

# Media Information Package

## GOLF



## Media Information Package Golf



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### A. HISTORY OF THE SPORT

The game of golf can be traced back to Scotland. In 1457, the Scottish Parliament banned golf because they felt its citizens should be practicing the sport of archery instead – for national defense purposes. This Scottish law was repealed in 1502 and the game flourished.

A number of countries have laid their claim as the originators of golf, including the Chinese and the Dutch. However, their claims are not generally taken seriously as the forms of the games they played do not meet today's definition. The game of golf, as defined by historians, consists of striking a ball with a club, across country into a hole. A player plays their own ball and in some circumstances, there may be a team of two playing a single ball, but there can be no defensive/offensive play.

The traditional 18-hole rounds we have today can be credited to the old course at St. Andrews. Their original layout for the golf course consisted of 22 holes - eleven holes out and the same eleven back, but eventually they decided that two of the holes were too short. They combined two holes, which made the course 9 out and 9 back and the standard 18 holes of golf was born.

North America's first golf club, the Royal Montreal Golf Club, was established in Montreal in 1873. Royal Montreal, originally played along the slopes of Mont Royal and consisted of 20 holes.

By the end of the 19th century there were more than 50 clubs in Canada and the game was being actively played in France, India, South Africa, Australia and Ireland among many others. In 1895, the Royal Canadian Golf Association (RCGA) became the governing body of golf in Canada. For more than a century, the RCGA has helped to shape the game of golf in Canada.

### B. NUMBER OF ATHLETES ON TEAM

There is a maximum of three entries per event per province.

### C. RULES OF PLAY

Rules of play are those of the Royal Canadian Golf Association

### D. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY

*Backswing* – The backward part of the swing, starting from the ground and going back over the head.

*Birdie* – one stroke under par for a hole.

*Bogey* – A score of one-over par for the hole; to play a hole in one stroke over par.

*Boundary* – The edge of the golf course that defines the area of play.

*Bunker* – A hazard consisting of a prepared area of ground, sometimes a hollow, from which turf or soil has been removed and replaced with sand or the like. A ball is in a bunker when it lies in or any part of it touches the bunker.

*Chip shot* – A short approach shot of low trajectory usually hit from near the playing green.

*Course Handicap* – The RCGA's mark that indicates the number of handicap strokes a player receives from a specific set of tees at the course being played to adjust the player's scoring ability to the level of scratch or 0-handicap golf.

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*Course* – The whole area within any boundaries established by the Committee

*Double bogey* – A score of two-over par for a single hole

*Double eagle* – A score of three-under par for a single hole; also known as an "albatross"

*Drive* – To hit the ball with maximum force and full stroke; usually with a driver from the tee.

*Driver* – The longest-hitting modern wooden club, used primarily from the tee when maximum distance is required.

*Eagle* – Two strokes under-par for a single hole; to play a hole at 2-under par.

*Fairway* – The area of the course between the tee and the green that is well-maintained allowing a good lie for the ball.

*Green* – The whole golf course according to golf rules; in popular usage, it refers to the putting surface.

*Handicap Factor* – The RCGA's service mark used to indicate a measurement of a player's potential ability on a course of standard playing difficulty. A Handicap Factor must be current, meaning it must be updated after each round.

*Hole in one/"ace"* – A hole made in one stroke.

*Hole* – The target, the game of golf is played with the intention of getting the ball into the hole. It must be 4 1/4 inches (108 mm) in diameter and at least 4 inches (101.6 mm) deep.

*Iron* – Any one of a number of clubs with a head made of iron or steel.

*Line of Play* – The direction the player wishes his ball to take after a stroke, plus a reasonable distance on either side of the intended direction. The line of play extends vertically upwards from the ground, but does not extend beyond the hole.

*Line of Putt* – The line that the player wishes his ball to take after a stroke on the putting green; the line of putt does not extend beyond the hole.

*Nearest Point of Relief* – The reference point for taking relief without penalty from interference by an immovable obstruction, an abnormal ground condition, or a wrong putting green. It is the point on the course nearest to where the ball lies.

