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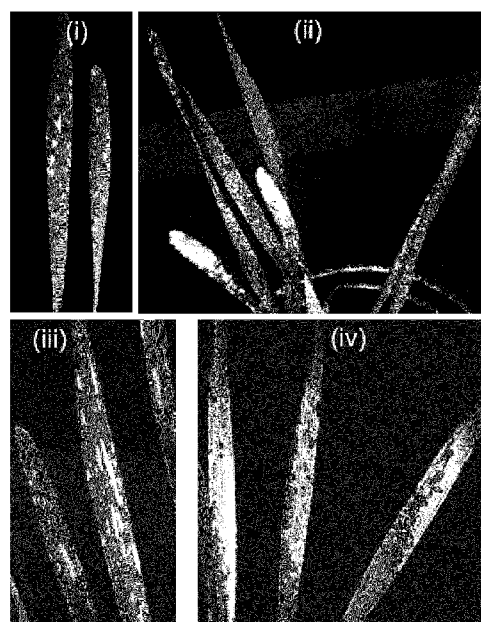
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(54) Title: AGROCHEMICAL COMPOSITION WITH IMPROVED DRIFT, SPREADING AND UPTAKE PROPERTIES

Figure 1



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to agrochemical compositions; their use for foliar application; their use at low spray volumes; their use by unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned guided vehicles (UGV), and tractor mounted boom sprayers fitted with conventional nozzles but also pulse width modulation spray nozzles or rotating disc droplet applicators; and their application for controlling agricultural pests, weeds or diseases, in particular on waxy leaves, and in particular the present invention relates to agrochemical compositions with a reduced drift, in particular in spray applications, and good spreading and uptake properties.



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**Agrochemical composition with improved drift, spreading and uptake properties**

5 The present invention relates to agrochemical compositions; their use for foliar application; their use at low spray volumes; their use by unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned guided vehicles (UGV), and tractor mounted boom sprayers fitted with conventional nozzles but also pulse width modulation spray nozzles or rotating disc droplet applicators; and their application for controlling agricultural pests, weeds or diseases, in particular on waxy leaves, and in particular the present invention relates to agrochemical compositions with a reduced drift, in particular in spray applications, and good spreading and uptake properties.

10 Pesticidal active compounds (AIs), e.g., herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, bactericides, miticides, plant growth regulators, etc., and their formulated products are often sprayed, usually after dilution in an aqueous spray liquid, onto plants and / or their habitat.

15 While modern agriculture faces many challenges in producing sufficient food in a safe and sustainable way, there is also a need to utilise crop protection products to enhance the safety, quality and yield while minimising the impact to the environment and agricultural land. Many crop protection products, whether chemical or biological, are normally applied at relatively high spray volumes, for example in selected cases >50 L/ha, and often >150-400 L/ha. A consequence of this is that much energy must be expended to carry the high volume of spray liquid and then apply it to the crop by spray application. This can be performed by large tractors which on account of their weight and also the weight of the spray liquid produce CO<sub>2</sub> from the mechanical work involved and also cause detrimental compaction of the soil, affecting root growth, health and yield of the plants, as well as the energy subsequently expended in remediating these effects.

20 Moreover, when applying such spray formulations, a more or less pronounced drifting of the spray solution containing the active substance(s) may be observed, depending on the wind conditions, nozzle type, and other application parameters such as, for example, nozzle pressure, boom height, and tractor speed.

25 Pesticide spray drift is a major source of concern in relation to the environmental impact of agriculture on natural ecosystems and urban areas. Furthermore, this drift is undesirable because it causes a certain part of the applied agrochemical to be lost as far as the intended application rate of the treated area is concerned.

30 More importantly, the drifting material might cause damage to neighbouring crops and especially, have effects on the local environment (e.g., surface water, non-target flora and fauna) as well as bystanders and occupants in residential areas.

35 There is a need for a solution that significantly reduces the drift of the active ingredients / formulations, both when sprayed, while at the same time preferably reducing high volumes of spray liquid and reducing the weight of the equipment required to apply the product.

40 Various methods are used to prevent the drifting of the spray outside the field borders. The use of natural or artificial windbreaks is well known. However, it has been described that even when such screens are used, drift can cause deposition of the active substances behind such borders (e.g., "Deposition of spray drift behind border structures", M. De Schamphelre et al. Crop Protection 28 (2009) 1061-1075). Another frequently used drift mitigation measure is buffer zones, either off-crop or in-crop. A disadvantage of off-crop buffer zones is that part of the field cannot be sown with a crop, an economic cost to the farmer. A disadvantage of in-crop buffer zones is that part of the crop is not protected adequately, resulting in a lower yield and perhaps resistance development. Clearly, this is something farmers want to prevent.

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Next to physically limiting spray drift, it is also possible to alter the structure of the spray cloud so that less drops are prone to drift – i.e., typically those drops prone to drift have a diameter under 100 µm. This can be done by choosing different types of nozzles, changing the pressure at which the spray cloud is produced, or by changing the properties of the spray liquid itself. Especially changing nozzles and / or nozzle pressure is something farmers do not prefer to do because it is time consuming and makes the production of their crop more expensive. Also, the equipment necessary on sprayer to deal with variable application rates is not common. For these reasons, a more acceptable way to optimise a spray cloud, so that it leads to less or more limited drift, is by adjusting the properties of the spray liquid.

Although other factors such as meteorological conditions and spray boom height contribute to the potential for drift, spray droplet size distribution has been found to be a predominant factor. Teske et al. (Teske M. E., Hewitt A. J., Valcore, D. L. 2004. The Role of Small Droplets in Classifying Drop Size Distributions ILASS Americas 17th Annual Conference: Arlington VA) have reported a value of < 156 microns (µm) as the fraction of the spray droplet distribution that contributes to drift. Other researchers consider droplets with diameter < 150 µm to be most drift-prone (J. H. Combellack, N. M. Westen and R. G. Richardson, *Crop Prot.*, 1996, 15, 147–152, O. Permin, L. N. Jørgensen and K. Persson, *Crop Prot.*, 1992, 11, 541 – 546). Another group H. Zhu, R. W. Dexter, R. D. Fox, D. L. Reichard, R. D. Brazee and H. E. Ozkan, *J. Agric. Engineering Res.*, 1997, 67, 35–45.) cites a value of < 200 µm as the driftable fraction. Based on theoretical studies and computer simulations, spray droplets with diameter < 100 µm have been identified as the most drift-prone (H. Holterman, *Kinetics and evaporation of water drops in air*, 2003, IMAG Report 2003-12; P. A. Hobson, P. C. H. Miller, P. J. Walklate, C. R. Tuck and N. M. Western, *J. Agr. Eng. Res.*, 1993, 54, 293–305; P. C. H. Miller, *The measurement of spray drift*, *Pesticide Outlook*, 2003, 14, 205–209). A good estimation of droplet size likely to contribute to drift, therefore, is the fraction below about 100 µm (driftable fraction). The smaller the droplets the longer is the residence time in the air and the higher is the tendency to evaporate and / or to drift rather than deposit within the field borders. A way to minimize the drift effect is by adding suitable drift control agents to pesticide formulations that increase the size of the droplets in the spray cloud – i.e., shift the droplet spectra towards larger droplets. When searching for solutions to overcome the drift problem, it has to be taken into account that the biological performance of the resulting application is not reduced. The use of formulation (both in-can and tank-mix) that increase the spray droplet size may reduce the efficacy to some extent, mainly because of reduced cover (e.g., “Biological efficacy of herbicides and fungicides applied with low-drift and twin-fluid nozzles” P.K.Jensen et al. *Crop Protection* 20 (2001)57-64). Retention of larger droplets on leaf surfaces can be reduced as they run-off or bounce or shatter and redistribute. Fewer larger droplets adhering to the leaf surface can reduce overall biological efficacy. Furthermore, for crops where the spray cloud has to penetrate into the canopy of the crop, very large droplets can pass directly through canopies, or bounce off leaves, or shatter and redistribute to soil. All these effects of applying active compound in large droplets may add to reduced efficacy.

It also has to be taken into account that many compounds added to a formulation to improve efficacy, storage and other important properties often have a negative effect on drift properties of the spray broth, i.e. tend to reduce droplet size or enhance evaporation afterwards.

Moreover, in agriculture, low spray volume application technologies including unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned guided vehicles (UGV), and tractor mounted boom sprayers fitted with pulse width modulation spray nozzles or rotating disc droplet applicators are offering farmers solutions to apply products with low spray volumes, typically down to 10 to 20 l/ha or less. These solutions have advantages including for example that they require significantly less water which is important in regions where the supply of water is limited, require less energy to transport and apply the spray liquid, are faster both from quicker filling of the spray tank and faster application, reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> generation from

both the reduced volume of spray liquid to transport and from the use of smaller and lighter vehicles, reduced soil compaction damage, and enabling the use of cheaper application systems.

5 However, Wang *et al* [Field evaluation of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) sprayer: effect of spray volume on deposition and the control of pests and disease in wheat. *Pest Management Science* 2019 doi/epdf/10.1002/ps.5321] demonstrated that as the spray volume is decreased from 450 and 225 l/ha to 28.1, 16.8 and 9.0 l/ha, the coverage (% area), number of spray deposits per area, and diameter of the spray deposits as measured on water sensitive paper all decreased (see Table 3 in Wang *et al*, 2019 ). In parallel, the biological control efficacy for both wheat aphid control and powdery mildew control decreased at low spray volumes with the greatest decrease observed at 9.0 l/ha, followed by 16.8 l/ha  
10 (see Figures 6, 7 and 8 in Wang *et al*, 2019 ).

There is therefore a need to design formulation systems that overcome the reduction in the coverage and diameter of the spray deposits at low spray volumes even through the number of spray deposits per area is decreasing: as the spray volume decreases, the number of spray droplets per unit area decreases proportionately for the same spray droplet spectra size. This is especially necessary below 25 l/ha, more  
15 especially below 17 l/ha, and even more especially at 10 l/ha and below.

Moreover, due to an increase in concentration of adjuvants in the spray solution to enhance the spreading and the uptake into the plant, there is a higher chance for wash-off of the spray solution due to the higher local concentration of adjuvants and among them spreading agents.

Also, higher concentrations of surfactants in low spray volume formulations and spray broths usually  
20 lead to a smaller droplet size which in turn increases drift.

Therefore, there is a need to provide formulations which, when sprayed not only at “normal” volumes (50-500 l/ha) but also at ultra-low spray volumes according to the present invention, show a good coverage of the crops to provide good biological efficacy while at the same time have a good or acceptable uptake.

25 The solution is provided by formulations according to claim 1 and specifically by formulations containing specific drift reducing agents in combination with selected spreading and uptake agents at specific concentrations. Such formulations provide minimized or at least maintained drift while simultaneously providing increased coverage and increased diameter of spray deposits at low spray volumes, while maintaining or improving uptake, spreading and biological efficacy. Furthermore, the  
30 increased coverage and increased diameter of spray deposits is comparable to the coverage obtained at normal higher spray volumes.

