

Gode autentiske beskrivelser af 'Non plus ultra'/'Stensært'

Ne Plus Ultra. The origin of Ne Plus Ultra is unknown; but Thos. Andrew Knight's name is associated with it in one advertisement; Knight's Albert Edward is given as a synonym, and the variety is said to be "very close to Knight Dwarf Green Marrow." It was apparently first advertised by Brownlees in 1845, and a later reference says it was introduced under several names in successive seasons between 1837 and 1847. Gen. Wyndham is generally given as a synonym of Ne Plus Ultra but Hogg says it was produced from that variety to a much more vigorous grower, with much larger pods and a longer season. In America Ne Plus Ultra was described by Burr in 1863, listed in the United States Patent Office Report for 1865, noticed in a rural public action in 1870, tested by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1904, and grown by one of the leading seed-pea firms in 1907. It was not grown at the Station during its early years but was included here for the World's Fair display in 1893, when found tall, vigorous, of good quality, late. It was not found listed in America during our recent trials but seed of it was sent here from British Columbia and from Idaho. In England Ne Plus Ultra grows very tall, sometimes 7 1/2 feet, but here it seldom exceeded 4 1/2 feet; stems slender, round at the base but enlarged and angular above, with long internodes and moderately prominent nodes, occasionally branched below the flowering node, 10th, foliage abundant, light green, almost bloomless and little whitened, with non-characteristic leaflets in 4s and 5s, and much larger, round-tipped stipules with shallow teeth at the base, and clasping the stem deeply; pods single or in pairs on long slender stalks, 3 to 3 3/8 inches long, occasionally 3 3/4, with long sepals, broad, only moderately plump, oval to flat in cross section, straight, almost blunt at the ends or rarely square, with small recurved tips, smooth or slightly wrinkled when ready to pick, good dark green in color, with heavy bloom giving a grayish cast, holding freshness well; peas 3 to 7, large, oval to long-oblong usually separated in the pod, smooth coated, dark green in color and of splendid quality; Idaho seeds were much smaller than those from British Columbia and all cream colored, the other being one-third green. These differences practically disappeared in the crop seeds of the two strains. The variety is not ready until past midseason, requiring 9 weeks from very late sowing to more than 10 for earlier ones. The crops in different years ranged from fair to very good. Quality rather than productivity is the commonly noted merit of Ne Plus Ultra. Non Plus Ultra, an improved strain, was grown here from seed sent by the Swedish improver, and is quite different in many ways: Dwarfier, heavier stemmed, with shorter internodes, often with two stems from base and branches from mid-stem, with small leaflets in 4s, and lightly clasping stipules, both much darker in color but with heavy bloom; pods slightly shorter, usually quite uniform, but occasionally only 2 3/4 inches long, narrow, plump and square-ended or even protuberant, more like those of some of the Gems than like the old Ne Plus Ultra. Peas 7, very large, not of as good color as in the original variety, but of excellent quality. The season was a little earlier and the crop better. Carter has recently (1927) reintroduced, or improved, Ne Plus Ultra and the variety was "highly commended" in Royal Horticultural Society tests.

Hedrick, U. P. 1928. *The Vegetables of New York. Vol. I, part I: Peas.* Report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1928. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company.

Ne Plus Ultra. Ripe seed mixed white and olive.1 Foliage dark green and blotched. Pods dark dull green, very glaucous. This is of a strong and robust habit of growth, 6 to 7 feet high and with a branching stem and dark green blotched foliage. The pods are from 12 to 18 on each plant, mostly in pairs, and contain 7 very large peas, which are of a dull green colour, like those of the Green Marrows. The ripe seed is mixed white and olive. Sown Feb. 19th; bloomed June 16th; slatted June 26th; and fit for gathering July 10th. This is one of the best peas in cultivation, being an abundant bearer, as early as the Early Green Marrow, and having dark-coloured pods and peas similar to those of that variety.

Hogg, R. 1861. "Report on the Garden Peas", *Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society London, vol. I, s. 339-379.*

Ne Plus Ultra. A very tall-growing late Pea, sometimes over 6 ft. high. Pods numerous, commencing at about one-third the height of the plant, usually in pairs, long, broad, perceptibly curved, and very narrow towards the stalk; peas very large, somewhat oval, and green and wrinkled when ripe. First-class quality.

Vilmorin/Robinson, W. 1920. *The Vegetable Garden*. London: John Murray, s. 547.

Nr. 3 Non plus ultra (smaafrøet) har butte, rette, smaarummede Bælge. Sorten har mindre Frø end de øvrige Non plus ultra-Typer. Bælgene er smaa, mørkegrønne med forholdsvis faa Frø. Frøene er mellemstore, mørkegrønne og af god Smag. Rankerne er mindre stive, uden Forgreninger, 120-180 cm lange. Slingtraadene er store, stærkt hæftende. Sorten gav Middeludbytte af grønne Bælge, men et ret stort Udbytte baade af grønne og modne Frø. Frøprocenten er høj. I Handelen forekommer der to adskilte Former, som kaldes Non plus ultra, nemlig en smaafrøet og en storfrøet. Nr. 3 er Repræsentant for en smaafrøet, medens Nr. 5, Stensært, hører til den storfrøede Form. Navnene Non plus ultra og Stensært maa i øvrigt betragtes som Synonymer.

Nr. 5 Stensært har butte, rette, storrummede Bælge af Non plus ultra-Type. Bælgene er store, mørkegrønne med et middelstort Antal mørkegrønne Frø. Frøene er af god Smag. Rankerne er mindre stive, med faa Forgreninger, 120-170 cm lange. Slingtraadene er ikke stærkt hæftende. Udbyttet var middelstort af grønne Bælge og grønne Frø, og stort af modne Frø. Frøprocenten var middel. Sorten er halvsildig.

Sørensen, H. 1926. "Forsøg med Sorter af høje Marværter. 1923-1924", *Tidsskrift for Planteavl*, 32. bind, s. 461-462. København: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag.