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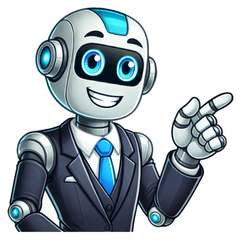

Welcome to Topend Sports. We are dedicated to providing you with the latest news, tips, and expert advice to help you achieve your fitness goals and lead a healthier life. Whether you're a seasoned athlete or just starting out, we're here to help you reach your full potential. The Stanley Cup Playoffs are underway Some recent additions to Topend Sports: see all major events on the 2025 Major Sporting Events Calendar. Fitness is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle, and at Topend Sports, we offer a wide range of resources to help you get in shape. From fitness testing procedures, workout routines and exercise tips to nutrition advice and supplement recommendations, we have everything you need to achieve your fitness goals. Nutrition Good nutrition is key to a healthy body and mind, and our nutrition section is packed with expert advice and tips to help you eat well and feel great. Whether you're looking to lose weight, build muscle, or simply maintain a healthy diet, our nutrition experts have the answers you need. Sports Nutrition — all you need to know about athlete nutrition - a wealth of information about eating right for sports and activities, such as Weight Loss — eating and exercise guidelines for losing weight. Healthy Nutrition — eating well for your health. Sport Sciences When it comes to America's favorite pastime, the size and grandeur of baseball stadiums can significantly impact the game. Among these colossal venues, a few stand out not just for their capacity but for the unique experiences they offer. Whether you're a die-hard fan or a casual observer, understanding the largest baseball stadiums can deepen your appreciation for the sport. Take, for instance, the Oakland Coliseum, which boasts a baseball capacity of 47,170, making it one of the largest in the US. Built in 1966, this iconic stadium has hosted numerous memorable moments in both MLB and NFL history. As you explore the list of the largest baseball stadiums, you'll discover how these massive arenas shape the dynamics of the game, from home run potential to the challenges outfielders face. When it comes to experiencing a Major League Baseball game, the size of the stadium can significantly enhance the atmosphere. Here are the top 10 largest MLB stadiums by capacity. Holding the title of the largest MLB stadium, Dodger Stadium boasts a seating capacity of 56,000. Opened in 1962, it's renowned for its picturesque views of the Los Angeles landscape and has a nostalgic charm that takes you back to the golden era of baseball. Dodger Stadium consistently draws a large crowd, often surpassing 47,000 in regular attendance. Other notable mentions include Yankee Stadium in New York, with a capacity of 54,251, and Coors Field in Denver, which seats up to 50,144. Each of these stadiums offers a unique experience. Yankee Stadium, opened in 2009, is known for its modern amenities and rich history, while Coors Field, home of the Colorado Rockies since 1995, offers stunning views of the Rocky Mountains. For fans, visiting these iconic venues is more than just watching a game; it's about being part of a legacy. Yankee Stadium, with a capacity of 54,251, is a modern marvel that honors the legacy of its predecessor. Opened in 2009, it combines advanced amenities with a historical ambiance. Despite its contemporary design, it maintains the electric atmosphere thanks to die-hard fans who fill the seats for every game. Dodger Stadium, accommodating 56,000 spectators, offers stunning views of the San Gabriel Mountains. Opened in 1962, it remains the third oldest ballpark in Major League Baseball and continually draws huge crowds. Another iconic venue is Fenway Park, home to the Boston Red Sox, which, despite its smaller capacity of 37,755, is rich in history and fan tradition. Opened in 1912, it is the oldest ballpark in MLB, cherished for its unique features like the Green Monster. Coors Field offers 50,144 seats and is famous for its mile-high altitude, which significantly impacts gameplay by boosting home runs. Opened in 1995, this stadium provides stunning views of the Rocky Mountains and is considered one of the best hitter-friendly parks in the league. Dodger Stadium, on the other hand, is the largest by seating capacity, with 56,000 seats. Opened in 1962, it boasts a rich history and iconic status, making it a must-visit for baseball enthusiasts. Yankee Stadium in New York, with a seating capacity of 54,251, follows closely behind. Opened in 2009, it seamlessly blends modern amenities with the rich legacy of its predecessor. Chase Field, which opened in 1998, has a seating capacity of 48,519. It's one of the few MLB stadiums with a retractable roof, making it a comfortable venue regardless of the weather. The park's unique swimming pool area and modern design make it a fan favorite. Next on the list is Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, which holds 56,000 fans. Opened in 1962, it's renowned for its iconic views and historic significance. Following Dodger Stadium, Yankee Stadium in New York, rebuilt in 2009, can accommodate 54,251 spectators. Known for its rich history and state-of-the-art amenities, it offers an unparalleled experience. With a capacity of 47,929, T-Mobile Park, which opened in 1999, offers an intimate yet expansive venue for Mariners fans. Known for its beautiful retractable roof, it ensures games are played in any weather while offering clear views of the Seattle skyline. Another notable stadium is Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles with a capacity of 56,000. Established in 1962, it's the oldest ballpark west of the Mississippi River, providing iconic views of the San Gabriel Mountains. Yankee Stadium in New York, with a capacity of 54,251, is another historic venue. Opened in 2009, it replaced the original stadium while preserving the legacy of the Yankees. Its modern amenities coupled with a rich tradition make it a must-visit for any baseball enthusiast. Fenway Park in Boston, though smaller with a capacity of 37,731, boasts the title of the oldest stadium still in use, having opened in 1912. Known for its "Green Monster," it offers a unique and nostalgic experience. Opened in 2020, Globe Life Field can seat 40,300 fans. It quickly became a prominent venue, even hosting the 2020 World Series. The stadium's modern amenities and retractable roof provide a state-of-the-art experience for all spectators. Another notable stadium is Dodger Stadium, located in Los Angeles, California. Opened in 1962, it has a seating capacity of 56,000, making it the largest baseball stadium by capacity in the United States. Its picturesque views of the city and mountains, combined with a storied history, make it a must-visit for any baseball enthusiast. Next on the list is Coors Field in Denver, Colorado, renowned for its mile-high altitude and unique game-day atmosphere. Oracle Park, with a capacity of 41,915, is known for its stunning view of the San Francisco Bay. Opened in 2000, it's famous for the giant glove and Coca-Cola bottle in left field and offers a unique experience for Giants fans with its beautiful waterfront location. Chase Field, located in Phoenix, Arizona, seats 48,519 and includes a retractable roof and swimming pool. Meanwhile, Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles can accommodate 56,000 fans, making it the largest MLB stadium. Meanwhile, Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles can accommodate 56,000 fans, making it the largest MLB stadium. Yankee Stadium in New York, rebuilt in 2009, holds up to 54,251 spectators and features the iconic façade and Monument Park. Finally, Coors Field in Denver, Colorado, home to the Colorado Rockies, seats 50,144 and is known for its mile-high altitude, offering a unique playing experience. Home to the Mets since 2009, Citi Field can accommodate 41,922 fans. It's designed to evoke the architectural style of Ebbets Field, offering a nostalgic feel combined with 21st-century comforts. The Jackie Robinson Rotunda and a diverse array of food options enhance the fan experience. Another prominent stadium is Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, which boasts a seating capacity of 56,000. Opened in 1962, this iconic venue features picturesque views of the surrounding hills and modern amenities. Alongside these, Yankee Stadium in New York holds up to 54,251 fans, blending historical homage with modern luxury since its opening in 2009. Each of these stadiums offers a unique experience rooted in their city's culture and history. Opened in 2004, Citizens Bank Park seats 42,792 fans. It's designed to maximize the spectator experience with unobstructed views from all angles. The stadium's intimate atmosphere is complemented by features like Ashburn Alley, which celebrates Phillies legend Richie Ashburn. Moreover, Citizens Bank Park boasts a variety of dining options, including local favorites such as Philly cheesesteaks and crab fries, enhancing the overall experience for attendees. Additionally, the park includes numerous family-friendly amenities, making it a popular destination for fans of all ages. The combination of modern architecture and rich baseball heritage truly sets it apart. Angel Stadium of Anaheim, with a capacity of 45,050, opened in 1966 and underwent significant renovations in the 1990s. Known for its "Big A" scoreboard and fireworks display, it remains a beloved venue for Angels fans and offers an inviting atmosphere for baseball lovers. Rogers Centre, home to the Toronto Blue Jays, boasts a retractable roof and can hold up to 49,282 spectators. Opened in 1989, the stadium offers modern amenities and a great experience for fans. Another notable mention is Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. Opened in 1962, it has a seating capacity of 56,000, making it one of the largest MLB stadiums. Its scenic views and storied history make it a must-visit. When visiting the largest MLB stadiums, you'll notice each one brings something special to the table. From cutting-edge amenities to historical significance, these aspects enhance your experience and connect you deeper with the sport. Dodger Stadium boasts top-notch amenities, including improved seating, expanded concourses, and modernized restrooms. Yankee Stadium features Monument Park and the Yankee Museum, offering a rich baseball history experience. Coors Field's The Rooftop offers stunning views of the Rocky Mountains. Truist Park provides a cozy atmosphere with a variety of dining options. Angel Stadium offers a large capacity and top-grade facilities, while Citi Field now balances gameplay for pitchers and hitters with its adaptable outfield wall. Wrigley Field and Fenway Park evoke nostalgia with their historic features like Wrigley's ivy-covered walls and Fenway's Green Monster, offering a blend of history and present-day charm. Dodger Stadium at Chavez Ravine remains iconic with its classic yet well-maintained design, while Minute Maid Park brings unique field dimensions and quirky elements reminiscent of older ballparks. These stadiums' designs and historical aspects influence gameplay and create a timeless connection for fans, making each game an unforgettable experience. When you think about Major League Baseball, you might automatically picture iconic American stadiums. However, baseball's popularity spans the globe, and several impressive stadiums outside the United States showcase the sport's international reach. Understanding baseball's global footprint requires a look at some of the largest stadiums beyond the U.S. borders. With a seating capacity of around 55,000, Tokyo Dome stands as one of the world's prominent baseball stadiums. It's home to the Yomiuri Giants and hosts a variety of other sports and entertainment events, making it a vibrant hub in the heart of Tokyo. This multi-purpose stadium in Sapporo, Japan, can hold approximately 53,796 spectators. It serves as the home