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## Frisbee golf kiekon numerot

There are endless different wafers available. Different models are manufactured in different weights, plastics and colors. The many specs of wafers all affect the flight characteristics. Under-seriousness The sport's own language surprises and amazes novice and sometimes slightly more involved players. There are several concepts, the stability of which is the most difficult to internalize. The puck is overshot when a right-handed player throws a back-to-back throw and the puck tends to turn left before the flight ends. The steeper the puck tends to spin, the more over-stable it is. The subdued puck tends to turn right in turn. Flight numbers The numbers that describe the flight characteristics of the disc help you find a suitable model. Innova and Discmania are among the manufacturers that print numbers on wafers. Other manufacturers may also find other ways to describe the flight characteristics of the disc. Speed The first reading refers to the relative flight speed of the puck. If the pitcher's power is not enough to reach the intended speed, the puck will fly overseningly. Also, a slow-speed drive thrown with too much power flies under-constant. Slower rollers are suitable for beginners. Liito (English gliding) The union marks the way the puck stays in the air as the speed slows down. A stable puck with a good gliding will quickly add extra to the throws for the rookie. Severing (English turn) The over- and understability mentioned in the previous paragraph can be partly derived from the separation reading. Higher reading – the puck starts to spin faster. Minus reading – the wheel rotates in the opposite direction at high speeds. Final feid (English fade) Feidi is the final stage of the flight, where the puck stops and the flight stops. A higher feid reading means how much the puck spins at the end and how fast. Rolls with zero feid usually stop at a similar angle where it is thrown. Three categories of frisbee wave roles are divided into three categories based on their intended use: putters, approach discs, i.e. midars and drabies. In summary, the shorter the distance of the disc is made, the slower and more direct flies. The putters are the easiest in terms of control and the curtains are the hardest. Putter As the name suggests, putters are used to place and also approach the basket. The round and high profile makes the putter slow and accurate. Even on long fairways, the highest players throw putters for their good manageability. The approximate disc, or midari Putter, has a slightly flatter and wider-edged midar profile and is best suited for for their flight and resolution. Draiveri Draiverit is divided into two more subcateys, fairway and longitude. In quantitative terms, these wafers wafers A sharp and flat profile makes these long-range roles. Fairway drivers are slower, so manageability is usually slightly better than lengths. Lengthdrapers are recommended for more advanced players for their more difficult manageability. Did you know what frisbee golf disc numbers mean? The first number (1-14) means the speed of the puck, Speed. A higher number means a faster puck. Slower rollers are easier to throw and are therefore better suited for beginners. Faster roles require more power and technique. The second number refers to Glide (1-7), i.e. how well the puck slides, i.e. slides. The higher the number, the better the union. For beginners, we recommend pucks with a good gliding, making it easier to get length for throws. The third number refers to rotate (Turn, Stability, -5 - +1). It is a good idea for a beginner to choose a substanda, i.e. a small turn-number reel. The fourth number means feid (Fade, 0-5). The Fade 0 puck lands directly, but the fade 5 puck turns heavily at the end of the flight. For a beginner, the rolls with a small feid are the most suitable. Kärkkäinen's selection includes the following brands: - Innova, Discmania, Discraft, Latitude 64, Westside, Dynamic Discs, Prodigy Disc, Prodiscus, Viking Discs & Galaxy Disc Golf. Kärkkäise also has a good selection of frisbee golf baskets, prices from 39€. www.karkkainen.com/verkkokauppa/muut-lajit/frisbeegolf a frisbee golf basket. Frisbee golf (also known as disc golf[1] and glider hockey golf[2] , disc golf in English) is a sport whose basic principle is the same as in traditional golf: the goal is to start to finish the course with as few throws as possible. The one with the smallest result wins. [3] The frisbee golf course consists of paths that start playing from the opening position, i.e. the tee, and end up in the goal basket. Disc golf courses are usually 9 or 18. (The total track is 18 fairways) The tracks are usually in wooded areas with different terrain that provides natural obstacles to the trajectories of the disc. These obstacles are an integral part of the game, so players should not change these barriers to reduce the challenge of the fairway. [4] Playing on almost all songs is free. [5] [6] The roles used are smaller than ultimate rolls or beach friben. [7] [8] Typically, the diameter of the wafer is between 21 and 22 centimeters[9] and weighs between 150 and 180 grams[10]. Frisbee golf discs can be roughly divided into three different groups: draivers, i.e. long-flying rolls, approach discs and putters for short throws and close games[11]. By far the most top players from the United States come from the United States. [12] European countries have the longest Finland and Sweden. These