

acceptance stamp
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432-886

01/15/2003

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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%

EPA Reg. No. 432-886

EPA Est. No. 33560-TN-1

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.)

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

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

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
If in eyes:	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

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, water-proof 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 absorbed.

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 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

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. RONSTAR® G controls weeds by killing the young weed seedlings as they come in contact with the herbicide during germination.

Apply 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.

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, irrigating turf thoroughly will increase effectiveness.

PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 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 spp.</i>) (See note below)	100-200 lbs.	2 1/4 - 4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall 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 offinis</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 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 BLUEGRASS CONTROL IN BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS ONLY

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® G		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua spp.</i>) See Note below	100 lbs.	2 1/4 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> spp. seed germination. Any <i>Poa annua</i> spp. established when this product is applied will not be controlled. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G will only control the <i>Poa annua</i> spp. that is established from seed every year. <u>CHIPCO® RONSTAR® G should be applied no closer than 60 days prior to overseeding.</u> NOTE: Do not use where <i>Poa trivialis</i> is present in overseed mix.

NOTE: In many areas, annual bluegrass exists as at least two biotypes or subspecies of *Poa annua*. The true annual biotype is *Poa annua* spp. *annua* which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is *Poa annua* spp. *repens*. This perennial biotype can survive through the summer and established plants will not be controlled by this product. Consult the extension service or University weed specialists in your area for more information

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**ANNUAL WEED CONTROL DURING BERMUDAGRASS, ZOYSIAGRASS, SEASHORE PASPALUM, AND
TROPIC LALO (*Paspalum Hieronymii*) ESTABLISHMENT FROM SPRIGS**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF 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 RONSTAR® G.

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

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 RONSTAR® G to newly seeded areas. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment except as noted above. 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.

When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications must be made 0 – 12 days after sprigging. Do not use in areas where endangered Hawaiian Goose or nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Hawaiian Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*), and Hawaiian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*) may feed.

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

Apply RONSTAR® G anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. 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 RONSTAR® G will improve weed control activity. RONSTAR® G should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce the weed control activity of 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 RONSTAR® active ingredient onto leaf surfaces in condensation.

AMOUNT TO USE

Ground Application -- Apply 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>Elysiue 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 pensylvanicum</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 RONSTAR®

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

* 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

RONSTAR® G is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. 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>
Anthuriums (Ozaki Red)		Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo Minneola</i>
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>tangerina</i>
Arbovitae	<i>Thuja spp</i>	Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis</i> Temple
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>	Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>
Beafsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Crabapple*	<i>Malus spp</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Cypress	<i>Cupressus spp</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia spp</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Escallonia	<i>Escallonia spp</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
		Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
		Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
		Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucolana</i>
		Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>

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ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Gladiolas		Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya temata</i>
Heath, Spring	<i>Erica carnea</i>	Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Money Tree	<i>Pleomele marginata</i>
Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Murraea	<i>Murraea paniculata</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp</i>	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp</i>	Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp</i>	Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>	Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orthosiphon	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>	Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>	Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota spp</i>
Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>	Palm, Licuala	<i>Licuala Thunb. spp</i>
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma marcarthurii</i>
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Palm, Manac	<i>Euterpe spp</i>
Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Palm, Manila	<i>Veitchia merillii</i>
Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron spp</i>	Palm, Parlor	<i>Collinia elegans</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops spp</i>
Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Palm, Sealing Wax	<i>Cytostachyus lakka</i>
Leopards - Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>	Palm, Sugar	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i> (<i>catesbaei</i>)	Peony	<i>Paeonia spp.</i>
Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp</i>	Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Photinia, Frasier's	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia spp</i>	Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Maple	<i>Acer spp</i>	Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
		Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
		Pomegranite*	<i>Punica granatum</i>

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>	Statice	<i>Limonium spp.</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	St.Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	St.Johnswort, Gokdencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>	Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Protea species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea eximia</i>	Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Raphiolepis	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp</i>	Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Witchhazel, Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Woadwaxen, Common	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>	Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus pseudolanugirois</i>
Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea spp</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Brassia, Dwarf	<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus atlantica</i>	Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	Protea Species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea eximia</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>	Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Spruce	<i>Picea spp</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>		
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>		
Leopards – Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>		

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FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species can be treated with 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 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>)
Crape myrtle (<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 RONSTAR® G Herbicide application.

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ACCEPTED

JAN 15 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 432-886