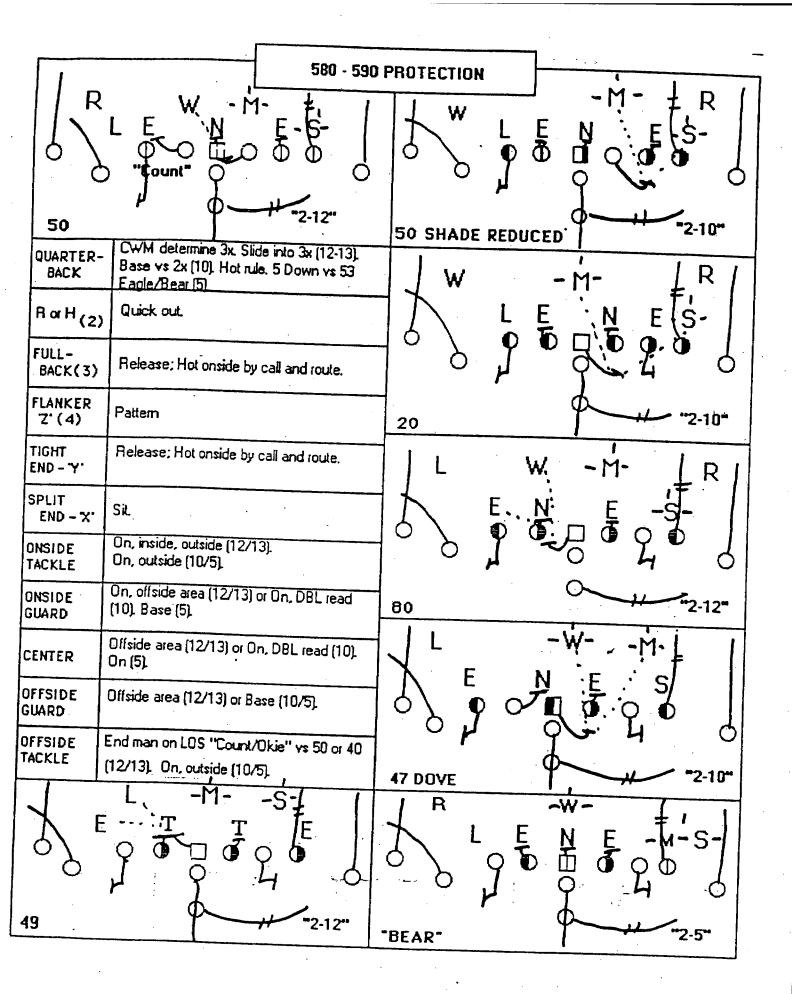


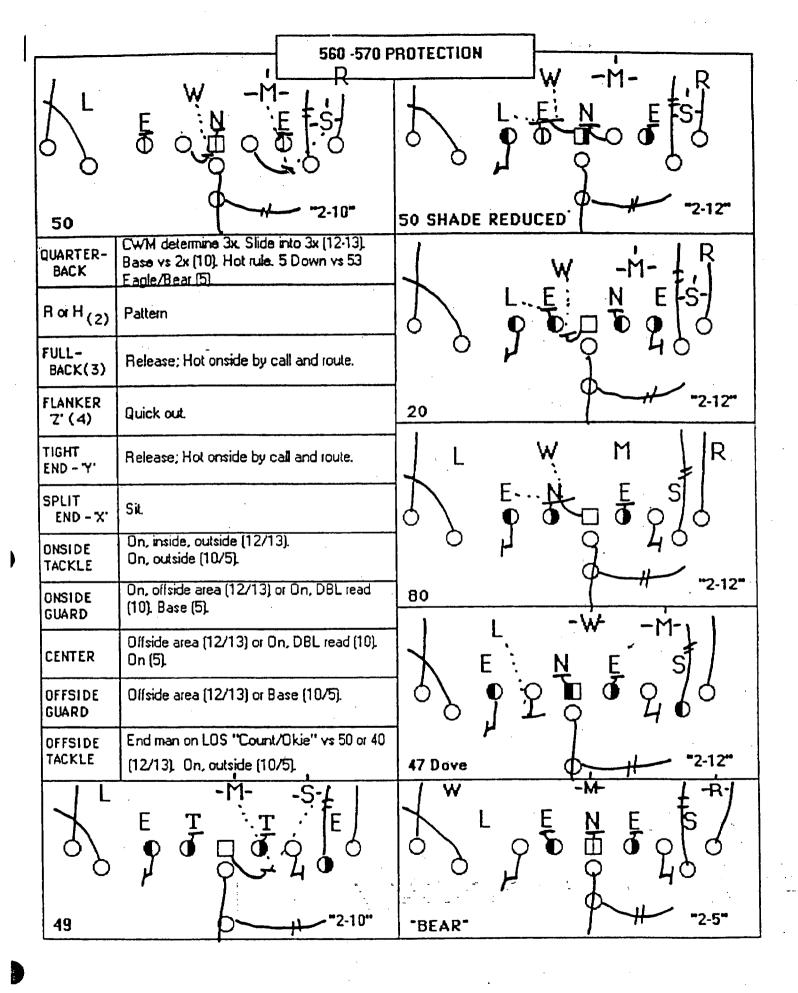


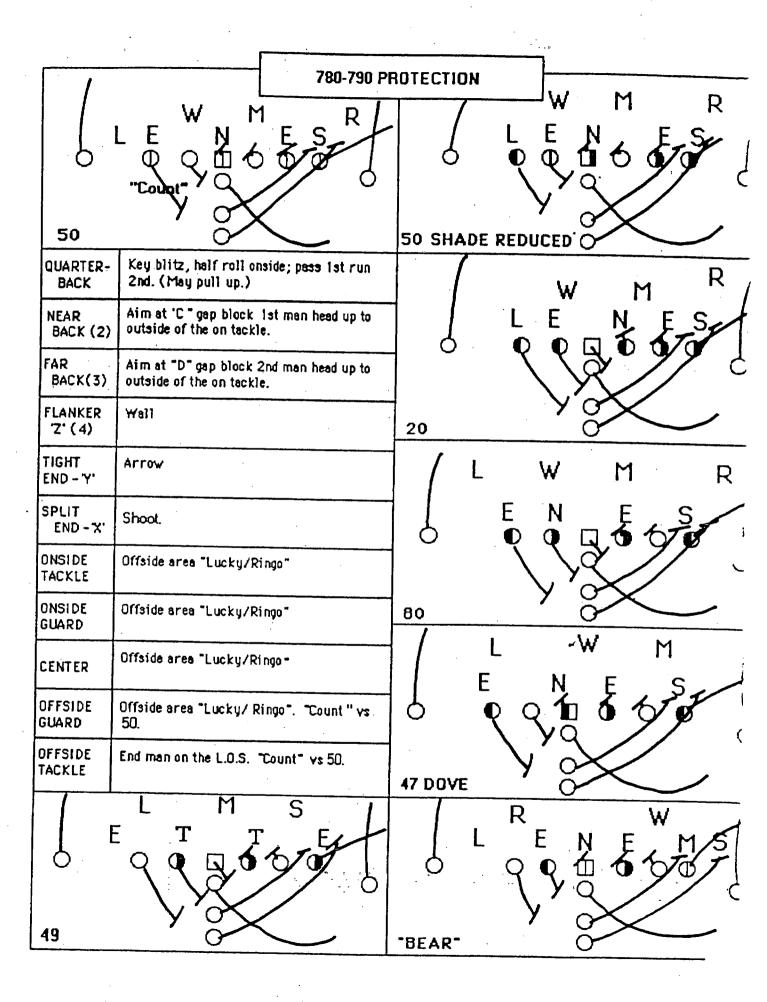
		300 Basic Pro	
)		E N E S R Count" O Okie"	LENES O D D D O D
	50	(O) (D)	50 SHADE REDUCED O
	QUARTER- BACK	Dropback.	W M R
·	FAR BACK	Base protection - leak.	
;	NEAR BACK	Check ILB, release. Vs. Twenty (20)=check Sam. (Chip=strike Mike, release.)	To Hay"
	FLANKER 'Z' (4)	Pattern.	20
	TIGHT END - Y	Pattern.	II W M R
	SPLIT END - X	Pattern.	
	ONSIDE TACKLE	#2 on LOS: "Okie" or "Count" vs 50 Def. (Alert for "Slide").	"Lou" @
	ONSIDE GUARD	#1 on LOS: "Okie" or "Count" vs 50 Def. (Alert for "Area/Slide").	80 (b)
	CENTER	Base, "Area" vs 20 or 80 according to the def. (Possible "Slide".)	E N E S
	OFFSIDE GUARD	#1 on LOS: "Count" or "Okie" vs 50 Def. (Alert for "Area/Bingo" = "Slide").	
•	OFFSIDE TACKLE	#2 on the LOS: "Count" or "Okie" vs 50 Def. (Possible "Bingo".)	"Bingo" "Ringo" 47 DOVE
	6	E T C E	LENEMS ODDO
	49	< <u>\@</u> \	BEAR D

