



# YaraVita™

## Photrel™

Foliar multi-nutrient treatment for canola, other brassicas and legumes

**Guaranteed Analysis:**

magnesium (Mg)	8%
sulphur (S)	14.5 %
boron (B)	5%
manganese (Mn)	7%
molybdenum (Mo)	0.4%

**Why Foliar Apply?**

Foliar sprays ensure precise application of the right nutrient mix at the right time, and can be specifically targeted to the leaf or fruit, to suit an immediate crop need.

Foliar application also provides nutrients for immediate uptake by the leaves or fruits. As a result, the grower is not reliant on the right soil, pH or growing media conditions and can quickly put the crop back on course.

**Magnesium requirements:**

Magnesium is the central component of the chlorophyll molecule and is therefore key to all plant growth and development. But, Mg also plays a key role in phosphate and nitrogen metabolism, water uptake by the plant and crop establishment (where applicable).

**Sulphur requirements:**

Sulphur plays a key role in protein formation; S deficiency is particularly visible as much of the protein in the leaf is within chlorophyll so a lack of S causes a reduction in chlorophyll production. S also has a key role in the synthesis of oils in oil producing crops.

**Boron requirements:**

Boron is essential for the integrity and optimal function of membranes and through this role influences diverse functions such as; carbohydrate metabolism, flower formation, pollen germination, fruit setting, water management and transport.

**Manganese requirements:**

Manganese is involved in the function of many enzymes; e.g. detoxification and water splitting enzymes which provide the oxygen to form carbohydrates. Mn deficiency reduces chlorophyll content and lignin synthesis, a decrease in lignin may be why manganese deficient plants have lower resistance to root pathogens e.g. Take-all in cereals.

**Molybdenum requirements:**

Molybdenum is closely and essentially related to nitrogen utilisation by the plant and the requirement for this element strongly depends upon the mode of nitrogen supply. Although molybdenum is active in only a few enzymatic functions, due to its close connections with nitrogen a deficiency can have a major effect on production in certain crop types.



**Benefits:**

- Formulated for safe application at critical growth stages to satisfy crop requirements
- Widely tank mixable with other crop sprays. Visit [www.tankmix.com/yara](http://www.tankmix.com/yara) for details
- Proven, reliable performance. Trialled and tested on a wide range of crops around the world
- High quality, consistent product. Manufactured to ISO 9001 quality assurance standards
- High nutrient content means lower application rates reducing handling time and waste packaging



# Product Recommendations

## Typical Crop Recommendations\*

- **Beans:** 3 kg/ha applied as early in the growing season as possible, provided there is adequate leaf cover to intercept the spray (e.g. 4-6 leaf stage). Repeat applications can be made at 10-14 day intervals.  
Water rate: 50 to 200 L/ha.
- **Brassicas:** 3 kg/ha applied as early in the growing season as possible, provided there is adequate leaf cover to intercept the spray (e.g. 4-6 true leaves) and repeated as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals.  
Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Canola:** 2-3 kg/ha applied from 4 to 9 true leaves to stem extension. A second application may be applied 10 to 14 days later if required. The final application should be made no later than the flower buds enclosed stage.  
Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Cereals:** 3 kg/ha applied at any time from the 2 leaf stage to 1st node detectable (Zadoks G.S. 12-31).  
Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Chick Peas:** 3 kg/ha in 50 to 200 litres of water as early in the growing season as possible, provided there is adequate leaf cover to intercept the spray (e.g. 4-6 leaf stage). Repeat applications can be made at 10-14 day intervals.
- **Clover (For Seed Production):** 3 kg/ha just after every cut. Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Grapevines:** 3 kg/ha. Two applications pre-flowering at a 10 to 14 day interval. Also, if necessary, one or two applications at no less than a 10 to 14 day interval from fruit set to start of ripening.  
Water rate: 200 to 500 L/ha.
- **Lucerne:** 2 to 3 kg/ha. Apply between cuts and repeat as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Peanuts:** 3 kg/ha as early in the growing season as possible, when there is sufficient leaf cover to intercept the spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as necessary.  
Water rate: 200 L/ha.
- **Onion:** 2 applications of 3 kg/ha applied as soon as there is adequate leaf cover (6 leaves) and repeated 2 weeks later.  
Water rate: 200 L/ha.
- **Peas:** 3 kg/ha applied as early in the growing season as possible, provided there is adequate leaf cover to intercept the spray (e.g. 4-6 true leaves) and repeated as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Potatoes:** 3 kg/ha applied one week after 100 % emergence with a second application 10 to 14 days later.  
Water rate: 200 L/ha.
- **Soya Bean:** 3 kg/ha applied at the 4 to 6 leaf stage. Repeat as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals.  
Water rate: 50-200 L/ha.
- **Tomato (Field Grown):** 3 kg/ha when first truss appears. Repeat at two week intervals if necessary.  
Water rate: 200-500 L/ha.

*\*The information provided is accurate to the best of Yara's knowledge and belief. Any recommendations are meant as a guide and must be adapted to suit local conditions. Always read the label before use.*

YARA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
201 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060  
Australia  
Freecall: 1800 684 266  
Tel.: 02 9959 4266 Fax 02 9959 4050  
Websites: [www.yara.com.au](http://www.yara.com.au) [www.yaraphosyn.com](http://www.yaraphosyn.com)

Phosyn Analytical (& MEGALAB)  
Tel.: 07 5568 8700 Fax 07 5522 0720  
Email [phosynanalytical@phosyn.com](mailto:phosynanalytical@phosyn.com)

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