

Topics

- 3D – Phases of the swing – Impact
- Anatomy – Neck and Hyoid
- Coaches Questions/Swing Discussions

3D Impact

Rotational changes

1. The lower body is rotated significantly (40 degrees).
2. The sternum is also rotated significantly (30 degrees).
3. The upper body is side bent (25–35 degrees).
4. The pelvis is side bent (10 degrees).
5. The pelvis is flexed (15 degrees or more).
6. The chest is flexed about the same as it was at set up.

Linear changes

1. The lower body is closer to the target (3–6 inches).
2. Driver—the upper body is farther from the target (1–2 inches).
3. Irons—the upper body is closer to the target (1–2 inches).
4. The lower body is barely closer to the golf ball.
5. The upper body is barely moved away from the ball (about 1.5 inches).
6. The lower body is lifted (1–2 inches).
7. The upper body is about the same height.
8. The upper body is barely moved away from the ball (less than 1 inch).

The body

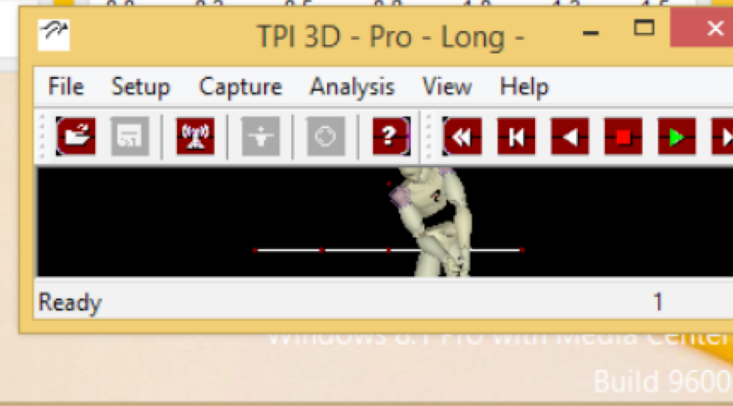
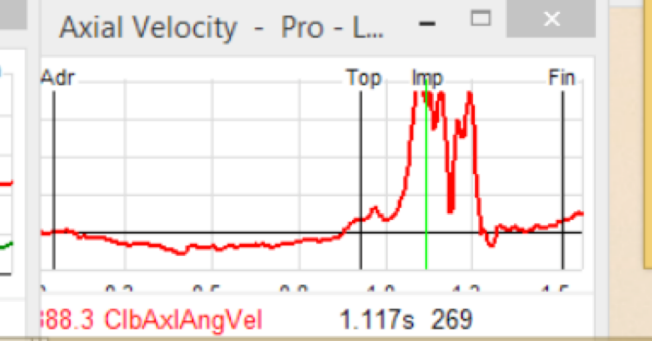
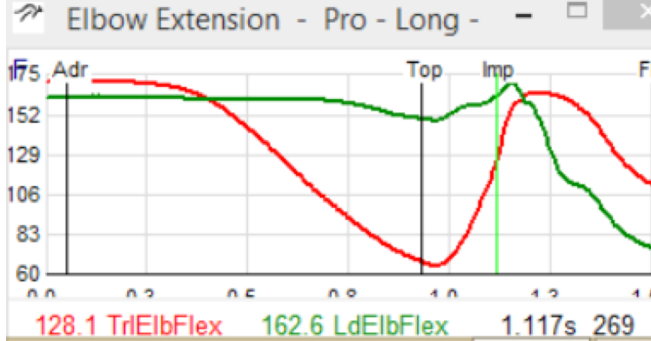
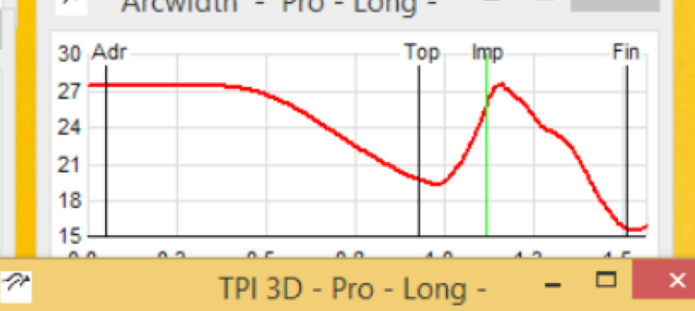
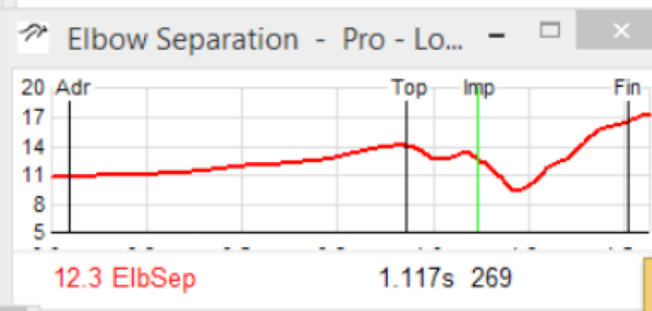
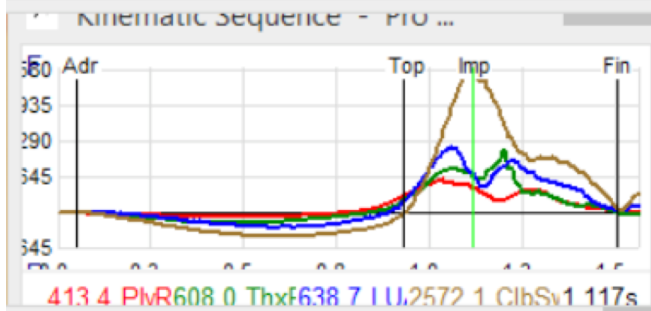
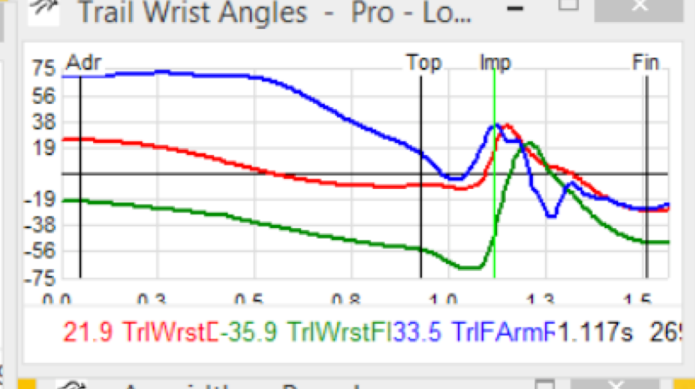
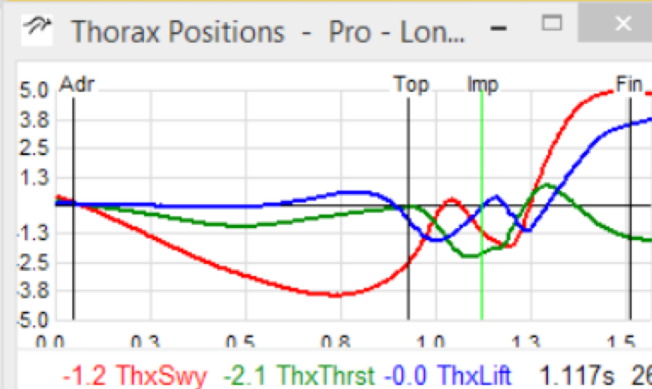
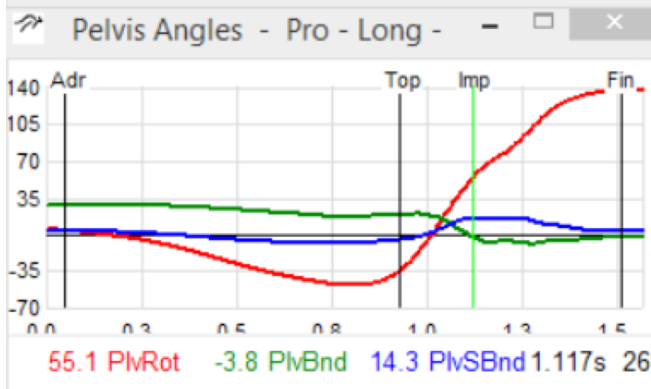
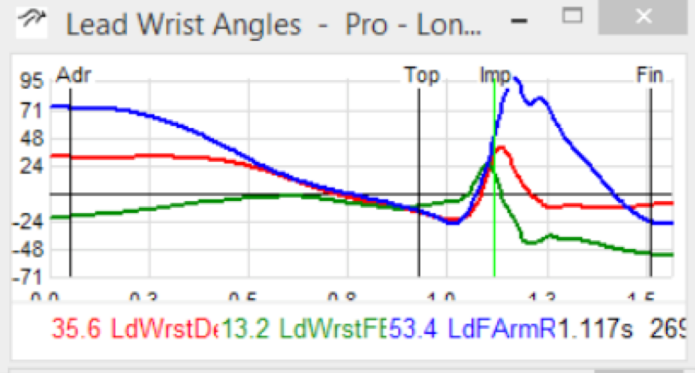
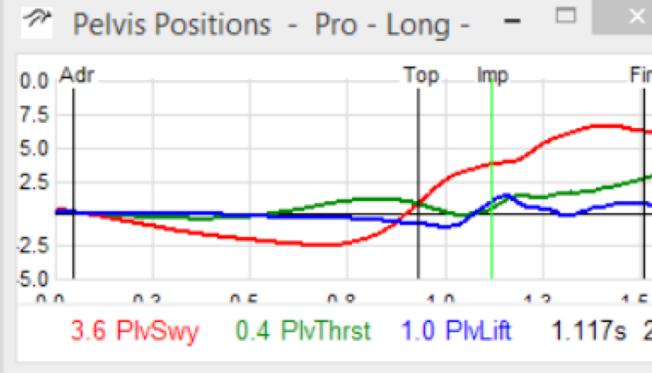
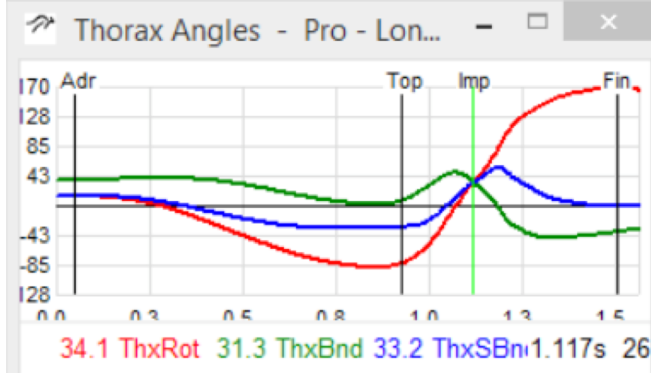
How has the body changed position compared to set up?

