

Regional Differences in Onion Bulb Quality and Nutrient Content, and the Correlation Between Bulb Characteristics and Storage Loss

Jongtae Lee^{1*}, Injong Ha¹, Heedae Kim¹, Silim Choi¹, Sangdae Lee¹, jumsoon Kang², and George E. Boyhan³

¹Onion Research Institute Gyeongsangnam-do Agricultural Research and Extension Services, Changnyeong 50319, Republic of Korea

²Department of Horticultural Bioscience, Pusan National University, Miryang 50463, Republic of Korea

³Department of Horticulture, University of Georgia, 8112, Statesboro, GA 30460, USA

*Corresponding author: organicjt@hotmail.com

Abstract

Many onion growers and researchers assert that differences in soil type, agricultural practices, weather, and duration of prolonged onion cultivation in a particular field could affect onion bulb quality. This study evaluates the bulb quality of onions grown in different regions and determines the correlations between bulb characteristics and postharvest loss during cold and ambient storage. Soil and onion bulbs were collected from fields in six onion growing regions in Korea, during the growing season of 2011-2012. The fresh weight, dry matter content, and carbon (C), sulfur and magnesium contents of the onion bulbs were significantly affected by the location in which they were grown. Bulbs grown in Muan had the greatest number of scales, thinnest scale thickness, and the highest total soluble solids (TSS) and total flavonoids (TF). Bulbs originating from Jecheon had the lowest pyruvic acid (PA), total phenolics and TF. Storage loss of bulbs from the different regions was similar in refrigerated storage, but differed in ambient temperature storage. Bulb fresh weight was positively correlated with scale thickness ($r = 0.617$) and cold storage loss (CSL; $r = 0.398$). Dry matter content was positively correlated with C ($r = 0.958$) and TF ($r = 0.256$) contents, while it was negatively correlated with CSL ($r = -0.424$). CSL was primarily affected by the fresh weight, as well as the dry matter, C, and PA contents of the bulbs, while ambient storage loss was primarily influenced by the amount of TSS.

Additional key words: *Allium cepa* L., intermediate-day onion, soil properties, storage quality, cold storage loss, ambient storage loss.

Introduction

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) consumption in Korea is increasing due to changes in dietary patterns and a rising awareness of their health benefits. Production has increased in line with this demand, with 1.09 million tons of bulb onions produced on 18,015 ha in Korea (Statistics Korea, 2015). The onion yield in Korea is the highest worldwide, consistently achieving over 50 ton·ha⁻¹ since 1989 (Food and



Korean J. Hortic. Sci. Technol. 34(6):807-817, 2016
<https://doi.org/10.12972/kjhst.20160085>

pISSN : 1226-8763
 eISSN : 2465-8588

Received: February 24, 2016

Revised: July 11, 2016

Accepted: July 13, 2016

Copyright©2016 Korean Society for Horticultural Science.

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The research was carried out with the support of the "Premium Brand Program for Changnyeong Bulb Onion (Project title: Analysis and investigation of the storage factors for improvement of bulb onions in consecutive cropping areas)" from Changnyeong County, Republic of Korea.

Agriculture Organization, 2012). Onion productivity has been sustained by intensified agricultural practices; however, the gradual decline in the bulb quality of onions harvested from or stored in historic onion growing areas is one of the main issues facing the industry. In addition, many onion growers, researchers, and distributors have asserted that differences in soil type, agricultural practices, weather, and the length of continuous onion cultivation in an area could affect onion bulb quality.

The main factors influencing the quality of crops are: genotype, physical and chemical properties of the soil, weather, and preharvest and postharvest practices, such as fertilizer type, the method and rate of fertilizer application, harvest time, handling, and storage (Hornick, 1992). In a comprehensive report, Platenius (1944) reported that late-maturing cultivars, higher temperatures, lower water supply, and organic soils increase the volatile sulfur content in onions. Their pungency increases as the leaf matures (Lee and Suh, 2009; Smittle and Maw, 1988). The total soluble solids (TSS) content was positively correlated with dry matter (DM; Galmarini et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2012), but bulb size decreased as DM increased (Mallor et al., 2011). Flavonoids are one of the most prevalent phenolic compounds in onion bulbs (Williams and Grayer, 2004), and were found to be positively affected by onion maturity, the process of curing, and growth in clay soils (Mogren et al., 2006; Patil et al., 1995).

Intermediate-day and short-day onions that can be transplanted in the fall were first introduced to the southern parts of Korea in the 1950s. Intermediate-day onions are usually stored until April when the short-day onions are harvested; thus, storage ability is considered the most important factor in onion bulb quality. Onion bulb dormancy, storability and quality are influenced by the genotype, fertilization and irrigation practices, and temperature and rainfall during the growing season (Adamicki, 2005; Kumar et al., 2006; Lee et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2015), as well as the time of harvest (Bottcher, 1999; Wright et al., 1993). Differences in weather conditions as well as the agricultural practices between onion growing regions might affect bulb and storage quality. The present study was therefore undertaken to evaluate the variability of bulb characteristics in onions from different regions, and to reveal any correlations between bulb characteristics and storage loss, which will be of benefit for the future production of quality onions.

