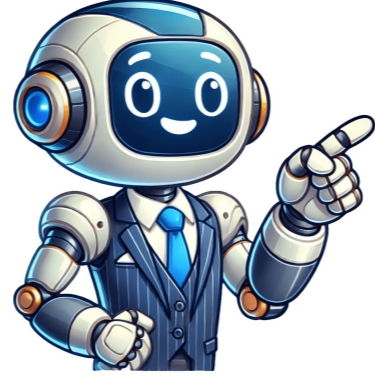


I'm not a bot



Finale tennis australie 2025

Partners The Ancient History of Measurement Systems Photos.com/Jupiterimages Quiz: Fun Facts About Measurement How the Metric System Conquered the World The United States' creditworthiness has dipped; meanwhile, today marks a buzzworthy celebration and the anniversary of a historic religious meeting. Rating out further clouds outlookMoody's downgrade last week of U.S. government bonds removed the country's last top-tier credit rating. The agency cited the country's unsustainable deficits, political paralysis in Congress, and rising interest costs. Moody's followed similar moves by Standard & Poor's in 2011 and Fitch in 2023. With all three major agencies signaling greater credit risk, investors may soon demand higher yields, increasing borrowing costs and the chances of recession. The cut also means the foundation role of the 10-year Treasury note as the global "risk-free" benchmark, a key input in models such as the capital asset pricing model and modern portfolio theory. Bee-ah-ah-today is World Bee Day, a celebration of these important pollinators and a chance to raise awareness about the challenges they face. There are about 20,000 species of bees in the world, but many populations are in decline. The honeybee has suffered greatly from colony collapse disorder, in which hives suddenly lose their adult members. Bumblebees have steeply declined in many places, largely because of insecticide and herbicide use, habitat loss, and global warming. Some, such as the rusty patched bumblebee, are critically endangered species. First Council of NicaeaSeventeen hundred years ago today the First Council of Nicaea, which was the first ecumenical council of the Christian church, was held. The meeting was called by the emperor Constantine I to address the question of whether Christ was divine or a created being. The council tackled other subjects—including the method of consecrating bishops and a condemnation of lending money at interest by clerics—but it failed to establish a uniform date for Easter, an issue that persists to this day. Popular ProCon Debate Topics Britannica's content is among the most trusted in the world. Subscribe to Britannica Premium and unlock our entire database of trusted content today. Subscribe Now! ProCon Award-winning ProCon promotes critical thinking, education, and informed citizenship by presenting the pro and con arguments to controversial issues in a straightforward, nonpartisan, freely accessible way. Britannica Money Discover all you need to know about retirement, investing, and household finance, without the jargon or agenda. Get reliable guidance, insight, and easy-to-understand explanations, written, edited, and verified to Britannica's exacting standards. Advocacy for Animals Presenting Advocacy for Animals, a blog focused primarily on animal rights, wildlife conservation, environmental health and safety, and the legal and cultural issues related to these topics. This blog is a source of information and a call to action. It is meant to be a provocation and a stimulus to thought regarding humanity's relationship with nonhuman animals. Alain Elkann Interviews Alain has been writing for the Italian newspaper La Stampa since 1989. His interviews celebrate some of the best known and successful personalities of the present day. Annual tennis tournament held in Melbourne This article is about the tennis tournament. For other uses, see Australian Open (disambiguation). Australian Athletics Championships, Australasian Athletics Championships, AO Tennis (video game), and Aussie Open (professional wrestling). Australian Open official websiteFounded1905; 120 years ago (1905)Editions113 (2025)LocationMelbourne (since 1972)AustraliaVenueMelbourne Park (since 1988)SurfaceHard – outdoors[[a]]b (since 1988)Grass – outdoors (1905–1987)Prize moneyA\$96,500,000 (2025)Men'sDraw128S (1280) / 64D (160)[c][Current champions]Jannik Sinner (singles) Harri Heliövaara Henry Patten (doubles)Most singles titlesNovak Djokovic (10)Most doubles titlesAdrian Panth (10)Women'sDraw128S (1280) / 64D (160)Current championsMadison Keys (singles) Kateřina Siniaková Taylor Townsend (doubles)Most singles titlesMargaret Court (11)Most doubles titlesThelma Coyne Long (12)Mixed doublesDraw33Current championsOlivia Gadecki John PeersMost titles (male)4 Harry HopmanMost titles (female)4 Thelma Coyne LongGrand Slam Australian Open French Open Wimbledon US Open Last completed2025 Australian Open The Australian Open (stylized AO) is a tennis tournament organised by Tennis Australia annually at Melbourne Park in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. It is chronologically the first of the four Grand Slam tennis events every year, held before the French Open, Wimbledon and the US Open. The Australian Open typically starts around the middle of January and continues for two weeks, concluding with the men's final traditionally held on the last Sunday of the month. It features men's and women's singles, men's, women's and mixed doubles, juniors' championships, wheelchair, legends, and exhibition events. Until 1987, it was played on grass courts, but since then three types of hardcourt surfaces have been used: green-coloured Rebound Ace up to 2007 and blue Plexicushion from 2008 to 2019. Since 2020, it has been played on blue GreenSet.[1] First held in 1905 as the Australasian championships, the Australian Open has grown to become one of the biggest sporting events in the Southern Hemisphere.[2] Nicknamed "the happy slam",[3] the Australian Open is the highest attended Grand Slam event, with more than 1,200,000 people attending the 2025 tournament, including qualifying. It was also the first Grand Slam tournament to feature indoor play during wet weather or extreme heat with its three primary courts, Rod Laver Arena, John Cain Arena and the refurbished Margaret Court Arena equipped with retractable roofs. The Australian Open is known for its fast-paced and aggressive style of play. The tournament has been held at the Melbourne Park complex since 1988 and is a major contributor to the Victorian economy; the 2020 Australian Open injected A\$387.7 million into the state's economy, while over the preceding decade, the Australian Open had contributed more than A\$2.71 billion in economic benefits to Victoria and generated 1775 jobs for the state, with these jobs being predominantly in the accommodation, hotels, cafés and trade services sectors.[4] The Australian Open is managed by Tennis Australia, formerly the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia (LTAAs), and was first played at the Warehouseman's Cricket Ground in Melbourne in November 1905. The facility, now known as the Albert Reserve Tennis Centre, was a grass court.[5] The tournament was first known as the Australasian Championships. It became the Australian Championships in 1927. Then, in 1969, it became the Australian Open.[6] Since 1905, it has been staged 110 times in five Australian cities: Melbourne (66 times), Sydney (17 times), Adelaide (15 times), Brisbane (7 times), Perth (3 times), and two New Zealand cities: Christchurch (1906) and Hastings (1912).[6] Although it began in 1905, the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF) did not designate it a major championship until 1924, following a meeting held in 1923. The tournament committee changed the tournament structure to include seeding at that time.[7] In the period of 1916–1918, no tournament was organised due to World War I.[8] During World War II, the tournament was not held from 1941 to 1945.[9] In 1972, it was decided to stage the tournament in Melbourne each year because it attracted the biggest patronage of any Australian city.[5] The tournament was played at the Kooyong Lawn Tennis Club from 1972 until its move to the new Flinders Park complex in 1988. The new facilities at Flinders Park were envisaged to meet the demands of a tournament that had outgrown Kooyong's capacity. The move to Flinders Park was an immediate success, with a 90 percent increase in attendance in 1988 (266,436) on the previous year at Kooyong (140,000).[10] Because of Australia's geographic remoteness, very few foreign players entered the tournament in the early 20th century. In the 1920s, the trip by ship from Europe to Australia took about 45 days. The first tennis players who came by boat were the US Davis Cup players in November 1946.[10] Even inside Australia, many players could not travel easily. When the tournament was held in Perth, no one from Victoria or New South Wales crossed by train, a distance of about 3,000 kilometres (1,900 mi) between the east and west coasts. In Christchurch in 1906, of a small field of 10 players, only two Australians attended and the tournament was won by a New Zealander.[11] Rod Laver Arena, the main court of the Australian Open, in 2023 The first tournaments of the Australasian Championships suffered from the competition of the other Australasian tournaments. Before 1905, all Australian states, and New Zealand, had their own championships; the first being organised in 1880 in Melbourne and called the Championship of the Colony of Victoria (later the Championship of Victoria).