WHS Tournament Information General

Here you can read in particular ***Explanations of the different forms of play and calculations of the course handicaps***.

//With the introduction of the WHS (World Handicap System) there are changes to the calculation of course handicaps for some forms of play! Please pay particular attention to the information on 2-person scramble and scramble (the formula for scramble must be actively selected in the formula selection for each tournament! Otherwise „Teacher Scramble is calculated“) //

New terms and abbreviations with the WHS

- WHS - World Handicap System
- Handicap Index - HCPI
- Course handicap (according to course rating table for individual players)
- Playing handicap - common HCP for foursomes, or a reduced handicap also for a single player with e.g. HCP factor 90%, or also 100% handicap.
- Penalty score: fictitious result, is entered for the player who has not submitted an HCPI-relevant result (see rule 7.1b of the handicap rules, valid from 2021, licensed for the DGV)

Click here for the DGV Service Portal and information on the WHS:
HCP Rules briefly explained

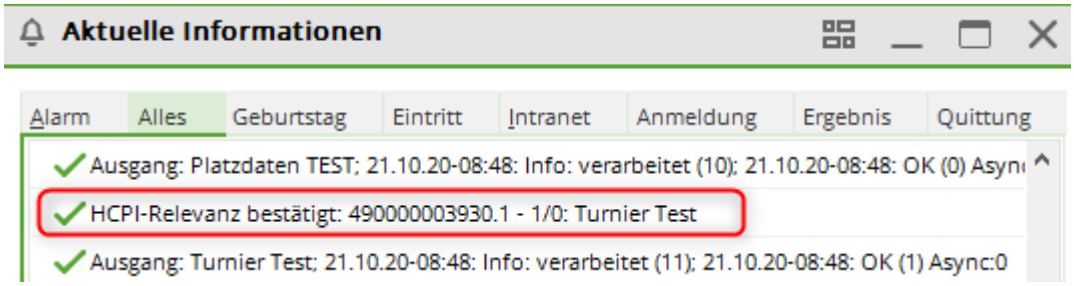
Season HCPI-relevant

In the ***Switzerland and Austria*** you can still set the HCPI relevance according to the regulations without an external check.

Germany
During the season (May to September), only HCPI-relevant tournaments are permitted by the DGV intranet for the single game form and must be completed accordingly. This is controlled by a check of HCPI relevance via the DGV intranet.
Exceptions must be clarified by the club with the DGV. Outside the specified season (October to April), tournaments can be played „NOT HCPI-relevant“, but of course also HCPI-relevant.

HCPI relevance check (Germany)

When you send a tournament to the intranet, the setting for HCPI relevance is automatically checked at the DGV and a response is sent, which you can then see in the information window:



Tournament conclusion for HCP index

Read about this directly at ⇒Tournament conclusion

Penalty Score

A penalty score is added to a player's scoring record or handicap history sheet, as determined by the captain.

Please read the „Handicap Rules, valid from 2021, licensed for the DGV“.
To apply for deposit by the DGV, simply send a short email to ***handicap@dgv.golf.de*** to be contacted by the club (captain).

Single

The usual formula for calculating the individual course handicap from the HCP index is
Course handicap = HCPI x Slope / 113 + CR - Par
(see World Handicap System, valid from 2021, licensed for the DGV)

The course handicap may also be supplemented by the fields ***„Calculate Hcp limit“*** or the ***„Hcp factor“*** fields. The „Hcp limit“ places an upper limit on the player's course handicap, i.e. the course handicap will be no higher than for a player with the HCP index entered here. This limitation is also possible in handicap-relevant tournaments, as PC CADDIE always calculates the rated gross score (GBE) on the basis of the full course handicap (maximum par+5).

The „Hcp factor“ is calculated on the course handicap. For example, if you enter „3/4“ here, a player who would normally have a course handicap of 20 will play with a course handicap of 15 in the competition.

Calculation of the course handicap example for 18 holes

- For a player with an HCP index of „22.3“ on a course with a slope rating of 132 and a course rating of 71.3 on a par 72, the result is as follows ***Course-Handicap:***

22.3*132/113+71.3-72=25.34 = 25

According to this example, the course rating table is also calculated according to this example.