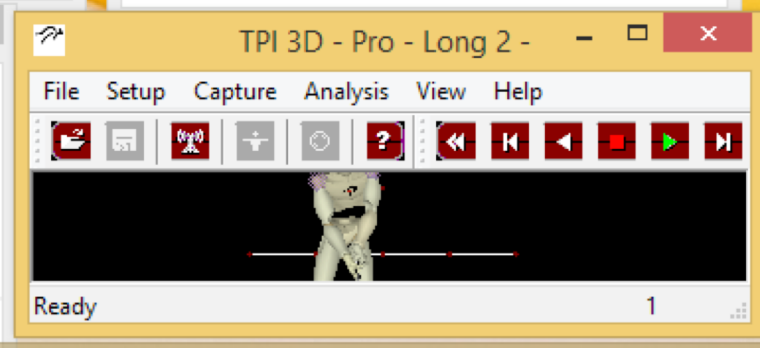
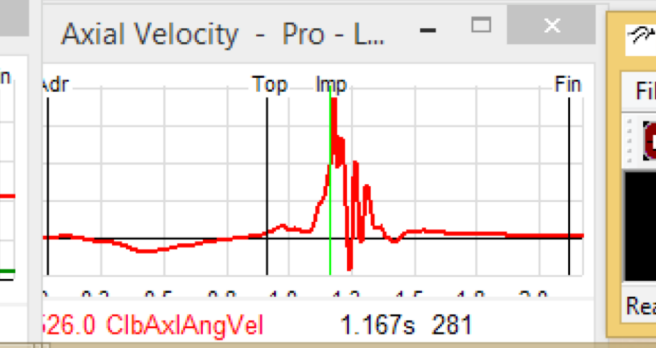
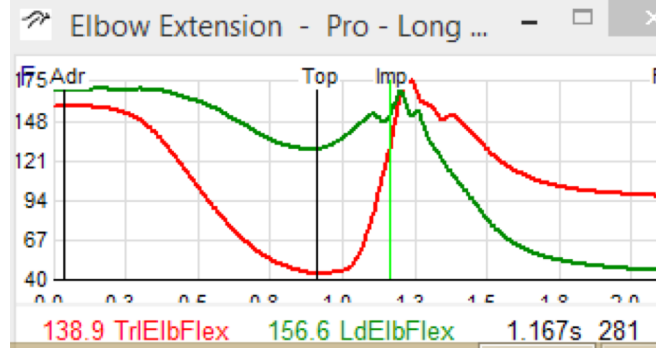
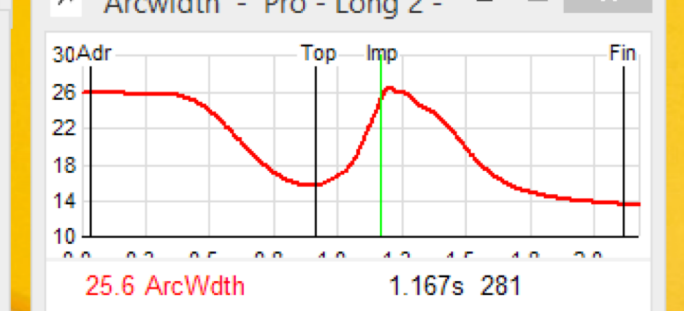
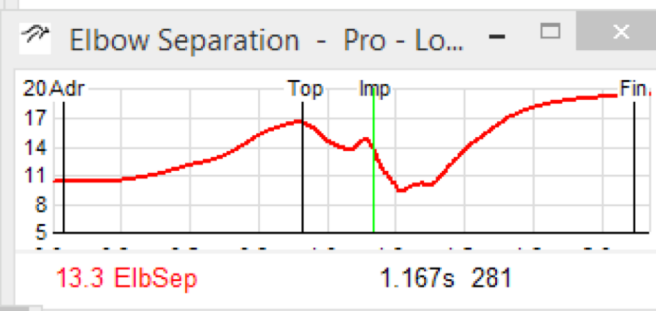
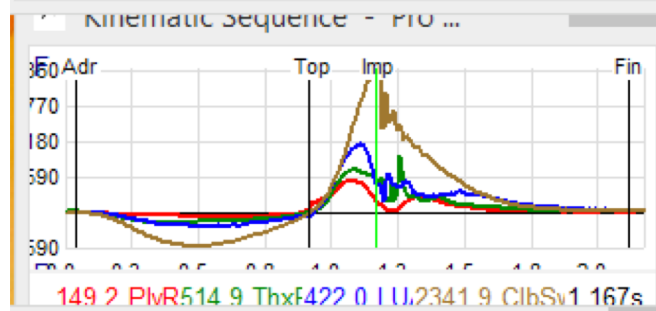
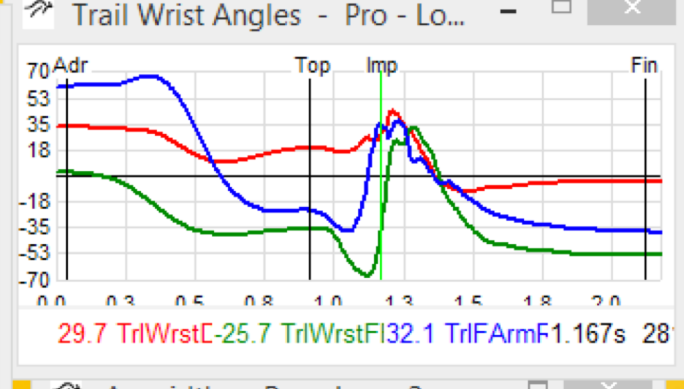
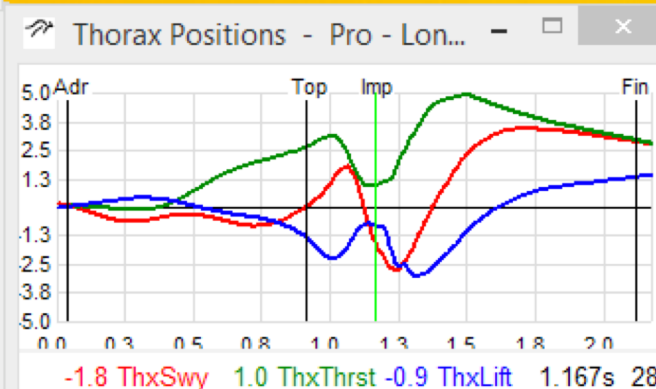
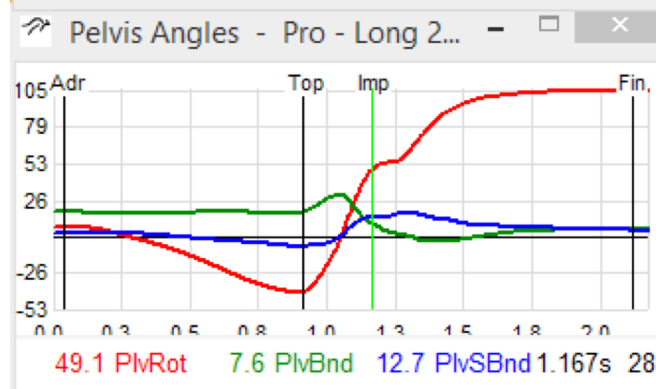
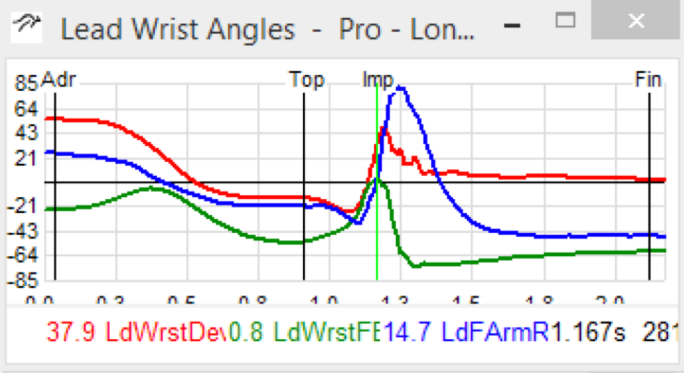
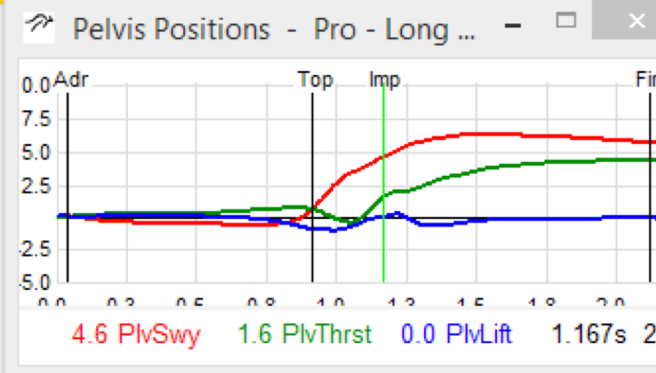
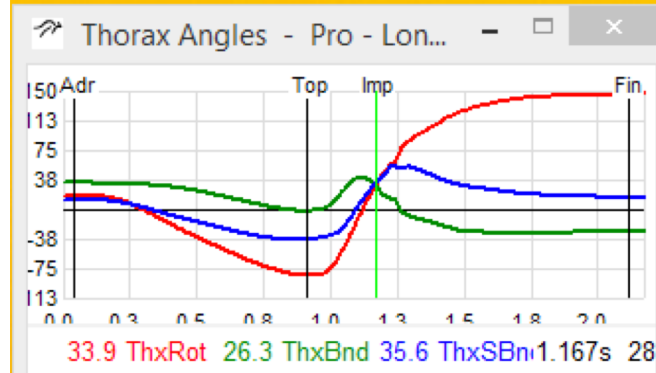
- The upper body is slightly closer to the ground.
- The upper body is side bent away from the target.
- Both the upper and lower body are rotated toward the target.
- The pelvis is shifted laterally toward the target, more so than the upper body.
- The lead wrist is flexed, and the trail wrist is more extended.
- The elbows are more bent (but extending); the trail arm more so.

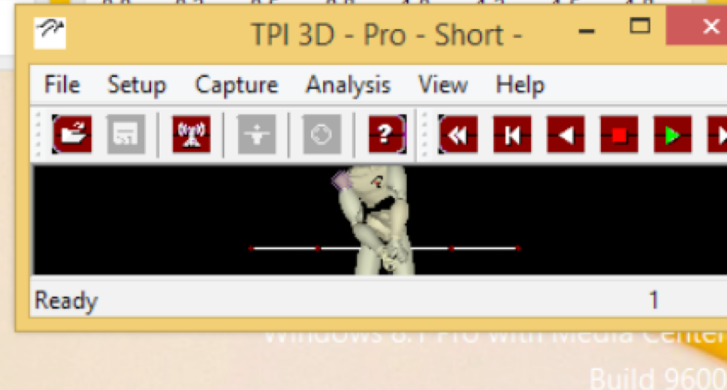
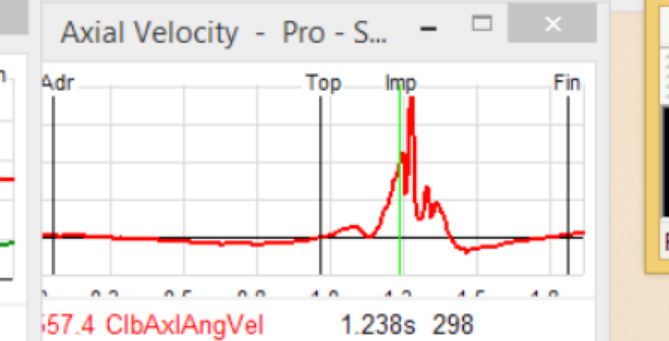
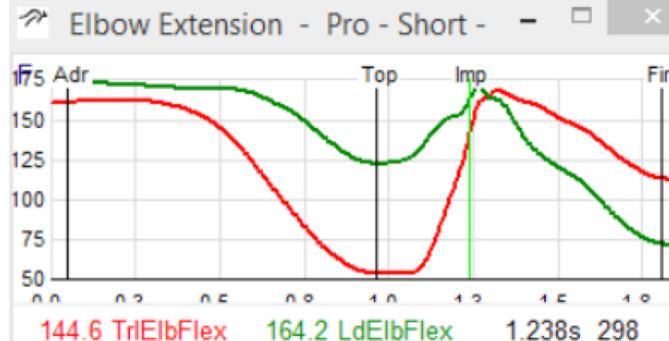
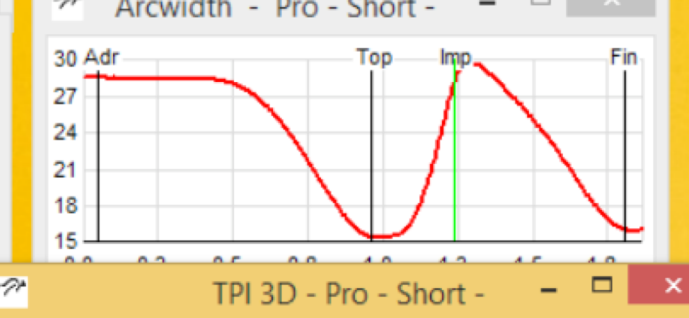
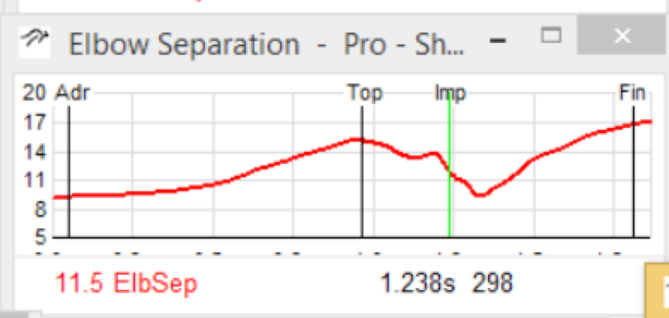
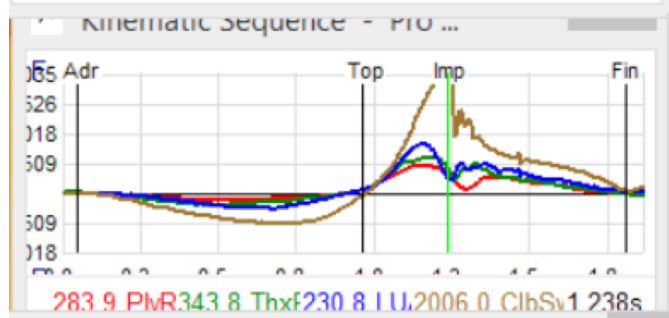
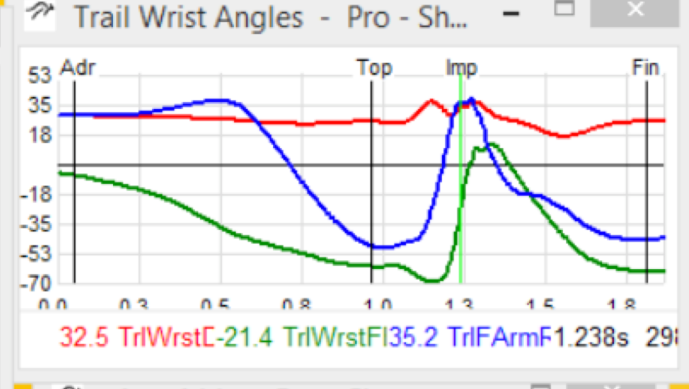
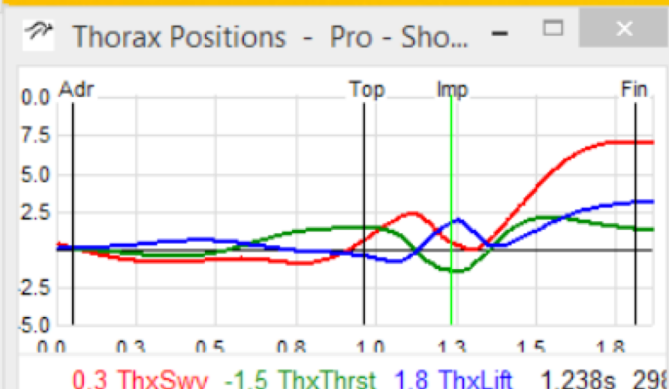
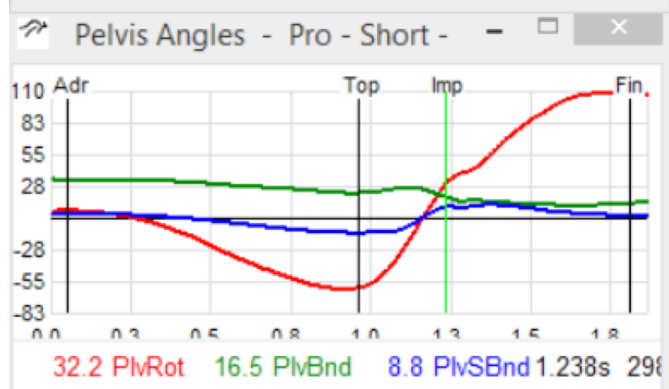
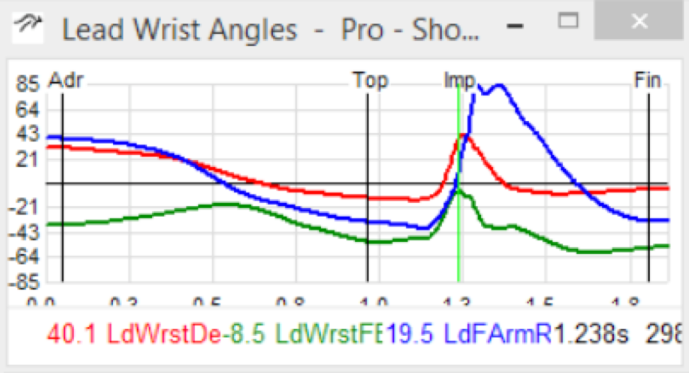
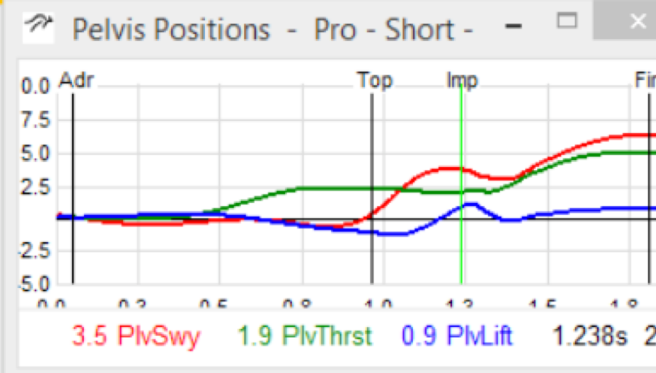
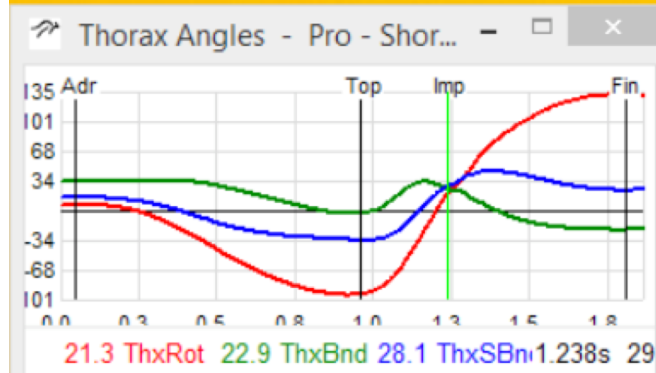
Arms

