

TOUR PRECISION



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Welcome

I am PGA Teaching Professional Told Kolb and I want to thank you for your purchase of Tour Precision. For the last 20+ years I have been teaching this wonderful game of golf, spending my days educating and helping fellow golfers hit shots they only once dreamed of. For many of my students, the key to achieving those dream shots is to develop one of the most complex and challenging skills in the game of golf: the skill of precision.

In order to be a strong golfer, you have to be precise – from setup to finish, whether you are in the bunker or on the green. Even those long iron drives require more than a powerful swing. If you find yourself playing inconsistently, or if you find yourself consistently chasing a wayward ball into the rough, you have come to the right place.

This course is designed not only to illuminate the secrets to precision, but also to provide practical advice and drills that will help you put those secrets into practice so that your understanding of precision turns into a habit of precision.

Tour Precision will transform your game. You will gain greater control over the distance and direction of your shots.

If you are willing to put the time into this course, Tour Precision will transform your game. You will gain greater control over the distance and direction of your shots. You will understand how to use the design of your club to your advantage. In time, you will see smaller numbers on your scorecard.

In other words, you will discover your own Tour Precision.

The Plan

The Tour Precision Plan is a step-by-step process designed to break the complicated topic of precision down into short, accessible lessons. This course covers five different categories of golf shots, and each category features instructional videos and drills that will help you put what you learn into practice.

Here is a glimpse of the Tour Precision journey you are about to begin

- **Irons:** Controlling the low point
- **Wedges:** Mastering distance control
- **Greenside Bunker:** The true goal of the greenside bunker shot
- **Chipping:** Using effective loft and effective bounce
- **Putting:** Controlling distance and direction

My advice is to watch all the videos straight through. Let your mind absorb the information. Not everything will stick with you right away, but once you've watched the entire course, you will have a clearer sense of which lessons are most immediately useful to you.

After you have watched Tour Precision all the way through, think about the needs of your own golf game. Which chapters can help you the most right now? Is putting your greatest priority? Wedges? Make a list of the chapters from greatest priority to lowest priority, then start with the top two. Re-watch the videos, make notes, and go out and practice what you've learned. Once you start seeing improvement in one area, come back to the videos and get to work on the next.

The important thing is to remember that no one transforms their game over night. This process will take time. Nevertheless, it will be time well-spent.

Now let's get started.

Please note that all drills and concepts are explained from the perspective of a right-handed golfer.

Irons

Every golfer wants to be a strong iron player, and for good reason. Your iron shots are often your “in-between shots” – the shots you make between the tee and the green, and how well you play on the fairway influences your ability to get a par or birdie.

Moreover, the biggest difference in handicap between a good golfer and a poor golfer is what we call “GIR” – Greens in Regulation. You achieve a Green in Regulation when the number of strokes you take to get your ball onto the green is at least two fewer than par. As you know, your chances of increasing your GIR stats depend on your abilities as an iron player.



The number one secret to mastering those iron shots is learning how to control the low point of your swing. In this chapter, I am going to share with you:

- 3 factors that affect the low point
- How to identify mistakes you might be making
- How to fix these errors and improve your iron shots

Let's get started.

Controlling Low Point

In order to be a strong iron player, you must be able to control your low point.

“Low point” refers to the lowest point of your swing. You can get a sense of where your low point is by visualizing your swing as a circle. The lowest point of that circle is the low point of your swing.

Low point control is so vital to achieving your Tour Precision because controlling your low point enables you to control your “Angle of Attack,” or “AOA.” When playing with an iron, you typically want your AOA to be about 2 – 4 degrees down.

There are typically three reasons why people cannot control their low point. Those reasons include:

- Incorrect pressure on the feet
- Incorrect wrist angles and face control
- Incorrect swing direction

Let's examine how these factors influence your low point and what you can do to control them better.

How Pressure Dictates Low Point

The way your pressure is distributed between your feet dictates the placement of your low point.

You may think of this concept more in terms of the distribution of “weight.” I prefer the term pressure, because your weight is constant. What you weigh is what you weigh. What you can change, however, is how you distribute the pressure of that weight.

