Multiplier onions are shallow rooted, so keep the soil evenly moist. Ideally, you want to provide a thorough soaking to a depth of six inches once a week, rather than just a light sprinkling each day. Watering when onions are bulbing can keep some soils from hardening around the bulbs, allowing for bulb expansion. Reduce watering a few weeks before harvest.

Harvest

Harvest typically occurs from July to August. Bulbs should be dried on racks or screens. Select and save the biggest and best bulbs for replanting in the fall. Store bulbs as you would globe onions, inside a mesh bag in a cool, dry location.

Fertility

Low nitrogen requirement. Apply 3 pounds of 10-10-10 (or 4 pounds of 6-24-24) per 100 square feet before planting. In spring, remove the mulch at the first signs of new growth, side-dress with one cup of 10-10-10 fertilizer per 10-foot row.
Diseases

Onion yellow is a viral disease that affects all members of the onion family, but particularly vegetatively (non-seed) propagated types like shallots and multiplier onions. The virus infects the plants as they grow, deforms the foliage, stunts their growth, and then overwinters in the bulbs. If these bulbs are planted the following year, insects can quickly infect the whole planting as well as any onions in the vicinity. For this reason, planting stock should be obtained only from reputable seed houses.