

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PM-23

Reg # 264-445

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DEC - 6 1995

Ms. Lizbeth R. Simila
Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company
P.O. Box. 12014
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709

Dear Ms. Simila:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment Revising Precautionary Labeling
Chipco Ronstar G Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 264-445
Your Application Dated October 31, 1995

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

As discussed in the Notice of Pesticide Registration of the product, Chipco Ronstar G T/L Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 264-559), EPA does not have adequate information regarding the chemical identity of the solvent, Solv G, manufactured by Unocal Chemicals and listed as an alternate solvent on the Confidential Statement of Formula for the subject product. Accordingly, Solv G may not be used to formulate this product until its complete chemical identity has been submitted to EPA for review. If you have not already done so, please have your supplier submit this information directly to EPA, referencing EPA Registration Numbers "264-445" and "264-559".

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

enclosure

RD:STANTON:PM Team 23:Rm. 235:CM-2:305-5218:Disk #2:S496586.LET

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C							
SURNAME ▶	S. Stanton							
DATE ▶	Dec 6, 1995							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G Herbicide

NOT FOR USE ON HOME LAWNS

FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL NURSERY, TURF AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL ONLY

Selective, preemergent herbicide for the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in Turf and woody Ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Oxadiazon [2-tert-butyl-4-(2,4 dichloro-5-isopropoxyphenyl)-Δ-1,3,4-oxadiazolin-5-one] 2.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 98.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

EPA Reg. No. 264-445

EPA Est. No. 33560-TN-1

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-334-9745

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes skin and eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, a chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, protective eyewear, chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical resistant footwear plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. RONSTAR® should not be used in areas where irrigation or rainfall results in the direct or indirect (via ditches and canals) contamination of surface waters through dissolved runoff or erosion of soil particles to which oxadiazon is adsorbed.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

DEC - 6

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

264-445

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Do not apply CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary land fill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G is a selective, preemergent herbicide for control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in turf and on a wide variety of woody ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G controls weeds by killing the young weed seedlings as they come in contact with the herbicide during germination.

Apply CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G with a properly calibrated granular applicator that will apply the granules uniformly (uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control). Calibrate the applicator prior to use, according to the manufacturer's directions, and check frequently during the application to be certain that the equipment is working properly.

Do not allow domestic animals to graze treated areas. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

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TURF

For use in established perennial Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Buffalograss, Perennial Ryegrass, St. Augustinegrass, Seashore Paspalum, Tall Fescue, and Zoysia turf; such as, fairways, parks, golf courses, and lawns. Rake turf area free of leaves, mowing if necessary, so granules reach soil surface. Measure area to be treated and uniformly apply required amount, using a fertilizer spreader. Cross-treating with one-half required amount in each direction will give best results. Do not apply to wet turf. If rain is not expected shortly after application, sprinkling turf thoroughly will increase effectiveness.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria spp.</i>) Goosegrass (<i>Eleusine indica</i>) Field Sandbur (<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>) Annual Sedge (<i>Cyperus compressus</i>)	100 - 200 lbs.	2 1/4 - 4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to seed germination. Application made after March or April may not be fully effective.
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	100 - 200 lbs.	2 1/4 - 4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall or in early spring prior to seed germination.
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis spp.</i>) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus officinis</i>)	200 lbs.	4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to seed germination.

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds	150 - 200 lbs.	3 3/8 - 4 1/2 lbs.	For use in Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Perennial Ryegrass and Tall Fescue turf. Make application in the fall after turf has become dormant. For late, fall applications, seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after greenup.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL DURING BERMUDAGRASS, ZOYSIAGRASS, AND SEASHORE PASPALUM ESTABLISHMENT FROM SPRIGS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other annual weeds	100 to 150 lbs.	2 1/4 to 3 3/8 lbs.	For Bermudagrass, make application immediately prior to or immediately after sprigging. For Seashore Paspalum, make application 10 to 14 days after sprigging. Applications made close to the time of sprigging may cause objectionable Seashore Paspalum injury. Disturbance of the soil surface after CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results.

