

IMPROVE EVERY PART OF YOUR GAME

**PART TWO** **FAIRWAY**

- Hit more greens ■ Pick the right shot
- Get out of trouble ■ Shape the ball

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SOTOGRAÑE

# Welcome...

In the second of three free instructional guides to help you improve with every club, we focus on attacking the green

**S**trokes Gained inventor and leading golf shot analyst Mark Broadie has no doubt which shot in golf is the most important.

“It’s the approach shot,” he argues. Broadie’s research suggests approach shot quality accounts for no less than 40 per cent of the advantage elite tour pros have over the journeymen.

And in the amateur game, he believes that of the 10 shots that separate the 90-shooter from the 80-shooter, four are down to approach play.

So make no mistake about it, hitting greens has a crucial effect on the scores you shoot.

The good news is this supplement is packed with tips, drills and strategy to help you do it more accurately, more often.

You’ll also learn a versatile approach game. With its range of lies, slopes and clubs, nowhere on the course do you have to be so adaptable... but from 100-yard pitches to soaring fairway woods, this booklet has all the scenarios covered.

As you work on these tips, why not keep a record of how many greens you hit each round? It will help you understand your level, and provide tangible evidence of the improvement you make.

Good luck!

## MEET THE COACHES

### TG TOP 50

STEVE ASTLE  
MORLEY HAYES, DERBY



Advanced PGA professional and head of coaching at East Midlands Golf Academy

### TG TOP 50

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### The venue

This FAIRWAY guide was photographed at the immaculate La Reserva layout in Sotogrande, Andalucia. La Reserva joins Valderrama, Real Golf de Sotogrande, Almenara and La Canada in making up Sotogrande’s prestigious quintet of golf courses.

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#### STANCE WIDTH

Because the club is shorter and the need for accuracy greater, the iron swing should be more compact than a driver swing. As such, you don't need such a wide base. Keep your shoe laces under your shoulders to find the right blend of stability and mobility.



#### SHAFT LEAN

The ideal iron address sees the hands slightly ahead of the clubhead – permitting a relatively straight line between the lead shoulder and clubhead. This sets the shaft leaning slightly forward, ideal to create some downward pressure.



#### BALL POSITION

Your swing's low point is under the lead armpit. Playing the ball behind this point promotes the downward attack angle to help a lofted face transfer its force into the ball. So, just forward of centre.



# Set up for accuracy and strike quality

Good fairway play starts with an appropriate set-up. As you are hitting off the ground – and usually with some loft in your hands – your address position needs to promote a squeezing, downward strike. And with your target shifting from an endless fairway to an elusive green, your focus must switch from power to accuracy. Check out these set-up elements.

### BALANCE POINT

Centred balance is crucial to accurate ironplay. Feel your weight is under your shoe laces, even from toe to heel and from left to right. Good posture sees your knees over your laces, your rear sticking out a little past your heels.



### ALIGNMENT

Your swing path will tend to follow the aim of your feet, hips and shoulders. If you're taking dead aim, these should be parallel to your ball-target line. As a fourth reference, ask a friend to place a shaft over your forearms to check they are square.



### SHAFT ANGLE

With the club soled correctly on the turf, the shaft's butt should point up to your belt buckle. For this to work properly it's vital your clubs are fitted correctly for length and lie angle; if you have doubts about yours, consult your PGA pro.



### ARM/SHAFT ANGLE

One other important set-up aspect is the angle between your arms and the shaft, when viewed from up or down the line.



### GET SET

Create a subtle dimple just above your lead thumb. This angle helps you set the club on the right angle going back.



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#### SET-UP: SLACK

In your regular posture, place the cord against your lower shirt button, with your gloved hand holding one end against your belt buckle. At this stage the bungee should be slightly slack.

## Feel a better pivot

The swing is essentially powered by a back-and-through rotation of your body. The better your core rotates, the easier it is to keep the club moving on line. A bungee cord from your trolley can help...



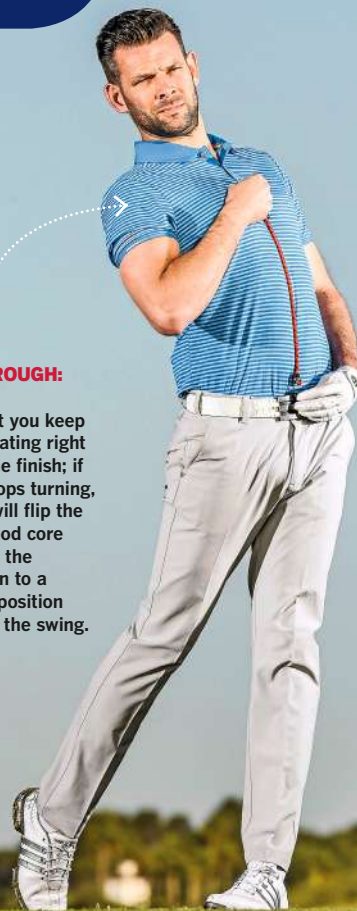
#### AT THE TOP: TAUT

Rotate your torso round your spine angle. A full rotation will see your upper body stretch out as the shoulders turn further than the hips, pulling the strap tight. If you over-turn the hips – or the shoulders under-turn – it stays slack.



