





Hazera - Committed to growing together

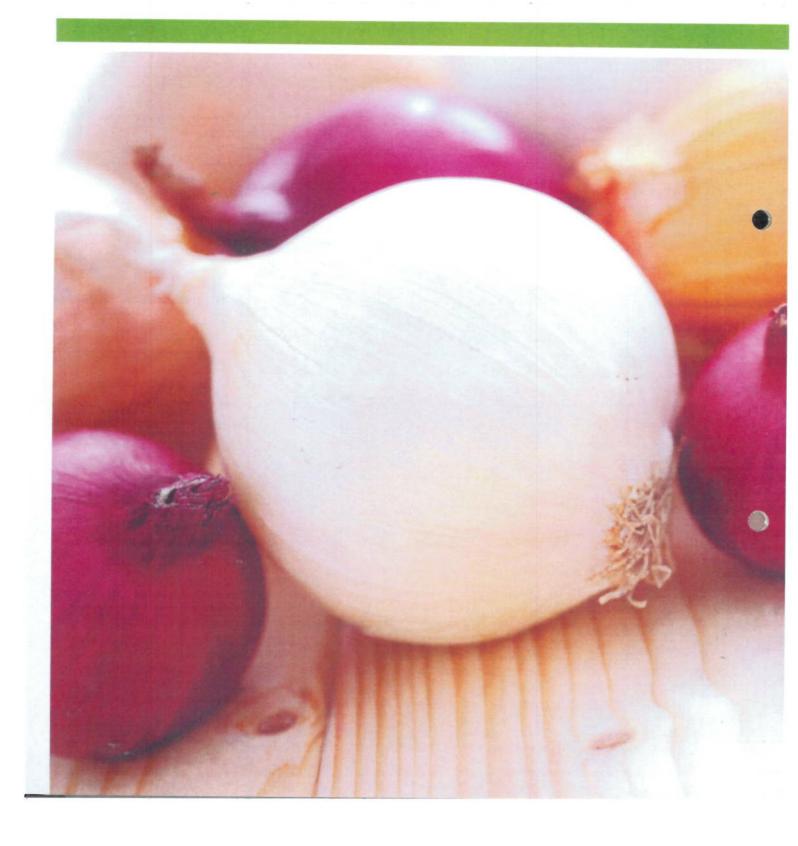
Hazera is a global leader in the seed industry. Hazera brings expertise commitment and support, combining decades of experience with state-of-the-art technology. Hazera breeds, develops, produces and markets varieties and seeds in a wide range of vegetable crops around the world. Hazera's headquarters are situated in Israel and in The Netherlands, with subsidiaries in twelve countries and an extensive distribution network providing services in over 100 additional markets. This worldwide presence enables us to be close to our customers. It allows us to offer technical support and to anticipate and respond to local needs by creating varieties that fit specific climates, growing conditions and market requirements.

A complete range of crops

Hazera offers varieties in a wide range of crops including tomato, onion, pepper, watermelon, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, melon, cucumber, radish, leek and lettuce - covering all major segments for these crops.

Member of the Limagrain Group

Hazera is part of the Limagrain Group, an international agri-business based in France. Being a farmers' cooperative, the Limagrain Group understands the needs of its customers and has grown to become the largest seed company in Europe, specializing in vegetables, field crops and cereal products. Limagrain's vegetable seed division is the second largest company in the industry.

