



Easy Gardening

ONIONS • ONIONS • ONIONS • ONIONS • ONIONS

Joseph Masabni, Assistant Professor and Extension Horticulturist, The Texas A&M University System

Yellow, white, and red/purple onions grow very well in Texas home gardens. Green onions may be eaten fresh or chopped and added to salads. Bulb onions may be sliced and used on sandwiches or dipped in batter and fried as onion rings. Although onions are a source of vitamins A and C, they are used mostly as a flavoring in other food dishes.

Varieties

The varieties of onions that grow best in Texas are listed below.

Short day (11–12-hour day length)	
Yellow	Chula Vista, Cougar, Jaguar, Legend, Linda Vista, Mercedes, Prowler, Safari, Sweet Sunrise, TX 1015Y
White	Cirrus, Marquesa, TX Early White
Red	Red Bone, Rio Santiago, Sakata Red
Intermediate day (12–13-hour day length)	
Yellow	Caballero, Cimarron, Riviera, Utopia, Yula
White	Alabaster, Mid Star, Sierra Blanca, Spano
Red	Fuego
Long day (14–16-hour day length)	
Yellow	Armada, Capri, Durango, El Charo, Ole, Seville, Sweet Perfection, Valdez, Vaquero, Vega
White	Blanco Duro, Sterling
Red	Tango

Site selection

Onions grow best in full sunlight and well-drained soils.

Soil preparation

Work the garden soil only when it is dry enough not to stick to garden tools. Before seeding or transplanting, work the soil 8 to 10 inches deep.

Remove all rocks and trash from the soil; then break up the remaining clods and rake the soil smooth.

Planting

Onions are a cool-season crop and can stand temperatures well below freezing. They may be planted from seeds, from small bulbs called sets, or from transplants.

Seeding costs the least but takes longer before onions are ready. When seeding onions for bulbs, plant them ¼ inch deep during October through December. Place the seeds 1 inch apart. When the plants are about 6 inches high, thin them

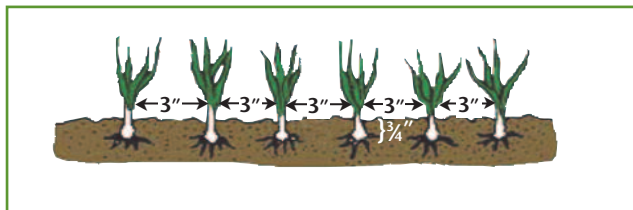


Figure 1. Plant onion transplants or sets $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and 3 inches apart.

to one plant every 2 to 3 inches. Eat the extra plants as green onions.

If you use sets or transplants, plant them $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and 3 inches apart (Fig. 1). Do not transplant onions more than 1 inch deep.

Fertilizing

Onions grow best when the garden soil is fertilized correctly. Spread 2 to 3 pounds of a fertilizer such as 10-10-10 over a 100-square-foot of garden area. Measure and spread the fertilizer; then mix it with the top 3 to 4 inches of soil.

Watering

Watering once a week usually is enough in the spring. But you may need to water more often during dry, windy weather. Water onions slowly and deeply to help grow strong, healthy roots.

Care during the season

Weeds are easy to pull or cut when they are 3 to 4 inches tall. Do not let weeds or grasses grow large because they compete with onions for nutrients.

If you use a hoe to remove weeds and grass, do not chop too deeply. You may be cutting the onion roots. Pull all weeds by hand when possible.

When the onion plants have 5 to 6 leaves, apply fertilizer again to help grow

larger plants and bigger bulbs (Fig. 2). Each leaf forms a ring in the onion bulb. More leaves means more rings and larger bulbs.

Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of fertilizer for each 10 feet of onion row. Scatter the fertilizer evenly between the rows. Water the onions after adding the fertilizer.

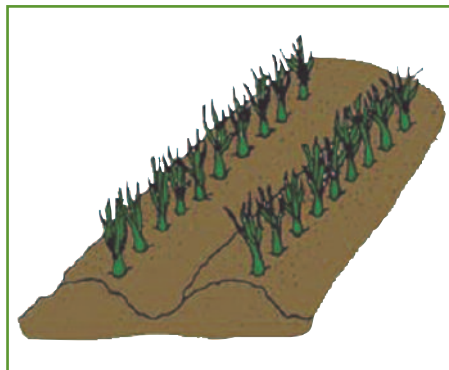


Figure 2. When the onions have 5 to 6 leaves each, scatter fertilizer around the plants and water it in.

Insects

Onions have few insect problems. However, thrips, which are very tiny insects, may be found between the center leaves.

Many insecticides are available at garden centers for homeowner use. Sevin is a synthetic insecticide; organic options include sulfur and Bt-based insecticides.

Diseases

Diseases may be a problem on onions. Brown leaf tips or brown spots on the middle and lower parts of leaves may be caused by plant diseases.

Sulfur also has fungicidal properties and helps control many diseases. Neem oil and other fungicides are also available for use.

Before using a pesticide, read the product label. Always follow cautions, warnings, and directions.

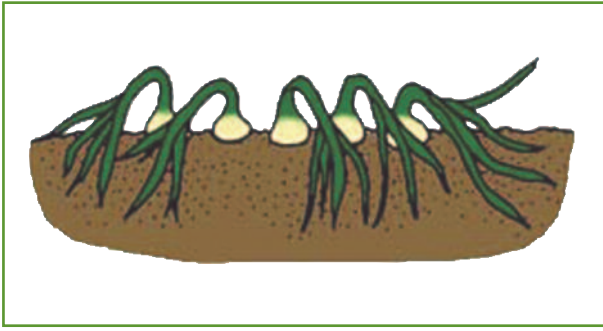


Figure 3. Harvest bulb onions when the tops begin to fall over.

Harvesting

Onions seeded in October/December or transplanted in January/February should produce bulbs in May/July.

If used as green onions, they may be picked from the time they are pencil size until they begin to form bulbs.

For dry-bulb onions, let the plants grow larger. The onions are ready when the

main stem begins to get weak and fall (Fig. 3). Pull the plants out of the soil.

Leave them lying in the garden for 1 to 2 days to dry. Then remove the tops and roots and let them keep drying in baskets or boxes.

Storing

Store onions in a refrigerator crisper or in a dry, airy place such as in a wire net in the garage or carport.

Acknowledgments

This publication was revised from earlier versions written by Tom Longbrake, former Extension Horticulturist.

Information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Texas AgriLife Extension Service is implied.

Produced by AgriLife Communications, The Texas A&M System

Extension publications can be found on the Web at: <http://AgriLifebookstore.org>.

Visit Texas AgriLife Extension Service at <http://AgriLifeExtension.tamu.edu>.

Educational programs of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, disability, religion, age, or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Acts of Congress of May 8, 1914, as amended, and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Edward G. Smith, Director, Texas AgriLife Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System.

Revision