Materials and Methods

Field experiment

This experiment was conducted in the fields of onion growers in six different counties or cities: Muan (35.0°N, 126.5°E, at an elevation of 30 m above mean sea level), Changnyeong (35.5°N, 128.5°E, 20 m elevation), Hamyang (35.5°N, 127.7°E, 150 m elevation), Wanju (36.0°N, 127.2°E, 50 m elevation), Andong (36.5°N, 128.7°E, 140 m elevation), Jecheon (36.9°N, 128.1°E, 260 m elevation). An F₁ hybrid intermediate-day onion (cv. Powerball) was grown in the 2010/2011 growing season at all experimental sites. Other cultivation methods were performed according to participating farmers' usual practices. Typically, onion seedlings were transplanted from late October to early November, and harvested from early to late June, depending on the region's weather conditions. The average air temperature and rainfall of each region were obtained from regional weather stations. Weather information from counties without weather stations came from a neighboring county or city.

Soil chemical analysis

The surface soil (0-20 cm deep) from each experimental field was sampled before cultivation bed preparation. These samples were air-dried and used to analyze their content of nitrogen (N), organic matter (OM), sulfur (S), available phosphorus (available P), and exchangeable cations, as well as their pH and electric conductivity (EC). OM, N and S contents were measured using an elemental analyzer (vario Max, Elementar, Germany). For the available P and exchangeable cations analysis, the soils were extracted following the Morgan extractant method (McIntosh, 1969) and the available soil P content was measured by a spectrophotometer (UV 2450, Shimadzu, Japan), while an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (novAA 300, Analytik Jena, Germany) was used to determine the exchangeable cations. Soil pH and EC were respectively determined by a pH meter and an Orion conductivity meter (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA), using a 5:1 deionized water:soil ratio.

Bulb nutrient content

Three replicates of plant samples were collected from approximately 3.3 m² plots several days before the main crop was harvested. The bulb diameter and weights of ten representative bulbs were determined individually. The bulb skins were peeled and cut in half perpendicular to the growing axis, allowing the number of growing points and the number of scales to be counted. The thickness of each scale was calculated by dividing the radius of the bulb by the number of scales. After each half was cut to the growing axis, one lower part and one upper part were immediately chopped into pieces 1-2 cm³. The chopped pieces were homogenized for 1 min in a blender (Food mix HMR-505, Hanil Electric, Korea). The homogenized sample was filtered through a filter paper (No. 6, Advantec, Japan) for approximately 60 min and stored in a 15-mL capped vial at -20°C. The filtered sample was used for the analysis of total phenolics (TP), total flavonoids (TF), pyruvic acid (PA) and TSS content. The other half of the bulb was chopped into pieces approximately 1-2 cm³ and dried at 105°C to a constant weight (approximately 2 hours), and incubated at 60°C for 22 hours. The dried samples were then ground and used to analyze the mineral elements.

A 0.5 g sample of the dried and ground tissue was dissolved in concentrated H₂SO₄ and concentrated H₂O₂. Potassium (K), calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) contents were measured in the dissolved samples using a novAA 300 atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Slavin, 1968). The P content was determined colorimetrically using the ammonium-vanadate-molybdate method at 470 nm (Gericke and Kurmies, 1952). Carbon (C), N and S contents of the ground samples were measured using a vario Max elemental analyzer. TP content was measured with the Folin-Ciocalteu assay (Singleton and Rossi, 1965), and expressed as mg of gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per kg on a fresh weight basis. TF content was measured with an aluminum chloride colorimetric method as described by Zhishen et al. (1999), and expressed as mg of quercetin equivalents (QE) per kg on a fresh weight basis. The PA content was determined by the method of Yoo et al. (1995) and calculated from a standard sodium pyruvate curve by a spectrophotometer (UV 2450, Shimadzu, Japan). TSS content was measured with a hand refractometer (Atago, PAL-1, Japan), and expressed as % Brix.

The remaining onion bulbs were divided into two 20-kg plastic boxes, with half stored in cold storage at 0±1°C and 70-80% relative humidity, and half stored in ambient temperatures in a greenhouse. After 1.5 months, the stored onions were separated into unmarketable (rotted or sprouted) and marketable onions, and weighed to calculate percent weight loss, rotted and sprouted loss every second month. These measurements were repeated after another two months, then monthly

until the end of the experiment. Storage losses were investigated until 12 January in cold storage, but until 9 December in ambient temperature storage because most onion bulbs were sprouted in January.

Data analysis

Statistical analyses of experimental data were performed using XLSTAT Pro 2013.1.01 (Addinsoft, USA). Significant differences between means were determined using Fisher's protected least significant difference at $p \leq 0.05$. The Pearson coefficient (r) was calculated to assess the correlations between bulb nutrient values. Several bulb characteristics known to be highly related to storage ability were analyzed by linear regression.

Results and Discussion

Meteorological conditions

The average air temperature from September 2011 to June 2012 was lowest in Jecheon, which received almost twice as much rainfall as the other regions during the onion growing season (1,358 mm), with particularly high rainfall in September, April and June (Fig. 1). The Muan and Andong regions had the least rainfall, and Muan also had the highest average air temperatures. The higher temperatures in winter and lower in late spring seen in Muan are considered favorable for onion growth and bulb development (Brewster, 1997).