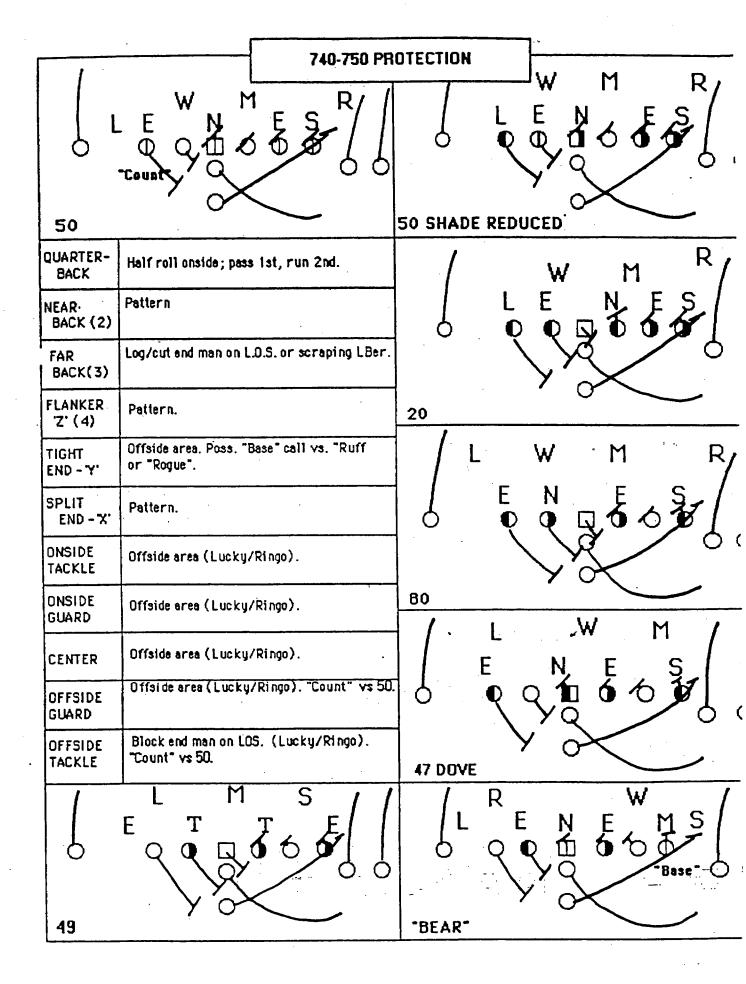




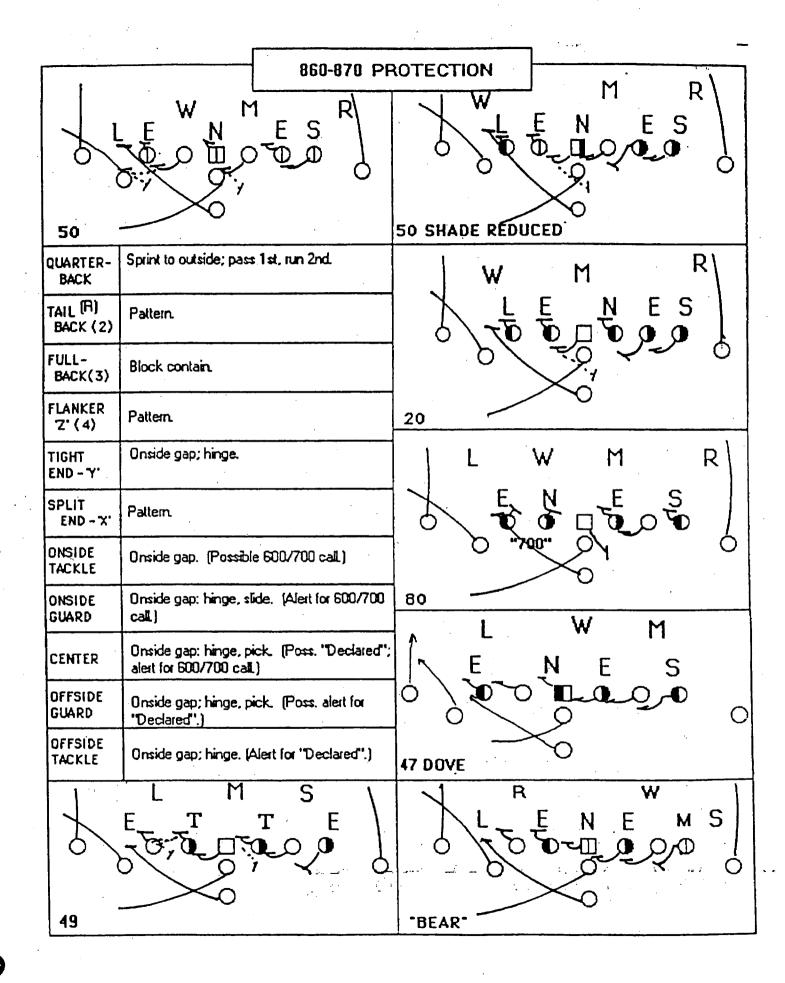


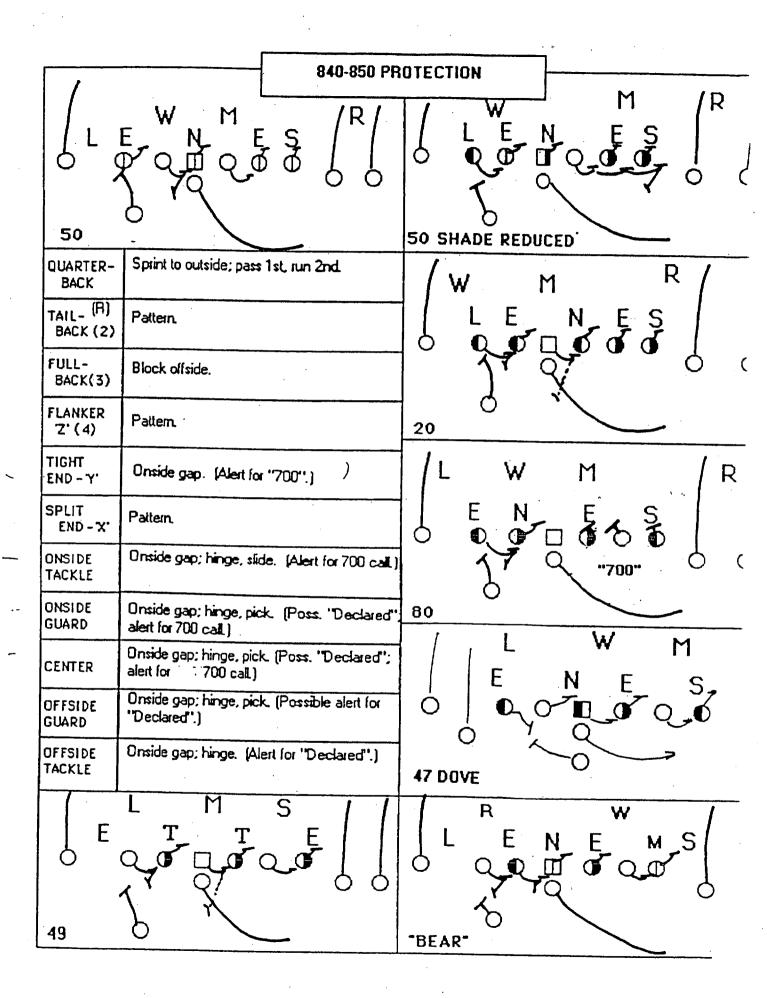






/	880-890 P	ROTECTION
\rangle L	E-WMESR DODOS	L E N E S
50	10	50 SHADE REDUCED
QUARTER- BACK	Sprint to outside; pass 1st, run 2nd	/ W M R
TAIL (R) BACK (2)	Pattern.	W M F S
FULL: BACK (3)	Block contain.	
FLANKER 'Z' (4)	Pattern.	20
Tight End - "Y"	Easy release, pattern	/ W M R
SPLIT END - X	Pattern	LE N E S
ONSIDE TACKLE	Onside gap. (Poss. 700 call.)	7 700"
ONSIDE GUARD	Onside gap; hinge, slide. (Alert for 700 call.)	
1	Onside gap; hinge, pick. [Alert for 700 call]	L W M
FESIDE	Onside gap; hinge, pick	E N E S
FFSIDE ACKLE	Onside gap; hinge, pick.	47.000
∫ E C	T T E	W M R L E N E S
49		BEAR- 0 (