Counting method par/bogey (previously "against par")

It is ***against the par of the course*** whereby the course handicap is distributed over the holes according to the handicap distribution. A score of +, 0 or - is then determined for each hole. At the end, the pluses and minuses are set off against each other. This form of play is handicap-relevant. PC CADDIE calculates the gross score to be assessed (GBE) Read our practical examples Tournaments against par.

The calculated ***Stableford points*** are not determined by calculating individual holes, but by adding ***by adding 36 to the total score***. This means that a total par/bogey score of +2 (= „2 up“) directly becomes 38 Stableford points. This is important because par/bogey can be played strategically differently and the player can pick up the ball one stroke earlier than with Stableford.
(see also World Handicap System, valid from 2021)

HCP limit for foursomes

The field ***message*** field is used in the same way as for singles and only applies to the individual player.

The field ***Calculate Hcp limit*** field limits the course handicap for all foursomes competitions as follows:

- If the ***limit is less than or equal to 45***this limit is calculated per player (for both singles and foursomes), i.e. if you enter 28.0 here, for example, a player with an HCP index of 33.2 will be counted as having a course handicap of 28.0 for the purposes of sorting in the results list.
- From ***limit 46 and higher***this is used as the ***upper limit of the sum of the two HCPI*** is understood. For example, if 48.0 is entered here, a pair of players who actually have an HCP index of 33.2 or 18.5 will be calculated internally with an HCPI of 30.8 or 17.2, so that the sum is equal to the desired upper limit if the ratio between the players is the same.

Erklärung: Frequently used limits are 48 or, for example, 56, which is then the upper limit for the common course handicap (the sum of the HCPI). An entry of ***Calculate Hcp limit*** 54 for the individual player would be unnecessary, as this is the highest possible handicap, a maximum of 54 is calculated anyway.
If the limit is exceeded for a pairing, both are reduced proportionately. reduced proportionately.
A simple Beispiel: If the limit of the common course handicap is 48 and one player has HCPI 54 and the other 42, the two are twice as high at 96. The HCPI are therefore halved in order to fulfil the requirement of 48. So one is counted with an HCPI of 27.0 and the other with 21.0 for the tournament. tournament - and the course handicap is then calculated from this. is then calculated.
Another calculation example also with ***limit 48***:
Player 1 has HCI 22.2 and player 2 has HCPI 35.9, which adds up to more than 48, namely 58.1 - the question now is, how are the two Hcps reduced so that they add up to 48 again?
You do the maths like this:
HCPI 22.2
⇒ effective 22.2*(48/(22.2+35.9)) = 18.3

HCPI 35.9
⇒ effective 35.9*(48/(22.2+35.9)) = 29.7
in the end 18.3 +29.7 result in a maximum of 48

Tee selection for foursomes with a common playing handicap

The joint playing handicap is ALWAYS calculated from the tee set for the individual players.
For foursomes, however, you should consider whether every detailed setting makes sense, as there is only one result for the pairing anyway.

Pairings with different tees are used for ***the scorecards and the calculation of results*** as follows (which handicap distribution and which par values are used):

- According to golf regulations (in mixed foursomes, the handicap strokes are awarded according to the men's handicap distribution key, since 2013), the men's tee is always used in the pairing with different genders, this affects both the par values and the handicap distribution.
- In the case of 2 players of the same sex, the tee of the upper player is used for the calculation (par values with handicap distribution)
- Attention: For special pairings with male players from e.g. the green tee and a female player, the par value of the male player is used to calculate the result, i.e. GREEN. This could lead to supposed injustices, as another pairing with a female player from the GREEN tee and a male player from the YELLOW tee is calculated from the yellow tee, and if there are 2 male players from the GREEN and YELLOW tees, the player at the top of the pairing is taken.
- Therefore, think carefully about whether all tees must always be set for foursomes in the competition or whether it is simpler to set only 1 tee for men and 1 tee for women. It is still possible, for example, to allow children to start from GREEN in a foursome outside on the course.

CR equalisation

You can find all important information on CR equalisation for both singles and foursomes at ⇒here

Aggregate foursome

This game form is not handicap-relevant adjustable! Form of play with two players forming a team, each playing their own ball.
The normal course handicap is determined for each team player in the same way as for a singles round.
The round results of the two players are added together.
This form of play is possible as a Stableford, counting game or par/bogey.