[12] In those years, the best two players – Australian Norman Brookes (whose name is now written on the men's singles cup) and New Zealander Anthony Wilding – almost did not play this tournament. Brookes took part once and won in 1911, and Wilding entered and won the competition twice (1906 and 1909). Their meetings in the Victorian Championships (or at Wimbledon) helped to determine the best Australasian players. Even when the Australasian Championships were held in Hastings, New Zealand, in 1912, Wilding, though three times Wimbledon champion, did not come back to his home country. It was a recurring problem for all players of the era. Brookes went to Europe only three times, where he reached the Wimbledon Challenge Round once and then won Wimbledon twice. Thus, many players had never played the Australasian amateur or open championships: the Doherty brothers, Williamarned, MauriceMeloughlin, Beals Wright, Bill Johnston, Bill Tilden, René Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Bobby Riggs, Jack Kramer, Ted Schroteno, Pancho Gonzales, Budge Patty, and others, while Brookes, Ellsworth Vines, Jarek Drobný, came just once. Even in the 1960s and 1970s, when travel was less difficult, leading players such as Manuel Santana, Jan Kodeš, Manuel Orantes, Ilie Nastase (who only came once, when 35 years old) and Björn Borg came rarely or not at all. Margaret Court Arena at the Australian Open in 2005 prior to its redevelopment. Rod Laver Arena is in the background. Beginning in 1969, when the first Australian Open was held on the Milton Courts at Brisbane, the tournament was open to all players, including professionals who were not allowed to play the traditional circuit.[13] Nevertheless, except for the 1969 and 1971 tournaments, many of the best players missed the championship until 1982, because of the remoteness, the inconvenient dates (around Christmas and New Year's Day) and the low prize money. In 1970, George MacCall's National Tennis League, which employed Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall, Andrés Gimeno, Pancho Gonzales, Roy Emerson and Fred Stolle, prevented its players from entering the tournament because the guarantees were insufficient. The tournament was won by Arthur Ashe.[14] Rod Laver Arena night session in 2007, the last year the tournament used the Rebound Ace surface. In 1983, Ivan Lendl, John McEnroe and Mats Wilander entered the tournament. Wilander won the singles title[15] and both his Davis Cup singles rubbers in the Swedish loss to Australia at Kooyong shortly after.[16] Following the 1983 Australian Open, the International Tennis Federation prompted the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia to change the site of the tournament, because the Kooyong stadium was then inappropriate to serve such a big event. In 1988 the tournament was first held at Flinders Park (later renamed Melbourne Park).[17] The change of the venue also led to a change of the court surface from grass to a hard court surface known as Rebound Ace.[18] Mats Wilander was the only player to win the tournament on both grass and hard courts. In 2008, after being used for 20 years, the Rebound Ace was replaced by a cushioned, medium-paced,[19] acrylic surface known as Plexicushion. Serena Williams are the only players to win the Australian Open on both Rebound Ace and Plexicushion Prastige. The main benefits of the new surface are better consistency and less retention of heat, because of a thinner top layer.[18] This change was accompanied by changes in the surfaces of all leading tournaments to the Australian Open. The change was controversial because of the new surface's similarity to DecoTurf, the surface used by the US Open.[20] Before the Melbourne Park stadium era, tournament dates fluctuated as well, in particular in the early years because of the climate of each site or exceptional events. For example, the 1919 tournament was held in January 1920 (the 1920 tournament was played in March) and the 1923 tournament in Brisbane took place in August when the weather was not too hot and wet. After a first 1977 tournament was held in December 1976 – January 1977, the organisers chose to move the next tournament forward a few days, then a second 1977 tournament was played (ended on 31 December), but this failed to attract the best players. New Rod Laver Arena entrance added in 2018 as part of the Melbourne Park redevelopment. From 1982 to 1985, the tournament was played in mid-December. Then it was decided to move the next tournament to mid-January (January 1987), which meant no tournament was organised in 1986. Since 1987, the Australian Open date has not changed (except for 2021, when it was postponed by three weeks to February due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Some top players, including Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal, have said in the past that the tournament is held too soon after the Christmas and New Year holidays, and expressed a desire to consider shifting the tournament to February.