

The Ryan Minute-Miser multi-purpose utility turf vehicle.



Big, soft 6.50 x 8 turf tires.



Hauling a 3-gang ball picker.



Easily tow up to 250 lbs. of tools, chemicals, spikers, trash containers, and other equipment. Low-cost low-bed utility trailer with big 35" x 66" bed available as optional equipment.



Saves the minutes that help pay for the hours!

When it comes to wasted work-time the Ryan Turf Minute-Miser is a stingy vehicle... but very generous with the savings it returns on your investment. Whatever the grooming responsibilities (golf course, park, plant ground, cemetery, et al.), you'll find the Minute-Miser a rugged, quality built mobile utility tool... no corner-cutting construction. Eliminates "clock-eating" walking. Gets you or your workers to the job without tying up a golf car or other equipment as a range vehicle. Features a powerful 8hp engine; capable of doubling as a lightweight towing vehicle. Responsive acceleration... zips to a safe and smooth cruising 15 mph. The Ryan Turf Minute-Miser shrinks your wasted minutes; stretches them into productive hours.



TURF EQUIPMENT
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lieve it. A superintendent occupying the country club manager's chair consolidates the two most important functions at the club. You had better let him go.

Q—This, the year of Agnes on the eastern seaboard, told us that there are a few things about tri-calcium arsenate that we did not know. Some superintendents lost all their Poa quickly when they wanted it to go out gradually. And some lost their jobs. All the explanations in the book did not help the superintendent, the green chairman or irate golfers. Have we gone too far too fast on these chemicals without a firm knowledge of how to stop an action with a reaction? We suffered, too. (Virginia)

*A—I must confess to two things: 1) I helped start the arsenic parade in 1931 at Arlington Farms (anyone remember?), and 2) I do not have the full technical and chemical knowledge to interpret exactly what has happened. To spout jargon about P-levels, temperatures, moisture levels, soil texture, grass species, nitrogen levels and so forth would do little good. Obviously, we've gotten ahead of ourselves. Let's slow down on the chemicals. Study up on our lime and fertilizer and introduce grasses so sturdy that, by themselves, they can whip *Poa*. And, watch the water.*

Q—At the Turfgrass Field Days at Penn State, we heard and saw evidence that the new elite perennial ryegrasses (Pennfine, Manhattan) represent one of the biggest breakthroughs in turfgrass breeding history. Oddly enough, the parents of most of these remarkable grasses came from golf course fairways, where they had survived in spite of everything. Some of the most knowledgeable superintendents thought that they were bluegrasses. Now comes the question. With this public build-up, we rushed to our favorite turf seed dealer only to learn that strikers and protesters on the West Coast had tied up trucking, and we couldn't get these grass seeds in time for our fall seeding programs. Is there a credibility gap somewhere? (New Jersey)

A—Obviously, I don't have a final or even a satisfactory answer to your question. From harvest through processing, testing, then shipping, there is not enough time to meet the demands of the central area or crabgrass belt. For overseeding in the South, there is no real problem. When strikes and protesters intervene there is little we can do. The problem will be solved when there is enough carryover to meet the demands on the spot.

Q—At our Mid-Atlantic GCSA meeting recently, you said that Penncross was superior in its adaptability because of its genetic variability. I have putting greens of C-1 and C-19 that are equal to my Penncross, but do not credit C-1 and C-19 with the same quality? (Virginia)

A—Three vegetative parents, grown in alternative rows, are allowed to topcross freely; then the entire field is harvested to produce "Certified Blue Tag Penncross." Then uncounted numbers of natural sexual crosses among the three different vegetative parents produces the genetic variability, which is a vital characteristic of Penncross. When this seed is planted there is a great similarity among the seedlings, but there are differences also. The weaker types succumb to disease and competition; the stronger ones dominate. In Georgia it will be the heat- and disease-tolerant types that will develop into mature turf. In Wisconsin and Pennsylvania the cold, hardy types will survive.

C-1 (Arlington) and C-19 (Congressional) vegetative creeping bents are mono-cultures. They must be managed very carefully because they have no ability to adapt as Penncross can. The reason that your C-1 and C-19 greens are as perfect as your Penncross is because you are an excellent manager and you know how to treat bent greens to bring out the best qualities in any grass.

As in bluegrass blends, we are moving away from mono-cultures. Apomictic Merion bluegrass is a good example of a mono-culture that by itself is susceptible to stripe smut, rust and *Fusarium*; blended with Fyking and Pennstar, these weaknesses are masked. □