field for the Nippon-Ham Fighters, offering a unique experience with its retractable surface that allows for both baseball and soccer games. Located in Havana, Estadio Latinoamericano boasts a seating capacity of about 55,000. Known as the largest baseball stadium in Cuba, it plays a crucial role in the country's rich baseball history and serves as the home base for the Industriales baseball team. Taiwan is another baseball-loving nation with the Taichung Intercontinental Baseball Stadium, accommodating 20,000 fans. Although smaller than its Japanese counterparts, it's significant for hosting international baseball events and fostering local talent. As baseball evolves, so do the stadiums where the games are played. Let's delve into the historical and future trends in stadium sizes. Initially, baseball stadiums were smaller and prioritized a close fan experience, with iconic early 20th-century ballparks like Fenway Park and Wrigley Field having capacities under 40,000. By mid-century, larger stadiums like Dodger Stadium and Yankee Stadium were built to accommodate growing urban populations and increased interest in baseball, boasting capacities around 56,000. More recent stadium developments focus on combining size with enhanced fan experiences, integrating comfortable seating, diverse dining options, and advanced technology to create more engaging environments. Future stadium developments are focusing on a balanced approach between size and fan experience, integrating cutting-edge technology, sustainability, and multifunctionality. Enhancements will include improved sightlines, luxury seating, and advanced digital features, rather than just increased capacity. Developers are prioritizing green initiatives like renewable energy, water conservation, and sustainable materials to reduce environmental impact. Additionally, multipurpose stadiums that can host various events are becoming more popular, ensuring continuous revenue and financial viability. Overall, future stadiums aim to redefine the expectations of what a ballpark should offer. Which MLB stadiums are the biggest? The top MLB stadiums by capacity include Dodger Stadium, Yankee Stadium, and Oakland Coliseum. These venues are known for their large seating capacities and unique features that enhance the fan experience. Are there 33 MLB stadiums? No, there are currently 30 stadiums used by Major League Baseball (MLB) teams. What is the longest field in the MLB? Coors Field, home of the Colorado Rockies, has the longest outfield wall in MLB. The center field wall is 415 feet from home plate. Who has the smallest MLB stadium? Tropicana Field, home of the Tampa Bay Rays, is the smallest MLB stadium by seating capacity when certain upper sections are covered with tarps. Which MLB stadium has the highest attendance? Dodger Stadium, home of the Los Angeles Dodgers, generally records the highest attendance in MLB, averaging more than 46,000 fans per game. Exploring the largest baseball stadiums deepens your appreciation for how these iconic venues shape the game and fan experience. These arenas blend tradition and innovation to create unforgettable memories, uniting people in celebration of baseball. Each stadium has its unique charm, architectural beauty, and storied past, with Dodger Stadium, Yankee Stadium, and the Oakland Coliseum standing out for their size and rich history. These venues are landmarks where legacies are born and cherished, offering a grand and spirited experience of America's pastime. Whether you're a die-hard fan or new to the sport, visiting these colossal arenas provides a deeper connection to the game, its history, and its community. From the sheer capacity to the vibrant atmosphere, stadiums like Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles and Yankee Stadium in New York offer more than just a place to watch a game; they provide a place to create lifelong memories. FEATURED STORIES Those were the latest stories Want to see more? View All Stories Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The 2023 Major League Baseball season will begin March 30 with 15 games featuring every team in action.On Wednesday, MLB announced its entire schedule for next year, which for the first time ever will feature all 30 teams playing each other.MLB.com's Anthony Castrovince noted next season will mark the first time every team will have played on Opening Day since 1968, as long as the weather cooperates. Every club is also scheduled to play on the Fourth of July.MLB previously announced the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals will play a two-game set at London Stadium in England on June 24 and 25. Commissioner Rob Manfred announced on ESPN's Sunday Night Baseball this week that the Philadelphia Phillies and Washington Nationals will play the Little League Classic on Aug. 20 at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.One of the changes in the new collective bargaining agreement was a reduction in the unbalanced schedule to ensure a more level playing field.The unbalanced schedule has been in place since 2001, with teams playing 76 games against their four division rivals. MLB has also utilized a rotating format for interleague play to alternate which American and National League divisions would play head-to-head each season.Under the new CBA, teams will only play 52 games within their division and 64 games against the other clubs in their league. The interleague schedule for each team will consist of 46 games, more than double the current format (20 games).The new interleague format consists of four games between geographic rivals (e.g. New York Yankees vs. New York Mets) and three each against the other 14 teams in the opposite league.All of these changes combined can help to potentially avoid allowing teams from piling up wins against lesser competition in a playoff race. A club that plays in a weaker division will have fewer opportunities to beat a bad team in any given year.The All-Star break will be held from July 10-13, with the Midsummer Classic scheduled for July 11 at T-Mobile Park in Seattle.The regular season will conclude on Sunday, Oct. 1. The list of the largest US baseball stadiums is arranged by seating capacity, with Dodger Stadium being the largest in MLB. This iconic venue can accommodate over 48,000 fans per game and is the second-largest MLB stadium by capacity (56,000), only behind the Oakland Athletics' Oakland Coliseum (56,782). Other top 10 MLB stadiums in 2023 include Coors Field (46,897), Yankee Stadium (46,537), Angel Stadium of Anaheim (45,517), and Oriole Park at Camden Yards (44,970).The Los Angeles Dodgers have the highest attendance in baseball, with more than 48,000 fans per game. Dodger Stadium is the second-largest MLB stadium by capacity, only behind the Oakland Coliseum (56,782).The Colorado Rockies held the highest per-game attendance average in 1994 with 57,570 fans for 57 home games at Mile High Stadium during the strike shortened season. Baltimore's Camden Yards ranks top overall, with its staff praised for its barbecue.The Oakland Coliseum has the highest capacity in the league due to Mount Davis, making it the last of the 30 major league stadiums. Other notable stadiums include the Oakland Athletics, Chase Field, Arizona Diamondbacks, Angel Stadium, and Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.In addition to baseball, college baseball stadiums across the country are also listed based on fan opinions. MLB- WHICH STADIUM HOLDS THE MOST FANSWe take a look at every Major League Baseball stadium. Do you know that the biggest holds double the smallest! The images in …What is the most famous baseball stadium?The baseball season provides an opportunity to visit renowned stadiums such as Fenway Park, Wrigley Field, Petco Park, Oracle Park, Busch Stadium, Camden Yards, Dodger Stadium, and PNC Park. Each venue features its own distinctive stadium or arena, offering a unique setting for experiencing the excitement of the sport.What baseball stadium holds the most people?The list of baseball stadiums by capacity includes Oakland Coliseum, Dodger Stadium, Estadio Latinoamericano, and Chase Field. These stadiums can accommodate a maximum of 20, 000 spectators in a normal game. Some notable examples include the Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters' Sakoro Dome, which can accommodate 53, 796, and the Montreal Expos' Olympic Stadium, which can accommodate 49, 757. Other baseball stadiums include the Montreal Expos (1977-2004) and the Toronto Blue Jays from 2014-2019. Other notable baseball venues include terraces, jewel box parks, and other baseball venues.Read also: Which Oklahoman Disability Lawyer Is The Best?Which MLB Stadium has the most fans?The Los Angeles Dodgers have the highest attendance in baseball with over 48, 000 fans per game, while Dodger Stadium is the second-largest MLB stadium by capacity, only behind the Oakland Coliseum. The Oakland Athletics have the lowest attendance in 2024 with fewer than 10, 000 fans per game and ranked last in 2023 and 2022. The Los Angeles Dodgers have the most fans in baseball, while the Oakland Athletics have the fewest.What MLB team has the highest fan attendance?The Los Angeles Dodgers have consistently drawn the largest crowds in the MLB since 2006, surpassing the New York Yankees as the winningest regular-season team. The offseason additions of pitchers Shohei Ohtani and Yoshinobu Yamamoto in free agency may help sustain their edge. The San Diego Padres have climbed to second in attendance after ranking in the bottom half of clubs since 2018. The Colorado Rockies have consistently shown up to support their team despite their lack of on-field success. The Arizona Diamondbacks have seen an increase in their attendance in 2024, ranking 13th out of 293, 396 fans per game, despite a 7-year decrease in overall crowds.What's the most famous MLB stadium?Fenway Park, the home of the Boston Red Sox, is arguably the most renowned stadium in Major League Baseball, akin to the esteemed Yankee Stadium.What stadiums hold the most fans?The MetLife Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey, is the National Football League's highest-capacity stadium, serving as the home venue for the New York Giants and Jets. The stadium, which opened in 2010, has a seating capacity of 82, 500 and hosted Super Bowl XLVIII in 2014. Access to over one million statistics, accompanied by source references, is available for download in a variety of formats, with prices starting from $2, 388 USD per year.(Image Source: Pixabay.com)Who has the smallest MLB stadium?Tropicana Field, located in St. Petersburg, Florida, is the smallest MLB stadium by seating capacity when obstructed-view rows in the uppermost sections are covered with tarps. It was originally known as the Florida Suncoast Dome and was the home of Major League Baseball's Tampa Bay Rays since 1998. The stadium is also used for college football and was the St. Petersburg Bowl from 2008 to 2017. It is the only non-retractable domed stadium in Major League Baseball, making it the only year-round indoor venue in MLB. In 1996, Tropicana Products, a fruit juice company, signed a 30-year naming rights deal with Tropicana Products.Read also: Which Position In Baseball Is The Most Difficult?Tropicana Field's location and design, particularly the ceiling catwalks, have been widely criticized, making it one of the worst stadiums in Major League Baseball. Major League Baseball has cited the need to replace Oakland Coliseum and Tropicana Field as one of the primary obstacles to future MLB expansion.How many people can fit in a baseball stadium?The Oakland Coliseum currently holds the largest MLB stadium capacity of 56, 782, but this will change in 2025 with the Athletics moving to Sacramento before their permanent move to Las Vegas. Dodger Stadium will become the largest (56, 000) stadium in 2025. The Cleveland Guardians have the smallest home field in Major League Baseball, Progressive Field, with a capacity of 34, 830 people. The 2024 season will see the emergence of new teams, such as the Athletics and the Cleveland Guardians, with varying attendance and power rankings.Which baseball stadium has the most fans?The Los Angeles Dodgers have the highest attendance in baseball with over 48, 000 fans per game, while Dodger Stadium is the second-largest MLB stadium by capacity, only behind the Oakland Coliseum. The Oakland Athletics have the lowest attendance in 2024 with fewer than 10, 000 fans per game and ranked last in 2023 and 2022. The Los Angeles Dodgers have the most fans in baseball, while the Oakland Athletics have the fewest.What MLB stadium holds the least fans?Tropicana Field is the smallest Major League Baseball stadium, with a capacity of 25, 000, nearly 10, 000 less than the next lowest capacity. Since its inauguration in 1990, the stadium's capacity has diminished considerably, reaching a nadir of below 40, 000 in 2007. The current capacity is 25, 000, with the Rays having the lowest attendance per game since 2017. The Tampa Bay Rays are not renowned for having a particularly dedicated fan base.