

Beschrijving Erfgoedrasen Sla

De geslachtsnaam *Lactuca* stamt af van de Latijnse woorden *lac* en *lactis* (= melk), vanwege het voorkomen van melksap in de plant. Alle slasoorten zijn variëteiten van de soort *Lactuca sativa* L., een naam die in 1753 door Linnaeus gegeven is (sativus = gezaaid, gekweekt).

Van deze soort is geen wilde vorm bekend, maar aangenomen wordt dat *Lactuca sativa* L. afstamt van wilde sla, *Lactuca serriola* L., die in grote delen van West-Europa, West-Azië en Noord-Afrika voorkomt (serriola = zaagje; dit heeft betrekking op de bladrand).

Lactuca sativa L. wordt onderscheiden in vier variëteiten:

- *L. sativa* L. var. *angustana* hort. ex. L.H. Bailey, aspergesla (angustatus = versmald). Deze sla vormt geen krop, maar hiervan wordt de dikke hoofdstengel gebruikt op dezelfde wijze als asperge.
- *L. sativa* L. var. *crispa* L., pluksla, snijsla en bladsla (crispus = gekroesd). Ook deze sla vormt geen krop, maar hiervan wordt het blad gegeten, dat zeer mals blijft.
- *L. sativa* L. var. *longifolia* Lam, bindsla (longifolius = langbladig). Deze variëteit vormt een lange, ovale, losse krop die meestal ge-stoofd wordt gegeten.
- *L. sativa* L. var. *capitata* L. (capitatus = hoofdvormig, met een kop). Hiertoe behoort botersla - meestal kropsla genoemd - en ijsla.

Botersla

Botersla vormt zachte, malse kroppen met dunne bladeren en onderscheidt zich hierdoor van de dikbladige knappende ijsla. Botersla wordt, evenals andere slasoorten onderscheiden in groepen met en zonder anthocyaan (kleurstof die de sla rood kleurt) in het celsap. Deze worden weer ingedeeld in lange dag en dag neutrale typen, respectievelijk winter- en zomersla.

Bron: kropsla, Mededeling Nr.30, Uitgave van het Sprenger Instituut, Haagsteeg 6, 6708 PM Wageningen (april 1981).

Snijsla

Snijsla (*Lactuca saliva* L. var. *longifolia* Lam. en ook *L. sativa* var. *capitata* L.).

Het losse blad wordt in jeugdige toestand bij, de grond gesneden en heeft alleen waarde in de winter en in de vroege voorjaarsmaanden, als er geen of weinig kropsla te krijgen is. De teelt wordt derhalve door de beroepstuinder uitsluitend onder glas toegepast. Veelal gebruikt men zaad van gewone kropsla, dat dicht gezaaid wordt, b.v., van Grote Gele of Zwart Duits. Daar snijsla snel moet groeien is het gewenst steeds zaad te gebruiken met een hoge kiemenergie. De echte snijsla onderscheidt zich van de kropsla, doordat zij geen of onvoldoende kroppen vormt. Snijsla kan na de eerste snede, na opnieuw uitlopen, nog een tweede snede leveren.

Bron: Rassenlijst voor Groentegewassen, 1954.

Rassen

Amerikaanse Roodrand

- *Seed colour* : white
- *Anthocyanin*: the whole surface fairly markedly coloured

- *Leaf colour : red brown due to anthocyanin*
- *Texture: fairly tender*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture*
- *Group : cutting lettuce*
- *Marketed by Vilmorin in 1882, but it was known to be in existence in 1879.*
- *Leaf margin very wavy, lamina fairly blistered. The leaf-margin of Vilmorin's type is more dentate and wavy than that of other strains; in addition, the leaf-surface contains more anthocyanin. Various strains of this variety are in cultivation, ranging from yellowish red to deep red in colour. All varieties are late bolting, but Vilmorin's strain is one of the latest, although less vigorous. Popular variety in America for growing under glass, and also in the open in summer.*

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Attractie

Dit zomerras is ook bruikbaar voor de herfstteelt onder glas. Op vochtige grond treedt daarbij nog al eens „wit" op (valse meeldauw).