Aggregate handicap-relevant

Is an ***aggregate tournament is handicap-relevant***then select the ***game form „Aggregate HCPI relevant“***
and process the aggregate scoring with the team scoring: Handicap-relevant aggregate tournament
Status 2025: Players who form a team together are now allowed to play in one game again in the handicap-relevant aggregate! Please note that you must still select the aggregate-hcpi relvant game form. However, the team ranking is easy to set up by having players 1+2 and players 3+4 from the start list automatically put together as a team!

Classic foursome (English: Foursome)

Form of play with two players who play a common ball together.
The ***playing handicap is 1/2 the sum of the two course handicaps***i.e. the pair plays with the average of the two individual course handicaps. This is rounded up (from 0.5) or down (up to 0.4) to whole strokes and results in the playing HCP.

(Foursome) selection drive (foursome with selection drive - English: Greensome)

Both partners tee off at each hole, select one of the two balls and continue playing the selected ball as in a classic foursome. If neither of the two balls can be played after the tee shot (e.g. both „out“, lost or played from outside the tee), the right to choose is limited to choosing the ball that is to be played according to the corresponding rule. The rule of alternating shots must be observed.

The joint playing handicap is determined by ***adding 0.6 of the lower and 0.4 of the higher course handicap of the two partners***The result is mathematically rounded up or down to whole strokes.

Chapman foursome (English: Chapman-Four)

The hole begins as in the „foursome selection drive“, then the partners play the second shot with both balls crosswise, i.e. each player plays the second shot with his partner's ball. Only after the second shot is the ball selected and the hole continues as in the four-man selection drive.

The joint playing handicap is calculated in the same way as for the four-man selection drive:
Addition of 0.6 of the lower and 0.4 of the higher course handicap of the partners.
According to WHS rules - valid from 2021 - licensed for the DGV

Fourball (English: Fourball)

In the four-ball counting game and counting game according to Stableford, two competitors each play their own ball as partners. The number of strokes for the hole is the better score of the partners per hole. If one of the two partners does not complete the hole, there is no penalty.
For each hole, the counter must only record the gross stroke count of the partner whose stroke count is to be counted. is to be counted. ***The gross stroke numbers to be scored must be attributed to each partner individually in such a way that the scored partner can be identified for each hole***otherwise the party will be disqualified.

Incidentally, „four-ball“ is the correct term for normal counting competitions (also according to Stableford). It is often called „four-ball best ball“ because the best ball of the partners is scored per hole.
With the WHS, the DGV also recommends the use of the 9/10 factor to determine the partners' individual scoreswhich PC CADDIE uses by default if nothing else has been set. However, the factor may be set individually depending on the competition rules and entered in the ***Hcp factor field*** field in PC CADDIE.

It is important that ***each player writes down their own results and these are also recorded in PC CADDIE for the individual player*** This is the only way that the best result per course per player, who have different playing handicaps, can be correctly evaluated. The result of one player (with a high playing handicap) can be more favourable in the net ranking and that of the other player in the gross ranking.
Especially in the counting game ***leave the holes where there was no result empty (do not enter a*** (do not enter a line). This allows PC CADDIE to check whether there is actually a result for each hole.
In addition, a line with a double bogey would be included in the score, and if the partner's result was worse than a double bogey, the line would be included in the score, which is not desired - so don't leave any lines, but leave the field blank! The partner should then have entered a score on the hole.

A four-ball is never handicap-relevant, as the partners are allowed to advise each other during play.

Fourball with counting method hole competition:
The course handicap is determined individually for each player as for a single and then multiplied by a factor multiplied by a factor. With the WHS, a handicap factor of 9/10 or 90% is recommended.
PC CADDIE takes ***by default 90% of the difference to the lowest HCP*** i.e. if the lowest playing HCP in the game is 6 and e.g. one of the other three players is 15, PC CADDIE calculates 15-6= 9 of which 9/10 results in 8.1, the players then have a difference of 8, distributed over the difference holes. The lowest HCP is set to 0.

2-player scramble WHS

The formula is valid since the introduction of the World Handicap System (WHS) from 2021!
You can also read this in the handicap rules, which will be available updated from April 2024 (Licensed version of the German Golf Association, Appendix C - page 91) A 2-man scramble is calculated as follows as standard:

Addition of 35% of the lower and 15% of the higher course handicap of the partners;
Sum rounded up (from 0.5) or down (up to 0.4) to whole strokes.

Explanation: You look up the course handicap of the player in the pairing with the lower HCPI on the

course rating table and calculate 35% of this course handicap.
Then take the course handicap of the player in the pairing with the higher HCPI (handicap index) on the course rating table and calculate 15% of this course handicap. Then add these two values together and round the value up or down mathematically.

If your invitation to tender specifies a different weighting for the two players, you can also enter a formula,
for example: 0.5*M1+0.3*M2 (50% of the lower course handicap and 30% of the higher course handicap of the partners)

In Austria, the Ryesome foursome is the same form of play as the 2-man scramble in Germany.

Scramble (Texas and Florida Scramble)

New formula selectable in the selection of formulas recommended from 2021 with WHS! Please read on!!!

A scramble is usually played in games of 3 or 4!

Explanation

The scramble is a team game in which the entire playing party forms the team. All players in the team tee off and pick the ball in the best position. All players then continue playing from this position. There is only 1 result per hole per game, regardless of whether it is a ***a 3-man scramble or a 4-man scramble*** is.
In a Texas scramble, all players play again from the best position selected for a ball; in a Florida scramble, the player whose ball position is selected is eliminated.
A ***Scramble stableford is always played with a rounded handicap*** played

Playing Handicap - Calculation

With the WHS - World Handicap System the following formula is recommended, this is available in the formula selection (under 2.):
25% / 20% /15% / 10% from the lower to the higher course handicap

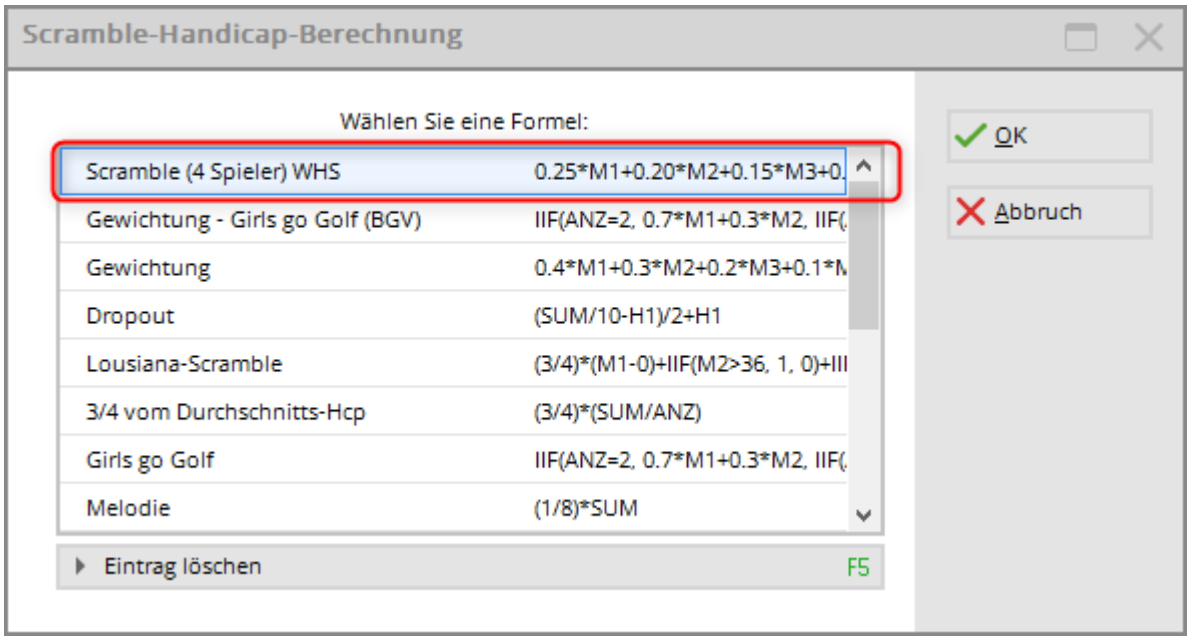
If nothing else is entered, the scramble is calculated as follows:

Calculation mode Teachers scramble	
Handicap limit in the total	100
Handicap surcharge for the ladies	5
Handicap factor	10 %

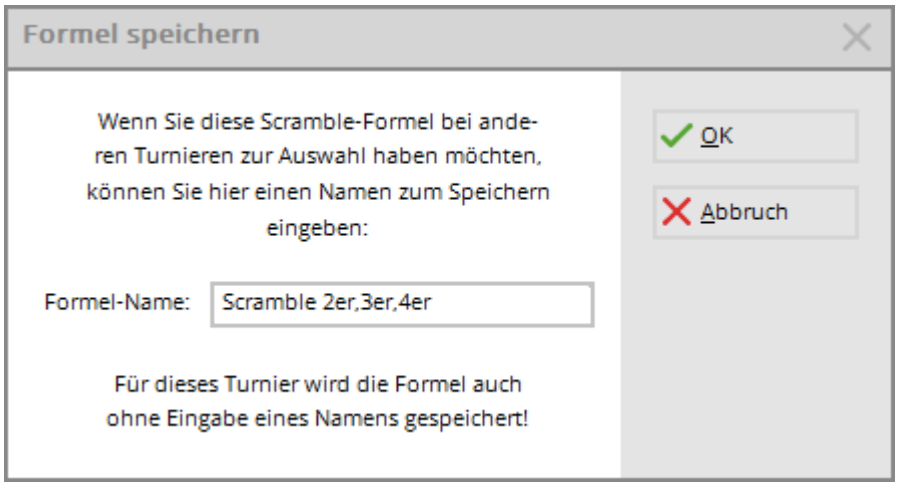
This means: All individual course handicaps of the players in the match are added together, if the total is over 100, the calculation is continued with 100 (limit 100).
For each lady in the game, 5 are added (you can also consider setting this to ZERO, as the ladies have

an equalisation due to the course rating), which results in 110 for 2 ladies, and 10% of this results in a playing handicap of 11 for the game.
If the addition of the individual course handicaps results in 88, and 1 lady is in the game, 88+5 results in 93, of which 10% results in a course handicap of 9.

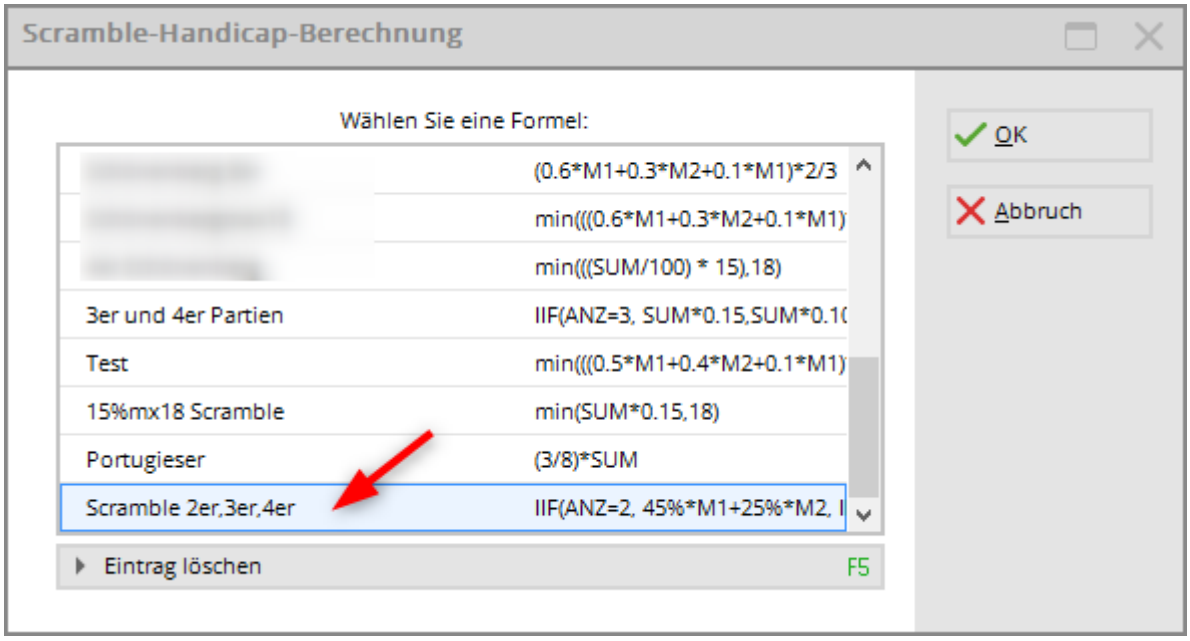
However, if a formula is entered under 2, this formula applies. Please note that no decimal point may be used in this formula. If a value such as 0.4 is required, this must be entered as 0.4 (as in maths).
In the open tournament, click directly next to the „Scramble“ game form on the button ***HCP calculation*** and then click on the button ***Selection.*** Preset formulas are already stored here:



You can save each individually entered ***formula here*** and call it up again for future tournaments.
If an individual formula is entered, PC CADDIE automatically asks under which name the formula should be saved.



From now on, this formula can also be loaded again at any time.



Scramble - games of 3 and 4

TIP: The weighting of the „Girls go Golf“ formula can also be adapted for this formula and saved under a new name! There is no automatic adjustment for the WHS!

Despite the formula name, this long formula has nothing to do with girls, it was originally programmed for a girls' series.
The formula ensures that the HCPs of the players are weighted differently for different game sizes:

IIF(ANZ=2, 0.7*M1+0.3*M2, IIF(ANZ=3,
0.5*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3,0.4*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3+0.1*M4))

If the match consists of only 2 players (unusual in a scramble, but it could happen if one player does not turn up for the match in a 3-player match), then the better HCP (M1) is weighted with 70%, the 2nd player (M2) with 30%.
If there is no 2-player match in the competition, this part of the formula has no effect.

IIF(ANZ=2, 0.7*M1+0.3*M2, ***IIF(ANZ=3,***
0.5*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3,0.4*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3+0.1*M4))

If the game consists of 3 players (in a scramble it is rare that the games are all the same size), then the better HCP (M1) is weighted with 50%, the second best HCP (M2) is weighted with 30%, and the 3rd player (M3) with 20%.
If there is no 3-player game in the competition, this part of the formula has no effect.

IIF(ANZ=2, 0.7*M1+0.3*M2, IIF(ANZ=3,
0.5*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3,***0.4*M1+0.3*M2+0.2*M3+0.1*M4***))

If the game consists of 4 players (usually the case in a scramble), then the better HCP (M1) is weighted with 40%, the second best HCP (M2) is weighted with 30%, the third best HCP (M3) with 20%, and the highest HCP with 10%.

Ryesome foursome

In Austria, the Ryesome foursome is the same as the 2-man scramble in Germany, for example. The partners' handicaps are calculated in the same way as in the 2-man scramble: ***Add 35% of the lower and 15% of the higher course handicap of the partners***; sum rounded up (from 0.5) or down (up to 0.4) to whole strokes.

Pro-Am and Am-Am

These forms of play usually focus on scores per game, but there may also be individual scores. The competition is basically played like a singles match, with a separate score being recorded for each player. For the team scoring there are various options available, which can be easily accessed using the ***helper*** button in the team scoring.

String competition

In this type of game, each player receives a measured piece of string, depending on their playing handicap. To improve the position of the ball without adding a stroke, the player can use his string whenever and wherever he wants by stretching it between the original and new position of the ball and then cutting off this length to devalue it. Once the string has been used up, the round must be completed as normal.

Using Plushandicap in formulas

In principle, the course handicap (according to the rating table) is also used in a tournament formula and mathematically calculated for a plus handicap (in Germany, for example, shown with a MINUS sign).
Example:
Playing form 2 scramble with e.g.: individual formula: ***M1*0.7+M2*0.1*** (M1 is the lower HCP and M2 the higher HCP)
Male player HCPI -2.9 with ***Course HCP -3*** according to rating table
with female player HCPI 47.7 and ***Course HCP of 58*** according to rating table
This results in: inserted into the formula:
-3*0.7 + 58*0.1 = -2.1+5.8 = 3.7 Rounded, this results in a course handicap of 4 for the two players' group.