(Image Source: Pixabay.com)What is the most fans ever at a baseball game?The MLB is set to break the single-game attendance record for a Major League Baseball game in August, with the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum hosting an exhibition game in 2008, setting a Guinness World Record for the largest attendance ever at a baseball game. The announcement comes as Major League Baseball continues to expand the game to new venues and fans across the United States and globally. The MLB has hosted games in nontraditional ballparks, such as Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the "Field of Dreams" in Dyersville, Iowa. The league has also announced ambitious international games, including Tokyo, Mexico City, Paris, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, all in the 2025 season. *OFFICIAL* MLB 2024 Stadium Rankings from WORST to BEST!MLB Stadiums ranked for 2024 *My Twitter* – Image Source: Pixabay.com) NBA PlayoffsRoland-GarrosNHL PlayoffsAround the NFLAround the WNBAAround MLBCollege FootballWorld FootballPro WrestlingCollege BasketballThe Edge with Micah ParsonsTaylor Rooks XCountdowns CC Sabathia on entering the Hall of Fame and wearing a Yankees cap on his plaqueCC Sabathia will be enshrined into the Hall of Fame this July and tells USA TODAY Sports why his plaque will feature him wearing a Yankees cap.Major League Baseball's roster of ballparks looks a bit different in 2025 with the Athletics (Sacramento) and Rays (Tampa) playing in temporary digs this season.The Athletics' Sutter Health Park and Rays' George M. Steinbrenner Field are both minor-league stadiums, with their substantially lower capacities making them the two smallest ballparks in MLB right now.Dodger Stadium holds more fans – 56,000 – that any other baseball stadium, with Chase Field (Diamondbacks), T-Mobile Park (Mariners), Coors Field (Rockies) and Yankee Stadium rounding out the top five in terms of capacity.On the other end of the spectrum, the Rays' temporary home (which is the Yankees' spring training facility) holds just 11,026 fans and the Athletics' ballpark (home of Giants' Class AAA team) ranks second-smallest with a capacity of 13,416. Progressive Field (Guardians), LoanDepot Park (Marlins) and Fenway Park (Red Sox) are MLB's three other smallest ballparks.Here's a look at the full list:Dodger Stadium (Los Angeles Dodgers) – 56,000Chase Field (Arizona Diamondbacks) – 48,330T-Mobile Park (Seattle Mariners) – 47,929Coors Field (Colorado Rockies) – 46,897Yankee Stadium (New York Yankees) – 46,537Angel Stadium (Los Angeles Angels) – 45,517Oriole Park at Camden Yards (Baltimore Orioles) – 44,970Busch Stadium (St. Louis Cardinals) – 44,383Great American Ball Park (Cincinnati Reds) – 43,500Citizens Bank Park (Philadelphia Phillies) – 42,901Citi Field (New York Mets) – 41,922American Family Field (Milwaukee Brewers) – 41,900Wrigley Field (Chicago Cubs) – 41,649Nationals Park (Washington Nationals) – 41,373Oracle Park (San Francisco Giants) – 41,331Daikin Park (Houston Astros) – 41,168Truist Park (Atlanta Braves) – 41,084Comerica Park (Detroit Tigers) – 41,083Rate Field (Chicago White Sox) – 40,615Globe Life Field (Texas Rangers) – 40,300Petco Park (San Diego Padres) – 39,860Rogers Centre (Toronto Blue Jays) – 39,150PNC Park (Pittsburgh Pirates) – 38,747Target Field (Minnesota Twins) – 38,544Kauffman Stadium (Kansas City Royals) – 37,903Fenway Park (Red Sox) – 37,755LoanDepot Park (Miami Marlins) – 36,742Progressive Field (Cleveland Guardians) – 34,830Sutter Health Park (Athletics) – 13,416 – temporary home in West Sacramento until team moves to Las VegasGeorge M. Steinbrenner Field (Tampa Bay Rays) – 11,026 – temporary home in Tampa while Tropicana Field undergoes repairsThe USA TODAY app gets you to the heart of the news — fast. Download for award-winning coverage, crosswords, audio storytelling, the eNewspaper and more. Courtney Cronin and Myron Medcalf are in for Evan, Canty and Michelle. Myron continues to make his case why he could take down a black bear, and we get some help from UnSportsmanLike Nation. Then, back to the Eastern Conference Finals where the Pacers blow a twenty point lead versus the Knicks. Can the Knicks just win in a normal fashion? Will SGA lead the Thunder to a bounce back Game 4 win tonight? Plus, Shohei Ohtani begins to ramp up his pitching skills once again. Learn more about your ad choices. Visit podcastchoices.com/adchoicesBuy Dodgers tickets with VividSeats North American professional baseball league "MLB" redirects here. For the hierarchy of professional baseball leagues affiliated with this league, see Minor League Baseball. For other uses, see MLB (disambiguation). Major League BaseballCurrent season, competition or edition: 2025 Major League Basebal seasonSportBaseballFoundedNational League (NL), 1876; 149 years ago (1876)[1]American League (AL), 1901; 124 years ago (1901)[2]National Agreement signed, 1903; 122 years ago (1903)[3]Merged into one organization, 2000; 25 years ago (2000)[4]CommissionerRob Manfred[5]No. of teams30[6]CountriesUnited States (29 teams)Canada (1 team)Headquarters1271 Avenue of the Americas[7]New York, New York 10020U.S.ConfederationWBSC AmericasMost recentchampion(s)Los Angeles Dodgers(8th title)Most titlesNew York Yankees(27 titles)[8]Broadcaster(s)United States:ABC[A]/ESPN/ESPN2Fox/FS1TBSMLB Network[11]Canada:Sportsnet/TVA SportsTSN/RDSMLB NetworkInternational:See listStreaming partner(s)United States:ESPN+[9]Apple TV+[12][13]MaxThe Roku Channel[14][15]Canada:Apple TV+[13]The Roku Channel[14][15]International:Apple TV+[13]Official websitewww.mlb.com Major League Baseball (MLB) is a professional baseball league composed of 30 teams, divided equally between the National League (NL) and the American League (AL), with 29 in the United States and 1 in Canada. MLB is one of the major professional sports leagues in the United States and Canada and is considered the premier professional baseball league in the world. Each team plays 162 games per season, with Opening Day traditionally held during the first week of April. Six teams in each league then advance to a four-round postseason tournament in October, culminating in the World Series, a best-of-seven championship series between the two league champions first played in 1903. MLB is headquartered in Midtown Manhattan.[7] The Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first professional team. Formed in 1876 and 1901, respectively, the NL and AL cemented their cooperation with the National Agreement in 1903, making MLB the oldest major professional sports league in the world.[16][17] They remained legally separate entities until 2000, when they merged into a single organization led by the commissioner of baseball.[3][7][18][4] Baseball's first all-professional team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was founded in 1869.[19][20] The first few decades of professional baseball saw rivalries between leagues, and players often jumped from one team or league to another.[21] These practices were essentially ended by the National Agreement of 1903, in which AL and NL agreed to respect each other's player contracts, including the contentious reserve clause. The period from about 1900 to 1920 was the dead-ball era, when home runs were rarely hit.[22] Professional baseball was rocked by the Black Sox Scandal, a conspiracy to fix the 1919 World Series. Baseball survived the scandal, albeit with major changes in its governance as the relatively weak National Commission was replaced with a powerful commissioner of baseball with near-unlimited authority over the sport. MLB rose in popularity in the decade following the Black Sox Scandal, and unlike major leagues in other sports, it endured the Great Depression and World War II without any of its teams folding. Shortly after the war, Jackie Robinson broke baseball's color barrier. Some teams moved to different cities in the 1950s and 1960s. The AL and NL added eight clubs in the 1960s: two in 1961, two in 1962, and four in 1969.[23][24] Player discontent with established labor practices, especially the reserve clause, led to the organization of the Major League Baseball Players Association to collectively bargain with the owners, which in turn led to the introduction of free agency in baseball. Modern stadiums with artificial turf surfaces began to change the game in the 1970s and 1980s. Home runs dominated the game during the 1990s. In the mid-2000s, media reports disclosed the use of anabolic steroids among MLB players; a 2006–07 investigation produced the Mitchell Report, which found that many players had used steroids and other performance-enhancing substances, including at least one player from each team. MLB is the third-wealthiest professional sports league in the world by revenue after the National Football League (NFL) and the National Basketball Association (NBA).[25][26][27] Baseball games are broadcast on television, radio, and the internet throughout North America and in several other countries. MLB has the highest total season attendance of any sports league in the world; in 2023, it drew more than 70.75 million spectators.[28] MLB also oversees Minor League Baseball, which comprises lower-tier teams affiliated with the major league clubs, and the MLB Draft League, a hybrid amateur-professional showcase league. MLB and the World Baseball Softball Confederation jointly manage the international World Baseball Classic tournament. The New York Yankees have the most championships with 27. The reigning champions are the Los Angeles Dodgers, who defeated the Yankees in the 2024 World Series. Main article: History of baseball in the United States In the 1860s, aided by soldiers playing the game in camp during the Civil War, "New York"-style baseball expanded into a national game and spawned baseball's first governing body, the National Association of Base Ball Players (NABBP). The NABBP existed as an amateur league for 12 years. By 1867, more than 400 clubs were members. Most of the strongest clubs remained those based in the Northeastern United States. For professional baseball's founding year, MLB uses the year 1869—when the first professional team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, was established.[29] A schism developed between professional and amateur ballplayers after the founding of the Cincinnati club. The NABBP split into an amateur organization and a professional organization. The National Association of Professional Base Ball Players, often known as the National Association (NA), was formed in 1871.[30] Its amateur counterpart disappeared after only a few years.[31] The modern Chicago Cubs and Atlanta Braves franchises trace their histories back to the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players in the 1870s.