Moreover, the formulations exemplifying the invention are particularly effective on hard to wet leaf surfaces where more conventional spray volumes have poor retention and coverage.

35 For low volume applications a particular advantage of the invention stemming from the low total amount of all ingredients compared to the level required at normal higher spray volumes is lower cost of formulations and their ease of production. Further advantages include improved formulation stability and simplified manufacture, less cost of goods as well as less impact on the environment.

Formulations, also for tank mixes, known in the prior art containing drift reducing agents are principally designed for much higher spray volumes and generally contain lower concentrations of spreading agents  
40 in the spray broth. Nevertheless, due to the high spray volumes used in the prior art, the total amount of spreading agents used and therefore in the environment is higher than according to the present invention.

The concentration of the drift reducing agents is an important element of the invention, since in particular for oil based drift retardants, which also are used as penetration enhancers, suitable effects occur already at much lower concentrations than any effect on the penetration of actives. Thus, with

low amounts of said oils and little impact on the environment drift can be reduced significantly. “Low amounts of said drift reducing agents (also referred to as drift retardants) means less than 25 g/l. This means, that already with an amount of 5 to 10 g/ha good drift reduction can be achieved instead of conventional 100 – 500 g/ha, which has to be present for an uptake effect.

- 5 On the other hand, high oil contents increase volume of product, manufacture complexity and can decrease product stability, thus they should be avoided if not necessary as uptake enhancer or solvent.

The minimum concentration of drift reducing agents is achieved, normally at 0.5. g/l.

- 10 With regard to the spreading agents in low volume applications, in a spray volume of 500 l/ha as it is used in the prior art, about 250 g/ha of spreading agents would be required to achieve suitable spreading. Hence, faced with the task to reduce the spray volume, the skilled person would apply the same concentration of spreading agents in the formulation. For example, for a spray volume of 10 l/ha about 5 g/ha ( about 0.05% in the spray broth) surfactant would be required. However, at such a low volume with such low concentration of spreading agents sufficient spreading cannot be achieved (see examples).

- 15 Moreover, as pointed out above, according to the present invention, uptake enhancers have to be present to enable uptake of the active ingredients into the plants to enhance biological efficacy.

As has been shown in prior applications, we have found that increasing the concentration of spreading agents as the spray volume decreases can compensate for the loss in coverage (due to insufficient spreading) from the reduction in spray volume. It was surprisingly found that for every reduction of the spray volume by 50%, the concentration of surfactant should roughly be doubled.

- 20 Thus, although the absolute concentration of the spreading agents is increased compared to formulations known in the art, the relative total amount per ha can be decreased, which is advantageous, both economically and ecologically, while coverage by and efficacy of the formulation according to the invention is improved, maintained or at least kept at an acceptable level when other benefits of the low volume applications are considered, e.g. less costs of formulation due to less cost of goods, smaller vehicles with less working costs, less compacting of soil etc.

Further, we have surprisingly found that the formulations according to the present invention show low drift, good spreading properties and a comparable or enhanced uptake of active ingredient when compared to formulations without drift retardant agents known in the art.

- 30 Further, it was found that when methyl esters of vegetable oils are used as b), there is also a positive effect observed on foaming, i.e. a reduction of foam, of the formulation, in particular in connection with the organosilicone spreaders.

- 35 As pointed out above, the formulations of the present invention are particularly suited for low volume applications depending on the leaf surface texture . Bico *et al* [Wetting of textured surfaces, Colloids and Surfaces A, 206 (2002) 41-46] have established that compared to smooth surfaces, textured surfaces can enhance the wetting for formulation spray dilutions with contact angles  $<90^\circ$  and reduce the wetting for contact angles  $>90^\circ$ .

- 40 This is also the case for leaf surfaces, in particular textured leaf surfaces, when sprayed in a method according to the invention resulting in low total amounts (per ha) of spreading agents due to the low spray volumes with formulations according to the invention having a high concentration of the spreading agents. Remarkably high coverage of the leaf surfaces by the spray liquid, even to a level greater than would be normally be expected, could be demonstrated.

Textured leaf surfaces include leaves containing micron-scale wax crystals on the surface such as garlic, onions, leeks, soybean ( $\leq$  GS 16 (BBCH 16)), oats, wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, pineapple, banana,

linseed, lilies, orchids, corn ( $\leq$  GS 15 (BBCH 15)), cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, rye, rapeseed, tulips and peanut for example, and leaves with surface textures such as lotus plant leaves for example.

5 The same is obviously true for the application on weeds with textured leaf surfaces, for example *Cassia obtusifolia*, *Chenopodium album*, *Agropyron repens*, *Alopecurus myosuroides*, *Apera spica-venti*, *Avena fatua*, *Brachiaria plantaginea*, *Bromus secalinus*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Poa annua*, *Setaria faberi* and *Sorghum halepense* amongst others.

10 The surface texture can be determined by scanning electron microscope (SEM) observations and the In summary, the object of the present invention is to provide a formulation which can be applied in high (200-500 l/ha or even higher) to low volumes, i.e.  $< 20$  l/ha, while still providing good drift reduction, leaf coverage, uptake and biological efficacy against fungicidal pathogens, weeds and pests and at the same time reducing the amounts of additional additives applied per ha, as well as a method of using said formulation at high to low volumes ( $< 20$  l/ha), and the use of said formulation for application in  
15 low volumes as defined above.

While the application on textured leaves is preferred, surprisingly it was found that also on non-textured leaves the formulations according to the instant invention showed good spreading and coverage as well as other properties compared to classical spray application formulations for 200 l/ha.

20 In one aspect, the present invention is directed to the use of the compositions according to the invention for foliar application.

If not otherwise indicated, % in this application means percent by weight (%w/w).

It is understood that in case of combinations of various components, the percentages of all components of the formulations always sum up to 100.

25 Further, if not otherwise indicated, the reference "to volume" for water indicates that water is added to a total volume of a formulation of 1000 ml (1l). For the sake of clarity it is understood that if unclear the density of the formulation is understood as to be 1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

In the context of the present invention aqueous based agrochemical compositions comprise at least 5% of water and include suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions or capsule suspensions, preferably suspension concentrates and aqueous suspensions.

30 Further, it is understood, that the preferred given ranges of the application volumes or application rates as well as of the respective ingredients as given in the instant specification can be freely combined and all combinations are disclosed herein, however, in a more preferred embodiment, the ingredients are preferably present in the ranges of the same degree of preference, and even more preferred the ingredients are present in the most preferred ranges.

35 It is further understood that the formulations of the instant invention do not refer to tank-mix formulations, but to ready to use (in-can) formulations, which can be used without further additions of adjuvants, like surfactant, wetters, uptake enhancers, drift or rainfastness tank-mix additives.

Figure 1 shows spray deposits on wheat leaves. (i) and (iii) are at a spray dilution concentration of 10 l/ha, (ii) and (iv) are at a spray dilution concentration of 200 l/ha. (i) and (ii) are a reference recipe, (iii) and (iv) are a recipe illustrative of the invention. Images are taken from Example FN8.

5 Figure 2 shows spray deposits on tomato plants at a spray dilution concentration of 15 l/ha, (i) is a reference recipe, (ii) is a recipe illustrative of the invention. Images are taken from Example FN9.

In one aspect, the invention refers to a formulation comprising:

- 10 a) One or more active ingredients,
- b) One or more drift reducing agent
- c) One or more spreading agents,
- d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,
  
- f) Other formulants,
- 15 g) one or more carriers to volume (1L or 1 kg),

wherein in one preferred embodiment b) is a vegetable oil or an vegetable oil ester or diester and in another embodiment component b) is a polymeric drift reducing agent.

20 In another preferred embodiment c) is present in 5 to 100 g/l and wherein b) is present in 0.01 to 50 g/l.

If not otherwise indicated in the present invention the carrier is usually used to volume the formulation. Preferably, the concentration of carrier in the formulation according to the invention is at least 5 % w/w, more preferred at least 10 % w/w such as at least 20% w/w, at least 40% w/w, at least 50% w/w, at least 60% w/w, at least 70 % w/w and at least 80 % w/w or respectively at least 50 g/l, more preferred at least 100 g/l such as at least 200g/l, at least 400g/l, at least 500g/l, at least 600 g/l, at least 700 g/l and at least 800 g/l.

30 The formulation is preferably a spray application to be used on crops.

In a further preferred embodiment the formulation is a flowable formulation containing active ingredients in particulate form, in particular SC, SE and OD formulations. Most preferred the formulation is a SC formulation.

35 In a preferred embodiment according to the present invention, also for the following embodiments in the specification, the carrier is water.

40 In a preferred embodiment the formulation of the instant invention comprises

- a) One or more active ingredients,
- b) One or more drift reducing ingredients
- c) One or more spreading agents,
- 45 d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,



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- f) Optional other formulants,
- g) one or more carriers to volume,

comprising the components a) to g) in the following amounts

- 5 a) from 5 to 500 g/l, ,
- b) from 0.01 to 50 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil or ester from in 1 to 50 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer in 0.05 to 3 g/l, ,
- c) from 5 to 150 g/l,
- d) from 10 to 180 g/l,
- 10 g) carrier to volume.

In a preferred embodiment the formulation of the instant invention comprises

- a) One or more active ingredients,
- b) One or more drift reducing ingredients
- 15 c) One or more spreading agents,
- d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,

f1) At least one suitable non-ionic surfactant and/or suitable ionic surfactant.,

f2) Optionally, a rheological modifier,

- 20 f3) Optionally, a suitable antifoam substance,

f4) Optionally, suitable antifreeze agents,

f5) Optionally, suitable other formulants.

g) carrier to volume,

- 25 wherein c) is present in 5 to 150 g/l , and wherein water is even more preferred as carrier, and wherein in one preferred embodiment b) is a vegetable oil or an vegetable oil ester or diester and in another embodiment component b) is a polymeric drift reducing agent.

In another embodiment at least one of f2, f3, f4 and f5 are mandatory, preferably, at least two of f1, f2, f3, f4 and f5 are mandatory, and in yet another embodiment f1, f2, f3, f4 and f5 are mandatory.

30

In a preferred embodiment component a) is preferably present in an amount from 5 to 500 g/l, preferably from 10 to 320 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 230 g/l.

In an alternative embodiment component a) is a fungicide.

In an alternative embodiment component a) is an insecticide.

- 35 In an alternative embodiment component a) is a herbicide.

In a preferred embodiment component b) is present in 0.01 to 50 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 20 g/l.

5 In case b) is selected from the group of vegetable oils and esters, b) preferably is present in 1 to 50 g/l, preferably from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l.

In case b) is selected from the group of polymeric drift reducing agents, b) preferably is present in 0.05 to 10 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l.