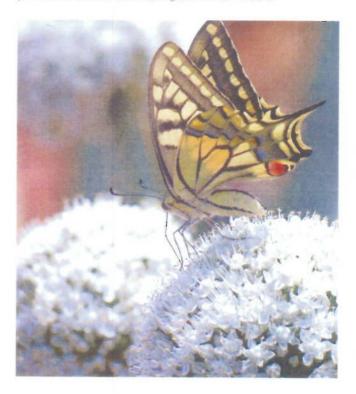




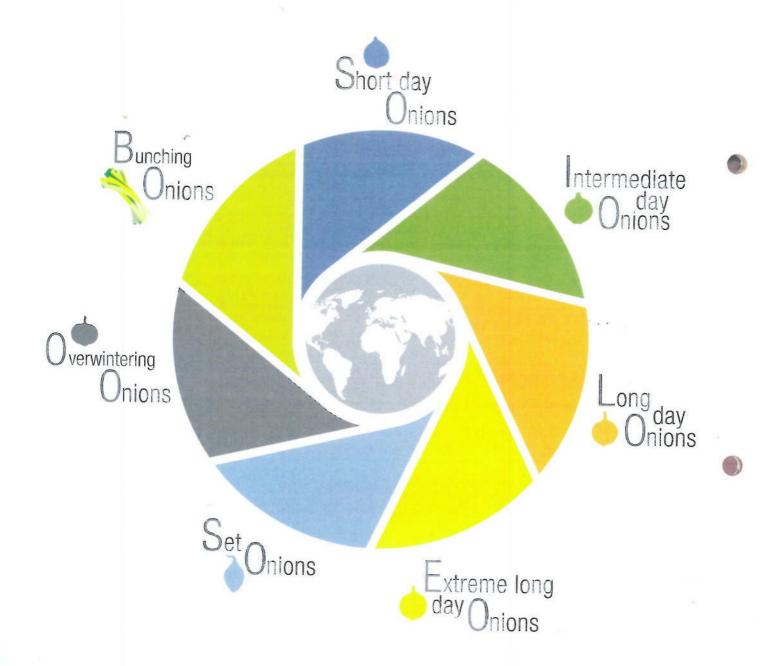
Hazera's onions portfolio is the result of years of intensive research and development activities, combined with the knowledge and needs gained from our partners in the industry. Hazera is committed to the continuous improvement of their onion portfolio by creating new varieties with better yields, disease resistances, storage and processing qualities. These new genetics bring improvements that the whole industry can rely on well into the future. Our onion range includes yellow, red, pink and white varieties across the crop-type segments of short day, intermediate day, long day and extreme long day, as well as overwintering, set and bunching onions.

The varieties are developed for different geographic regions, seasons, and climatic conditions, with consideration always given to changing market demands and consumer preferences. Alongside high yield and quality, our breeders focus on characteristics such as earliness, storage performance, firmness, dormancy, uniformity, bolting tolerance and disease resistance. We use the latest technology to improve these essential features and create stronger performing varieties. A very good example of this enhanced breeding is the introduction of the first Downy mildew resistant onion variety a few years ago.

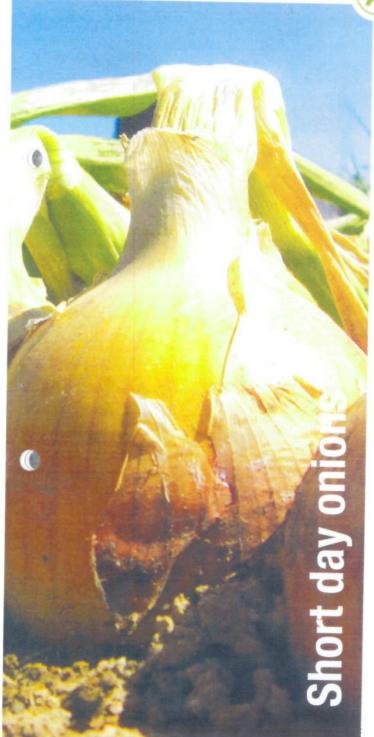
Hazera has successfully developed a wide range of onions with unique flavors and continues to supply the industry with improved varieties. From delicious sweet and mild flavored short day hybrid varieties, well adapted for production in tropical regions to those specially designed for long storage and robust yields even under stress conditions. With this high quality portfolio we are able to offer growers attractive, high performance varieties that can deliver success in all production processes as well as meeting consumer needs.



High Yield, Long Storage. The Golden Combination!