[21] Such a change, however, would move the tournament outside Australia's summer school holiday period, potentially impacting attendance figures. Prior to 1996, the Australian Open rewarded fewer ATP rankings points than the other three Grand Slam tournaments. The reason cited by the ATP was the prize money offered by the Australian Open was far less than the other three majors.[22] New Show Court Arena that opened in 2022 New South Wales and overseas authorities proposed becoming the new hosts of the tournament in 2008, though such a move never materialised.[23][24] In any case, it was around this time the Melbourne Park precinct commenced major upgrades which enhanced facilities for players and spectators.[25] The precinct also aimed to provide more options of refreshments especially coffee to entertain the growing number of local and international visitors.[26] Notably a retractable roof was placed over Margaret Court Arena, making the Open the first of four Grand Slams to have retractable roofs available on three of their main courts.[27] The player's administrative facilities, as well as access points for spectators, were improved and the tournament site expanded its footprint out of Melbourne Park into nearby Birrarung Marr.[28] A fourth major show court, seating 5,000 people was completed in late 2021, along with the rest of decade-long redevelopment, which included the Centrepiece ballroom, function and media building, as well as other upgraded facilities for players, administrators and spectators.[29] In December 2018, tournament organisers announced the Australian Open would follow the examples set by Wimbledon and the US Open and introduce tie-breaks in the final sets of men's and women's singles matches. Unlike Wimbledon and the US Open, which initiated conventional tie-breaks at 12–12 games and 6–6 games respectively, the Australian Open utilises a first to 10 points breaker at 6 games all.[30] In 2020, the tournament organisers decided to replace the official court manufacturer to GreenSet, though retained the iconic blue cushioned acrylic hardcourt.[31] In 2021, in an effort to reduce the number of staff on-site due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all matches used electronic line judging. It marked the first-ever Grand Slam tournament to exclusively use electronic line judging; the 2020 US Open used it for matches outside of the two main stadium courts.[32][33] The Australian Open produced a range of NFTs in 2022.[34][35] Starting in 2024, the Australian Open began on a Sunday, one day earlier than usual. Day sessions on Rod Laver Arena and Margaret Court Arena featured a minimum of two matches (down from three) in an effort to reduce the possibility of matches finishing in the early hours of the following morning. The 2025 Australian Open was the first Australian Open to present pickleball. From January 24 to the 26th the AO Pickleball 4 Men SF QF 4R 3R 2R 1R Q3 Q2 Q1 Singles AS3 500,000 AS1 900,000 AS1 100,000 AS665,000 AS420,000 AS290,000 AS200,000 AS132,000 AS72,000 AS49,000 AS35,000 Doubles AS819,000 AS440,000 AS250,000 AS142,000 AS82,000 AS56,000 AS40,000 – Mixed doubles AS175,000 AS70,750 AS2,500 AS27,750 AS14,000 AS7,250 – Doubles prize money is per team. The Daphne Akhurst Memorial Cup. The names of the tournament winners are inscribed on the perpetual trophy cups. In 2013 ABC Bullion, a Pallion company, was awarded the rights to make the Cups. The cups are produced by W. J. Sanders, a sister division within Pallion and takes over 250 hours to produce.[48] [49][50] The women's singles winner is presented with the Daphne Akhurst Memorial Cup.[51] The men's singles winner is presented with the Norman Brookes Challenge Cup. Men's singles. Women's singles. Men's doubles Women's doubles Mixed doubles All champions 2025 Australian Open Jannik Sinner, 2025 men's singles champion. Madison Keys, 2025 women's singles champion. Harri Heliövaara was part of the 2025 winning men's doubles team. Henry Patten was part of the 2025 winning men's doubles team. Kateřina Siniaková was part of the 2025 winning women's doubles team. Taylor Townsend was part of the 2025 winning women's doubles team. Olivia Gadecki was part of the 2025 winning mixed doubles team. John Peers was part of the 2025 winning mixed doubles team. 2025 Event Champion Runner-up Score Men's singles Jannik Sinner Alexander Zverev 6–2, 7–(6)–4, 6–3 Women's singles Madison Keys Aryna Sabalenka 6–3, 2–6, 7–5 Men's doubles Harri Heliövaara Henry Patten Simone Bolelli Andrea Vavassori 6–7(16)–18, 7–(6)–5, 6–3 Women's doubles Kateřina Siniaková Taylor Townsend Hsieh Su-wei Jelena Ostapenko 6–2, 6–(7)–7, 6–3 Mixed doubles Olivia Gadecki John Peers Kimberly Birrell John-Patrick Smith 3–6, 6–4, [10–6] Novak Djokovic, the all-time record holder in men's singles. Margaret Court, the all-time record holder in women's singles. Unlike the other three Grand Slam tournaments, which became open in 1968, the Australian tournament opened to professionals in 1969.[52] Record[53] Era Playets) Court Years Men since 1905 Most singles titles Open Era Novak Djokovic 10 2008, 2011–2013, 2015–2016, 2019–2021, 2023 Amateur Era Roy Emerson 6 1961, 1963–1967 Most consecutive singles titles Open Era Novak Djokovic 3 2011–2013, 2019–2021 Amateur Era Roy Emerson 5 1963–1967 Most doubles titles Open Era Bob Bryan Mike Bryan 6 2006–2007, 2009–2011, 2013 Amateur Era Adrian Quist 10 1936–1940, 1946–1950[54] Most mixed doubles titles Open Era Jim Pugh Leander Paes Daniel Nestor 3 1988–19902003, 2010, 20152007, 2011, 2014 Amateur Era Harry Hopman Colin Long 4 1930, 1936–1937, 19391940, 1946–1948 Most Championshipssingles, doubles, mixed doubles) Open Era Novak Djokovic 10 2008–2023 (10 men's singles) Amateur Era Adrian Quist 13 1936–1950 (3 singles, 10 men's doubles, 0 mixed doubles) Women since 1922 Most singles titles All-time Margaret Court 11 1960–1966, 1969–1971, 1973 Open Era Serena Williams 7 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2015, 2017 Amateur Era Margaret Court 7 1960–1966 Most consecutive singles titles Open Era Margaret Court Evonne Goolagong Cawley Steffi Graf/ Monica Les/ Martina Hingis 3 1969–1971 1974–1976 1988–1990 1991–1993 1997–1999 Amateur Era Margaret Court 7 1960–1966 Most doubles titles Amateur Era Thelma Coyne Long 4 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2015, 2017 Amateur Era Martina Navratilova 8 1980, 1982–1985, 1987–1989 Most consecutive doubles titles Open Era Martina Navratilova Pam Shriver 7 1982–1985, 1987–1989 Amateur Era Thelma Coyne Long Nancye Wynne Bolton 5 1936–1940 Most mixed doubles titles Open Era Barbara Krejčíková 3 2019–2021 Amateur Era Daphne Akhurst Cozens Nell Hall Hopman Nancye Wynne Bolton Thelma Coyne Long 4 1924–1925, 1928–19291930, 1936–1937, 19391940, 1946–1948 1951–1952, 1954–1955 Most Championshipssingles, doubles, mixed doubles) All-time Margaret Court 23 1960–1973 (11 singles, 8 women's doubles, 4 mixed doubles) Open Era Martina Navratilova 12 1980–2003 (3 singles, 8 women's doubles, 1 mixed doubles) Amateur Era Nancye Wynne Bolton 20 1936–1952 (6 singles, 10 women's doubles, 4 mixed doubles) Wheelchair: singles since 2002, doubles since 2004, quads since 2008 Most singles titles Men Shingo Kunieda 11 2007–2011, 2013–2015, 2018, 2020, 2022 Women Esther Vergeer 9 2002–2004, 2006–2009, 2011–2012 Quads Dylan Alcott 7 2015–2021 Most consecutive doubles titles Men Shingo Kunieda 5 2007–2011 Women Esther Vergeer Diede de Groot 4 2006–2009 2021–2024 Quads Dylan Alcott 7 2015–2021 Most doubles titles Men Shingo Kunieda 8 2007–2011, 2013–2015 Women Esther Vergeer Aniek van Koot 7 2003–2004, 2006–2009, 2011–2012 2010, 2013, 2017, 2019, 2021–2023 Quads David Wagner 9 2008–2010, 2013–2017, 2022 Most consecutive doubles titles Men Shingo Kunieda 5 2007–2011 Women Esther Vergeer Diede de Groot 4 2006–2009 2021–2024 Quads David Wagner 5 2013–2017 Miscellaneous Unseeded champions Men Mark Edmondson 1976 Women Chris O'Neil Serena Williams 19782007 Youngest singles champion Men Ken Rosewall 18 years and 2 months (1953) Women Martina Hingis 16 years and 4 months (1997) Oldest singles champion Men Ken Rosewall 37 years and 2 months (1972) Women Thelma Coyne Long 35 years and 8 months (1954) From 1973 to 2018, the Seven Network served as the host broadcaster of the Australian Open. In March 2018, it was announced that the Nine Network had acquired the rights to the tournament beginning in 2020, for a period of five years. The network later bought the rights for the 2019 tournament as well.