



# 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%\*\*

TOTAL ..... 100.00%

### 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. 432-886

EPA Est. No.

IN CASE OF MEDICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, OR  
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES OR INJURIES,  
CALL 1-800-334-7577 (24 HOURS/DAY).

FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION,  
CALL TOLL-FREE: 1-800-331-2867



### NET CONTENTS:

**BAYER ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**  
A Business Group of Bayer CropScience LP  
95 Chestnut Ridge Road • Montvale, NJ 07645

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<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 by a poison control center or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<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>
<b>IF ON SKIN:</b>	<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>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<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)

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(r) 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.

\*Not currently registered in California.

### 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.

**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.

\*Not currently registered in California.

### 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.

\*Not currently registered in California.

### 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 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. 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 endan-

gered Hawaiian Goose or nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian duck (*Anas wyvilliana*), Hawaiian Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*), and Hawaiian Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*) may feed.

\*Not currently registered in California.

### 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.

\*Not currently registered in California for use in conifer nurseries.

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> )	*Use 150 to 200 pounds (3.0 to 4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds.	
**Liverwort	( <i>Marchantia spp.</i> )	**Use 200 pounds (4.0 pounds of active ingredient) per acre for less susceptible weeds.	
†Niruri	( <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> )	†Not currently registered in California.	
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> )		

## 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	
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
CYCLONE B3-Pro	3	2.75	3.25	3.9	8
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
LELY HR*	3	3.25	3.75	4.25	21
	4	3.5	4.25	4.5	
	5	3.75	4.5	5.0	
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
LESCO ROTARY	3	C	D	E	7
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
SCOTT'S PRO R-8A	3	H	I+	J+	9
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
SPYKER 24-22	3	3.5	4.0	4.25	8
		<b>Spreader Settings</b>			
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>	Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia spp</i>	Barberry	<i>Berberis spp</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Beafsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>
Allamanda, Common	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris spp</i>	Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
†Anthuriums (Ozaki Red)		Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	†Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp</i>	†Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>	Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
†Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Bouganvillea	<i>Bouganvillea spectabilis</i>
†Bald Cypress	<i>Takodium distichum</i>	Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa 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>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>
†Bugleflower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	†Gladiolas	
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	†Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Heath, Spring	<i>Erica carnea</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	†Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus spp</i>
Citrus, Ornamental*:		Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex spp</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Bearss	Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo Minneola</i>	Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata var. tangerina</i>	Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis Temple</i>	Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>
Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>
Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp</i>
†Cleyera	<i>Cleyera laponica</i>	Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>
†Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	†Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
†Coromandel	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	†Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>	Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
†Crabapple*	<i>Malus spp</i>	Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron spp</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp</i>	Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus spp</i>	†Leopards - Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>
†Dahlia	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>	Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Leucothoe fontanesia</i> ( <i>catesbaei</i> )
Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>	Lily of the Nile	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa spp</i>
†Dieffenbachia	<i>Dieffenbachia spp</i>	†Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Loquat*	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia spp</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Maple	<i>Acer spp</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	Metallic Plant	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia spp</i>	†Mexican Orange	<i>Choisya ternata</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>	†Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>
Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Money Tree	<i>Pleomele marginata</i>
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Murraea	<i>Murraea exotica</i>
Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Murraea	<i>Murraea paniculata</i>
Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>	Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>		

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS (con't)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp</i>
Ochana	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Ohai	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orthosiphon	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>
Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Palm, Bamboo	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Palm, Fishtail	<i>Caryota spp</i>
Palm, Licuala	<i>Licuala Thunb. spp</i>
Palm, Macarthur	<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>
Palm, Manac	<i>Euterpe spp</i>
Palm, Manila	<i>Veitchia merillii</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Collinia elegans</i>
Palm, Rattan	<i>Daemonorops spp</i>
Palm, Sealing Wax	<i>Cyrtostachyus lakka</i>
Palm, Sugar	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
†Paperbark Tree	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
†Peony	<i>Paeonia spp.</i>
Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Periwinkle, Large	<i>Vinca major</i>
Photinia, Frasier's	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Poinciana	<i>Delonix regea</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus spp</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Plum, Natal	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Pomegranite*	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp</i>
Protea species	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <i>Leucadendron discolor</i> <i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i> <i>Protea exinia</i>
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Raphiolepis	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa spp</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
†Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum album</i>
†Serviceberry, Saskatoon*	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>

Spruce	<i>Picea spp</i>
†Statice	<i>Limonium spp.</i>
St.Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
St.Johnswort, Goldencup	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
†Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Syzygium	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp</i>
Wedelia	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
†Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
†Witchhazel, Common	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
†Woadwaxen, Common	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
†Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus pseudolanugiosis</i>
Xylosma	<i>Xylosma congestum</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>
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 gagentica</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>
†Leopards - Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</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>
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>
†Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
†Yew	<i>Taxus spp</i>

### 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 teada</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, (Rhododendron spp), 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 G Herbicide application.

†Not currently registered in California.



## NOTES

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