Soil chemical properties

Soil EC, OM, available P, and extractable K and Mg contents were significantly different among the onion growing regions in the soil prior to planting (Table 1). The soil EC, available P and extractable K content were higher in Wanju than in other counties, while OM content highest in Hamyang. The exchangeable Mg content was highest in Changnyeong, with a value of $2.30 \text{ cmol}_c \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. Many of the soil chemical properties exceeded the optimum ranges for bulb onion production in Korea (RDA, 2006); for example, the OM content was higher in Hamyang, Wanju, Andong, and Jecheon than the optimum range ($25\text{-}35 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) and the available P content exceeded the optimum range ($129\text{-}168 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) in all regions. The optimum range of exchangeable Ca content ($5.8\text{-}6.7 \text{ cmol}_c \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) was also exceeded in all regions except Jecheon. Excessive nutrient accumulation in onion-producing areas is known to cause various problems related to bulb productivity (Lee et al., 2012) or bulb nutrient content (Lee et al., 2015).

Mineral content, bulb characteristics and organic compound content

The fresh weight (FW), DM, and the C, S and Mg contents of onion bulbs were significantly affected by the differences in the original location of the harvested bulbs (Table 2). The greatest bulb weights were obtained in Hamyang, followed by Wanju, Changnyeong and Andong. The highest DM and C contents were found in bulbs from Muan, followed by Hamyang, Wanju and Changnyeong. Bulb weight can be affected by planting time and density (Boyhan et al., 2009; Hutton and Wilson, 1986; Caruso et al., 2014), soil type or the onion cropping history for a particular field (Fleming et al., 1998), as well as the OM and N content of the soil (Table 1). The onions from Hamyang and Muan suggest that bulbs with a lower DM generally have a higher FW, a trend previously observed by Currah and Proctor (1990). In contrast, onions from Jecheon

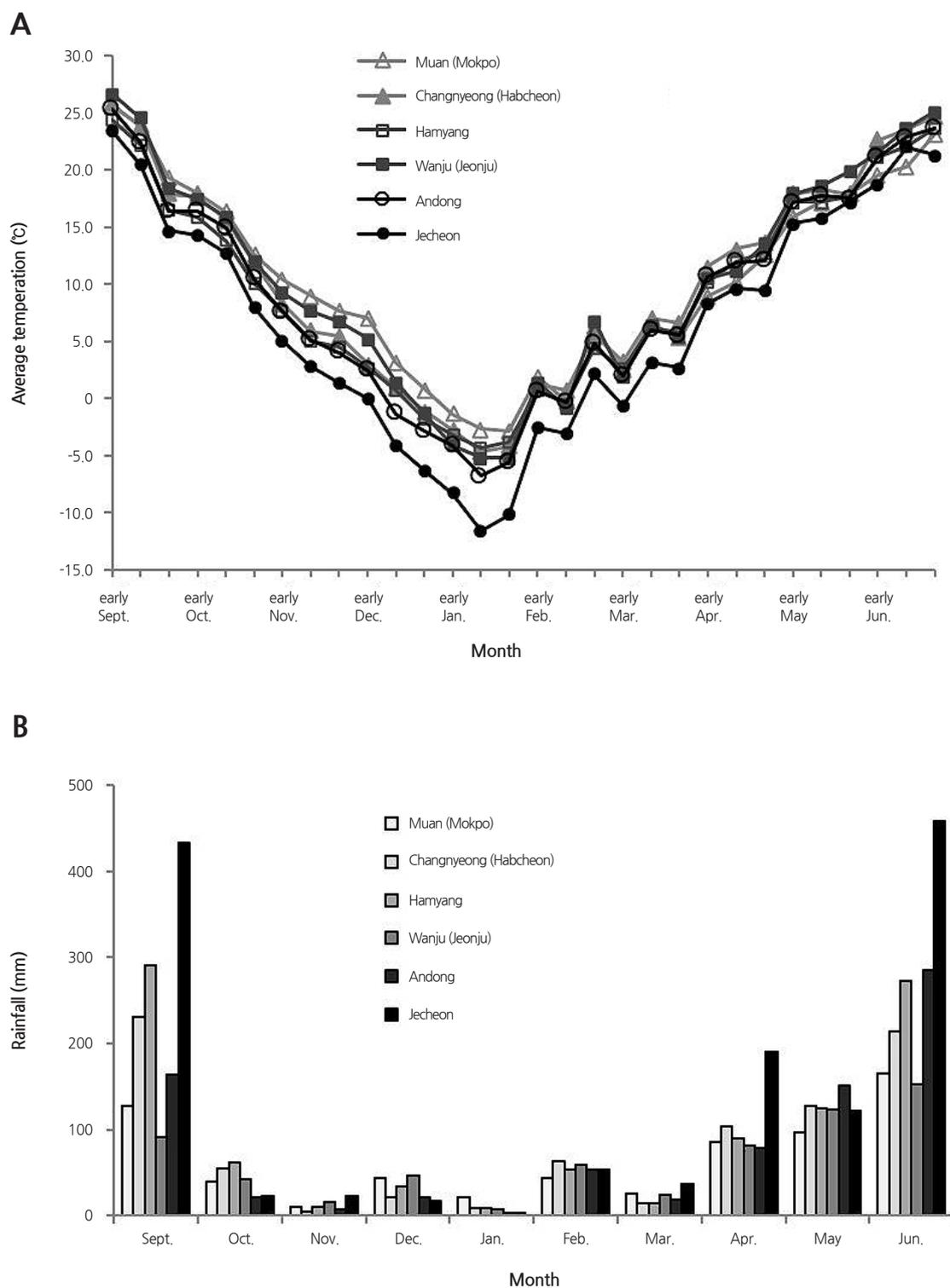


Fig. 1. Average temperature of ten-day intervals (A) and monthly rainfall (B) in six different regions during the growing season. Weather information from counties without weather stations came from a neighboring county or city, shown in parentheses.

