

Perennial Leek

Allium ampeloprasum var. *babingtonii* · Onion family

DIFFICULTY Easy

TYPE Perennial, from bulbils/divisions

MATURITY Usable within a season, ongoing after



SUN
Full sun



WATER
Regular



SOIL PH
6.0–7.0



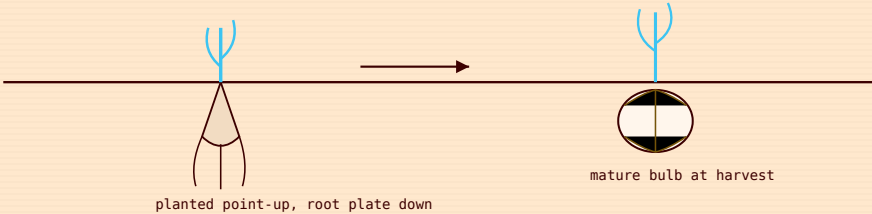
SPACING
20–30cm



DEPTH
as per bulbil

01 Plant once, harvest for years

Also called walking onion or Babington's leek, this perennial produces clumps of bulbils that can be replanted or left to multiply the bed on their own year after year.



02 Planting

METHOD	Plant bulbils or divisions from an established clump.
SOIL	Rich, well-drained.
TIMING	Plant in autumn or spring.

Planting timing varies significantly by Australian climate zone. Set your zone above (or use the Find My Climate Zone tool) for guidance tailored to your own area.

03 Growing care

- Water regularly, especially while establishing.
- Divide clumps every couple of years to keep vigour up.
- Harvest outer stems, leaving the clump to regrow.
- Feed with compost annually.

04 Problems

- **Rust** — orange leaf spotting; improve airflow.
- **Very few other issues** — a low-maintenance perennial.
- **Overcrowding** — divide clumps periodically.
- **Onion thrips** — occasional; hose off.

05 Harvest & storage

SIGNS	Usable stems from spring through much of the year.
METHOD	Cut or pull outer stems, leaving the clump intact.
CURING	None needed.
STORAGE	Fridge, up to a couple of weeks.
PRESERVING	See Freezing Produce (freezing a harvest surplus) for ways to keep a harvest surplus.

06 Companions & rotation

PLANT NEARBY	AVOID NEARBY	ROTATION NOTE
Carrot Beetroot	Beans Peas	Not applicable — permanent perennial bed.