[32] In 1876, the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs (later known as the National League or NL) was established after the NA proved ineffective. The league placed its emphasis on clubs rather than on players. Clubs could now enforce player contracts, preventing players from jumping to higher-paying clubs. Clubs were required to play the full schedule of games instead of forfeiting scheduled games when the club was no longer in the running for the league championship, which happened frequently under the NA. A concerted effort was made to curb gambling on games, which was leaving the validity of results in doubt. The first game in the NL—on Saturday, April 22, 1876 (at Jefferson Street Grounds in Philadelphia)—is often pointed to as the beginning of MLB.[33] National League Baltimore Orioles, 1896 The early years of the NL were tumultuous, with threats from rival leagues and a rebellion by players against the hated "reserve clause", which restricted the free movement of players between clubs. Teams came and went; 1882 was the first season where the league's membership was the same as the preceding season's, and only four franchises survived to see 1900. Competitor leagues formed regularly and also disbanded regularly. The most successful was the American Association (1882–1891), sometimes called the "beer and whiskey league" for its tolerance of the sale of alcoholic beverages to spectators. For several years, the NL and American Association champions met in a postseason championship series—the first attempt at a World Series. The two leagues merged in 1892 as a single 12-team NL, but the NL dropped four teams after the 1899 season. This led to the formation of the American League in 1901 under AL president Ban Johnson, and the resulting bidding war for players led to widespread contract-breaking and legal disputes.[34] The war between the AL and NL caused shock waves throughout the baseball world. At a meeting at the Leland Hotel in Chicago in 1901, the other baseball leagues negotiated a plan to maintain their independence. A new National Association was formed to oversee these minor leagues.[35] After 1902, the NL, AL, and NA signed a new National Agreement which tied independent contracts to the reserve-clause contracts. The agreement also set up a formal classification system for minor leagues, the forerunner of today's system that was refined by Branch Rickey.[36] Several other early defunct baseball leagues are considered major leagues, and their statistics and records are included with those of the two modern major leagues. In 1969, the Special Baseball Records Committee of Major League Baseball officially recognized six major leagues: the National League, American League, American Association, Union Association (1884), Players' League (1890), and Federal League (1914–1915).[37] The status of the National Association as a major league has been a point of dispute among baseball researchers; while its statistics are not recognized by Major League Baseball, its statistics are included with those of other major leagues by some baseball reference websites, such as Retrosheet.[38] Some researchers, including Nate Silver, dispute the major-league status of the Union Association by pointing out that franchises came and went and that the St. Louis club was deliberately "stacked"; the St. Louis club was owned by the league's president and it was the only club that was close to major-league caliber.[39] In December 2020, Major League Baseball announced its recognition of seven leagues within Negro league baseball as major leagues: the first and second Negro National Leagues (1920–1931 and 1933–1948), the Eastern Colored League (1923–1928), the American Negro League (1929), the East–West League (1932), the Negro Southern League (1932), and the Negro American League (1937–1948).[40][41] In 2021, baseball reference website Baseball-Reference.com began to include statistics from those seven leagues into their major-league statistics.[42] In May 2024, Major League Baseball announced that it was "absorbing the available Negro Leagues numbers into the official historical record."[43] Main article: Dead-ball era Cy Young, 1911 baseball card The period between 1900 and 1919 is commonly referred to as the "dead-ball era".[22] Games of this era tended to be low-scoring and were often dominated by pitchers, such as Walter Johnson, Cy Young, Christy Mathewson, Mordecai Brown, and Grover Cleveland Alexander. The term also accurately describes the condition of the baseball itself. The baseball used American rather than the modern Australian wool yarn and was not wound as tightly, affecting the distance that it would travel.[44] More significantly, balls were kept in play until they were mangled, soft and sometimes lopsided. During this era, a baseball cost three dollars, equal to $54.41 today (in inflation-adjusted USD), and owners were reluctant to purchase new balls. Fans were expected to throw back fouls and (rare) home runs. Baseballs also became stained with tobacco juice, grass, and mud, and sometimes the juice of licorice, which some players would chew for the purpose of discoloring the ball.[45] Also, pitchers could manipulate the ball through the use of the spitball (In 1921, use of this pitch was restricted to a few pitchers with a grandfather clause). Additionally, many ballparks had large dimensions, such as the West Side Grounds of the Chicago Cubs, which was 560 feet (170 m) to the center field fence, and the Huntington Avenue Grounds of the Boston Red Sox, which was 635 feet (194 m) to the center field fence, thus home runs were rare, and "small ball" tactics such as singles, bunts, stolen bases, and the hit-and-run play dominated the strategies of the time.[46] Hitting methods like the Baltimore chop were used to increase the number of infield singles.[47] On a successful Baltimore chop, the batter hits the ball forcefully into the ground, causing it to bounce so high that the batter reaches first base before the ball can be fielded and thrown to the first baseman.[48] The adoption of the foul strike rule—in the NL in 1901, in the AL two years later—quickly sent baseball from a high-scoring game to one where scoring runs became a struggle. Before this rule, foul balls were not counted as strikes: a batter could foul off any number of pitches with no strikes counted against him; this gave an enormous advantage to the batter.[49] After the 1919 World Series between the Chicago White Sox and Cincinnati Reds, baseball was rocked by allegations of a game-fixing scheme known as the Black Sox Scandal. Eight players—"Shoeless" Joe Jackson, Eddie Cicotte, Claude "Lefty" Williams, George "Buck" Weaver, Arnold "Chick" Gandil, Fred McMullin, Charles "Swede" Risberg, and Oscar "Happy" Felsch—intentionally lost the World Series in exchange for a ring worth $100,000 ($1,743,674.03 in 2024 dollars).[50][51] Despite being acquitted, all were permanently banned from Major League Baseball.[52] Baseball's popularity increased in the 1920s and 1930s. The 1920 season was notable for the death of Ray Chapman of the Cleveland Indians. Chapman, who was struck in the head by a pitch and died a few hours later, became the only MLB player to die of an on-field injury.[53] Both leagues quickly began to require the use of new, white baseballs whenever a ball became scuffed or dirty, helping bring the "dead-ball" era to an end. The following year, the New York Yankees made their first World Series appearance.[54] By the end of the 1930s, the team had appeared in 11 World Series, winning eight of them.[55] Yankees slugger Babe Ruth had set the single-season home run record in 1927, hitting 60 home runs; breaking his own record of 29 home runs.[56] Impacted negatively by the Great Depression, baseball's popularity had begun a downward turn in the early 1930s. By 1932, only two MLB teams turned a profit. Attendance had fallen, due at least in part to a 10% federal amusement tax added to baseball ticket prices. Baseball owners cut their rosters from 25 men to 23, and even the best players took pay cuts. Team executives were innovative in their attempts to survive, creating night games, broadcasting games live by radio, and rolling out promotions such as free admission for women. Throughout the Great Depression, no MLB teams moved or folded.[57] The onset of World War II created a shortage of professional baseball players, as more than 500 men left MLB teams to serve in the military. Many of them played on service baseball teams that entertained military personnel in the US or in the Pacific. MLB teams of this time largely consisted of young men, older players, and those with a military classification of 4F, indicating mental, physical, or moral unsuitability for service. Men like Pete Gray, a one-armed out

10 seconds, the catcher must be in their crouch behind home plate. When the clock reaches 8 seconds, the batter must be in the batter's box and be "alert". Before the 15 second timer reaches 0 seconds, the pitcher must have started their "motion to pitch". If any of these deadlines are violated, the count of the batter will be increased by one ball if the defending team violated the pitch clock or one strike if it is the offensive team who violated the pitch clock. Additionally, in order to prevent circumventing these rules pickoffs and step-offs which reset the pitch clock are only allowed two times total per plate appearance and, if a pitcher attempts a third pickoff and fails to get the runner out, a balk will be called. Similarly, a batter is restricted to calling a timeout (an action which resets the pitch clock) just once per plate appearance.[94] In 2019, Major League Baseball opened an investigation into allegations that members of the 2017 World Series champion Houston Astros stole signs from opposing teams using technology during the 2017 and 2018 seasons.[96] The Astros were found guilty in January 2020 and while no active players faced any repercussions due to an immunity agreement in exchange for testimony, Astros general manager Jeff Luhnow and field manager A. J. Hinch were suspended for the entire 2020 season. The Astros were fined the maximum allowable $5 million and forfeited their first- and second-round picks in the 2020 and 2021 drafts.[97] The Boston Red Sox were also found guilty of stealing signs during the 2017 and 2018 seasons, with the latter season ending in a World Series victory.[98] Red Sox manager Alex Cora was suspended for a year and the team was fined with the loss of a second round draft pick in the 2020 draft as a result.[99] In November 2023, the Oakland Athletics relocation to Las Vegas was approved by MLB owners.