Pebble Beach Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		376	502	374	327	187	500	106	416	462		430	373	201	393	572	396	401	178	543		
Par	Men's	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	36	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	36	72
	Women's	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	36	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	36	72
Handicap	Men's	8	10	12	16	14	2	18	6	4		7	5	17	9	1	13	11	15	3		
Handicap	Women's	8	10	12	16	14	2	18	6	4		7	5	17	9	1	13	11	15	3		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Pinehurst Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		391	432	327	503	442	194	397	487	165		569	427	368	365	417	183	492	165	417		
Par	Men's	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	36	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	36	72
	Women's	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	36	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	36	72
Handicap	Men's	11	3	13	5	1	15	9	7	17		2	8	10	14	4	16	12	18	6		
Handicap	Women's	11	3	13	5	1	15	9	7	17		2	8	10	14	4	16	12	18	6		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		421	368	198	499	238	394	636	326	458		161	397	337	486	220	615	475	345	483		
Par	Men's	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	35	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	35	70
Handicap	Men's	3	9	17	5	11	13	1	15	7		18	10	14	4	16	2	8	12	6		
PLAYERS																						

Pine Valley Scoresheet with handicaps

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Merion Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		362	536	181	600	418	420	350	360	193		310	369	371	127	408	366	428	220	463		
Par	Men's	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	36	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	34	70
	Women's	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	38	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	36	74
Handicap	Men's	9	3	13	7	1	5	11	15	17		16	8	12	18	6	10	4	14	2		
Handicap	Women's	9	3	15	1	11	13	5	7	17		14	2	8	18	6	12	4	16	10		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Firestone Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		399	497	442	471	200	469	219	452	484		410	370	180	471	467	221	667	400	464		
Par	Men's	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	35	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	35	70
	Women's	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	5	36	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	36	72
Handicap	Men's	9	13	15	7	11	1	17	5	3		6	16	10	2	14	18	12	8	4		
Handicap	Women's	9	1	7	13	15	3	17	11	5		14	8	16	2	12	18	4	6	10		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Oakmont Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		482	340	428	609	382	194	479	288	477		462	379	667	183	358	499	231	313	484		
Par	Men's	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	36	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	35	71
	Women's	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	37	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	38	75
Handicap	Men's	1	5	3	15	11	9	13	7	17		2	12	8	14	16	6	10	18	4		
Handicap	Women's	7	13	5	1	11	17	9	15	3		2	12	8	14	16	6	10	18	4		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		455	575	350	240	455	180	450	570	460		495	505	155	510	440	530	170	440	465		
Par	Men's	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	36	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	36	72
Handicap	Men's	9	1	11	15	5	17	13	3	7		6	12	16	2	8	4	18	14	10		
PLAYERS																						

Magnolia Scoresheet with handicaps

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Empire G.C. Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		430	389	232	517	478	408	525	210	460		508	435	504	605	158	465	490	207	411		
Par	Men's	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	35	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	35	70
	Women's	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	36	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	35	71
Handicap	Men's	8	16	18	2	4	10	6	14	12		9	11	7	3	17	1	5	13	15		
Handicap	Women's	8	16	18	2	4	10	6	14	12		9	11	7	3	17	1	5	13	15		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Los Angeles Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		503	463	434	236	419	175	408	416	420		315	564	410	438	176	443	166	576	451		
Par	Men's	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	35	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	36	71
	Women's	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	37	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	37	74
Handicap	Men's	17	1	7	9	5	15	11	13	3		16	10	8	6	18	2	14	12	4		
Handicap	Women's	13	15	1	7	3	17	8	5	11		14	2	4	6	18	12	16	9	10		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

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Badger Links Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		405	592	183	455	584	391	214	462	415		389	619	166	403	372	465	535	223	489		
Par	Men's	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	36	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	36	72
	Women's	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	36	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	36	72
Handicap	Men's	15	7	17	1	5	13	9	3	11		12	6	18	14	16	4	10	8	2		
Handicap	Women's	15	7	17	1	5	13	9	3	11		12	6	18	14	16	4	10	8	2		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap and most of the scorecard.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.

Metro D.C. Scoresheet with handicaps

Тее		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In	Total
YARDS		402	204	455	427	407	544	174	354	602		218	507	415	187	454	439	579	437	466		
Par	Men's	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	36	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	36	72
	Women's	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	37	3	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	37	74
Handicap	Men's	11	15	7	1	9	5	17	13	3		16	10	12	18	4	2	6	8	14		
Handicap	Women's	13	17	5	9	1	7	15	11	3		16	10	12	18	14	6	2	8	4		
PLAYERS																						

Calculating a score

The handicap is used to determine on which holes a player (or team) is granted extra strokes. These are then used to calculate a "net" score from the number of strokes actually played ("gross" score).

To find how many strokes a player is given, the procedures differ between match play and stroke play. In match play, the difference between the players' (or teams') handicaps is distributed among the holes to be played. For example, if 18 holes are played, player A's handicap is 24, and player B's handicap is 14, then A is granted ten strokes: one on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no strokes on the remaining eight. If A's handicap is 36 and B's handicap is 14, A is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes to be played, and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap.

The procedure in stroke play is similar, but each player's individual handicap (rather than the difference between two players' handicaps) is used to calculate extra strokes. Therefore, a player with handicap 10 is granted one stroke on each of the ten holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 10 on the scorecard and no extra strokes on the remaining eight. A player with a handicap of 22 is granted 22 strokes: one on each of the 18 holes and an additional one on each of the four holes identified by the handicap numbers 1 through 4 on the scorecard.