



## White Stem Negi Onion Variety Trial Preliminary Observations

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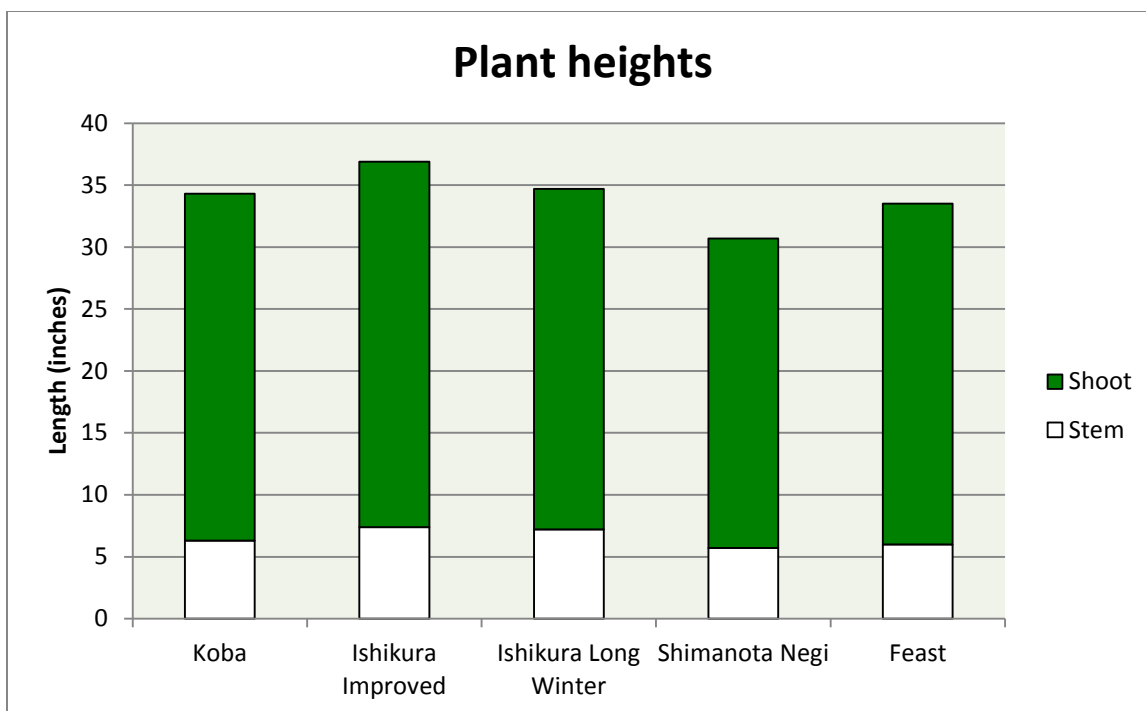
Green onion (*Allium fistulosum*) is typically grown in Hawaii for its long dark green leaves and used as a garnish for many dishes. In Japan, green onion or “Negi” is grown for its long white stems rather than its dark green leaves. White stems are used similar to dark green leaves as a garnish but are also used to make soup bases and can be pickled. The average stem length for this type of onion can range from 12-24 inches, typical of the whole plant length for green onion grown in Hawaii.

This trial looks to evaluate five commercially available green onion varieties for the potential production of “Negi” type onions. Plants were evaluated for stem length, shoot length, bunching potential (# of shoots), and total plant weight. Plants were seeded into seedling trays on July 14, 2015 at a rate of 10-12 seeds per cell, which is typical of local green onion plantings. Seedlings were transplanted into furrows at 6 inch spacing on August 6, 2015 (22 days from seeding). Furrows were dug to a depth of 8 inches below the soil surface. The onions were planted in 15 foot long plots and replicated three times. Plants were fertilized with 16-16-16 + minors at a rate of 50lbs/acre and irrigated using drip tape. 5 bunches per replications were harvested on October 26, 2015 (104 days from seeding) and evaluated for stem length, shoot length, shoot number and total fresh weight.

**Current Varieties Evaluated**

Varieties	Seed Company	Expected Stalk Length (in)
Feast	Evergreen Seed	16-20
Koba	UH Seed	Unknown
Ishikura Improved	Evergreen Seed	30
Ishikura Long Winter	Kitazawa	15-17
Shimanota Negi	Kitazawa	Unknown





### Overall Yield and Shoot Count Per Bunch

Variety	Mean Fresh Weight (oz)	Mean Shoot #
Koba	26.0	54.5
Ishikura Improved	26.5	24.0
Ishikura Long Winter	29.5	27.5
Shimanota Negi	27.0	16.0
Feast	30.5	40.0

### Summary

Overall, all varieties showed potential for commercial “Negi” production. From this evaluation, ‘Ishikura Improved’ and ‘Ishikura Long Winter’ showed the most potential. Both of these varieties had the longest stem length and relatively thick stem diameter. ‘Koba’ also had a relatively long stem but the bunching characteristic associated with this variety may not be desirable as shoot diameter was reduced. The reduction in shoot diameter could be due to overcrowding and competition for space and light. This was also similar for ‘Feast’ as each shoot would split before it had time to size up. ‘Shimanota Negi’ on the other hand had the lowest bunching potential and the shortest stem length. Although “Shimanota Negi” had the shortest stems it also had the largest stem diameters, which may be more desirable than the long stems. The short stem length observed in this trial may be associated with the planting depth and the amount of hilling that was conducted during the trial. Future trials will look to increase planting depth from 8 inches to at least 12 inches. Trials will also include other potential varieties.

### Future Varieties

Variety	Seed Company
Pride	High Mowing
Natsuguro	4 Season Seed
Tokyo Long White	Harris Seed
Southport White	Harris Seed
Gaurdsman	Jung Seed
Kyoto Kujo Negi	Kitazawa Seed
Heshiko	Kitazawa Seed
Evergreen White Nebuki	Kitazawa Seed
Nabechan	Johnny's Seed
Parade	Johnny's Seed
White Spear	Johnny's Seed
Evergreen Hardy White	Johnny's Seed

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