*Par* – Is the score a player is expected to make for a given hole. Par means errorless play under ordinary weather conditions, allowing two strokes on the putting green.

*Penalty Stroke* – One added to the score of a player or side under certain Rules.

*Pitch* – A short shot lofting the ball into the air in a high arc and landing with backspin.

*Putt* – The shot made on the putting green.

*Putter* – A short-shafted club with a straight face for putting.

*Putting Green* – All ground of the hole being played that is specially prepared for putting or otherwise defined as such by the Committee. A ball is on the putting green when any part of it touches the putting green.

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*RCGA Course Rating* – The RCGA's mark that indicates the evaluation of the playing difficulty of a course for a scratch golfer under normal course and weather conditions.

*Rough* – Long grass areas adjacent to fairway, greens, tee-off areas or hazards

*Sand Wedge* – An iron with a heavy flange on the bottom, used primarily to get out of sand traps.

*Scratch Golfer* – A player who can play to a Course Handicap of zero on any and all rated golf courses.

*Short game* – The part of the game that is made up of chip shots, pitching and putting

*Slope Rating* – The RCGA's mark that indicates the measurement of the relative difficulty of a course for players who are not scratch golfers compared to the RCGA Course Rating.

*Stroke* – The forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking at and moving the ball, but if a player checks his downswing voluntarily before the club head reaches the ball, he has not made a stroke.

*Substituted Ball* – A ball put into play for the original ball that was either in play, lost, out of bounds or lifted.

*Swing* – The action of hitting the ball.

*Tee* – A disposable device, normally a wooden peg, on which the ball is placed for driving. Also refers to the area from which the ball is hit on the first shot of the hole.

*Tee-shot* – A shot played from a tee.

*Triple bogey* – This term is used when a golfer is 3-over par on a hole.

*Water Hazard* – Any sea, lake, pond, river, ditch, surface, drainage ditch or other open water course (whether or not containing water) and anything of a similar nature on the course.

*Wedge* – An iron used for short shots that has a high-loft; pitching wedge, sand wedge.

*Wood* – A club with a large head, which can be made of wood or metal. It is used for shots requiring greater distance.

*The Golf Ball* – Over the years, there have been seven generations of golf balls. The first being the wood golf ball.

The second generation was created in 1618 and was made of a three piece leather casing which was sewn together and stuffed with boiled feathers (known as "featheries").

In 1848, the third generation of golf balls was created in Malaysia and is known as the Gutta Percha golf ball. The ball was more durable and low in cost to make. As golfers realized that the gutta percha ball flew better as it received more nicks and cuts. The fourth generation of the golf ball, the Hand Hammered Gutta, was created soon after.

The fifth generation of the golf ball, the Bramble, was created by Scottish club makers who created a berry like pattern design on the ball. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Rubber Golf Ball

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was invented by golfer Coburn Haskell and used until 1932 when seventh and final generation of the golf ball was created.

Today, all balls are known as the modern golf ball and are considered to be the most durable golf ball ever created.

*The Golf Clubs* – The evolution of golf clubs spans across four centuries, consisting of five various styles: Woods, Irons, Wedges, Hybrids and Putters. Each club is used for various shots on the course.

The Woods can be categorized into two different types: Drivers and Fairway Woods. The Irons range can be classified into nine different types varying in the loft of the club. 1-4 irons are considered to be long irons based on the shaft and loft of the club. 5-7 irons are considered mid-irons and irons 8-9 are called short irons. Wedges are used for short distances because the angle of the loft is higher and the balls will travel a shorter distance. There are five types of wedges: pitching wedge, sand wedge, gap wedge, lob wedge and the ultra lob wedge.

The hybrid is the newest style of golf club. It is crafted like a fairway wood, but has the loft of a long-iron.

The putter, used by all golfers, is designed to hit the golf ball so that it will roll directly toward the hole.

*The Golf Shoes* – Golf shoes are special shoes that give golfers balance during their swing under all types of weather conditions. There are two styles of golf shoes: Hard metal spiked shoes and Soft spiked shoes. Metal spikes have generally become banned by most golf clubs.