10 In a preferred embodiment component c) is present in 5 to 100 g/l, preferably from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l.

In a preferred embodiment component d) is present in 10 to 180 g/l, preferably from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 140 g/l.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component f1) is present in 4 to 250 g/l, preferably from 8 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 80 g/l.

15 In a preferred embodiment the one or more component f2) is present in 0 to 60 g/l, preferably from 1 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 2 to 10 g/l.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component f3) is present in 0 to 30 g/l, preferably from 0.5 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 12 g/l.

20 In a preferred embodiment the one or more component f4) is present in 0 to 200 g/l, preferably from 5 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 120 g/l.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component f5) is present in 0 to 200 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 0.5 to 80 g/l.

In one embodiment the formulation comprises the components a) to g) in the following amounts

25 a) from 5 to 500 g/l, preferably from 10 to 320 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 230 g/l,

b) from 0.01 to 50 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 20 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil or ester from in 1 to 50 g/l, preferably from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer in 0.05 to 10 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l.

30 c) 5 to 100 g/l, preferably from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l,

d) from 10 to 180 g/l, preferably from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 140 g/l,

f) from 4 to 250 g/l, preferably from 8 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 80 g/l.

g) carrier to volume.

35 In another embodiment the formulation comprises the components a) to g) in the following amounts

- a) from 5 to 500 g/l, preferably from 10 to 320 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 230 g/l,
- b) from 0.01 to 50 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 20 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil or ester from in 1 to 50 g/l, preferably from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer in 0.05 to 10 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l.
- 5 c) 5 to 100 g/l, preferably from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l,
- d) from 10 to 180 g/l, preferably from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 140 g/l,
- f1) from 4 to 250 g/l, preferably from 8 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 80 g/l,
- f2) from 0 to 60 g/l, preferably from 1 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 2 to 10 g/l,
- 10 f3) from 0 to 30 g/l, preferably from 0.5 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 12 g/l,
- f4) from 0 to 200 g/l, preferably from 5 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 120 g/l,
- f5) from 0 to 200 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 0.5 to 80 g/l,
- g) carrier to volume.

15 It is understood that in case a solid carrier is used, the above referenced amounts refer to 1 kg instead of to 1 l, i.e. g/kg.

As indicated above, component g) is always added to volume, i.e. to 1 l or 1 kg, the latter in case of solid formulations.

20 In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention the formulation consists only of the above described ingredients a) to g) in the specified amounts and ranges.

In a preferred embodiment the herbicide is used in combination with a safener, which is preferably selected from the group comprising isoxadifen-ethyl and mefenpyr-diethyl.

25 The instant invention further applies to a method of application of the above referenced formulations, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 30 l/ha, preferably 1 and 20 l/ha, more preferred 2 and 15 l/ha, and most preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.

30 More preferred, the instant invention applies to a method of application of the above referenced formulations, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 30 l/ha, preferably 1 and 20 l/ha, more preferred 2 and 15 l/ha, and most preferably 5 and 15 l/ha, and the amount of b) from 0.01 to 50 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 20 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil or ester from in 1 to 50 g/l, preferably from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer in 0.05 to 10 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l, and even further preferred c) is present in an amount from 15 to 100 g/l, preferably from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l, and more preferred also d) is present in an amount from 10 to 180 g/l, preferably from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30

35 to 140 g/l.

In another aspect the instant invention applies to a method of application of the above referenced formulations,

wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 30 l/ha, preferably 1 and 20 l/ha, more preferred 2 and 15 l/ha, and most preferably 5 and 15 l/ha, and wherein preferably the applied amount of a) to the crop is between 2 and 150 g/ha, preferably between 5 and 120 g/ha, and more preferred between 20 and 100 g/ha.

- 5 Further, the drift reducing agent b) in case of b) being a vegetable oil or ester of an vegetable oil is preferably applied from 0.1 g/ha to 50 g/ha, more preferably from 1 g/ha to 40 g/ha, and most preferred from 5 g/ha to 30 g/ha.

Further, the drift reducing agent b) in case of b) being a polymer is preferably applied from 0.01 g/ha to 25 g/ha, more preferably from 0.05 g/ha to 10 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.1 g/ha to 6 g/ha.

- 10 In contrast to the aforementioned oils as drift reducing agents the corresponding polymers have to be present in higher concentrations in the instant formulation in case they shall be sprayed later at higher spray volumes, since dilution has a stronger effect on those.

Further, the spreading agent c) is preferably applied from 5 g/ha to 150 g/ha, more preferably from 7.5 g/ha to 100 g/ha, and most preferred from 10 g/ha to 60 g/ha.

- 15 In one embodiment, the with the above indicated method applied amount of a) to the crop is between 2 and 10 g/ha.

In another embodiment, the with the above indicated method applied amount of a) to the crop is between 40 and 110 g/ha.

- 20 In one embodiment in the applications described above, the active ingredient (ai) a) is preferably applied from 2 and 150 g/ha, preferably between 5 and 120 g/ha, and more preferred between 20 and 100 g/ha, while correspondingly the spreading agent is preferably applied from 10 g/ha to 100 g/ha, more preferably from 20 g/ha to 80 g/ha, and most preferred from 40 g/ha to 60 g/ha.

- 25 In particular the formulations of the instant invention are useful for application with a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha on plants or crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably on wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage.

Further, the instant invention refers to a method of treating crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage, with a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.

- 30 In a preferred embodiment the above described applications are applied on crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably on wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage.

In one embodiment the active ingredient is a fungicide or a mixture of two fungicides or a mixture of three fungicides.

- 35 In another embodiment the active ingredient is an insecticide or a mixture of two insecticides or a mixture of three insecticides.

In yet another embodiment the active ingredient is a herbicide or a mixture of two herbicides or a mixture of three herbicides, wherein preferably in the mixtures on mixing partner is a safener.

In one embodiment the concentration of the additives b) to d) in the spray liquid of the agrochemical composition as described herein is from

- 40 Additive b) from 0.005 to 1 g/l, and most preferred from 0.04 to 0.6 g/l where b) is a polymer

Additive b) from 0.01 to 5 g/l, and most preferred from 0.02 to 2.5 g/l where b) is an oil

Additive c) from 0.25 to 5 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 3 g/l

Additive d) from 1 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 2 to 8 g/l

- 5 In one embodiment the) dose of the additives b) to d) per ha in the spray liquid of the agrochemical composition as described herein the is from

Additive b) from 0.05 to 10 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.4 to 6 g/ha where b) is a polymer

Additive b) from 0.1 to 50 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.2 to 30 g where b) is an oil

Additive c) from 1.25 to 50 g/ha, and most preferred from 10 to 30 g/ha

- 10 Additive d) from 10 to 200 g/ha, and most preferred from 40 to 80 g/ha

In one embodiment the concentration in the formulation, the concentration in the spray liquid and the dose of the additives b) to d) per ha is combined in the following way

- 15 Additive b) from 0.4 to 6 g/l in the formulation, from 0.02 to 0.6 g/l in the spray liquid and from 0.2 to 6 g/ha where b) is a polymer

Additive b) from 0.1 to 50 g/l in the formulation, from 0.01 to 5 g/l in the spray liquid and from 0.2 to 30 g/ha where b) is an oil

Additive c) from 10 to 40 g/l in the formulation, from 0.5 to 4 g/l in the spray liquid and from 8 to 30 g/ha

- 20 Additive d) from 40 to 160 g/l in the formulation, from 2 to 8 g/l in the spray liquid and from 40 to 80 g/ha

- 25 The corresponding doses of spreading agent (c) in formulations according to the invention to the applied doses are:

A 2 l/ha liquid formulation delivering

- 30 - 50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 25 g/l of surfactant (c).  
 - 30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 15 g/l of surfactant (c).  
 - 12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 6 g/l of surfactant (c).  
 - 10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 5 g/l of surfactant (c).

A 1 l/ha liquid formulation delivering:

- 50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 50 g/l of surfactant (c),  
 30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 30 g/l of surfactant (c),  
 35 12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 12 g/l of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 10 g/l of surfactant (c).

A 0.5 l/ha liquid formulation delivering:

50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 100 g/l of surfactant (c),

30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 60 g/l of surfactant (c),

5 12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 24 g/l of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 20 g/l of surfactant (c).

A 0.2 l/ha liquid formulation delivering:

50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 250 g/l of surfactant (c),

30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 150 g/l of surfactant (c),

10 12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 60 g/l of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 50 g/l of surfactant (c).

A 2 kg/ha solid formulation delivering:

50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 25 g/kg of surfactant (c),

15 30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 15 g/kg of surfactant (c),

12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 6 g/kg of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 5 g/kg of surfactant (c).

A 1 kg/ha solid formulation delivering:

50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 50 g/kg of surfactant (c),

20 30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 30 g/kg of surfactant (c),

12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 12 g/kg of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 10 g/kg of surfactant (c).

A 0.5 kg/ha solid formulation delivering:

50 g/ha of spreading agent contains 100 g/kg of surfactant (c),

25 30 g/ha of spreading agent contains 60 g/kg of surfactant (c),

12 g/ha of spreading agent contains 24 g/kg of surfactant (c),

10 g/ha of spreading agent contains 20 g/kg of surfactant (c).

30 The concentrations of spreading agent (c) in formulations that are applied at other dose per hectare rates can be calculated in the same way.

In the context of the present invention, suitable formulation types are by definition suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions or capsule suspensions, emulsion concentrates,

water dispersible granules, oil dispersions, emulsifiable concentrates, dispersible concentrates, wettable granules, preferably suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions and oil dispersions, wherein in the case of non-aqueous formulations or solid formulations the sprayable formulation are obtained by adding water.

**Active ingredients (a):**

The active compounds identified here by their common names are known and are described, for example, in the pesticide handbook (“The Pesticide Manual” 16th Ed., British Crop Protection Council 2012) or can be found on the Internet (e.g. <http://www.alanwood.net/pesticides>). The classification is based on the current IRAC Mode of Action Classification Scheme at the time of filing of this patent application.