**IMPACT: SLACK**

Rotate back to impact. A good pivot sees the upper body rotate round the spine, keeping the set-up body angles into impact. Achieve this and the bungee returns to the 'slackness' of set-up. Straighten up, and the bungee tightens.



**FOLLOWTHROUGH:  
TAUT**

It's important you keep your core rotating right through to the finish; if your body stops turning, your hands will flip the face over. Good core rotation sees the bungee return to a pulled 'taut' position at the end of the swing.



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#### SELECT BALL POSITION

The back foot opposite the middle of the towel places the ball 3in or 4in ahead of it for a short iron. Progressively further forward for mid-iron and hybrids sees a slightly bigger ball-to-towel gap.

#### LOW OBSTACLE

The towel creates a subtle obstacle to avoid, honing a smooth, downward attack angle. The bigger towel-ball gaps for the longer clubs permit the ideal shallower attack.

#### DRILL 1: BAG TOWEL STRIKE

Fold your bag towel into thirds and lie it across your target line, as shown.

#### FEEL THE SQUEEZE

All you have to do with this drill is miss the towel coming into impact. Missing the towel means powerful lag retention and a squeezing attack angle. Contact with the towel provides painless yet pronounced proof of any 'casting' or flicking at the ball.

#### DRILL 2: TRAIL SHOULDER OVER LEAD KNEE

This swing thought will help you find better impact attack angles.



# Groove a pure fairway strike

From wedge to hybrid, the ideal fairway strike is delivered on a slight downward angle. Hitting down allows a lofted face to apply pressure to the ball, creating an efficient transfer of energy. Here are two drills that will help you find this powerful, squeezing impact.



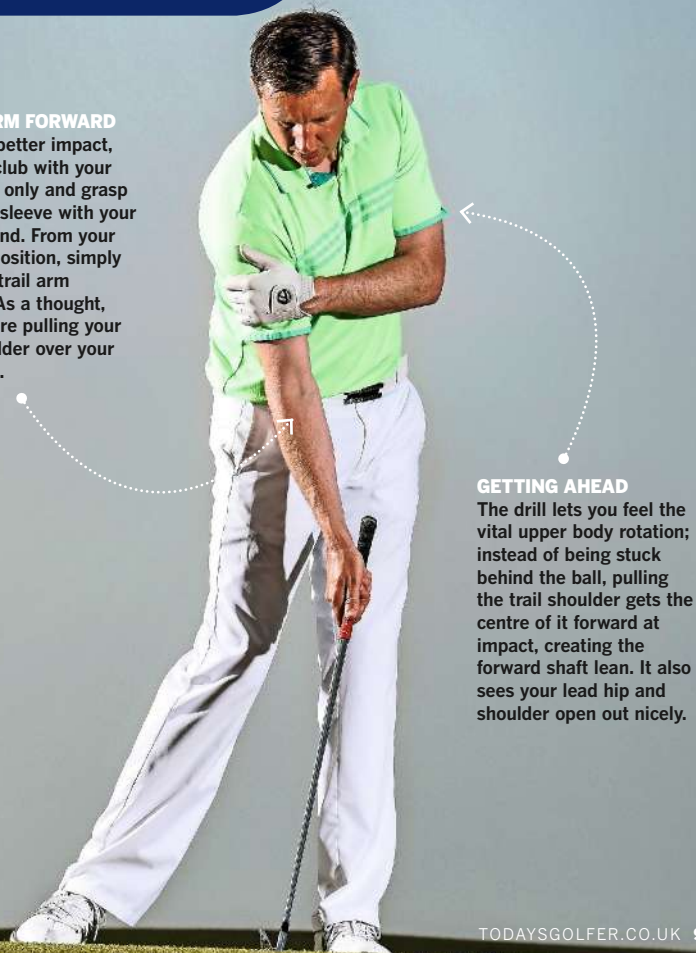


**WEAK STRIKE**

To understand this thought, examine this image of a typical, poor impact position. The body has stalled, the hips and shoulders are very side-on to the target, leaving the hands and arms to flap at the ball unilaterally. The trail shoulder is a long way behind the lead knee.

**TRAIL ARM FORWARD**

To feel a better impact, hold the club with your trail hand only and grasp your trail sleeve with your gloved hand. From your address position, simply pull your trail arm forward. As a thought, feel you are pulling your trail shoulder over your lead knee.



**GETTING AHEAD**

The drill lets you feel the vital upper body rotation; instead of being stuck behind the ball, pulling the trail shoulder gets the centre of it forward at impact, creating the forward shaft lean. It also sees your lead hip and shoulder open out nicely.



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# Improve timing for pure strikes

Watch any tour pro just before impact and you'll see a strong angle between their lead arm and the shaft. Sometimes called lag or a late hit, this angle is key if you are to create the crisp strike that means clean contact and maximum power/spin are imparted. Club golfers often throw this angle away before impact, limiting speed, strike and power. Here's how to save it.

## 1 Hold on to the head

An easy way to get the feeling of a later hit.



### BIG SPLIT GRIP

Take a short iron and grip it in your gloved hand only. With your trail hand, hold the club up at the other end, on the shaft just above the hosel. Swing back, and turn back through to impact. Feel how this grip creates a right angle between your lead arm and shaft.