*The Golf Glove* – The golf glove is an important piece of equipment used by most golfers. Wearing the glove allows the golfer to have a solid grip on the golf club.

*The Ball Marker* – The ball marker is used on the green so that a player may lift their ball for cleaning or so that it's out of their opponent's way.

### **E. AGE ELIGIBILITY**

Athletes must be under 19 years of age as of August 29, 2009. (Born on August 30, 1990 or later)

### **F. EVENT FORMAT**

Team Competition – 54 hole Stroke Play      Individual Competition – 72 hole Stroke Play

#### Draw – Round 1

The draw for round one will be random. Play will be in threesomes at nine minute intervals. Team members will play one after another, however each group will be made up of players from different provinces and territories.

The draw and schedule for the first round as well as the schedule for the Championship will be done by the host organizing committee in consultation with the Royal Canadian Golf Association appointed technical representative and be available at registration.

#### Standing at the End of the First Round – Draw – Round 2

Team ranking will be determined following the first round, with round two tee-times being adjusted based on score – leaders (team) will tee off last.

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### Draw – Round 3

Team ranking will be determined following the second round, with round three tee-times being adjusted based on score – leaders (team) will tee off last.

### Draw – Round 4

Individual ranking will be determined following the third round, with round four tee-times being adjusted based on score – leaders (individual) will tee off last.

## G. SCORING SYSTEM

### Stroke Play – Team

When the ranking of men's and women's teams has been established, team points for the Games flag will be awarded as follows:

\*If teams are tied for placing, all tied teams will receive the sport scoring point total for their tied position (ie: if three teams are tied for 4th, each team would receive a sport scoring total of 120 points, and the team in 7th place would receive a point score of 90).

### Stroke Play – Individual

Position	Points	Position	Points	Position	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> place	150	6 <sup>th</sup> place	100	11 <sup>th</sup> place	50
2 <sup>nd</sup> place	140	7 <sup>th</sup> place	90	12 <sup>th</sup> place	40
3 <sup>rd</sup> place	130	8 <sup>th</sup> place	80	13 <sup>th</sup> place	30
4 <sup>th</sup> place	120	9 <sup>th</sup> place	70		
5 <sup>th</sup> place	110	10 <sup>th</sup> place	60		

\*\* If a team does not finish or is disqualified, the team does not receive any points.

Men and women will be ranked separately. In the individual events there are 39 scoring positions with points awarded for 1st through 39th as follows:

Position	Points	Position	Points	Position	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> place	100	14 <sup>th</sup> place	72	27 <sup>th</sup> place	59
2 <sup>nd</sup> place	97	15 <sup>th</sup> place	71	28 <sup>th</sup> place	58
3 <sup>rd</sup> place	94	16 <sup>th</sup> place	70	29 <sup>th</sup> place	57
4 <sup>th</sup> place	91	17 <sup>th</sup> place	69	30 <sup>th</sup> place	56
5 <sup>th</sup> place	88	18 <sup>th</sup> place	68	31 <sup>st</sup> place	55
6 <sup>th</sup> place	85	19 <sup>th</sup> place	67	32 <sup>nd</sup> place	54
7 <sup>th</sup> place	83	20 <sup>th</sup> place	66	33 <sup>rd</sup> place	53
8 <sup>th</sup> place	81	21 <sup>st</sup> place	65	34 <sup>th</sup> place	52
9 <sup>th</sup> place	79	22 <sup>nd</sup> place	64	35 <sup>th</sup> place	51
10 <sup>th</sup> place	77	23 <sup>rd</sup> place	63	36 <sup>th</sup> place	50
11 <sup>th</sup> place	75	24 <sup>th</sup> place	62	37 <sup>th</sup> place	49
12 <sup>th</sup> place	74	25 <sup>th</sup> place	61	38 <sup>th</sup> place	48
13 <sup>th</sup> place	73	26 <sup>th</sup> place	60	39 <sup>th</sup> place	47

\*If tied for placing, all tied players will receive the sport scoring point total for their tied position (ie: if three individuals are tied for 4th, each individual golfer would receive a sport scoring total of 91 points, and the next individual golfer in 7th place would receive a point score of 83).

