

of 22. 22 is cross-referenced with the LI column to obtain the result. No dice roll number may ever be decreased below 11.

(4.44) On some Par 5 holes, the hole card may call for the second shot to be a "Layup". See Case 4.7 for an explanation of Layups.

(4.45) Some holes may call for the second shot to be a "Save", followed by another shot. See Case 5.3 for an explanation of Saves.

(4.46) On Par 3 holes, the two-letter abbreviation indicating the result of some tee shots may be followed by a dash and another abbreviation. This abbreviation will be either "P" (Pitch) or "Ch" (Chip), indicating that the second shot will use one or the other of these approaches to the green. The hole card should be immediately consulted in order to see if this tee shot has resulted in some sort of difficulty, such as sand or trees. For example, on the 4th Hole at Augusta National, a Long Iron tee shot may lead to an "SL-Ch" result on the player card. Checking the "Second Shot" area of the hole card, it is determined that this tee shot has landed in the sand. Furthermore, the card states that the second shot must be executed on the golfer's "Sd" (Sand) column. On the other hand, if the result of the tee shot had been "SC-Ch", the hole card states—under the heading "All other Ch"—that the shot has landed near the green and the second shot should use the golfer's "Ch" (Chip) column to resolve it.

(4.47) The results of some drives may be followed by an asterisk. This is a "superlative" drive and may affect the second shot. See Case 5.1 for an explanation of superlative drives.

#### (4.5) THIRD AND ADDITIONAL SHOTS

If the second shot has landed on the green, no third shot is necessary and the golfer must putt to complete the hole (see 4.6). If the second shot has not landed on the green, a third shot is required. Moreover, if the third shot (or any shot after that) does not land on the green, an additional shot must be taken. Essentially, the golfer must continue to take shots as long as the ball has not landed on the green. Third (and all additional) shots are resolved exactly like second shots. That is, the player must consult the "Third Shot" portion of the hole card in order to determine where the second shot has landed and what type of shot will be required as a result. All rules of Case 4.4 fully apply to third (and additional) shots. For example, on the 1st Hole at Augusta National, if a Long Iron was called for on the second shot and an "SL-Ch" resulted due to this shot, the "Third Shot" portion of the hole card reveals that this shot has landed in the sand and the golfer must use his "Sd" (Sand) column for the third shot. On the other hand, if the result of the Long Iron shot was "SC-P", the hole card reveals that the third shot must use a "P" (Pitch). If the pitch still does not land on the green, then fourth and future shots are

resolved according to the instructions in the "Additional Shots" portion of the hole card.

(4.51) On Par 5 holes, the third shot may follow a second shot "Layup" or a normal second shot. See Case 4.7 for a full explanation of Par 5 holes.

(4.52) Par 3 holes never have a "Third Shot" portion on their hole cards. Instead, if the second (and all later) shots do not land on the green, the "Additional Shots" portion of the hole card is referred to.

#### (4.6) ON THE GREEN

If the result of any shot is a number rather than a letter-abbreviation, the ball has landed on the green. The golfer must complete this hole by putting. The number is the distance in feet that the ball has landed from the flag. It should be noted by all the players and jotted down to aid the memory. Then, the player rolls two dice, cross-referencing this number with the golfer's Putt column. The result will again be a number (exception: see 4.61). If this number is equal to or greater than the distance the ball is from the pin, the putt is good and the hole is completed. If the number is less than the distance the ball is from the pin, the putt is not good and a second putt—which is automatically considered good (exception: see 4.62)—is required to complete the hole. For example, if the ball lands on the green 37 feet from the pin and, due to a putt dice roll a result of 7 is obtained, that putt is not good, but the second putt is automatically considered holed (for a total of two putts on the green).

(4.61) A result of "in" on the golfer's Putt column means that a putt of any length is considered sunk in one putt. A result of "Miss" on a golfer's Putt column means that a putt of any length is missed.

(4.62) If a putt attempt is missed and the number obtained in the Putt column is followed by a letter (A, B, C, or D), the second putt is not automatically good. Instead, the player must consult the Second Putt Card and, if necessary, roll the dice again in order to see if the second putt is good:

A. Consult the appropriate column of the Second Putt Card corresponding to the letter that followed the golfer's first putt result; A, B, C, or D.

B. Locate the proper box down the left-hand side of the Second Putt Card corresponding to the length of the golfer's original putt.

C. Cross-reference this distance with the proper letter column. The resulting number is the distance in feet of the golfer's second putt attempt (exception: see Step D). The player must roll the dice and resolve the second putt exactly as described in Case 4.6—that is, a putt distance on the player card that is equal to or greater than the footage of the second putt is good. If it is less, it is not good (see 4.63).

D. If cross-referencing the distance of the original putt with one of the four letter-columns on the Second Putt Card yields a "Good" result instead of a number, the

second putt is automatically sunk without the need of the player having to roll the dice for it.

(4.63) If a second putt is missed, the player immediately rolls two dice. A result of 11 means that the third putt is also missed. Any other result indicates that the third putt is sunk. If a third putt is missed, the fourth putt is automatically sunk.

#### (4.7) PAR 5 HOLES: SPECIAL RULES

Tee shots on Par 5 holes are resolved normally. However, the second shot on such holes may be one of two types: Layup (see 4.71) or Normal (see 4.72).

(4.71) When determining the type of second shot to be used on a Par 5 hole, the word "Layup" may follow the type of shot called for on the hole card. A Layup means that the golfer is not "going for the green" on his second shot—instead, he will attempt to hit the ball as accurately as possible down the fairway. A Layup shot is executed normally (see 4.42), except that its result must be translated into a different meaning by consulting the "Third Shot (Layup)" portion of the hole card. Here, the result obtained by the second (Layup) shot is transformed into new instructions for the ensuing (third) shot. If this third shot does not land on the green, the normal procedure (see 4.5) is followed until the ball does land on the green.

(4.72) If the word "Layup" does not follow the type of second shot called for on a Par 5 hole, the golfer must "go for the green" with his second shot. This means that the golfer resolves his second shot normally (without translation into a different meaning) by consulting that portion of the hole card labeled simply "Third Shot". In addition, the rest of the hole is also resolved normally.

#### Example of Par 5 Hole

1. A tee shot on the 2nd Hole at Augusta National results in a Short Center (SC) drive. The second shot called for is an "FW Layup". The player rolls two dice, obtains a result from his golfer's FW column, and consults the "Third Shot (Layup)" portion of the hole card. Assuming the result of the FW shot was 33, it can be seen that this ball has not landed on the green—instead, the third shot requires a "P" (Pitch). Let's assume the result of this pitch is "SC-Ch". Consulting the "Additional Shots" portion of the hole card, this means that a chip (Ch) to the green is required for the fourth shot.

2. A tee shot on the same hole results in a Long Left (LL) drive. The second shot called for is simply "LI" (Long Iron). The player rolls the dice, consults his golfer's LI column and obtains a result of 43. This ball, which has landed on the green, is then sunk in two putts for a birdie.

(4.73) Parenthesized modifiers to all shots on Par 5 holes fully apply (see 4.43).

(4.74) Some Par 5 holes, such as the 15th at Augusta National, may give the players the choice of whether to try a difficult shot to the green or an easier and simpler Layup shot.