



Knowledge grows

YaraVita BORTRAC®

4-0-0 + 10.9% B

YaraVita BORTRAC is a concentrated liquid boron formulation manufactured to exacting quality control standards to guarantee consistent analysis, crop safety and product performance. YaraVita Bortrac has low viscosity to improve handling, mixing and spraying. Boron is a key micronutrient in building strong cell walls and maintaining healthy phloem to increase nutrient uptake.



Production Sizes:
10L jug, 500L tote & 1000L tote.

Application Methods
Foliar application. The liquid formulation makes it easy to measure, pour and mix the product in the spray tank.

Target Crops
Potatoes, canola, corn, tomatoes, cereals, soybean, vegetables and fruit crops.

Guaranteed Analysis

Total Nitrogen (N)	4%	54 g/L
Boron (B) Derived from Boric Acid, Ethanolamine	10.9 %	147 g/L
pH	8.2	
Physical state	Liquid	
Density	1.353 g/cm ³	
Viscosity	<200 mPa.s	

Benefits & Features

- The product is specifically formulated to provide maximum crop safety. This helps to ensure that application will not cause damage to the crop which can reduce its market value.
- Boron is needed for structural integrity of plant cell membranes and phloem development.
- Boron is key to reducing physiological issues in potatoes such as hollow heart.

Product Recommendations

Alfalfa: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/Acre)acre every cut. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Apples: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) at pink bud, start of flowering and again at petal fall. Also, 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) after harvest but before leaf senescence. Water rate: 500 to 1000 l/ha (200 – 400 l/acre)

Asparagus: 2 to 4 l/ha (0.8 to 1.6 l/acre) applied to ferns prior to senescence. Water rate: 50 to 200 l/ha (20 to 80 l/acre)

Aubergine/Eggplant (Field Grown): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) applied from the 4 to 6 leaf stage onwards. Repeat applications may be necessary. Water rate: 500 l/ha (200 l/acre)

Beans, Peas: 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) applied at the 5 to 15 cm stage. For moderate to severe deficiency, a repeat application may be necessary 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Blueberries: 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) applied just before the onset of leaf drop. Repeat the application at bud separation the following fruiting season. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Canola: For a single application, 0.5 to 2 l/ha (0.2 to 0.8 l/acre) at onset of stem extension. For moderate deficiency, 0.5 to 2 l/ha (0.2 to 0.8 l/acre) at 4 to 6 leaf stage and again at onset of stem extension. An extra application can be made 10 to 14 days later for a severe deficiency. Avoid flowering. Water rate: 50 to 200 l/ha (20 to 80 l/acre)

Cole Crops (Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Calabrese, Cauliflower, Chinese Cabbage, Collards): 3 l/ha (1.2 l/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 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Carrots: 3 l/ha (1.2 l/acre) when the crop is 6 inches tall. For moderate to severe deficiency repeat applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Celery: 3 l/ha (1.2 l/acre)at the 4 to 6 leaf stage. Repeat 10 to 14 days later if necessary. Water rate: 50 to 200 l/ha (20 to 80 l/acre)

Corn: 1 to 3 l/ha (0.4 to 1.2 l/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 30 to 200 l/ha (12 to 80 l/acre)

Cucurbits, Melons, Squash, Zucchini (Field Grown): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) from the 4 leaf stage. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals if necessary. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Lettuce (Field Grown): 1 to 2 l/ha (0.4 to 0.8 l/acre) 10 to 14 days after transplanting or emergence. Water rate: 500 l/ha (200 l/acre)

Onions: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) as soon as there is sufficient foliage to intercept spray. A second application may be made at the same rate 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Pears: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) at pink bud, start of flowering and again at petal fall. Also, 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) after harvest but before leaf senescence. Water rate: 500 to 1000 l/ha (200 – 400 l/acre)

Peppers (Field Grown): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) applied at early flowering to fruiting, with two repeat applications at 10 to 14 day intervals if necessary. Water rate: 200 -500 l/ha (80 to 200 l/acre)

Potatoes: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) 10-14 days after 100% emergence. Also apply during tuber bulking following petiole analysis. Water rate: 50 to 200 l/ha (20 to 80 l/acre)

Soybeans: 1- 2 l/ha (0.4 to 0.8 l/acre) when the crop is 5 to 15 cm tall. For moderate to severe deficiency, repeat once or twice at 10 to 14 day intervals up to the start of flowering. Water rate: 50 to 200 l/ha. (20 to 80 l/acre)

Stone Fruits (Apricots, Cherry, Nectarines, Peach, Plum): 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) at winter bud and again at pink bud. Also, 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) after harvest but before leaf fall. Water rate: 500 to 1000 l/ha (200 to 400 l/acre)

Strawberries (Field Grown): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) applied to regrowth foliage (after harvest). Water rate: 200 to 500 l/ha (80 to 200 l/acre)

Sugar Beet: 13 l/ha (1.2 l/acre) at 4-6 leaf stage. For moderate to severe deficiency, repeat applications at 10-14 day intervals. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Sunflower: 2 to 3 l/ha (0.8 to 1.2 l/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: 30 to 200 l/ha (12 to 80 l/acre)

Sweet Potatoes: 1 l/ha (0.4 l/acre) one week after 100% emergence or transplanting. Also, apply at the same rate following recommendation from analysis. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

Tomatoes (Field Grown):): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) when plants are at 4 to 6 leaf stage. For moderate to severe deficiency, repeat applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. Water rate: 400 l/ha (160 l/acre)

Water Melons (Field Grown): 2 l/ha (0.8 l/acre) at 4 leaf stage. For moderate to severe deficiency repeat the application 10 to 14 days later. Water rate: 200 l/ha (80 l/acre)

*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.