

## Appendix F: Establishing Par

The *Rules of Handicapping* feature *par* as a factor in the calculation of:

- *Net par* (for hole(s) not played)
- *Net double bogey* (maximum hole score for handicap purposes)
- *Course Handicap* which includes a *Course Rating - par* adjustment

It is important that an accurate *par* be established for each hole on a *golf course* for both men and women, and these values should be printed alongside each hole on the scorecard.

It is recommended that *par* be established for each hole in accordance with the following hole lengths:

<i>Par</i>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
3	Up to 260 yards (240 metres)	Up to 220 yards (200 metres)
4	240 to 490 yards (220 to 450 metres)	200 to 420 yards (180 to 380 metres)
5	450 to 710 yards (410 to 650 metres)	370 to 600 yards (340 to 550 metres)
6	670 yards and up (610 metres and up)	570 yards and up (520 metres and up)

Note: These guidelines assume an altitude less than 2,000 feet/610 metres above sea level.

- *Par* reflects the score a *scratch player* is expected to score on a given hole and may be allocated depending on the playing difficulty of the hole, including any effective length correction factors, for example, elevation changes, forced lay-ups, and prevalent wind.
- Where a hole length falls within two *par* ranges, for example 470 yards (men) or 400 yards (women), the *par* may be allocated as 4 or 5 depending on the

difficulty of the hole.

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- Where a hole length falls within two *par* ranges, it may be appropriate to designate *par* relative to the way the hole was designed to be played. For example, if the hole lengths from all sets of tees on a specific hole lie within the recommended *par 4* range for men, with the exception of the forward tee at 250 yards, this hole can still be designated as a *par 4* hole due to the way the hole is designed to be played.