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Consumer RESEARCH

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Flatlining

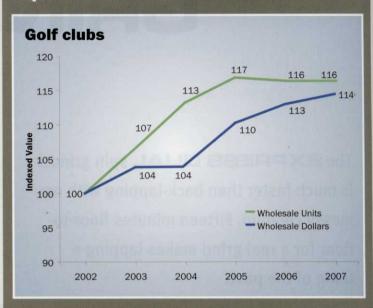
he golf market continues to remain stagnant in terms of supply and demand growth, as it has for the past several years. Given existing economic conditions, which have worsened during the past few months, there's little to no growth expected this year in the areas of golfers, rounds and facilities - and the potential for a downturn has increased. For companies in almost every area of the market manufacturing, retail, facilities, turf, media - it's a zero sum game because gains are offset by competitors' losses.

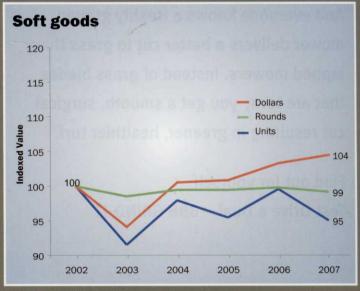
The charts on this page provide a glimpse of how equipment sales have performed for the past six years and how frequent golf participation has tracked during the past 20 years. The golf participation change from 2006 to 2007 is about 0.7 percent, which is an average of four percentages from different sources: the National Golf Foundation has the change at 0 percent, the National Sporting Goods Association has the change at -5.8 percent. Medimark Research & Intelligence has the change at -0.2 percent, and Simmons Market Research Bureau has the change at 3.1 percent.

Source: 2008 Golf Industry Overview, National Golf Foundation

GOLF PARTICIPATION Frequent Golfers (40+ rounds) NGF vs. NSGA 8 6 5 4 NGF 3 NSGA 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06

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PUSHING

BY PAT JONES

Course Crafters is defying the odds in the depressed construction business by staying true to its roots in the renovation market

t a time when conventional wisdom holds that the golf course construction market is in the tank, Bob Pinson admits, rather sheepishly, his company is having its best year ever and 2009 looks even better.

His company, Course Crafters, found a niche – renovating existing courses – 16 years ago and stuck with it. Now, with reconstruction, remodeling and restoration dominating the market, Pinson and his staff are reaping the rewards of years spent doing small projects well, building relationships with the right people and growing a reputation as a go-to contractor for an increasing number of high-profile jobs.

Pinson grew up on a family farm northeast of Atlanta. The son of a butcher and a stay-at-home mom who raised chickens, he toiled away in his dad's meat shop and in his mom's chicken coops and, consequently, was glad to get out of little Gainesville for a while and head to the University of Georgia to study physical education.

He quickly decided a career as a PE teacher wasn't for him – although his lifelong love of sports later led him into high school and college officiating – so he took a job out of school in distribution warehousing. After 10 years of that, his roots in farming drew him back to the land. This time, he was pushing dirt with a bulldozer instead of tilling and seeding cotton into it. Initially, he did grading work on subdivisions, roads and dams, but he came across a report from the USGA Green Section in the early 1990s that

indicated there was a big demand for folks like him to handle smaller golf course construction projects in the Southeast. Thus, a golf course construction company was born.

A decade and a half and about 130 projects later, Pinson and his staff are in demand as facilities decide to lengthen, upgrade and improve their courses. He discusses the secret to his success, how to cure what ails the golf market and what he misses most about the early days of starting a course building company.

How did you enter the golf business?