Is ook bruikbaar voor gelichte sla in het voorjaar.

Zaadkleur wit; geen anthocyaan in het blad; vormt grote, vaste kroppen, met iets gegolfd, wat stug blad, dat wat donkerder van kleur is dan dat van Zwart Duits; schiet in de zomer niet spoedig door.

Een uit Amerika afkomstig ras, dat over geheel Europa en Amerika gebruikt wordt.

Geschikt voor volgrondsteelt in de zomer. Groter percentage eerste soort dan Zwart Duits. Echter enige dagen later oogstrijp.

Op vochtige grond wel eens last van roest. Weinig last van randen. Kan beter tegen vervoer dan Zwart Duits.

Nogal gevoelig voor mozaïekziekte, waardoor het ras terrein verliest aan Zwart Duits.

Bron: Rassenlijst voor Groentegewassen, 1954.

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: light greyish green*
- *Texture: rather tender*
- *Use: especially for summer culture but also for any other type of culture. Not for forcing*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Introduced about 1890. Is a non-anthocyanin selection from Lorthoïis (synonym of Trocadéro a graine blanche). Notes of Vilmorin-Andrieux reveal that in those days the characteristics of this variety were spoken of highly, and in first few years was not enough seed available to meet the demand. In America this variety was introduced in 1902 under the name of Unrivalled, by John A. Bruce and Co. and J. A. Summers. Later on this variety became known by the name White Boston. Under this name it was introduced into the Netherlands in 1931 and renamed Attractie by A. R. Zwaan en Zoon of Voorburg. It is mainly by this name that this variety is known in the Netherlands. In 1914 it was introduced in Germany by Winkler, (Reichenbach) under the name of Bohemia. The most popular names for this variety in Great Britain are Unrivalled and Borough Wonder.

Leaf edge rather strongly undulating. Smooth-surfaced leaf. Head very firm and well-covered. The original type of Sans rivale a graine blanche was slightly blistered, and had more and darker outer leaves than the present type. Head larger and somewhat later. Today these types are sometimes confused, but the original type occurs very infrequently. Is grown throughout the world. Little affected by tip burn, but susceptible to downy mildew and lettuce mosaic. Since 1950 mosaic has been of more frequent occurrence in this variety and good substitutes are desirable.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Australische Gele

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: yellow*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture*
- *Group: cutting lettuce*

Old, well-known cutting lettuce for home gardeners. Known in America since 1830 as Early Curled Silesia. Known in Europe still earlier.

Leaf-surface finely blistered, leaf-margin dentate and slightly wavy. Late bolting.

Grown in the open in spring, summer and autumn.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Batavia Doree de Printemps

Vergelijkbaar ras als Batavia Blonde de Paris, met de volgende beschrijving:

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: yellow*
- *Texture: crisp*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture*
- *Group: crisp-head lettuce*

This variety was put on the market by Vilmorin-Andrieux in 1922 as an improved type of Blonde géante, (originally introduced in 1890). Yellow-coloured crisp-head lettuce of this type were mentioned in "Descriptions des Plantes Potageres" in 1856.

Fairly firm, well-covered head, late bolting.

Distinction is made between two main types which resemble each other closely and between which there are many intermediate forms:

- *Batavia blonde de Paris.*
- *Batavia doree de printemps. In France protected by the law. Entered: 1952. Breeder: L. Clause, Bretigny.*

The former is said to be slightly greener and more finely blistered, and produces slightly larger heads. Yellow crisp-head lettuce is of quite common occurrence in France, notably around Paris.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Bruine Trotskop (Brauner Trotskopf)

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: considerable*
- *Leaf colour: reddish brown because of anthocyanin*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: summer and occasionally winter culture*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Developed by a Geneva market gardener round about 1850.