The balance of pressure in the feet influences the low point as such:

- When the pressure in your feet is **50/50**, the low point is in the **center** of your stance.
- When the pressure is in your **lead foot**, the low point is more **forward** in your stance.
- When the pressure is in your **trail foot**, the low point is farther **back** in your stance.

In order to make contact with the ball at a downward AOA, the low point of your swing should be just in front of the ball. Therefore:

At the moment of impact, you should have slightly more pressure in the lead foot.

There are a couple tricks for telling if your pressure is off.

- Do you feel out of balance?
- Do you feel most of your pressure in the trail foot when you finish your swing?
- Do you have blisters on your feet?
- Do you notice any unexpected wear on your shoes?

If you answer yes to any of these questions, it might be time to reevaluate your pressure balance. Here are some drills to help you find precision in your feet.

At the moment of impact, you should have slightly more pressure in the lead foot.

1. Left Foot Only

- Use a 6 or 7 iron.
- Tee the ball.
- Put all your pressure on left (lead) foot.
- Bring the trail foot back behind your body. Use toe for balance if necessary, but keep all pressure on lead foot.
- Position your ball so the lead foot is only very slightly more forward. (The foot marks where the low point will be.)
- Take your swing.

2. 3 Equals 5

- Line up three balls.
- Take five swings: two practice swings, then move forward and hit each of the three balls.
- Keep swinging at a consistent rhythm.
- Keep moving forward for each swing.

Wrist Angles and Face Control

Finding the correct wrist angle can be one of the more complicated concerns of controlling your low point, but it is also essential and well worth the work it takes to perfect it.

At the moment of impact, your handle and clubhead should “match” – that is to say, they should arrive at the ball at the same time so that they are lined up with one another. This enables you to control the clubface and therefore control the low point.

Many new golfers make the mistake of “early releasing,” also referred to as “passing the club” or “throwing the club.” This happens when your wrist angle changes too early, forcing your low point too far back so you catch the ball on an upswing.

It is also possible to err in the opposite direction. Some golfers angle their wrists so the handle comes too far forward, which then brings the low point too far forward as well.

You may notice certain signals that you do not have proper control over your wrist angles.

- Have you noticed a change in ball flight (suddenly hitting the ball really high, for example)?
- Do you tend to create thick divots?

If so, it might mean you should start work on perfecting those wrist angles. Here are some drills that will help.

At the moment of impact, your handle and clubhead should “match” – that is to say, they should arrive at the ball at the same time so that they are lined up with one another.

1. Umbrella Drill

- Use a 6, 7, or 8 iron.
- Tee the ball.
- Take a practice backswing.
- Pause at the top of your swing. The club should be perpendicular to the ground, like an umbrella.
- Bring the club back down.
- Take a full swing, remembering to hold the club like an umbrella at the top of the backswing.

2. Elbow Squeeze

- Use a 7 or 8 iron.
- Tee the ball.
- Take your swing, squeezing the elbows together through the strike. Think of being “firm” rather than “tight.”
- Continue swinging through the finish.
- Only finish as far as you can without releasing your elbows.

Swing Direction

Swing direction refers to the direction the club is traveling at the moment of impact, and it can influence your low point in one of three ways.

- A **neutral** swing keeps your low point in the **center**.
- If you swing to the **right**, the low point moves **back**.
- If you swing to the **left**, the low point moves **forward**.



It is not always easy to tell if your swing is off center, but you may notice a couple indicators in your shot.

- Do you frequently hit the ball on the heel or toe of the club?
- Do you ever hit a shank?

If the answer is yes, this most likely means your swing direction is off. This drill will help you get back on track.

1. Swing Direction Low Point

- Use a sand wedge.
- Stand with feet together.
- Place a ball in the center of your stance, but far enough from you so your club will not strike it.
- Take several small practice swings, back and forth, continuously. Be sure to take neutral swings, with your club travelling straight back and straight through.
- Your club should hit the ground in the center, where the ball is.
- Gradually swing to the right. Your club will hit the ground behind the ball.
- Gradually swing back to neutral.
- Gradually swing to the left. Your club will hit the ground in front of the ball.
- Gradually swing back to neutral.
- Practice hitting the ball with a neutral swing.