Examples of fungicides (a) according to the invention are:

- 1) Inhibitors of the ergosterol biosynthesis, for example (1.001) cyproconazole, (1.002) difenoconazole, (1.003) epoxiconazole, (1.004) fenhexamid, (1.005) fenpropidin, (1.006) fenpropimorph, (1.007) fenpyrazamine, (1.008) fluquinconazole, (1.009) flutriafol, (1.010) imazalil, (1.011) imazalil sulfate, (1.012) ipconazole, (1.013) metconazole, (1.014) myclobutanil, (1.015) paclobutrazol, (1.016) prochloraz, (1.017) propiconazole, (1.018) prothioconazole, (1.019) pyrisoxazole, (1.020) spiroxamine, (1.021) tebuconazole, (1.022) tetraconazole, (1.023) triadimenol, (1.024) tridemorph, (1.025) triticonazole, (1.026) (1R,2S,5S)-5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.027) (1S,2R,5R)-5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.028) (2R)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1R)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.029) (2R)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1S)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.030) (2R)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.031) (2S)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1R)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.032) (2S)-2-(1-chloro-cyclopropyl)-4-[(1S)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.033) (2S)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.034) (R)-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.035) (S)-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.036) [3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.037) 1-({(2R,4S)-2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl}methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.038) 1-({(2S,4S)-2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl}methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.039) 1-{{3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.040) 1-{{rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.041) 1-{{rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.042) 2-[(2R,4R,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.043) 2-[(2R,4R,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.044) 2-[(2R,4S,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.045) 2-[(2R,4S,5S)-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.046) 2-[(2S,4R,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.047) 2-[(2S,4R,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.048) 2-[(2S,4S,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.049) 2-[(2S,4S,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.050) 2-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.051) 2-[2-chloro-4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-



yl)propan-2-ol, (1.052) 2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.053) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.054) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-2-ol, (1.055) mefentrifluconazole, (1.056) 2-{{3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.057) 2-{{rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluoro-phenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.058) 2-{{rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.059) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.060) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.061) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.062) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.063) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl}sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.064) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)phenyl}sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.065) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)phenyl}sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.066) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-(pentafluoroethoxy)phenyl}sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.067) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-[(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.068) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.069) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-[(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.070) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{3-[(pentafluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.071) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxyphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.072) N'-(4-{{3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl}sulfanyl}-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.073) N'-(4-{{3-[(difluoromethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.074) N'-[5-bromo-6-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yloxy)-2-methylpyridin-3-yl]-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.075) N'-{4-[(4,5-dichloro-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)oxy]-2,5-dimethylphenyl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.076) N'-{5-bromo-6-[(1R)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.077) N'-{5-bromo-6-[(1S)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.078) N'-{5-bromo-6-[(cis-4-isopropyl-cyclohexyl)oxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.079) N'-{5-bromo-6-[(trans-4-isopropylcyclohexyl)oxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.080) N'-{5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.081) ipfentrifluconazole, (1.082) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.083) 2-[6-(4-bromophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.084) 2-[6-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.085) 3-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(3-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]imidazole-4-carbonitrile, (1.086) 4-[[6-[rac-(2R)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(5-thioxo-4H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy]benzonitrile, (1.087) N-isopropyl-N'-[5-methoxy-2-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.088) N'-{5-bromo-2-methyl-6-[(1-propoxypropan-2-yl)oxy]pyridin-3-yl}-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoforamamide, (1.089) hexaconazole, (1.090) penconazole, (1.091) fenbuconazole.

2) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex I or II, for example (2.001) benzovindiflupyr, (2.002) bixafen, (2.003) boscalid, (2.004) carboxin, (2.005) fluopyram, (2.006) flutolanil, (2.007) fluxapyroxad, (2.008) furametpyr, (2.009) Isofetamid, (2.010) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric enantiomer 1R,4S,9S), (2.011) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric enantiomer 1S,4R,9R), (2.012) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9SR), (2.013) isopyrazam (mixture of syn-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9RS and anti-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9SR), (2.014) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric enantiomer 1R,4S,9R), (2.015) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric enantiomer 1S,4R,9S), (2.016) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9RS),

- (2.017) penflufen, (2.018) penthiopyrad, (2.019) pydiflumetofen, (2.020) Pyraziflumid, (2.021) sedaxane, (2.022) 1,3-dimethyl-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.023) 1,3-dimethyl-N-[(3R)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.024) 1,3-dimethyl-N-[(3S)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.025) 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2'-(trifluoromethyl)biphenyl-2-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.026) 2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)benzamide, (2.027) 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.028) inpyrfluxam, (2.029) 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[(3S)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.030) fluindapyr, (2.031) 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3R)-7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.032) 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3S)-7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.033) 5,8-difluoro-N-[2-(2-fluoro-4-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]oxy}phenyl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine, (2.034) N-(2-cyclopentyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.035) N-(2-tert-butyl-5-methylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.036) N-(2-tert-butylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.037) N-(5-chloro-2-ethylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.038) isoflucypram, (2.039) N-[(1R,4S)-9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.040) N-[(1S,4R)-9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.041) N-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxypropan-2-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.042) N-[2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.043) N-[3-chloro-2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.044) N-[5-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.045) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-N-[5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.046) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-fluoro-6-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.047) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropyl-5-methylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.048) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbothioamide, (2.049) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.050) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(5-fluoro-2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.051) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-4,5-dimethylbenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.052) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.053) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-5-methylbenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.054) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.055) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropyl-5-methylbenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.056) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropylbenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.057) pyrapropoyne, (2.058) N-[rac-(1S,2S)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-nicotinamide, (2.059) N-[(1S,2S)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinamide.
- 3) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex III, for example (3.001) ametocradin, (3.002) amisulbrom, (3.003) azoxystrobin, (3.004) coumethoxystrobin, (3.005) coumoxystrobin, (3.006) cyazofamid, (3.007) dimoxystrobin, (3.008) enoxastrobin, (3.009) famoxadone, (3.010) fenamidone, (3.011) flufenoxystrobin, (3.012) fluoxastrobin, (3.013) kresoxim-methyl, (3.014) metominostrobin, (3.015) orysastrobin, (3.016) picoxystrobin, (3.017) pyraclostrobin, (3.018) pyrametostrobin, (3.019)

pyraoxystrobin, (3.020) trifloxystrobin, (3.021) (2E)-2-{2-[(1E)-1-(3-{[(E)-1-fluoro-2-phenylvinyl]oxy}phenyl)ethylidene]amino}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methylacetamide, (3.022) (2E,3Z)-5-{[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy}-2-(methoxyimino)-N,3-dimethylpent-3-enamide, (3.023) (2R)-2-{2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-methoxy-N-methylacetamide, (3.024) (2S)-2-{2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-methoxy-N-methylacetamide, (3.025) fenpicoxamid, (3.026) mandestrobin, (3.027) N-(3-ethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-formamido-2-hydroxybenzamide, (3.028) (2E,3Z)-5-{[1-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy}-2-(methoxyimino)-N,3-dimethylpent-3-enamide, (3.029) methyl {5-[3-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-2-methylbenzyl}carbamate, (3.030) metyltetraprole, (3.031) florylpicoxamid.

4) Inhibitors of the mitosis and cell division, for example (4.001) carbendazim, (4.002) diethofencarb, (4.003) ethaboxam, (4.004) fluopicolide, (4.005) penycuron, (4.006) thiabendazole, (4.007) thiophanate-methyl, (4.008) zoxamide, (4.009) pyridachlometyl, (4.010) 3-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methylpyridazine, (4.011) 3-chloro-5-(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyridazine, (4.012) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.013) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-bromo-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.014) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-bromophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.015) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.016) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.017) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.018) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.019) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.020) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.021) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.022) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-3,6-dimethylpyridazine, (4.023) N-(2-bromo-6-fluorophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.024) N-(2-bromophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.025) N-(4-chloro-2,6-difluorophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.026) fluopimomide.

5) Compounds capable to have a multisite action, for example (5.001) bordeaux mixture, (5.002) captafol, (5.003) captan, (5.004) chlorothalonil, (5.005) copper hydroxide, (5.006) copper naphthenate, (5.007) copper oxide, (5.008) copper oxychloride, (5.009) copper(2+) sulfate, (5.010) dithianon, (5.011) dodine, (5.012) folpet, (5.013) mancozeb, (5.014) maneb, (5.015) metiram, (5.016) metiram zinc, (5.017) oxine-copper, (5.018) propineb, (5.019) sulfur and sulfur preparations including calcium polysulfide, (5.020) thiram, (5.021) zineb, (5.022) ziram, (5.023) 6-ethyl-5,7-dioxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[3',4':5,6][1,4]dithiino[2,3-c][1,2]thiazole-3-carbonitrile.

6) Compounds capable to induce a host defence, for example (6.001) acibenzolar-S-methyl, (6.002) isotianil, (6.003) probenazole, (6.004) tiadinil.

7) Inhibitors of the amino acid and/or protein biosynthesis, for example (7.001) cyprodinil, (7.002) kasugamycin, (7.003) kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate, (7.004) oxytetracycline, (7.005) pyrimethanil, (7.006) 3-(5-fluoro-3,3,4,4-tetramethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinoline.

8) Inhibitors of the ATP production, for example (8.001) silthiofam.

9) Inhibitors of the cell wall synthesis, for example (9.001) benthialdicarb, (9.002) dimethomorph, (9.003) flumorph, (9.004) iprovalicarb, (9.005) mandipropamid, (9.006) pyrimorph, (9.007) valifenalate, (9.008) (2E)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-1-(morpholin-4-yl)prop-2-en-1-one, (9.009) (2Z)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-1-(morpholin-4-yl)prop-2-en-1-one.