### LATER RELEASE

Now, allow your gloved hand to pull the club forwards and out of the grip of the trail hand. Let the clubhead fall downwards as you pull the handle forward.

### SQUEEZING STRIKE

This drill gives the feel of the clubhead arriving at the ball later, after the hands have moved through, and a squeezed strike. Try it five times then hit a shot – with that later delivery.

## 2 Hear the swish after impact

Accelerate through impact and you'll find it much easier to create lag and a later hit.



### SET UP THE SWISH

Take a mid-iron. Turn it upside down and grip the hosel with your trail hand only. Take your regular stance. Swing back to the top as shown, but place your attention on the swing's post-impact area.

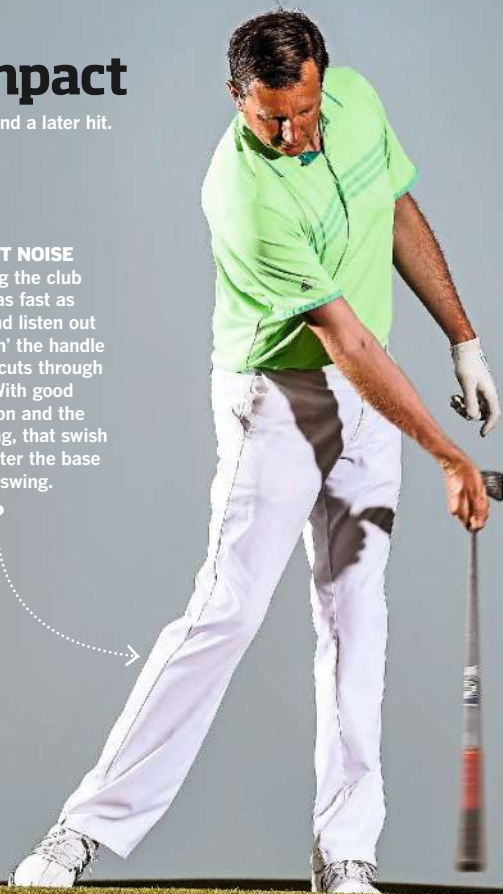
### CORRECT NOISE

Now swing the club through as fast as possible, and listen out for the 'swish' the handle makes as it cuts through the air. With good acceleration and the creation of lag, that swish will come after the base of the swing.



### ARRIVING EARLY

If you're hearing the swish before the club has bottomed out, it means you are releasing the club too early and it's slowing down into the ball. Play around with your release to get the noise later... then take the feel into your regular swing.





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# Master the draw

Whether you need to swing the ball around an obstacle, hold the ball against the wind or attack a tucked pin, the draw is a very useful shot to have in your locker. The key to playing the draw is establishing the correct relationship between the clubface and the swing path. Follow these steps and you can master the shot.



## AIM THE FACE

The clubface dictates the ball's start line. The ball must start right of the target, so the face must aim right too. Pick the ideal start line and square the face to that.

## SET THE PATH

The aim of your feet, hips and shoulders influences the club's path through impact. For draw spin the path must run in-to-out, across the blade aim – so align your body right of the clubface's direction.



**BALL MOVES BACK**

Play the ball just behind centre in your closed stance for an impact earlier in the club's arc – while it's still travelling from inside the target line. This helps start the ball out right of your target.

**HANDLE HIGHER AND FORWARD**

Push the handle a little more towards the target than usual and slightly lift your hands. This promotes an in-to-out path.



**TRAIL HEEL DOWN**

To help the clubface rotate through impact, keep your trail heel floored. This slows down the rotation of your core, giving the hands and arms some extra time to rotate and square the clubface.

**RELEASE TIP**

Presetting ideal impact positions at set-up does most of the work to hit a draw. But it is also key to feel the clubface rotating through square with a full, free release. Picture the toe beating the heel to the ball.





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# Harness your fade

Most right-handed club golfers don't have a problem moving the ball left to right, but when you are looking to fade the ball around an obstacle or into a green, it's important to have control over the ball's start line and the amount of spin generated. Use these set-up tips... and try this path drill.

For a fade, which needs to start left of the target (right-hander), the blade must aim left of the target. This may seem odd for a cut shot, but remember – as long as the swing path is further left than the blade aim, you'll fade the ball.

## PERCENTAGE PLAY

Face aim largely dictates the ball's start line – according to TrackMan, around 85% with driver and 75% with a mid-iron. This is why accurate blade aim at address is vital when avoiding an obstacle.



## AIM GAME

Begin to take your stance by aiming the blade where you want the ball to start (left of target). Then align shoulders, feet and hips further left to program a path that cuts across that blade's aim.





**HEAD START**

To hit a great fade, you need your delivery path to swing out-to-in across the blade's aim. To train this path, focus on your takeaway – as it sets up the rest of the swing. Stand on the head of your 9-iron with your trail heel, allowing the handle to stick up and out.

**FADE PATH DRILL**

How to train the right swing shape for the fade.

**OVER THE HANDLE**

Now swing back until your shaft is parallel to the ground. The club under your heel blocks any tendency to take the club back inside the line, a move that can cause an inside delivery and a push slice.



**BETTER PLANE**

Instead, you will move the club back on plane or even slightly above it – and that's ideal for creating the out-to-in delivery feel you need. As a further check, make sure the clubhead is 'outside' your hands.