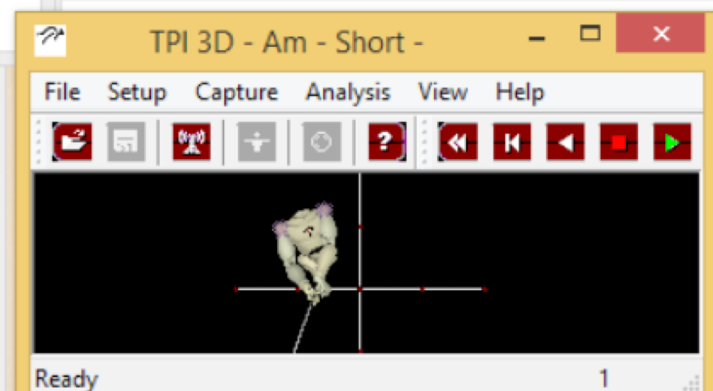
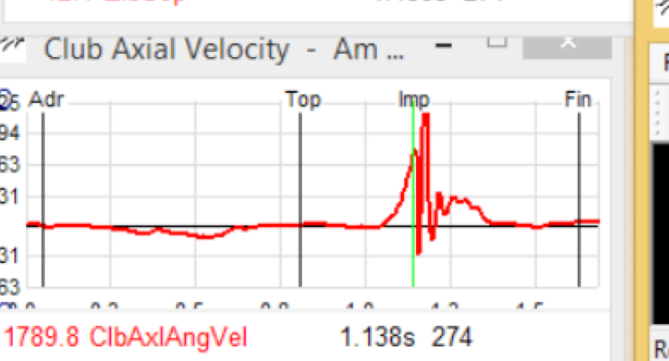
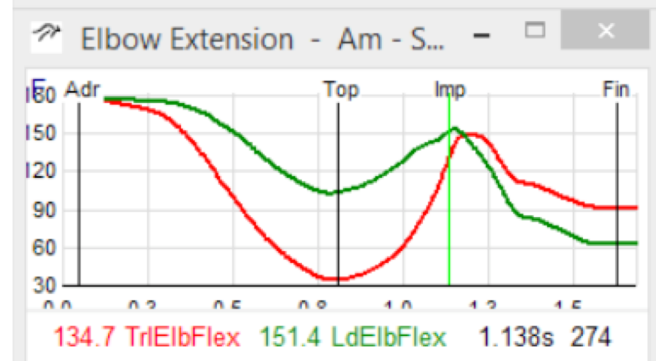
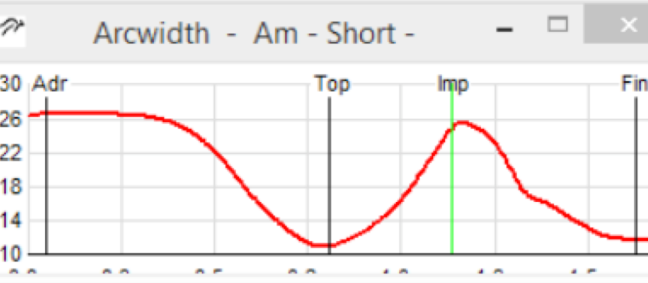
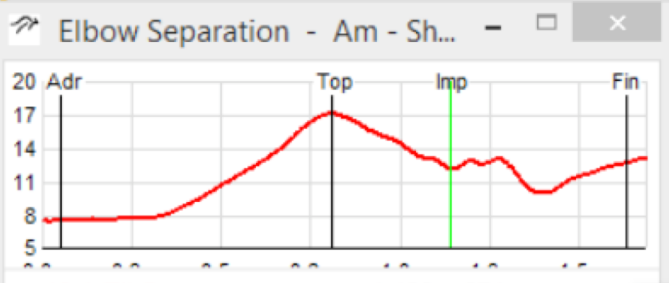
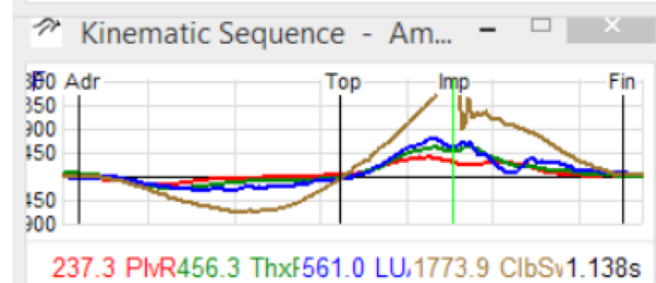
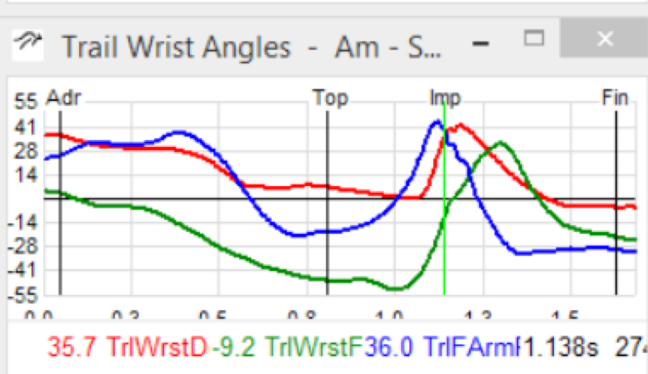
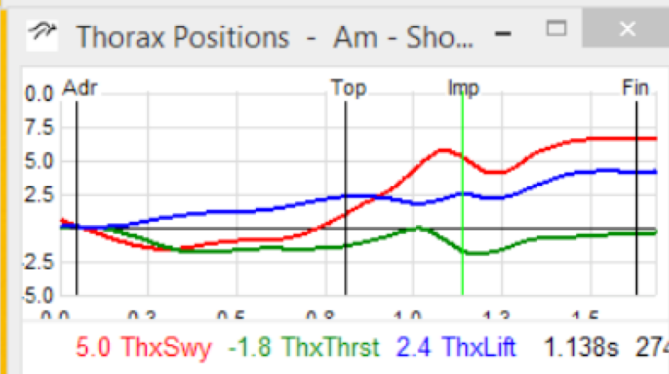
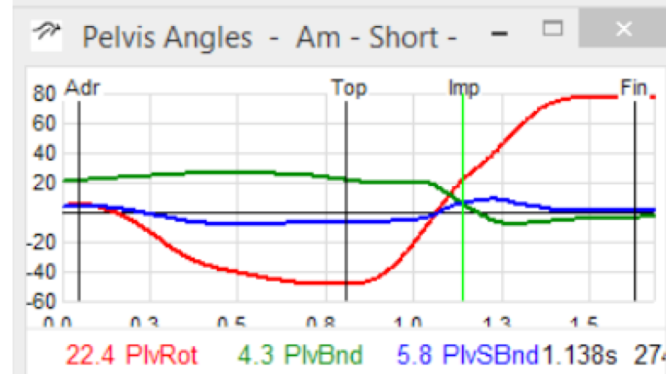
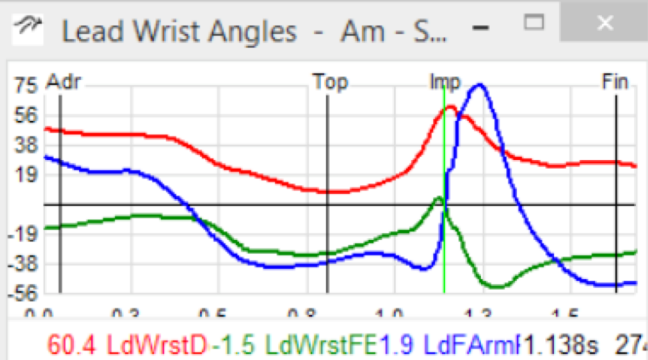
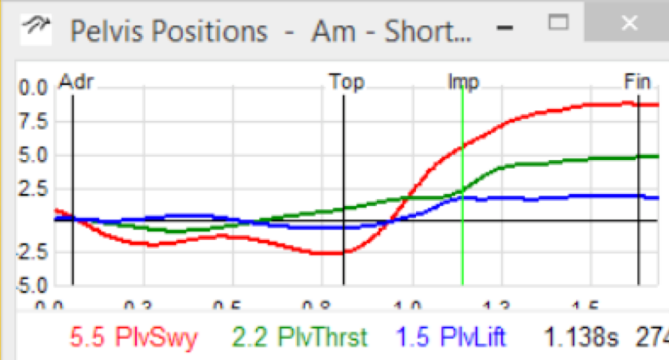
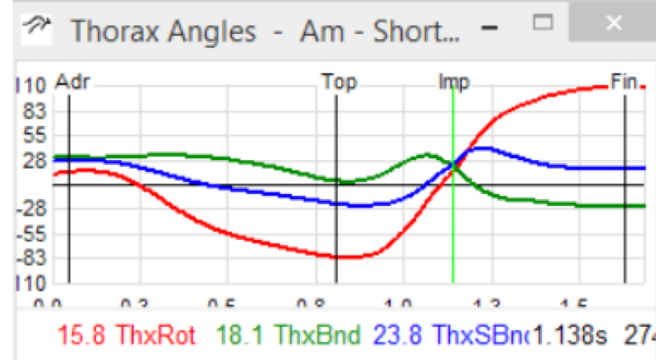
Right elbow bent but extending (about 40 degrees).

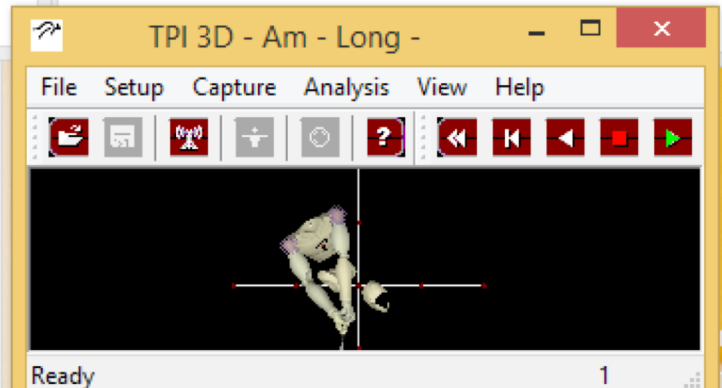
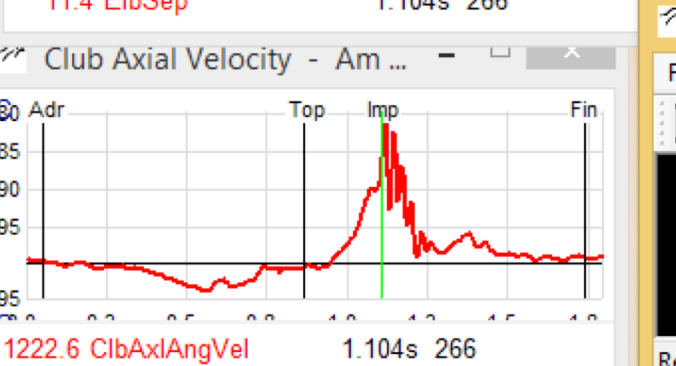
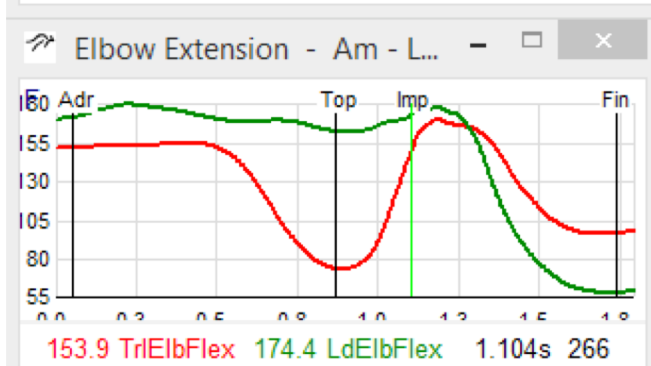
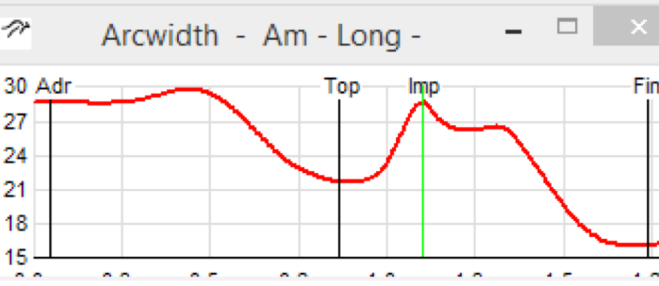
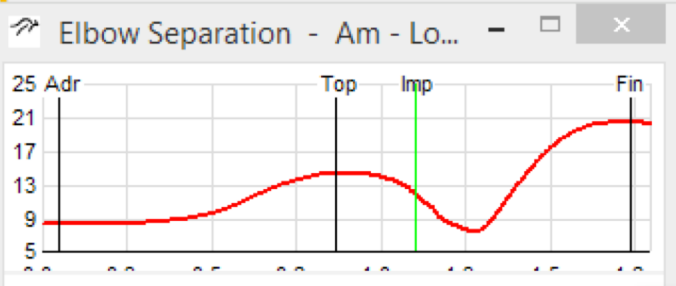
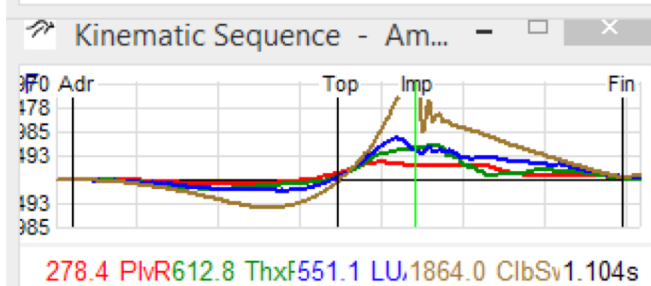
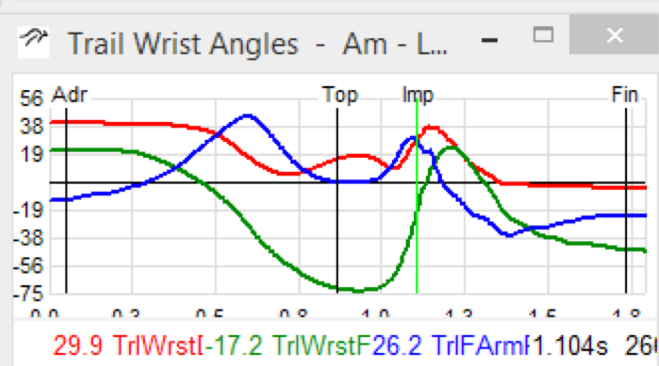
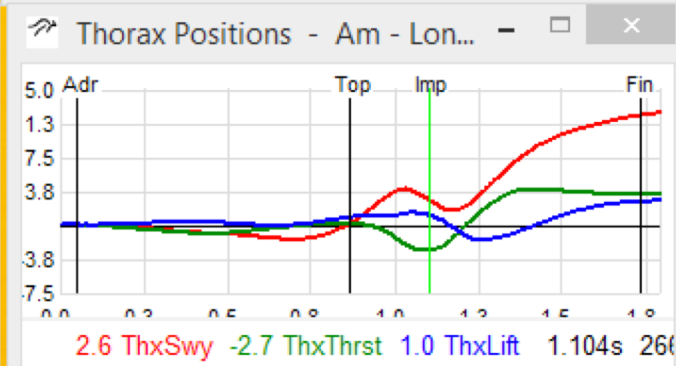
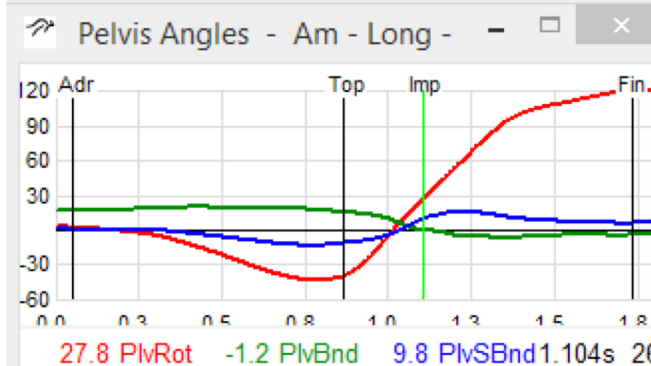
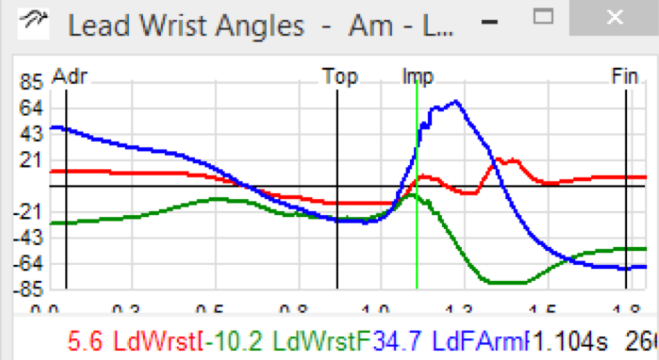
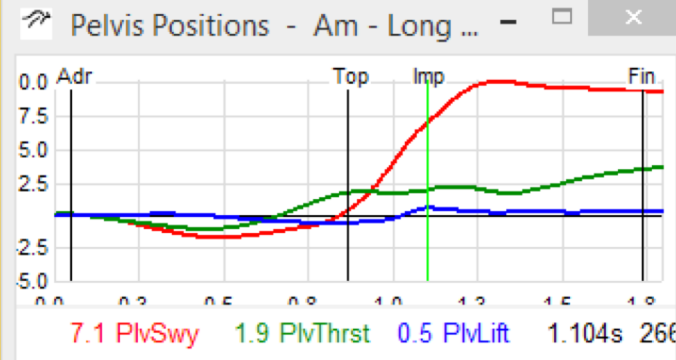
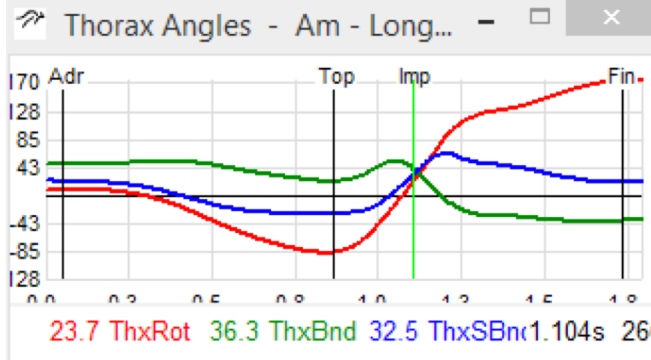
1. Right shoulder adducting (working across the body).
2. Left wrist flat or bowed (20–40 degrees more flexed).
3. Right wrist cupped (20–30 degrees more extended).
4. Left forearm more pronated (about 30 degrees more pronated).
5. Right forearm supinating.
6. Both wrists are ulnar deviating (unhinging).











