Benefits of Turfgrass. Turfgrasses are the primary vegetative covers on airports, athletic fields, cemeteries, churches, commercial buildings, golf courses, home lawns, schools, parks and roadsides. While turfgrasses are typically thought of for recreation and aesthetic value, they also provide a valuable environmental service by preventing soil erosion from wind and rain, reducing runoff from rainfall, improving soil absorption of and infiltration of water, remediation of contaminated or polluted water, and other beneficial environmental impacts. Additionally, turfgrass are an integral component of the landscape that positively influences human behavior characteristics like improved ability to concentrate and self-discipline.

Turfgrass Industry Size. The exact size of the turfgrass industry in Georgia is not known since a detailed survey has never been conducted. However, estimates suggest that at 1.8 million acres, it is clearly one of the largest agricultural commodities in the state. The cost to maintain an acre of turfgrass is estimated at $570.00 which equates to over $1 billion per year.

Home Lawns. There are an estimated 1.25 million acres of home lawns in Georgia. And homeowners spend about $260 per acre annually to maintain their lawns for a total of $325 million per year. Generally, lawns represent the largest segment based on acreage of the industry.

Professional Landscape and Turfgrass Industry. Based on a 1998 UGA survey, the Professional Turfgrass and Landscape industry had annual gross revenue of $3.4 billion. These firms employed over 12,000 full-time and 6,000 part-time people. The industry was relatively young with 61% of the firms being less than 11 years old.

Golf Course Industry. Based on a 2002 Georgia State University survey, in 2001 the 520 golf courses/ranges in Georgia had an economic impact of $1.8 billion. The employment impacts were 16,948 full-time and 10,874 part-time workers. In 1999, Georgia was ranked 8th in the country in the number of new courses opened (19), 8th in courses under construction (31), and Georgia was one of six states that were in the top 10 in the country in both these categories (National Golf Foundation, 2000). Since 1990, an average of 11 new golf courses per year have been opened (75% are public courses). The golf course industry is also significant to the tourism industry and to the enhancement of property values through associated housing developments.

Sod Production Industry. The 2002 Center for Agribusiness & Economic Development Turf Survey compiled by the University of Georgia reported there were over 42,808 acres used for producing sod/stolons. The farm gate value was $122.2 million which represents an 8% increase from 2001 and a 100% increase over 1992. The sale represents only the first step in turfgrass’s use. After being installed it is maintained for an indefinite period which further contributes to the State’s economy. Turfgrass acreage certified by the Georgia Crop Improvement Association increased 31% in 2001 and 196% since 1998 to 11,000 acres.

Pesticide Use in Turf. The Georgia Department of Agriculture estimates that over 2,000 people have a commercial pesticide applicators license in Category 24 - Turf and Ornamentals. This is the largest group of commercial pesticide applicator license holders in Georgia. The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences faculty hold numerous trainings each year for this group. License holders receive information on topics such as pesticide disposal and storage, safety, ground and surface water protection, non-chemical methods of pest control, and etc.

The University of Georgia Turfgrass Program. Research and Extension efforts are directed towards developing and disseminating environmentally and economically sound best management practices to maintain a sound basis for the continued growth of this dynamic industry that impacts Georgia through jobs, goods/services, property values, tourism, and the quality of life in Georgia.