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# Control your low point - and strike

The low point of the swing falls broadly under the lead shoulder – the point of maximum extension in the arm and clubshaft. To make solid, consistent contact you need to control that low point – and that’s why avoiding excessive lateral movement is so important to well-struck irons. Use your shadow to help you feel this coil.

## FIXED-POINT ROTATION

Keep your low point ahead of the ball and you can create the descending attack angle we want. Rotate round a fixed point with your irons and you maintain the low point set at address. Your shadow can help you achieve this.

## BALL/TURF STRIKE

The ideal fairway strike sees the club strike the ball before the turf. As well as encouraging clean contact, a downward strike allows the lofted face to compress the ball more, creating more ball speed and more power.

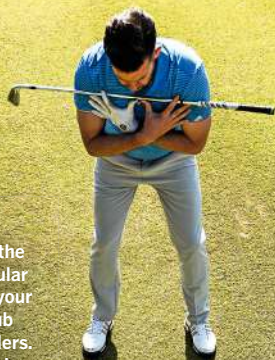
## LOW POINT IS KEY

For a ball-turf strike, you must control the swing’s low point. If this area drifts behind the ball through lateral movement, you will hit up through the ball. That’s ok for the straight-faced driver, but no good for a lofted face.



**BALL MARKERS**

With your back to the sun, take your regular posture but cross your arms to pin the club across your shoulders. Set up four balls – two on your hip pockets, in your head's shadow, and between your legs.



**TURN BACK**

Swing back, the club pinned to the shoulders. The main check is the trail hip ball; a small area of sun between ball and shadow shows rotation without swaying. Top ball should be on your 'head', but to the side.





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# How to lay up

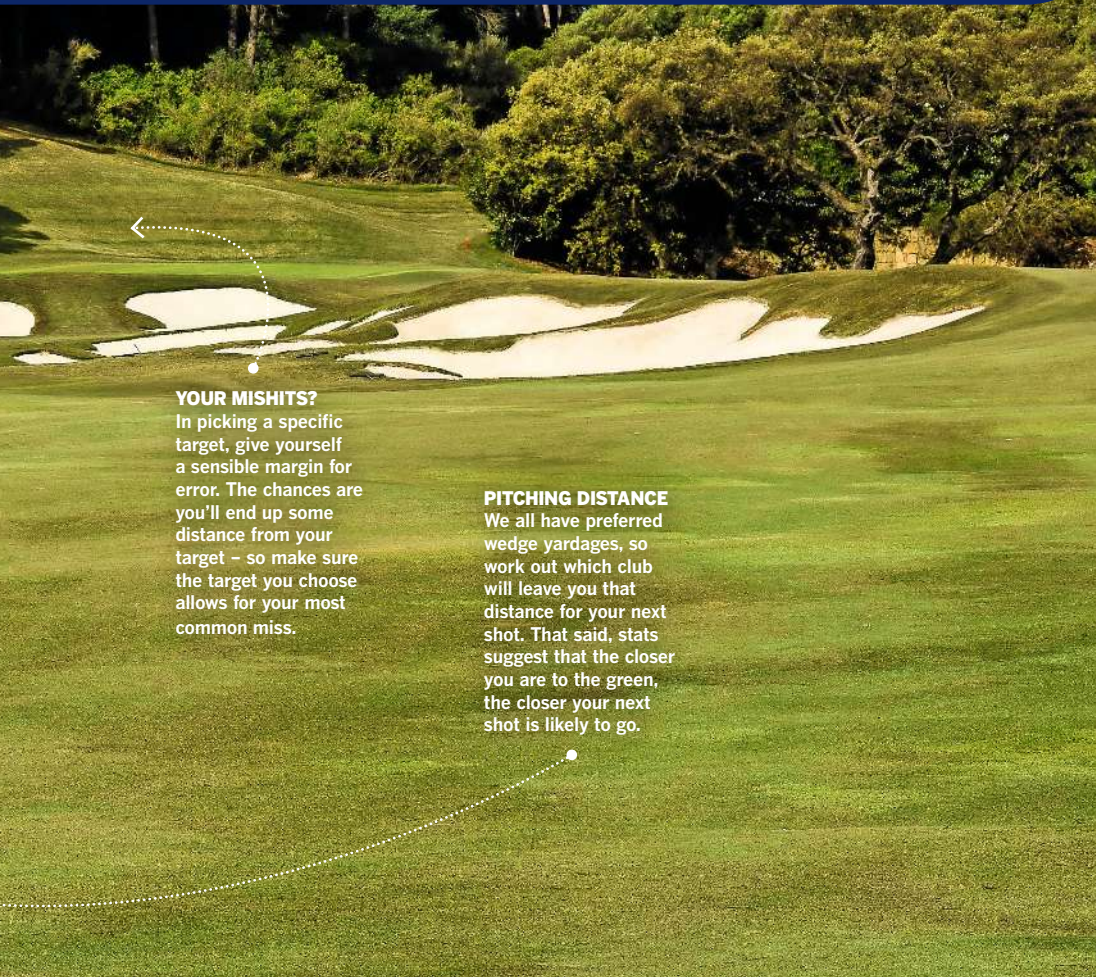
In almost every round, you'll face a situation where going for the green is simply not worth the risk. But laying up is not simply a question of slapping one down there and moving on. If you want to leave the ball in the perfect spot, consider these five elements:

## SPECIFIC TARGET

The cardinal error is being vague about your target. A loose 'goal' means an uncommitted swing and often a mishit. So be just as specific as if you were hitting into a green; picture a pin to aim at if it helps.