### H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

#### Tie Breaking - Teams

##### Two Team Play-off

All three scores to count. Competitors are divided into three groups; one player from each province in each group. Order of play will be drawn by lot with Team A playing first, Team B playing second. Pairing of the second group will be in the same order as the first pairing. Pairing of groups will be the responsibility of the RCGA. After completion of the first play-off hole, the first group shall wait for the second and third groups to complete play of the hole. If the teams are still tied, they will continue using the same format.

##### Three Team Play-off

All three scores to count. Competitors are divided into three groups; one player from each province in each group; a total of three players in each group. Order of play will be drawn by lot with Team A playing first, Team B playing second and Team C playing third. Each subsequent pairing shall play in the same order as the first pairing. Pairing of groups will be the responsibility of the RCGA. Each group shall wait for the other groups to complete play of the first play-off hole. If the teams are still tied, they shall continue play using the same format. If one team is eliminated, the format will revert to the two team play-off format.

##### Four Team Play-off

All three scores to count. Competitors are divided into three groups; one player from each province in each group; a total of 4 players in each group. Order of play will be drawn by lot with Team A playing first, Team B playing second, Team C playing third and Team D playing fourth. Each subsequent pairing shall play in the same order as the first pairing. Pairing of groups will be the responsibility of the RCGA. Each Group shall wait for the other groups to complete play of the first play-off hole. If the teams are still tied, they shall continue play using the same format. If one team is eliminated, the format reverts to the three team play-off format. If two teams are eliminated, the format reverts to the two team play-off format.

#### Tie-Breaking – Individuals

If two or more individuals are tied following 72 holes, a hole by hole sudden death play-off will take place beginning on the first tee and continue in the normal sequence of holes. The order of play at the first tee of the play-off will be determined by lot, the players involved in the play-off being asked to pick a numbered piece of paper. The first player to post the score will be asked to select first and will go in the order indicated on the paper. The player picking #1 must play first, #2 second, and so on.

### I. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

Officials provide adequate supervision for professional and amateur golf tournaments. Each type of official has specific responsibilities that assist golfers and spectators throughout the round of play.

*Forecaddie* – employed by the Committee to indicate a players ball position during play. Comes from outside agency

*Committee* – the committee in charge of the competition; if the matter does not arise in a competition; the committee in charge of the course

Observer – appointed by the Committee to assist a referee to decide questions of fact and to report any Rules breaches; an observer should not attend the flagstick, stand at or mark the position of the hole, or lift the ball or mark its position

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*Referee/Rules Official* – appointed by the Committee to accompany players in deciding questions of fact and to apply the Rules; must act on any breach of a Rule that he observes or is reported to him; a referee should not attend the flagstick, stand at, or mark the position of the hole, or lift the ball or mark its position

*Caddie* – assists the player in accordance with the Rules, which may include carrying or handling the player's clubs during play

*Marshal* – a committee that works during official tournaments; remain on the course to assist players; enforce golf etiquette among spectators to ensure play is not disturbed; required to spot balls on the fairway, watch for errant shots and keep play proceeding smoothly.

*Walking Scorer* – scorekeepers who keep statistics/scores; may use a handheld "Palm" type computer device

*Standard Bearers* – walk with the a grouping of players through their entire round of play; carry a sign to show the gallery/spectators who is playing in the group; display & update the players' scores on the sign

*Marker* – appointed by the Committee; records a competitor's score in stroke play; may be a fellow competitor; is not a referee

### J. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

#### Brudenell River Golf Course, Roseneath

Brudenell River Golf Course has long been recognized as one of the most popular golf destinations on Prince Edward Island. Named as one of the Top 50 courses in Canada, this facility has hosted numerous national amateur events, Canadian Professional tour events, and the 2000 Lori Kane Island Challenge Skins Game. This facility is located 35 minutes east of Charlottetown and will be home to the Golf competition during Week Two.