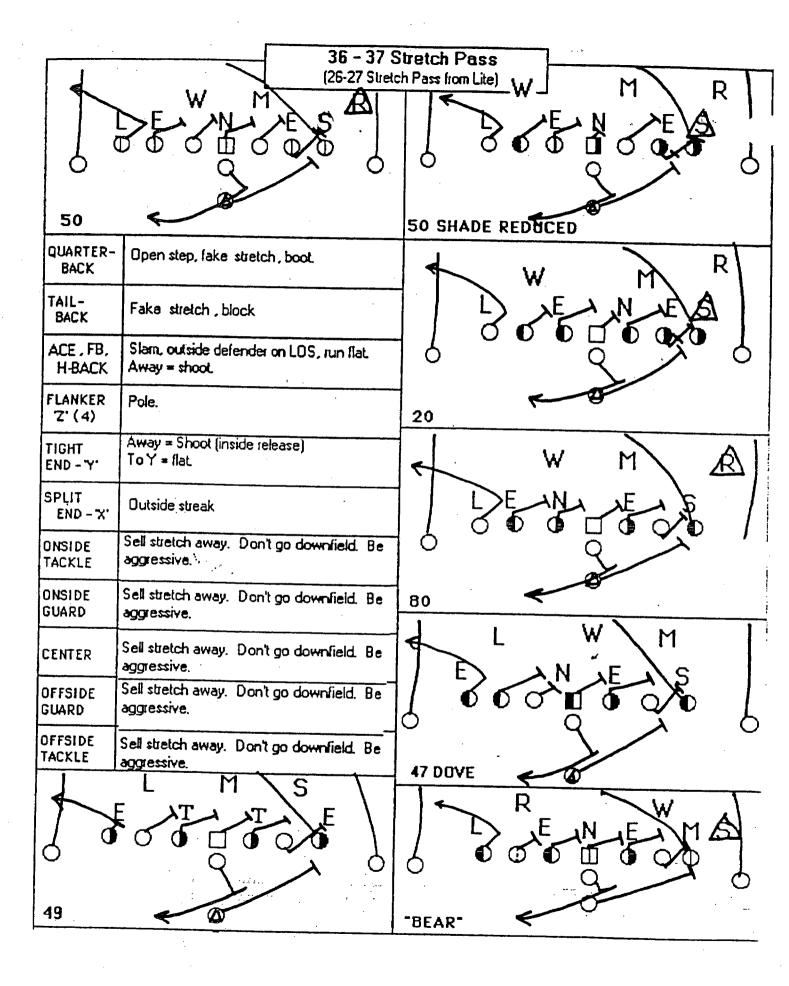


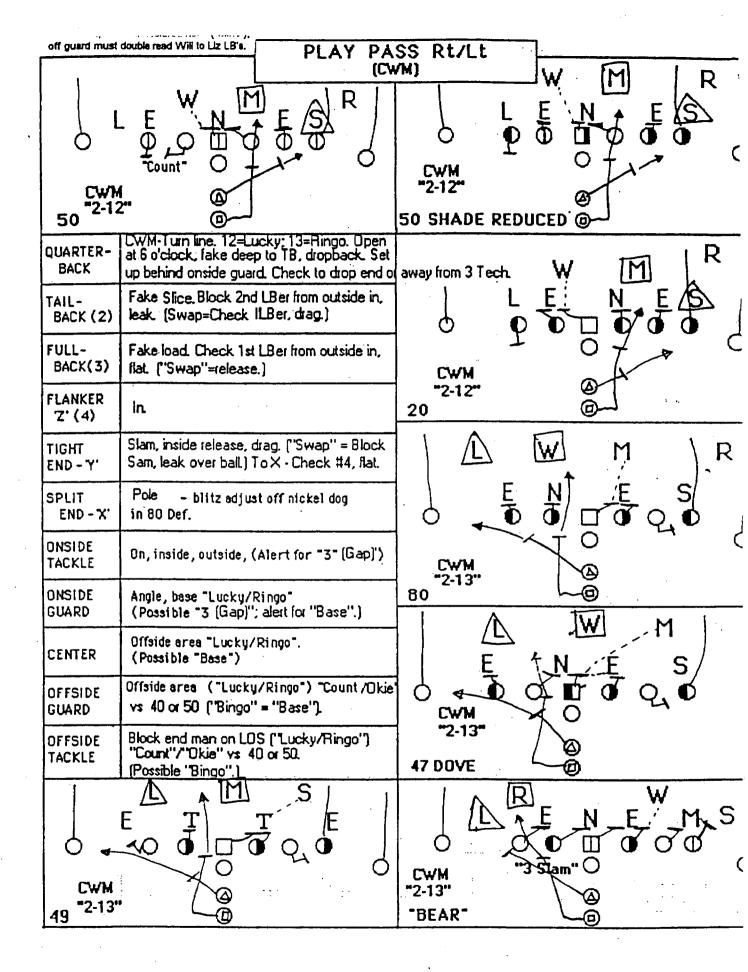
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

