

Spring Onion

Allium fistulosum · Onion family

DIFFICULTY Easy
TYPE Annual/perennial, direct sown
MATURITY 60–80 days



SUN
Full-part sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



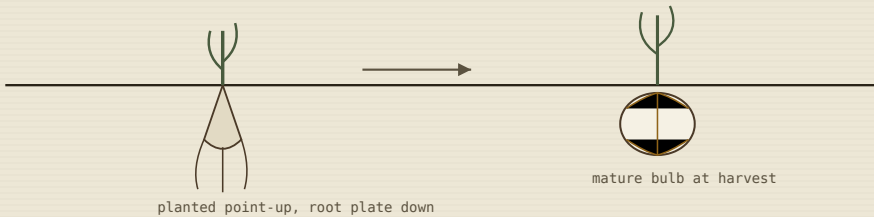
SPACING
5cm × 20cm



DEPTH
1cm

01 Harvested before bulbing

Spring onions are simply pulled young, before a true bulb forms — a fast, low-effort crop that can be tucked into gaps between slower-growing vegetables.



02 Planting

METHOD	Direct sow thickly in a short row or block.
SOIL	Loose, well-drained, moderately fertile.
TIMING	Sow year-round in mild zones for a continuous supply.

04 Problems

- **Onion thrips** — silvery streaking; hose off.
- **Rust** — orange spotting; improve airflow.
- **Damping off** — young seedlings in wet, cool soil; avoid overwatering seedlings.
- **Bolting** — less of an issue since harvested young.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Carrot Tomato Lettuce	Beans Peas	Fast crop; rotate loosely with alliums as a group.

03 Growing care

- Succession sow every few weeks for a steady harvest.
- Keep soil evenly moist.
- Harvest by pulling every second plant to let others size up.
- Feed lightly if growth looks slow.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Usable from pencil-thickness onward.
METHOD	Pull by hand, whole plant.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge crisper, about a week.