[100] They are scheduled to play the 2025 through 2027 seasons in West Sacramento, California, while a new stadium is built in the Las Vegas metropolitan area, and will be referred to as simply the "Athletics" and "A's", with no city name attached. As of early 2024, MLB has discussed preparations for another round of expansion, and several investment groups are vying for an MLB franchise. Main article: Expansion of Major League Baseball § Potential future expansion See also: Timeline of Major League Baseball Braves Marlins Mets Phillies Nationals Cubs Reds Brewers Pirates Cardinals Diamondbacks Rockies Dodgers Padres Giants Orioles Red Sox Yankees Rays Blue Jays White Sox Guardians Tigers Royals Twins Astros Angels Athletics Mariners Rangers Map all coordinates using OpenStreetMap Download coordinates as: KML GPX (all coordinates) GPX (primary coordinates) GPX (secondary coordinates) An asterisk (*) denotes a relocation of a franchise. See respective team articles for more information. Overview of MLB teams League Division Team City Stadium Capacity Coordinates Founded Joined American League East Baltimore Orioles Baltimore, Maryland Oriole Park at Camden Yards 44,970 39°17′2″N 76°37′18″W / 39.28389°N 76.62167°W / 39.28389; -76.62167 (Baltimore Orioles) 1901* Boston Red Sox Boston, Massachusetts Fenway Park 37,755 42°20′47″N 71°5′51″W / 42.34639°N 71.09750°W / 42.34639; -71.09750 (Boston Red Sox) 1901 New York Yankees New York, New York Yankee Stadium 46,537 40°49′45″N 73°55′35″W / 40.82917°N 73.92639°W / 40.82917; -73.92639 (New York Yankees) 1903 Tampa Bay Rays Tampa, Florida[B] George M. Steinbrenner Field[B] 11,026 27°58′49″N 82°30′24″W / 27.98028°N 82.50667°W / 27.98028; -82.50667 (Tampa Bay Rays) 1998 Toronto Blue Jays Toronto, Ontario Rogers Centre 39,150 43°38′29″N 79°23′21″W / 43.64139°N 79.38917°W / 43.64139; -79.38917 (Toronto Blue Jays) 1977 Central Chicago White Sox Chicago, Illinois Rate Field 40,615 41°49′48″N 87°38′2″W / 41.83000°N 87.63389°W / 41.83000; -87.63389 (Chicago White Sox) 1901 Cleveland Guardians Cleveland, Ohio Progressive Field 34,830 41°29′45″N 81°41′7″W / 41.49583°N 81.68528°W / 41.49583; -81.68528 (Cleveland Indians) 1901 Detroit Tigers Detroit, Michigan Comerica Park 41,083 42°20′21″N 83°2′55″W / 42.33917°N 83.04861°W / 42.33917; -83.04861 (Detroit Tigers) 1901 Kansas City Royals Kansas City, Missouri Kauffman Stadium 37,903 39°3′5″N 94°28′50″W / 39.05139°N 94.48056°W / 39.05139; -94.48056 (Kansas City Royals) 1969 Minnesota Twins Minneapolis, Minnesota Target Field 38,554 44°58′54″N 93°16′42″W / 44.98167°N 93.27833°W / 44.98167; -93.27833 (Minnesota Twins) 1901* West Athletics West Sacramento, California[C] Sutter Health Park[C] 14,014 38°34′49″N 121°30′50″W / 38.58028°N 121.51389°W / 38.58028; -121.51389 (Athletics) 1901* Houston Astros Houston, Texas Daikin Park 41,168 29°45′25″N 95°21′20″W / 29.75694°N 95.35556°W / 29.75694; -95.35556 (Houston Astros) 1962 (NL) 2013 (AL) Los Angeles Angels Anaheim, California Angel Stadium 45,517 33°48′1″N 117°52′58″W / 33.80028°N 117.88278°W / 33.80028; -117.88278 (Los Angeles Angels) 1961 Seattle Mariners Seattle, Washington T-Mobile Park 47,929 47°35′29″N 122°19′57″W / 47.59139°N 122.33250°W / 47.59139; -122.33250 (Seattle Mariners) 1977 Texas Rangers Arlington, Texas Globe Life Field 40,300 32°45′5″N 97°4′58″W / 32.75139°N 97.08278°W / 32.75139; -97.08278 (Texas Rangers) 1961* National League East Atlanta Braves Cumberland, Georgia Truist Park 41,084 33°53′24″N 84°28′4″W / 33.89000°N 84.46778°W / 33.89000; -84.46778 (Atlanta Braves) 1871* (NA) 1876 (NL) Miami Marlins Miami, Florida LoanDepot Park 36,742 25°46′41″N 80°13′11″W / 25.77806°N 80.21972°W / 25.77806; -80.21972 (Miami Marlins) 1993 New York Mets New York, New York Citi Field 41,922 40°45′25″N 73°50′45″W / 40.75694°N 73.84583°W / 40.75694; -73.84583 (New York Mets) 1962 Philadelphia Phillies Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Citizens Bank Park 42,901 39°54′21″N 75°9′59″W / 39.90583°N 75.16639°W / 39.90583; -75.16639 (Philadelphia Phillies) 1883 Washington Nationals Washington, D.C. Nationals Park 41,373 38°52′22″N 77°0′27″W / 38.87278°N 77.00750°W / 38.87278; -77.00750 (Washington Nationals) 1969* Central Chicago Cubs Chicago, Illinois Wrigley Field 41,649 41°56′54″N 87°39′20″W / 41.94833°N 87.65556°W / 41.94833; -87.65556 (Chicago Cubs) 1870 (NA) 1876 (NL) Cincinnati Reds Cincinnati, Ohio Great American Ball Park 43,500 39°5′51″N 84°30′24″W / 39.09750°N 84.50667°W / 39.09750; -84.50667 (Cincinnati Reds) 1882 (AA) 1890 (NL) Milwaukee Brewers Milwaukee, Wisconsin American Family Field 41,700 43°1′42″N 87°58′16″W / 43.02833°N 87.97111°W / 43.02833; -87.97111 (Milwaukee Brewers) 1969* (AL) 1998 (NL) Pittsburgh Pirates Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania PNC Park 38,747 40°26′49″N 80°0′21″W / 40.44694°N 80.00583°W / 40.44694; -80.00583 (Pittsburgh Pirates) 1882 (AA) 1887 (NL) St. Louis Cardinals St. Louis, Missouri Busch Stadium 44,383 38°37′21″N 90°11′35″W / 38.62250°N 90.19306°W / 38.62250; -90.19306 (St. Louis Cardinals) 1882 (AA) 1892 (NL) West Arizona Diamondbacks Phoenix, Arizona Chase Field 48,330 33°26′43″N 112°4′1″W / 33.44528°N 112.06694°W / 33.44528; -112.06694 (Arizona Diamondbacks) 1998 Colorado Rockies Denver, Colorado Coors Field 46,897 39°45′22″N 104°59′39″W / 39.75611°N 104.99417°W / 39.75611; -104.99417 (Colorado Rockies) 1993 Los Angeles Dodgers Los Angeles, California Dodger Stadium 56,000 34°4′25″N 118°14′24″W / 34.07361°N 118.24000°W / 34.07361; -118.24000 (Los Angeles Dodgers) 1884* (AA) 1890 (NL) San Diego Padres San Diego, California Petco Park 39,860 32°42′26″N 117°9′24″W / 32.70722°N 117.15667°W / 32.70722; -117.15667 (San Diego Padres) 1969 San Francisco Giants San Francisco, California Oracle Park 41,331 37°46′43″N 122°23′21″W / 37.77861°N 122.38917°W / 37.77861; -122.38917 (San Francisco Giants) 1883* MLB is governed by the Major League Baseball Constitution. This document has undergone several incarnations since its creation in 1876.[104] Under the direction of the commissioner of baseball, MLB hires and maintains the sport's umpiring crews, and negotiates marketing, labor, and television contracts. MLB maintains a unique, controlling relationship over the sport, including most aspects of Minor League Baseball. This is due in large part to the 1922 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Federal Baseball Club v. National League, which held that baseball is not interstate commerce and therefore not subject to federal antitrust law; MLB is the only league that has such a status, and has not faced any competition since this case.[105][106] This ruling has been weakened only slightly in subsequent years.[107] The weakened ruling granted more stability to the owners of teams and has resulted in values increasing at double-digit rates.[107][108] There were several challenges to MLB's primacy in the sport, with notable attempts to establish competing leagues occurring during the late 1800s, from 1913 to 1915 with the short-lived Federal League, and in 1960 with the aborted Continental League.[107] The chief executive of MLB is the commissioner, Rob Manfred. The deputy commissioner of baseball administration and chief legal officer is Dan Halem. There are seven other executives: executive vice president and general counsel, chief operations and strategy officer, chief communications officer, chief financial officer and senior advisor, executive vice president and chief marketing officer, chief revenue officer, and chief baseball development officer.[109][110] The multimedia branch of MLB is MLB Advanced Media, which is based in New York City. This branch oversees MLB.com and each of the 30 teams' websites. Its charter states that MLB Advanced Media holds editorial independence from the league, but it is under the same ownership group and revenue-sharing plan. MLB Productions is a similarly structured wing of the league, focusing on video and traditional broadcast media. MLB also owns 67 percent of MLB Network, with the other 33 percent split between several cable operators and satellite provider DirecTV.[111] It operates out of studios in Secaucus, New Jersey, and also has editorial independence from the league.[112] In 1920, the weak National Commission, created to manage relationships between the two leagues, was replaced with the much more powerful commissioner of baseball, who had the power to make decisions for all of professional baseball unilaterally.[3] From 1901 to 1960, the American League and National League fielded eight teams apiece. In the 1960s, MLB expansion added eight teams, including the first non-U.S. team (the Montreal Expos). Two teams (the Seattle Mariners and the Toronto Blue Jays) were also added in the 1970s. From 1969 through 1993, each league consisted of an East and West Division. In 1993, the National League expanded with two teams, the Florida Marlins and the Colorado Rockies, to even up the number of teams in both leagues. A third division, the Central Division, was formed in each league in 1994. Until 1996, the two leagues met on the field only during the World Series and the All-Star Game. Regular-season interleague play was introduced in 1997.[113] In March 1995, two new franchises, the Arizona Diamondbacks and Tampa Bay Devil Rays (now known as the Tampa Bay Rays), were awarded by MLB, which began play in 1998. This addition brought the total number of franchises to 30. In early 1997, MLB decided to assign one new team to each league: Tampa Bay joined the AL and Arizona joined the NL. The original plan was to have an odd number of teams in each league (15 per league, with five in each division), but in order for every team to be able to play daily, this would have required inter-league play to be scheduled throughout the entire season. However, it was unclear at the time if the inter-league play would continue after the 1998 season, as it had to be approved by the players' union. For this and other reasons, it was decided that both leagues should continue to have an even number of teams, and therefore, one existing club would have to switch leagues. The Milwaukee Brewers agreed in November 1997 to move from the AL to the NL, thereby making the AL a 14-team league and the NL a 16-team league. At the same time, the Detroit Tigers agreed to move from the AL East to the AL Central (to replace Milwaukee), with the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays joining the AL East.[114] Later, when the Houston Astros changed ownership prior to the 2013 season, the team moved from the NL Central to the AL West,[115][116] resulting in both leagues having three divisions of five teams each and allowing all teams to have a more balanced schedule.[116] Inter-league play is now held throughout the season.[116] In 2000, the AL and NL were dissolved as legal entities, and MLB became a single, overall league de jure, similar to the National Football League (NFL), National Basketball Association (NBA) and National Hockey League (NHL)—albeit with two components called "leagues" instead of "conferences". The same rules and regulations are used in both leagues, with one former exception: the AL operated under the designated hitter (DH) rule, while the NL did not.[117][118] In 2020, the NL used the designated hitter (DH) rule for the first time.[119] As part of the settlement of the 2021–22 Major League Baseball lockout, this change was made permanent thus making the rules in the two leagues identical.[117][120] Cleveland Guardians throwback uniform Main articles: Major League Baseball uniforms and Baseball uniform A baseball uniform is a type of uniform worn by baseball players and by some non-playing personnel, such as field managers and coaches. It is worn to indicate the person's role in the game and—through the use of logos, colors, and numbers—to identify the teams and their players, managers, and coaches.[121] Traditionally, home uniforms display the team name on the front, while away uniforms display the team's home location. In modern times, however, exceptions to this pattern have become common, with teams using their team name on both uniforms.[122] Most teams also have one or more alternate uniforms, usually consisting of the primary or secondary team color on the vest instead of the usual white or gray.[122] In the past few decades throwback uniforms have become popular.[123] The New York Knickerbockers were the first baseball team to use uniforms, taking the field on April 4, 1849, in pants made of blue wool, white flannel shirts (jerseys) and straw hats.[124][125][126] Caps and other types of headgear have been a part of baseball uniforms from the beginning.[127][128] Baseball teams often wore full-brimmed straw hats or no cap at all since there was no official rule regarding headgear.[129] Under the 1882 uniform rules, players on the same team wore uniforms of different colors and patterns that indicated which position they played. This rule was soon abandoned as impractical.[130] In the late 1880s, Detroit and Washington of the National League and Brooklyn of the American Association were the first to wear striped uniforms.[131] By the end of the 19th century, teams began the practice of having two different uniforms, one for when they played at home in their own baseball stadium and a different one for when they played away (on the road) at the other team's ballpark.[122] It became common to wear white pants with a white color vest at home and gray pants with a gray or solid (dark) colored vest when away.