Short day onions

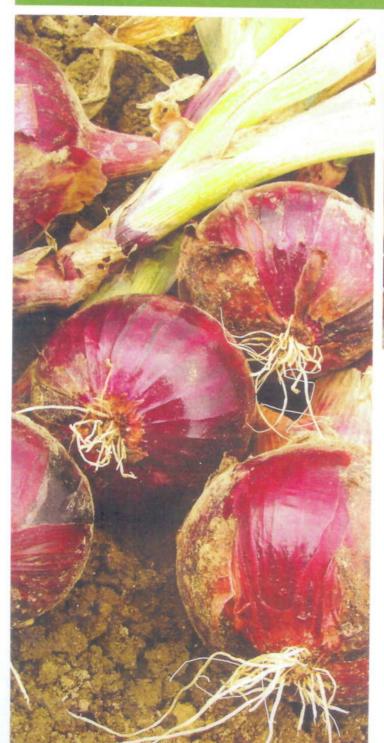
A short day onion variety requires a minimal 10 hours of day length (light) before the bulb formation begins. More than 13 hours of day length will limit the growth of the canopy, which is needed for creating a good size onion with optimal storing qualities.

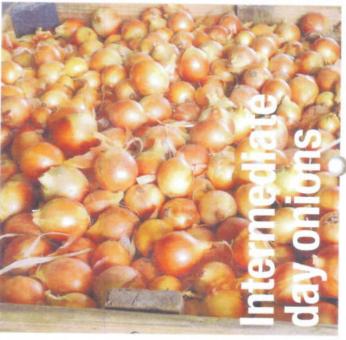
Short day onion varieties are mainly grown in the latitudes ranging from 0 to around 35 degrees. Hazera has located their breeding activities in those same latitudes.

In many areas short day onions are considered the first fresh onions on the market and they compete with the long day onions that have been stored from the previous season.

Depending on the needs in the market, short day onion varieties come in several colors, like pink, red, white and yellow, with different quality aspect like single centers. In the short day onion production areas, many different shapes and grade sizes are also used, ranging from 45 to over 100 mm.

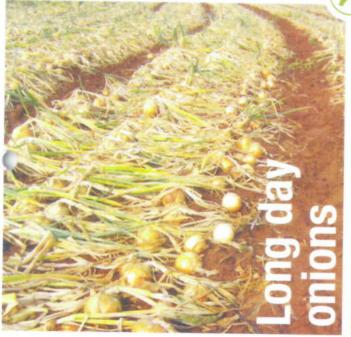
In this crop-type varieties come in different maturity slots and different levels of firmness, skin retentions and dormancies.

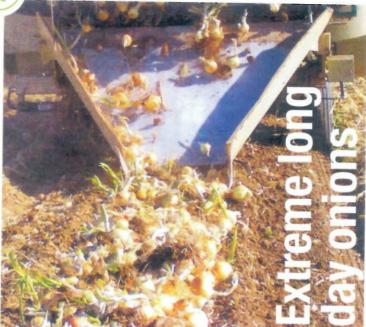




Intermediate day onions

This crop-type requires approximately 12 to 14 hours of day length before bulb formation begins. Intermediate day onion varieties are grown in the latitudes of 35 to 42 degrees. Some of these onion varieties are produced to be stored, shipped or transported over long distances and timescales, so storability, firmness and skin retention is a key aspect in our breeding activities.







Long day onions

Long day onion varieties will start bulb formation when they receive around 14 hours of day length. Long day onions are generally suitable for longer term storage of 5 months or more. Long day onion varieties are grown for several purposes, including export and long storability. These onions are characterized by a high level of dormancy, good skin retention and firmness. Also within this crop-type varieties come in several sizes, shapes depending on market requirements and can also exhibit differences in skin retention and the level of single centers.