For St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 150 pounds per acre (3 pounds active ingredient) of CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G.

Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.

CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustinegrass. This discoloration is temporary and normally outgrown within 2 to 3 weeks.

Avoid contact with flowers and shrubs except as recommended elsewhere on this label. Do not apply CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment. Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G should not be used on putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.

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WOODY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, AND CONIFER NURSERY APPLICATION

Apply CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G can be applied to both newly transplanted and established ornamentals. Application can be made to actively growing or dormant ornamentals. Rainfall or overhead irrigation after application of CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G will improve weed control activity. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce the weed control activity of CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G. Do not apply to wet foliage or under conditions in which granules will collect on leaves. Do not apply in greenhouses as plant injury may result from codistillation of CHIPCO® RONSTAR® active ingredient onto leaf surfaces in condensation.

AMOUNT TO USE

Ground Application -- Apply CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G broadcast to ornamentals at 100 to 200 pounds of product per acre (or 2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.) depending on the weeds to be controlled, as listed below. Remove existing weed growth before application.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		ANNUAL GRASSES	
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine spp.</i>)	Annual Bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)
Bristly Oxtongue	(<i>Picris echioides</i>)	Annual Sedge	(<i>Cyperus compressus</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	*Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)
Cheeseweed	(<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	Bristly Foxtail	(<i>Setaria verticillata</i>)
Common Groundsel	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria spp.</i>)
Common Purslane	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Fall Panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)
*Evening Primrose	(<i>Oenothera spp.</i>)	Green Foxtail	(<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Fiddleneck	(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	Goosegrass	(<i>Eleusine indica</i>)
Fireweed	(<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>)	**Jungle Ricegrass	(<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)
*Galinsoga	(<i>Galinsoga spp.</i>)	**Panama Paspalum	(<i>Paspalum fimbriaatum</i>)
Garden Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>)	Ripgut Bromegrass	(<i>Bromus catharticus</i>)
Golden Ragwort	(<i>Senecio aureus</i>)	Wild Oats	(<i>Avena fatua</i>)
Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)		
**Liverwort	(<i>Marchantia spp.</i>)		
Niruri	(<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>)		
Pennsylvania Smartweed	(<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>)		
Petty Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>)		
**Prostrate Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia supina</i>)		
Redroot Pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)		
Shepherdspurse	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)		
Sensitive Plant	(<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)		
Sow Thistle	(<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)		
Speedwell	(<i>Veronica spp.</i>)		
Spiny Amaranth	(<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)		
Spotted Catsear	(<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)		
*Swinecress	(<i>Coronopus didymus</i>)		
Yellow Woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)		

*Use 150 to 200 pounds (3.0 to 4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds.

**Use 200 pounds (4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds.

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How To Calibrate Spreaders For Applications Of CHIPCO® RONSTAR®

Spreader Models	Ground Speed (MPH)	Rate RONSTAR® G (Pounds Per Acre)			Swath Width (Feet)
		100	150	200	
CYCLONE B3-Pro	3	Spreader Settings			8
		2.75	3.25	3.9	
LELY HR*	3	Spreader Settings			
	4	3.25	3.75	4.25	
	5	3.5	4.25	4.5	
		3.75	4.5	5.0	21
LESCO ROTARY	3	Spreader Settings			7
		C	D	E	
SCOTT'S PRO R-8A	3	Spreader Settings			9
		H	I+	J+	
SPYKER 24-22	3	Spreader Settings			8
		3.5	4.0	4.25	
VICON	3	Spreader Settings			
	4	13	15	18	
	5	15	18	22	
		16	21	25	22

* Settings based on use of small seed feeding with central spreader setting

NOTE: These settings are for initial calibration only. It is strongly recommended that your equipment be calibrated prior to actual application, using these settings as a starting point.

