

For the purpose of this report, data was broken down beyond "all" responses to include analysis by:

- Private vs. Non-private Private course superintendents made up 43 percent of all respondents, while public course superintendents made up 57 percent. "Non-private" included public/daily fee (23 percent), semi-private (15 percent), resort (5 percent) and government/municipal courses (14 percent).
- Geographic region Respondents were broken down by their location: Northeast (19 percent of total respondents); Midwest (33 percent of total respondents); South (31 percent of total respondents); and West (17 percent of total respondents. See the map for which state belongs to which region.
- Non-capital ops budget Respondents were also categorized by how their 2015 non-capital operations budgets compared to the average (\$697,000). This included "below the average" (58 percent of total respondents); "at average plus" (42 percent of total respondents) and "\$1 million plus" (23 percent). It should be noted that "\$1 million plus" was also represented in "at average plus."

Finally, when applicable, the 2015 data was compared against data from the 2012 State of the Industry report, which analyzed trend and attitude data compiled during the fourth guarter of 2011.





Chemical Breakdown

Superintendents are using more liquid fertilizers and biostimulant products as part of their turf maintenance program than they were three years ago, according to 2015 State of the Industry data. Superintendents out West (24 percent) are using more of this product than in any other areas of the U.S.

INDUSTRY INSIDER BRIAN BOYER Superintendent Cinnabar Hills Golf Club, San Jose, Calif. "We haven't gone to a lot of liquid fertilizers. We started during the fall of last year putting organics on our fairways and so far we are happy with what we are seeing. We're seeing slow growth and it's tough for things to grow real fast because of the drought."

BRANDED **PROPRIETARY VS. GENERIC** PRODUCTS



AREA OF TURF MAINTENANCE PROGRAM WITH THE LARGEST INCREASE IN USE

20% 6% Liquid fertilizers, Dyes & colorants biostimulants 6% 18% Surfactants & wetting agents Insecticides 16% 5% No increase in use Preemergent herbicides 14% 4% PGRs Postemergent herbicides 10% 1% Fungicides other



Equipment

Utility vehicles will be the hot commodity among superintendent equipment purchases in 2015, according to the data. A third of respondents (33 percent) said utility vehicles were on their shopping lists. Broken down further, 43 percent of respondents at private courses, 51 percent at western courses and 55 percent at courses operating with budgets in excess of \$1 million all indicated utility vehicles as their top purchases.

Regarding mowers, overall superintendents indicated more interest in acquiring greensmowers (24 percent) than fairway mowers (17 percent). Broken down further, greensmower purchasing was favored by respondents at private courses (26 percent), courses in the South (27 percent) and courses operating with budgets in excess of \$1 million (35 percent).

Interestingly enough, when we asked about planned purchasing in 2011, 42 percent of superintendents indicated utility vehicles were on their agendas.

PLANNED PURCHASES FOR 2015 ALL 33% Utility vehicle 24% Greensmower 17% Fairway mower 12% Sprayer 12% Tractor 11% Aerifier 11% Mechanical bunker 10% Vacuum/blower 6% Top dresse ٢ 2% Fan NORTHEAST MIDWEST SOUTH 33% Utility vehicle 24% Utility vehicle 33% Utility vehicle 21% Greene 23% Greensmower 27% Green 18% Fairway mowe 17% Fairway mower 14% Fairway mower 15% Sprayer 10% Spraye 13% Spraye 16% Tractor 7% Tractor 13% Tractor 11% Aerifier 9% Aerifier 11% Aerifier 11% Mechanical bunker rake 11% Mechanical bunker rake 8% Mechanical bunker rake 5% Vacuum/blower 11% Vacuum/blower 12% Vacuum/blower 4% Top dresser 5% Top dresser 8% Top dresser 1% Fan 2% Fan 2% Fan WEST INDUSTRY INSIDER **DOUG MILLER** 51% Utility vehicle Senior vice president of golf course management ClubCorp "We're not really replacing, but we are filling needs at every club. We have always done more of that than go in and buy a complete fleet. We have gone in and said, This club needs four pieces, five pieces, two pieces or whatever that is." Our bucket is pretty benearith the andwer that is." 23% Greensmower 26% Fairway mower 15% Sprayer 15% Tractor 13% Aerifier arge with the amount of the clubs that we have. We try to get everybody to a point where their fleet is in a good position, not necessarily new, but has some 13% Mechanical bunker rake 13% Vacuum/blower 11% Top dresser new pieces and some existing pieces where they can get done the work they need to do." 0% Fan

Labor

Labor and staffing is a management challenge, and finding skilled, reliable and dependable workers makes the hiring process a real chore for superintendents.

While the research points to a minor drop in staffing levels over the last three years for full-time and seasonal positions, more than half of superintendents across the spectrum (including course type and geographic regions) report some level of difficulty in hiring workers. For example, private facilities had slightly more difficulty hiring than non-private courses (63 percent vs. 60

INDUSTRY INSIDER JEFF WHITE

Superintendent Indian Hills Country Club, Mission Hills, Kan. "Just finding bodies in general and having

some bodies that want to work that you can coach along and train is becoming difficuit. I think there are more full-time jobs out there. There are more construction jobs and those types of jobs that pay better. A lot of the stuff where we had these guys working three months or six months and then going someplace else has kind of dried up."

percent, respectively), and 66 percent of respondents from the Northeast and South reported hiring challenges. Additionally, more than a third (39 percent) of respondents from the Northeast reported hiring troubles.

The problem also extends to attracting entry-level assistant superintendents, with nearly half (42 percent) of superintendent respondents citing difficulty, according to the data. Again, superintendents at private courses (48 percent) reported a much greater frequency of difficulty in hiring entry-level assistants than their colleagues at non-private facilities (36 percent). However, it should be noted that, according to the research findings, a greater percentage of respondents at private courses (92 percent) were or are in the market for entry-level assistants than those at non-private courses (68 percent). Regionally, nearly half (49 percent) of respondents from southern courses reported some level of difficulty.