will be supported by other other Great Britain and the countries of Western Central Europe. [13] The international umbrella organization for sport is the Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA). [14] The goal of the game is to throw the puck into the goalie with as few throws as possible without errors. You start playing the fairway by stone. When throwing, at least one support point must hit the ground and all support points must be on the tee when the puck gets out of hand. After removing the puck, the throw should step over. [3] After kickoff, the game will move on from where the previous throw left off as the puck remained in-bounds. The position of the next throw is usually marked with a marking disc that is placed in front of the puck between the puck and the basket, so that the marking disc hits the throwing disc. On the next throw, one of the support points should be on a line that goes from the marking disc 30 inches back. The follow-up pitch can be thrown over in the same way as the starting pitch if the basket is more than ten meters away. Instead of marking disc, the player can use the puck from the previous throw as a sign of the throwing position. [3] If the pitch goes out of the playing area (OB-of-bounds), the player can continue the game from the previous throw, from where the puck crossed the boundary of the playing field, or from the drop zone, if there is one on the barge. A penalty throw is added to the result for a throw outside the playing field. In addition to OB areas, the routes may have mandatory routes where a specific revolution point, i.e. a mando (usually a tree), must be rotated from the direction to be followed. If the rotation point is missed from the wrong direction, one penalty shot is added to the result. The game continues from the penalty area or from the line determined by the position of the rotation point. [3] In the fairway, the throwing shift is determined by throwing the player furthest from the basket before others. The fairway is ready when the puck is thrown into the basket. The puck is considered in the basket when resting at the bottom of the basket or on the chains. The winner of the game is the one with the fewest throws, including penalty throws. [3] Throwing a right-handed player has thrown a palm throw. A right-handed player threw a back-to-back pitch. The body rotation continues after the puck is removed. Frisbee golf's most common throws are knuckles and palm throws. Throwing in the backhand, throwing hand leaves behind, the side of the throwing hand points toward throwing, and the throwing hand is brought forward close to the body and the whole body. The 1s is powered by the whole body. In a backst, the movement of the hand is said to be starting a lawnmower or Seem. The palm throwing looks a bit like the palm shot of tennis, but the elbow is not straight. The power to throw your hand comes from your wrist and fingers. [15] Knuck rye and palm throwing walk through the air like mirror images of each other, those the method of throwing to be selected. The trajectory of the toss is also affected by the characteristics of the puck and the angle of the puck's departure. When the starting corner is parallel to the end of the puck, it's a hyzer pitch. The trajectory of the disc is then in the form of a ) sign or a soft letter J. In the opposite case, there is an anhyzer toss. Depending on the puck and the angle of throwing, the job is either in the form of a ) sign or a soft S. [15] The player prepares to deploy. Knuckle and palm throws leave the side of the body, but the putts are usually thrown from the front of the body. Usually in the putting position, the throwing foot is in front and the other foot is in the back. To reverse the barrier or balance, a cross can sometimes be used with the legs side by side in the cross position. [15] Upsi, or upside throw, is thrown in the same way as in a ball throw. The idea is usually to cross a high barrier, like a hedge. The puck is tilted upright from above or slightly. Thus, the thrown puck turns upside down in the air and flies into that position most of the way. When the index finger is under the puck, the toss is called a tomahawk. In Thumber, the thumb is under the puck and the lane curves as opposed to the tomahawk. If it is difficult or impossible to cross or rotate the obstacle, the player can resort to a roller where the puck is rolled along the ground. [15] Connecting disks Disk flight and flight numbers Some wafer manufacturers (e.g. Innova, Discmania, Dynamic Discs...) print the so-called flight numbers on its wafer. These are often not directly comparable between characters, but the basic idea is the same. A frisbee made by Wham-O. Speed The first number on the reent is speed. It is usually measured between 1 and 14. 