### K. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE

Province	RCGA Adult Male members	RCGA Adult Female members	RCGA Junior Male Members	RCGA Junior Female Members	Future Links program Participants (ages 6-18)	CPGA Professionals	TOTAL
BC	41373	16877	4423	594	10480	643	74390
AB	36921	16771	5029	1089	24448	503	84761
SK	9006	3964	1660	256	4185	108	19179
MB	9432	4559	1614	253	2956	127	18941
ON	74471	25721	7097	1197	27671	1433	137590
QC	41053	17158	5566	1070	11824	451	77122
NB	8788	2264	2002	317	5844	57	19272
NS	13143	3583	2554	420	15400	76	35176
NL	2352	553	468	59	8357	8	11797
PE	2343	760	389	103	774	35	4404
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>238,882</b>	<b>92,210</b>	<b>30,802</b>	<b>5358</b>	<b>111,939</b>	<b>3441</b>	<b>482632</b>

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### L. NOTABLE ATHLETES TO WATCH FOR

#### British Columbia:

##### *Sue Kim*

- Winner of the 2008 Jocelyne Bourassa Player of the Year award on the CN Canadian Women's Tour
- Named the 2008 Female Junior Golfer of the Year by the Golf Journalists Association of Canada
- 2008 B.C. Junior Girls champion
- Winner of two CN Canadian Women's Tour events in 2008
- Placed first on the 2007 & 2008 CN Future Links Junior Girls Order of Merit

##### *Eugene Wong*

- Placed first on the 2008 CN Future Links Junior Boy's Order of Merit.
- Placed second on the 2008 National Men's Order of Merit
- Won the 2008 BC Men's Amateur Championship
- Won the 2008 BC Junior Boy's Championship
- Won the 2008 Callaway Junior Golf Championship

##### *SooBin Kim*

- Won the 2008 Royale Canadian Junior Girls Championship

#### Ontario:

##### *Jennifer Kirby*

- Finished second at the 2008 CN Future Links Ontario Event
- Finished fourth at the 2008 U.S. Junior Girls Championship
- 2008 Ontario Junior Girls Amateur champion

##### *Nicole Vandermade*

- 2008 Ontario Women's champion
- Finished 3<sup>rd</sup> at 2008 Canadian Junior Women's Championship
- Finished 3<sup>rd</sup> at 2008 CN Future Links Ontario Event

##### *Rebecca Lee Bentham*

- 2008 CN Future Links Pacific Event Champion
- 2007 Ontario Women's Amateur Champion
- 2006 Future Links- Ontario Event Champion
- 2006 Ontario Juvenile Girls' Champion

##### *Richard Jung*

- 2008 CN Future Links Prairie Champion
- Champion - 2008 Spring Classic (Wooden Sticks)
- Part of the winning team for the 2008 OFSAA Championship

##### *Mitch Sutton*

- 2008 Canadian Junior Boys Champion
- 2008 Ontario Junior Boys Champion
- 2008 CN Future Links Quebec Champion
- Won the 2007 CJGA Mizuno North America Cup

#### Quebec:

##### *Julien Goulet*

- Member of the RCGA's 2009 National Men's Developmental team

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*Anne-Catherine Tanguay*

- Finished 2<sup>nd</sup> at the 2008 Canadian Junior Women's Championship
- Finished third at 2008 CN Future links Quebec event
- Member of the RCGA's 2009 National Women' Developmental team

### M. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI

#### MEN:

Athlete	Province	Junior/Juvenile	Professional/International Player
Mike Weir	Ontario	Canadian Juvenile Boys Champion (1986)	2003 Master Champion. First Canadian to win Major
George Knudson	Manitoba	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1955) Manitoba Junior Champion (1954, 1955)	1968 World Cup Champion with Al Balding 1968 Phoenix Open Champion
Gary Cowan	Ontario	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1956)	1966 and 1971 United States Amateur Champion
Doug Roxburgh	British Columbia	Canadian Boys Junior Champion (1970) British Columbia Junior Champion (1969-1970)	1975 Member of the winning Canadian Common Wealth Trophy Tournament
Jim Rutledge	British Columbia	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1977) Canadian Boys Juvenile Champion (1975)	1984 Canadian PGA Championship
Rob McMillan	Ontario	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1992-1994) Canadian Boys Juvenile Champion (1990, 1992)	
Dustin Risdon	Alberta	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1997) Canadian Juvenile Boys Champion (1997)	2008 ATB Financial Championship – Canadian Professional Golf Tour 2007 Telus Edmonton Open Canadian Professional Golf Tournament
Rafael Lee	British Columbia	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (2004) Canadian Juvenile Boys Champion (2004)	
Brent Franklin	British Columbia	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1983, 1984)	
Robbie Jackson	Quebec	Canadian Junior Boys Champion (1972, 1973) Canadian Juvenile Boys Champion (1970)	

