

Published based on [How To Swing A Golf Club Properly](#)

How To Swing A Golf Club Properly

Golf is renowned as a high-profile sport, which necessitates skill, patience and also science. The perfect drive depends upon both practice and biomechanics. Being conscious about biomechanics of golf not only has a huge effect on your stroke play, and reduces the risk of injuries caused by long term engagement with the sport.

According to statistics, 81% of professional men golfers and 88% of female golfers suffered from various injuries throughout their careers. The most common way of injuries for male golfers was spine injuries, left wrist and shoulder injuries. For females the most injury prone body parts were the spine and the left wrist. Players can get injured through impact (golf club hitting the ball) as well as during the follow through. Amateur golf players also report high rates connected with wrist, back and elbow wounds. Adhering to correct biomechanics connected with golf help alleviate more strain on muscles during play, thus producing one of the best golf swings. Biomechanics connected with golf focus on the trunk, shoulder blades, forearm and wrists and feet. There are clubs that will enhance your biomechanics. I've done a few articles here: [Nike SQ MachSpeed Black Round Driver review](#).

Biomechanics of golf in regards to the trunk involve hip and spine motion, forces on the lower back as well as muscle activity on your trunk. Professional players exhibit less deep left side bending inside back-swing and deep right side bending inside down-swing. Faster rotation of hips results in faster club head velocity during impact. Generating power for the golf swing should be done with arms instead of with hip rotation as this might result in extra strain on hip muscles. In addition, excessive rotation may result in less effectiveness at impact.

Analysis of biomechanics of golf reveals that this golf swing has a result on shoulders at various phases in the swing. Right shoulder is drawn back in the top of the back-swing. During the power phase scapula is externally rotated.

The biomechanics of the game of golf swing affect both wrists and also the forearm of the person. At the top in the back-swing, the trailing side's wrist and also the elbow muscles are stretched. During the downward swing movement, players decelerate the swing right before the impact. This motion puts a good number of strain on tendons. If the club hits the golf ball, the speed reduces and forearm muscles require counteraction to be able to cope with this influence.

Studies on biomechanics connected with golf have revealed that during various phases in the swing, the feet demonstrate different movements. The center of pressure lies closer on the heel and the medial side both in shoes when the person stands correctly before he initiates the swing. Correct posture distributes bodyweight symmetrically, which results in a higher degree of balance through execution of the swing movement. Knees should be flexed only to the degree that lets the hips to rotate freely. For more [golf clubs review](#) click the link.

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