## OPEN UP THE FLAG

Note where the pin is. If it is on the left side of the green, a pitch from the right of the fairway will be easier – and vice versa. A front pin is also often harder to access from a shorter shot that generates less spin.



### **YOUR MISHITS?**

In picking a specific target, give yourself a sensible margin for error. The chances are you'll end up some distance from your target – so make sure the target you choose allows for your most common miss.

### **PITCHING DISTANCE**

We all have preferred wedge yardages, so work out which club will leave you that distance for your next shot. That said, stats suggest that the closer you are to the green, the closer your next shot is likely to go.



### **BEWARE OF BETTER TIMING**

When you tell yourself to hit short of something, you can often relax and make a smoother, better-timed swing that sends the ball further than usual – and often into the hazard you were trying to end up short of. Pick a club that leaves you well short of trouble.



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# First class delivery

Despite the variations of swing technique in the world's best players, the one area in which they are all almost identical is what's termed the delivery position. Rehearsing this can prove a great way to feel the ideal position from which to attack the ball – and to do this, focus on three moves the wrists must make to put the club in the proper slot.

## SQUARE FACE

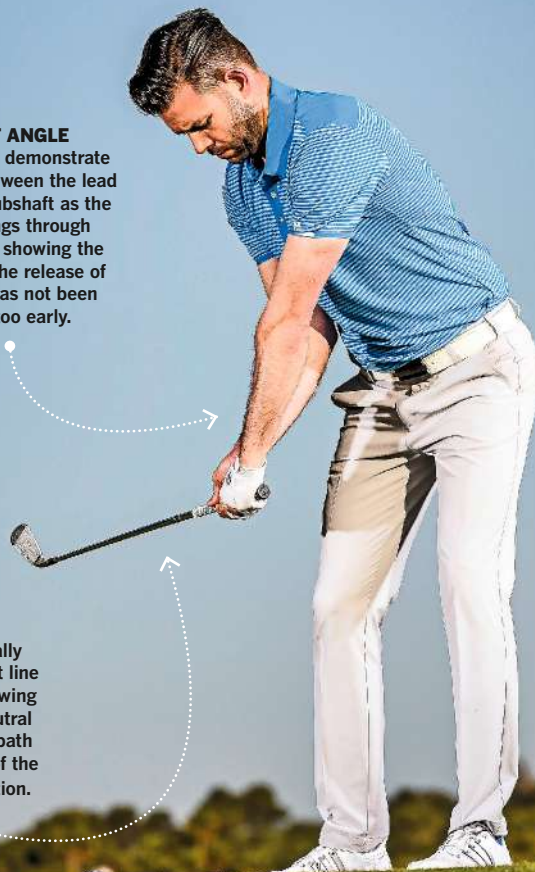
The angle of the clubface's leading edge broadly copies the spine angle at this point of the swing. If it faces the sky here, it's wide open. If it looks more at the ground, it's closed.

## RIGHT ANGLE

Top players demonstrate an angle between the lead arm and clubshaft as the club swings through horizontal, showing the energy in the release of the club has not been spent too early.

## ONLINE

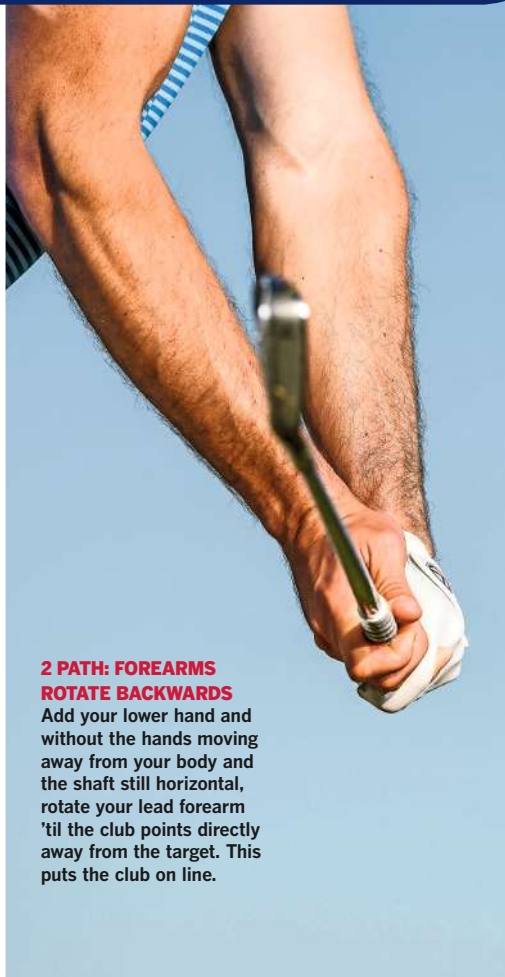
The shaft is typically parallel to the target line in this position, showing the club is on a neutral delivery path. The path will follow the aim of the butt from this position.