#### WOMEN:

Athlete	Province	Junior	Professional/International
Heather Kuzmich	Ontario	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (1981-1984)	
Sandra Post	Ontario	Canadian Junior Girls Champion	1968 LPGA Championship

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		(1964-1966) Ontario Junior Girls Provincial Champion (1963, 1965-1966)	1978-1979 Colgate Dinah Shore Winner's Circle 1981 McDonald's Kids Classic
Gail Harvey	Ontario	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (1958-1960)	1979 Member of Commonwealth winning team
Audrey Bendick	Ontario	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (1980, 1985)	1986 Team Canada Commonwealth Games Champion
Alena Sharp	Ontario	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (1999) Ontario Junior Champion (1997-1998)	2004-2005 CPGA Champion
Lisa Meldrum	Quebec	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (2000)	2006 CN Canadian Women's Tour Championship
Gayle Hitchins	British Columbia	Canadian Junior Girls Champion (1961)	1996 and 1999 United States Senior Women's Champion

### N. NOTABLE CANADIAN RECORDS

#### Canadian Junior Girls Championship Records Lowest Rounds

ROUND	ATHLETE	PROVINCE	RECORD	YEAR
1	Maude-Aimee LeBlanc	Quebec	67	2006
1	Anne-Catherine Tanguay	Quebec	67	2008
2	Alena Sharp	Ontario	69	1999
3	Karen England	Ontario	66	1997
3	Kristy Finlayson	British Columbia	66	1998
4	Sue Kim	British Columbia	70	2007
4	Jisoo Keel	British Columbia	70	2008

#### Most Wins

ATHLETE	PROVINCE	WINS	YEAR
Heather Kuzmich	Ontario	4	1981-1984
Sandra Post	Ontario	3	1964-1966
Gail Harvey Moore	Ontario	3	1958-1969
Stacey West	Ontario	2	1974, 1976-1977
Karen England	Ontario	2	1995, 1997
Audrey Bendick	Ontario	2	1980, 1985
Valerie White	British Columbia	2	1972-1973

#### Canadian Junior Boys Championship Records

##### Lowest Rounds

ROUND	ATHLETE	PROVINCE	RECORD	YEAR
1	James Lepp	British Columbia	64	2001
2	James Lepp	British Columbia	64	2002
2	Jeffrey Ollinger	Ontario	64	1994
3	Phillipe-Andre Bannon	Quebec	65	2005
4	Dan Cameron	Alberta	65	1977

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4	Paul Davis	Ontario	65	1994
4	Tom Schupp	Ontario	65	1999

### Most Wins

ATHLETE	PROVINCE	WINS	YEAR
Rob McMillan	Manitoba	3	1992-1994
Todd Fanning	Manitoba	2	1985-1986
Brent Franklin	British Columbia	2	1983-1984
Robbie Jackson	Quebec	2	1972-1973
Gerry Kesselring	Ontario	2	1946-1947
James Lepp	British Columbia	2	2001-2002

## O. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

### Tuesday, August 25, 2009

Time	Event Stage	Game No.	Participants
8:00	Team, Individual Women tee off first	Round 1	All/Tous

### Wednesday, August 26, 2009

Time	Event Stage	Game No.	Participants
8:00	Team, Individual Men tee off first	Round 2	All

### Thursday, August 27, 2009

Time	Event Stage	Game No.	Participants
8:00	Team, Individual Women tee off first	Round 3	All

### Friday, August 28, 2009

Time	Event Stage	Game No.	Participants
8:00	Individual Men tee off first	Final	Low 15, ties, + within 10 strokes - M/F
14:00	Awards		