CROP TOLERANCE

CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G may be used at the recommended rates on the following species.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Abutilon ✓	<i>Abutilon pictum</i>	Citrus, Ornamental*:	
Acacia	<i>Acacia spp</i>	Grapefruit ✓	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lemon ✓	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Allamanda, Common ✓	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Lime ✓	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Bearss
Andromeda ✓	<i>Pieris spp</i>	Mandarin ✓	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo</i> Minneola
Arborvitae ✓	<i>Thuja spp</i>	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata var. tangerina</i>
Ash, Green ✓	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis</i> Temple
Azalea ✓	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>	Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Valencia ✓	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Washington Navel ✓	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Barberry ✓	<i>Berberis spp</i>	Coromandel ✓	<i>Asystasia gangentica</i>
Beafsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Cotoneaster ✓	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>
Bearberry ✓	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Crabapple* ✓	<i>Malus spp</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Crapemyrtle ✓	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Chrysanthemum ✓	<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Cypress ✓	<i>Cupressus spp</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Bouganvillea	<i>Bouganvillea spectabilis</i>	Daphne, Fragrant ✓	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Deutzia, Slender ✓	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia spp</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua ✓	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Candytuft ✓	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Escallonia	<i>Escallonia spp</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Cedar, Red ✓	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautshovicus</i>
Cedar, Atlas ✓	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>
		Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>
		Flowering Quince ✓	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
		Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
		Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
		Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
		Ginko	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
		Heath, Spring ✓	<i>Erica carnea</i>
		Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp</i>	Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp</i>	Orthosiphon	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>	Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>	Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota spp</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Palm, Licuala	<i>Licuala Thunb. spp</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma marcarthurii</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Palm, Manac	<i>Euterpe spp</i>
Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>	Palm, Manila	<i>Veitchia inerillii</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>	Palm, Parlor	<i>Collinia elegans</i>
Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>	Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops spp</i>
Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Palm, Sealing Wax	<i>Cyrtostachyus lakka</i>
Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron spp</i>	Palm, Sugar	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i> (<i>satesbaei</i>)	Photinia, Frasier's	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	Poinciana	<i>Delonix regea</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp</i>	Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia spp</i>	Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Maple	<i>Acer spp</i>	Pomegranite*	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>
Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Money Tree	<i>Pleomele marginata</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea paniculata</i>	Protea species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea exinia</i>
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Raphiolepis	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
		Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>
		Rose	<i>Rosa spp</i>

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species can be treated with CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G Herbicide when at least 4 weeks old:

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Slash	<i>Pinus caribaea</i>

SENSITIVE VARIETIES

Under certain growing conditions, the plant varieties listed below may be sensitive to CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G Herbicide. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

<u>PLANT SPECIES</u>	<u>VARIETIES</u>
Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>)	Snowdrift, Temple Bell
Azalea	Pink Champagne, Hershey, (<i>Rhododendron spp</i>), Leuchtenfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino-Crimson, White Grandeur, Everest, Girard Roberta
Cotoneaster	Eichholz, Himalayan, Shangri-la (<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>)
Crapemyrtle (<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>)	Petite Red Imp, Seminole Bush
Heath, Spring (<i>Erica carnea</i>)	Mediterranean Pink
Hemlock, Canada (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)	Pendula
Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>)	Red Heart
Rhododendron	Daphnoides, Nova Zembla, (<i>Rhododendron spp</i>), Catawba Album
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Pumila
Spruce, White (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Densata
Viburnum (<i>Viburnum spp</i>)	Davidii

* For use only on plants that will not bear edible fruit within one year of CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G Herbicide application.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea spp</i>
St. Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
St. Johnswort, Gokdencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Witchhazel, Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Woadwaxen, Common	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus atlantica</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gargentica</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>
Protea Species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea exinia</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea spp</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>

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