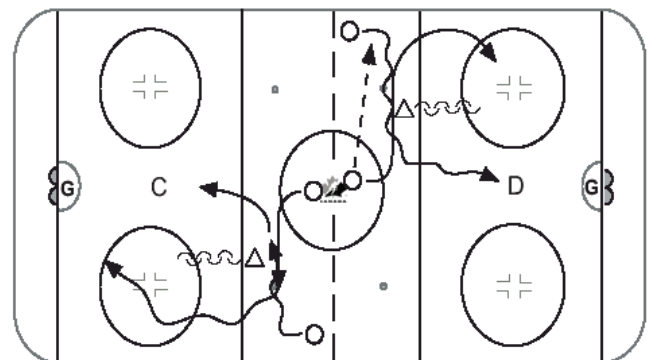
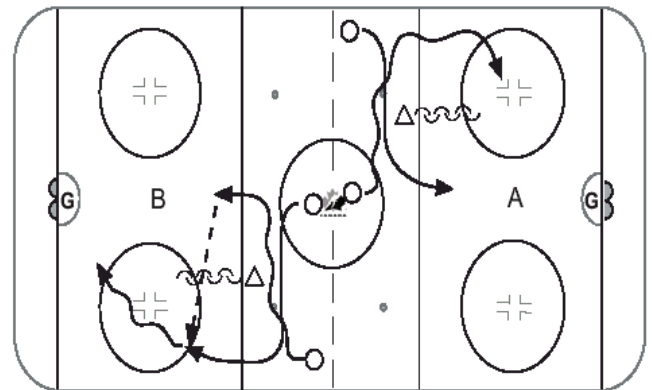


**Offensive Tactics**  
**Crossing Attacks**  
By Terry Bangen

- ◆ Diagonal vs linear attack
- ◆ Utilize through NZ and during OZ entry
- ◆ Makes defending difficult
- ◆ Rush is more complicated, requires earlier decisions by defenders
- ◆ Forces reactions and choices
- ◆ Creates isolation vs one defender
- ◆ Makes backchecking more difficult
- ◆ Crosses must be flat
- ◆ No “tail” on drop passes – stop puck on backhand and leave it stationary

- A. Cross
- B. Cross and Lateral Feed
- C. Cross and Drop
- D. Pass and Cross

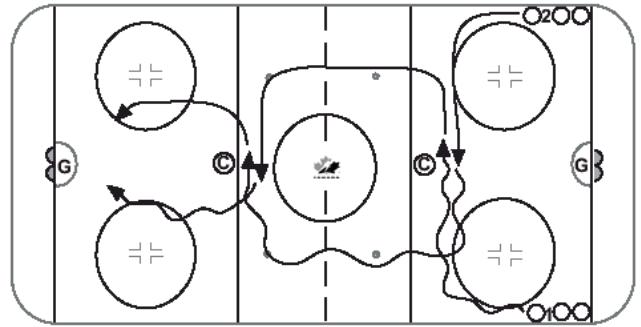


Step 1 – Identify Key Teaching Points

Flat Skating while crossing (control skate); no “tail” on drop passes – stop puck on backhand and leave stationary. Communicate. Timing

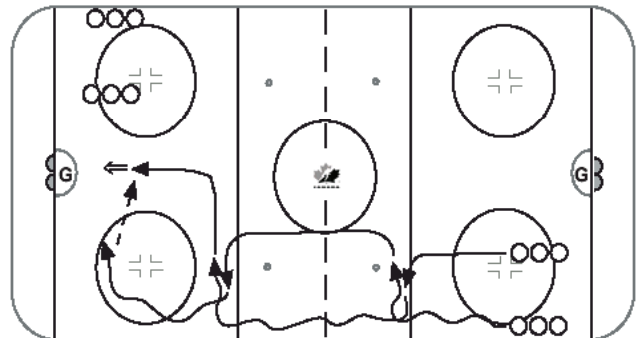
**Drill to Reinforce Technical Skills Used to Execute Tactic**

- ◆ O1 and O2 skate wide route and cross in front of stationary defenders – coaches
- ◆ O1 and O2 exchange puck twice using crosses, then attack net with a shot on goal
- ◆ Use cross, cross and drop, cross and lateral feed, pass and cross options



**Tactical Drill which Practices Tactic Repetitively**

- ◆ O1 and O2 attack 2 on 0, 2 repetitions on rush
- ◆ Options
  - ◆ Cross
  - ◆ Cross and drop
  - ◆ Cross and lateral feed
  - ◆ Pass and cross
- ◆ Stay on side
- ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> repetition should be executed just inside OZ blueline



**Efficient Drill which Practices Tactic Under Game Conditions**

- ◆ O1 and O2 skate circles and attack D1 and D2 - 2 on 2
- ◆ Option to exchange puck on first cross
- ◆ D1 and D2 skate forward to blueline, pivot and retreat to defend 2 on 2.
- ◆ Crossing attack options can be utilized at any point