had both a lower FW and a lower DM content, which might be caused by the weather conditions, such as the low temperature during the growing season and the high precipitation in the late bulbing stage. Similarly, Randle (1997) reported that the

Table 1. Comparison of the chemical properties of soils from onion growers' fields in six different planting regions, prior to planting.

Planting regions	pH	EC (dS·m ⁻¹)	OM (g·kg ⁻¹)	N (g·kg ⁻¹)	Av. P (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Ex. cation (cmol _c ·kg ⁻¹)		
						K	Ca	Mg
Muan	5.95	1.20	28.0	1.65	305.0	0.38	7.63	1.42
Changnyeong	6.47	1.21	29.9	1.77	174.1	0.51	9.03	2.30
Hamyang	6.19	0.92	49.3	2.09	387.6	0.54	6.99	1.24
Wanju	6.02	1.47	36.7	2.00	451.0	0.94	7.00	1.85
Andong	6.00	1.20	37.4	1.53	343.4	0.32	6.88	1.29
Jecheon	5.98	0.72	35.4	1.97	298.3	0.51	6.60	1.44
Average	6.30	1.17	32.7	1.80	242.7	0.53	8.33	2.01
LSD ^y	ns	0.38	10.6	ns	127.2	0.31	ns	0.82

EC = electrical conductivity, OM = organic matter, N = nitrogen, Av. P = available phosphorus, Ex. cation = exchangeable cation, K = potassium, Ca = calcium, Mg = magnesium.

^yFisher's protected least significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$)

Table 2. Fresh weight, dry matter content, and mineral contents in the edible part of onion bulbs from growers' fields in six different planting regions at harvest, on a fresh weight basis.

Planting regions	Fresh weight g/plant	Dry matter g·kg ⁻¹	Ash g·kg ⁻¹	Mineral content						
				C	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg
Muan	213.3	94.0	4.19	38.7	1.33	0.16	1.71	0.38	0.21	0.10
Changnyeong	235.5	86.9	3.83	36.8	1.30	0.12	1.80	0.40	0.24	0.11
Hamyang	278.8	88.7	3.86	37.2	1.37	0.11	1.62	0.38	0.25	0.09
Wanju	252.1	87.4	3.90	37.1	1.43	0.17	1.85	0.43	0.34	0.11
Andong	233.3	86.7	3.44	36.4	1.39	0.13	1.57	0.22	0.27	0.11
Jecheon	203.3	78.8	3.83	32.8	1.41	0.14	1.38	0.24	0.25	0.09
Average	236.1	87.1	3.84	36.5	1.37	0.14	1.65	0.34	0.26	0.10
LSD ^y	46.2	6.2	ns	2.3	ns	ns	ns	0.05	ns	0.02

C = carbon, N = nitrogen, P = phosphorus, K = potassium, S = sulfur, Ca = calcium, Mg = magnesium.

^yFisher's protected least significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$)

flavor intensity of onions increases as irrigation rates decrease and the temperature rises. In addition, the DM content of an onion bulb is affected by agricultural practices such as fertilization and irrigation in the growing season, the degree of leaf drying at harvest, and the harvest time itself (Henriksen and Hansen, 2001).

The diameters and the TSS, PA, TP and TF contents of bulbs were significantly different between different planting regions (Table 3). Bulbs originating from Muan had the highest number of scales, the thinnest scale thickness, and the highest TSS and TF contents, while the highest PA and TP contents were obtained in bulbs harvested in Wanju. The bulbs grown in Jecheon had the lowest PA, TP and TF contents. Coolong and Randle (2003) reported that bulb pungency, estimated by PA content, and total S content increased linearly in response to increasing temperature.

Storage loss in cold and ambient storage

When placed in cold storage, the amount of storage loss was not significantly different in bulbs from the different locations, except for the weight loss investigated on 9 December and 12 January (Table 4). At ambient temperatures, however, significant differences in storage loss were observed for bulbs harvested from the different regions; almost all storage loss characteristics showed statistical differences at each time point, with the exception of rot loss on 9 December

Table 3. Bulb and scale characteristics, and the organic compound contents of the edible part of onion bulbs from growers' fields in six different planting regions at harvest, on a fresh weight basis.

