

## **Knowledge grows**

# YaraVita® POWERBOR™ Ca

### A formulated multi-nutrient product for the treatment of deficiencies by foliar application

Guaranteed Analysis	
Total Nitrogen (N)	4%
Urea Nitrogen	4%
Calcium (Ca)	15%
Boron (B)	3%
Zinc (Zn)	6%
Derived from Urea, Calcium Carbonate, Boric Acid, Zinc Oxide	

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.



#### 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. Trialed 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: Several applications of 1 to 2 quarts/ acre beginning at pink bud, start of flowering, at petal fall, after fruit set and during sizing. Also, after harvest but before leaf senescence. Water rate: 15 gallons/acre minimum.
- Artichoke: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied from the 4 to 6 leaf stage onwards. Repeat applications may be necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 50 gallons/acre.
- Asparagus: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied to ferns prior to senescence. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Avocado: 1 to 2 quarts/acre beginning at spring bud development and again at spring flush.
   Apply after fruit set, during sizing. Water rate: 50 to 100 gallons/acre.
- Beans: 1 to 2 quarts/acre when crops is 4 to 6 inches tall. For moderate to severe deficiency, a repeat application may be necessary 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 10 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Blueberry: Apply 1 to 2 quarts/acre after berry set, during sizing at 10-14 day intervals.
   Repeat the application post harvest before leaf senesence. Water rate: 20 gallons/acre.
- Brassicas: Including, but not limited to: Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4 to 6 leaf stage with repeat applications at the above rate at 10 to 14 day intervals for moderate to severe deficiency. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/ acre.
- Bulb Vegetables: Including, but not limited to: Garlic, Leek, Onion, Shallot: Applications of 1-2 quarts per acre beginning 4-6 inch height, repeat at 14 day intervals up thru maturity. Water rate minimum 20 gallons/ acre
- Carrot: 1-2 pints when crop is 6-8 inches tall. For moderate to severe deficiency repeat applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Cashew: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied before flowering and again after flowering. Water rate: 50 gallons/acre.
- Celery: 1 to 2 quarts/acre from 4 to 6 leaf stage. Repeat 10 to 14 days later if necessary. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Cereals: Including but not limited to:
   Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat: 1 to 2 quarts/acre
   beginning at spring bud development and again
   at spring flush. Apply after fruit set, during
   sizing. Water rate: 50 to 100 gallons/acre.
   Chinese Cabbage: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4
- Chinese Cabbage: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4 to 6 leaf stage with repeat applications at the above rate at 10 to 14 day intervals for moderate to severe deficiency. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Citrus: Including but not limited to: Lemon, Orange: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied before flowering and after petal fall during fruit sizing. Water rate: minimum 40 gallons/acre.

- Cotton: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4 to 6 leaf stage, at appearance of first flower bud squares and again at open flowers stage. Water rate: 2 to 15 gallons/acre.
- Corn: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4 to 8 leaf stage.
   For moderate to severe deficiency, a repeat application may be necessary 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 3 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Cucurbits: Including, but not limited to: Squash, Melons, Cucumber: 1 to 2 quarts/ acre from the 4 leaf stage. Repeat at 10 to 14 days intervals if necessary. Water rate: 5 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Fruiting Vegetables: Including, but not limited to: Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied from the 4 to 6 leaf stage onwards. Repeat applications may be necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 50 gallons/acre.
- Grapes Table and Wine: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at flower truss visible, at flower buds separated and at fruit set. Also, 1 to 2 quarts/acre after harvest before leaf senescence. Water rate: 20 to 100 gallons/acre.
- Green Beans: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied before flowering and again after flowering. Water rate: 20 to 40 gallons/acre.
- Lettuce: 1½ to 2 quarts/acre 10 to 20 days after transplanting or emergence. Repeat in 10-14 day interval as required. Water rate: 50 gallons/acre.
- Nursery Stock and Ornamentals: 1 quart/ acre applied as soon as there is sufficient leaf area to intercept a spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as necessary. Avoid applications during flowering. Spray a maximum of three applications per crop per year. Note: Do not apply within one month of picking / marketing. Water rate: 20 gallons/acre.
- Olive: 1 to 2 quarts per acre applied at bud break and again at the opening of the calyx if necessary. In addition, one or two applications of 1 to 2 quarts per acre at a 10 to 14 day intervals post-flowering. Also, 1 to 2 quarts per acre applied post-harvest. Water rate: 50 to 100 gallons/acre.
- Peanuts: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at the 4 to 6 leaf stage. Water rate: 5 to 30 gallons/acre.
- Pears: Three applications of 1 to 2 quarts/acre at pink bud, start of flowering, at petal fall and during fruit sizing at 10-14 day intervals. Also, 1 to 2 quarts/acre after harvest but before leaf senescence. Water rate: 15 gallons/acre minimum.
- Peas: 1 to 2 quarts/acre at 4 to 6 inches tall.
   For moderate to severe deficiency, a repeat application may be necessary 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 10 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Potato: 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied 7 to 14 days after 100% emergence and 10 to14 days later if necessary. Water rate: 5 to 40 gallons/acre.
- Raspberry: Two applications of 1 to 2 quarts/

- acre applied at green bud and white bud. Water rate: 20 to 50 gallons/acre.
- Rice: 1 to 2 quarts/acre before flowering and again after flowering. Water rate: 3 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Soybean: 1 to 2 quarts/acre when crop is 4 to 6» tall. For moderate to severe deficiency, a repeat application may be necessary 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 3 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Spinach: 1-2 quarts/acre from 4 to 6 leaf stage. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals as necessary. Water rate: 20 gallons acre.
- Strawberry: Two applications of 1 to 2 quarts/ acre commencing at green/white bud stage and repeated 10 to 14 days later. 1 to 2 quarts/acre applied at regrowth (after harvest). Water rate: 20 to 50 gallons/acre.
- Stone Fruit including but not limited to - Apricot, Cherry, Peach, Plum, Nectarine: 1½ to 2 quarts/acre applied pre-flowering and again after petal fall. Also, 1½ to 2 quarts/ acre after harvest but before leaf senescence. Water rate: 15 gallons/acre minimum.
- Sunflower: 1 to 2 quarts/acre from 2 pairs of leaves up to flower bud stage. Repeat if necessary at 10 to 14 day intervals within this period. Water rate: 3 to 20 gallons/acre.
- Sweet Potato: 1 to 2 quarts/acre one week after 100% emergence or transplanting and 10 to 14 days later if necessary. Water rate: 20 gallons/acre.
- Tobacco: Two applications of 1 to 2 quarts/acre two to three weeks after transplanting (3 to 4 leaf stage) with 10 days between applications. Water rate: 3 to 50 gallons/acre.
- Tree Nuts: including but not limited to

   Almond, Hazelnut, Macadamia, Walnut:
   1 to 2 quarts/acre at spring bud burst, first emergent leaves and again during nut development. And after harvest before senescence. Water rate: 50 to 100 gallons/acre.

<sup>\*</sup>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.