[122] By 1900, both home and away uniforms were standard across the major leagues.[132] In June 2021, MLB announced a long-term deal with cryptocurrency exchange FTX, which includes the FTX logo appearing on umpire uniforms during all games.[133] FTX is MLB's first-ever umpire uniform patch partner.[134] On November 11, 2022, FTX filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. MLB removed the FTX patches from umpires' uniforms before the 2023 season.[135] Main articles: Major League Baseball schedule and List of Major League Baseball seasons Main article: Spring training A Grapefruit League game at the former Los Angeles Dodgers camp in Vero Beach, Florida Spring training is a series of practices and exhibition games preceding the start of the regular season. Teams hold training camps in the states of Arizona and Florida, where the early warm weather allows teams to practice and play without worrying about the late winter cold. Spring training allows new players to compete for roster and position spots and gives existing team players practice time prior to competitive play. The teams that hold spring training in Arizona are grouped into the Cactus League,[136] while teams that hold camp in Florida are known as the Grapefruit League.[137] Spring training typically lasts almost two months, starting in mid-February and running until just before the season-opening day, traditionally the first week of April. As pitchers benefit from a longer training period, pitchers and catchers begin spring training several days before the rest of the team.[138] Each team plays 162 games per season. A team's schedule is typically organized into three-game series, sets of consecutive games against the same opponent, with occasional two- or four-game series.[139] Postponed games or continuations of suspended games can result in an ad hoc one-game or five-game series. All games of a series are usually hosted by the same team and multiple series are typically grouped together. I.e, a team usually hosts several series in a row, called a home-stand, and follows that by going on several road series in a row. Teams generally play games five to seven days per week. Most games are scheduled at night, although teams will often play day games on Opening Day, holidays, and for the last game of a series to allow teams extra time to travel to their next opponent. Sunday games are generally played during the afternoon, allowing teams to travel to their next destination prior to a Monday night game. In the current three-division structure, each team plays 13 games against each of its four divisional opponents. It plays one home series and one away series, amounting to six or seven games, against the 10 other teams in its league. A team also plays 3-game series with all the other teams in the other league, alternating home teams each year. Furthermore, each team has an inter-league "natural rival" (in many cases its counterpart in the same metro area) with which it plays two home games and two away games each year. With an odd number of teams in each league (15), it is necessary to have two teams participate in inter-league play for most days in the season, except when two or more teams have a day off. Each team plays 20 inter-league games throughout the season, usually with just one inter-league game per day, but for one weekend in late May, all teams will participate in an inter-league series. Before 2013, inter-league play was structured differently: there would be one weekend in mid-May and another period consisting typically of the last two-thirds of June in which all teams played inter-league games (save for two NL teams each day), and no inter-league games were scheduled outside those dates. (Before 2013, season-long inter-league play was not necessary, because each league had an even number of teams. In 2013, the Houston Astros moved to the American League, so that each league would have 15 teams.) Prior to the adoption of the universal designated hitter in 2022, whether the DH was in use depended on whether the home team was from the AL, where the DH was used, or the NL, where it was not. Starting with the 2023 season, the scheduling formula changed, with each team playing at least one series against every other team every year. Each team plays 13 games against teams in the same division, with one 3-game and one 4-game series at each park, six or seven games against teams within the same league but in other divisions, with one 3-game (or 4-game series) at each park, and one 3-game series against teams in the other league, alternating home teams each year, except for each team's designated inter-league rival, which will continue to consist of two 2-game series at each of the teams' home parks. Beginning with the 2022 season, teams compete for the six playoff berths in their respective leagues. To secure a berth, a team must either win its division or capture a wild card spot by having one of the three best records among the non-winners in its entire league.[140] With the adoption of a third wild card, the former practice of breaking ties with an additional regular-season game, known as Game 163, was dropped in favor of a tie-breaker formula.[141] Main article: Major League Baseball All-Star Game President John F. Kennedy throwing out the first pitch at the 1962 All-Star Game at DC Stadium In early-to-mid July, just after the midway point of the season, the Major League Baseball All-Star Game is held during a four-day break from the regular-season schedule. The All-Star Game features a team of players from the American League (AL)—led by the manager of the previous AL World Series team—and a team of players from the National League (NL), similarly managed, in an exhibition game. From 1959 to 1962, two games were held each season, one was held in July and one was held in August. The designated-hitter rule was used in the All-Star Game for the first time in 1989. Following games used a DH when the game was played in an AL ballpark. Since 2010, the DH rule has been in effect regardless of venue.[142] The first official All-Star Game was held as part of the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago, Illinois, and was the idea of Arch Ward, then sports editor for The Chicago Tribune.[143] Initially intended to be a one-time event, its great success resulted in making the game an annual one. Ward's contribution was recognized by Major League Baseball in 1962 with the creation of the "Arch Ward Trophy", given to the All-Star Game's Most Valuable Player each year.[144] (In 1970, it was renamed the Commissioner's Trophy, until 1985, when the name change was reversed. In 2002, it was renamed the Ted Williams Most Valuable Player Award.)[145] Beginning in 1947, the eight position players in each team's starting lineup have been voted into the game by fans.[143] The fan voting was discontinued after a 1957 ballot-box-stuffing scandal in Cincinnati: seven of the eight slots originally went to Reds players, two of whom were subsequently removed from the lineup to make room for Willie Mays and Hank Aaron. Fan voting was reinstated in 1970 and has continued ever since, including internet voting in recent years.[146] The 2002 contest in Milwaukee controversially ended in an 11-inning tie when both managers ran out of pitchers. In response, starting in 2003 the league which wins the All-Star game received home-field advantage in the World Series: the league champion hosted the first two games at its own ballpark as well as the last two (if necessary). The National League did not win an All-Star game and thus gain a home-field advantage until 2010; it was able to overcome this disadvantage and win in three of the seven World Series from 2003 to 2009.[147][148] This was discontinued after the 2016 season.[149] MLB All-Stars from both leagues have worn uniforms from their respective teams at the game with one exception. In the 1933 All-Star Game, the National League All-Star Team members wore special gray uniforms with "National League" written in navy blue letters across the front of the jersey.[150][151] Main article: Major League Baseball postseason See also: World Series and List of World Series champions World Series records Team Serieswon LastSerieswon Serieslayed New York Yankees (AL) 27 2009 41 St. Louis Cardinals (NL) 11 2011 19 Athletics (AL) 9 1989 14 Boston Red Sox (AL) 9 2018 13 Los Angeles Dodgers (NL) 8 2024 22 San Francisco Giants (NL) 8 2014 20 Cincinnati Reds (NL) 5 1990 9 Pittsburgh Pirates (NL) 5 1979 7 Detroit Tigers (AL) 4 1984 11 Atlanta Braves (NL) 4 2021 10 Chicago Cubs (NL) 3 2016 11 Baltimore Orioles (AL) 3 1983 7 Minnesota Twins (AL) 3 1991 6 Chicago White Sox (AL) 3 2005 5 Philadelphia Phillies (NL) 2 2008 8 Cleveland Guardians (AL) 2 1948 6 Houston Astros (NL to AL, 2013) 2 [AL] 2022 5(4 [AL], 1 [NL]) New York Mets (NL) 2 1986 5 Kansas City Royals (AL) 2 2015 4 Miami Marlins (NL) 2 2003 2 Toronto Blue Jays (AL) 2 1993 2 Texas Rangers (AL) 1 2023 3 Arizona Diamondbacks (NL) 1 2001 2 Washington Nationals (NL) 1 2019 1 Los Angeles Angels (AL) 1 2002 1 Tampa Bay Rays (AL) 0 2 San Diego Padres (NL) 0 2 Colorado Rockies (NL) 0 1 Milwaukee Brewers (AL to NL, 1998) 0 1 [AL] Seattle Mariners (AL) 0 0 The regular season ends after the first Sunday in October (or the last Sunday in September), after which twelve teams enter the postseason playoffs. These twelve teams consist of the six division champions and six "wild-card" teams: the team with the best overall win–loss record in each of the six divisions, and the three teams in each league with the best records other than the division champions. Four rounds of series of games are played to determine the champion:[152] Wild Card Series, a best of three games playoff between the lowest seeded division champion and three "wild-card teams", the higher seeds will host all three games American League Division Series and National League Division Series, each a best-of-five-games series. American League Championship Series and National League Championship Series, each a best-of-seven-games series played between the winning teams from the Division Series. The league champions are referred to as the pennant winners. World Series, a best-of-seven-games series played between the pennant winners of each league. The Commissioner's Trophy is awarded annually to the winning team of the World Series, the league's championship series that concludes the postseason. Within each league, the division winners are the 1, 2, and 3-seeds, based on win–loss records. The teams with the first, second, and third best records among non-division winners will be seeded 4, 5, and 6 respectively. Throughout the postseason, home-field advantage is awarded to the team with the higher win-loss record, with tiebreakers being applied if necessary. In the Wild Card Series, the 3-seed will host the 6-seed, and the 4-seed will host the 5-seed, with the winners advancing to the Division Series. Unlike the NFL, there is no reseeding between each series. In the Division Series, the 1-seed goes up against the 4/5-seed and the 2-seed goes up against the 3/6-seed. The winners of those matches will compete in their respective League Championship Series for their league pennant, and the pennant winners will advance to the World Series.[153] Since 2017, home-field advantage in the World Series is determined by regular-season records of the two league champions, replacing a system used for the prior 14 seasons where the champion of the league that won the All-Star Game would receive home-field advantage.[149] The team with home-field advantage in the Wild Card Series will host all three games, and subsequent series' will split home fields between the two teams in a 2-2-1 format in the Division Series and a 2-3-2 format in the League Championship Series and World Series, with the advantaged team hosting games 1 and 2, as well as 6 and 7 (if necessary). With this format, the home-field advantage does not usually play a large role in the postseason unless the series goes to its maximum number of games. However, because the first two games of a postseason series are hosted by the same team, a team starting with two wins will likely have momentum heading into the venue switch.