



Ronstar® G

Herbicide

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. 5905-IA-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 1-800-331-2867

FIRST AID	
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 or clothing:	<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.
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 do so by a poison control center or doctor.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

Net Contents

50 Pounds

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04593765B 081016AV1

BACKED
by **BAYER™**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:
Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
Shoes plus socks,
Chemical resistant gloves (such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride), and
Goggles, face shield or safety glasses.

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.

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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. 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® G Herbicide 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 knudsen*), 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 dust has settled.

Do not apply RONSTAR G Herbicide 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 Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Apply RONSTAR G 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.

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. Augustine grass, 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 Herbicide		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 SQ. FT.	
Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i> spp.) 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. The maximum number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 4 lbs. a.i./A. A subsequent application can be made 4 months after the previous treatment.
Annual Bluegrass* (<i>Poa Annua</i> spp.) (See note below)	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 Herbicide does not control <i>Poa annua</i> that has germinated prior to the application.
Virginia Buttonweed (<i>Diodia virginiana</i>) Pigweed (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) Florida Pusley (<i>Richardia scabra</i>) Oxalis (<i>Oxalis</i> spp.) Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) Carpetgrass (<i>Axonopus affinis</i>)	200 lbs.	4 1/2 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to weed seed germination.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

FALL APPLICATION FOR SPRING WEED CONTROL IN COOL SEASON TURF*

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR G Herbicide		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 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.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL IN BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS OVERSEEDED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	AMOUNT OF RONSTAR G Herbicide		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 SQ. FT.	
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i> spp.) 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. RONSTAR G Herbicide will only control the <i>Poa annua</i> spp. that is established from seed every year. Do not overseed fairways before 60 days after an application of RONSTAR G Herbicide. 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 Herbicide		WHEN TO APPLY
	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 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 Herbicide application may disrupt the herbicide barrier and reduce effectiveness. Irrigate immediately after application for best results. The maximum number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 4 lbs. a.i./A. A subsequent application can be made 4 months after the previous treatment.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

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

RONSTAR G Herbicide may cause discoloration of Bentgrass, Bermudagrass and St. Augustine grass. 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 number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 200 lbs of product per acre per year (equivalent to 4 pounds of active ingredient per acre year).

The maximum application rate allowed per year is 300 pounds of product per

acre per year (equivalent to 6 pounds of active ingredient per acre 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 of active ingredient per acre 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 Herbicide to newly seeded areas.
- Do not apply to Dichondra or Centipedegrass.
- **DO NOT APPLY** RONSTAR G Herbicide to putting greens or tees because of the varying cultural practices used.
- Do not apply more than 4 pounds of active ingredient per acre per application.

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

Apply RONSTAR G Herbicide anytime during the year, prior to weed seed germination, for weed control. RONSTAR G 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 G Herbicide will improve weed control activity. RONSTAR G Herbicide should not be mixed into the soil. Cultivating or disturbing the soil may reduce the weed control activity of RONSTAR G Herbicide. 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 Herbicide is watered-in.

ORNAMENTALS ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES (Not for use in turfgrass on residential properties): RONSTAR G Herbicide 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 Herbicide 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 G Herbicide active ingredient onto leaf surfaces in condensate.

AMOUNT TO USE

Ground Application -- Apply RONSTAR G Herbicide broadcast to ornamentals at 100 to 200 pounds of product per acre (or 2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pounds per 1,000 square feet) 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.

*Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS			
Bittercress	(<i>Cardamine</i> spp.)	Niruri†	(<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>)
Bristly Oxtongue†	(<i>Picris echioides</i>)	Pennsylvania Smartweed	(<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>)
Carpetweed	(<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>)	Petty Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>)
Cheeseweed†	(<i>Malva parviflora</i>)	**Prostrate Spurge	(<i>Euphorbia supina</i>)
Common Groundsel	(<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Redroot Pigweed	(<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>)
Common Purslane	(<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Shepherdspurse†	(<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)
*Evening Primrose	(<i>Oenothera</i> spp.)	Sensitive Plant†	(<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)
Fiddleneck†	(<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>)	Sow Thistle	(<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)
Fireweed†	(<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>)	Speedwell	(<i>Veronica</i> spp.)
*Galinsoga	(<i>Galinsoga</i> spp.)	Spiny Amaranth†	(<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>)
Garden Spurge†	(<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>)	Spotted Catsear	(<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)
Golden Ragwort	(<i>Senecio aureus</i>)	*Swinecress	(<i>Coronopus didymus</i>)
Lambsquarters	(<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	Yellow Woodsorrel	(<i>Oxalis stricta</i>)
**Liverwort	(<i>Marchantia</i> spp.)		

ANNUAL GRASSES			
Annual Bluegrass	(<i>Poa annua</i>)	Green Foxtail	(<i>Setaria viridis</i>)
Annual Sedge†	(<i>Cyperus compressus</i>)	Goosegrass	(<i>Elyusine indica</i>)
*Barnyardgrass	(<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>)	**Jungle Ricegrass	(<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>)
Bristly Foxtail†	(<i>Setaria verticillata</i>)	**Panama Paspalum	(<i>Paspalum fimbriaatum</i>)
Crabgrass	(<i>Digitaria</i> spp.)	Ripgut Bromegrass†	(<i>Bromus catharticus</i>)
Fall Panicum	(<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>)	Wild Oats†	(<i>Avena fatua</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: The maximum number of applications that may be made per year are two. The maximum single application rate is 4.0 pounds of active ingredient per acre.

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

† Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

The maximum amount allowed per year is 300 pounds of product per acre (equivalent to 6 pounds of active ingredient per acre 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 of active ingredient per acre year). For best results, water-in product as soon as practical after application.