- 10) Inhibitors of the lipid and membrane synthesis, for example (10.001) propamocarb, (10.002) propamocarb hydrochloride, (10.003) tolclofos-methyl.
- 11) Inhibitors of the melanin biosynthesis, for example (11.001) tricyclazole, (11.002) tolprocarb.
- 12) Inhibitors of the nucleic acid synthesis, for example (12.001) benalaxyl, (12.002) benalaxyl-M (kiralaxyl), (12.003) metalaxyl, (12.004) metalaxyl-M (mefenoxam).
- 13) Inhibitors of the signal transduction, for example (13.001) fludioxonil, (13.002) iprodione, (13.003) procymidone, (13.004) proquinazid, (13.005) quinoxifen, (13.006) vinclozolin.
- 14) Compounds capable to act as an uncoupler, for example (14.001) fluazinam, (14.002) meptyldinocap.
- 10 15) Further fungicides selected from the group consisting of (15.001) abscisic acid, (15.002) benthiazole, (15.003) bethoxazin, (15.004) capsimycin, (15.005) carvone, (15.006) chinomethionat, (15.007) cufraneb, (15.008) cyflufenamid, (15.009) cymoxanil, (15.010) cyprosulfamide, (15.011) flutianil, (15.012) fosetyl-aluminium, (15.013) fosetyl-calcium, (15.014) fosetyl-sodium, (15.015) methyl isothiocyanate, (15.016) metrafenone, (15.017) mildiomyacin, (15.018) natamycin, (15.019) nickel
- 15 dimethyldithiocarbamate, (15.020) nitrothal-isopropyl, (15.021) oxamocarb, (15.022) oxathiapiprolin, (15.023) oxyfenthiin, (15.024) pentachlorophenol and salts, (15.025) phosphorous acid and its salts, (15.026) propamocarb-fosetilate, (15.027) pyriofenone (chlazafenone), (15.028) tebufloquin, (15.029) tecloftalam, (15.030) tolifenamide, (15.031) 1-(4-{4-[(5R)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-
- 20 oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl)-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanone, (15.032) 1-(4-{4-[(5S)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl)-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanone, (15.033) 2-(6-benzylpyridin-2-yl)quinazoline, (15.034) dipymetitron, (15.035) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-
- 25 yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.036) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-chloro-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.037) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-fluoro-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.038) 2-[6-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylpyridin-2-yl]quinazoline, (15.039) 2-[(5R)-3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoro-methyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-
- 30 5-yl]-3-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate, (15.040) 2-[(5S)-3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl]-3-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate, (15.041) ipflufenquin, (15.042) 2-{2-fluoro-6-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinolin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}propan-2-ol, (15.043) fluoxapiprolin, (15.044) 2-{3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}phenyl
- 35 methanesulfonate, (15.045) 2-phenylphenol and salts, (15.046) 3-(4,4,5-trifluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinoline, (15.047) quinofumelin, (15.048) 4-amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2-ol (tautomeric form: 4-amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2(1H)-one), (15.049) 4-oxo-4-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]butanoic acid, (15.050) 5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-thiol, (15.051) 5-chloro-N'-phenyl-N'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)thiophene-2-sulfonohydrazide, (15.052) 5-fluoro-2-[(4-fluorobenzyl)oxy]pyrimidin-4-amine, (15.053) 5-fluoro-2-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]pyrimidin-4-amine, (15.054) 9-fluoro-2,2-dimethyl-5-(quinolin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzoxazepine, (15.055) but-3-yn-1-yl {6-[(Z)-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(phenyl)methylene]amino}oxy)methylpyridin-2-yl}carbamate, (15.056) ethyl (2Z)-3-amino-2-cyano-3-phenylacrylate, (15.057) phenazine-1-carboxylic acid, (15.058) propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate, (15.059) quinolin-8-ol, (15.060) quinolin-8-ol sulfate (2:1), (15.061) tert-
- 45 butyl {6-[(Z)-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(phenyl)methylene]amino}oxy)methylpyridin-2-yl}carbamate, (15.062) 5-fluoro-4-imino-3-methyl-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one, (15.063) aminopyrifin, (15.064) (N'-[2-chloro-4-(2-fluorophenoxy)-5-

methylphenyl]-N-ethyl-N-methylimido-formamide), (15.065) (N<sup>1</sup>-(2-chloro-5-methyl-4-phenoxyphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide), (15.066) (2-{2-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinolin-3-yl)oxy]-6-fluorophenyl}propan-2-ol), (15.067) (5-bromo-1-(5,6-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline), (15.068) (3-(4,4-difluoro-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydrothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl)quinoline), (15.069) (1-(4,5-dimethyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline), (15.070) 8-fluoro-3-(5-fluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinolone, (15.071) 8-fluoro-3-(5-fluoro-3,3,4,4-tetramethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinolone, (15.072) 3-(4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)-8-fluoroquinoline, (15.073) (N-methyl-N-phenyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide), (15.074) methyl {4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl} carbamate, (15.075) (N-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}cyclopropanecarboxamide), (15.076) N-methyl-4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.077) N-[(E)-methoxyiminomethyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.078) N-[(Z)-methoxyiminomethyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.079) N-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.080) N-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.081) 2,2-difluoro-N-methyl-2-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]acetamide, (15.082) N-allyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]acetamide, (15.083) N-[(E)-N-methoxy-C-methyl-carbonimidoyl]-4-(5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.084) N-[(Z)-N-methoxy-C-methyl-carbonimidoyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.085) N-allyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.086) 4,4-dimethyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]pyrrolidin-2-one, (15.087) N-methyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzenecarbothioamide, (15.088) 5-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]pyrrolidin-2-one, (15.089) N-(2,3-difluoro-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]-3,3,3-trifluoro-propanamide, (15.090) 1-methoxy-1-methyl-3-[[4-[5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.091) 1,1-diethyl-3-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.092) N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phen-yl]methyl]propanamide, (15.093) N-methoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]-methyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.094) 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.095) N-methoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.096) N,2-dimethoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.097) N-ethyl-2-methyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.098) 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.099) 1,3-dimethoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.100) 3-ethyl-1-methoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.101) 1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]piperidin-2-one, (15.102) 4,4-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]-methyl]isooxazolidin-3-one, (15.103) 5,5-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.104) 3,3-dimethyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]piperidin-2-one, (15.105) 1-[[3-fluoro-4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]-phenyl]methyl]azepan-2-one, (15.106) 4,4-dimethyl-2-[[4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]-phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.107) 5,5-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.108) ethyl 1-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate, (15.109) N,N-dimethyl-1-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine, (15.110) N-{2,3-difluoro-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}butanamide, (15.111) N-(1-methylcyclopropyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.112) N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.113) 1-(5,6-

dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.114) 1-(6-(difluoromethyl)-5-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydro-isoquinoline, (15.115) 1-(5-(fluoromethyl)-6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.116) 1-(6-(difluoromethyl)-5-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.117) 4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl dimethyl-carbamate, (15.118) N-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl}propanamide, (15.119) 3-[2-(1-{[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.120) 9-fluoro-3-[2-(1-{[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.121) 3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.122) 3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-9-fluoro-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.123) 1-(6,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.124) 8-fluoro-N-(4,4,4-trifluoro-2-methyl-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)quinoline-3-carboxamide, (15.125) 8-fluoro-N-[(2S)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-methyl-1-phenylbutan-2-yl]quinoline-3-carboxamide, (15.126) N-(2,4-dimethyl-1-phenylpentan-2-yl)-8-fluoroquinoline-3-carboxamide and (15.127) N-[(2S)-2,4-dimethyl-1-phenylpentan-2-yl]-8-fluoroquinoline-3-carboxamide.

Examples of insecticides (a) according to the invention are:

- (1) Acetylcholinesterase(AChE)-inhibitors, e.g. Carbamates Alanycarb, Aldicarb, Bendiocarb, Benfuracarb, Butocarboxim, Butoxycarboxim, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Carbosulfan, Ethiofencarb, Fenobucarb, Formetanate, Furathiocarb, Isoprocarb, Methiocarb, Methomyl, Metolcarb, Oxamyl, Pirimicarb, Propoxur, Thiodicarb, Thiofanox, Triazamate, Trimethacarb, XMC andan Xylylcarb, or organophosphates , e.g. Acephat, Azamethiphos, Azinphos-ethyl, Azinphos-methyl, Cadusafos, Chlorethoxyfos, Chlorfenvinphos, Chlormephos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Coumaphos, Cyanophos, Demeton-S-methyl, Diazinon, Dichlorvos/DDVP, Dicrotophos, Dimethoat, Dimethylvinphos, Disulfoton, EPN, Ethion, Ethoprophos, Famphur, Fenamiphos, Fenitrothion, Fenthion, Fosthiazat, Heptenophos, Imicyafos, Isafenphos, Isopropyl-O-(methoxyaminothio-phosphoryl)salicylat, Isoxathion, Malathion, Mecarbam, Methamidophos, Methidathion, Mevinphos, Monocrotophos, Naled, Omethoate, Oxydemeton-methyl, Parathion-methyl, Phenthoat, Phorat, Phosalon, Phosmet, Phosphamidon, Phoxim, Pirimiphos-methyl, Profenofos, Propetamphos, Prothiofos, Pyraclofos, Pyridaphenthion, Quinalphos, Sulfotep, Tebupirimfos, Temephos, Terbufos, Tetrachlorvinphos, Thiometon, Triazophos, Triclorfon andand Vamidothion.
- (2) GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists, preferably Cyclodien-organochlorine selected from the group of Chlordan and Endosulfan, or Phenylpyrazole (Fiprole) selected from Ethiprol and Fipronil.
- (3) Sodium channel modulators / voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers, for example pyrethroids, e.g. Acrinathrin, Allethrin, d-cis-trans Allethrin, d-trans Allethrin, Bifenthrin, Bioallethrin, Bioallethrin S-cyclopentenyl isomer, Bioresmethrin, Cycloprothrin, Cyfluthrin, beta-Cyfluthrin, Cyhalothrin, lambda-Cyhalothrin, gamma-Cyhalothrin, Cypermethrin, alpha-Cypermethrin, beta-Cypermethrin, theta-Cypermethrin, zeta-Cypermethrin, Cyphenothrin [(1R)-trans isomers], Deltamethrin, Empenthrin [(EZ)-(1R) isomers), Esfenvalerate, Etofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Fenvalerate, Flucythrinate, Flumethrin, tau-Fluvalinate, Halfenprox, Imiprothrin, Kadethrin, Momfluorothrin, Permethrin, Phenothrin [(1R)-trans isomer), Prallethrin, Pyrethrine (pyrethrum), Resmethrin, Silafluofen, Tefluthrin, Tetramethrin, Tetramethrin [(1R) isomers)], Tralomethrin and Transfluthrin or DDT or Methoxychlor.
- (4) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive activators, preferably Neonicotinoids selected from Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, Dinotefuran, Imidacloprid, Nitenpyram, Thiacloprid and

Thiamethoxam, or Nicotin, or Sulfoximine selected from Sulfoxaflor, or Butenolide selected from Flupyradifurone, or Mesoionics selected from Triflumezopyrim.

(5) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) allosteric activators, preferably Spinosynes selected from Spinetoram and Spinosad.

5 (6) Allosteric modulators of the glutamate-dependent chloride channel (GluCl), preferably Avermectine/Milbemycine selected from Abamectin, Emamectin-benzoate, Lepimectin and Milbemectin.

(7) Juvenile hormone mimetics, preferably Juvenile hormone-analogs selected from Hydrogren, Kinopren and Methopren, or Fenoxycarb or Pyriproxyfen.

10 (8) Various non-specific (multi-site) inhibitors, preferably Alkylhalogenides selected from Methylbromide and other Alkylhalogenides, or Chloropicrin or Sulfurylfluorid or Borax or Tartar emetic or Methylisocyanate generators selected from Diazomet and Metam.

(9) TRPV channel modulators of chordotonal organs selected from Pymetrozin and Pyrifluquinazon.

(10) Mite growth inhibitors selected from Clofentezin, Hexythiazox, Diflovidazin and Etoxazol.

15 (11) Microbial disruptors of the insect intestinal membrane selected from Bacillus thuringiensis Subspezies israelensis, Bacillus sphaericus, Bacillus thuringiensis Subspezies aizawai, Bacillus thuringiensis Subspezies kurstaki, Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies tenebrionis and B.t.-plant proteins selected from Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1Fa, Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab, VIP3A, mCry3A, Cry3Ab, Cry3Bb and Cry34Ab1/35Ab1.

20 (12) Mitochondrial ATP synthase inhibitors, preferably ATP-disruptors selected from Diafenthiuron, or Organo-tin-compounds selected from Azocyclotin, Cyhexatin and Fenbutatin-oxid, or Propargit or Tetradifon.