[154][155] See also: List of Major League Baseball games played outside the United States and Canada, MLB Japan All-Star Series, MLB Taiwan All-Star Series, and 2019 MLB London Series Since 1986 an All-Star team from MLB is sent to a biennial end-of-the-season tour of Japan, dubbed as MLB Japan All-Star Series, playing exhibition games in a best-of format against the All-Stars from Nippon Professional Baseball (NPB) or recently as of 2014 their national team Samurai Japan. In 2008, MLB played the MLB China Series in the People's Republic of China. It was a series of two spring-training games between the San Diego Padres and Los Angeles Dodgers. The games were an effort to popularize baseball in China.[156] MLB played the MLB Taiwan All-Star Series in Taiwan in November 2011. It was a series of five exhibition games played by a team made up of MLB players called the MLB All-Stars and the Chinese Taipei national baseball team. The MLB All-Stars swept the series, five games to zero.[157] At the end of the 2011 season, it was announced that the Seattle Mariners and the Oakland Athletics would play their season openers in Japan.[158] In October 2013, Phil Rogers of the Chicago Tribune wrote that MLB was considering postseason all-star tours in Taiwan and Korea; baseball is increasing in popularity in both countries.[159] The Arizona Diamondbacks opened the 2014 season against Los Angeles Dodgers from March 22–23 in Australia.[160] The teams played each other at the historic Sydney Cricket Ground, which has a seating capacity of 46,000. The two games represented the first MLB regular-season play held in that country. The games counted as home games for the Diamondbacks, so they played 79 home games at Chase Field.[161] In 2019, the Boston Red Sox were the home team in a regular-season two-game series against the New York Yankees. The games, which were the first regular-season MLB games held in Europe, were played on June 29–30 at London Stadium with the Yankees winning both games.[162] The San Diego Padres and Los Angeles Dodgers opened the 2024 regular season on March 20–21 at Gocheok Sky Dome in Seoul, South Korea. The ceremonial first pitch of the opening game was thrown by the first Korean-born MLB player Chan Ho Park, who made his debut with the LA Dodgers in 1994. The two-game Seoul Series resulted in a split between the two teams. There were also four exhibition games played during March 17–18, where the Dodgers took on the Kiwoom Heroes and Team Korea, and the Padres faced the LG Twins and Team Korea.[163] Together with the World Baseball Softball Confederation, MLB sponsors the World Baseball Classic, an international baseball tournament contested by national teams.[164] See also: Doping in baseball and List of Major League Baseball players suspended for performance-enhancing drugs Rafael Palmeiro (batter) was one of the MLB players suspended for steroid use.[165] In 1998, both Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa hit more home runs than the record of 61 set by Yankees right fielder Roger Maris in 1961. Barry Bonds topped the record in 2001 with 73 home runs. McGwire, Bonds, and Sosa became the subjects of speculation regarding the use of performance-enhancing substances. McGwire later admitted that he used a steroid hormone that was still legal in baseball during the 1998 season.[166] Baseball's original steroid testing policy, in effect from 2002 to 2005, provided for penalties ranging from a ten-game suspension for a first positive test to a one-year suspension for a fourth positive test. Players were tested at least once per year, with the chance that several players could be tested many times per year.[167] A 2006 book, Game of Shadows by San Francisco Chronicle investigative reporters Lance Williams and Mark Fainaru-Wada, chronicled alleged extensive use of performance enhancers, including several types of steroids and growth hormone by baseball superstars Barry Bonds, Gary Sheffield, and Jason Giambi. Former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell was appointed by Selig on March 30, 2006[168] to investigate the use of performance-enhancing drugs in MLB. The appointment was made after several influential members of the U.S. Congress made negative comments about both the effectiveness and honesty of MLB's drug policies and Commissioner Selig.[169] The day before the Mitchell Report was to be released in 2007, Selig said, "I haven't seen the report yet, but I'm proud I did it."[170][171] The report said that after mandatory random testing began in 2004, HGH treatment for athletic enhancement became popular among players, as HGH is not detectable in tests. It pointed out that HGH is likely a placebo with no performance-enhancing effects.[172] The report included substance use allegations against at least one player from each MLB team.[173] According to ESPN, some people questioned whether Mitchell's director role with the Boston Red Sox created a conflict of interest, especially because no "prime [Sox] players were in the report".[174] The report named several prominent Yankees who were parts of World Series clubs; there is a long-running and fierce Yankees–Red Sox rivalry. Former U.S. prosecutor John M. Dowd brought up Mitchell's conflict of interest,[175] but he later said that the former senator had done a good job.[176] Mitchell acknowledged that his "tight relationship with Major League Baseball left him open to criticism",[177] but he said that readers who examine the report closely "will not find any evidence of bias, of special treatment of the Red Sox".[177] On January 10, 2013, MLB and the players union reached an agreement to add random, in-season HGH testing. They also agreed to implement a new test to reveal the use of testosterone for the 2013 season.[178] The current MLB drug policy provides for an 80-game suspension for a first positive test, a 162-game suspension for a second positive test, and a lifetime suspension for a third positive test.[179] In 2009, allegations surfaced against Alex Rodriguez and David Ortiz, and Manny Ramirez received a 50-game suspension after testing positive for banned substances. In early April 2011, Ramirez retired from baseball rather than face a 100-game suspension for his second positive steroid test.[180] He would later unretire, having the suspension dropped to 50 games, and would serve those in 2012.[181] Main article: Major League Baseball on television See also: List of current Major League Baseball broadcasters Several networks televise baseball games, including Fox, ESPN, TBS, and MLB Network. Since 2008, Fox Sports has broadcast MLB games on Saturdays throughout the entire season; Fox previously only broadcast games from May to September.[182] Fox also holds rights to the All-Star Game each season. Fox also alternates League Championship Series broadcasts, broadcasting the American League Championship Series (ALCS) in odd-numbered years and the National League Championship Series (NLCS) in even-numbered years. Fox broadcasts all games of the World Series.[183][184][185] ESPN continues to broadcast MLB games as well, beginning with national Opening Day coverage.[186] The network airs the program Baseball Tonight prior to its weekly regular season game titled: Sunday Night Baseball. ESPN also has the rights to the Home Run Derby every July and in the postseason broadcasts the Wild Card Series exclusively.[187][188] TBS has aired Sunday afternoon regular season games (non-exclusive) nationally, but beginning in 2022 this will be replaced by Tuesday night games.[189][190] From 2007 to 2020, TBS had its exclusive rights to any tiebreaker games that determine division or wild card champions. It also airs exclusive coverage of the Division Series round of the playoffs.[191] TBS carries the League Championship Series that are not included under Fox's television agreement; TBS shows the NLCS in odd-numbered years and the ALCS in even-numbered years.[189] In January 2009, MLB launched MLB Network, featuring news and coverage from around the league, and airing 26 live games in the 2009 season.[192] Each team also has local broadcasts for all games not carried by Fox on Saturdays or ESPN on Sunday nights. These games are typically split between a local broadcast television station and a local or regional sports network (RSN), though some teams only air local games through RSNs or through their own team networks. As Canada only contains one team, Sportsnet broadcasts Toronto Blue Jays games nationally.[193] The channel is owned by Rogers Communications, who is also the parent company of the Blue Jays.[193] Sportsnet also televises Fox's Saturday afternoon games, the All-Star Game, playoff games, and the World Series.[193][194] In April 2011, TSN2 began carrying ESPN Sunday Night Baseball in Canada.[195] TVA Sports airs Blue Jays games in French.[196] Several MLB games are broadcast exclusively on Internet television. After a year of exclusive games on Facebook,[197][198] MLB partnered with YouTube to stream weekly games on the service beginning in the 2019 season, and extending until 2022.[199][200][201] In 2022, MLB made a deal with Apple Inc. to launch Friday Night Baseball on its Apple TV+ streaming service, and NBC Sports to broadcast MLB Sunday Leadoff, a package of early Sunday afternoon games on Peacock.[202][203][204][205] ESPN+ broadcasts one out-of-market game per day throughout the whole regular season..[187][188] Since the 2023 season's Division Series, Max began simulcasting games broadcast by its sister network TBS (both owned by Warner Bros. Discovery).[206] In the 2024 season, The Roku Channel began streaming MLB Sunday Leadoff.[15] Midway through that season, it was confirmed that TelevisaUnivision had signed a multi-year agreement to broadcast MLB En Vivo on Tuesdays on UniMás, TUDN and ViX, with live clips and highlights of up to 15 games each week.The contract also included exclusive Spanish-language TV rights to the 2024 American League postseason games (ALDS and ALCS) with select games airing on Univision as well as UniMás, TUDN and Vix, and Game 1 of that season's World Series, sharing airtime with Fox and Fox Deportes.[207][208] Main article: Major League Baseball blackout policy See also: Syndication exclusivity MLB blackout map in the United States Canadian regions subject to Toronto Blue Jays exclusively Shared with Seattle Mariners Shared with Minnesota Twins Shared with Boston Red Sox Note: Toronto Blue Jays territory covers all of Canada MLB has several blackout rules.[209] A local broadcaster has priority to televise games of the team in their market over national broadcasters if the game is not exclusive to the national broadcaster. A market that has a local team playing in a non-exclusive game will receive an alternative programming feed on the national broadcaster.[210] MLB's streaming internet video service is also subject to the same blackout rules.[211] Commissioner Robert Manfred has expressed interest in changing the blackout policy to loosen the rules for streaming options.[212] Main article: Major League Baseball on the radio The first baseball game ever broadcast on radio was a Pittsburgh Pirates versus Philadelphia Phillies game on August 5, 1921. The game was broadcast by KDKA of Pittsburgh, and the Pirates defeated the Phillies 8–5. It was broadcast by KDKA staff announcer Harold Arlin.[213][214][215][216][217][1] That year, KDKA and WJZ of Newark broadcast the first World Series on the radio, between the New York Giants and the New York Yankees, with Grantland Rice and Tommy Cowan calling the games for KDKA and WJZ, respectively.[214][215][216] However, the broadcasters were not actually present at the game, but simply gave reports from a telegraph wire.[214] In 1922, WJZ broadcast the entire series, with Rice doing play-by-play.