There are a lot of concepts to keep in mind when mastering precision in your iron shots, but if you are willing to put in the practice and apply what you've learned, you will discover significant improvement in your journey from the tee to the green.

Wedges

The wedge shot is one of the most challenging shots in golf, even for seasoned golfers. This shot requires a different swing than your typical iron drives, and because you use a wedge in a variety of circumstances, being a strong wedge player means being versatile and having complete control of your swing.

I am going to walk you through:

- The main concepts that will influence your wedge play
- The secret to a good wedge shot
- Drills to help you master this challenging skill

Let's get started with the first important concept.



Club Selection

Club selection is the first key to a solid wedge shot.

Choosing the right club begins with understanding that while your typical iron drive may be a power shot, the wedge swing is a finesse shot. So rather than hitting the ball at full speed with the goal of sending it on a high, long arc, you actually want to hit the ball with a little less speed, a little less length, and achieve a flat ball flight. Therefore:

For a wedge shot, you want to select a club that has less loft.

For example, if I were hitting a 90-yard wedge shot, I would choose the 54-degree club – not my 50-degree club.

Less loft gives you more trajectory control, and trajectory control will enable you to get that low, flat ball flight. This helps you avoid wind issues that might interfere with your ball on a higher arc, as well as helping you get better spin on the ball.

For a wedge shot, you want to select a club that has less loft.

Setup

The second key to a solid wedge shot is the setup. Remember to include the following:

- Feet slightly closer than shoulder width
- Aim slightly to the left of the target
- Left (lead) toe pointed slightly towards target

- Ball in center of stance
- 60% pressure on lead foot, 40% on trail foot
- Most Important: Maintain a neutral position between handle and clubhead

Following these steps will not only set you up for a great shot; it also helps you make the most of your club's design, as you will soon learn.

Motion

When we talk about the motion of a wedge swing, we are talking about three different elements:

- **The Rhythm of the Swing**

For a wedge shot, you want a 70-80% pace. You do not want to swing at full speed.

- **The Length of the Swing**

A wedge swing should be 3/4 the length of a regular iron drive swing.

- **The Feel of the Swing**

You want to feel what we call “passive hands, passive arms.” As your swing travels through the strike zone, you should not feel any rotation or action in your wrists or arms. The rotation in your swing should come from your torso and hips to help you control the angle of your shot. By pointing the lead toe toward the target in setup, you open yourself up to facilitate that rotation in your body.

All of these concepts – club selection, setup, and motion – are designed to help you tap into an advantage that is literally built into your clubhead.

I refer, of course, to bounce.

Using Bounce

The secret to being a great wedge player is bounce.

If you hold your club in a neutral position, you will notice that the leading edge of the clubhead curves up off the ground. That is what we call the bounce.

This design allows your club to bounce through the turf, and it is the reason for every tip I have given you so far. Every element of setup helps ensure that your club makes contact with the ball at a neutral position so that the bounce works the way it should. If you were to hold the handle out in front of the ball or rotate your wrists through the strike zone, you would tilt the clubface forward, eliminating the bounce. As a result, your club would dig into the turf.

Chunk shots – or shots that create a thick divot – are often a sign that you are doing something either in your setup or your swing that prevents you from controlling your clubface.



With precise setup and swing motion, however, you can hit the ball at a neutral angle, use the bounce, and gain control over the trajectory and spin of your shot. Once you've mastered these elements, you can focus on developing distance control.

Distance Control

What makes the wedge a particularly unique golf club is that you will use it for a variety of shots and a variety of distances.

For example, the average golfer will use a 7-iron to hit the ball 150 yards and a 6-iron to hit the ball 160 yards. That is a gap of 10 yards between two clubs.

On the other hand, the average golfer will use a wedge for shots ranging from 35-100 yards. That is a range of at least 65 yards on a single club. In other words, when it comes to distance control, the club will not do the work for you. You have to learn how the length of your swing influences the distance of your shot. You have to be precise.