Leaf rather coarse and heavily blistered. Head firm. Hearts well and bolts rather late. The bolting rate is not the same for all selections; Simon Louis type for instance is very late-bolting. Sometimes supplied as a winter lettuce. A good quality summer lettuce for those countries where there is no objection to anthocyanin colouration.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Chou de Naples

- *Seed colour: most varieties white, some black, the latter seed colour indicated in the classification where applicable*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: dark green*
- *Texture: crisp*
- *Use: all the year round in the open*
- *Group: crisp-head lettuce*

Details: Old crisp-head lettuce variety referred to for the first time in a Vilmorin price-list in 1856.

Various types are in use at present, including both the loose leafy Italian Chou de Naples type and many modern American types. All these modern American types have been developed by crossing, most of them between the years 1930-1940. The various American selections which are indicated by a number have been adapted to different production areas. The American classification in sub-groups is not sharply defined. The most important are New York, Imperial and Great Lakes.

The American strains possess very solid hearts and plants weighing 4 lbs. have been harvested at Wellesbourne.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Forellenschluss

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: very dark-red spots*
- *Leaf colour: medium green*
- *Texture: moderate-rather tough*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture*
- *Group: cos lettuce*

Leaves are rather tender for cos lettuce. Rather well-covered, moderately firm head. The very dark-red spots are conspicuous.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Glorie van Nantes (Gloire de Nantes)

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: rather dark green*
- *Texture: moderate to leatbery*
- *Use: summer culture*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*
- *Details: French variety.*

Rather thick leaf. Large very firm head, with moderate covering. Late bolting.

Originally grown on a large scale near Nantes and in the district of Châlon-sur-Saône. Grown more frequently in the countries of Northern Europe of late years, as the Sans rivale à graine blanche, which was much grown there, suffered considerably from mosaic. Gloire de Nantes, however, also proved to be sensitive to mosaic.

Not very sensitive to tipburn.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Great Lakes

Great Lakes Types: White-seeded. Introduced in 1941 by Michigan Agr. Exp. Station from cross of Imperial 152 x Brittle Ice x Imperial 615.

Original type: large outer leaves, large spreading habit, glossy, smooth, dark green leaf, far less grey than New York and Imperial. Leaf edge serrated. Very firm, heavy, late-bolting head, the leaves of which fold together well. Various numerical selections have now been adapted to different production regions. The majority of the lettuce varieties grown in America to-day are Great Lakes selections. In the West of America Great Lakes is said to suffer less from tipburn than in the East.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Grosse Brune Paresseuse

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin : spots*
- *Leaf colour: medium green with a little anthocyanin as spots and tinged leaf edges*
- *Texture: moderately tender*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture in the open*
- *Group: butterhead Lettuce*

Details: Mentioned as early as 1856 by Vilmorin-Andrieux in "Descriptions des Plantes Potagères". Plants fairly large with numerous semi-erect outer leaves. Firm head, rather late (about one week later than Sans Rivale à graine blanche, for instance), late bolting.

Grown principally in France.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Gotte Jaune d'Or

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin : none*
- *Leaf colour: very light yellowish green*
- *Texture: moderately tender*
- *Use: forcing lettuce culture*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

In the publication "Les Plantes Potageres" of 1883 Gotte jaune d'or is referred to for the first time, as an improved selection of Gotte a graine blanche.

Has a fairly spreading habit. Head rather small, spherical, occasionally more or less flat on the top, Firm. Tends to bolt late in the season. Oosely resembles the black-seeded Kardoes.