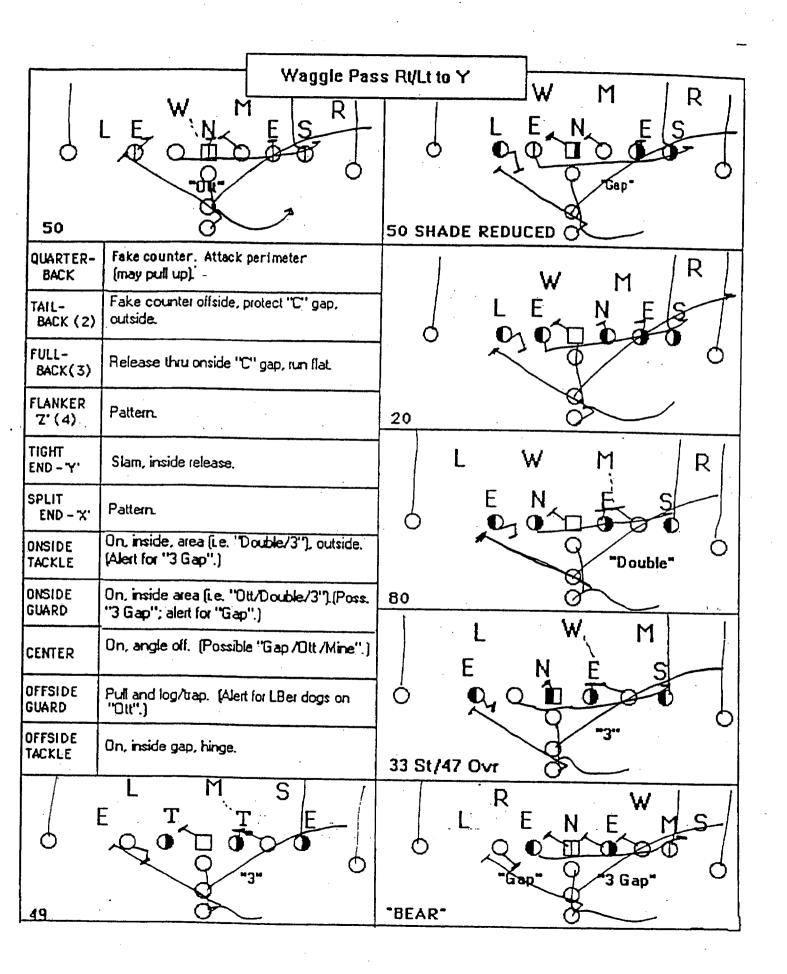
FOOTBALL

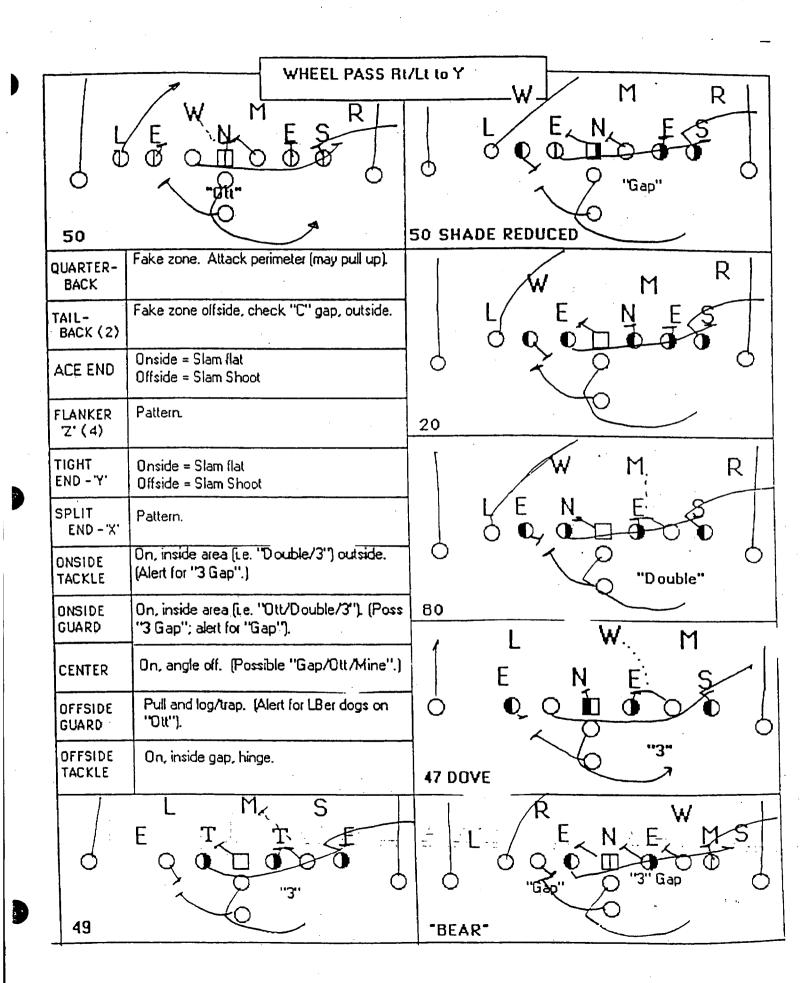
PLAY ACTION

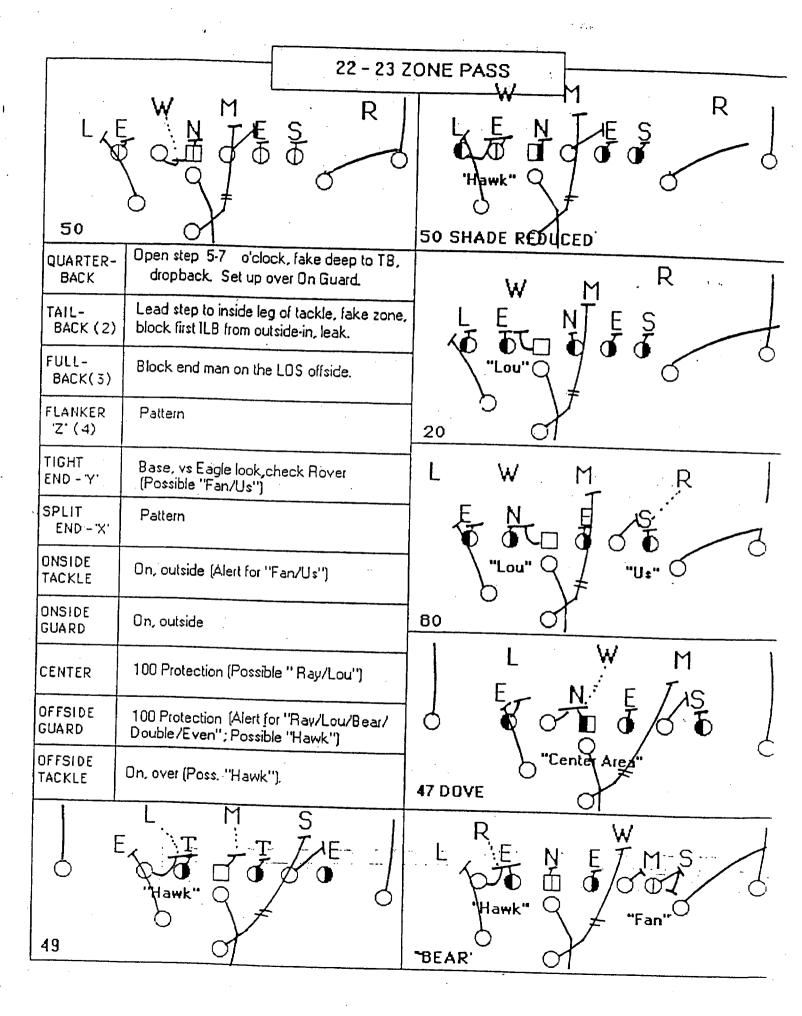
PROTECTION

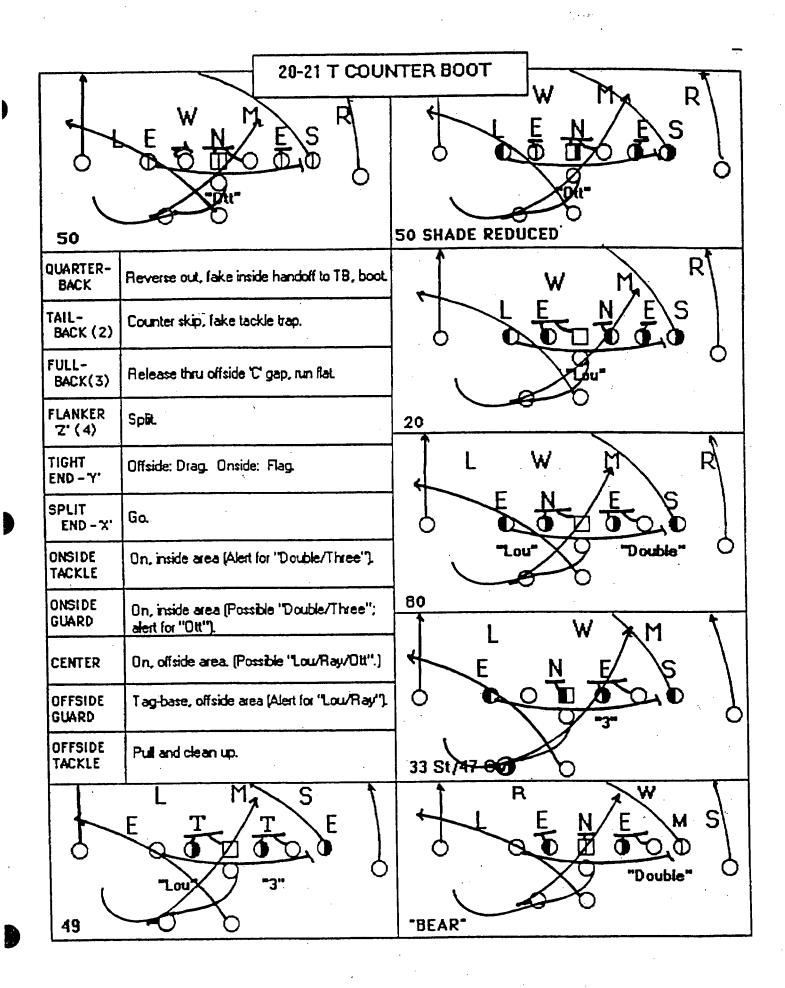






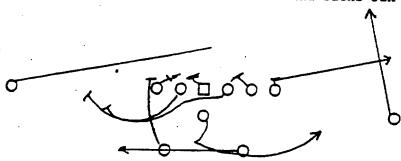






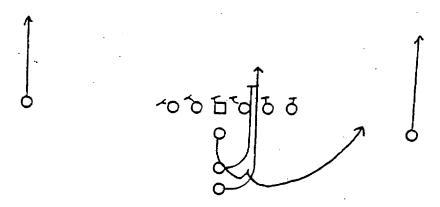
FARE - The term means the line runs the play called and the QB will make his fake and roll out away from the fake with a pass run option. Linemen do not go downfield.

EXAMPLE: Rt. Split Fake 37 Bob, Z Take 1. Line and backs run 37 Bob.



ROLL - The term means the line runs the play called, the QB will make his fake and roll out to the side of the fake with a pass run option. Linemen do not go downfield.

EXAMPLE: 22 Slice Roll

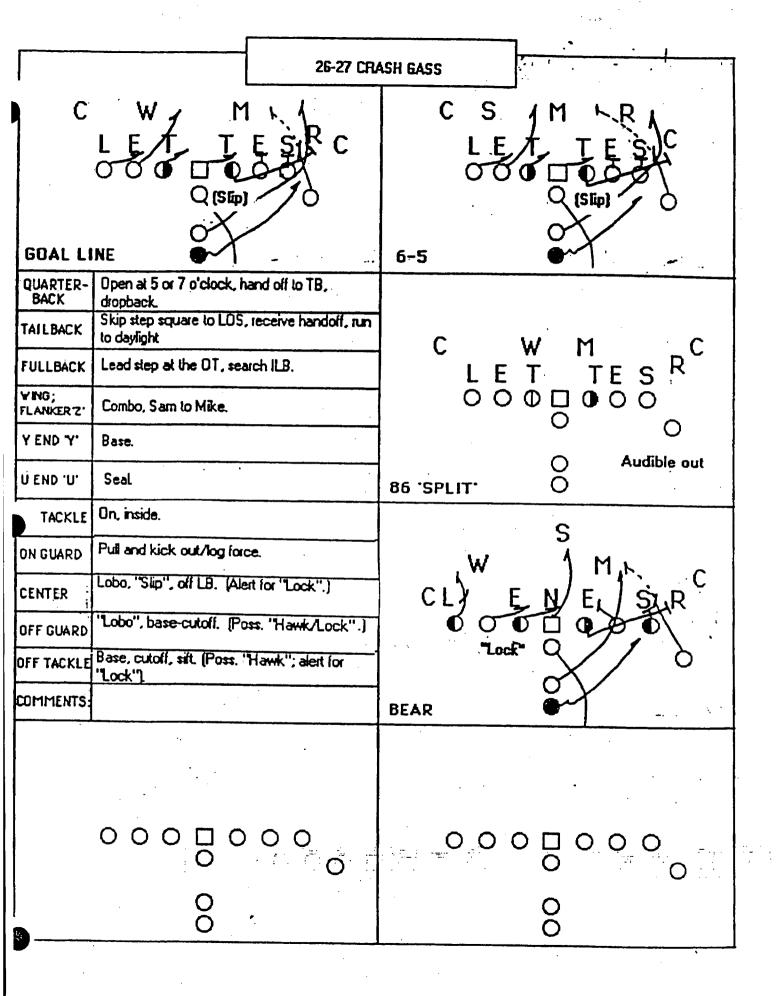


(Note: Linemen who are not pulling adjust your angles to finish with your butt to the QB. Linemen who are pulling block anyone who shows in your path. Onside tackle (away from the fake) on Fake 28-29 Bob or Fake 36-37 Bob, always secure the second rusher in from the outside; we always want to leave only one person outside for the QB to beat.)

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

FOOTBALL

GOALLINE



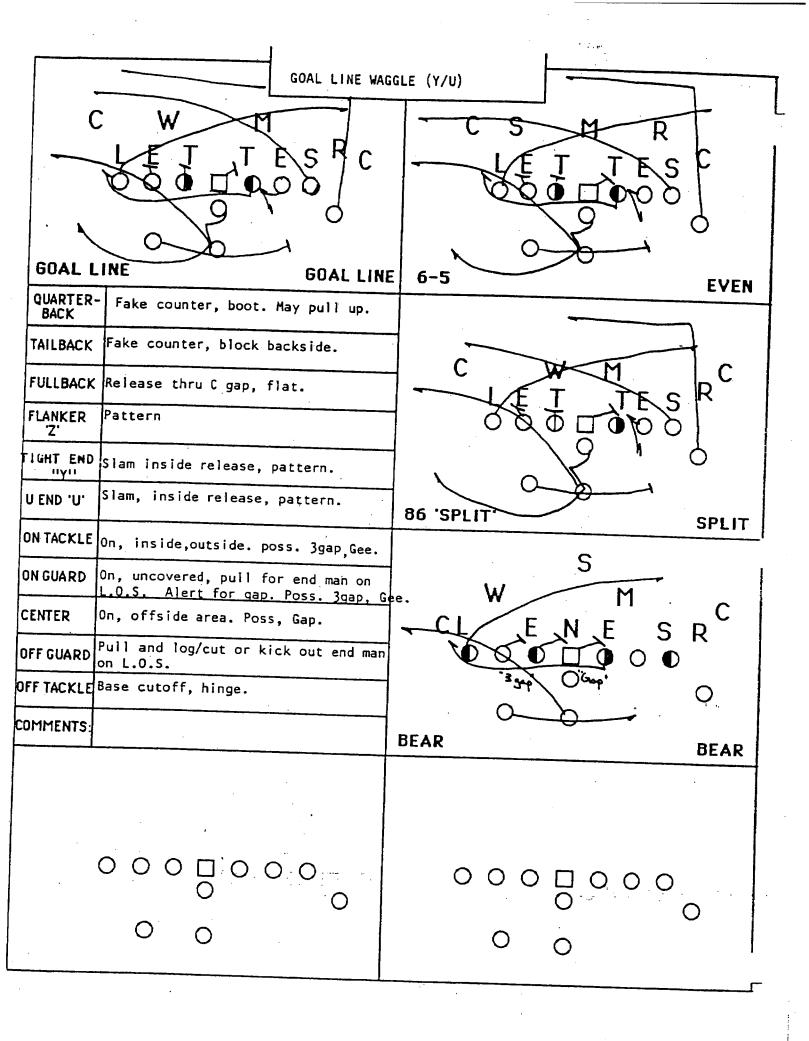
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
22- 23	BLAST
C W 1 M 1 P S P C	C S M R R C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
GOAL LINE	6-5
QUARTER- Drop step w/onside foot, reverse pivot at 6 o'clock. Handoff deep to TB. Dropback.	VI
TAILBACK Drop step, then lead step at inside leg of guard.	
FULLBACK Lead step outside foot of OG. Key lst DL head up/outside of G. Block lst LB head up/outside	TET TE OR
WING; Kickout force. To U-Base, cutoff. Block corner (Motion=kickout force)	7
Y END 'Y' Base, cutoff.	"Base"
U END 'U' Base, cutoff	86 'SPLIT'
ON TACKLE On, inside. ("Fan" vs Bear; alert for "3".)	7
ON GUARD Angle, base [Possible "3".]	S
CENTER On, Off LBer (Possible "Lou/Ray/Charlie").	CLY ENER SRC
OFF GUARD #1 on LOS. (Alert for "Charlie/Lou/Ray".)	るるなはまっます
OFF TACKLE On, over. (Possible "Hawk".)	6/1-3-
COMMENTS: Motion: Zac, Zig-Zag	BEAR
'E' Gack Read On T, block Mike to Rover.	BEAR
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	C E N N S R C

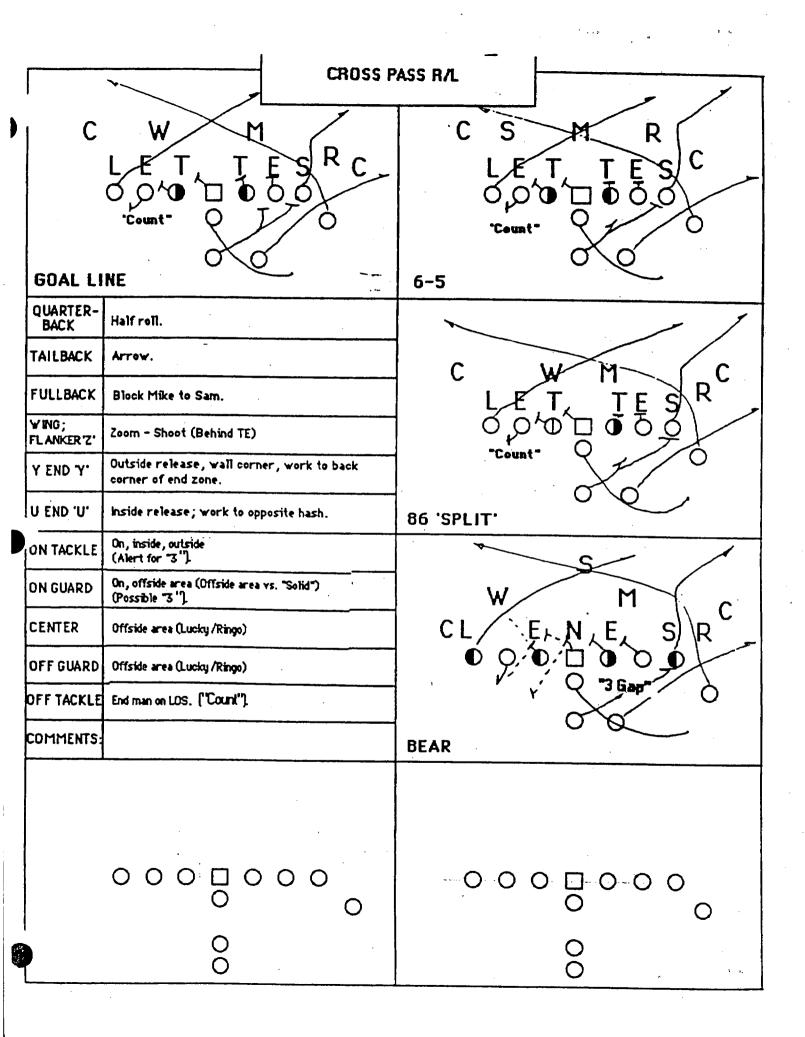
ſ `	22-23 BLAST 'Z'	OPTION TO 'II'
22-23 BLAS1 'Z' UI		OF HOR TO O
	LETT TESRC	C S M R LETTESC
		(Charlie)
GOAL LI	NE O	6-5
QUARTER- BACK	Reverse pivot at 6 o'clock. Fake Blast. Option corner.	
TAILBACK	Fake Balst.	6 W.M.
FULLBACK	Run Blast, block On LBer to Off LBer.	LEW TESRC
YING; FLANKER'Z'	Ball carrier: Run option course.	
Y END "Y"	Base-cutoff, hinge.	
N END .n.	Base.	86 'SPLIT'
ON TACKLE	On, inside ("Fan" vs Bear; alert for "3").	S
ON GUARD	Angle, base (Possible "3").	WIT M
CENTER	On, Off LBer (Possible "Lou/Ray/Charlie").	OL TELLE SR
OFF GUARD	#1 on LOS (Alert for "Charlie/Lou/Ray").	00000
OFF TACKLE	On, over (Possible 'Hawk').	
COMMENTS:	Motion: Zac, Zig-Zag.	BEAR
		•
	000000	
	0 0	
	0	00
,		

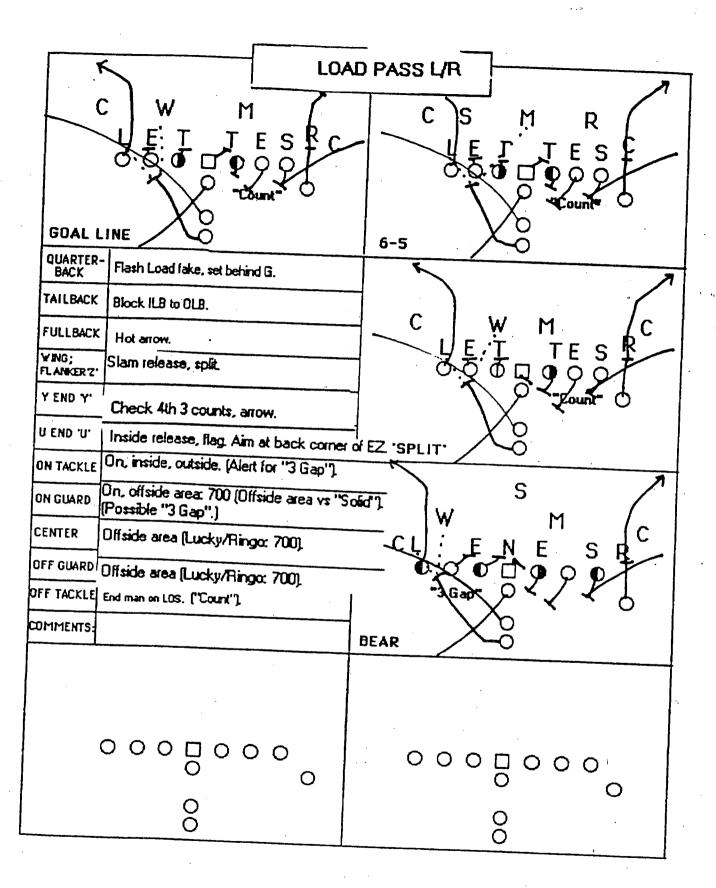
)

	48-49 WAGE	GLE REVERSE
C W M , C S M , F		
T E T T E S R C		PETTES C
GOAL L	<u> </u>	6-5 🗘
TAILBACK	Fake Blast.	
FULLBACK		C W M C T LE T TELS R
WING; FLANKER'Z'	Ball Carrier.	1 5 5 5 0 0 5 6
A END A.	Base-cutoff, sift.	
N END 'U'	Base.	86 'SPLIT'
ON TACKLE	On, over	S
ON GUARD	Base.	W M
CENTER	On, angle off.	CLŢĘŊĘ SRC
	Pull and block force.	100000
	Base cutoff. (Seal ys Bear)	
COMMENTS		BEAR 🔿
		000000
	00	00

	22.22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	B DACC B II
	22-23 G.L. KEE	P PASS H/L
С	W M LET TESRC	CSMR LETTESC QQOOOOV
GOAL LI		6-5
QUARTER- BACK	Fake Blast, boot scroll.	
TAILBACK	Fake Blast.	$c w M \int_{\mathbb{R}} c$
FULLBACK	Run Blast.	LET TESR
YING; FLANKER'Z'	Onside-release thru Rover to back corner of end zone. Offside - In.	220 T/209/
Y END Y	Onside – slam release, arrow. Offside – check "On" gap, hinge	
n END .n.	Onside-slam inside release back corner end zone. Corner on the LOS=outside release. Offside= -check "On" gap, hinge.	86 'SPLIT'
ON TACKLE		S 1
ON GUARD	Pull onside and log/cut end man on LOS.	W M
CENTER	On, over block	CL ENES SR
OFF GUARD	Check "On" gap, hinge.	
OFF TACKLE	Check "On" gap, hinge.	"Gee"
COMMENTS	Can be run to fake or away.	BEAR
	000000	000000
	0	0