When you hit the driving range, do not neglect your wedge. You will use that club more than any iron for a wider variety of circumstances, so practice those wedge shots often. Try these drills to sharpen your distance control:

1. Clock Drill

- Imagine your swing as a clock, with the ball at 6 o'clock.
- Bring your backswing only as far as 7:30.
- Give it a $\frac{3}{4}$ finish.
- Repeat 10-15 times.
- Repeat bringing backswing to 9 o'clock, then 10:30.
- Note how far the ball travels depending on the length of your backswing.

2. Target Practice

- Place a target at 50, 75, and 100 yards.
- Practice hitting each target.
- Focus on hitting target where the ball flies, not where it lands after bouncing or rolling.



Remember, being a strong wedge player means mastering two areas of precision: precise contact so you can take advantage of bounce and precise swing length so you can control distance. With plenty of practice, you will soon see the benefits of both.

Now let's talk about the most dreaded shot in golf: the greenside bunker.

Greenside Bunker

The greenside bunker shot is the most dreaded shot in golf. Most golfers know the frustration of being stuck in that bunker, throwing sand everywhere and never getting anywhere with the ball. This chapter will demystify this challenging shot and teach you the secrets to making your time in the greenside bunker a little less frustrating. You will learn:

- Proper setup
- Proper motion
- Drills to help you apply what you've learned



However, before you can get into any of that, you need to understand exactly what you are trying to do when you make that greenside bunker shot.

That may seem simple – you are trying to get your ball back up onto the green, right?

Correct. However, there is a more helpful way to think about it. Even though your ultimate goal is to move the ball, you don't actually want to think about *hitting* the ball.

Your primary goal is to throw sand onto the green. The ball will go with it.

Club selection is also crucial in the greenside bunker shot. Most frequently, you will want the ball to go high and land soft, and for that you want the club with the highest loft (most likely a sand wedge).

However, there may be an occasion when you need the ball to travel a little farther. In that case, I recommend a slightly lower loft – a gap wedge or a pitching wedge.

Once you have the proper club and you know what you're trying to do with the shot, you can think about setup.

Your primary goal is to throw sand onto the green. The ball will go with it.

Setup

In order to set yourself up to get out of that bunker, make sure you do all of the following.

- Rotate clubface open to help club bounce through sand
- Position body to aim 5-15 degrees to the left of target (offsets open clubface)
- Take wider-than-normal stance with feet
- Toes flared out
- Knees bent, body low (almost squatting)

- Stand farther away from ball than normal to shallow the angle of club shaft
- Position ball straight out from shirt logo or lead eye
- 60-70% pressure on lead foot

The physical position of this setup feels a little different from most other shots, but it perfectly prepares you to follow through with the right motion to throw that sand (and ball) up onto the green.

Motion

There are three important elements to the motion of a successful bunker shot.

- **Direction: Clubhead stays on the target line**

One common mistake is to drive the club to the inside during the backswing. This changes the point at which the club enters the sand and causes you to hit behind the ball. In order to maintain the precision you are set up for, you want to stay on that target line both on the backswing and through the forward stroke.

- **Shape: Swing in a U-shape**

There are two basic swing shapes:

- U-Shape: A shallow, U-shaped arc
- V-Shape: A stroke that comes up high on the backswing, then down and back up on the forward stroke

A V-shape occasionally comes in handy – particularly when you need to hit the ball really high or if the ball is buried. More often, however, you want to stick to the U-shape for the bunker shots. The U-shape creates a shallow angle that will greatly increase your margin of error.

- **Release through the strike**

This lesser-known trick will serve you very well in the bunker. As you swing through the strike, extend your lead wrist up towards you, flipping the butt end of the club back towards your belt buckle. This keeps a lot of loft on the clubface, which helps you achieve the launch angle you need to get up onto the green.

Now that you know proper setup and swing, it's time to work on the secret goal of the greenside bunker shot: throwing sand up onto the green. Train yourself to reach this goal with consistency and precision using these drills.

