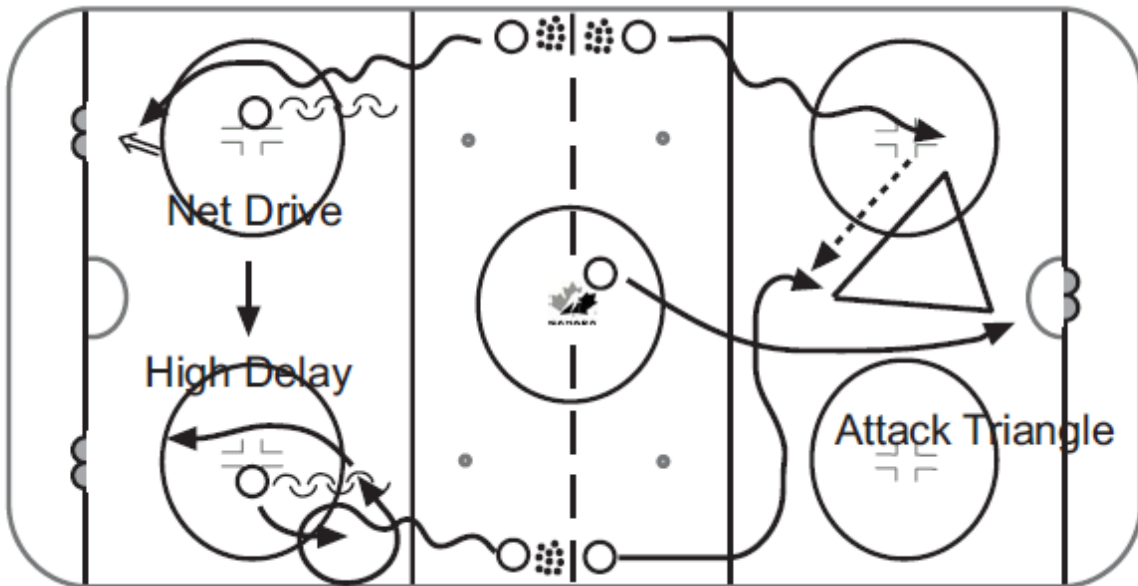


# Offensive Tactics – Offensive Zone

## 1. NET DRIVE

### *Key Teaching Points*

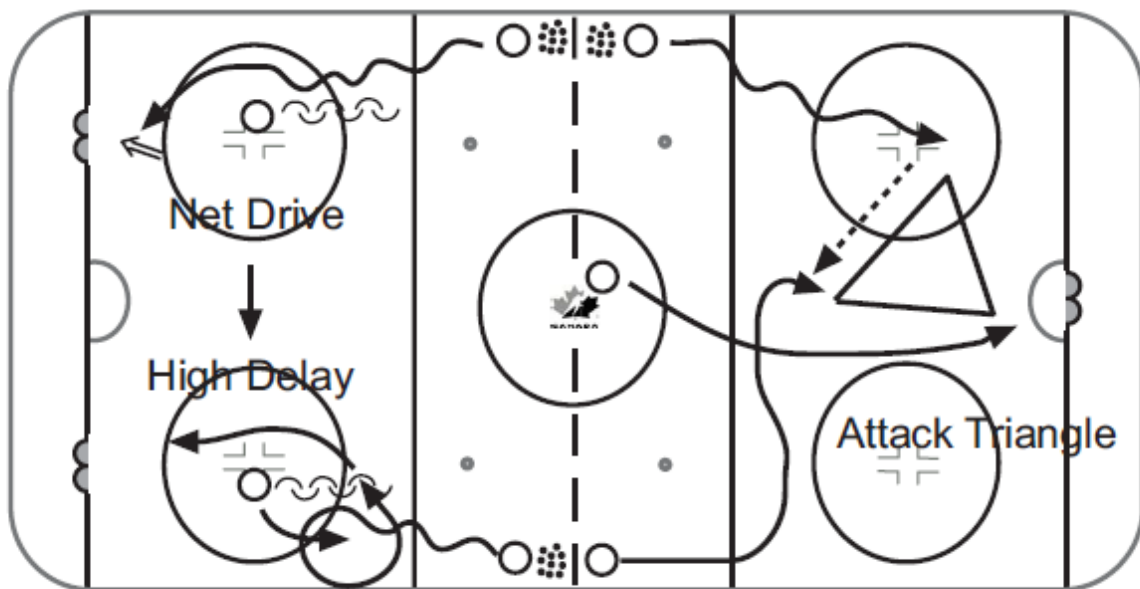
- Ideally, the attacking team should always be a threat to take the puck to the net. The net drive involves a fake by the puck carrier followed by a lateral move and quick acceleration.
- Upon gaining the outside the puck carrier should keep their feet moving and cut in after gaining a stride on the defender to improve shooting angle and prevent the defender from recovering.
- The net drive is a priority base for other tactical attack options. If the defender respects the ability to net drive, many other tactical options become available.



