

23-MARIO ELERBEE



A- 2016 Average: .270 11HR 50RBI OBP: .318
AA- 2017 Average: .268 18HR 45RBI OBP: .331

2017

Day: .273 11HR 22RBI OBP: .333
Night: .263 7HR 23RBI OBP: .328

Wind:

<5mph: .273 3HR 10RBI OBP: .323
<10mph: .273 5HR 18RBI OBP: .313
<15mph: .273 7HR 11RBI OBP: .331
<20mph: .273 3HR 6RBI OBP: .318

Overcast: .288 5HR 23RBI OBP: .320
Rain: .255 3HR 8RBI OBP: .312

Notes

Mario is an above average player who tends to perform better in the daylight hours (day games) and overcast conditions which may eliminate issues with sun glare.

Air temperature can change a baseball's trajectory

Imagine watching a baseball game in the middle of April in colder weather and a batter launches a pitch deep towards the fence, only to have it fall into an outfielder's glove. If the game is played during the summer months, you could see a ball struck similarly, only this time the outfielder positions himself to catch the ball only to drift farther and farther backwards as the ball carries farther than expected.

A fly ball out in April could be a home run in August.

“For a long fly ball, a ball hit with a sort of home run trajectory, that’s a ball that’s hit at about 100 mph off the bat, maybe at a 30-degree elevation angle,” said Alan Nathan, professor emeritus of physics at the University of Illinois. “The numbers that I have found just by looking at the data, are that a 10 degree Fahrenheit change in temperature will change the distance by something like 2.5 feet.”

“Now, that’s not an enormous difference, if you’re only looking at 10 degrees difference. But if you’re looking at a difference between a 40-degree game in April versus a 90-degree day in the middle of August, maybe the effects can be quite substantial.”

Air density can play a role in how far a ball travels

Perhaps there's no better example in baseball than to examine the differences that weather conditions can have on the baseball at Coors Field in Denver, Colorado.

With an elevation of a mile above sea level, the ballpark already has an inherent trait that sets it apart from the 29 other Major League Baseball stadiums. Since it's at a higher elevation, the air density is lower. During the early years of the ballpark, it was evident that home runs were soaring over the fence at a much higher rate than the rest of the league.

According to an article he wrote for Baseball Prospectus in 2011, the Colorado Rockies began storing the baseballs in a humididor in 2002 at a constant 50 percent relative humidity and 70 F temperature to help change the coefficient of restitution, or simply, the bounciness of a baseball.

Certain weather conditions can have a similar effect on different styles of pitches thrown.

Curveballs and sliders, also known as breaking balls due to their spin and movement, will not typically break as much in less dense air.

Pitchers who are especially adept at these types of pitches can regain an advantage that may be lost in the summertime or even just when pitching at Coors Field.

Windy conditions have a variable effect on players

The wind direction can have huge implications as well.

He added that the weather impacts certain players differently. Some pitchers that rely on movement for their breaking pitches prefer to have some wind in their face.

Cloud coverage can affect how players see the ball

Whether it's a cloudy or sunny sky overhead can also have an impact. If there are cloudy skies, it can affect how an outfielder can see the ball off the bat.

The 'high sky' that's bright and blue with no clouds, can be difficult when judging fly balls because of depth perception.

High and low temperatures can affect a pitcher's grip

A lot of their pitches go on control and feel of the baseball, and if your fingers are slightly cold or slightly numb, it affects that grip and that feel.

Many pitchers occasionally need to use a rosin bag to get a better grip when their hands are sweaty.

Air temperature, density and humidity are just a few factors among many ways weather can affect the game.