1. Box Drill

- Draw a few boxes in the sand.
- Practice hitting each of the boxes with the goal of throwing the sand out onto the green.
- Draw a box around a golf ball.
- Hit the box the same way you hit the boxes without balls – focus on throwing the sand.



2. Line Drill

- Draw a line in the sand.
- Swing with the goal of entering the sand on the line.
- Continue practice swings down the line.

3. Tee Drill

- Lay tee in the sand where the ball would be.
- Swing at tee as if it were the ball.
- Practice hitting tees up onto the green.

Greenside bunker shots can be an enormous headache, but when you learn to approach them with the right goal and proper form, you will find yourself approaching the bunker with less dread. Not to mention, if you can master the bunker shot, you can master anything.

Chipping

It may be tempting to discount the importance of developing a solid chip shot, because if you play irons well, you won't have to chip at every hole. Nevertheless, even the greatest golfers in the world have to chip 6-8 times per round, and sloppy chipping would wear down that "greatest golfer" status pretty quickly.

Chipping is one of the most misunderstood skills in golf. It is likely you have already been given advice on how to improve your chip shot... and it is equally likely that the advice you received has hindered your game less than it has helped. This chapter will help clear up any misinformation you may have learned and guide you through the basics of mastering that chip shot, including:

- Club selection
- Setup
- Proper motion
- Using effective loft and effective bounce
- Practice tips to help you incorporate these concepts

Let's get started.

Club Selection

The first key to a strong chip shot is getting the right club in your hands.

Now, if you do not currently have a lot of time to practice golf – if you are a weekend golfer or a casual golfer – focus on using only one club for chipping so you become familiar with that club. I would recommend a gap wedge or a sand wedge.

If, however, you are able to practice your game regularly and often, go ahead and get familiar with each wedge and how an individual wedge can influence your chip shots. Here is the rule of thumb for selecting the right club, depending on the circumstances of your shot:

- When you want the ball to **fly farther than it rolls**, choose a club with a **higher loft**, like a lob wedge.
- When you want the ball to **fly and roll an equal distance**, choose an **intermediate club**, like a gap wedge or pitching wedge.
- When you want the ball to **roll farther than it flies**, choose a club **with less loft**, like an 8-iron.

No matter which club you use, your setup will be the same... and the setup is extremely important.



Setup

The chipping setup is not as obvious as you might think. Before you make your shot, be sure to:

- Hold the club in a neutral position.
- Bring the hands farther down on the handle so you can feel what the clubhead is doing.
- Keep your feet inside shoulders' width to stabilize the body.
- Select ball placement:
 1. Place the ball back in your stance for a lower launch angle, more spin, and less roll.
 2. Place the ball in the center of your stance for a higher launch angle, less spin, and more roll.
- 70-30 pressure on the feet (70% in lead foot), and maintain that through strike to control low point.

This sets you up to get the most out of proper chipping motion.

Chipping Motion

There are two aspects of the chipping motion that you will want to incorporate into your swing.

- **Swing “high to low.”** In other words, let your backswing come up high but keep your follow through low. This enables you to achieve that descending blow. Many golfers tend to swing low to high, which causes them to flip or scoop the ball on an ascending blow. So remember: high in the backswing, low in the follow through.
- **The club stays in front of you as you swing through.** Be careful not to flip or rotate your wrists at impact, tipping the handle back. The handle should be out in front at the finish, with the butt end of the club pointed at your belt buckle.



To practice this motion:

- Set up your shot.
- Rest the club against your body.
- Hold your hands out like you would to hold the club.
- Create a soft bend in the elbows, upper arms against your sides.
- Make a little turn away from target, then a little turn towards target.
- Make sure your arms stay with your chest on the turn.

Much like wedge shots, the setup and motion used in chipping are done to make the most of club design. More specifically, these concepts are about maintaining effective loft and effective bounce.

Effective Loft and Bounce

Every club has loft. Loft is the angle of the clubface in relation to the shaft, and many clubs have the angle of loft imprinted on the clubhead. Loft influences the angle of launch.