Course handicap (Playing Hcp) for tournaments of less than 18 holes

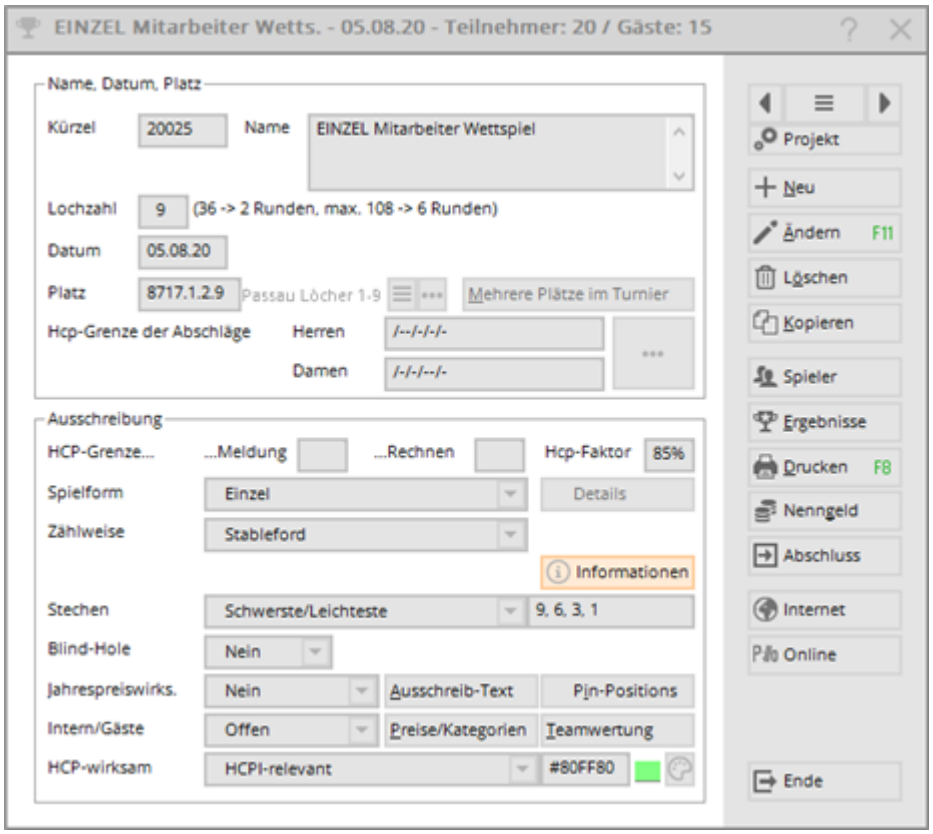
In principle, you can organise tournaments over any number of holes with PC CADDIE. Of course, only tournaments over 18 holes or tournaments over 9 holes can be handicap-relevant. The effective

playing handicap is distributed over the holes according to the counting method or, in the case of counting play, taken proportionally. It is therefore clear that in a ***9-hole counting game, a player with a course handicap of 26 is credited half (actually 9/18ths)***(for exact details see rating table for 9-hole courses).

This rule applies in the case of a Jux- or Querfeldein tournament over other numbers of holes:
If a tournament ***tournament over 12 holes, for example, 12/18ths of the usual playing handicap is deducted from the gross result*** (in the example 26 this is 17.33 ⇒ 17 strokes) is deducted.

