



YaraVita™

Tracel-K™

A formulated multi-nutrient product for foliar application

Guaranteed Analysis:

nitrogen (N)	5%
phosphorus (P)	4.4%
potassium (K)	29%
sulphur (S)	4%
Magnesium (Mg)	1.2%
manganese (Mn)	0.26%
copper (Cu)	0.2%
zinc (Zn)	0.14%
boron (B)	0.04%
iron (Fe)	0.02%
molybdenum (Mo)	0.006%

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.

Nitrogen requirements:

Protein N is the largest fraction of N in the plant; N plays a key role in nucleic acid formation, amino acid and protein synthesis. N also has a key role in chlorophyll and ATP synthesis.

Phosphorus requirements:

Phosphorus availability in the soil is affected by pH, soil temperature, nutrient interactions etc. P is involved with ATP, the molecule used to provide the energy to drive many of the chemical processes in the plant. This is why P is particularly important at times of high metabolic activity.

Potassium requirements:

Potassium plays a key role in transport within the plant; particularly to storage tissues like fruit, seeds and tubers. K has a role in cell membrane structure, carbohydrate metabolism and energy accumulation and utilisation.

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.

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).

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.

Copper requirements:

Copper is essential for photosynthesis, various enzyme function and flower and seed formation. It is also key for lignin synthesis, which gives physical strength to shoots and stems and vascular tissues required for water movement in the plant.

Zinc requirements:

Zinc is essential for root development and at crop emergence due to its role in auxin (growth hormone) synthesis, auxins control the growth of plants by affecting cell and stem elongation. Zn also plays a specific role in flower fertilization and an inadequate supply during seed set could result in a reduction in seeds formed and smaller than normal fruit or grain.

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.

Iron requirements:

Iron is important as an agent in catalyst systems such as detoxification, senescence and disease resistance. Fe deficient plants possess low chlorophyll levels, which results in the most obvious visible symptoms. Fe complexes with sulphur to form the protein ferredoxin that is necessary for correct photosynthesis and nitrate metabolism.

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 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
- Easy to use liquid formulation. Pours and disperses easily and quickly into the spray tank
- High nutrient content means lower application rates reducing handling time and waste packaging



Product Recommendations

Typical Crop Recommendations*

- **Apple:** 5 kg/ha at bud burst. Also, two to three applications at 10 to 14 day intervals, starting at petal fall. A further application of 5 kg/ha may be applied post-harvest, before leaf fall. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Apricots:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at stone hardening and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals up to one week before harvest. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Bananas:** 5 kg/ha. Apply as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals during bunch filling or following leaf analysis. Water rate: 100-400 L/ha.
- **Brassicac:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Broccoli:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Brussel Sprouts:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Cabbage:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Calabrese:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Carrot:** 5 kg/ha. When sufficient leaf area to intercept spray with 10 to 14 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 200-500 L/ha.
- **Cauliflower:** 5 kg/ha. Commence application at 4 to 6 true leaves and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals between applications. Water rate: 250-750 L/ha.
- **Cherry:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at stone hardening and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals up to one week before harvest. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Citrus:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications after fruit set and repeat as necessary at 14 to 21 day intervals. Water rate: 1000 L/ha minimum
- **Fertigation:** Use at 5 kg per 1,000 m². Repeat the application at 7 to 14 day intervals as necessary.
- **Grapevines:** 5 kg/ha. At fruit set, pea sized berries, and the start of ripening. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Kiwi:** 5 kg/ha. Applications from 6 to 8 weeks post petal fall and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Lettuce (Field Grown):** 5 kg/ha at 4 to 6 leaf stage with repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary. Water rate: 500 L/ha.
- **Lucerne:** 5 kg/ha. When sufficient leaf area to intercept spray. Water rate: 200 L/ha.
- **Nectarines:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at stone hardening and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals up to one week before harvest. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Onion:** 5 kg/ha. When sufficient leaf area to intercept spray. Water rate: 200-500 L/ha.
- **Passion Fruit:** 5 kg/ha at shoot extension pre-flowering. Also, repeat as necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals during fruit development. Water rate: 400 L/ha.
- **Peach:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at stone hardening and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals up to one week before harvest. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Pears:** 5 kg/ha at bud burst. Also, two to three applications at 10 to 14 day intervals, starting at petal fall. A further application of 5 kg/ha may be applied post-harvest, before leaf fall. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Plum:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at stone hardening and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals up to one week before harvest. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Potatoes:** 5 kg/ha. Apply during bulking and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals. Water rate: 200-500 L/ha.
- **Raspberry:** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications after fruit set and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Strawberry (Field Grown):** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications after flowering and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals. Water rate: 500-1000 L/ha.
- **Tomato (Field Grown):** 5 kg/ha. Commence applications at flowering of second truss and repeat as necessary at 7 to 10 day intervals. Water rate: 200-500 L/ha.
- **Turf:** 5 kg/ha. As soon as growth commences in the spring. In the case of moderate to severe deficiency, repeat applications at 14 day intervals. Water rate: 500-1000 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.

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