[55] The Open's broadcast rights are lucrative in the country, as it occurs near the end of the Summer non-ratings season — which gives its broadcaster opportunities to promote their upcoming programming lineup.[56][57] As of 2022, Nine has extended its rights to the Australian Open until 2029.[58] In Europe the tournament is broadcast on Eurosport. Other broadcasters in the region have included the BBC in the United Kingdom, SRG in Switzerland, NOS in Netherlands and RTS in Serbia. In the United Kingdom, the BBC dropped its live coverage of the 2016 tournament as just a month before the start due to budget cuts, leaving Eurosport as the exclusive live broadcaster.[59] Elsewhere, beIN Sports broadcasts it into the Middle East and northern Africa, and SuperSport in sub-Saharan Africa. In the United States, the tournament is broadcast on ESPN2, ESPN3 and the Tennis Channel, with limited highlights airing on ABC.[60][61] The championship matches are televised live on ESPN. While it is broadcast on ESPN International in Central and Latin America, it is broadcast on TSN in Canada. In the Asia-Pacific region, the tournament is broadcast on five television networks in China, including national broadcaster CCTV, provincial networks Beijing TV, Shanghai Dragon TV and Guangdong TV and English language Star Sports, as well as online on iQIYI Sports. Elsewhere in the region, it is broadcast in Japan by national broadcaster NHK, and pay-TV network Wowow. In the Indian subcontinent, Sony Six has broadcast since 2015 and, in the rest of Asia, it is broadcast on Fox Sports Asia until the network's shutdown in 2021 and the rights is acquired by beIN Sports from 2022 except for Vietnam which will be broadcast on K+.[62][63][64] A panoramic view of Rod Laver Arena during a day session at the 2020 Australian Open The Australian Open is the most attended Grand Slam tournament.[65] The tournament in 2025 set a new attendance record of 1,218,831 while the single-day attendance record is 97,132, recorded on the 17 January 2025.[66] The following record of attendance begins in 1987, when the tournament moved from being held in December to in January (the immediate preceding tournament was December 1985). 1987 was the last year that the Kooyong Tennis Club hosted the tournament; since 1988 it has been held at Melbourne Park. The average growth rate over the period covered below is more than 7%. Note that these figures include attendances for the week of qualifying and pre-main tournament events. 2025: 1,218,831[67] 2024: 1,110,657[68] 2023: 902,312[69] 2022: 346,468[1] 2021: 130,374[1] 2020: 812,174[72] 2019: 796,435[73] 2018: 743,667[74] 2017: 728,763[75] 2016: 720,363[76] 2015: 703,899[77] 2014: 643,280[78] 2013: 684,457[79] 2012: 686,006[80] 2011: 615,127[81] 2010: 635,860[82] 2009: 603,160[83] 2008: 605,735[84] 2007: 554,858[85] 2006: 550,550[86] 2005: 543,873[87] 2004: 521,691[86] 2003: 512,225[88] 2002: 518,248[89] 2001: 543,834[90] 2000: 501,251[91] 1999: 473,296[92] 1998: 434,807[92] 1997: 391,504[93] 1996: 389,598[94] 1995: 311,678[95] 1994: 332,926[96] 1993: 322,074[97] 1992: 305,048[98] 1991: 305,048[99] 1990: 312,000[100] 1989: 289,023[101] 1988: 244,850[102] 1987: 140,089[103] ^ Crowds were restricted to around 50% of overall capacity throughout the tournament due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[70] ^ Crowds were permitted to attend only nine of the fourteen days of the tournament and were restricted to between 30% and 50% of overall capacity. ^ COVID-19 pandemics.[71] Portals: Tennis Australia Australian Open extreme heat policy Australian Open series Lists of champions List of Australian Open men's singles champions List of Australian Open women's singles champions List of Australian Open men's doubles champions List of Australian Open women's doubles champions List of Australian Open mixed doubles champions List of Australian Open singles finalists during the Open Era, records and statistics Other Grand Slam tournaments French Open The Championships, Wimbledon US Open ^ Rebound Ace was used from 1988 to 2007, Plexicushion from 2008 until 2019, and Blue GreenSet since 2020 ^ Except for Rod Laver Arena, Margaret Court Arena, and John Cain Arena during rain delays. ^ In the main draws, there are 128 singles players (S) and 64 doubles teams (D), and there are 128 and 16 entrants in the respective qualifying (Q) draws. ^ Paxinos, Stathi (20 November 2007). 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