Is mainly grown in France in the Paris district. Is found locally in Flanders. In former times a popular variety in the Netherlands, but seldom grown now, because of the introduction of new varieties which develop more rapidly and produce a greater volume under short-day conditions (

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Kardoes (Kardoezen)

- *Seed colour: black*
 - *Anthocyanin : none*
 - *Leaf colour: light yellowish green*
 - *Texture: moderate*
- Use: forcing lettuce culture*
Group: butterhead lettuce

Details: An old forcing lettuce variety. Few wrapper leaves, outer leaves horizontal. Small spherical, well-covered, firm head. Late bolting. Closely resembles the white seeded Gotte jaune d'or.

Formerly it was used in the Netherlands particularly as forcing lettuce in frames, with horse manure as forcing material; this is no longer current practice as Kardoes has been replaced by other varieties, such as Regina and Proeftuins Blackpool.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Lentegroet

Seed colour: white

Anthocyanin: none

Leaf colour: yellowish green

Texture: tender

Use: glass house culture

Group: butterhead lettuce

Details: Found by the firm of Hild/Marbach, Germany as an off-type in Böttners Treib.

Leaves are rather coarsely blistered. Moderate number of outer leaves. Matures slightly later than Böttners Treib. Head not well covered but rather firm.

Especially suited for cultivation in half heated or cold frames and greenhouses. In Germany generally grown in the place of Böttners Treib.

At high temperatures, rather sensitive to downy mildew and tipburn.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Meikonigin (Maikönig)

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: little*
- *Leaf colour: light green*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: autumn and winter under glass, spring under glass and out of doors*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Developed by Max Kretchner of Görlitz in 1902. Has since been grown all over the world and has become one of the most popular lettuce varieties for growing under glass and for outdoor cultivation in spring.

The Maikönig type has a compact habit, with few, slightly wavy outer leaves. Heart fairly large but soft. Tingeing on heart and leaf edges is less noticeable when plants are grown under glass. Until about 1950 hardly any other variety was grown under glass in the Netherlands. Since 1950 varieties have been developed which tend to replace Maikönig, especially for cultivation under glass (see Proeftuins Blackpool and Regina). Selections of the Maikönig variety have existed for quite some time, varying in their habit and size, according to differences in growing conditions.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Passe-Partout (Zwarte)

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin : none*
- *Leaf colour: yellowish green*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture in the open; occasionally.*
- *winter culture in the open.*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Details: Mentioned for the first time in 1856 in "Les Plantes Potagères", under the then valid synonym of Tennis ball.

Blistered leaf. Firm, well-covered head which is main part of the plant. Rather late bolting. Develops rather a lot of side shoots. There are small differences in firmness of head and bolting tendency between the numerous selections of this type. Spread and known all over the world. Apart from Sans rivale à graine blanche it is one of the most frequently grown varieties. Grown principally as a summer variety. In Germany, however, it does not reach a sufficient size in summer and is therefore grown earlier. In France and in England this variety is grown in summer as well as in autumn in the open. In the southern part of England it is also grown in the open in winter. Passe-partout is sometimes incorrectly supplied instead of Wunder von Stuttgart. See under Cazard.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Romaine Ballon de Bougival (Romeinsche Ballon)

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: slightly yellowish green*
- *Texture: rather leathery*
- *Use: summer and autumn culture*
- *Group: cos lettuce*

This variety was mentioned for the first time by Vilmorin-Andrieux in 1883.

The head has a spherical top, is moderately covered and becomes quite firm. Late bolting. This cos lettuce variety shows much resemblance to the white-seeded Romaine blonde maraichere, but the leaf top of Ballon de Bougival is reflexed, the leaf surface is less glossy and the plant is taller. Rather sensitive to tipburn and mosaic.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Romaine Blonde Maraîchère

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: yellowish green*
- *Texture: moderately tender*
- *Use: summer and autumn culture in the open*
- *Group: cos lettuce*

Details: As far back as 1856 reference was made to this variety in a pricelist of Vilmorin-Andrieux. Leaf apices narrow, infolded enclosing firm head. Rather wide selection on differences in size and bolting rate. Widely grown, as will appear from the number of synonyms and similar varieties.