**1 POWER: WRISTS  
COCK UPWARDS**

Grip with the gloved hand and cock the wrist up, against the thumb, until there is nearly a right angle between forearm and shaft. This creates that powerful hitting angle released at impact.



**2 PATH: FOREARMS  
ROTATE BACKWARDS**

Add your lower hand and without the hands moving away from your body and the shaft still horizontal, rotate your lead forearm 'til the club points directly away from the target. This puts the club on line.



**3 FACE AIM: LEAD  
WRIST BOWS**

Hinge the lead wrist joint back so it begins to bow. As you do this, feel how the face begins to take on an angle similar to your spine. This subtle move squares and strengthens the face for control/power.



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# Nail the hybrid from semi-rough

So your ball has just rolled off the fairway, and you still have a long way to the green. Step forward the hybrid. Its small, curved head defies snagging in tangly grass, making it the perfect weapon from semi. But to get a decent trajectory, it's important you sweep the ball forward, rather than squeeze down. Use this set-up advice, and try this drill.

## **SWEEPER SYSTEM**

It's tempting to hit down with grass behind the ball, but a steep attack angle delofts the face and you risk smothering it. Sweep forward with a level blow instead.

## **IRON FAILINGS**

The angular head of an iron is far likely to be caught up in longer grass than the rounded hybrid. It will sweep through the longer grass for solid contact.



## **BALL POSITION: LOW POINT**

To help you find this level attack, position the ball underneath the swing's low point – the lead chest/arm pit. This should place the ball a couple of inches inside the lead heel.



**HIT AND MISS**

Take a swing at your object ball. The goal is for your club to rise above the second ball on your followthrough. You'll only achieve that if you make a sweeping attack, your lead chest over the ball at impact.



**USE A SECOND BALL**

To practise the ideal, sweeping hybrid impact, head to the semi rough and give yourself a typical lie, the ball sitting down a little. Throw a second ball down in front of your object ball, on your target line, around a grip's length ahead of it.

**TOO STEEP**

If you catch the second ball, it means your attack angle is too steep and you will struggle to get flight into the shot. Keep trying this two-ball drill until you consistently miss the second ball.



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# Fire height into your woods

It's probably fair to say the biggest problem the club golfer faces with the fairway wood is getting a decent flight. With no tee to help you, you can't sweep up through the ball for your launch. Instead, you need to rely on a shallow attack angle and plenty of clubhead speed to get some air into the shot. Here is a three-stage drill that will help with both.

## SPIN DOCTOR

The optimal amount of backspin helps the ball climb and keeps it in the air, but with the straight-faced fairway wood many golfers don't generate enough. Find more clubhead speed and you will create more spin.



## CLEAN SWEEP

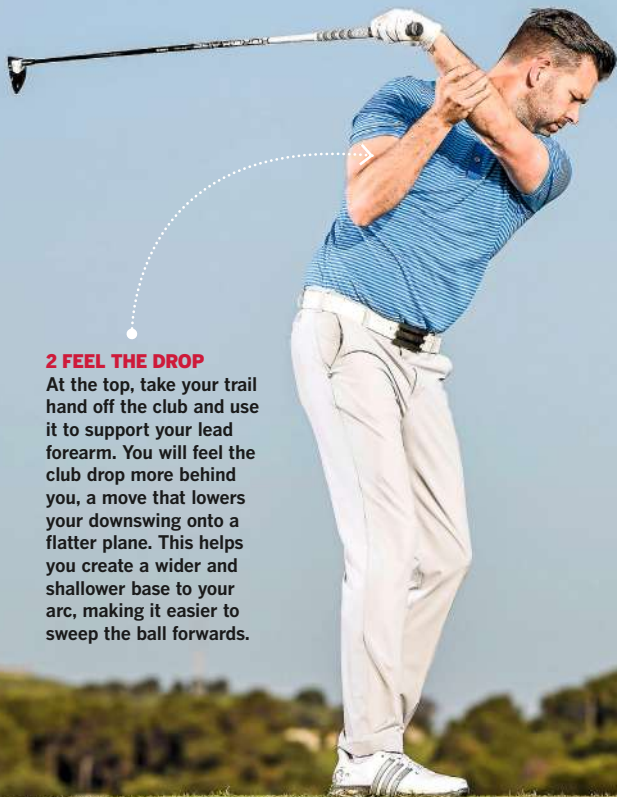
With a fairway wood you are looking to sweep the ball forward, an attack which permits a clean strike and applies maximum face loft to the ball. By shallowing your downswing you promote this sweeping impact.



## 1 SWING TO THE TOP

Position the ball an inch or two inside the lead heel, and distribute your weight 50-50. Keep your eyes level at address. Take your regular grip and simply swing to the top.

