

432-886

07/20/2007

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION,  
PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUL 20 2007

Richard Gorrell  
Bayer Environmental Science  
2 T.W. Alexander Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: EPA Reg. No. 432-886 / Ronstar G Herbicide Label Amendment

Dear Mr. Gorrell:

The amended labeling referred to above is acceptable provided you make the following changes:

1. To the Warranty section change "All such risks" to "To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks".
2. For each use section, add "The maximum number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 4 lbs. a.i./acre".

You will submit one copy of your final printed labeling (8 1/2" X 11" copy) before you release the product for shipment. If you have any questions please contact Erik Kraft at 703-308-9358.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joanne I. Miller".

Joanne I. Miller  
Product Manager (23)  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

# RONSTAR® G Herbicide

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENT  
In EPA Letter Date  
JUL 20 2007  
Under the Federal Insecticide  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide  
act amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. 7  
432-886

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For sale to and use by Professional Applicators only. Not for sale to or use by homeowners/consumers. Not for Use in Turfgrass on Residential Properties.

**PREEMERGENT HERBICIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANNUAL GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN TURFGRASS AND ORNAMENTALS INCLUDING LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL BEDS ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY A PROFESSIONAL APPLICATOR**

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Oxadiazon 3-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2(3H)-one ..... 2.0%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 98.0%

EPA Reg. No. 432-886

EPA Est. No.

## 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li></ul>
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
If on skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

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)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on a chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves (such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride), shoes plus socks, and a chemical resistant apron. See engineering controls for additional requirements. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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## ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/ PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into 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.

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.

## 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. Not for use on home lawns.

### 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, shoes plus socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

### NON AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not allow people or pets to enter treated areas until the granules have been watered into the soil and the soil surface is dry.

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Do not store in or around the home or home garden.

### 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.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

RONSTAR® G is a 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 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.

For best results, water-in the product as soon as practical after application.

### 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 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 the turf thoroughly will increase effectiveness.

#### PREEMERGENT WEED CONTROL

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® G		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass ( <i>Digitaria sp</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. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	Apply in late winter or early spring prior to weed seed germination. Application made after March or April may not be fully effective. A subsequent application can be made 4 months after the previous treatment.
Annual Bluegrass ( <i>Poa Annua sp</i> ) ( <b>See note below</b> )	100-200 lbs.	2 1/4 - 4 1/2 lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to weed seed germination. Ronstar G does not control <i>Poa annua</i> that has germinated prior to the application.
Virginia Buttonweed ( <i>Diodia virginiana</i> ) Pigweed ( <i>Amaranthus sp</i> ) Florida Pusley ( <i>Richardia scabra</i> ) Oxalis ( <i>Oxalis sp</i> ) Stinging Nettle ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> ) Carpetgrass ( <i>Axonopus officinis</i> )	200 lbs.	4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed germination.

#### FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® G		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds	150 - 200 lbs.	3 3/8 - 4 1/2 lbs. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	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.

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**ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL IN BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS OVERSEEDED  
WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS**

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® G		COOL SEASON TURF
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	WHEN TO APPLY
Annual Bluegrass ( <i>Poa annua</i> sp) See Note below	100 lbs.	2 1/4 lbs.	Apply in late summer to early fall prior to <i>Poa annua</i> sp seed germination. Any <i>Poa annua</i> sp established when this product is applied will not be controlled. RONSTAR® G will only control the <i>Poa annua</i> sp that is established from seed every year. <b><u>Do not overseed fairways before 60 days after an application of RONSTAR® G.</u></b> 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* sp *annua* which germinates every year from seed, while the biotype that behaves like a perennial is *Poa annua* sp *reptans*. 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.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® G		WHEN TO APPLY
	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. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure	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 RONSTAR® G application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results. A subsequent applications can be made 4 months after the previous treatment.

**USE PRECAUTIONS:**

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

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 discussed elsewhere on this label. Seeding into treated areas should be delayed until 4 months after treatment except as noted above. When making applications to Tropic Lalo, applications must be made 0 – 12 days after sprigging.

The maximum application rate allowed per year is 300 pounds of product per acre per year (equivalent to 6 pounds ai/A/year), except in areas where there is heavy weed infestation. In areas of heavy weed infestation, the maximum application rate is 400 pounds of product per acre per year (equivalent to 8 pounds ai/A/year). For best results, water-in product as soon as practical after application.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.
- Do not apply RONSTAR® G to newly seeded areas.
- Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.
- DO NOT APPLY RONSTAR® G to 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 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.

**For residential properties, do not allow unprotected persons or pets to enter the treated areas until the Ronstar G is watered-in.**

**ORNAMENTALS ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES** (Not for use in turfgrass on residential properties): Ronstar G may be applied to landscape beds consisting of well defined areas of solid or mixed stands of trees, shrubs, and ground covers located around the outside of buildings and other structures as well as open areas of the residential property. The landscape beds must not include any turfgrass lawn within the defined limits of the beds. Applications of Ronstar G must be made by a professional applicator only. Carefully measure the area of all beds to be treated in order to insure accurate application rate.