Synonyms and similar varieties:

- Bindsla Blanke.
- Bindsla Blanke zelfsluitende.
- Blanke.
- Blanke zelfsluitende.
- Cos Barr's Early Frame.
- Cos Blatchford's Improved Early White (less erect, slightly earlier, brighter green. For the black-seeded type see under Romaine Ballon de Bougival).
- Cos Early Perfection.
- Cos Barr's Summer White.
- Cos Champion White.
- Cos Giant White (somewhat larger type).
- Cos Goliath White.
- Cos Hardy Green Winter.
- Cos Hick's Hardy Winter White (slightly smaller).
- Cos Invincible.
- Cos London White.
- Cos Paris White.
- Cos Peerless [Sutton]. (See also under Batavia blonde de Paris).
- Cos Prince of Wales (slightly larger).

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Romaine Grise Maraîchère (Groene)

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: rather clark green*
- *Texture: moderately tender*
- *Use: summer and autumn culture in the open : cos lettuce*
- *Group: cos lettuce*

Details: Romaine grise maraîchère and Romaine verte maraîchère were mentioned in a Vilmorin-Andrieux price-list in 1856.

Leaf apex infolded. Head closes well, rather firm, and rounded off at the top. There is a great similarity between Romaine verte maraîchère and Romaine grise maraîchère. The leaf tops of verte maraîchère are a little less rounded, the leaves are slightly narrower and a little more glossy. The differences, however, are so small that a classification into two separate groups would be impossible.

Synonyms and similar varieties:

- Bindsla Groene.
- Cos Bath Eclipse.
- Cos Bath White Heart.
- Cos Dark Green (is a clark selection of Romaine verte maraîchère)
- Cos Dwarf Perfection.
- Cos Elongated.
- Cos Hardy Green Winter.
- Cos Heartwell.
- Cos Self Folding.
- Cos St. Albans All Heart.
- Cos Unwins Green.
- Cos Vaux's Self-folding Green.
- Elongated Cos.
- Lobjoits Cos.
- Lobjoits clark green Cos.
- Lobjoits green.
- Romaine Sainte Blaise.
- Romaine verte maraîchère

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Steenkrop (Gotte jaune d'or)

- *Seed colour: white*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: very light yellowish green*
- *Texture: moderately tender*
- *Use: forcing lettuce culture*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Details: In the publication "Les Plantes Potagères" of 1883 Gotte jaune d'or is referred to for the first time, as an improved selection of Gotte à graine blanche.

Has a fairly spreading habit. Head rather small. spherical, occasionally more or less flat on the top, Firm. Tends to bolt late in the season. Closely resembles the black-seeded Kardoes.

Is mainly grown in France in the Paris district. Is found locally in Flanders. In former times a popular variety in the Netherlands, but seldom grown now, because of the introduction of new varieties which develop more rapidly and produce a greater volume under short-day conditions.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Twellose Gele

Larger head than the Victoria type. More and larger outer leaves. Head well folded and firm. Mature somewhat later than the Viktoria type. Exclusively suitable for cultivation under lifted frames and for early cultivation out of doors.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Victoria werd veel gebruikt voor de gelichte teelt en voor vollegronds weeuwenteelt, mede omdat het ras minder gevoelig is voor nachtvorst dan Meikoningin. Er komen thans nieuwe rassen naar voren die beter bruikbaar zijn voor de gelichte teelt. Victoria heeft geen anthocyaan (kleurt niet rood). Vormt bij voorjaarsteelt een behoorlijke krop; kleur geelgroen. Over het algemeen meer omvang dan Meikoningin. De onderkant van de krop is grofnervig en daardoor niet mooi. De voet van de bladeren is getand en tussen de nerven is de krop vaak open. Is erg randgevoelig. Het blad van de grotere Victoria-selecties heeft vaak te lijden van koude, schrale wind direct na het lichten. Zaadkleur wit. Blondine, Westlandia en Twello's Vroegste Gele zijn goede selecties uit Victoria.