## 2. HIGH DELAY

### *Key Teaching Points*

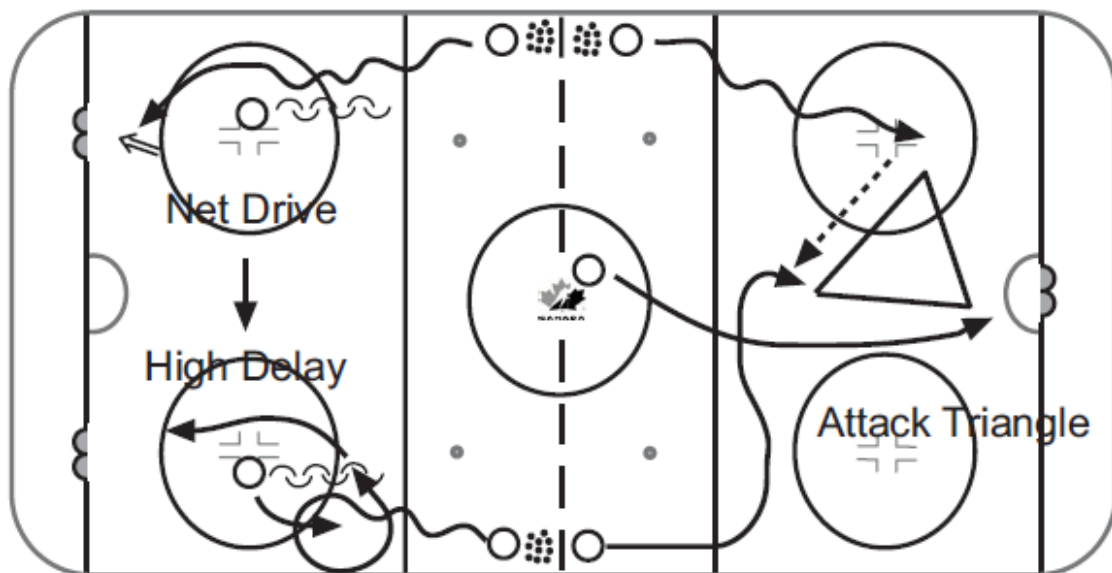
- When the puck carrier drives the net and reads that the defender has taken away the lane, the puck carrier can turn away from the defender to gain time and space.
- This high delay provides the attacker with the options of walking to the net, passing to a trailing teammate or cycling the puck low into the corner to maintain possession.



### 3. ATTACK TRIANGLE – DRIVE, MIDDLE DRIVE, MAN HIGH

#### *Key Teaching Points*

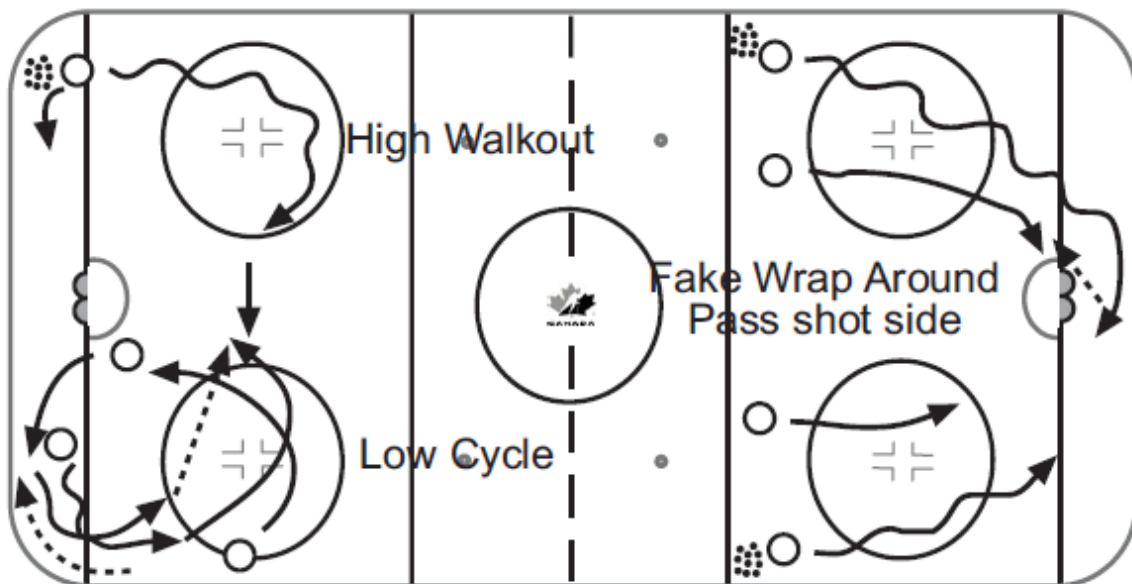
- In this second attack triangle option, the puck carrier drives to the outside, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> player drives to the net through the middle lane, creating a passing option for the puck carrier, while driving offside defenseman deep into the zone.
- The third player, or “man high”, reads the middle drive and flat skates inside the blueline to provide puck support an additional passing option.



## 4. HIGH WALKOUT

### *Key Teaching Points*

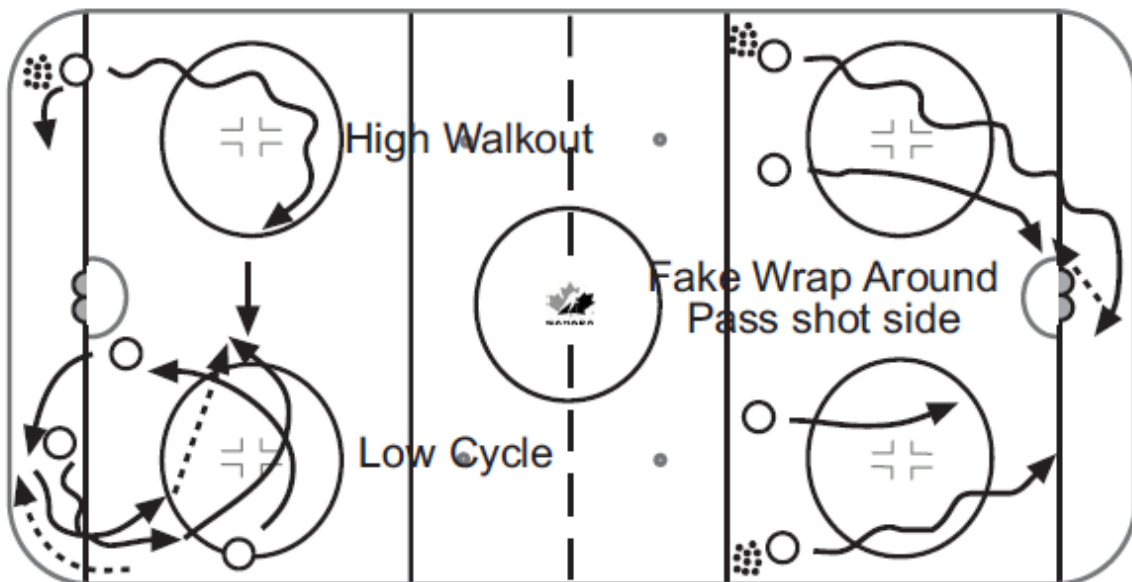
- The high walkout is a great tactic to use when the puck carrier has control of the puck in the corner.
- To create pressure on goal, the puck carrier drives off the boards in a semi-circle pattern, keeping his feet constantly moving while walking high to the net.