[215][216] For the 1923 World Series, Rice was joined on Westinghouse for the first time by Graham McNamee.[214][218] During the 1923 World Series, Rice was the main broadcaster, but during the fourth inning of Game 3, he turned the microphone over to McNamee.[216][218] This was the start of McNamee's career, and McNamee became the first color commentator.[219] Although frequently criticized for his lack of expertise, McNamee helped popularize baseball.[214][218][220] In 1998, national radio broadcasts moved to ESPN Radio.[221] ESPN Radio currently broadcasts Sunday Night Baseball games during the regular season, as well as Saturday and occasional weekday games, along with the All-Star Game and all postseason contests.[222] Since 2021, TUDN Radio airs Spanish-language coverage of select regular season and postseason games, including the World Series.[223] In addition, each team employs its own announcers, who broadcast during the regular season. Most teams operate regional networks to cover their fan bases; some of these supposedly regional networks (such as the New York Yankees Radio Network) have a national reach with affiliates located across the United States.[224] Major League Baseball has an exclusive rights deal with XM Satellite Radio, which includes the channel MLB Network Radio and live play-by-play of all games.[225] Many teams also maintain a network of stations that broadcast their games in Spanish; as of 2022[update], the Los Angeles Dodgers are the only team that produces radio broadcasts in a third language, with selected games broadcast in Korean.[226] Both Canadian teams (the Montreal Expos before their move to Washington, DC in 2005, and the Toronto Blue Jays) have produced radio broadcasts in French.[227] MLB games are also broadcast live on the internet.[228][229] All television and radio broadcasts of games are available via subscription to MLB.tv at Major League Baseball's website, MLB.com, and radio-only broadcasts are also available via subscription to MLB.com Gameday Audio.[230] Since 2005, Major League Baseball has a partnership with XM Satellite Radio, launching a 24-7 channel, MLB Home Plate (now MLB Network Radio) which carries every major league game.[231][232] Games are also carried on MLB Gameday Audio.[233] While all teams maintain a network of stations carrying their games in English, many teams also maintain a Spanish-language network as well. In addition, when the Washington Nationals were based in Montreal as the Montreal Expos, their games were broadcast in both English and French. Selected games of the Los Angeles Dodgers are broadcast in Korean by KMPC.[234][235] Disney Media Networks Latin America through its linear channels (ESPN, ESPN Caribbean, ESPN Brazil) and Disney+ owns the broadcast rights to more than 180 regular season games (at least 1 game per day), the Home Run Derby, the All Star Game and the post season including: the Wild Card Series, the Division Series, the Championship Series and the World Series for all of Latin America and the Caribbean.[236][237][238][239] In Mexico, as of 2022, Fox Sports airs five regular season games per week[240] and post-season games that belong to the league that broadcasts its American namesake (including the Wild Card Series). Likewise, TUDN carries 4 matches a week until 2022: through the pay television signal, games were broadcast on Tuesdays and Thursdays, while on Saturdays (generally at 12:00 p.m.) and Sundays (rotating between NBA games, until the start of the NFL season) games were broadcast on Canal 9. Starting with the Championship Series, it only broadcast one division and the whole World Series, these were broadcast on free-to-air television for 59 years.[241] Starting with the 2023 season, it was confirmed that Imagen Televisión would begin broadcasting a regular season game every Saturday and Sunday as well as the playoffs and the World Series on open television and its website for all of Mexico.[242][243] In Argentina, Fox Sports carries 5 regular season games per week and post-season games that belong to the league that broadcasts its American namesake (including the Wild Card Series). In Venezuela, since the 2016 season the cable channel IVC has the broadcast rights, they currently air 7 games per week.[244] Starting with the 2022 season, Televen broadcasts two games a week and the postseason on free-to-air TV[245][246][247] While Televisión, starting with the 2023 season, would return with the space "El Juego de la Semana" that carries a game every Sunday and non-working days on free-to-air television.[248] In the Dominican Republic since 2009 Grupo Altice has broadcast the entire regular season, playoffs and World Series through pay TV while on free-to-air television and radio

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Currently all baseball parks with a capacity of 20,000 or more are included. # Stadium Capacity City Country Home team(s) Image 1 Dodger Stadium 56,000[1] Los Angeles United States Los Angeles Dodgers 2 Estadio Latinoamericano 55,000 Havana Cuba Industriales 3 Chase Field 48,405[2] Phoenix United States Arizona Diamondbacks 4 T-Mobile Park 47,929[3] Seattle United States Seattle Mariners 5 Koshien Stadium 47,400[4] Nishinomiya Japan Kōshien tournaments, Hanshin Tigers 6 Coors Field 46,897[5] Denver United States Colorado Rockies 7 Oakland Coliseum 46,847[6] Oakland United States 8 Yankee Stadium 46,537 New York City United States New York Yankees 9 Angel Stadium of Anaheim 45,517[7] Anaheim United States Los Angeles Angels 10 Oriole Park at Camden Yards 44,970[8] Baltimore United States Baltimore Orioles 11 Busch Stadium 44,383[9] St. Louis United States St. Louis Cardinals 12 Tokyo Dome 43,500[10] Tokyo Japan Yomiuri Giants 13 Citizens Bank Park 43,500[11] Philadelphia United States Philadelphia Phillies 14 Great American Ball Park 42,941[12] Cincinnati United States Cincinnati Reds 15 Oracle Park 42,300[13] San Francisco United States San Francisco Giants 16 American Family Field 41,900[14] Milwaukee United States Milwaukee Brewers 17 Nationals Park 41,888[15] Washington United States Washington Nationals 18 Citi Field 41,800[16] New York City United States New York Mets 19 Wrigley Field 41,160[17] Chicago United States Chicago Cubs 20 Truist Park 41,149[18] Atlanta United States Atlanta Braves 21 Comerica Park 40,950[19] Detroit United States Detroit Tigers 22 Daikin Park 40,950[20] Houston United States Houston Astros 23 Rate Field 40,615[21] Chicago United States Chicago White Sox 24 Globe Life Field 40,300[22] Arlington United States Texas Rangers 25 Fukuoka Dome 40,062[23] Fukuoka Japan Fukuoka SoftBank Hawks 26 Taipei Dome 40,000 Taipei Taiwan None 27 La Rinconada Baseball Stadium 40,000 Caracas Venezuela Leones del Caracas 28 Fenway Park 39,928[24] Boston United States Boston Red Sox 29 Petco Park 39,860[25] San Diego United States San Diego Padres 30 Target Field 39,504 Minneapolis United States Minnesota Twins 31 Rogers Centre 39,150[26] Toronto Canada Toronto Blue Jays 32 PNC Park 38,496[27] Pittsburgh United States Pittsburgh Pirates 33 Kauffman Stadium 38,030[28] Kansas City United States Kansas City Royals 34 loanDepot park 36,742 Miami United States Miami Marlins 35 Vantelin Dome Nagoya 36,418[29] Nagoya Japan Chunichi Dragons 36 Kyocera Dome Osaka 36,220[30] Osaka Japan Orix Buffaloes 37 Es Con Field Hokkaido 35,000 Kitahiroshima, Hokkaido Japan Hokkaido Nippon-Ham Fighters 38 Kobe Sports Park Baseball Stadium 35,000 Kobe Japan some Orix Buffaloes games 39 Progressive Field 34,830[31] Cleveland United States Cleveland Guardians 40 Yokohama Stadium 34,046 Yokohama Japan Yokohama BayStars 41 Mazda Stadium 31,984 Hiroshima Japan Hiroshima Toyo Carp 42 Belluna Dome 31,552[32] Tokorozawa Japan Saitama Seibu Lions 43 Rakuten Mobile Park Miyagi 31,272 Sendai Japan Tohoku Rakuten Golden Eagles 44 Meiji Jingu Stadium 30,969[33] Tokyo Japan Tokyo Yakult Swallows 45 Muscat Stadium 30,670 Kurashiki Japan None 46 Botchan Stadium 30,136 Matsuyama Japan Ehime Mandarin Pirates 47 Dennis Martínez National Stadium 30,100 Managua Nicaragua Indios del Boer 48 Calixto García Íñiguez Stadium 30,000 Holguín Cuba Holguín 49 Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium 30,000 Fukushima Japan 50 Iwaki Baseball Stadium 30,000 Iwaki Japan 51 Sun Marine Stadium 30,000 Miyazaki Japan 52 Nagano Olympic Stadium 30,000 Nagano Japan 53 Okinawa Cellular Stadium 30,000 Naha Japan 54 Niigata Prefectural Baseball Stadium 30,000 Niigata Japan Oisix Niigata Albirex BC 55 Toyama Municipal Baseball Stadium Alpen Stadium 30,000 Toyama Japan 56 Kiyohara Baseball Stadium 30,000 Utsunomiya Japan 57 Estadio La Ceiba 30,000 San Félix Venezuela 58 Zozo Marine Stadium 29,916[34] Chiba Japan Chiba Lotte Marines 59 Daegu Samsung Lions Park 29,178 Daegu South Korea Samsung Lions 60 Estadio de Béisbol Monterrey 27,000 Monterrey Mexico Sultanes Monterrey 61 Estadio Nacional de Panamá 27,000 Panama City Panama Águilas Metropolitanas 62 Gwangju Baseball Stadium 27,000 Gwangju South Korea Kia Tigers 63 Tropicana Field 25,000[35][36] St. Petersburg United States Tampa Bay Rays 64 Estadio Guillermón Moncada 25,000 Santiago de Cuba Cuba Santiago de Cuba 65 Akita Prefectural Baseball Stadium 25,000 Akita Japan 66 Hitachinaka Baseball Stadium 25,000 Hitachinaka Japan 67 Nagasaki Baseball Stadium 25,000 Nagasaki Japan 68 Jamsil Baseball Stadium 25,000 Seoul South Korea LG Twins, Doosan Bears 69 Suwon Baseball Stadium 25,000 Suwon South Korea KT Wiz 70 Charles Schwab Field Omaha 24,505 Omaha United States Creighton Universityalso hosts College World Series (final round of NCAA championship) 71 Sajik Baseball Stadium 24,500 Busan South Korea Lotte Giants 72 Matsumoto Baseball Stadium 24,253 Matsumoto Japan 73 Estadio Luis Aparicio El Grande 24,000 Maracaibo Venezuela Águilas del Zulia 74 Incheon SSG Landers Field 23,000 Incheon South Korea SSG Landers 75 Gifu Prefectural Baseball Stadium 22,030 Gifu Japan 76 Kagawa Prefectural Baseball Complex 22,000 Takamatsu Japan Kagawa Olive Guyners 77 Estadio Metropolitano 22,000 San Cristóbal Venezuela 78 Estadio Antonio Herrera Gutiérrez 22,000 Barquisimeto Venezuela Cardenales de Lara 79 Victoria de Girón Stadium 22,000[37] Matanzas Cuba Matanzas 80 Masan Baseball Stadium 21,885 Masan South Korea NC Dinos 81 Kusanagi Stadium 21,656 Shizuoka Japan 82 Kamoike Ballpark 21,000 Kagoshima Japan 83 Estadio Universitario 20,723 Caracas Venezuela 84 Estadio Alfredo Harp Helú 20,062 Mexico City Mexico Diablos Rojos del México 85 Taichung Intercontinental Baseball Stadium 20,035 Taichung Taiwan Chinatrust Brothers 86 Estadio Tomateros 20,000 Culiacan Mexico Tomateros de Culiacan 87 Chengching Lake Baseball Field 20,000 Kaohsiung Taiwan TSG Hawks 88 Chiyodai Baseball Stadium 20,000 Hakodate Japan 89 Takasago Municipal Baseball Stadium 20,000 Takasago Japan 90 Estadio Cibao 20,000 Santiago de los Caballeros Dominican Republic Aguilas Cibaeñas 91 Taoyuan International Baseball Stadium 20,000 Taoyuan City Taiwan Rakuten Monkeys Sapporo Dome (capacity: 53,796). Home of the Hokkaido Nippon Ham Fighters (2004-2022) Olympic Stadium (Montreal) (capacity: 49,757). Home of the Montreal Expos (1977-2004), and hosted Toronto Blue Jays exhibition games from 2014-2019 Baseball portal Baseball field List of Major League Baseball stadiums List of U.S. baseball stadiums by capacity List of terraces at baseball venues List of jewel box baseball parks Lists of stadiums ^ losangeles.dodgers.mlb.com ^ "Media Guide". MLB.com. Retrieved August 8, 2021. ^ seattle.mariners.mlb.com ^ "Q & A | 阪神甲子園球場". Retrieved May 13, 2023. ^ colorado.rockies.mlb.com ^ "2019 Oakland A's Media Guide" (PDF). Major League Baseball Advanced Media. February 4, 2019. p. 650. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 20, 2019. Retrieved March 28, 2019. ^ anaheim.angels.mlb.com ^ "Orioles announce capacity restrictions lifted for Camden Yards beginning June 1; single game tickets on sale May 26". 20 May 2021. ^ stlouis.cardinals.mlb.com ^ "東京ドームとは | 東京ドーム | 東京ドームシティ". 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