



STOPPING DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM TARGET

This helps golfers to perceive and correct their previously unrecognized error patterns in stopping the ball in relation to the target. The first player to use it, a PGA Tour player, corrected by the eighth hole his unrecognized error of hitting to the left.

The target is normally the pin, but on a given hole that day it could be a “safer” target away from the pin, e.g., ten feet to the left of the pin. They place a number next to the dot to identify the hole.

Enter the data immediately *after each shot* hit during a round, *not after the round*, because you can still make corrections to save shots. The golfers enter a small dot for the stopping location of the ball to the target. The concentric rings represent the distance from the target. The golfers can select any distance unit they wish: feet, yards or meters. They can also decide on using any number of those distance units between each circle: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, such as 4 feet (4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24). It is helpful later if you write on the form the distance unit you choose and how many units are between each circle.

Imagine there is a large clock dial superimposed on the chart. At the top is 12 o'clock, the bottom (closest to the original lie of the ball) is 6 o'clock. To the right would be 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock to the left. Twelve lines radiate out to match the hours. Six o'clock is always on the straight line from the ball's original lie to the cup, even when that ball is far to the right in the rough.

Place a round dot at the intersection of the distance of the ball's topping position from the target (usually the cup) and its clock-hour angle to the target. You can place all shots to the green on one chart, regardless of starting distance or club used. Alternatively, you could use three such charts and only post shots from 150 yards and longer, 100 to 149 and less than 100 yards. Keep historical records to track progress.