Planting locations	Bulb diameter	No. of scales	Scale thickness	Total soluble solids	Pyruvic acid	Total phenolics	Total flavonoids
	mm		mm	% Brix	mol·kg ⁻¹	mg GAE ^z ·kg ⁻¹	mg QE ^y ·kg ⁻¹
Muan	77.1	7.5	5.1	8.4	5.0	358.5	160.8
Changnyeong	78.0	6.9	5.7	7.7	5.7	359.4	134.1
Hamyang	83.4	7.3	5.8	7.1	5.6	365.5	133.7
Wanju	77.0	7.1	5.5	7.3	5.9	385.7	129.0
Andong	75.5	6.7	5.7	7.3	4.9	363.4	121.4
Jecheon	76.7	6.9	5.6	7.3	4.5	311.8	100.3
Average	78.0	7.0	5.6	7.5	5.3	357.4	129.9
LSD ^x	4.6	0.4	ns	0.6	0.7	45.2	22.3

^zGAE = Gallic acid equivalent.^yQE = Quercetin equivalent.^xFisher's protected least significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$).**Table 4.** Storage loss of onion bulbs from growers' fields in six different planting regions, in both in cold and ambient storage.

Storage methods	Planting regions	Rot loss, %				Weight loss, %				Sprout loss, %				Total loss, %			
		6 Sept.	9 Nov.	9 Dec.	12 Jan.	6 Sept.	9 Nov.	9 Dec.	12 Jan.	6 Sept.	9 Nov.	9 Dec.	12 Jan.	6 Sept.	9 Nov.	9 Dec.	12 Jan.
Cold	Muan	1.7	6.9	9.0	16.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.3	11.0	19.2
	Changnyeong	3.4	10.7	15.8	30.8	0.2	2.2	3.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	12.8	18.8	34.4
	Hamyang	2.3	9.2	17.6	38.1	0.2	1.9	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	11.2	20.4	41.1
	Wanju	1.7	8.2	17.0	35.3	0.1	1.6	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.8	19.1	37.8
	Andong	1.4	4.2	6.0	15.6	0.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.7	8.3	18.2
	Jecheon	3.2	14.1	21.3	38.7	0.3	2.5	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	16.6	25.0	43.1
	Average	2.3	8.9	14.5	29.2	0.2	1.9	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.7	17.1	32.3
	LSD ^z	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	1.1	1.2	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ambient	Muan	0.5	2.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	5.0	7.9	11.6	0.0	0.7	6.7	20.9	2.5	7.8	16.6	40.5
	Changnyeong	2.6	5.2	7.6	12.7	2.9	6.2	8.1	10.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	27.9	5.5	11.9	18.0	50.6
	Hamyang	5.8	9.4	10.1	13.4	6.9	9.8	12.0	16.3	0.0	2.2	12.1	31.5	12.7	21.4	34.2	61.2
	Wanju	0.4	1.4	2.1	7.4	1.7	4.9	7.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	21.4	2.1	6.3	9.9	38.7
	Andong	0.3	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.0	4.6	6.8	7.5	0.0	0.5	7.1	31.0	2.3	6.6	16.1	41.2
	Jecheon	2.2	7.8	10.3	14.9	3.4	7.5	9.4	11.3	0.0	1.8	7.1	19.0	5.7	17.1	26.8	45.2
	Average	2.3	4.6	5.7	9.8	3.2	6.3	8.6	11.1	0.0	1.0	6.1	25.3	5.4	11.9	19.0	46.2
	LSD ^z	3.5	5.0	ns	ns	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	ns	1.4	5.7	ns	5.5	7.2	10.8	ns
T-test ^y	ns	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	ns	***	***	***	*	ns	ns	***

^zFisher's protected least significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$).^yT-test between the losses in cold and ambient storage. *, **, *** and ns indicate $p \leq 0.05$, $p \leq 0.01$, $p \leq 0.001$ and not significant, respectively.

and sprouting loss on 6 September. The total storage loss in ambient storage on 9 December was the lowest in Wanju, followed by Andong, Muan and Changnyeong. Weight loss and loss due to sprouting were higher in ambient storage than in cold storage, while rot loss was lower in the ambient storage. The total loss was lower in cold storage overall, but there was no difference between the two storage systems on 9 November and 9 December.

Generally a low temperature is more effective at maintaining onion bulb quality; however, Wright et al. (1935) reported that different temperatures (0°C, 4.4°C and 10°C) and different humidities (65%, 80% and 90%) during a four-month

storage period did not affect rot loss, although the higher storage temperatures resulted in more weight loss and increased levels of sprouting. Similarly, Kwon et al. (1999) found that the rot loss of onion bulbs stored for nine months at low temperatures (2–4 °C) and at 80% relative humidity was not significantly different from onions stored under ambient temperature, while sprouting and weight loss were lower in the cold storage than the ambient storage.

Relationship of bulb characteristics and storage loss

Correlation analyses were carried out for the different postharvest and storage bulb characters in onions (Table 5). Bulb FW was positively correlated with scale thickness ($r = 0.617$) and cold storage loss (CSL; $r = 0.398$). DM content was positively correlated with C ($r = 0.958$) and TF ($r = 0.256$), while it was negatively correlated with CSL on 12 January ($r = -0.424$). Bulb C content was positively correlated with S ($r = 0.312$), K ($r = 0.321$), Mg ($r = 0.397$), and TF ($r = 0.325$), while it was negatively correlated with CSL ($r = -0.379$). Bulb S content was positively correlated with K ($r = 0.367$), Mg ($r = 0.318$), PA ($r = 0.650$), and TF ($r = 0.331$). Bulb K content was positively correlated with Mg ($r = 0.661$) and TF ($r = 0.325$). TSS content was negatively correlated with ambient storage loss (ASL) on 9 December ($r = -0.312$). PA content was positively correlated with TP ($r = 0.320$) and CSL ($r = 0.409$), while TP content was positively correlated with TF ($r = 0.490$). Positive correlations among mineral contents such as P, K, Ca and Mg were similarly described in a study by Galdon et al. (2008). Our results were similar to that of Lee et al. (2012), who reported that TP was positively correlated with both TF and PA contents; however, our observation of no significant correlation between bulb N content and storage loss differed from their study.