How To Calibrate Spreaders For Applications Of RONSTAR

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

TOLERANT SPECIES OF ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

RONSTAR G Herbicide 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 Herbicide may be applied on the following ornamental varieties.

ESTABLISHED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abutilon	<i>Abutilon pictum</i>	Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Jasmine, Showy	<i>Jasminum floridum</i>
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Allamanda, Common	<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Justica	<i>Justica brandegeana</i>
Alpine Willow	<i>Epilobium fleischeri</i>	Kwanzan Cherry†	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Andromeda	<i>Pieris</i> spp.	Lamb's Ear†	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Anthurium (Ozaki Red)†		Lantana, Trailing	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Lapalapa	<i>Cheirodendron</i> spp.
Aralia	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Larch, European	<i>Larix deciduas</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Laurel, English	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Leopards – Banet†	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Leucothoe, Coast	<i>Leucothoe axillaries</i> (<i>catenabae</i>)
Baby's Breath†	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Leucothoe, Drooping	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Bald Cypress†	<i>Takodium distichum</i>	Lily of the Nile	<i>Syringa</i> spp.
Bamboo, Feathery	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Banyan, Weeping	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Littleleaf Linden†	<i>Othonna capensis</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i> spp.	Little Pickles	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Beefsteak plant	<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Loquat*	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Magnolia	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Beech, European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mahonia, Grape Holly	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Birch, Paper	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Maple	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>
Blanket Flower†	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Metallic Plant	<i>Choisya ternate</i>
Blazing Star†	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Mexican Orange†	<i>Philadelphus virginalis</i>
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Mock Orange†	<i>Pleomele marginata</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Money Tree	<i>Murraea exotica</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bouganvillea spectabilis</i>	Murraea	<i>Murraea paniculata</i>
Brassaia, Dwarf	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Murraea	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Myoporum	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Bugleflower†	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Myrtle	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Callistemon	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Nandina	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Camellia, Common, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Oak	<i>Ochana serrulata</i>
Camellia, Sasanqua	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Ochana	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Ohai	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Carissa	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Oleander	<i>Orthosiphon stamineus</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Orthosiphon	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Osmanthus	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginia</i>	Pachysandra	<i>Rhapi excelsa</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Palm, Bamboo	<i>Caryota</i> spp.
Cistus	<i>Cistus purpureus</i>	Palm, Fishtail	<i>Licuala Thunb.</i> spp.
Citrus, Ornamental*:		Palm, Licuala	<i>Ptychosperma marcarthurii</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Palm, Macarthur	<i>Euterpe</i> spp.
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Palm, Manac	<i>Veitchia merillii</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Bearss	Palm, Manila	<i>Collinia elegans</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Palm, Parlor	<i>Daemonorops</i> spp.
Tangelo	<i>Citrus XTangelo Minneola</i>	Palm, Rattan	<i>Cyrtostachyus lakka</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>tangerina</i>	Palm, Sealing Wax	<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>
Temple	<i>Citrus Xnobilis Temple</i>	Palm, Sugar	<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>
Cuban Shaddock	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Paperbark Tree†	<i>Poeonia</i> spp.
Valencia	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Peony†	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Washington Navel	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Periwinkle, Common	<i>Vinca major</i>
Cleyera†	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Periwinkle, Large	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Coreopsis†	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Photinia, Frasier's	<i>Delonix regia</i>
Coramandel†	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Poinciana	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Pine	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Crabapple**†	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Plum, Natal	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>
Creeping Phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Podocarpus, Yew	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Pomegranite*	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Poplar	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>
Dahlia†	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.	Potentilla	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Daphne, Fragrant	<i>Daphne odora</i>	Privet	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>
Deutzia, Slender	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Protea species	<i>Leucadendron discolor</i>
Dieffenbachia†	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.		<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>
Dogwood, Common	<i>Cornus florida</i>		<i>Protea exinia</i>
Dogwood, Redosier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>		<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Pyracantha	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Raphiolepis	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Redwood, Dawn	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Escallonia	<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	Rhododendron	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Rose	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Euryops, Gray Leaved	<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Russian Olive	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>
Euonymus, Spreading	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Sargent Cherry†	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Euonymus, Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Scotch Broom	<i>Sedum album</i>
Falsecypress, Hinoki	<i>Chaemaecyparis obtusa</i>	Sedum	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Falsecypress, Japanese	<i>Chaemaecyparis pisifera</i>	Serviceberry, Saskatoon**†	<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i>
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Silver Butterfly Bush	<i>Rahmnuus smithii</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Smith Buckthorn	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Speedwell	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Spruce	<i>Limonium</i> spp.
Gazania, Trailing	<i>Gazania uniflora leucoleana</i>	Statice†	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba</i>	St Johnswort, Golden	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>
Gladiolus†		St. Johnswort, Goldencup	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Golden Raintree†	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Strawberry Tree	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Heath, Spring	<i>Erica carnea</i>	Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Heather, Scotch	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Sweet William†	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Heliotropium	<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Syzygium	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Hemlock, Canada†	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Viburnum	<i>Wedelia trilobata</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Wedelia	<i>Wisteria synensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Wisteria, Chinese†	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edule</i>	Witchhazel, Common†	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Ilima	<i>Sida fallax</i>	Woadwaxen, Common†	<i>Thymus pseudolanugirosis</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Woolly Thyme†	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Xylosma	<i>Digitalis x mertonensis</i>
Jasmine, Orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Yellow Foxglove	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Jasmine, Primrose	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Yew†	

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

† Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

NEWLY TRANSPLANTED ORNAMENTALS AND GROUND COVERS

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

†Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

FOREST NURSERY APPLICATION

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pine, Loblolly	<i>Pinus teada</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.

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

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