(13) Decoupler of oxidative phosphorylation by disturbance of the proton gradient selected from Chlorfenapyr, DNOC and Sulfluramid.

25 (14) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor channel blocker selected from Bensultap, Cartap-hydrochlorid, Thiocyclam and Thiosultap-Sodium.

(15) Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, Typ 0, selected from Bistrifluron, Chlorfluazuron, Diflubenzuron, Flucycloxuron, Flufenoxuron, Hexaflumuron, Lufenuron, Novaluron, Noviflumuron, Teflubenzuron and Triflumuron.

30 (16) Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, Typ 1 selected from Buprofezin.

(17) Molting disruptor (especially dipteras, i.e. two-winged insects) selected from Cyromazin.

(18) Ecdyson receptor agonists selected from Chromafenozid, Halofenozid, Methoxyfenozid and Tebufenozid.

(19) Octopamin-receptor-agonists selected from Amitraz.

35 (20) Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors selected from Hydramethylnon, Acequinocyl and Fluacrypyrim.

(21) Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors, preferably so-called METI-acaricides selected from Fenazaquin, Fenpyroximat, Pyrimidifen, Pyridaben, Tebufenpyrad and Tolfenpyrad, or Rotenon (Derris).

- (22) Blocker of the voltage-dependent sodium channel selected from Indoxacarb and Metaflumizone.
- (23) Inhibitors of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, preferably tetronic and tetramic acid derivatives selected from Spirodiclofen, Spiromesifen, Spirotetramat and Spidoxamate (IUPAC Name: 11-(4-chloro-2,6-xylyl)-12-hydroxy-1,4-dioxo-9-azadispiro[4.2.4.2]tetradec-11-en-10-one).
- 5 (24) Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors, preferably Phosphines selected from Aluminiumphosphid, Calciumphosphid, Phosphin and Zinkphosphid, or Cyanides selected from Calciumcyanid, Potassiumcyanid and Sodiumcyanid.
- (25) Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors, preferably beta-Ketonitril derivative selected from Cyenopyrafen and Cyflumetofen, or Carboxanilide selected from Pyflubumid.
- 10 (28) Ryanodinreceptor-modulators, preferably Diamide selected from Chlorantraniliprol, Cyantraniliprol and Flubendiamid.
- (29) Modulators of chordotonal organs (with undefined target structure) selected from Flonicamid.
- (30) other active ingredients selected from Acynonapyr, Afidopyropen, Afoxolaner, Azadirachtin, Benclothiaz, Benzoximat, Benzpyrimoxan, Bifenazat, Broflanilid, Bromopropylat, Chinomethionat, Chloroprallethrin, Cryolit, Cyclaniliprol, Cycloxaprid, Cyhalodiamid, Dicloromezotiaz, Dicofof, Dimpropyridaz, epsilon-Metofluthrin, epsilon-Momfluthrin, Flometoquin, Fluazaindolizin, Fluensulfon, Flufenerim, Flufenoxystrobin, Flufiprol, Fluhexafon, Fluopyram, Flupyrimin, Fluralaner, Fluxametamid, Fufenozid, Guadipyr, Heptafluthrin, Imidacloriz, Iprodione, Isocycloseram, kappa-Bifenthrin, kappa-Tefluthrin, Lotilaner, Meperfluthrin, Oxazosulfyl, Paichongding, Pyridalyl, Pyrifluquinazon, Pyriminostrobin, Spirobudiclofen, Spiropidion, Tetramethylfluthrin, Tetraniliprol, Tetrachlorantraniliprol, Tigolaner, Tioxazafen, Thiofluoximat and Iodmethan; products from *Bacillus firmus* (I-1582, BioNeem, Votivo), as well as following compounds: 1-{2-Fluor-4-methyl-5-[(2,2,2-trifluorethyl)sulfinyl]phenyl}-3-(trifluormethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-amin (known from WO2006/043635) (CAS 885026-50-6), {1'-[(2E)-3-(4-Chlorphenyl)prop-2-en-1-yl]-5-fluorspiro[indol-3,4'-piperidin]-1(2H)-yl}(2-chlorpyridin-4-yl)methanon (known from WO2003/106457) (CAS 637360-23-7), 2-Chlor-N-[2-{1-[(2E)-3-(4-chlorphenyl)prop-2-en-1-yl]piperidin-4-yl}-4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]isonicotinamid (known from WO2006/003494) (CAS 872999-66-1), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-on (known from WO 2010052161) (CAS 1225292-17-0), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-methoxy-2-oxo-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-ethylcarbonat (known from EP 2647626) (CAS-1440516-42-6), 4-(But-2-in-1-yloxy)-6-(3,5-dimethylpiperidin-1-yl)-5-fluorpyrimidin (known from WO2004/099160) (CAS 792914-58-0), PF1364 (known from JP2010/018586) (CAS-Reg.No. 1204776-60-2), (3E)-3-[1-[(6-Chlor-3-pyridyl)methyl]-2-pyridyliden]-1,1,1-trifluorpropan-2-on (known from WO2013/144213) (CAS 1461743-15-6), N-[3-(Benzylcarbamoyl)-4-chlorphenyl]-1-methyl-3-(pentafluorethyl)-4-(trifluormethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO2010/051926) (CAS 1226889-14-0), 5-Brom-4-chlor-N-[4-chlor-2-methyl-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-2-(3-chlor-2-pyridyl)pyrazol-3-carboxamid (known from CN103232431) (CAS 1449220-44-3), 4-[5-(3,5-Dichlorphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(cis-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid, 4-[5-(3,5-Dichlorphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(trans-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid and 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-Dichlorphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(cis-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid (known from WO 2013/050317 A1) (CAS 1332628-83-7), N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid, (+)-N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid and (-)-N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid (known from WO 2013/162715 A2, WO 2013/162716 A2, US 2014/0213448 A1) (CAS 1477923-37-7), 5-



[[2E)-3-Chlor-2-propen-1-yl]amino]-1-[2,6-dichlor-4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]-4-  
 [(trifluormethyl)sulfinyl]-1H-pyrazol-3-carbonitrile (known from CN 101337937 A) (CAS 1105672-  
 77-2), 3-Brom-N-[4-chlor-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)thioxomethyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-  
 1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid, (Liudaibenjiaxuanan, known from CN 103109816 A) (CAS 1232543-85-9);  
 5 N-[4-Chlor-2-[[1,1-dimethylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-6-methylphenyl]-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-3-  
 (fluormethoxy)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO 2012/034403 A1) (CAS 1268277-22-0),  
 N-[2-(5-Amino-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-4-chlor-6-methylphenyl]-3-brom-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-1H-  
 pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO 2011/085575 A1) (CAS 1233882-22-8), 4-[3-[2,6-Dichlor-4-  
 10 [(3,3-dichlor-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]phenoxy]propoxy]-2-methoxy-6-(trifluormethyl)pyrimidin (known  
 from CN 101337940 A) (CAS 1108184-52-6); (2E)- and 2(Z)-2-[2-(4-Cyanophenyl)-1-[3-  
 (trifluormethyl)phenyl]ethyliden]-N-[4-(difluormethoxy)phenyl]hydrazincarboxamid (known from  
 CN 101715774 A) (CAS 1232543-85-9); Cyclopropancarbonsäure-3-(2,2-dichlorethenyl)-2,2-  
 dimethyl-4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenylester (known from CN 103524422 A) (CAS 1542271-46-4);  
 (4aS)-7-Chlor-2,5-dihydro-2-[(methoxycarbonyl)]4-  
 15 [(trifluormethyl)thio]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazin-4a(3H)-  
 carbonsäuremethylester (known from CN 102391261 A) (CAS 1370358-69-2); 6-Desoxy-3-O-ethyl-  
 2,4-di-O-methyl-1-[N-[4-[1-[4-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluorethoxy)phenyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-  
 yl]phenyl]carbamat]- $\alpha$ -L-mannopyranose (known from US 2014/0275503 A1) (CAS 1181213-14-8);  
 8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-  
 20 azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (CAS 1253850-56-4), (8-anti)-8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-  
 trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (CAS 933798-27-  
 7), (8-syn)-8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-  
 azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (known from WO 2007040280 A1, WO 2007040282 A1) (CAS 934001-66-8),  
 N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)thio]-propanamid  
 25 (known from WO 2015/058021 A1, WO 2015/058028 A1) (CAS 1477919-27-9) and N-[4-  
 (Aminothioxomethyl)-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)  
 -1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from CN 103265527 A) (CAS 1452877-50-7), 5-(1,3-Dioxan-2-  
 yl)-4-[[4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]methoxy]-pyrimidin (known from WO 2013/115391 A1) (CAS  
 1449021-97-9), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-methoxy-1-methyl-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-  
 30 dion (known from WO 2014/187846 A1) (CAS 1638765-58-8), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-  
 methoxy-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-carbonsäureethylester (known from WO  
 2010/066780 A1, WO 2011151146 A1) (CAS 1229023-00-0), 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-Dichlor-4-fluorophenyl)  
 -4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-4-isoxazolidinyl]-2-methyl-  
 benzamid (known from WO 2011/067272, WO2013/050302) (CAS 1309959-62-3).

35 Examples of herbicides a) according to the invention are:

Acetochlor, acifluorfen, acifluorfen-sodium, aclonifen,alachlor, allidochlor, alloxydim, alloxydim-  
 sodium, ametryn, amicarbazone, amidochlor, amidosulfuron, 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(7-fluoro-  
 1H-indol-6-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminocyclopyrachlor-potassium,  
 aminocyclopyrachlor-methyl, aminopyralid, amitrole, ammoniumsulfamate, anilofos, asulam, atrazine,  
 40 azafenidin, azimsulfuron, beflubutamid, benazolin, benazolin-ethyl, benfluralin, benfuresate,  
 bensulfuron, bensulfuron-methyl, bensulide, bentazone, benzobicyclon, benzofenap, bicyclopyron,  
 bifenox, bilanafos, bilanafos-sodium, bispyribac, bispyribac-sodium, bixlozone, bromacil, bromobutide,  
 bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, bromoxynil-butyrat, -potassium, -heptanoate, and -octanoate, busoxinone,  
 butachlor, butafenacil, butamifos, butenachlor, butralin, butroxydim, butylate, cafenstrole, carbetamide,  
 45 carfentrazone, carfentrazone-ethyl, chloramben, chlorbromuron, 1-{2-chloro-3-[(3-cyclopropyl-5-  
 hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)carbonyl]-6-(trifluormethyl)phenyl}piperidin-2-on, 4-{2-chloro-3-  
 [(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-  
 1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat, chlorfenac, chlorfenac-sodium, chlorfenprop, chlorflurenol,

chlorflurenol-methyl, chloridazon, chlorimuron, chlorimuron-ethyl, 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)benzoyl]-3-hydroxycyclohex-2-en-1-on, 4-{2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2,2-