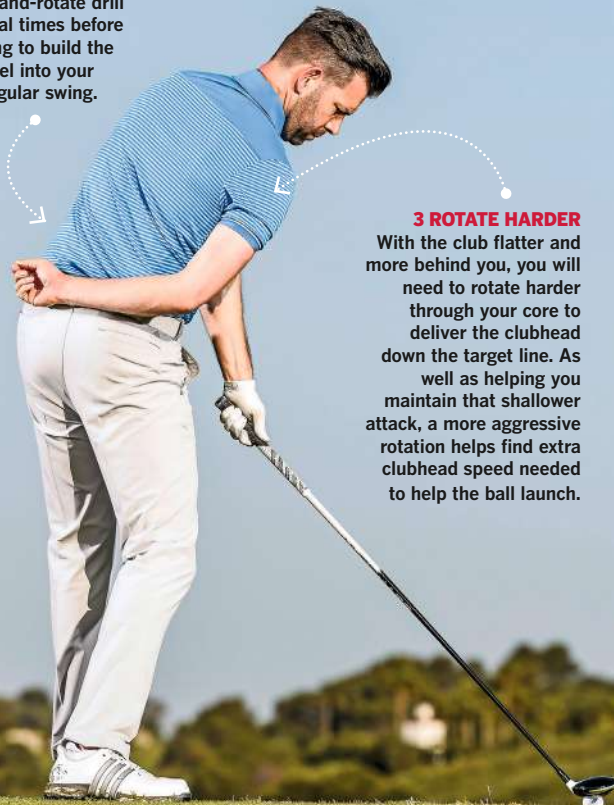




**2 FEEL THE DROP**

At the top, take your trail hand off the club and use it to support your lead forearm. You will feel the club drop more behind you, a move that lowers your downswing onto a flatter plane. This helps you create a wider and shallower base to your arc, making it easier to sweep the ball forwards.

**PRACTISE FIRST**  
Work through this drop-and-rotate drill several times before trying to build the feel into your regular swing.



**3 ROTATE HARDER**

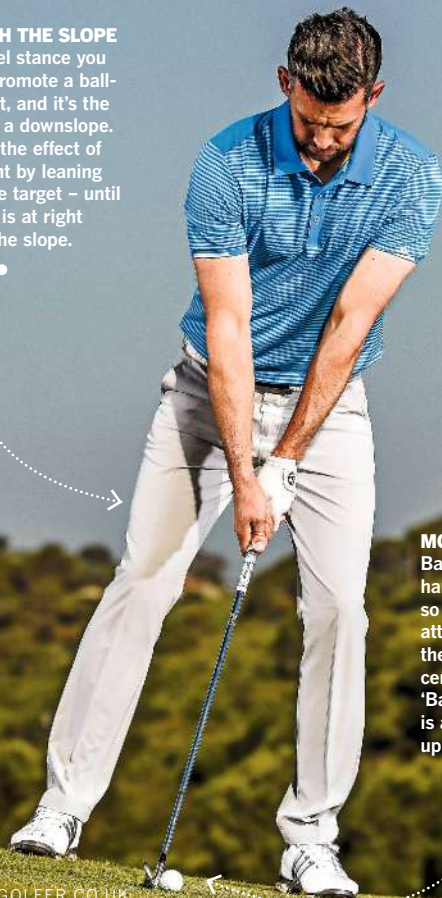
With the club flatter and more behind you, you will need to rotate harder through your core to deliver the clubhead down the target line. As well as helping you maintain that shallower attack, a more aggressive rotation helps find extra clubhead speed needed to help the ball launch.



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### LEAN WITH THE SLOPE

From a level stance you set up to promote a ball-turf contact, and it's the same from a downslope. Neutralise the effect of the gradient by leaning towards the target – until your spine is at right angles to the slope.



### MOVE THE BALL BACK

Ball-turf strike becomes harder off a downslope, so encourage a downward attack angle by moving the ball slightly back of centre in your stance. 'Ball towards higher foot' is a good rule for both uphill and downhill lies.

# Strike it solidly off downslopes

Club golfers often try to help the ball upwards when hitting off downslopes. But if you can accept the fact that striking down on the ball with a lofted club helps it to rise – and place your faith in that clubface loft – the shot should not present too much trouble. Follow these guidelines.

### STAY ON TOP OF IT

As you swing back, avoid the temptation to get behind the ball to help it up. Instead, feel yourself more 'stacked' at the top, your shoulders rotating over your hips. This will help you create a squeezing strike.



### IMPACT: DOWN FORCE

Through impact, you must hit down into the downslope – striking the ball then taking a small divot or at least ruffling the grass. Allow your weight to transfer into your lead foot, even if it feels less stable.

### FOLLOW THE SLOPE

Try to keep the club as low to the ground as possible after impact, the clubhead following the pitch of the slope. This feeling will help you find the ball-turf contact you need from this awkward slope.



### FORWARD THINKING

Don't worry about a balanced followthrough from this stance. You still need to get your weight forward through the shot, and if that means a little walk after the ball on severe slopes, then so be it.



### TEE DRILL

Imagine there is a low tee peg opposite your lead instep. Picture the club making contact with the tee after impact. Find a downslope and you can do this for real in practice.



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# How to deal with sideslopes

Ball above and ball below your feet are two lies we rarely get to practise, yet they are a part of every round. If you can find a quiet time on the course to hit a few of these shots, you'll really feel the benefit. But in the meantime, work on these changes for set-up and swing.



## SET-UP: THREE RULES

1. Keep your chest a little higher. It promotes a more level turn of the shoulders, in harmony with this ball-above-feet stance.
2. Grip down the shaft. The stance moves the ball closer to you, so compensate by 'shortening' the club.
3. Adjust your aim to allow for drawspin. For a right-hander, that means aiming right of your target.



