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Learning curves

ALTERING YOUR GRIP, STANCE AND CLUBFACE WILL HELP WHEN IT COMES TO **HITTING FADES AND DRAWS**. BY ERIC LOHMAN, PGA

It's important to know how to hit a fade or a draw. In both instances, your stance should be slightly less than shoulder width, and stop your backswing a little short of parallel.

Fade

- Allow for tighter grip pressure — an 8 on a scale of 1 to 10 — and a more neutral grip with the “V” forming between your thumbs and forefingers pointing at your chin (**top inset**).
- With the club aligned at your target, aim your body left of that target.
- Be more upright on your backswing (1).
- Try to hold the clubface open after hitting the ball (2).

Draw

- Allow for lighter grip pressure — 2 on a scale of 1 to 10 — and a stronger grip with the “V” forming between your thumbs and forefingers pointing at your right shoulder (**bottom inset**).
- With the club aligned at your target, aim your body right of that target.
- Swing the club more around your body on the backswing (3).
- After hitting the ball, feel the toe turn down more than normal (4). **SG**



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