- trifluorethoxy)methyl]benzoyl}-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat,  
 5 chlorophthalim, chlorotoluron, chlorthal-dimethyl, 3-[5-chloro-4-(trifluormethyl)pyridine-2-yl]-4-hydroxy-1-methylimidazolidine-2-on, chlorsulfuron, cinidon, cinidon-ethyl, cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, clacyfos, clethodim, clodinafop, clodinafop-propargyl, clomazone, clomeprop, clopyralid, cloransulam, cloransulam-methyl, cumyluron, cyanamide, cyanazine, cycloate, cyclopyranil, cyclopyrimorate, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cyhalofop, cyhalofop-butyl, cyprazine, 2,4-D, 2,4-D-butotyl, -butyl, -  
 10 dimethylammonium, -diolamin, -ethyl, -2-ethylhexyl, -isobutyl, -isooctyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, -triisopropanolammonium, and -trolamine, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DB-butyl, -dimethylammonium, -isooctyl, -potassium, and -sodium, daimuron (dymron), dalapon, dazomet, n-decanol, desmedipham, detosyl-pyrazolate (DTP), dicamba, dichlobenil, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, diclofop, diclofop-methyl, diclofop-P-methyl, diclosulam, difenzoquat, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-sodium,  
 15 dimefuron, dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, 3-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)carbonyl]-1-methylchinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dion, 1,3-dimethyl-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluormethyl)benzoyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat, dimetrasulfuron, dinitramine, dinoterb, diphenamid, diquat, diquat-dibromid, dithiopyr, diuron, DMPA, DNOC, endothal, EPTC, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron,  
 20 ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethiozin, ethofumesate, ethoxyfen, ethoxyfen-ethyl, ethoxysulfuron, etobenzanid, ethyl-[(3-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluormethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl]phenoxy}pyridin-2-yl)oxy]acetat, F-9960, F-5231, i.e. N-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[4-(3-fluoropropyl)-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1H-tetrazol-1-yl]phenyl}ethanesulfonamide, F-7967, i.e. 3-[7-chloro-5-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-4-yl]-1-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenoxasulfone, fenquinotriene, fentrazamide, flamprop, flamprop-M-isopropyl, flamprop-M-methyl, flazasulfuron, florasulam, fluazifop, fluazifop-P, fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop-P-butyl, flucarbazone, flucarbazone-sodium, flucetosulfuron, fluchloralin, flufenacet, flufenpyr, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumetsulam, flumiclorac, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin, fluometuron, flurenol,  
 30 flurenol-butyl, -dimethylammonium and -methyl, fluoroglycofen, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, flupropanate, flupyr-sulfuron, flupyr-sulfuron-methyl-sodium, fluridone, fluoro-chloridone, fluoxypyr, fluoxypyr-meptyl, flurtamone, fluthiacet, fluthiacet-methyl, fomesafen, fomesafen-sodium, foramsulfuron, fosamine, glufosinate, glufosinate-ammonium, glufosinate-P-sodium, glufosinate-P-ammonium, glufosinate-P-sodium, glyphosate, glyphosate-ammonium, -isopropylammonium, -diammonium, -  
 35 dimethylammonium, -potassium, -sodium, and -trimesium, H-9201, i.e. O-(2,4-dimethyl-6-nitrophenyl) O-ethyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate, halauxifen, halauxifen-methyl, halosafen, halosulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-P, haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl, haloxyfop-P-ethoxyethyl, haloxyfop-methyl, haloxyfop-P-methyl, hexazinone, HW-02, i.e. 1-(dimethoxyphosphoryl) ethyl-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetate, 4-hydroxy-1-methoxy-5-methyl-3-[4-(trifluormethyl)pyridine-2-yl]imidazolidine-2-on, 4-hydroxy-1-methyl-3-[4-(trifluormethyl)pyridine-2-yl]imidazolidine-2-on, (5-hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)(3,3,4-trimethyl-1,1-dioxido-2,3-dihydro-1-benzothiophen-5-yl)methanon, 6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)carbonyl]-1,5-dimethyl-3-(2-methylphenyl)chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dion, imazamethabenz, imazamethabenz-methyl, imazamox, imazamox-ammonium, imazapic, imazapic-ammonium,  
 45 imazapyr, imazapyr-isopropylammonium, imazaquin, imazaquin-ammonium, imazethapyr, imazethapyr-immonium, imazosulfuron, indanofan, indaziflam, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, ioxynil, ioxynil-octanoate, -potassium and -sodium, ipfencarbazone, isoproturon, isouron, isoxaben, isoxaflutole, karbutilate, KUH-043, i.e. 3-([5-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-3-

(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl}sulfonyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazole, keto-spiradox, lactofen, lenacil, linuron, MCPA, MCPA-butotyl, -dimethylammonium, -2-ethylhexyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, and -sodium, MCPB, MCPB-methyl, -ethyl and -sodium, mecoprop, mecoprop-sodium, and -butotyl, mecoprop-P, mecoprop-P-butotyl, -dimethylammonium, -2-ethylhexyl, and -potassium, mefenacet, mefluidide, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron-methyl, mesotrione, methabenzthiazuron, metam, metamifop, metamitron, metazachlor, metazosulfuron, methabenzthiazuron, methiopyrsulfuron, methiozolin, 2-({2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl}carbonyl)cyclohexan-1,3-dion, methyl isothiocyanate, 1-methyl-4-[(3,3,4-trimethyl-1,1-dioxido-2,3-dihydro-1-benzothiophen-5-yl)carbonyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-ylpropan-1-sulfonat, metobromuron, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, molinat, monolinuron, monosulfuron, monosulfuron-ester, MT-5950, i.e. N-(3-chloro-4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpentan amide, NGGC-011, napropamide, NC-310, i.e. [5-(benzyloxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl](2,4-dichlorophenyl)-methanone, neburon, nicosulfuron, nonanoic acid (pelargonic acid), norflurazon, oleic acid (fatty acids), orbencarb, orthosulfamuron, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefon, oxyfluorfen, paraquat, paraquat dichloride, pebulate, pendimethalin, penoxsulam, pentachlorophenol, pentoxazone, pethoxamid, petroleum oils, phenmedipham, picloram, picolinafen, pinoxaden, piperophos, pretilachlor, primisulfuron, primisulfuron-methyl, prodiamine, profoxydim, prometon, prometryn, propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop, propazine, propham, propisochlor, propoxy-carbazon, propoxycarbazone-sodium, propyrisulfuron, propyzamide, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, pyraclonil, pyraflufen, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate (pyrazolate), pyrazosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, pyrazoxyfen, pyribambenz, pyribambenz-isopropyl, pyribambenz-propyl, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyridafol, pyridate, pyrifthalid, pyriminobac, pyriminobac-methyl, pyrimi-sulfan, pyrithiobac, pyrithiobac-sodium, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinmerac, quino-clamine, quizalofop, quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-P, quizalofop-P-ethyl, quizalofop-P-tefuryl, QYM-201, QYR-301, rimsulfuron, saflufenacil, sethoxydim, siduron, simazine, simetryn, SL-261, sulcotrion, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron, sulfometuron-methyl, sulfosulfuron, SYN-523, SYP-249, i.e. 1-ethoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobut-3-en-2-yl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate, SYP-300, i.e. 1-[7-fluoro-3-oxo-4-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-3-propyl-2-thioimidazolidine-4,5-dione, 2,3,6-TBA, TCA (trichloroacetic acid), TCA-sodium, tebuthiuron, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, tepraloxymid, terbacil, terbucarb, terbumeton, terbuthylazin, terbutryn, tetflupyrolimet, thenylchlor, thiazopyr, thiencarbazone, thiencarbazone-methyl, thifensulfuron, thifensulfuron-methyl, thiobencarb, tiafenacil, tolpyralate, topramezone, tralkoxydim, triafamone, tri-allate, triasulfuron, triaziflam, tribenuron, tribenuron-methyl, triclopyr, trietazine, trifloxysulfuron, trifloxysulfuron-sodium, trifludimoxazin, trifluralin, triflusulfuron, triflusulfuron-methyl, tritosulfuron, urea sulfate, vernolate, ZJ-0862, i.e. 3,4-dichloro-N-{2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)oxy]benzyl}aniline.

The at least one active ingredient is preferably selected from the group comprising fungicides selected from the group comprising classes as described here above (1) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex, in particular azoles, (2) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex I or II, (3) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex, (4) Inhibitors of the mitosis and cell division, (6) Compounds capable to induce a host defence, (10) Inhibitors of the lipid and membrane synthesis, and (15).

Further preferred, the at least one active ingredient a) as fungicide is selected from the group comprising Trifloxystrobin, Bixafen, Prothioconazole, Inpyrfluxam, Isoflucypram, Fluopicolide, Fluopyram, Fluoxapiprolin.

The at least one insecticide is preferably selected from the group comprising insecticides selected from the group comprising classes as described here above (2) GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists, (3) Sodium channel modulators / voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers (4) (4) Nicotinic

acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive activators, (23) Inhibitors of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, (28) Ryanodinreceptor-modulators, (30) other active ingredients.

5 Also further preferred, the at least one active ingredient a) as insecticide is selected from the group comprising Spirotetramat, Tetraniliprole, Ethiprole, Imidacloprid, Deltamethrin, Flupyradifuron, Spidoxamat.

Lastly further preferred, the at least one active ingredient a) as herbicide is selected from the group comprising Triafamone, Tembotrione, Thiencazone-methyl, preferably in combination with safeners Isoxadifen-ethyl and Cyprosulfamat.

10 Even more preferred, the at least one active ingredient is selected from the group comprising trifloxystrobin, bixafen, prothioconazole, inpyrfluxam, isoflucypram, fluopicolide, fluopyram, fluoxapiprolin, spirotetramat, tetraniliprole, ethiprole, , imidacloprid, deltamethrin, flupyradifuron, spidoxamat, triafamone, tembotrione, thiencazone-methyl, isoxadifen-ethyl and cyprosulfamat.

15 All named active ingredients as described here above can be present in the form of the free compound or, if their functional groups enable this, an agrochemically active salt thereof.

Furthermore, mesomeric forms as well as stereoisomeres or enantiomeres, where applicable, shall be enclosed, as these modifications are well known to the skilled artisan, as well as polymorphic modifications.

20 If not otherwise specified, in the present invention solid, agrochemical active compounds a) are to be understood as meaning all substances customary for plant treatment, whose melting point is above 20°C.

### **Drift reducing agents b)**

25 Suitable drift reducing agents are poly(ethylene oxides), wherein the polymer has an average molecular weight preferably from 0.5 to 12 million g/mol, more preferred from 0.75 to 10 million g/mol, and most preferred from 1 to 8 million g/mol, and hydroxypropyl guar, as well as vegetable oils and vegetable oil esters and diesters (including esters with glycerine and propylene glycol).