Anatomy of the neck



Vertebral Column • Reflexology Chart

Cervical spine

- C 1 Atlas
- C 2 Axis
- C 3 3. Cervical vertebrae
- C 4 4. Cervical vertebrae
- C 5 5. Cervical vertebrae
- C 6 6. Cervical vertebrae
- C 7 7. Cervical vertebrae

Head - Brain - Inner and Middle Ears
 Auditory Nerves - Sinuses - Eyes - Tongue
 Teeth - Cheeks - Outer Ears
 Nose - Mouth - Lips - Eustachian Tubes
 Pharynx - Vocal Cords
 Shoulders - Neck - Tonsils
 Thyroids - Elbows

Thoracic spine

- Th 1 1. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 2 2. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 3 3. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 4 4. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 5 5. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 6 6. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 7 7. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 8 8. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 9 9. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 10 10. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 11 11. Thoracic vertebrae
- Th 12 12. Thoracic vertebrae

Trachea - Esophagus - Lower Arms - Fingers
 Heart
 Lungs - Chest - Breast
 Gall Bladders
 Liver - Blood Circulation - Solar Plexus
 Stomach
 Pancreas - Duodenum
 Spleen
 Adrenal Glands
 Kidneys
 Ureters
 Small Intestines - Lymph Circulation

Lumbar spine

- L 1 1. Lumbar vertebrae
- L 2 2. Lumbar vertebrae
- L 3 3. Lumbar vertebrae
- L 4 4. Lumbar vertebrae
- L 5 5. Lumbar vertebrae

Large Intestines - Inguinal Region
 Abdomen - Appendix - Upper Legs
 Bladder - Sex Organs - Knees
 Sciatic Nerves - Prostate Gland
 Lower Legs - Feet

S 1 Sacrum

Hip Bones - Buttocks

S 2 Coccyx

Rectum - Anus

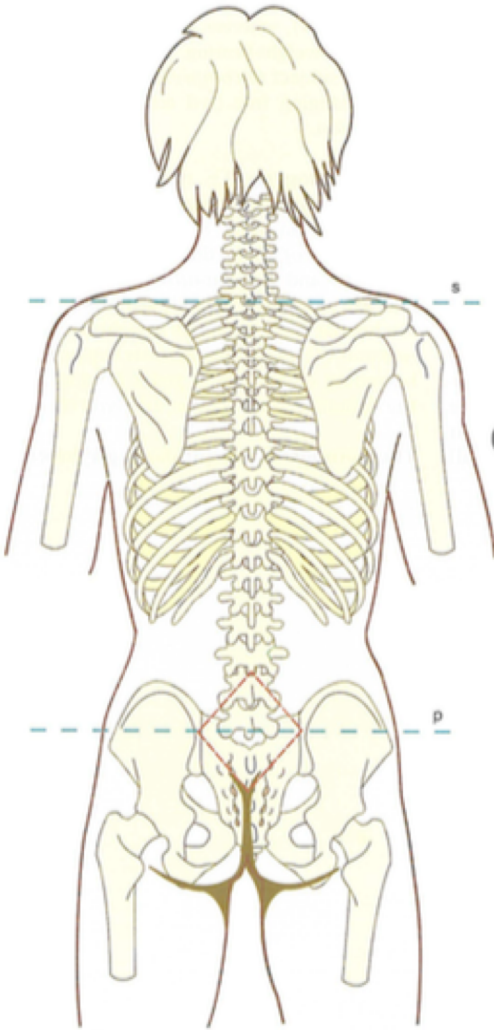


Figure 5

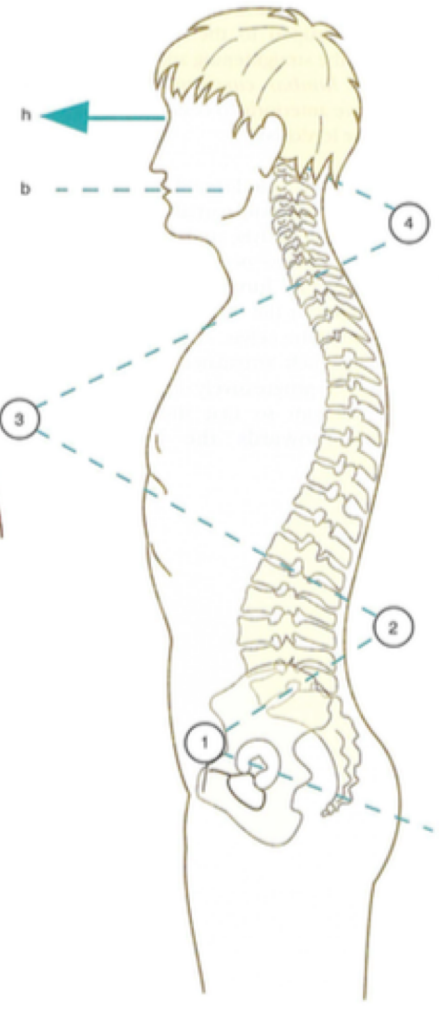


Figure 6

Table 1.0 Normal ranges of movement in the vertebral column and hips

	Cervical (°)	Thoracic (°)	Lumbar (°)	Hips (°) (excluding ab and adduction)
Flexion	0-60	0-50	0-60	0-110
Extension	0-75	0-45	0-25	0-30
Lateral Flexion	0-45	0-40	0-25	n/a
Rotation	0-80	0-30	0-18	Internal = 0-40 External = 0-50

Adapted from ACSM (2006) and Magee (2006).

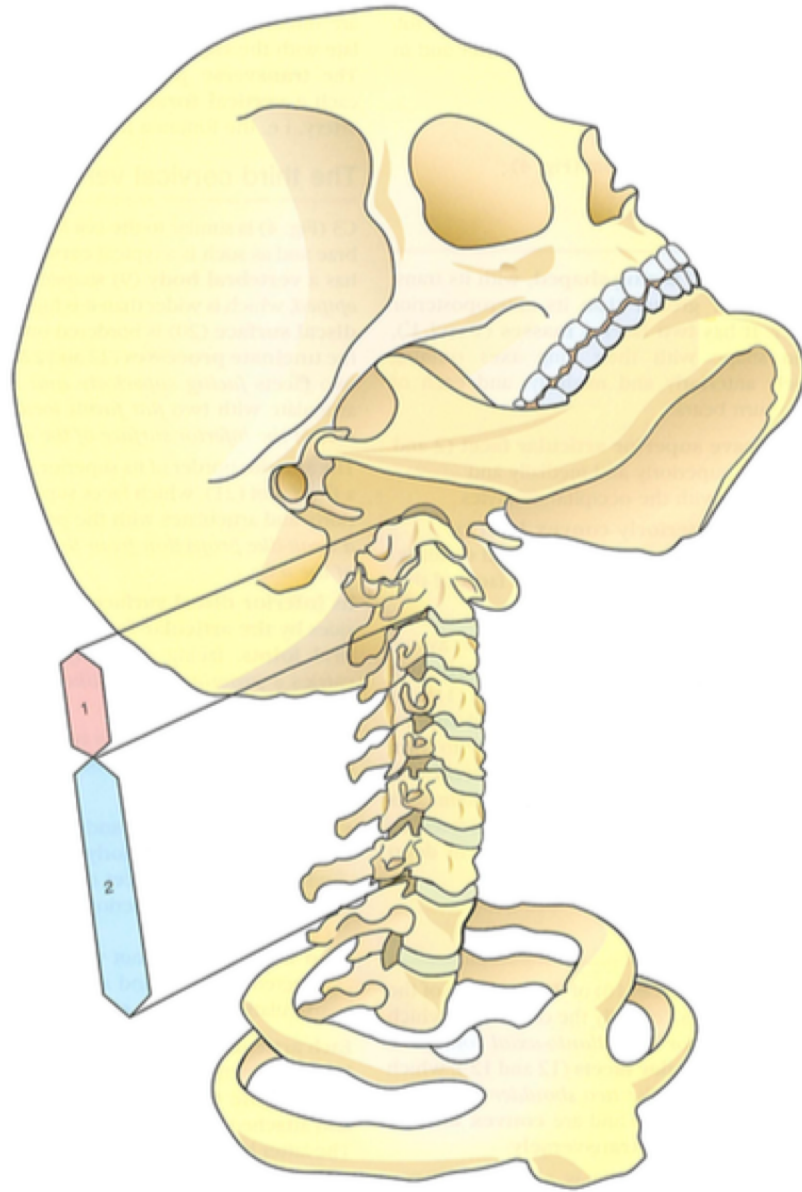


Figure 1

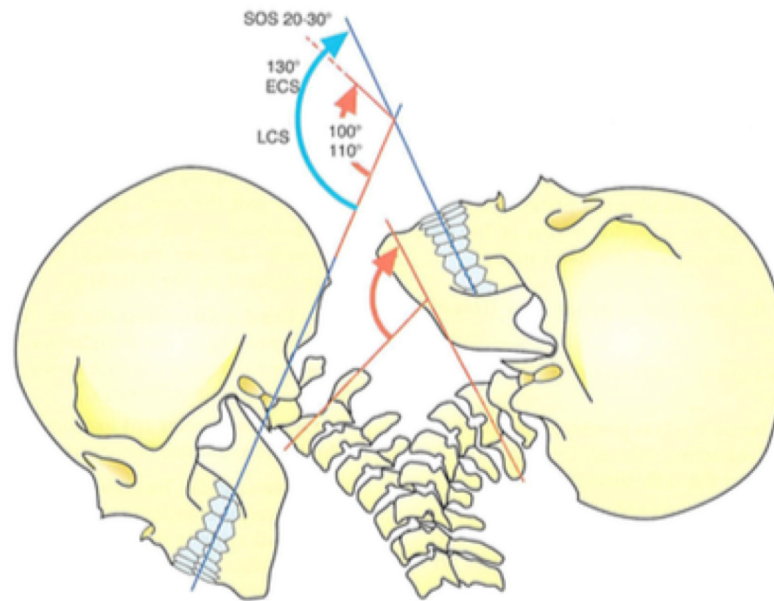


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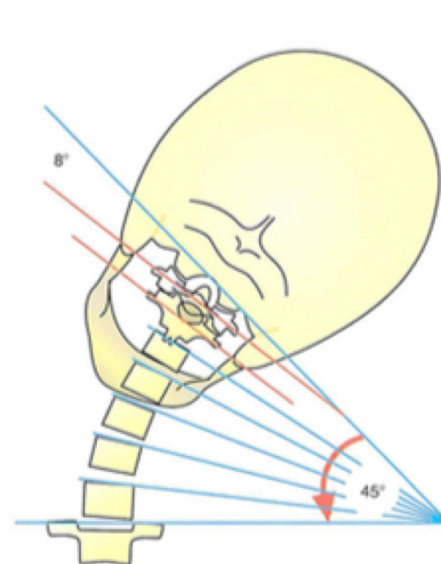


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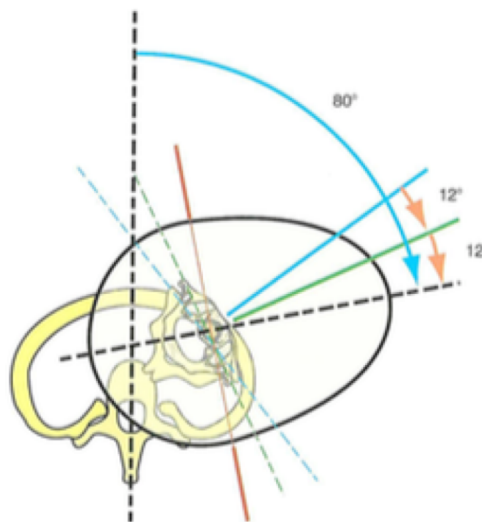
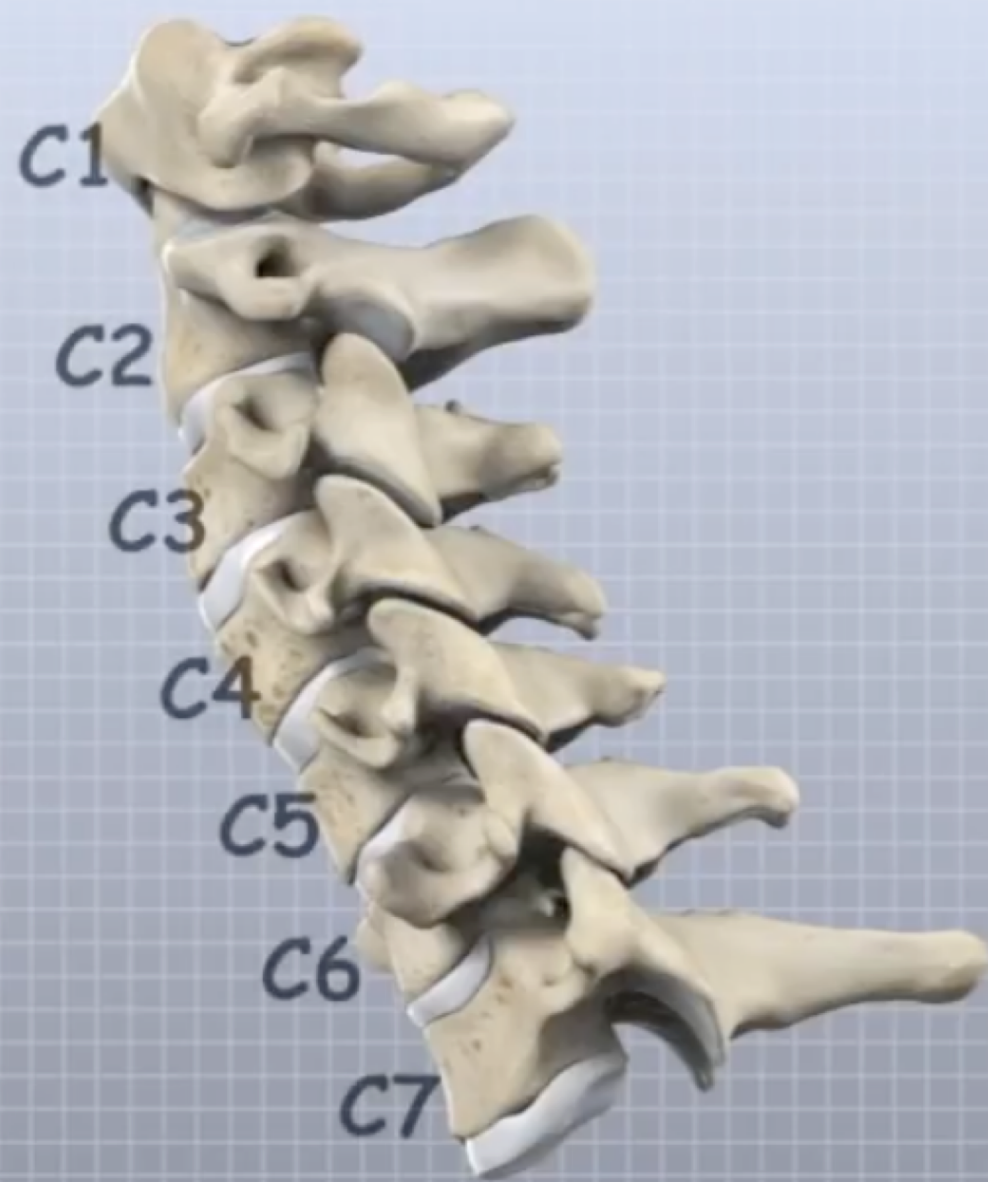
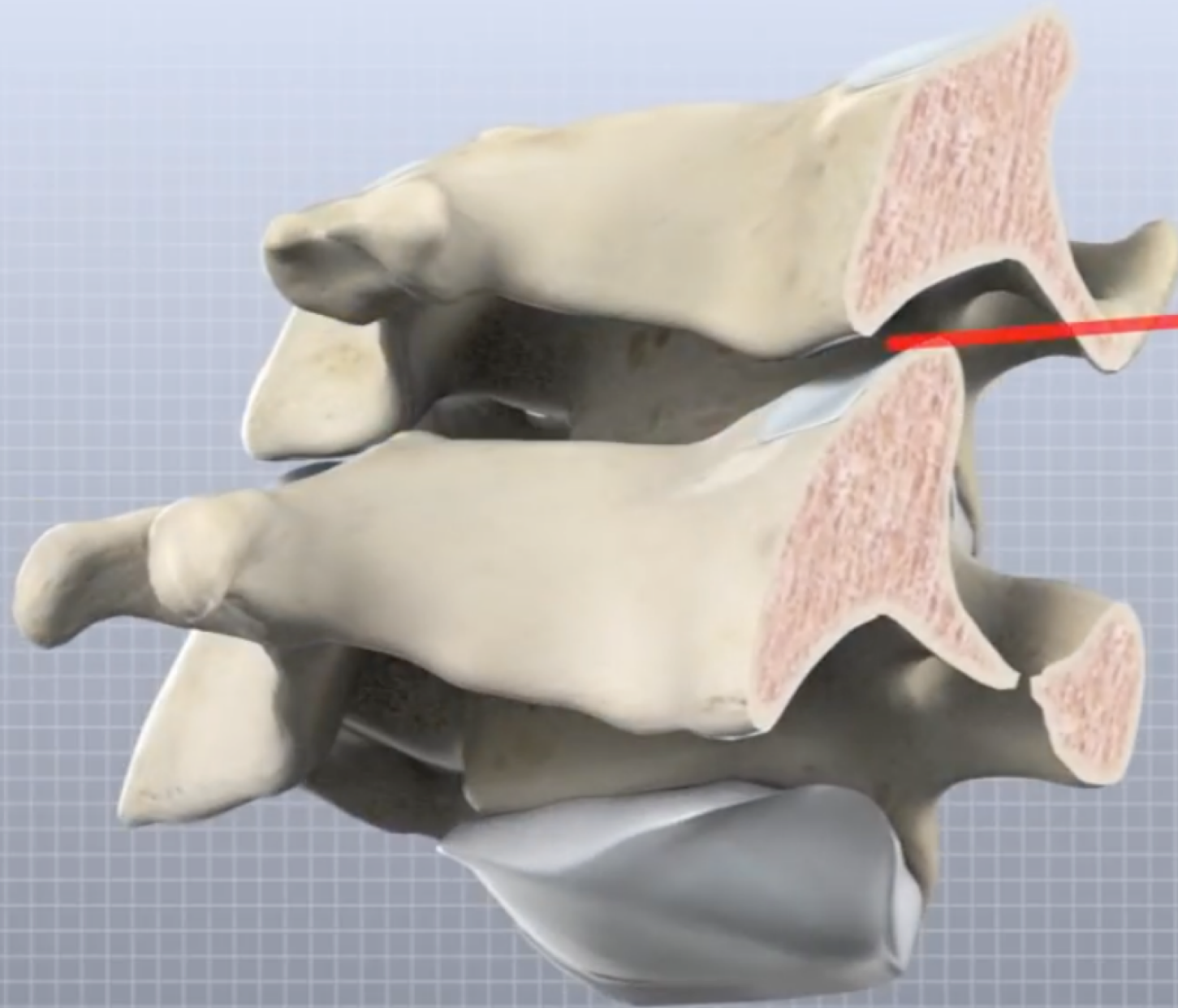
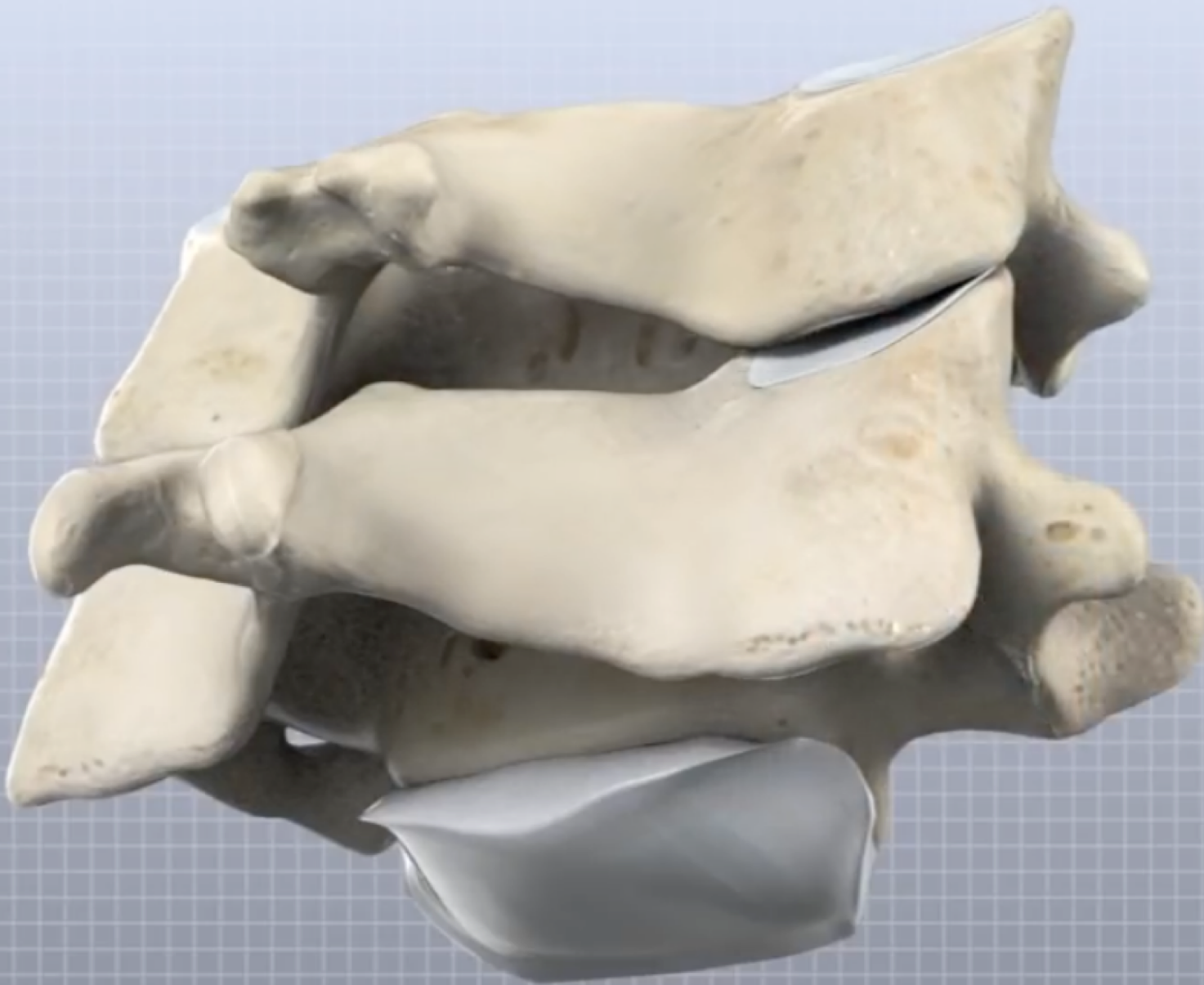


Figure 67

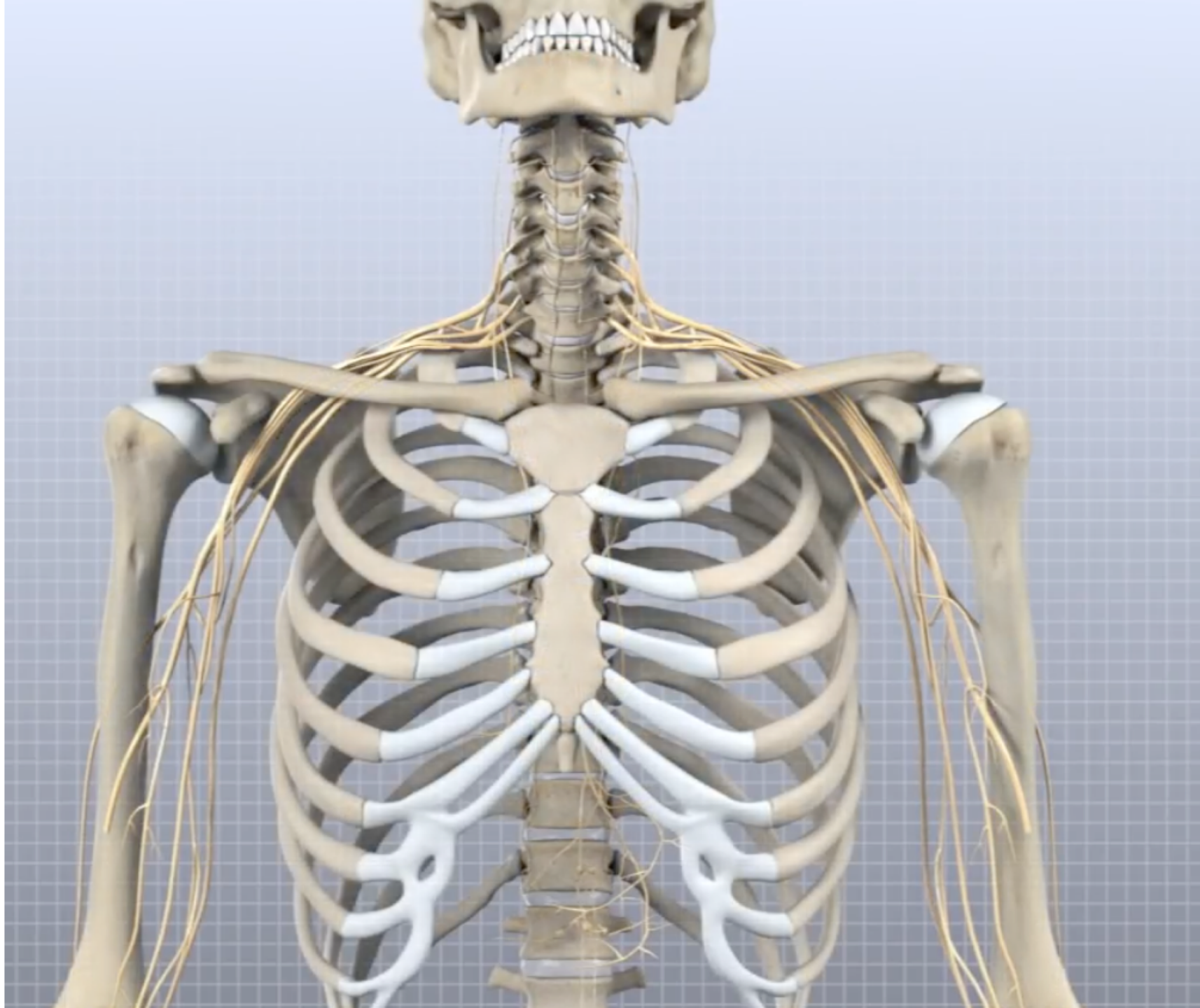




Facet
Joint



Facet
Joint



Cervical vertebrae

Typical cervical vertebra

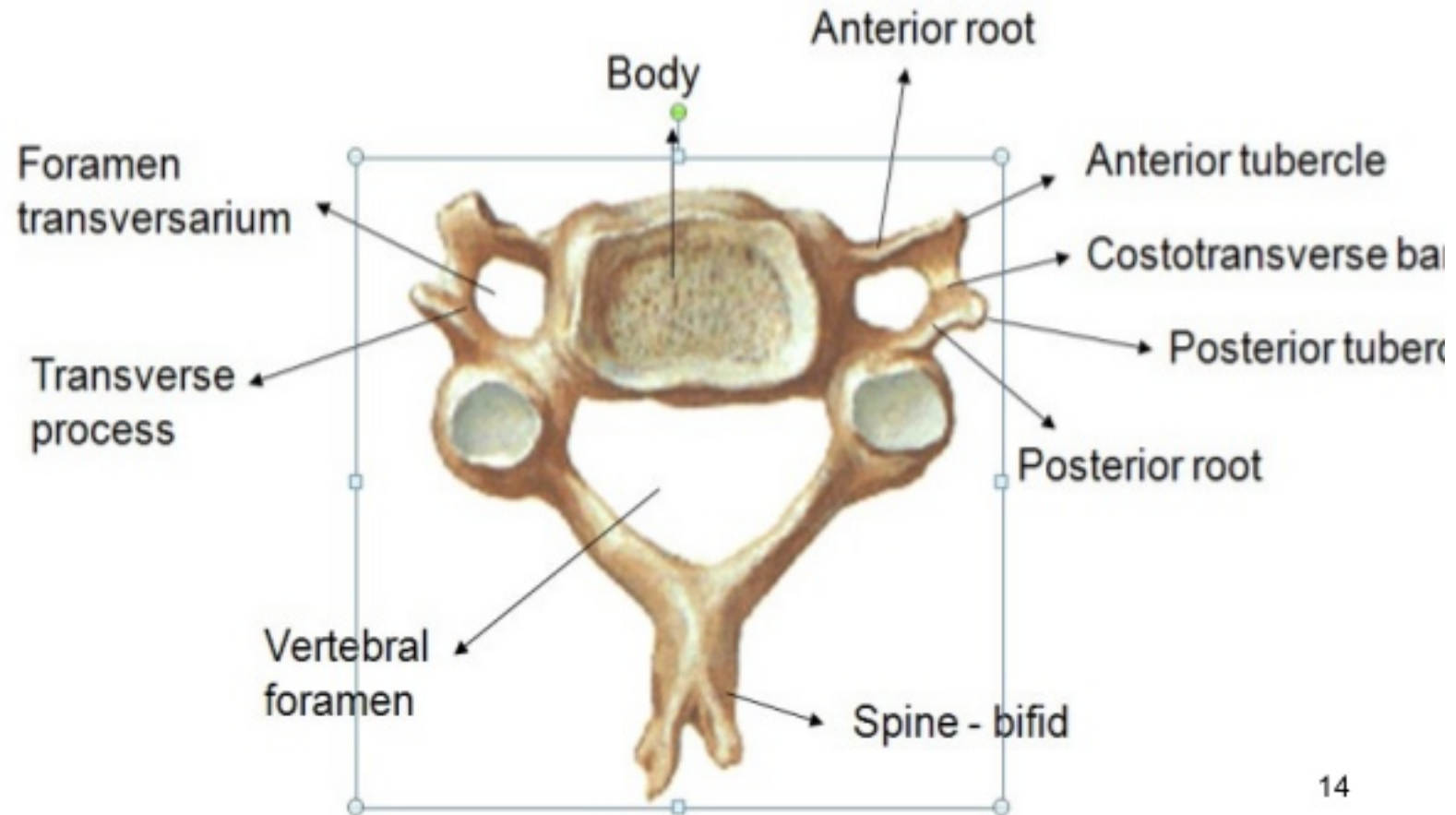
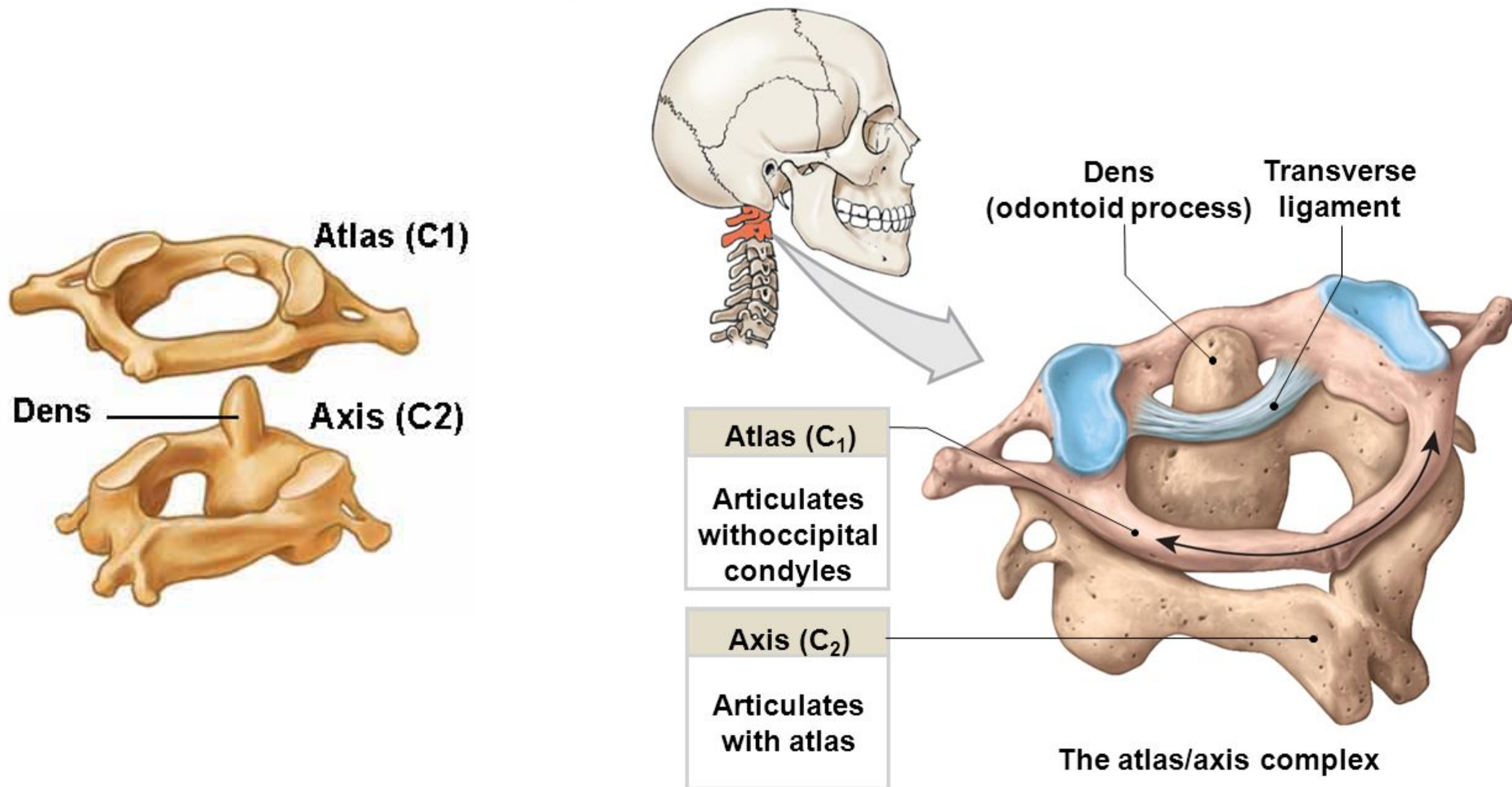
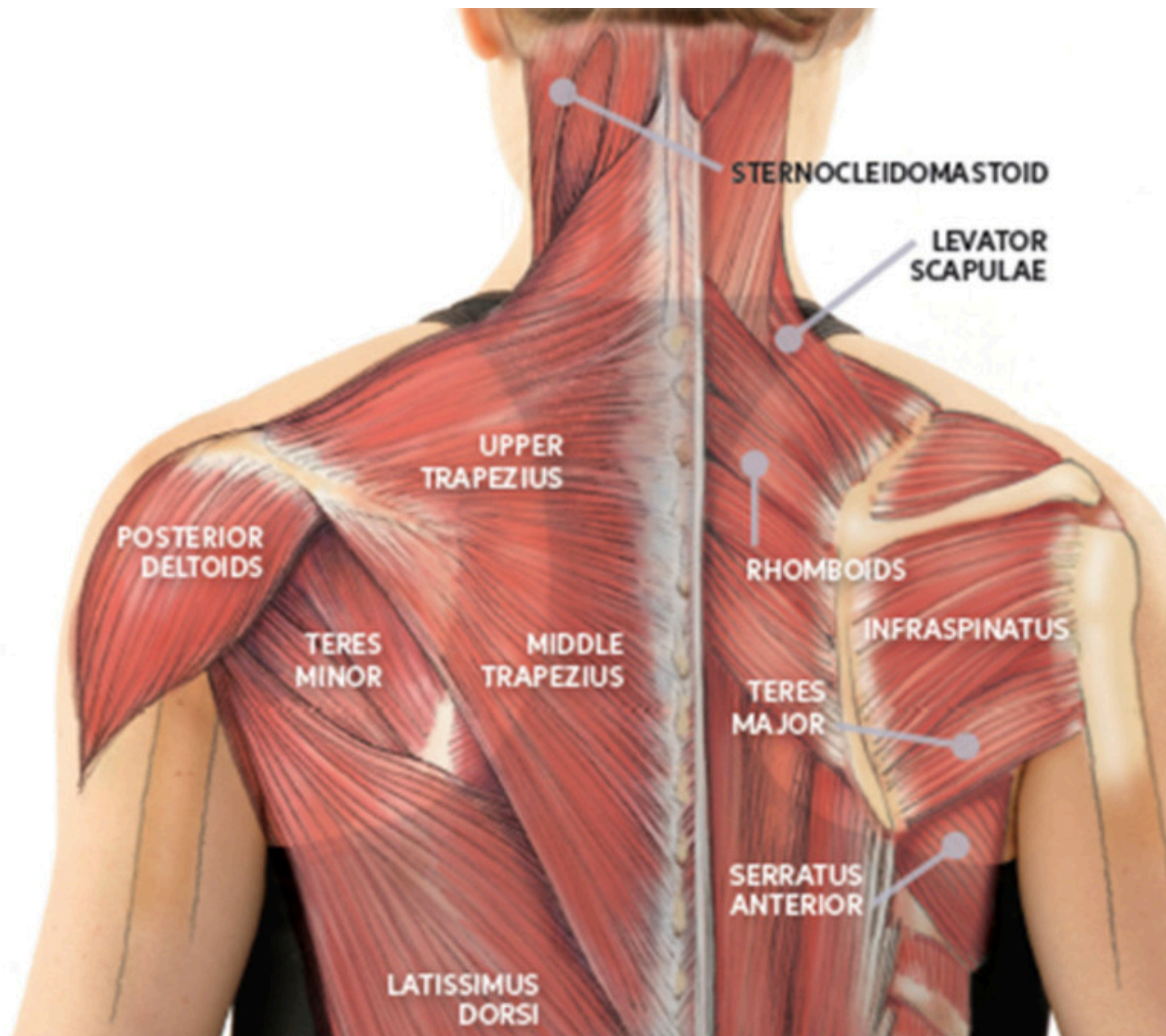
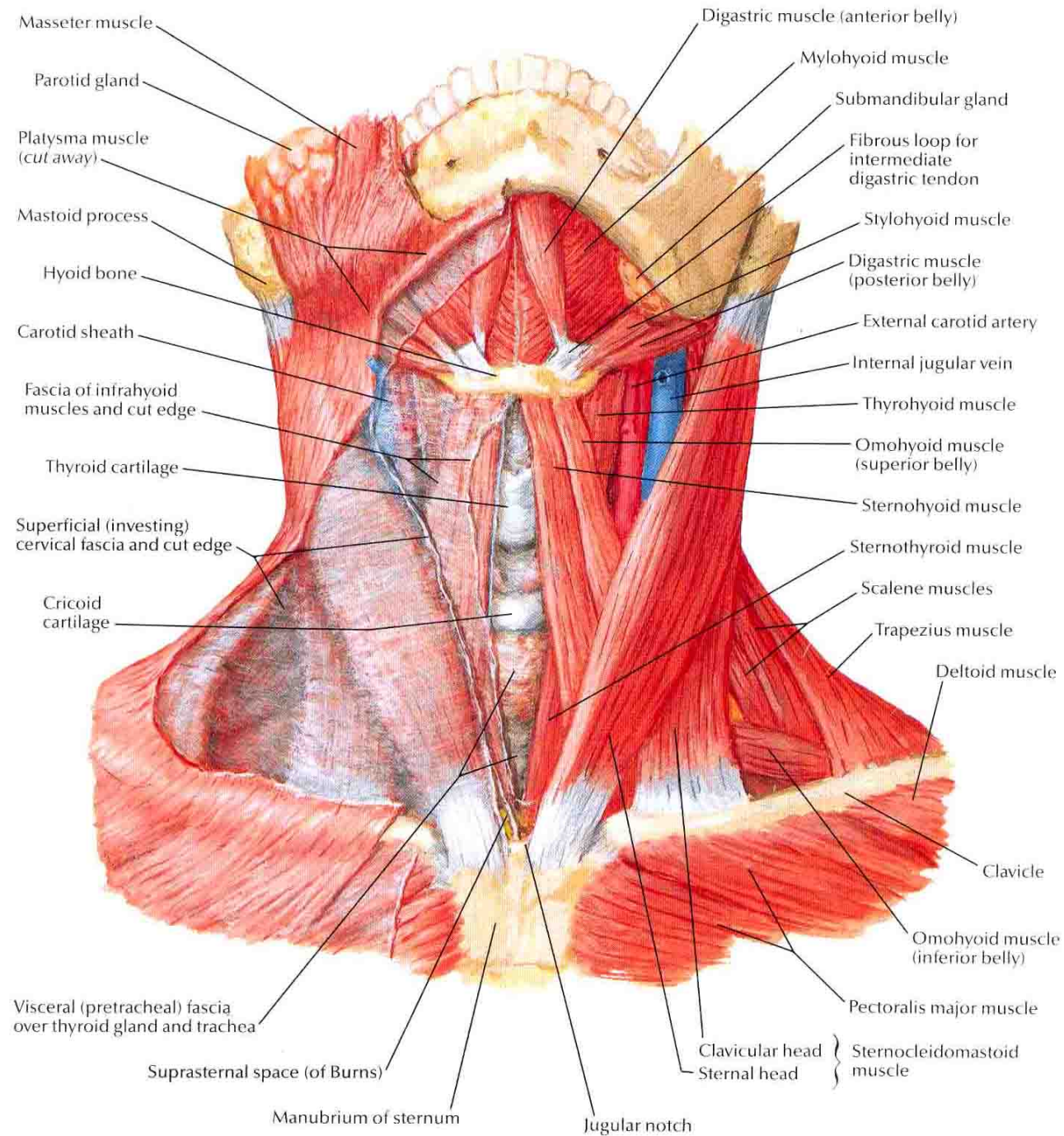
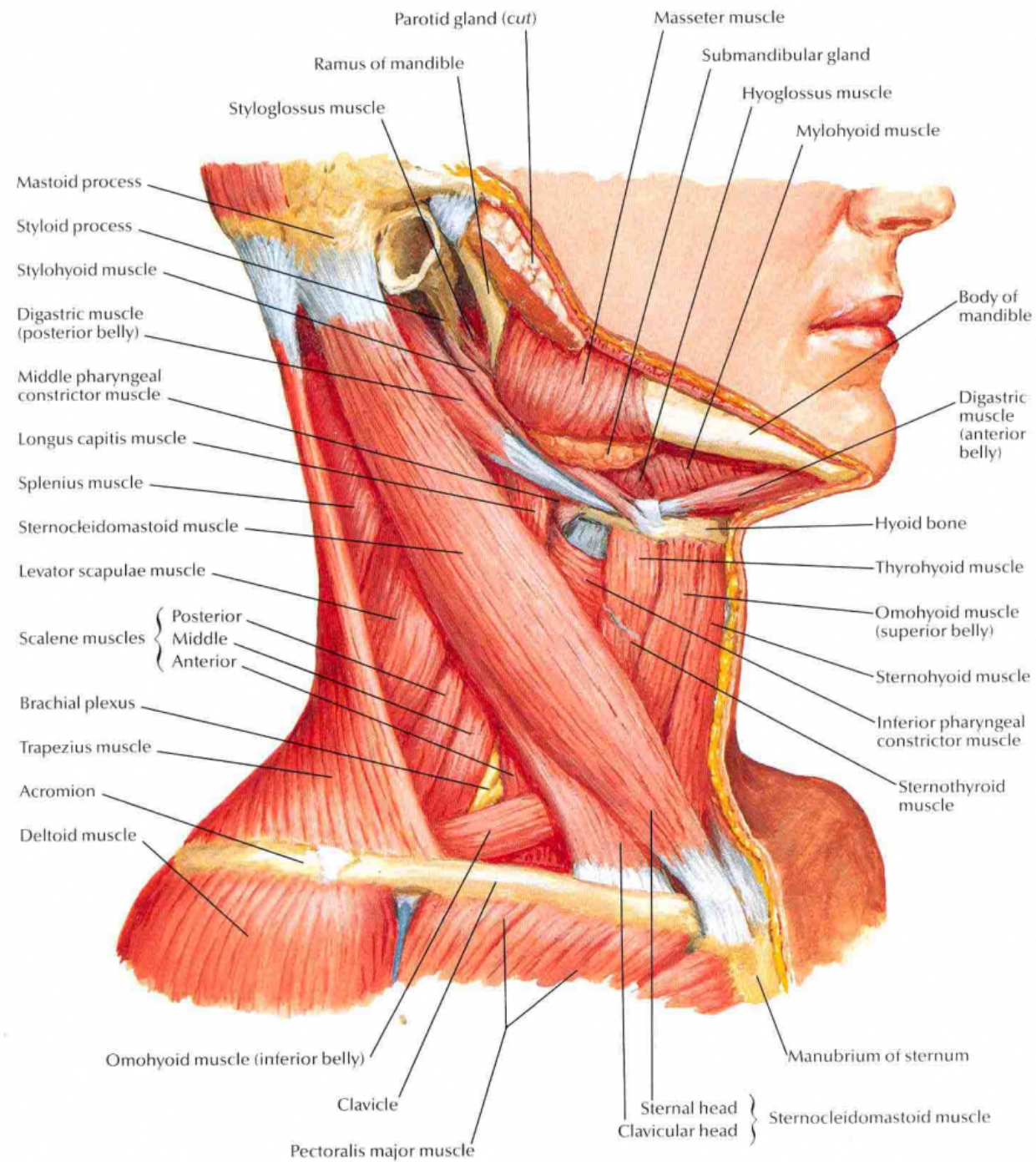