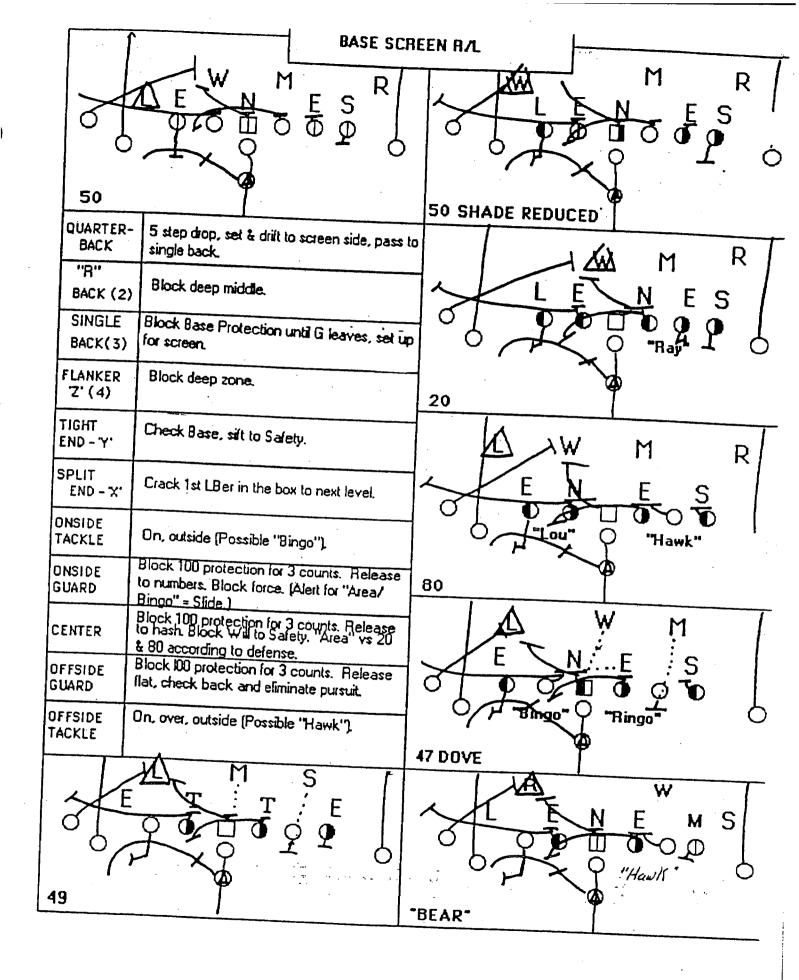


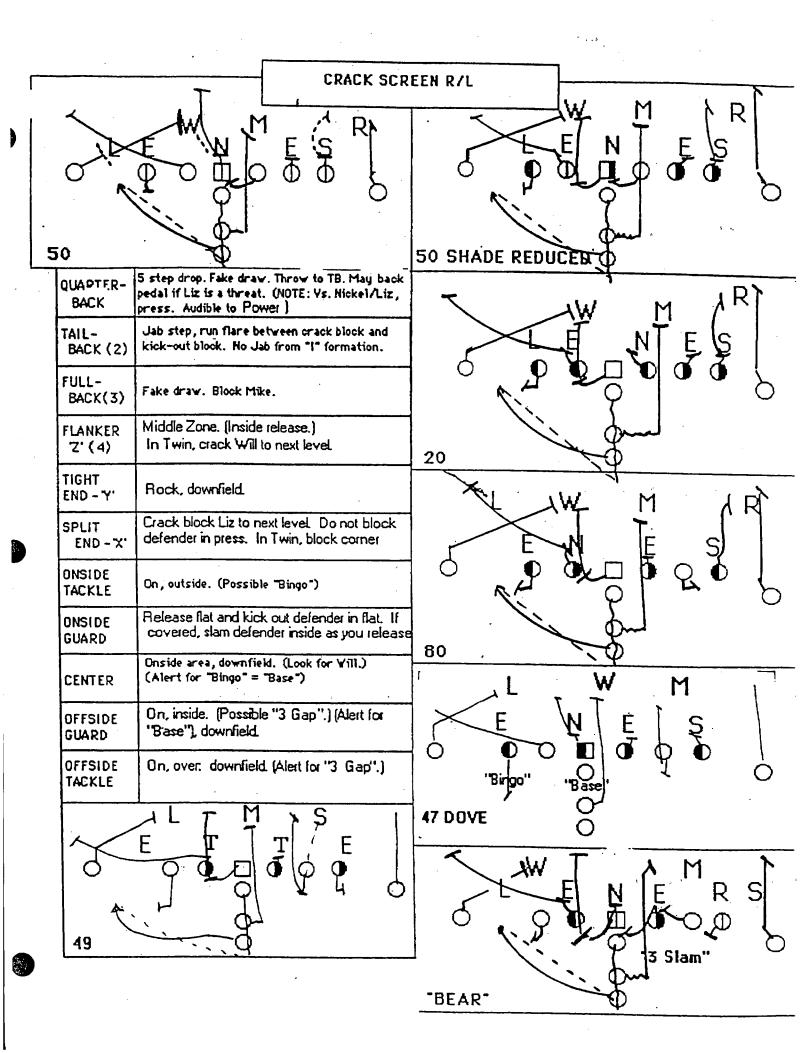


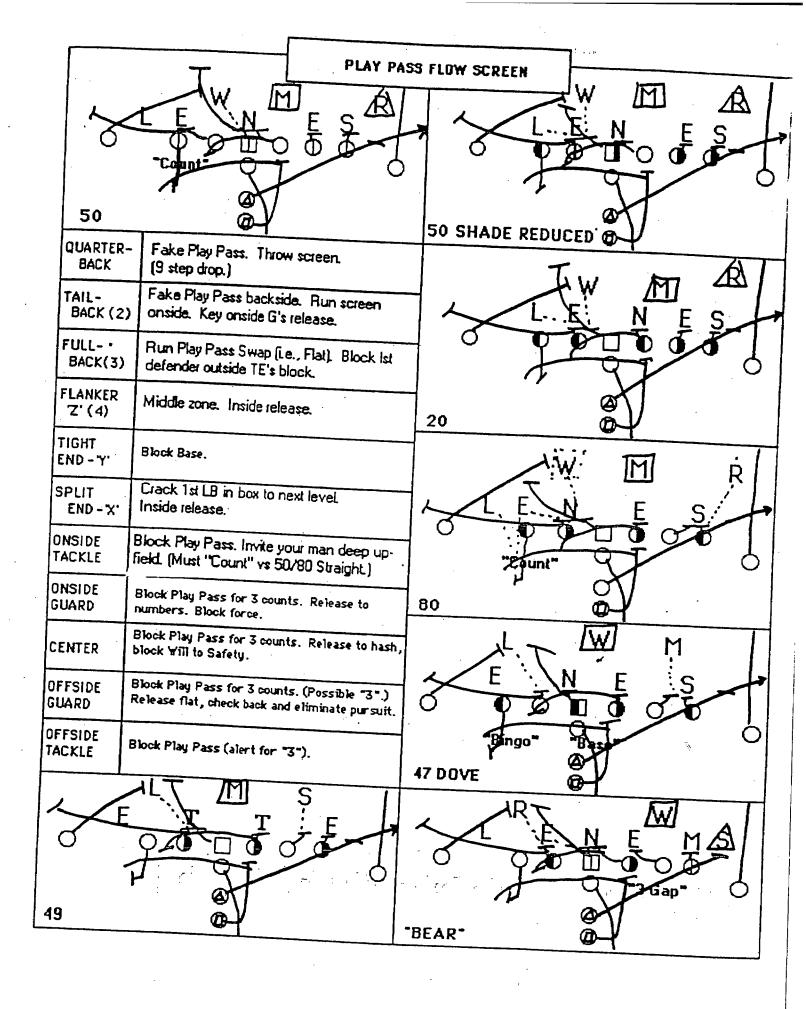
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