CSL decreased with higher DM and C contents, while it increased with a greater bulb weight and PA content (Fig. 2). ASL was significantly correlated with CSL of bulbs from different locations, and also decreased with a higher TSS content. PA content, which has been used to evaluate the pungency of onions, is affected by genotype, soil type, S content in the soil,

Table 5. Correlation coefficient among bulb characteristics, mineral and organic contents, and storage loss.

	DM	N	C	P	S	K	Ca	Mg	ST	TSS	PA	TP	TF	CSL	ASL
FW	-0.045	-0.125	-0.023	-0.149	0.118	-0.209	-0.245	0.271	0.617***	-0.247	0.257	-0.103	0.042	0.398*	0.108
DM		-0.140	0.958***	0.132	0.190	0.222	-0.027	0.305	-0.240	0.072	-0.126	0.002	0.256*	-0.424**	-0.103
N			-0.009	0.359*	0.167	0.142	0.203	0.036	-0.276	0.031	0.090	0.064	-0.019	0.192	0.110
C				0.138	0.312*	0.321*	0.012	0.397*	-0.184	0.090	-0.010	0.024	0.325*	-0.379*	-0.125
P					0.114	0.335*	0.012	0.309	-0.247	-0.001	-0.024	0.155	0.327*	0.140	0.075
S						0.367*	0.016	0.318*	-0.162	0.146	0.650***	0.227	0.331*	0.241	-0.084
K							0.271	0.661***	-0.087	-0.012	0.089	-0.003	0.325*	-0.269	-0.020
Ca								0.331*	-0.260	-0.202	-0.128	0.145	0.029	-0.222	0.096
Mg									-0.200	0.041	0.110	0.099	0.259	-0.173	-0.074
ST										-0.196	0.141	-0.116	-0.235	0.252	0.044
TSS											-0.173	0.101	0.159	-0.268	-0.312*
PA												0.320*	-0.013	0.409**	0.061
TP													0.490**	0.208	0.055
TF														-0.109	0.059
CSL															0.387*

FM = fresh weight, DM = dry matter, N = nitrogen, C = carbon, P = phosphorus, S = sulfur, K = potassium, Ca = calcium, Mg = magnesium, ST = scale thickness, TSS = total soluble solids, PA = pyruvic acid, TP = total phenolics, TF = total flavonoids, CSL = cold storage loss on 12 January, ASL = ambient storage loss on 9 December.
* $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$.