14 is the fastest. The speed of the puck depends on the width of the disc bar, the thick part of the outer edge. The wider the bar, the faster the puck. The faster puck is more streamlined and can be thrown further than a slower puck. Faster roles are often more difficult to handle. Based on the speed, the reels can be divided as follows: Putters, speed 1–3 Easy to operate, often when throwing very directly at flies. Unlike golf, putters are widely used to advance on fairways and on short fairways also for openings. Edge of the puck stump and round. Midarit 4-5/6 Medium range reels, most models fly very direct. Especially for beginners, recommended rather than driveers at first. Puck edge around and blunt. Fairway drivers 6-9 Slower drivers, the fairway driver often throws the opening throws of medium fairways or second throws from very long lanes. The the puck is already a little sharp, but still pretty blunt Distance drivers 10+ The fastest and longest flying rolls of all. Many difficult to control, check, fly in the right hands to more than 150 meters. Not recommended for beginners. Wide and sharp edge. Glide is an example of a stable distance driver. The second chapter on the puck indicates the sliding of the puck. It is usually measured between 1 and 6, with 6 being the most sliding. With putters, the union is often between 1 and 4, with midares 4-5 and with drivers 4-6. The basic idea of the glider is easy to understand: the more add the puck has, the further it flies compared to a similar type of wafer with less glide. Turn, or stability, the third chapter in the puck gives the stability of the puck. Stability varies from -5 to 1. The smaller the number, the more the puck is substandard. The stability of the puck indicates its behavior from the fairly early stages of flight to the end. If the flight distance is divided into 10 parts, the effects of stability in parts 3 to 7 are visible. If the stability of the puck is 0, it means it doesn't translate much into the right backskin throw to the right mid-flight, but remains more or more straight. If the stability is higher than this, the puck tends to turn to the left from the beginning of the toss (it should be noted, however, that even the most stable roles in many wafermarks have a stability of 0). Negative stability indicates that the puck tends to turn right during the throw before turning to the left at the end. In order for stability to occur, you have to throw the puck with the intended force. For example, a distance driver may not turn around unless there is the power to throw it more than 90 metres. As a sleeve constant in a certain direction, it can be considered that the puck should be able to be thrown a minimum of 10+ speed meters to start working as planned. Blur The last number indicates the events of the final stages of the flight of the puck. Every right-handed back-knuckle throw (and left-handed palm throw) basically always turns left and the right-handed palm throw (and left-handed knuckle) to the right by the end of the flight. This is due to the rotation of the puck and its physics and cannot be ignored. If the puck doesn't bend to the fade at the end of the 100, it's still in the rotation phase. The higher the value of the fade, the harder the puck spins at the end. Fade is usually measured between 0 and 4 (normal putters 0-2, midars 0-3 and drivers 1-4) The overall picture of the flight of the puck flight cannot be obtained by looking at only one number. Let's look at values other than the association. Speed is the biggest factor that affects the characteristics of the puck. It affects both stability and the amount of fade. How the puck, the more stable it is, the more often the instruction can be taken. A driver with a stability of 0 and the last fade 2 can be very difficult to get to fly directly over long distances, while a putter with the same flight values can even over (right backshot to right). The distance driver, who must be substandard on the basis of his flight numbers, i.e. hypersensitive, may also be straight or even overbe entry for those who throw less than 120 metres. Fast rollers also feida really strong, especially at low speeds, making them especially difficult for beginners to use. After all, the fade and turn of the puck are very closely related. If the turn of the puck is 0 but fading 4, it probably won't fly straight, but will bend long before the end to the left. Similarly, it is unlikely that the puck, which is fairly subdued and low-feid , bends, at least not with a harder force, at the end of the toss to the left, but will be bent to the right during its flight. Weight is also important. The maximum weight of non-mosquitoes is usually 175 grams (usually ranging from 167 to 175). Some midares can weigh 180 grams because of their larger diameter. The heavier the puck, the more stable it is compared to the lighter version of the same puck. Plastic Wafers are made of various plastics. The biggest differences between plastics are found in grip and wear duration. The cheapest waffles are made of plastics that wear out quickly and cause the puck to become substandard. More expensive plastics are much more resistant to consumption. Plastics also affect stability. Discs that must be approved in Competition Brackets competitions are approved by the PDGA and must meet PDGA's technical standards. The standards apply, among other things, to the size, shape, weight and material of wafers. The