Bron: Rassenlijst voor Groentegewassen, 1965.

Wonder der Vier Jaargetijden

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin: considerable*
- *Leaf colour: reddish brown because of anthocyanin*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: spring, summer, autumn and winter culture in the open*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

This variety was catalogued as far back as 1880 by Vilmorin-Andrieux.

A markedly dark reddish brown variety. One of the darkest coloured varieties within the group of butterhead lettuce because of the presence of a considerable amount of anthocyanin. Leaf rather heavily blistered. Plants are large and spreading. Rather large head which is firm and closes well. Heart leaves light green with only slight tingeing.

Principally used for summer cultivation in France, and also in South America

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Wonder van Voorburg (Sans Rivale à graine noire)

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: light yellowish green*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: summer culture; especially outdoor autumn culture*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Reference was made to this type for the first time in 1914 (under the name of Lilloise) in a Vilmorin-Andrieux pricelist. Somewhat resembles Sans rivale a graine blanche, but has yellow leaves and the leaf surface is slightly less smooth. Attractive firm head. Rather susceptible to tipburn and is, for this reason, often difficult to cultivate during the summer.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

Zomerkoning(in) (Kagraner Sommer)

Seed colour: black
Anthocyanin: none
Leaf colour: greyish green
Texture: rather leathery
Use: summer culture
Group: butterhead lettuce

Old Austrian variety.

Leaf thick, more or less leathery. Head doses fairly well and becomes quite firm. Resembles the variety Resistent, but Kagraner Sommer's leaf colour is slightly more yellow green and is not as smooth. Outer leaves are larger, the head, too, having a greater volume. Becomes a little less firm after standing. Matures later and also tends to bolt a bit later in the season. Its popularity has increased since 1955, and it is being grown in Germany in ever increasing quantities.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.

A summer variety somewhat resembling Resistent, but larger in size and forming heads that are not quite so firm and less dark green in colour.

Bron: Identification of lettuce varieties from the young plants, C.M. Rodenburg, Euphytica 7 (1958): 241-246.

Zwart Duits

Zaadkleur zwart. Het blad is lichtgroen, mals en enigszins gebobbeld. Krop is vast en heeft weinig omblad. Nadat de krop rijp geworden is vormt de plant onder de krop vaak zijscheuten.

Het ras is matig vatbaar voor valse meeldauw en voor randen. Doordat het blad zacht is, minder bestand tegen langdurig vervoer. Schiet in de zomer niet spoedig door. Wordt speciaal gebruikt voor zaai ter plaatse in de vollegrond van begin Maart tot eind Juni.

Dateert op zijn minst van 1873 en is nog altijd een belangrijk zomerras.

Bron: Rassenlijst voor Groentegewassen, 1954.

- *Seed colour: black*
- *Anthocyanin: none*
- *Leaf colour: yellowish green*
- *Texture: tender*
- *Use: spring, summer and autumn culture in the open; occasionally.*
- *winter culture in the open.*
- *Group: butterhead lettuce*

Mentioned for the first time in 1856 in "Les Plantes Potageres", under the then valid synonym of Tennis ball.

Blistered leaf. Firm, well-covered head which is main part of the plant. Rather late bolting. Develops rather a lot of side shoots. There are small differences in firmness of head and bolting tendency between the numerous selections of this type. Spread and known all over the world. Apart from Sans rivale a graine blanche it is one of the most frequently grown varieties. Grown principally as a summer variety. In Germany, however, it does not reach a sufficient size in summer and is therefore grown earlier.

In France and in England this variety is grown in summer as well as in autumn in the open. In the southern part of England it is also grown in the open in winter. Passe-partout is sometimes incorrectly supplied instead of Wunder von Stuttgart.

Bron: Varieties of lettuce, C.M. Rodenburg, 1960.