

432-1467

02/09/2007

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg.

Number:

432-1467

Date of Issuance:

FEB 9 2007

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Ronstar 0.86% Plus Turf
Fertilizer Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit data.
2. Make the following label changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Add the phrase, "EPA Reg. No. 432-1467".

Signature of Approving Official:

Joanne J. Miller

Date:

FEB 9 2007

b. Update the labeling to comply with the oxadiazon RED. A copy is available at the following web site:

http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDS/oxadiazon_red.pdf

c. Add the Front Panel Statement for Granular Products:

For sale to and use by professional applicators only.
Not for sale to or use by homeowners/consumers.

d. Modify the PPE Requirements for granular formulations:

Loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Shoes plus socks.

e. Modify the User Safety Requirements to read:

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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

f. Add a Restricted-Entry Interval for WPS uses:

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

Early Entry Personal Protective Equipment

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.

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g. The label must be revised to specify one application per year or specify a maximum application rate of 698 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 930 pounds of product per acre per year (equivalent to 8 pounds ai/A/year).
The label must be revised to specify a maximum single application rate of 465 pounds of product per acre (equivalent to 4 pounds ai/A)

h. The label must be revised to include:

Not for use on home lawns. For best results, water-in the product as soon as practical after application.

3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

4. Submit the results of one year storage stability and corrosion characteristic studies to EPA within one year of this date of registration. Submit a hard copy and an electronic copy also.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

RONSTAR[®] 0.86% PLUS TURF FERTILIZER Herbicide

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS
 In EPA Letter Dated: **FEB 9 2007**
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. **432-1467**

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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] 0.86%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 99.14%

EPA Reg. No. 432-XXXX

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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% PLUS TURF FERTILIZER		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>)	233 - 465 lbs.	5.23 - 10.5 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	233-465 lbs.	5.23 - 10.5 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>)	465 lbs.	10.5 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to seed germination.

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR® 0.86% PLUS TURF FERTILIZER		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass and other annual weeds	349 - 465 lbs.	7.86 - 10.5 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® 0.86% PLUS TURF FERTILIZER		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua spp.</i>) See Note below	233 lbs.	5.23 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. CHIPCO® RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide should be applied no closer than 60 days prior to overseeding. 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. *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

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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® 0.86% PLUS TURF FERTILIZER		DIRECTIONS
	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass, Goosegrass, Annual Sedge, and other annual weeds	233 to 349 lbs.	5.23 to 7.86 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 RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results.

St. Augustinegrass and Bentgrass turf, do not exceed the rate of 349 pounds per acre (3 pounds active ingredient) of RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide. Do not apply to Bentgrass turf mowed at less than 3/8 inch.

RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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. RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide will improve weed control activity. RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce the weed control activity of RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide. **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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide active ingredient onto leaf surfaces in condensation.

AMOUNT TO USE

Ground Application -- Apply RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide broadcast to ornamentals at 233 to 465 pounds of product per acre (or 5.23 to 10.5 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 pensylvanicum)</i>		
Petty Spurge	<i>(Euphorbia pepus)</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 349 to 465 pounds (3.0 to 4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds.

**Use 465 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide

(CHART TO COME)

CROP TOLERANCE

RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide is recommended for use on a wide variety of ornamental species and ground covers in container, field grown, and landscape planting situations. RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide may be used at the recommended rates on the following species.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<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
Alpine Willow	<i>Epilobium fleisheri</i>	Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris spp</i>	Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo</i> Minneola
Anthuriums (Ozaki Red)		Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>tangerina</i>
Apache Plum	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis</i> Temple
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>
horvatae	<i>Thuja spp</i>	Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>	Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Bald Cypress	<i>Takodium distichum</i>	Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Crabapple*	<i>Malus spp</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp</i>	Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Beafsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Creeping Phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Bearbery	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Cypress	<i>Cupressus spp</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Dahlia	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia spp</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bounganvillea spectabilis</i>	Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Escallonia	<i>Escallonia spp</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
		Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
		Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
		Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
		Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba</i>
<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>		

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

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

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

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>	Smith Buckthorn	<i>Rahmnus smithii</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	Spruce	<i>Picea sppl.</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>	Statice	<i>Limonium spp.</i>
Protea species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea exinia</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>
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>
e	<i>Rosa spp</i>	Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>	Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria synensis</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>Amelancheir alnifolia</i>	Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Silver Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i>	Yellow Foxgolve	<i>Digitalis x mertonensis</i>
		Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>		
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>	Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
bellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Carnation	<i>Diianthus caryophyllus</i>	Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus atlantica</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>
Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangentica</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Protea Species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea exinia</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>		
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendrun 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 synensis</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>		

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

Seedlings of the following species can be treated with RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer 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® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide. Growers should evaluate usage on a small scale prior to large scale applications.

<u>PLANT SPECIES</u>	<u>VARIETIES</u>
Andromeda <i>(Andromeda 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 RONSTAR® 0.86% Plus Turf Fertilizer Herbicide application.

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IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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