## Ball above feet

Stand taller... and allow for a draw

## YARDAGE TRADE-OFF

This stance makes you less stable, so make a shorter, more compact swing to retain balance and control. The hotter flight this shot creates makes up for the less powerful shorter swing.

## EXPECT HOOK SPIN

The ball above your feet effectively sees you swing on a shallower plane – more around your body. This tends to increase rotation in the club, applying draw or hookspin. Expect and allow for that shape.

## Ball below feet

Increase your angles... and club up



### SHARPER SPINE ANGLE

Maintain your regular gap between chest and ball to neutralise the slope's effect. That means a sharper upper body angle but don't just drop your shoulders; increase your tilt from your hips.

### INCREASE KNEE FLEX

Balance is again key. Tilt your upper body forward more and weight moves into your toes, so counter this by increasing knee flex. Feel pressure down through the centre of both feet.

### ALLOW FOR A FADE

This set-up and slope promote a more upright action that tends to produce cutspin. Allow for a fade, and take more club than usual to allow for the shorter swing and weaker face.



### MAINTAIN YOUR SPINE ANGLE

The hardest thing about this shot is avoiding the tendency to straighten up on the backswing. Picture your address spine angle and work on rotating around it – it can help to feel your lead shoulder working down towards the ball. This will help you maintain plane and path off this awkward stance.



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# Steep impact: How to hit out of a divot

Any time your ball rolls into a divot – or indeed any poor lie where the bottom of the ball is below ground level – the key is to steepen your attack. It's only through a more acute attack angle that you can get the club cleanly on the ball. Use address to preset this... and use a couple of key thoughts to deliver it.

## **'SHORTEN' THE CLUB**

Go down the grip by two or three inches to make the club shorter. When you do this, you make the shaft more vertical – which promotes a steeper swing plane.

## **STAND CLOSER**

To accommodate the shorter club, stand a little closer to the ball. Again, this sets up a more vertical plane to the club's motion, helping you squeeze down into the ball.



**WEIGHT FORWARD**

Take a relatively narrow stance (wider stance encourages a flatter base to the swing). Feel slightly more pressure under your lead foot to further promote that downward attack angle.

**HANDS LEAD HEAD**

Create forward shaft lean by setting a straight line between your lead shoulder and the clubhead. The back of the trail hand should be ahead of the ball.

**BALL FURTHER BACK**

Move impact further into the club's downward journey by playing it just inside your lead instep. Check the ball is behind your shirt buttons as you address it.



**THREE SWING CHECKS**

Make these set-up changes and executing the appropriate strike becomes straightforward. Just make sure (1) you avoid any lateral backswing sway, (2) your hands lead the club into impact and (3) you keep that lead wrist firm through this steep impact.



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# Pepper the pin from 120

When you get inside 120 yards, your swing becomes less about creating power and more about controlling it. These two drills help you feel the quieter action you need for accurate long pitch shots.

## 1 TURN SHOULDERS AND HIPS TOGETHER

We create power by building torque through our body. But to control power, we need the hips and shoulders rotating as a unit. Place a ball against your buckle and one on your shirt buttons. At set-up one ball should be above the other.



## AT THE TOP: NO SEPARATION

Make your backswing turn, allowing the two balls to move at the same pace. At the top the two balls should again be stacked, one over the other. A power swing would take the upper ball past the one on your belt.



## IMPACT: STILL STACKED

Now turn through to 'impact'. Feel your hips and shoulders unwinding as one. As you reach impact, check the balls are still in line. Repeat this with a club and you'll gain better control of clubhead speed and distance.





## 2 BUILD BETTER ARM-BODY CONNECTION

Disconnection between the arms and body – the arms usually racing ahead – also affects wedge control. Tie them together like this.

### ARM PROP

Address the ball with your trail hand only. Tuck your gloved hand under the back of your trail arm, just above the elbow.

### SHORT ARM TRAVEL

Make your backswing, feeling how your gloved hand stops your trail arm moving behind your upper body. With the arm more in front of your chest, your arm and body motion remains co-ordinated so you control the clubface.



### BETTER, TOGETHER

Hit balls with this one-arm drill but don't worry where they go – simply focus on feeling your arm and body move together. When the feeling gets ingrained, grip normally and swing with that 'unity' feeling.



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# Lie detector

When you miss the fairway, the lie you draw is pot luck. But with the lie dictating your club selection, it's a good idea to bring some discipline to reading how the ball is sitting. Apply this traffic light system for the next couple of rounds... and see how it improves your results.

## How to read the lie

Base your reading of the lie on two factors. First, how much of the ball is visible over the top of the grass? And second, how much grass is behind the back of the ball? Based on those two elements, you can broadly split lies into Red, Amber and Green categories.



### RED LIE - USE A WEDGE

The top of the ball is below the level of the grass and there is plenty of thick grass behind it. Curb your optimism here and get the ball back into play with a wedge.



### AMBER LIE - ANYTHING DOWN TO 6-IRON

The ball's top third is visible and the grass behind it isn't quite so dense. You can make decent contact with a lofted club, but not below a 6-iron.



### GREEN LIE - ANYTHING DOWN TO HYBRID

The ball is sitting up; you can see almost the entire sphere and there is hardly any grass behind the ball to muffle impact. A hybrid is possible.

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