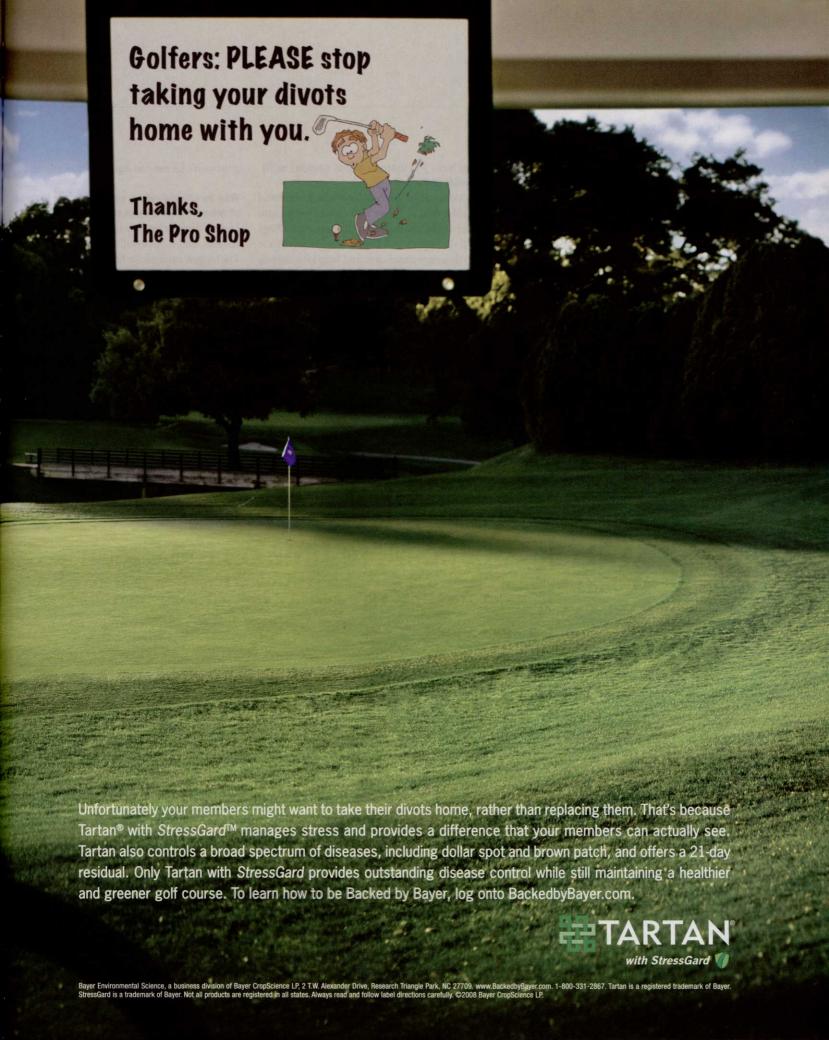
I became interested in golf in the early '90s when I read a USGA report about how much super-intendents did on their own. Renovation was booming, and there weren't many guys doing small jobs. The USGA said there was about \$15 million in small jobs being done annually, and I figured if I could get a million or two of that, it'd be cool. I started calling on superintendents and, for the first five years, it was a tee here and a bunker job there.

I got to know architects such as Arthur Davis, John LaFoy, Tom Marzolf and Bob Cupp, and they gave me a few jobs. They took a chance on me, and the business grew. The first job on my own was at Peachtree Golf Club in Atlanta building a dam so they could have their own water source. I started hiring former superintendents who had construction experience. It helped, because we could talk to the client on









their level. We focused on renovation and, as a result, it's been more than 90 percent of our work for more than 16 years.

I'm not as hands-on as I used to be, but the clients know exactly who to call when they have a problem. We have the best employees in the world. That reputation has given us a niche.

Which projects are you most proud of?

We've worked at more than 130 courses. Some of those jobs were just tees and bunkers, some were renovations, and a few were new construction. We did a big renovation at Southern Hills (in Tulsa, Okla.) that was tremendous. We also did a new course in Gallatin, Tenn., called Foxland Golf Course.

I'm proud of all of them. Obviously, I'm proud that we do quite a bit of work at Augusta National. People trust us with their golf courses. I can't think of a course I can't go back to and the people aren't happy to see us.

What have you learned about working with superintendents?

Superintendents are cool guys who understand what the deal is. Many times when we go into a renovation, the members have strong feelings about the course. You have to spend a lot of time with that superintendent and help him answer the questions he's getting bombarded with. You don't want anybody to get fired. We try to support the superintendent because we understand what he's going through.

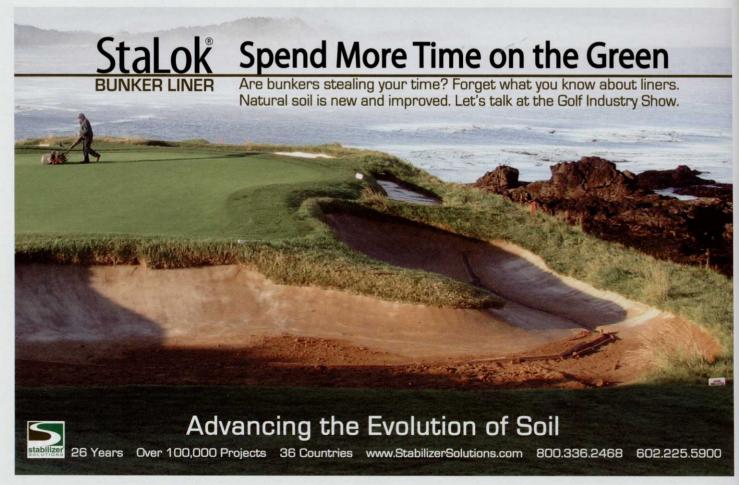
I refereed high school football and college baseball for years. That experience helped me be the referee on these jobs. When things get touchy, that's when I try to call everybody together in a huddle and make sure they know the rules. You have to speak up and say, "Look, no matter how well you sold this project, it's not going to be perfect. Don't blame the superintendent. He's just doing the best he can." That might be what I'm best at these days because the

guys won't let me run equipment anymore.