### RESTRICTION:

**Do not apply in greenhouses** as plant injury may result from co-distillation of RONSTAR® active ingredient onto leaf surfaces in condensate.

### 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. For use rates and amounts to use refer to the Amount to Use section and at the end of the Weed list box that follows.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS		ANNUAL GRASSES	
Bittercress	( <i>Cardamine sp</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 sp</i> )
Common Purslane	( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> )	Fall Panicum	( <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> )
*Evening Primrose	( <i>Oenothera sp</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 sp</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 sp</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 sp</i> )		
Spiny Amaranth	( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> )		
Spotted Catsear	( <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> )		
*Swinecress	( <i>Coronopus didymus</i> )		
Yellow Woodsorrel	( <i>Oxalis stricta</i> )		

\*Apply 150 to 200 pounds (3.0 to 4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre to control these weeds. Use the higher rate with expected heavier weed pressure. For residential landscape ornamentals apply no more than two applications per year with a maximum single application rate of 4 lbs. a.i./acre.

\*\* Apply 200 pounds (4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre to control these weeds.

The maximum amount allowed per year is 300 pounds of product per acre (equivalent to 6 pounds ai/A/year), except in areas where there is heavy weed infestation. In areas of heavy weed infestation, the maximum amount allowed per year is 400 pounds of product per acre (equivalent to 8 pounds ai/A/year). For best results, water-in product as soon as practical after application.

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**NOTE: Calibration chart for spreaders will be inserted at time of printing**

## TOLERANT SPECIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

RONSTAR® G may be applied to established ornamental plants(including plants grown for ground covers) and ground cover plants in containers, nurseries, and landscape plantings. RONSTAR® G may be applied on the following ornamental varieties.

### 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>	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia sp</i>	Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia sp</i>
Allamanda, Common	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Alpine Willow	<i>Epilobium fleisheri</i>	Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris sp</i>	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia sp</i>
Anthuriums (Ozaki Red)		Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja sp</i>	Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>	Escallonia	<i>Escallonia sp</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus sp</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Takodium distichum</i>	Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis sp</i>	Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>
Beefsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Ginko	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Gladiolas	
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Heath, Spring	<i>Erica carnea</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus sp</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sp</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex sp</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Illica	<i>Sida fallax</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Citrus, Ornamental*:		Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus sp</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Bearss	Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo Minneola</i>	Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>tangerina</i>	Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis</i> Temple	Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron sp</i>
Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Larch, European	<i>Larix deciduas</i>
Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Leopards – Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaries</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Leucothoe, Drooping	( <i>catagelaei</i> )
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa sp</i>
Crabapple*	<i>Malus sp</i>	Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Little Pickles	<i>Ostrya capensis</i>
Creeping Phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum sp</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia sp</i>



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# ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus sp</i>
Maple	<i>Acer sp</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya ternate</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>	Protea species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>
Money Tree	<i>Pleomele marginata</i>		<i>Leucadendron discolor</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>		<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
Murraea	<i>Murraea paniculata</i>		<i>Protea eximia</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>
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>
Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>	Rose	<i>Rosa sp</i>
Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>
Orthosiphon	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>	Silver Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i>
Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota sp</i>	Smith Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>
Palm, Licuala	<i>Licuala Thunb. sp</i>	Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma marcarthurii</i>	Spruce	<i>Picea sp</i>
Palm, Manac	<i>Euterpe sp</i>	Statice	<i>Limonium sp</i>
Palm, Manila	<i>Veitchia merillii</i>	St Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Collinia elegans</i>	St. Johnswort, Goldencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops sp</i>	Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Palm, Sealing Wax	<i>Cytrostachys lakka</i>	Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Palm, Sugar	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia sp</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum sp</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>	Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Photinia, Frasier's	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Poinciana	<i>Delonix regea</i>	Witchhazel, Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus sp</i>	<b>Woadwaxen, Common</b>	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus pseudolanuginosus</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>	Yellow Foxglove	<i>Digitalis x mertonensis</i>
Pomegranite*	<i>Punica granatum</i>		

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

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**NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS**


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<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus atlantica</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</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 sp</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus sp</i>
Leopards – Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus sp</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus sp</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp</i>
Protea Species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea eximia</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron sp</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea sp</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus sp</i>

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## FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species may be treated with RONSTAR® G Herbicide at least 4 weeks after seedling emergence:

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

## SENSITIVE VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTALS

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

<b><u>PLANT SPECIES</u></b>	<b><u>VARIETIES</u></b>
Andromeda ( <i>Pieris japonica</i> )	Snowdrift, Temple Bell
Azalea	Pink Champagne, Hershey, ( <i>Rhododendron sp</i> ), Leuchtenfuer, Memoire John Hearrens, Hino-Crimson, White Grandeur, Everest, Girard Roberta
Cotoneaster	Eichholz, Himalayan, Shangri-la ( <i>Cotoneaster sp</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 sp</i> ), Catawba Album
Spruce, Norway ( <i>Picea abies</i> )	Pumila
Spruce, White ( <i>Picea glauca</i> )	Densata
Viburnum ( <i>Viburnum sp</i> )	Davidii

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**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

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