Extreme long day onions

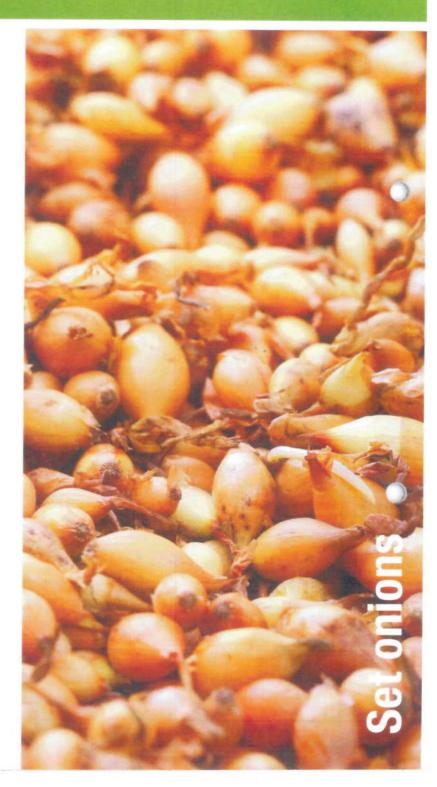
A day length of 16 hours or more is required to begin bulb formation in extreme long day onion varieties, which are also known as Rijnsburger types. These onions are firm, have a strong skin retention and have a high level of dormancy. The extreme long day onions are grown in areas where the required size ranges from 40 to 85mm, therefore onion production involves seed density at higher levels. These onions can be used for very long term storage and are also capable of being transported for exports to markets all over the world. Optimal growing condition for this crop-type requires a milder temperature, ranging from 15C to 25C.



Set onions

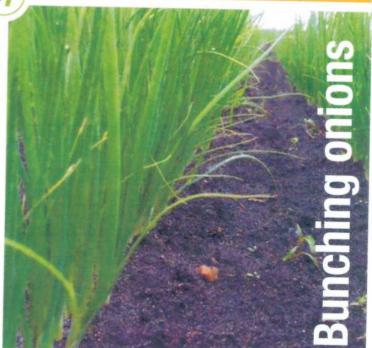
Set onions are utilized within production programmes for several key reasons. In some areas where they face difficult early season conditions and temperatures, they use sets to achieve a better emergence and secure higher early yields. In other areas, early set onions are considered to be "new" fresh onions. Growers are able to plant set onions earlier creating a shorter growing season and helping them achieve an early harvest, which can often secure access to more attractive markets.

Set onions are produced and utilized over two seasons. In the first year, small set bulbs are produced using a high seed density regime. The following season these small set bulbs are then planted at standard production densities and eventually harvested as a finished crop. In some areas the first year set onions have to be stored for a long time with some varieties requiring special conditioning to reduce bolting in the second year of cultivation.











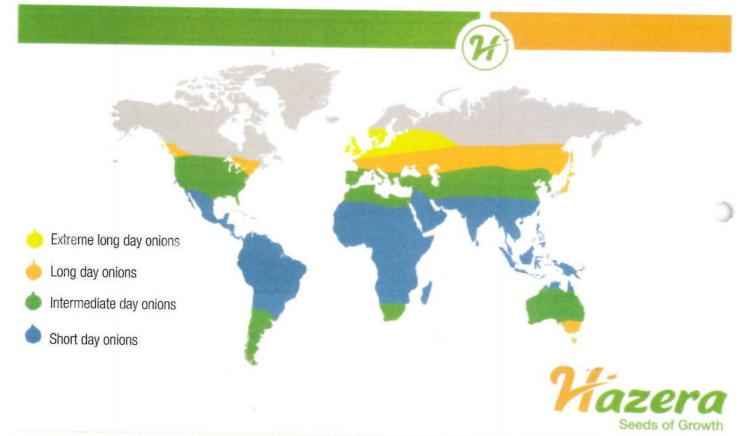
Overwintering onions

Overwintering onions are being utilized to help start the harvesting of onions as early as possible and supply the market with "new" fresh onions. This crop-type is drilled in early autumn, withstanding cold winters and will be harvested as bulb or in some cases as bunch in late spring into early summer. Some of the varieties can withstand frost conditions of minus 20C. Varieties of this crop-type require day lengths of over 10 hours to start bulb formation.



Bunching onions

The true bunching onion varieties generally come from a different species than the Allium Cepa, known as Allium Fistulosum and are used for bunched onions or spring onions. Varieties from this crop-type are bulbless and have long edible hollow stems and leaves. Therefore the day length to start bulb formation is not an issue and these varieties can be grown anywhere in the world. This crop-type has a milder flavor and is used in many dishes raw or cooked.



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