Why do clients select your company instead of others? How do you set yourself apart? Look at our job list. We have a bunch of strong

courses, and they're willing to recommend us.
The biggest strength we have is sitting down and telling them the black-and-white truth.

We've had to submit competitive bids on more stuff in the past few years than in the previous 10. The big guys who specialize in new course construction have fallen back into renovation because it's remained strong. The architects also have gotten more competitive. They've started selling harder on these jobs as well, and part of that is price pressure. So, a lot more jobs involve less negotiation and more bid preparation. We're not always the least expensive, but folks still hire us anyway because of the reputation we have. We still do quality work even if the margin gets lower. That's important.



It's the way I was raised. You do what you say you're going to do even if you're losing money.

What was the biggest mistake you made when assessing a project and how did you fix it?

We're big enough to do one or two big jobs and about three smaller jobs a year. Years ago, you'd have work scheduled a year in advance solidly. Nowadays, it's a little different. During the past three or four years, we took some jobs that we shouldn't have. We priced them too low because we were concerned about keeping the pipeline full. But, with weather, choices about equipment, financing, etc., you just can't figure everything. No matter how badly you need the work, you still have to price it the same way. That's why we hate change orders. Why not price the job right when you know they're going to add a bunch of stuff later?

What are the strengths and weaknesses you encounter with onsite superintendents during a remodel?

Probably their ability when it comes to scheduling. Our expectations, given the construction level required for preparation, removal of irrigation heads, etc., need to be clearly agreed on in the schedule. We quiz them about what they want to check off - things such as drainage, fine grading, etc. A lot depends on whether they have that owner's rep job. If they want to check things, they have to do it on our schedule, not theirs. That's just the nature of the beast.

Who makes choices about materials?

If I'm going to guarantee the work, we're using my materials. If it's not spec'ed, I'll ask the superintendent who he wants to use. We want them to make those decisions because that guy's going to be there after we leave and will have to live with the consequences.

Will the golf construction market eventually rebound?

I've been scratching my head about that lately. We might have as good a year as we've ever had this year, and next year looks really good, too. I'm blessed. Most clubs aren't going to stop improving their courses. They have to compete or fix what's been done wrong previously.

What's your advice for a young person, or even a superintendent, who wants to get into the building business?

You have to be a different kind of person for this business ... a nomad to some degree. Some of my guys have families, and some don't. It seems to work OK for most of the folks with families. It's a little easier because we're regional to some extent. Guys try to get home every two or three weeks, but, you're basically in a hotel for three to eight months. It gets monotonous. But, if you like playing in the dirt, there's nothing better than watching a piece of ground transform into a golf course.

Final thoughts?

I love what I do. It's the most fun job I've ever had. You're always worried about a dozer breaking down or making payroll or whatever, but I couldn't have chosen anything more satisfying than this. Until I figure out I can't do it anymore, I'm going to keep going. The only thing I miss is the equipment operation part – it's fun to be out there by yourself with no phone, no e-mail and the sound of those big engines in your ears, creating something special. GCI



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CHANGING R

Managers who fill the shoes of both superintendent and pro share their stories

By Marisa Palmieri

ld Tom Morris, modern golf's Renaissance Man, is known for his aptitude in many areas of the game, including club making, design, greenkeeping and play. He's a four-time winner of the British Open and is said to have been an excellent teacher, as evidenced by his son's success. Young Tom, called the Tiger Woods of his time, won four Opens in a row before his early death at age 24.

Such versatility among professionals in the golf industry is rare these days because of the commercialization and specialization of the game. Nowadays, superintendents typically have bachelor's degrees in turfgrass studies and PGA

professionals often have attended professional golf management programs.

The demanding nature of these specialized skill sets makes it notable that there are still some in the industry whose careers are a nod to Old Tom Morris' stake in maintenance and play. There are 29 superintendents who also hold PGA memberships, based on data from the GCSAA and the PGA. There are likely many more golf professionals who serve as superintendents but aren't members of the GCSAA.

The men who hold dual credentials typically downplay their roles as pro-superintendents, saying there are many owner-operators throughout the country who do it all, including maintenance, instruction and general management. Bruce Gregory is one of those men who says many people do what he does.

"I'm not a whole lot different than a lot of mom-and-pop operators," says Gregory, PGA, CGCS, at Liberty (Ind.) Country Club.

While many folks may serve in the roles Gregory does as a golf instructor and head of course maintenance, statistics show not a lot have gone to the lengths he has to earn the credentials in each field. There are only about 1,900 certified golf course superintendents out of about 9,000 GCSAA members.