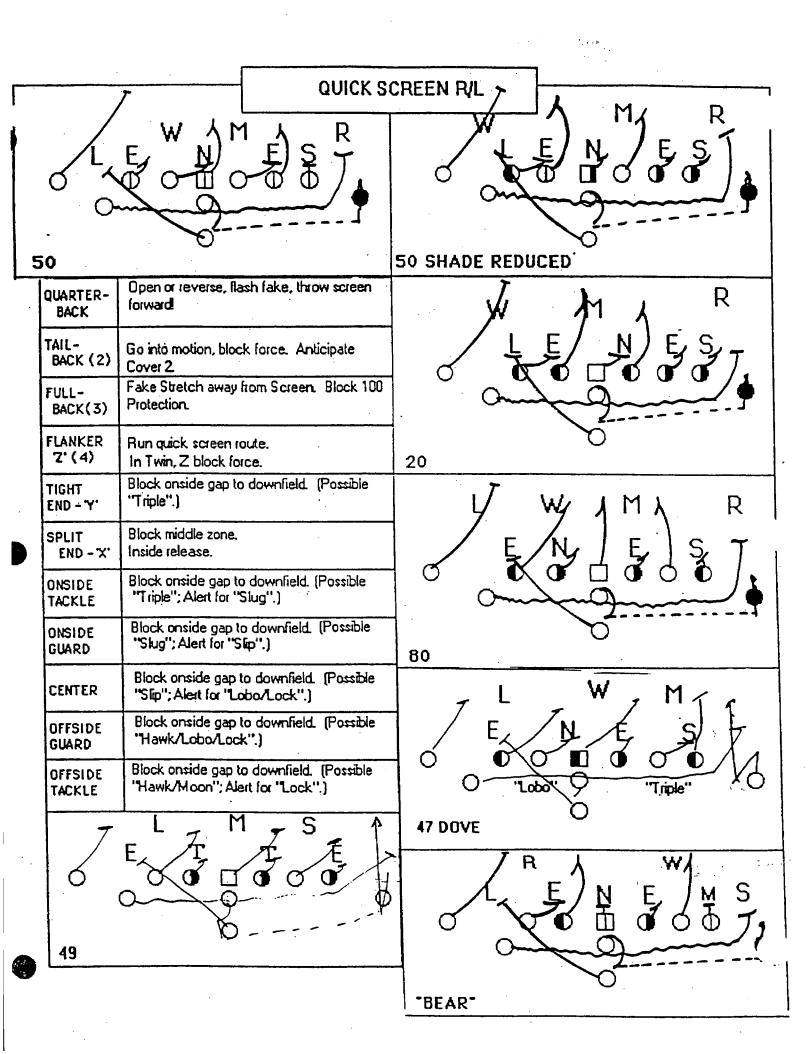
FOOTBALL

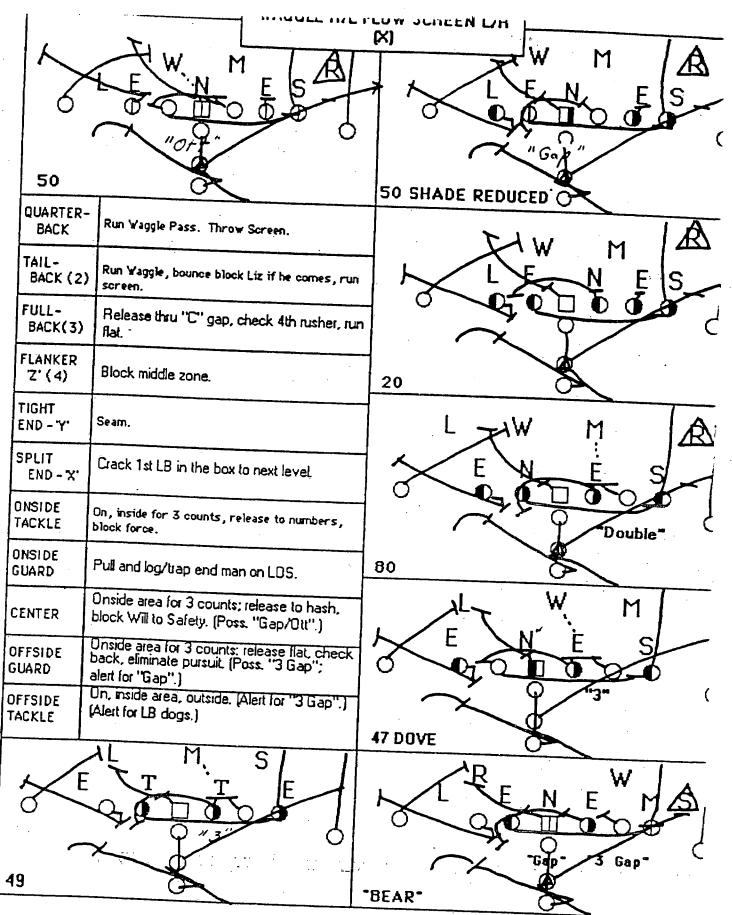
SCREENS

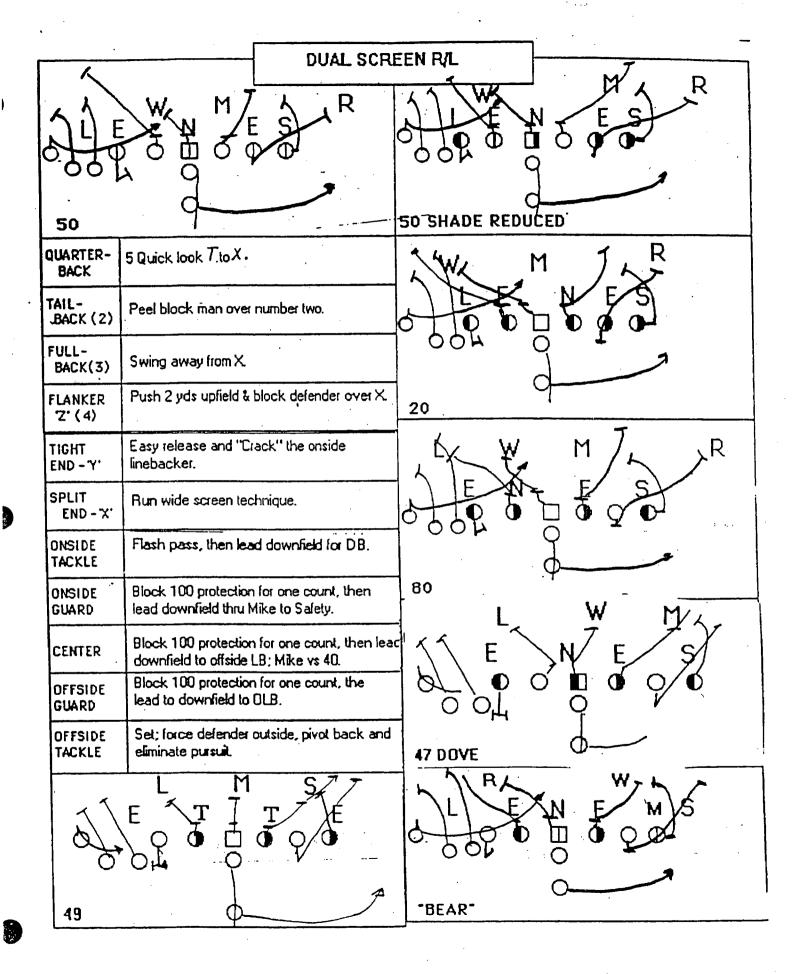


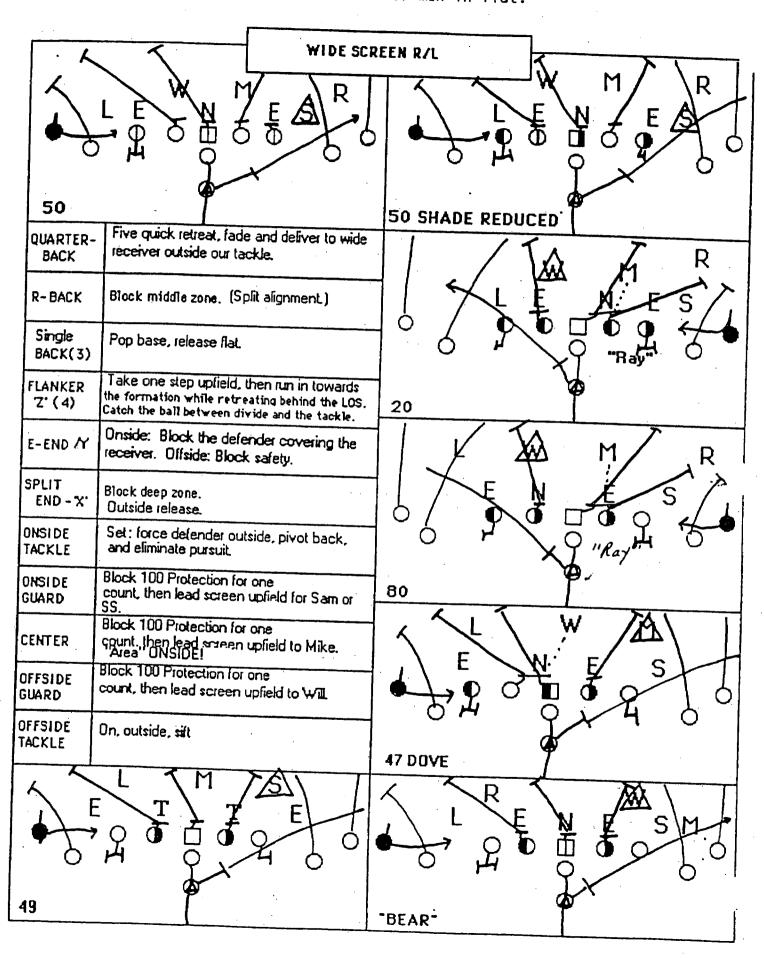


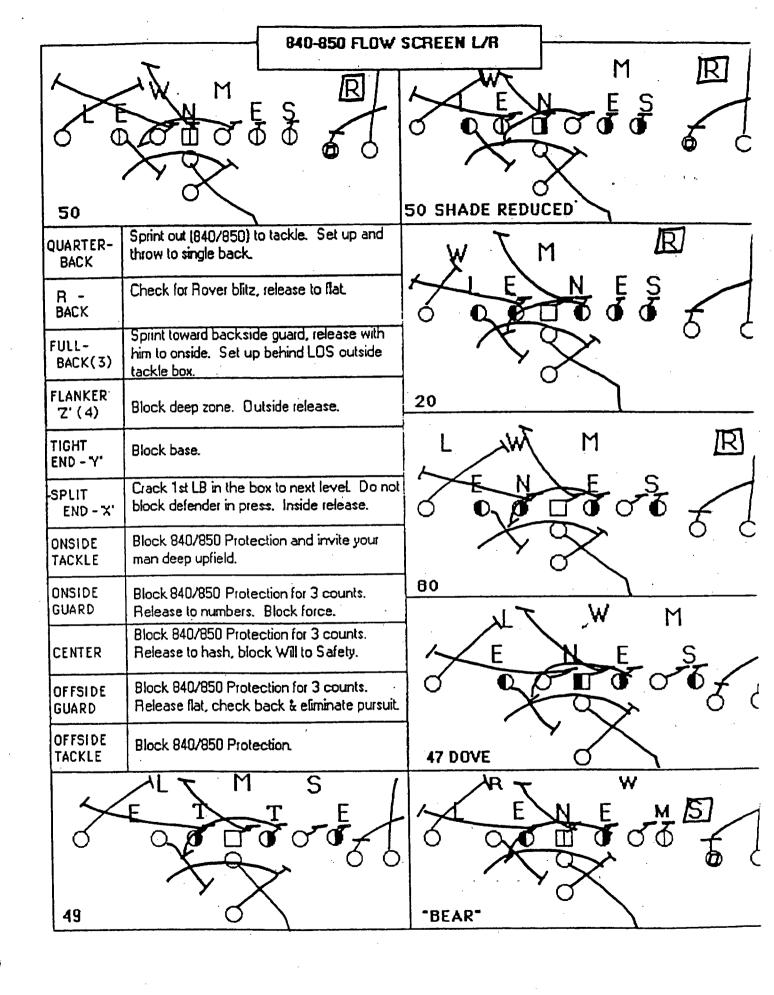


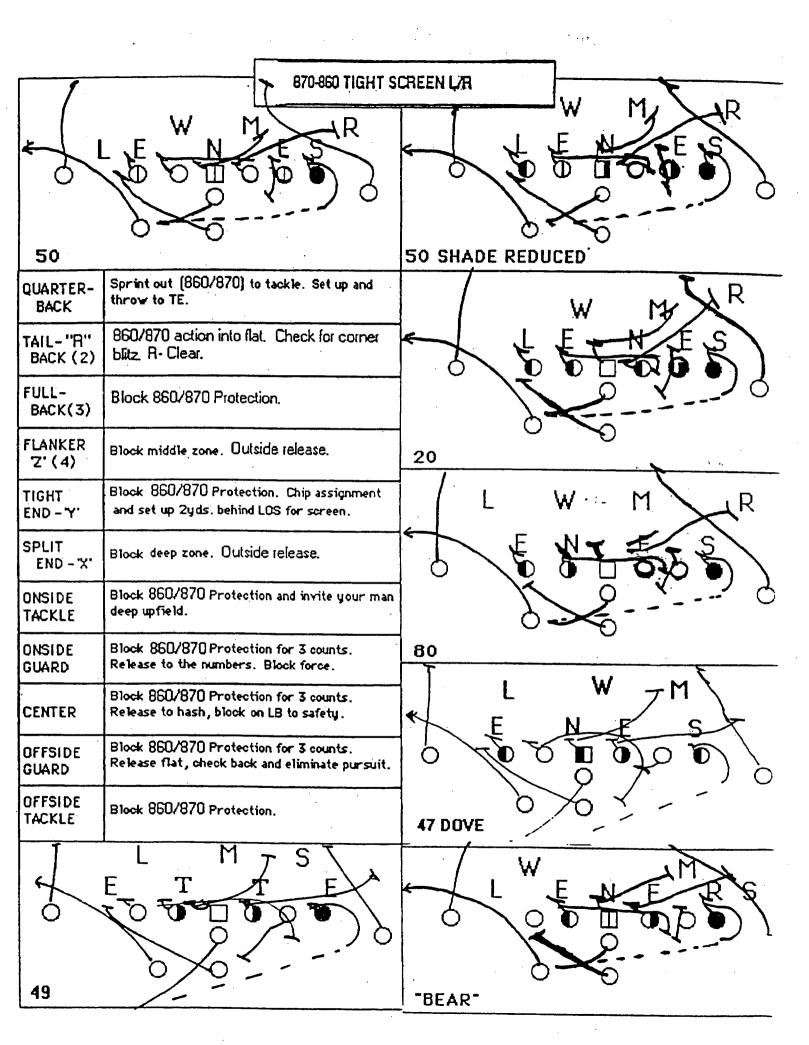








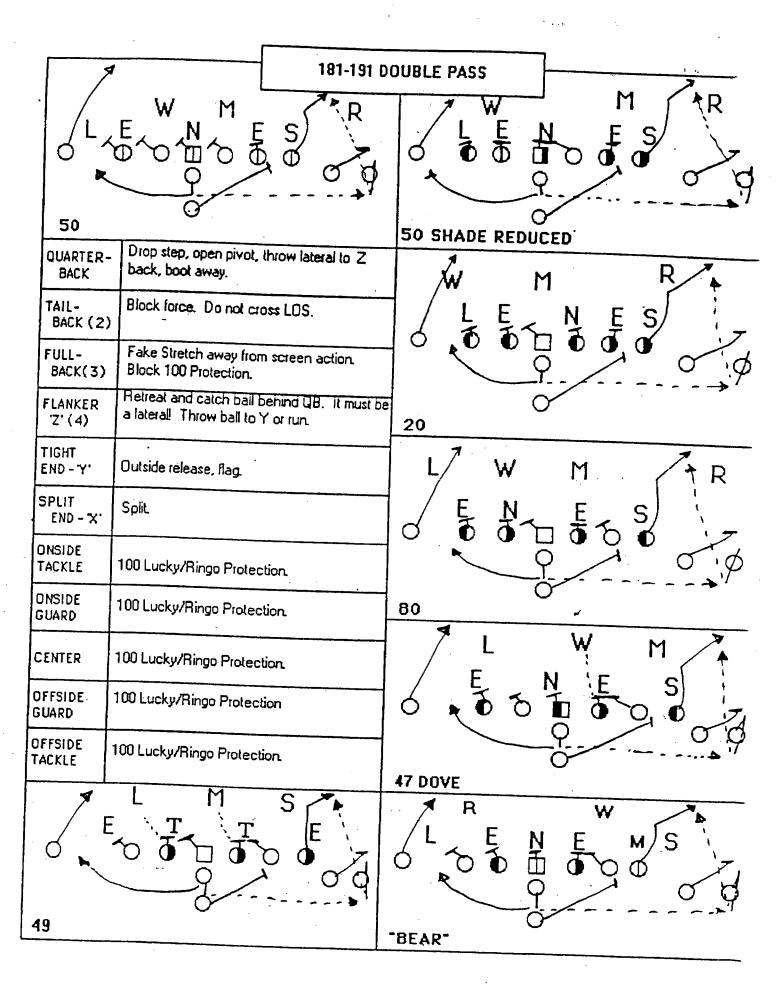


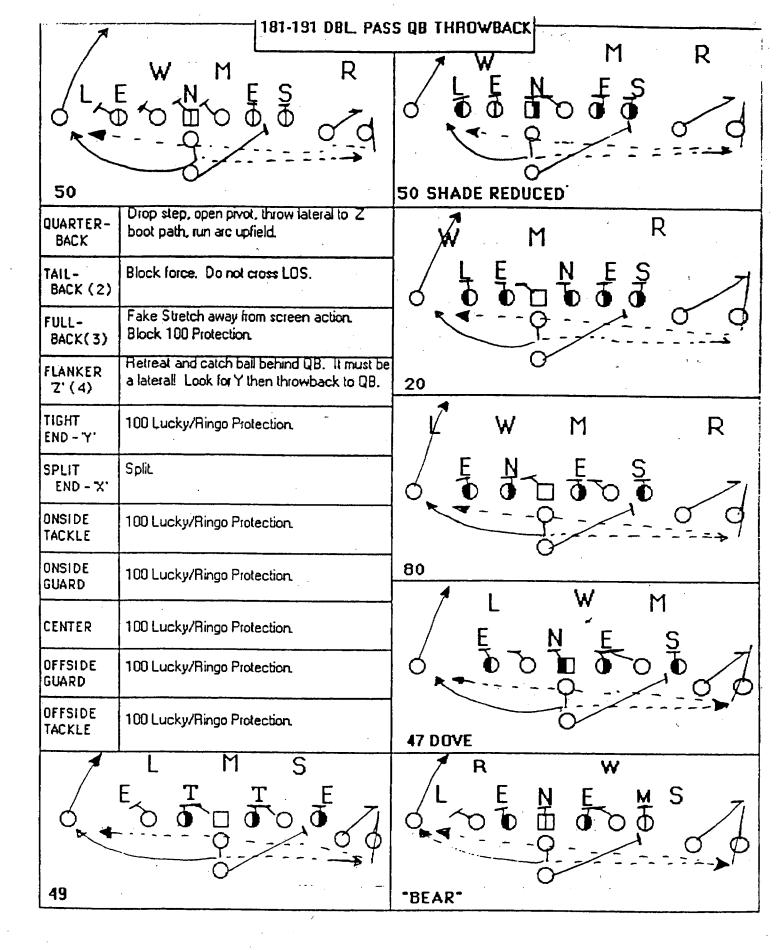


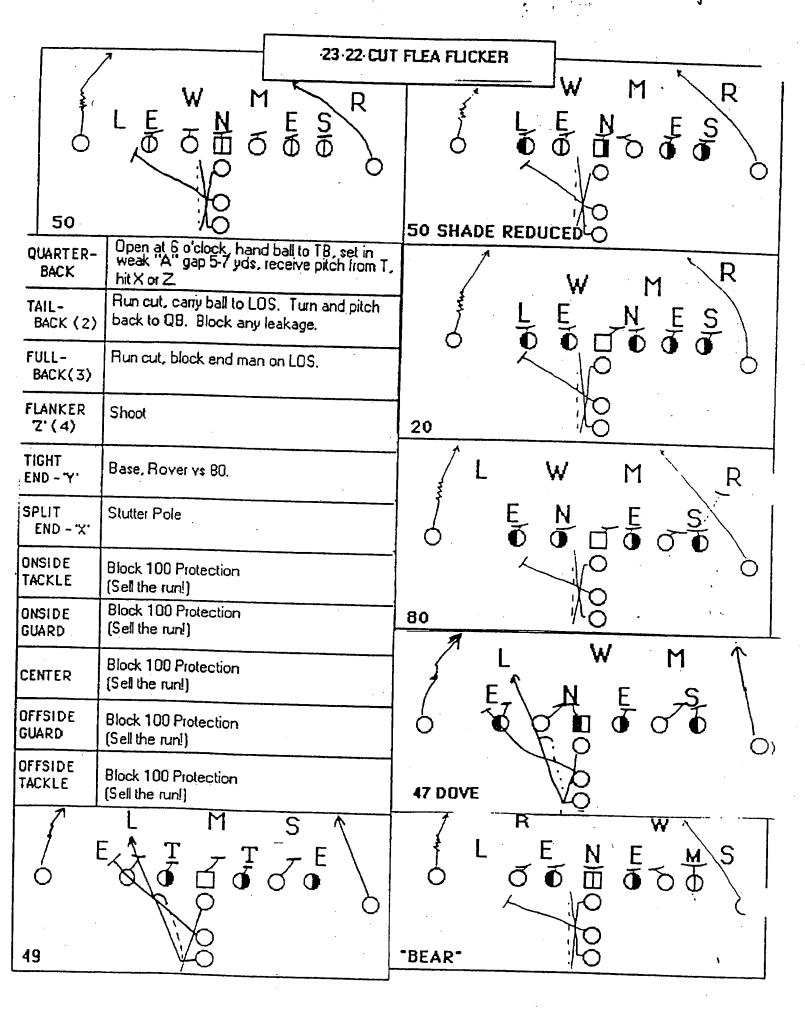
UNIVERSITY OF OREGÓN

FOOTBALL

SPECIAL PLAYS







•		
	100 ROCK QUIC	X SCREEN AND UP
50	W M E S O O O O O	W M R L E N E S Hawk
QUARTER- BACK	Open pivot, fake, pump, redrop, and throw deep.	W M R 1
TAIL- BACK (2)	Go into motion. Fake block on force and run streak.	LE NES
FULL- BACK(3)	Block power away from screen, block base.	Hawk "Ray"
FLANKER 2' (4)	Run quick screen route, be safety valve. [Inside alignment.]	20
TIGHT END - 'Y'	Block 100 Rock Protection.	L W M R
SPLIT END - 'X'	Pole.	E N E S
ONSIDE TACKLE	Block 100 Protection.	Hawk G "Ray"
ONSIDE GUARD	Block 100 Protection.	80
CENTER	Block 100 Protection.	LE NE S
OFFSIDE GUARD	Block 100 Protection.	L E N E S
OFFSIDE TACKLE	Block 100 Protection	53
	M T E S O	R W E M S Hawk"
40		BEAR*