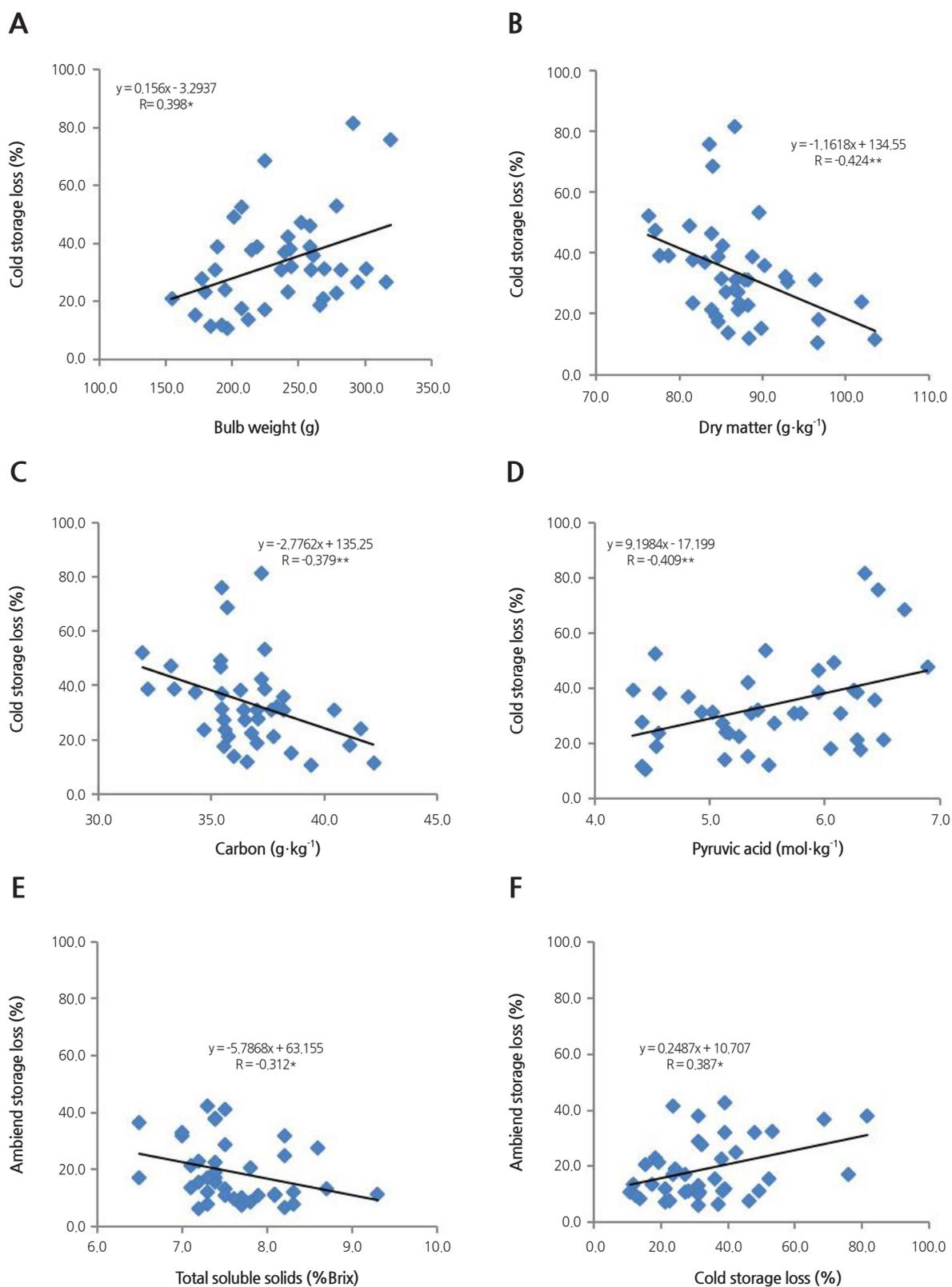


Fig. 2. Linear regression and coefficient of regression between storage loss and onion bulb characteristics. Storage losses were investigated on 12 January in cold storage and on 9 December in ambient temperature storage.

and fertilizer applications, but in several studies PA did not correlate with DM (Bedford, 1984; Hamilton et al., 1997; Yoo et al., 2006). This attribute might explain the negative correlation between DM and CSL, and positive correlation between pungency and CSL.

In conclusion, the yield and bulb characteristics, as well as the contents of several nutrients and antioxidant compounds such as phenolics were altered in onions grown in different regions. Storage loss at ambient, but not cold temperatures was also affected in the bulbs from different regions. CSL was correlated with the fresh and dry weights of the bulb, as well as its C and PA contents, while ASL was highly influenced by TSS. For cold storage longer than seven months in duration, this study finds that onion growers should store smaller bulbs with a higher DM content.

Literature Cited

- Adamicki F (2005) Effects of pre-harvest treatments and storage conditions on quality and shelf-life of onions. *Acta hort* 688:229-238. doi:10.17660/ActaHortic.2005.688.31
- Bedford LV (1984) Dry matter and pungency tests on British grown onions. *J. Nat Inst Agric Bot* 16:581-591
- Bottcher H (1999) Influence of harvest date on the postharvest responses of *Allium*-Vegetable species. *Gartenbauwissenschaft* 7:59-70
- Boyhan GE, Torrance RL, Cook J, Riner C, Hill CR (2009) Sowing date, transplanting date, and variety effect on transplanted short-day onion production. *HortTechnology* 19: 66-71
- Brewser JL (1997) Environmental physiology of the onion: Towards quantitative models for the effects of photoperiod, temperature and irradiance on bulbing, flowering and growth. *Acta Hort* 433:347-373. doi: 10.17660/ActaHortic.1997.433.37
- Caruso G, Conti S, Villari G, Borrelli C, Melchionna G, Minutolo M, Russo G, Amalfitano C (2014) Effects of transplanting time and plant density on yield, quality and antioxidant content of onion (*Allium cepa* L.) in southern Italy. *Scientia Horticulturae* 166:111-120. doi:10.1016/j.scienta.2013.12.019
- Coolong TW, Randle WM (2003) Temperature influences flavor intensity and quality in 'Granex 33' onion. *J Amer Soc Hort Sci* 128:176-181
- Currah L, Proctor FJ (1990) Onions in tropical regions. Bulletin No. 35. National Research Institute, Kent, UK.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2012) FAOSTAT. <http://faostat.fao.org/> Accessed 7 February 2016
- Fleming RA, Adams RM, Ervin DE (1998) The role of soil test information in reducing groundwater pollution. *J Agric Re. Econom* 23:20-38
- Galdon BR, Gonzalez RO, Rodriguez ER, Romero CD (2008) Comparison of mineral and trace element contents in onion cultivars (*Allium cepa* L.). *J Sci Food Agric* 88:1554-1561. doi: 10.1002/jsfa.3250
- Galmarini CR, Goldman IL, Havey MJ (2001) Genetic analyses of correlated solids, flavor, and health-enhancing traits in onion (*Allium cepa* L.). *Mol Genet Genomics* 265:543-551. doi:10.1007/s004380100445
- Gericke S, Kurmies B (1952) The colorimetric phosphorus analysis with ammonium-vandate-Molybdate and its application in plant analysis. *Plant Fert Soil* 59:235-247
- Hamilton BK, Pike LM, Yoo KS (1997) Clonal variations of pungency, sugar content, and bulb weight of onions due to sulphur nutrition. *Scientia Horticulturae* 71:131-136. doi:10.1016/S0304-4238(97)00033-2
- Henriksen K, Hansen SL (2001) Increasing the dry matter production in bulb onions (*Allium cepa* L.). *Acta Hort* 555:147-152. doi:10.17660/ActaHortic.2001.555.20
- Hornick SB (1992) Factors affecting the nutritional quality of crops. *Am J Altern Agric* 7:63-68. doi:10.1017/S0889189300004471
- Hutton RC, Wilson GJ (1986) Onion: effect of sowing date on maturity, yield, and quality of 'Pukekohe Longkeeper' and 'Early Longkeeper'. *New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture* 14453-457
- Kumar S, Imtiyaz M, Kumar A (2006) Effect of differential soil moisture and nutrient regimes on postharvest attributes of onion (*Allium cepa* L.). *Scientia Horticulturae* 112:121-129. doi:10.1016/j.scienta.2006.12.024
- Kwon JH, Lee GD, Byun MW (1999) Quality changes based on storage temperature and humidity. *Kor J Postharvest Sci Technol* 6:143-147
- Lee J, Song J, Lee S (2012) Excessive fertilization is detrimental to yield and quality for onion grown on high organic matter content paddy soils. *International Journal of Vegetable Science* 18:235-244. doi:10.1080/19315260.2011.623147
- Lee J, Hwang S, Ha I, Min B, Hwang H, Lee S (2015) Comparison of Bulb and Leaf Quality, and Antioxidant Compounds of Intermediate-day Onion from Organic and Conventional Systems. *Hortic Environ Biotechnol* 56:427-436. doi:10.1007/s13580-015-1036-7
- Lee JT, Kim HD, Lee SD, Ro CH (2012) Variability and interrelationship among yield and bulb quality contributing characters in