Bounce, as you know, is the curve on the leading edge of the clubhead. The bounce allows the club to bounce through the turf, rather than digging into it.

You may have realized that much of the advice I have given serves to help you keep your club in a neutral position at the moment of impact. “Neutral” means that the shaft of the club is neutral to the clubface, rather than leaning out in front of the clubface or trailing behind it.

You may hear contradictory advice recommending you bring the handle forward as you swing through the ball. This is a mistake, because when you lean that handle forward, you de-loft the clubface and eliminate bounce. This limits your ability to control your launch angle, and it causes that leading edge to dig into the ground, potentially resulting in the dreaded chili dip shot.

Remember, loft and bounce are your friends, and your club is already designed with both to give you an advantage. Use it.

Here are a couple drills that will help you put these concepts into practice.

1. Right Hand Only

- Use gap wedge.
- Hold club in right (trail) hand with hand slightly down on handle.
- Hit shots with right hand only.
 - Rotate body with the club.
 - Feel right arm close to your side.
 - Keep the club out in front.

2. Lead Leg Only

- Use any club you regularly use for chipping.
- Center the ball.
- Put all your pressure on left (lead) foot.
- Bring the trail foot back behind your body. Use toe for balance if necessary, but keep all pressure on lead foot.
- Take your swing.
- Keep pressure on lead foot as you swing through.

Chipping may not feel like a top priority, but if you incorporate this lesson into your golf game and spend some time practicing these drills, I can assure you, the results will show up on your scorecard.



Putting

You probably do not need me to tell you how crucial precision is on the green or how essential quality putting is to a low golf score. After all, putting accounts for the majority of the strokes you make on the golf course.

The great news is that anybody can be a quality putter – it does not matter how strong you are or what your build is.

In this chapter, you will learn:

- The proper way to grip the putter
- How to set up your putt
- Ideal putting motion
- Drills to help you improve your skill

Here we go.

Grip

There are a variety of perfectly valid ways to hold a putter. The most important thing to keep in mind is that however you grip your putter, the goal is to position the putter so that it is almost like an extension of your arms. You also want to be sure that your grip promotes level shoulders.

A basic putter grip looks like this:

- Place putter grip in the palm of your right (trail) hand. Be sure to hold the putter in your palm, not fingers.
- Wrap left (lead) hand around grip.
- Left middle and index fingers go down the grip.
- Left ring and small fingers wrap around the grip.
- Scoot hands so the thumbs come together.
- You should have the grip in the palms of both hands, with hands in a prayer-like position.



The goal is to position the putter so that it is almost like an extension of your arms. You also want to be sure that your grip promotes level shoulders.

Putter Setup

The ideal putt setup centers around five key concepts.

- **Level Shoulders**

The position of your shoulders influences the arc of your swing. In putting, you want a symmetrical pendulum motion, and level shoulders are crucial in achieving that. It is very common to accidentally slump the right (trail) shoulder lower, so when setting up your putt, make a conscious effort to draw that shoulder up and back.

- **Shaft in Line with Forearms**

Hold the club as though it is an extension of your forearms. This will help you ensure that your arms and the club are swinging together on the same plane.

- **Shaft in Neutral Position**

Even your putter is designed with a slight loft. At setup, be sure to start with the putter in a neutral position with the goal of returning to that position at impact. This will help you make the most of your putter's loft.

- **Hands Directly Below Shoulders**

The relationship between the position of the hands and that of the shoulders influences the arc of the putting motion. Your level shoulders are already set up to help you get that nice, even swing. Seal the deal by making sure your hands are positioned directly below your shoulders.

- **Ball Below Lead Eye**

You may find some variance in advice about the perfect ball position in putting. However, one simple, reliable rule of thumb is to position the ball below the inside corner of your left (lead) eye. To test your positioning, put the ball in place and stand as though you are about to putt. Hold a second ball at your left eye, then let it fall straight down toward the ground. It should hit the ball you are set up to putt.



For quick reference, your setup should look like this:

- Level your shoulders (pull right shoulder up and back, if necessary).
- Hold shaft in line with forearms.
- Hold shaft in neutral position.
- Position hands directly below shoulders.
- Position ball below the inside of lead eye.

This may feel like a lot to keep in mind, but with continued practice, this setup will soon become habit.

Motion

Every swing – from a long, powerful drive to a four-foot putt – has a power source somewhere in the body. In putting, your power source should be the right (trail) shoulder. Remember this key:

- Wrists, hands, and arms should be passive.
- Upper body should be steady.
- Right shoulder should be your power source.

When you make your putt, the right shoulder works in and back, then straight through and down the line.

The following drills will help you get in the habit of allowing that trail shoulder to guide the motion of your swing.

1. Disassociation Drill

- Grip putter.
- Hold putter out in front of you, parallel to the ground.
- Turn shoulders side-to-side.
- Engage core and keep hips still as shoulders move.

2. Right Shoulder

- Hold putter in right hand only.
- Touch right shoulder with left hand.
- Swing by working right shoulder in and back, then down the line.

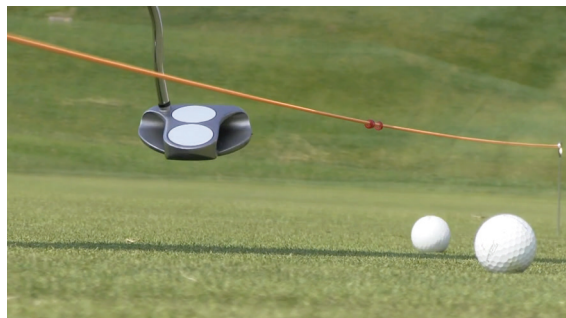
3. Pause Drill

- Take your setup.
- Backstroke in and back.
- Pause for two seconds.
- In pause, be aware of body to avoid inconsistencies through transition (example: hands start to guide swing, hips move, etc.).
- Swing forward.

4. Start Line Drill

- Set up a straight, uphill putt of 6-8 feet.
- Use two tees to set up a “gate” two feet in front of the ball (width of gate should be challenging but possible for your individual skill level).
- Practice putting through gate and into the hole.

As with all the other shots we’ve covered, a precise putt simply takes focus and consistent practice. Before long, you will be sinking putts with ease and approaching the green with more confidence than ever.



Summary

We have covered a lot of ground in this course, and while you may be feeling a little overwhelmed by all this new information, the wheels in your head are probably starting to turn with new insights and new ideas. As I mentioned in the beginning, this course is designed to be digested, mulled over, and revisited over time.

Your next step is to think about which lessons will be your top priority. Choose the top two categories you want to work on, then review those videos and start practicing the drills.

It will take a while to incorporate everything you have learned here, but no worthwhile skill can be picked up overnight. The strategy and patience that go into golf are what make it such a remarkable game. The work you put in today will pay off significantly in the future.

Congratulations! You have taken the first step towards mastering your Tour Precision.

Key Terms and Phrases

Angle of Attack (AOA): the angle of the clubhead in relation to the ground at the moment of impact

Bounce: the curve on the leading edge at the bottom of the clubhead. It helps the clubhead bounce through the turf.

Chunk Shot: a shot that creates a thick divot in the turf

Early Releasing: rotating the wrist too early in the swing

Green in Regulation (GIR): achieved when the number of strokes taken to get the ball onto the green is at least two fewer than par

High to Low: a specific swing motion in which the backswing is high and the follow through stays low

Loft: the angle of the clubface in relation to the shaft

Low Point: the lowest point of your swing

Passive Hands, Passive Arms: when there is no rotation or action in the wrists or arms because the motion of the swing comes from the shoulders, hips, or torso

Stay in Touch!

Thank you for your purchase of Tour Precision. It is a pleasure to share this information with you, and we would love to hear how this course has impacted your game. Please contact us on social media or by email to let us know what worked, what didn't work, what questions you have, or any other ideas or comments you would like us to hear.

My only goal in this course is to help you sharpen your golf skills and find your Tour Precision so you get lower scores with greater consistency. Your feedback helps me do exactly that.

We look forward to hearing from you!



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