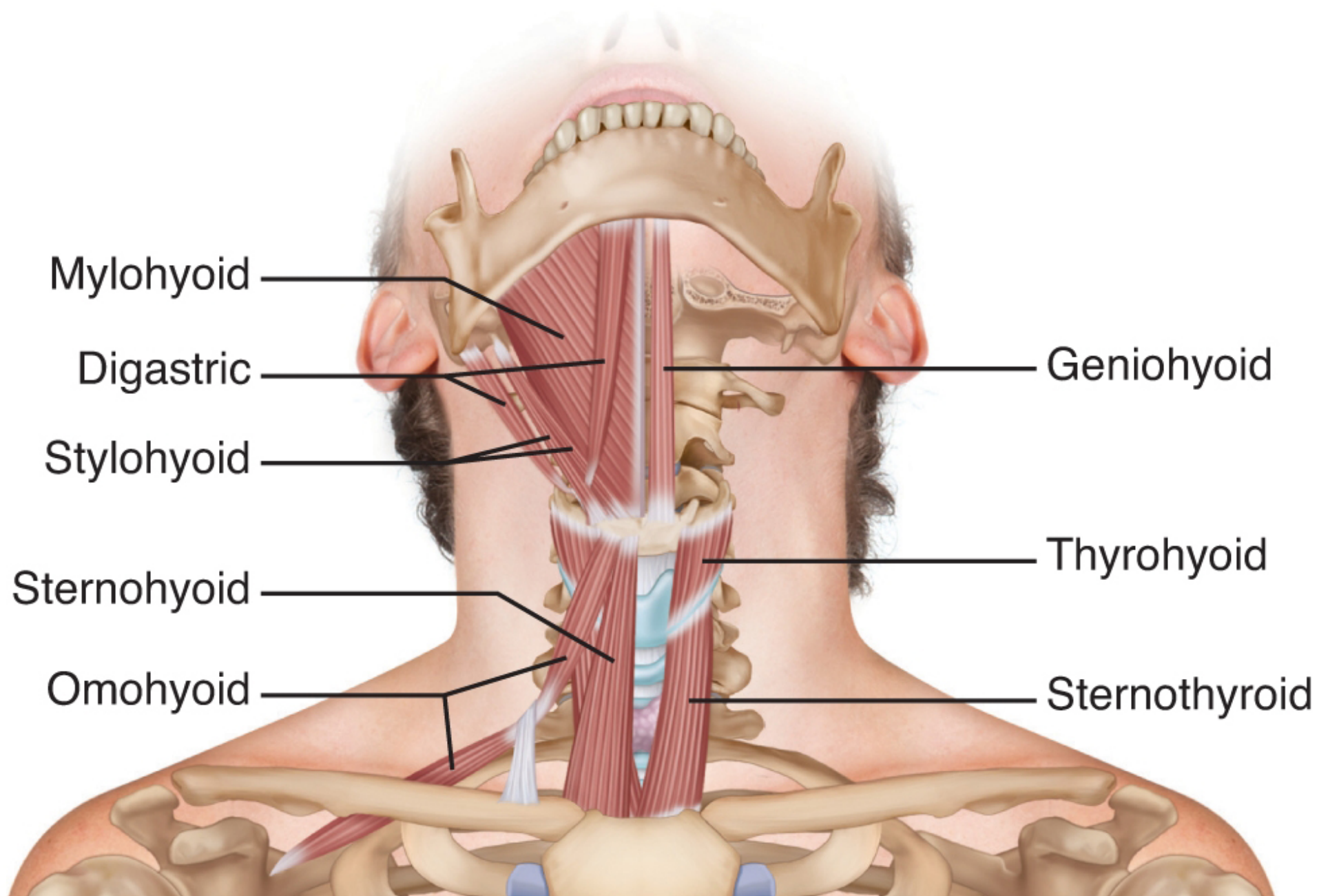
Figure 6-18 The Atlas and Axis.