- intermediate-day onion. *Acta Hort* 969:123-131. doi:10.17660/ActaHortic.2012.969.15
- Lee EJ, Suh JK** (2009) Effect of temperature on the growth, pyruvic acid and sugar contents in onion bulbs. *Kor J Hort Sci Technol* 27:554-559
- Mallor C, Balcells M, Mallor F, Sales E** (2011) Genetic variation for bulb size, soluble solids content and pungency in the Spanish sweet onion variety Fuentes de Ebro. Response to selection for low pungency. *Plant Breeding* 130:55-59. doi:10.1111/j.1439-0523.2009.01737.x
- McIntosh JL** (1969) Bray and Morgan soil extractants modified for testing acid soils from different parent materials. *Agron J* 61:259-265. doi:10.2134/agronj1969.00021962006100020025x
- Mogren LM, Olsson ME, Gertsson UE** (2006) Quercetin content in field-cured onions (*Allium cepa* L.): Effects of cultivar, lifting time, and nitrogen fertilizer level. *J Agric Food Chem* 54:6185-6191. doi:10.1021/jf060980s
- Patil BS, Pike LM, Hamilton BK** (1995) Changes in quercetin concentration in onion (*Allium cepa* L.) owing to location, growth stage and soil type. *New Phytol* 130:349-355. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8137.1995.tb01829.x
- Platinus H** (1944) Factors affecting onion pungency. *J. Agric. Res.* 62:371
- Randle WM** (1997) Genetic and environmental effects influencing flavor in onion. *Acta Horticulture* 433:299-311. doi:10.17660/ActaHortic.1997.433.31
- Rural Development Administration (RDA)** (2006) The standard of fertilizer application on crop species. National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, RDA, Suwon, Korea
- Slavin W** (1968) Atomic absorption spectroscopy. *Chem Anal* 25:87-90
- Singleton VL, Rossi Jr JA** (1965) Colorimetry of total phenolics with phosphomolybdic-phosphotungstic acid reagent. *Am J Enol Vitic* 16:144-158
- Smittle DA, Maw BW** (1988) Effects of maturity and harvest methods on storage and quality of onions. *HortScience* 23:141-143
- Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)** (2014) Production of barley, garlic and onions in 2015. No 1631. <http://kostat.go.kr/portal/english/news/1/1/index.board> Accessed 7 February 2016
- Williams CA, Grayer RJ** (2004) Anthocyanins and other flavonoids. *Nat Prod Rep* 21:539-573. doi:10.1039/b311404j
- Wright PJ** (1993) The effect of nitrogen fertiliser, plant maturity at lifting, and water during field curing on the incidence of bacterial soft rot of onions in store. *NZ J Crop Hortic Sci* 21:377-381. doi:10.1080/01140671.1993.9513762
- Wright RC, Lauritzen JI, Whiteman TM** (1935) Influence of storage temperature and humidity on keeping qualities of onions and onion sets. Technical Bulletin No. 475. U.S. Dept of Agric
- Yoo KS, Pike LM, Hamilton BK** (1995) A simplified pyruvic acid analysis suitable for onion breeding program. *HortScience* 30:1306
- Yoo KS, Pike L, Crosby K, Jones R, Leskovar D** (2006) Differences in onion pungency due to cultivars, growth environment, and bulb sizes. *Scientia Horticulturae* 110:144-149. doi:10.1016/j.scienta.2006.07.006
- Zhishen J, Mengcheng T, Jianming W** (1999) The determination of flavonoid contents in mulberry and their scavenging effects on superoxide radicals. *Food Chem* 64:555-559. doi:10.1016/S0308-8146(98)00102-2