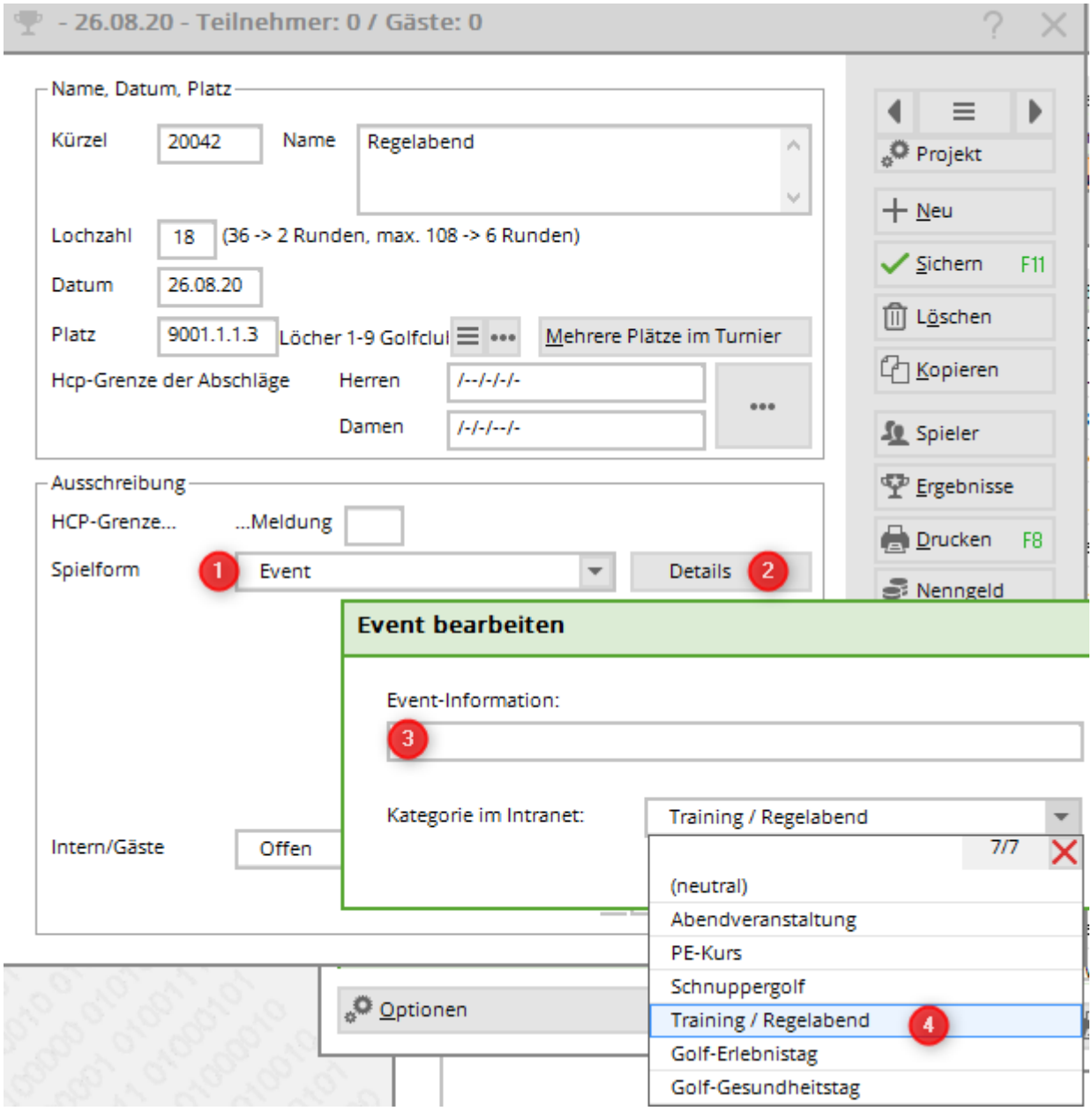
Tournament information in PC CADDIE

You can call up tournament information in the main screen of each tournament so that you can check it at short notice:



Event on the DGV intranet/MyGolf

Events are also supported by the DGV intranet. The following setting options are available:


- 26.08.20 - Teilnehmer: 0 / Gäste: 0
Name, Datum, Platz
Kürzel
20042
Name
Regelabend
Lochzahl
18
(36 -> 2 Runden, max. 108 -> 6 Runden)
Datum
26.08.20
Platz
9001.1.1.3
Löcher 1-9 Golfclul
Mehrere Plätze im Turnier
Hcp-Grenze der Abschläge
Herren
/--/-/-/-
Damen
/-/-/--/-
Ausschreibung
HCP-Grenze...
...Meldung
Spielform
1
Event
Details
2
Intern/Gäste
Offen
Projekt
Neu
Sichern
F11
Löschen
Kopieren
Spieler
Ergebnisse
Drucken
F8
Nenngeld
Event bearbeiten
Event-Information:
3
Kategorie im Intranet:
Training / Regelabend
7/7
(neutral)
Abendveranstaltung
PE-Kurs
Schnuppergolf
Training / Regelabend
4
Golf-Erlebnistag
Golf-Gesundheitstag
Optionen