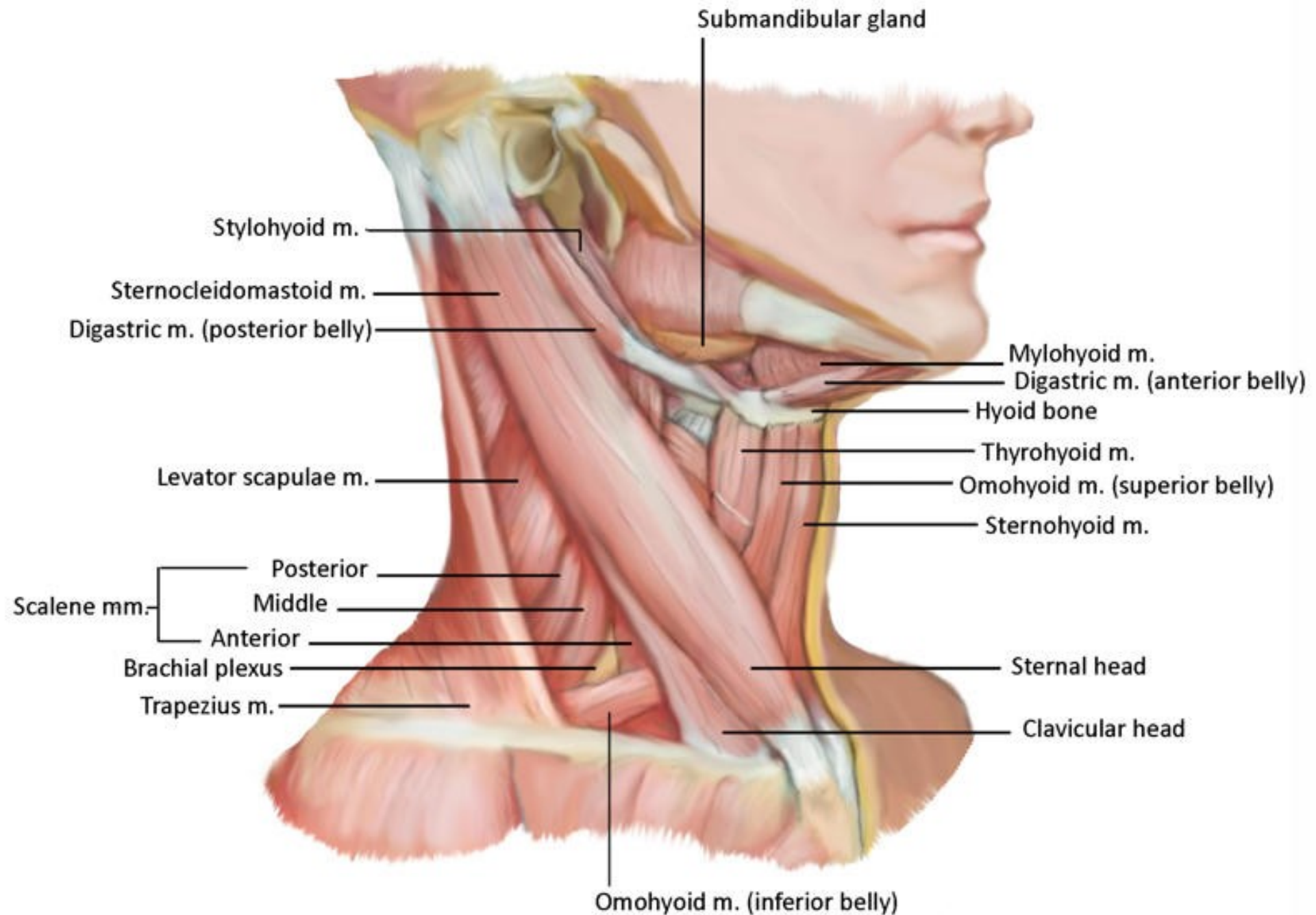


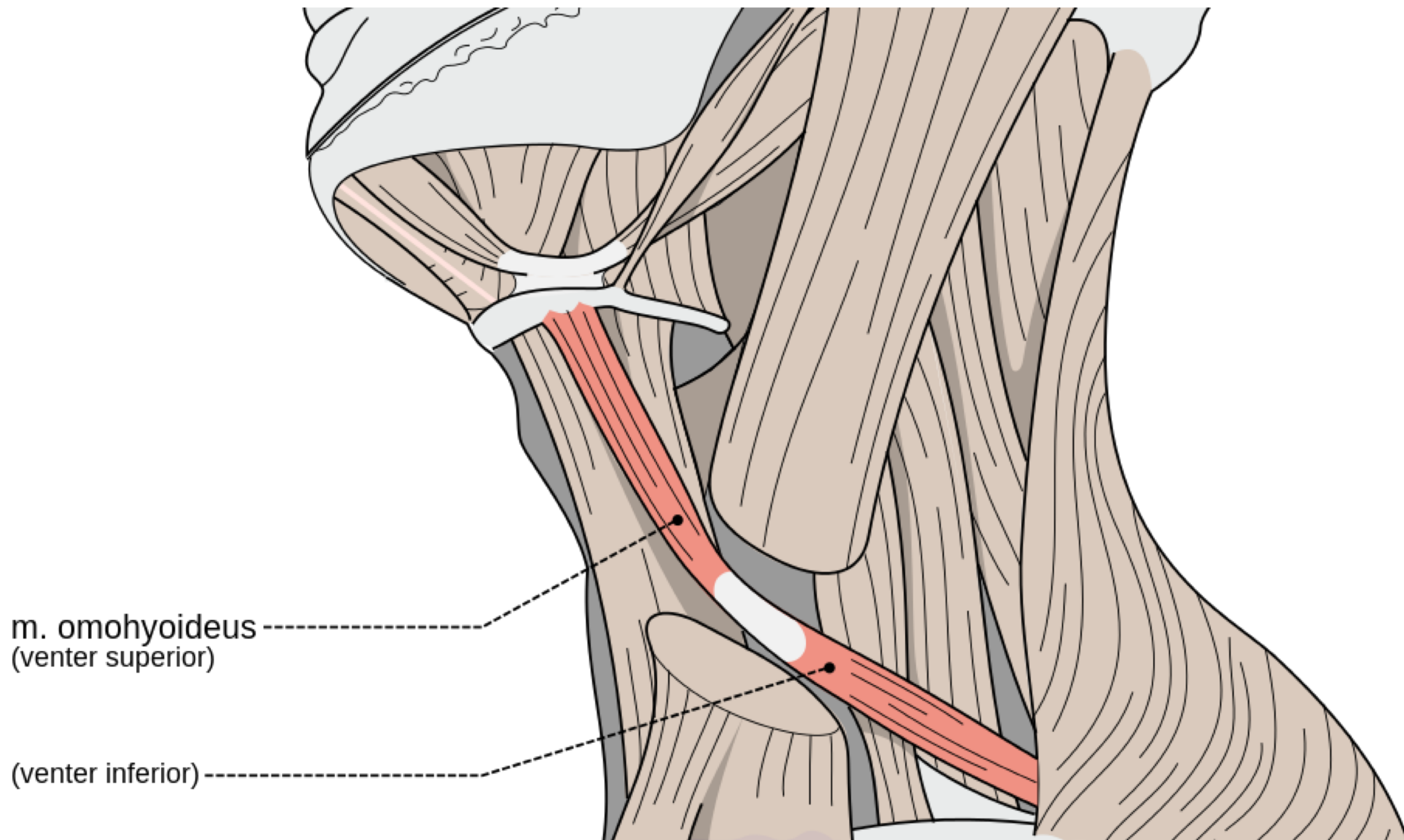






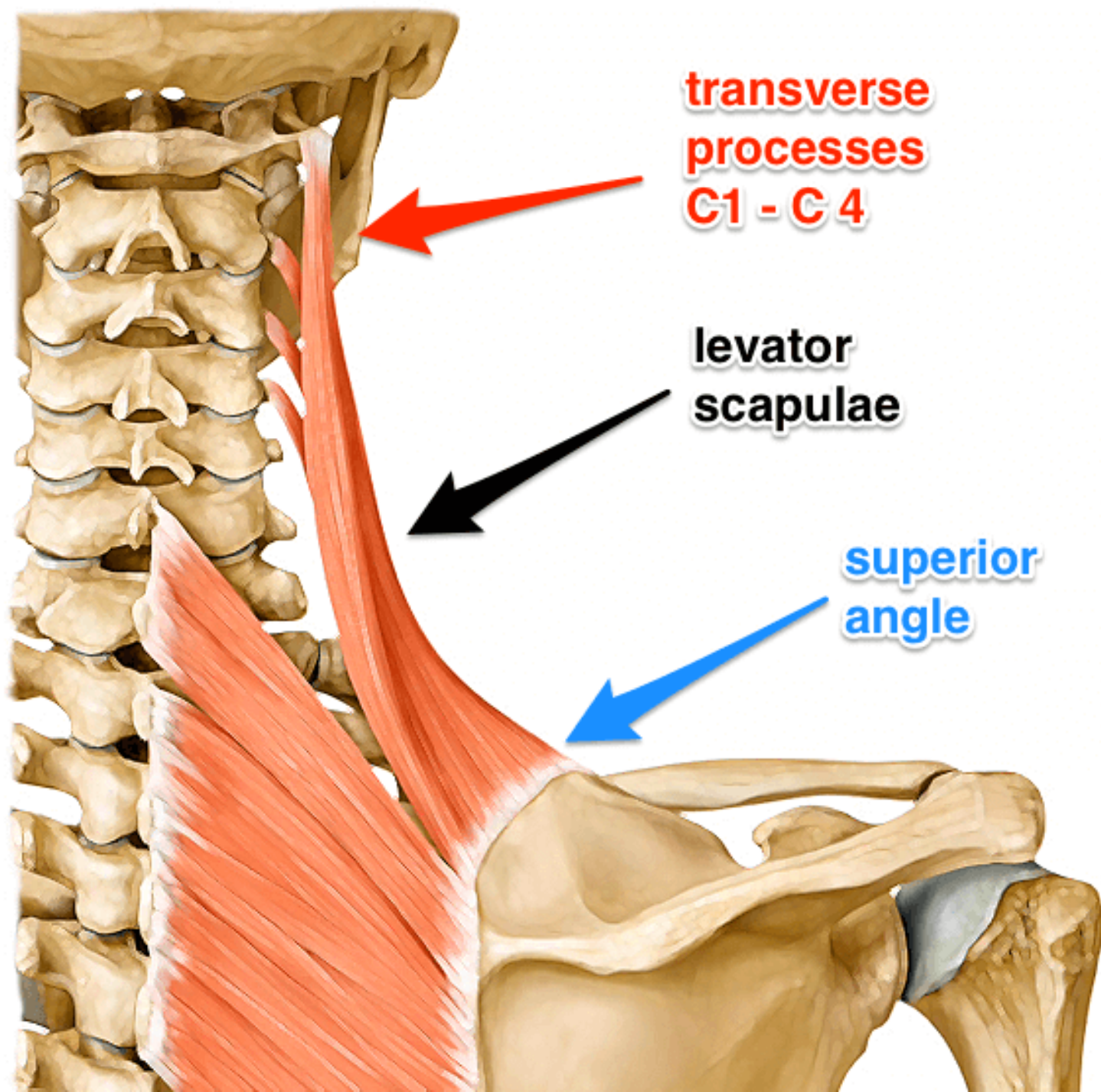






m. omohyoideus
(venter superior)

(venter inferior)





In the starting position, place your hand behind you diagonally and rotate your head 45 degrees. Bring your head down toward your left knee without hunching over.



Resist by pressing your head into your hand.



Coaches Questions and Swings

Fred:

3D:

Can we examine the relationship between pelvic movements for long distance players vs shorter hitters?

Also can we examine the relationship between thoracic spine extension at p4 for distance hitters and shorter hitters?

Bracing combos for ball strikers and distance players highlighted on the graphs

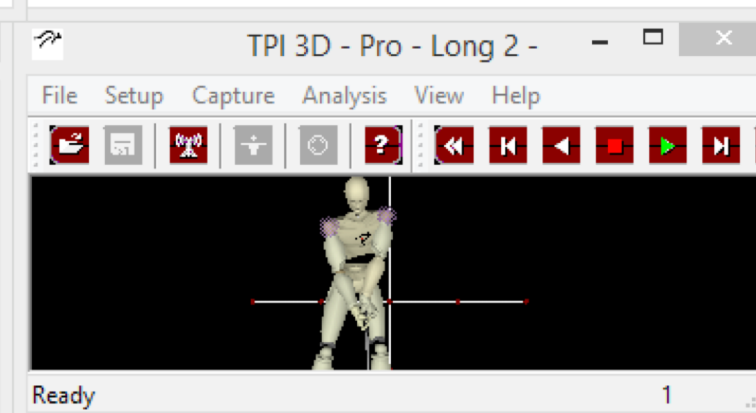
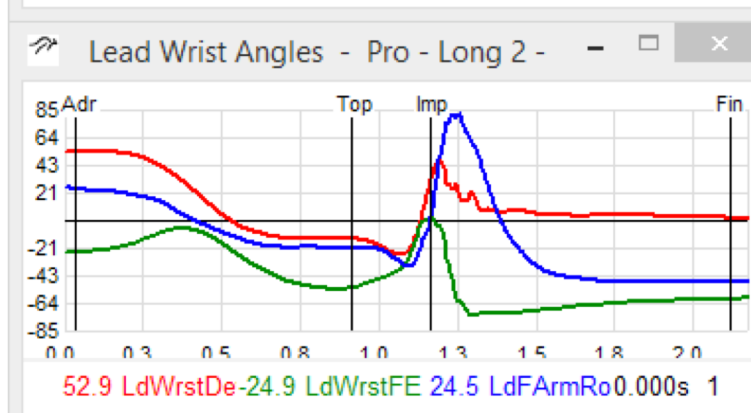
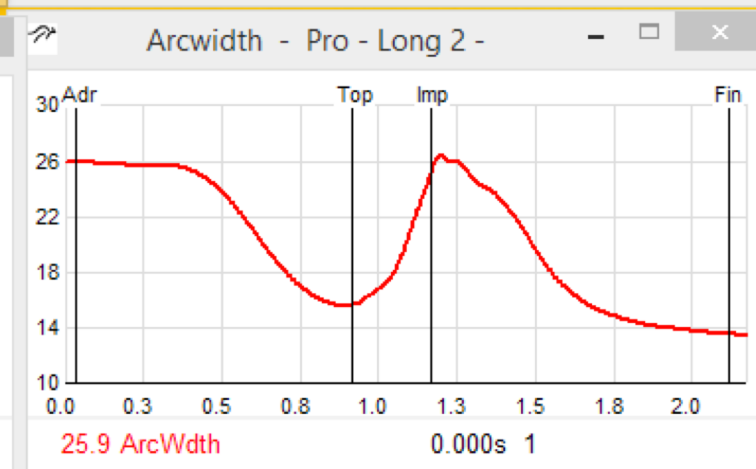
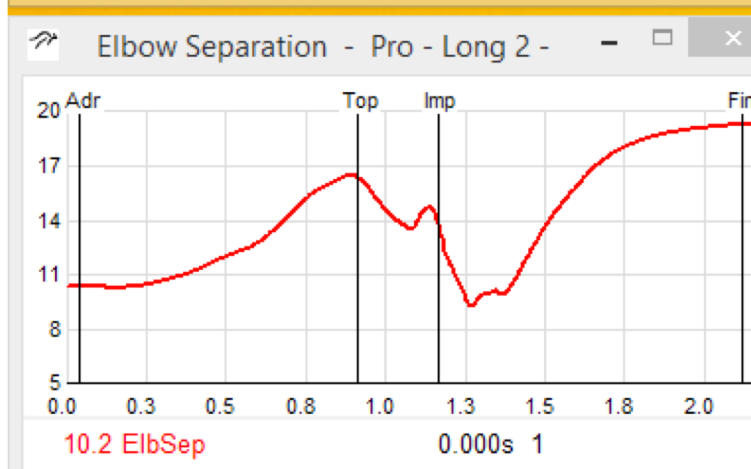
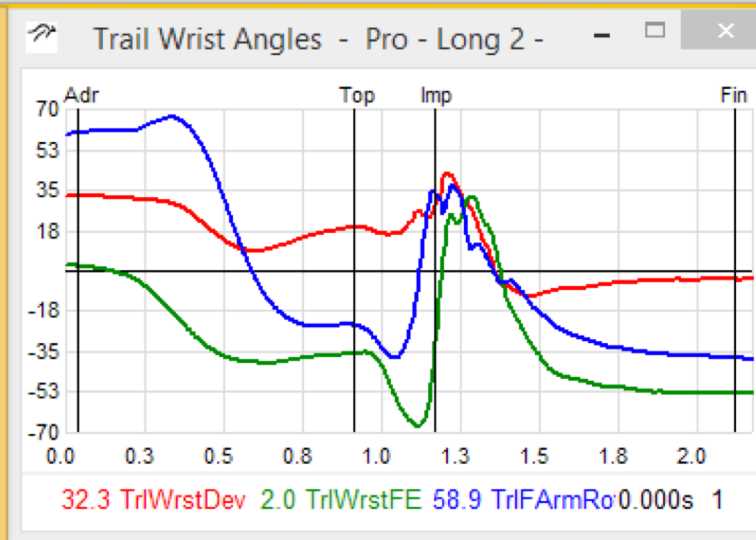
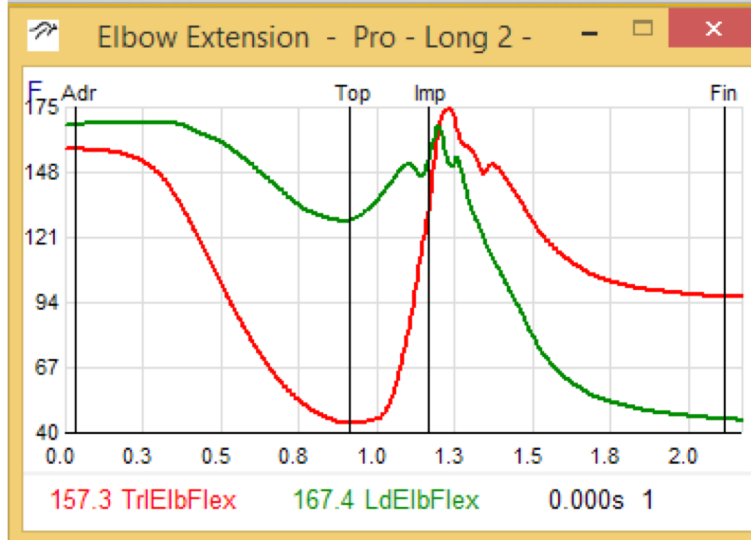
Questions:

From your webinar on the wipe, can you highlight the most important areas to focus for the 3-4 wipe related graphs?

During your previous presentation the cursor was missing but it seems like the area is quite small.

Swing Analysis:

As spoken before I'm still inconsistent in my wedge swings due to thin, fat shots and sometimes shanks. Can you analyze both my distance and finesse wedge swings please? Thanks.



just thought about something. Have you ever discussed the Drive hold method? in relation to flipping or gaining or losing ball, clubhead speed, and consistency

So I have been using the speed bomber training (speed out front) and now i have been hitting pushes with the longer clubs. driver and 3 wood

I have been constantly looking at your release videos but I have been striking bad so far

Question for you. Is it a natural progression for over the top golfers to start hitting off the heel when they start dropping the club on plane? Seeing a lot of that with new golfers.

Larry is a 1 handicap. Early in the year, he had a bad case of the shanks. We were able to eliminate the shanks by working to keep his trail arm bent through impact. He tends to get steep on the downswing and then shallows with his body by backing up and has a shoulder shrug. We have worked on several shallowing drills from the website along with brushing the grass drill.

I sent video last month of Julia. I have sent a face on and down the line videos as a follow up. In addition to Tyler's suggestions, she had a hip sway in the backswing when she showed up. We worked on eliminating the sway, a knee bump forward rather than out to start the downswing and then a brace. The suggestions worked great.