## 5. FAKE WRAP AROUND PASS SHORT SIDE

### *Key Teaching Points*

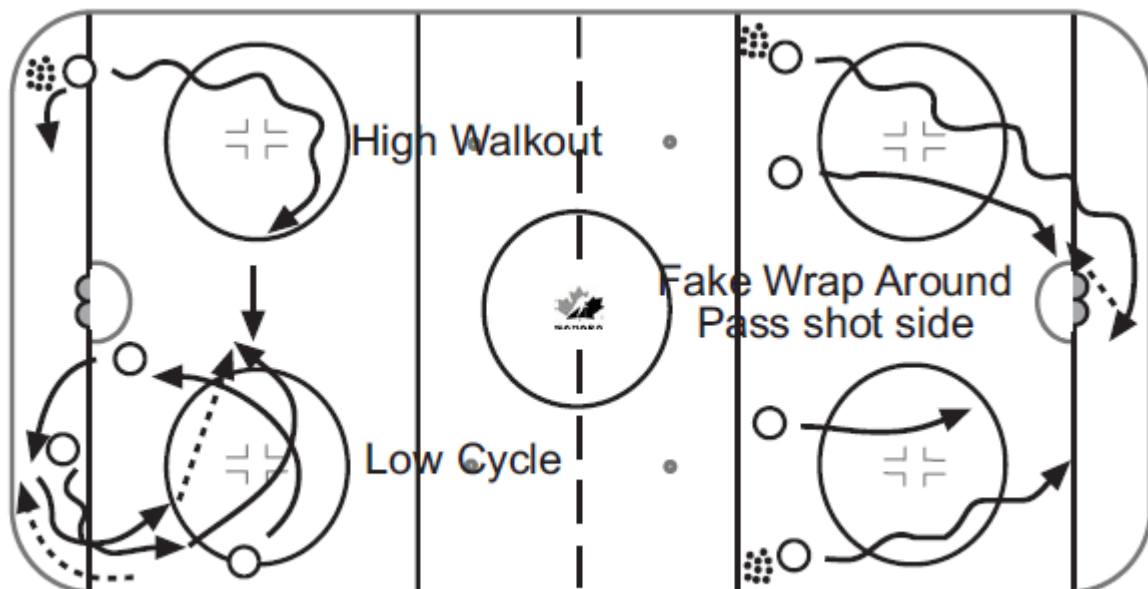
- The fake wrap around pass short side, is a move that plays the puck back against the flow. As the puck carrier performs a “wrap around” like move he plays the puck back in front of the net to a teammate.
- This play is very effective if the goaltender moves away from the near post and across the net.



## 6. LOW CYCLE

### *Key Teaching Points*

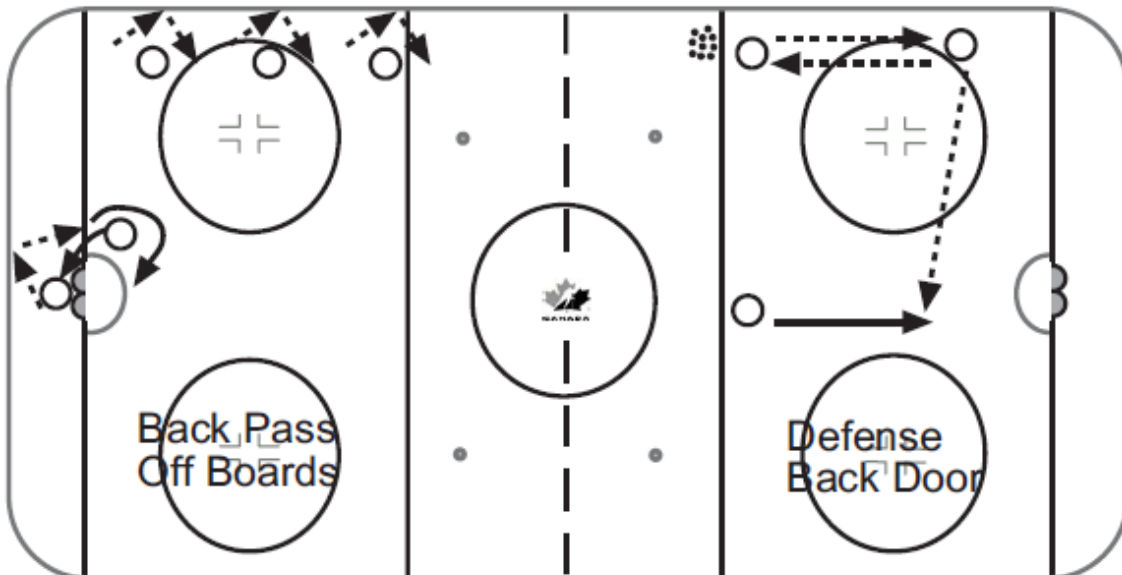
- Basically the purpose of cycling is to use the quiet zones of the ice to maintain puck possession. In the low cycle, the player with the puck, using good puck protection techniques, spot passes the puck off the boards.
- The forward in front of the net reads the cycle and jumps down to pick up the spot while the high forward rotates to position in front of the net.
- Ideally the cycle confuses the defensive coverage and a lane to the net opens up (allowing the puck carrier to walkout. – delete).



## 7. BACK PASS OFF BOARDS

### *Key Teaching Points*

- Generally used when under close checking pressure, the attacker chips the puck off the boards behind him and picks it up on the other side.
- The key to this move is drawing the defender into overplaying the puck before chipping it back against the flow of play.



## 8. DEFENSE BACK DOOR

### *Key Teaching Points*

- Defense activating off a set play in the offensive zone.
- The weak side defenseman, using effective timing and control skating, moves in from the point looking for a cross ice pass or a pass by a player from behind the net.

