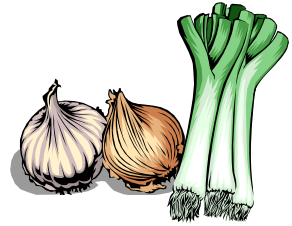


Onion Planting Guide

4 EASY STEPS TO GROWING BIG, SWEET ONIONS

1. PREPARE

While the plants may appear dry, don't be alarmed; they're simply dormant. Don't worry if you can't plant them immediately, even if the roots and tips begin to dry out. The onions can live off the bulb for approximately three weeks. Keep them in a well-ventilated, cool area until you can plant them. Do NOT put them in soil or water.



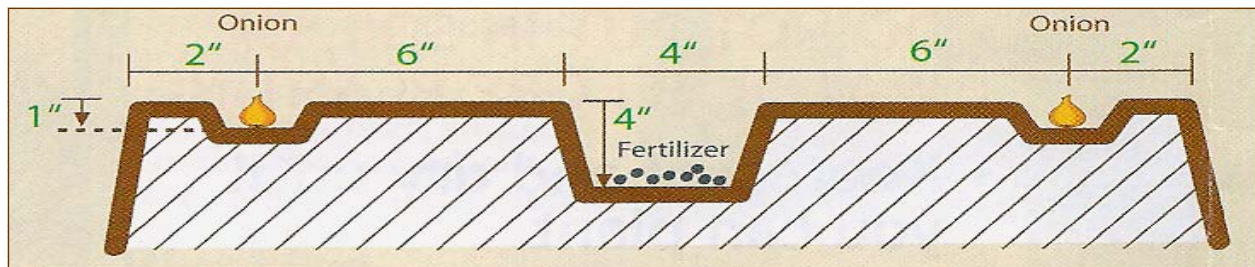
Soil Preparation

- ▶ Onions require full sun and good soil drainage. Choose a location that gets plenty of direct sun. Onions grow best on raised beds or raised rows at least 4" high and 20" wide.
- ▶ The soil should be loose and crumbly. If it's compacted, work in compost to improve aeration and drainage.
- ▶ To stop weeds for up to six weeks, rake a pre-emergent herbicide such as Treflan™ or Concern Weed Prevention Plus™ which is corn gluten meal, into the top inch of soil before you plant. Don't worry, the herbicide will not affect the onion plant roots.

2. PLANT

Plant your onions March 15th - April 15th for a summer crop and September 1st - November 1st for a winter crop.

- ▶ For the best growth and yield, onions need fertilizer right from the start. Use a fertilizer with the middle number higher than the other two. We recommend Gardener & Bloome's™ Organic Tomato, Vegetable & Herb fertilizer with an analysis of 4-6-3.



- ▶ As illustrated above, dig a trench that's 4" deep and 4" wide. Sprinkle ½ cup fertilizer per 10 linear feet of row. Cover the fertilizer with 2" of soil.
- ▶ Plant the onions 6" from the edge of the trench on both sides of the trench. DO NOT plant the onions in the trench. Leave a 2" margin between the onions and the outside edge of the bed.
- ▶ Plant the onions 1" deep and no deeper, as this will inhibit their ability to bulb.
- ▶ If you want the onions to grow to maturity, space them 4" apart. If you prefer to harvest some earlier as green onions, space them 2" apart and pull every other onion during the growing season, leaving the rest to grow to maturity.
- ▶ When planting several rows of onions, leave 16" between the outside edge of one bed, and the outside edge of the next. The spacing from the center of one fertilizer trench to the center of the next should be 36".

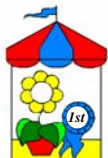


Cool Tip:

Onions can be used at any stage from green to mature bulbs. They are very easy to grow, smell so good when they are cooking and taste so yummy!

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3. WATER, FERTILIZE AND WEED

The better care your onions receive during the growing season, the more likely you'll have a bountiful harvest.

Watering

- ▶ Water thoroughly after planting, and regularly thereafter. Onions have shallow roots, so don't let the soil at the base of the plants become dry and cracked.
- ▶ Overwatering is equally problematic. If leaves develop a yellow tinge, cut back on watering.
- ▶ The closer to harvest time, the greater the need for water. However, when the onion tops start falling over stop watering and let the soil dry out before harvesting.

Fertilizing

- ▶ Nutritional needs are different during the growing season. Every 2 to 3 weeks after planting, fertilize with Arizona Best Lawn & Garden™ ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) in alkaline soils, or calcium nitrate (15.5-0-0) in acidic soils. Sprinkle it on top of the original fertilizer strip at the rate of ½ cup per 10 feet of row. Water the onions after every application. Stop fertilizing when the onions start to bulb. (See Bulbing below.)

Weeding

- ▶ Controlling weeds is critical to prevent competition for nutrients. An application of Treflan or Concern Weed Prevention Plus™ which is a corn gluten meal, raked into the top inch of soil every six weeks during the growing season will prevent weeds from returning.
- ▶ Mulching with a light layer of straw will help control weeds and preserve moisture. Be sure to push the straw back when the plants start to bulb so they'll cure properly.

Bulbing

- ▶ When the ground starts to crack as the onions push the soil away, the bulbing process has begun. Stop fertilizing at this point.



4. HARVEST AND STORE

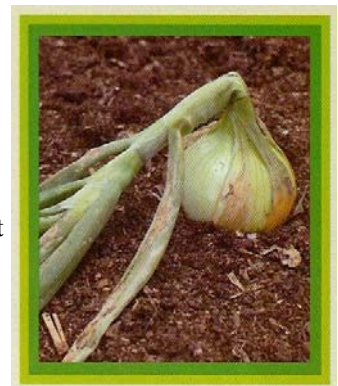
Proper treatment at harvest maximizes the amount of time you'll be able to store your onions.

Harvesting

- ▶ When the tops of the onions turn brown or yellow and fall over, it's time to harvest. Ideally, the plant will have about 13 leaves at this point.
- ▶ Pull the onions early in the morning on a sunny day. Dry the onions in the sun for two days. To prevent sunscald, lay the tops of one row over the bulbs of another.

Curing

- ▶ How long your onions will keep depends on how you treat them after harvest. They must be dried thoroughly to avoid problems with rot.
- ▶ If left outside when the weather is dry, this will take two or three days. The entire neck (where the leaves meet the bulb) should be dry, all the way to the surface of the onion and shouldn't slide when you pinch it. The skin will take on a uniform texture and color.
- ▶ If rain is expected, you'll need to dry your onions indoors. Spread them out in a well-ventilated area with room to breathe. Drying indoors may take longer than outdoors.
- ▶ Once the onions are thoroughly dry, clip the roots and cut back the tops to one inch. Now they are ready to eat.



Storing

- ▶ Store onions in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, such as a garage or cellar. Place them in mesh bags or netting to permit airflow. Periodically check for any soft onions, and remove them to avoid deterioration of the others.
- ▶ Bon appetite!



Cool Tip:

As a general rule, sweeter onions don't store as long as more pungent ones, so use the sweeter onions first.