



## 1- INTRODUCTION

Onion (*Allium cepa*, L) is one of the most important vegetable bulb crops grown all over the world. In Egypt, it is grown at a large scale either for local consumption or exportation to Europe and Arab countries. Egyptian cultivars are known by their high total soluble solids (TSS) content and high pungency. That is why they are very long-keepers. The area devoted for single winter onion production in Egypt was 69161 fed. yearly with an average production of 12.948 ton/fed. in (2004) as mentioned by the yearly book of **Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt**. The highest productivity of onion crop with best quality can be achieved through increasing the cultivated area and especially in the newly reclaimed lands and or increasing the productivity per unit area. This can be done through the application of best agricultural practices for onion production.

In this respect, many agricultural practices judge the productivity of onion yield among these agricultural practices are fertilization, plant density, and seedlings age and cultivars. Therefore, this study was conducted to elucidate the effect of the different sources for organic fertilizers, minerals NPK fertilizer and cultivars as well as seedling age on plant growth, bulb yield and its components, bulb quality as well as storageability of onion bulbs.