diameter of the disc should be between 21 and 30 centimeters and the maximum weight, depending on the size of the disc, between 174.3 and 200 grams. [16] Matches at the 2011 European Open in David Feldberg Nokia. Frisbee golf is played on many different levels. There are competitions and series separately for professional and amateur players. Professional players include anyone who has won cash prizes or who has been granted professional player status on request. The right of professional players to participate in amateur competitions is limited. There are only women series, but women are also allowed to participate in the open series. There are also limited series for people under the age of 19 and over 40. [17] Several frisbee golf clubs around Finland organize more weekly free-form competitions in addition to the official Finnish Golf Association competitions of Frisbee Golf. [18] Cash prizes for frisbee golf tournaments have grown. [19] In 2011, the main prize in the World Cup Open series was \$7,000. [20] In the U.S. National Series, the top prizes for races are between \$1,660 and \$3,700[21] and \$3,900 at the 2013 European Open. [22] The best players earn about \$30,000 a year in prize money. [23] Professional players players tournaments include the World Cup, the USDGC and the European Open in Nokia, Finland. Finland won gold at the 2019 Frisbee Golf Teams World Championships in Estonia by beating Germany 6-0 in the final. [25] Development and distribution of the species The idea of throwing a disc at the target has been born and forgotten several times, but the development of a species now known as frisbee wave has been linked to the development of frisbee. [26] An important background has been Ed Headrick, who in 1964 developed a more accurate version of frisbee. This created a prerequisite for the popularity of frisbee and, through frisbee golf. [27] [28] Headrick also developed and patented the first baskets with metal chains. [29] He has been involved in the creation of both the Professional Disc Golf Association and the International Frisbee Association. Another influence on the development of the species is George Sappenfield. In the late 1960s he began organizing frisbee golf competitions in collaboration with Wham-On, the owner of the frisbee trademark. [26] Until 1983, the sport was played with the same Frisbee used for knocking. Compared to current roles, they were inaccurate and sensitive to wind. Jan Sobel and Dave Dunipace came up with the idea to reduce the diameter of the rollers, reduce them and broaden their margins, resulting in the now well-known frisbee wave disc. [29] In 2018, there were about 7,500 frisbee golf courses, according to PDGA statistics. Since 2000, the number of bridges has tripled. Nearly 5,600 of the tracks are located in the United States. In Finland there will be about 650 tracks in 2018 and about 100 in Sweden, about 100 in the rest of Europe and Canada in each. In December 2014 there were 427 tracks[30] in Finland and 500 by the end of 2015. PDGA has 18,000 license members, but the number of regular enthusiasts is estimated at 500,000. [19] The United States is a superpower of the kind, not only in the number of strips. According to an updated list on December 18, 2012, there were 230 players with a rating of 1,000 or more. Of these, 188 were from the United States. There were 15 from Sweden and 14 from Finland, from other European countries (Germany, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, France, Belgium) a total of 6. In addition, the same category consisted of 4 players from Japan, 2 from Canada and 1 from Australia. [31] Terms Term Description Lower and Higher Iron Lower Iron = Upper Outer Edge of Bodywork. Top iron = the wide part of the upper part of the bodywork to which hit bounces off and there is no basket Appari, upsi, up pair, thumber Yliola throw, i.e. the puck is thrown the same way as the ball, over the head/shoulder, so that it leaves in a state. A good way to the bushes come and make the puck stop where it is Anhyzer, antsa, annukka... The puck turns or is thrown diagonally so that it reverses away from the feid direction. May feidata at the end of flight flight Hysse All the way to feid's tilted throw backhand, bkkri Backhand throw = backhand throw forehand throw = palm throw Kopsu Puuosuma Mando Mandatory rotation Rinki 10 meters area around the basket. The area where the throws are putts, i.e. they shouldn't step over the outer edge of the Rimmi Puck, wing Rolleri Throw, which is rotated so much over the top that it starts to move on the ground from the wheels like a wheel Running man Upright forward reel skippi when the puck hits the ground at a soft angle and half bounces and half slides forward , it is said that the image printed on Stmppi Disc in Frisbeegolf Finland skip The lines can be grouped according to difficulty level (abbreviations) and equipment (numbers 1 to 3). The most difficult are the circuits of at least 18 finishers (Class A: AAA1, AA1, AA2, AA3, A1, A2 and A3; length of fairways 50-300 meters). They are easier than different levels of 9-17 paint basket enthusiasts (B-class: BB1-B3; fairway length 50-150 m). For both main categories, the ideal number of throws is determined to pass through the track, i.e. face value. In addition, courses can be classified as beginner tracks of at least 7 baskets (Class C; fairways, generally less than 75 m) and school tracks of 3-6 baskets (D-class). At the beginning of the summer of 2016 there were more than 120 Class A tracks in Finland, more than 130 class B tracks, more than 140 class C tracks and dozens of class D tracks. [32] Sources † Tarja Aikola: Frisbee golf weekly competition launches Uusikaupunkin Sanomat. 9.8.2010. Fetched 3.2.2012. † YLE Kainuu: Kajaani is a hot corner for frisbee wave yle.fi. 24.8.2011. Fetched 3.2.2012. † a b c d e Professional Disk Wave Association: PDGA Official Rules of Disk Golf (PDF) pdga.com. January 1, 2011. Retrieved 30.1.2012. English † Finnish Frisbee Golf Federation: Frisbee golf (Description of the Game) frisbeeliitto.fi. Picked up january 31, 2012. † Finnish Golf Federation Frisbee: Label frisbeeliitto.fi. Picked up on February 2, 2012. † Professional Disk Wave Association: A Guide to PDGA Disk Wave pdga.com. 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