Particularly preferred are methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, butyl, hexyl and ethylhexyl esters.

30 More preferred the vegetable oils and esters are selected from the group consisting of methyl oleate, methyl palmitate, rape seed oil methyl ester, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, ethylhexyl palmitate, ethylhexyl oleate, mixture of ethylhexyl myristate/laurate, ethylhexyl laurate, mixture of ethylhexyl caprylate/caprinate, diisopropyl adipate, coconut oil propyleneglycol diester, sunflower oil, rapeseed oil, corn oil, soybean oil, rice bran oil, olive oil, peanut oil, mixed caprylic and capric triglycerides, and mixed decanoyl and octanoyl glycerides.

Also suitable as drift reducing agent are mineral oils.

**Spreading agents (c):**

Suitable spreading agents are selected from the group comprising mono-and diesters of sulfosuccinate metal salts with branched or linear alcohols comprising 1-10 carbon atoms, in particular alkali metal salts, more particular sodium salts, and most particular sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate; as well as organosilicone ethoxylates such as organomodified polysiloxanes/ trisiloxane alkoxyates with the following CAS No. 27306-78-1, 67674-67-3, 134180-76-0, e.g., Silwet® L77, Silwet® 408, Silwet® 806, BreakThru® S240, BreakThru® S278.

Other suitable spreading agents are ethoxylated diacetylene-diols with 1 to 6 EO, e.g. Surfynol® 420 and 440, as well as 1-hexanol, 3,5,5-trimethyl-, ethoxylated, propoxylated (CAS-No 204336-40-3), e.g. Break-Thru® Vibrant.

Preferred are polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxane, more preferred selected from the group comprising the siloxane groups Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha.-methyl-.omega.-[3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propoxy] (CAS No (27306-78-1), , Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha.-[3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]-.omega.-hydroxy (Cas No 67674-67-3), and Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono3-1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-(trimethylsilyl)oxydisiloxanylpropyl ether (Cas No 134180-76-0).

Preferably the spreading agent is selected from the group comprising sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate, polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxane and ethoxylated diacetylene-diols.

**Uptake enhancers (d)**

The uptake enhancer may also be selected from the following group of compounds:

Other suitable uptake enhancers are alcohol ethoxylates, preferably selected from the group comprising ethoxylated alcohols, propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated carboxylic acids, propoxy-ethoxylated carboxylic acids, or ethoxylated mono-, di- or triesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 5-40 EO units. Said ethoxylated or propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols or carboxylic acids are optionally further modified by addition of a methyl radical to the remaining alcohol functionality (cf. "Me end-capped"). The term "alcohols" according to d) refers to alcohols that can be branched or linear, saturated or unsaturated, with 6-22 carbon atoms and optionally carry additional substituents, such as OH groups. The term "carboxylic acids" according to d) refers to carboxylic acids that can be branched or linear, saturated or unsaturated, with 6-22 carbon atoms and optionally carry additional substituents, such as OH groups.

Suitable components according to d) by way of example are:

- ethoxylated linear and/or branched fatty alcohols (e.g. Genapol® X-type of Clariant) with 2-20 EO units;
- methyl end-capped, ethoxylated linear and/or branched fatty alcohols (e.g. Genapol® XM-type of Clariant) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- ethoxylated coconut alcohols (e.g. Genapol® C-types of Clariant) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- ethoxylated C12/15 alcohols (e.g. Synperonic® A-types of Croda) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, branched or linear, e.g. Antarox® B/848 of Solvay, Atlas® G5000 of Croda, Lucramul® HOT 5902 of Levaco;

- propoxy-ethoxylated fatty acids, Me end-capped, e.g. Leofat® OC0503M of Lion;
  - alkyl ether citrate surfactants (e.g. Adsee CE range, Akzo Nobel);
  - alkylpolysaccharides (e.g. Agnique® PG8107, PG8105 of BASF; Atplus® 438, AL-2559, AL-2575 of Croda);
- 5
- ethoxylated mono- or diesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 10-40 EO units (e.g. Crovol® product range of Croda);
  - castor oil ethoxylates comprising an average of 5-40 EO units (e.g. Berol® range of Nouryon, Emulsogen® EL range of Clariant);
  - ethoxylated oleic acid (e.g. Alkamuls® A and AP) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- 10
- ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid esters comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 10-50 EO units (e.g. Arlatone® T, Tween range).

#### Other formulants (f) :

15 **f1** Suitable non-ionic surfactants or dispersing aids f1) are all substances of this type which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents. Preferably, polyethylene oxide-polypropylene oxide block copolymers, preferably having a molecular weight of more than 6,000 g/mol or a polyethylene oxide content of more than 45%, more preferably having a molecular weight of more than 6,000 g/mol and a polyethylene oxide content of more than 45%, polyoxyalkylenamine derivatives, polyvinylpyrrolidone, copolymers of polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone, and copolymers of (meth)acrylic acid and (meth)acrylic acid esters. Out of the examples mentioned above selected

20 classes can be optionally phosphated, sulphonated or sulphated and neutralized with bases.

Possible anionic surfactants f1) are all substances of this type which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents. Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of alkylsulphonic or alkylphosphoric acids as well as alkylarylsulphonic or alkylarylphosphoric acids are preferred. A

25 further preferred group of anionic surfactants or dispersing aids are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of polystyrenesulphonic acids, salts of polyvinylsulphonic acids, salts of alkylnaphthalene sulphonic acids, salts of naphthalene-sulphonic acid-formaldehyde condensation products, salts of condensation products of naphthalenesulphonic acid, phenolsulphonic acid and formaldehyde, and salts of lignosulphonic acid.

30 **f2** A rheological modifier is an additive that when added to the recipe at a concentration that reduces the gravitational separation of the dispersed active ingredient during storage results in a substantial increase in the viscosity at low shear rates. Low shear rates are defined as  $0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$  and below and a substantial increase as greater than  $\times 2$  for the purpose of this invention. The viscosity can be measured by a rotational shear rheometer.

35 Suitable rheological modifiers E2) by way of example are:

- Polysaccharides including xanthan gum, and hydroxyethyl cellulose. Examples are Kelzan®, Rhodopol® G and 23, Satiaxane® CX911 and Natrosol® 250 range.

- Clays including montmorillonite, bentonite, sepiolite, attapulgite, laponite, hectorite. Examples are Veegum<sup>®</sup> R, Van Gel<sup>®</sup> B, Bentone<sup>®</sup> 34, 38, CT, HC, EW, Pangel<sup>®</sup> M100, M200, M300, S, M, W, Attagel<sup>®</sup> 50, Laponite<sup>®</sup> RD,
- Fumed and precipitated silica, examples are Aerosil<sup>®</sup> 200, Sipernat<sup>®</sup> 22.

5 Preferred are xanthan gum, montmorillonite clays, bentonite clays and fumed silica.

**f3** Suitable antifoam substances e3) are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Silicone oils, silicone oil preparations are preferred. Examples are Silcolapse<sup>®</sup> 426 and 432 from Bluestar Silicones, Silfoam<sup>®</sup> SRE and SC132 from Wacker, SAF-184<sup>®</sup> from Silchem, Foam-Clear ArraPro-S<sup>®</sup> from Basildon Chemical Company Ltd, SAG<sup>®</sup> 1572 and SAG<sup>®</sup> 30 from Momentive [Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones, CAS No. 63148-62-9]. Preferred is SAG<sup>®</sup> 1572.

**f4** Suitable antifreeze agents are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Suitable examples are propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, urea and glycerine.

**f5** Suitable other formulants e5) are selected from biocides, colourants, pH adjusters, buffers, stabilisers, antioxidants, inert filling materials, humectants, crystal growth inhibitors, micronutrients by way of example are:

Possible preservatives are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Suitable examples for preservatives are preparations containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [CAS-No. 26172-55-4], 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [CAS-No. 2682-20-4] or 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one [CAS-No. 2634-33-5]. Examples which may be mentioned are Preventol<sup>®</sup> D7 (Lanxess), Kathon<sup>®</sup> CG/ICP (Dow), Acticide<sup>®</sup> SPX (Thor GmbH) and Proxel<sup>®</sup> GXL (Arch Chemicals).

Possible colourants are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Titanium dioxide, carbon black, zinc oxide, blue pigments, Brilliant Blue FCF, red pigments and Permanent Red FGR may be mentioned by way of example.

Possible pH adjusters and buffers are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Citric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrogen phosphate (Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), potassium hydrogen phosphate (K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>), may be mentioned by way of example.

Suitable stabilisers and antioxidants are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Butylhydroxytoluene [3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluol, CAS-No. 128-37-0] is preferred.

**Carriers (g)** are those which can customarily be used for this purpose in agrochemical formulations.

**A carrier** is a solid or liquid, natural or synthetic, organic or inorganic substance that is generally inert, and which may be used as a solvent. The carrier generally improves the application of the compounds, for instance, to plants, plants parts or seeds. Examples of suitable

*solid carriers* include, but are not limited to, ammonium salts, in particular ammonium sulfates, ammonium phosphates and ammonium nitrates, natural rock flours, such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite and diatomaceous earth, silica gel and synthetic rock flours, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates. Examples of typically useful solid carriers for preparing

granules include, but are not limited to crushed and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, synthetic granules of inorganic and organic flours and granules of organic material such as paper, sawdust, coconut shells, maize cobs and tobacco stalks.

Preferred solid carriers are selected from clays, talc and silica.

- 5 Examples of suitable *liquid carriers* include, but are not limited to, water, organic solvents and combinations thereof. Examples of suitable *solvents* include polar and nonpolar organic chemical liquids, for example from the classes of
- alcohols and polyols (which may optionally also be substituted, etherified and/or esterified, such as ethanol, propanol, butanol, benzylalcohol, cyclohexanol or glycol, 2-ethyl hexanol),
  - 10 - ethers such as dioctyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl isosorbide, solketal, cyclopentyl methyl ether, solvents offered by Dow under the Dowanol Product Range e.g. Dowanol DPM, anisole, phenetole, different molecular weight grades of dimethyl polyethylene glycol, different molecular weight grades of dimethyl polypropylene glycol, dibenzyl ether
  - ketones (such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclopentanone,
  - 15 cyclohexanone, cycloheptanone, acetophenone, propiophenone),
  - lactate esters, such as methyl lactate, ethyl lactate, propyl lactate, butyl lactate, 2-ethyl hexyl lactate
  - (poly)ethers such as different molecular weight grades of polyethylene glycol, different molecular weight grades of polypropylene glycol
  - unsubstituted and substituted amines
  - 20 - amides (such as dimethylformamide, or N,N-dimethyl lactamide, or N-formyl morpholine, or fatty acid amides such N,N-dimethyl decanamide or N,N-dimethyl dec-9-en-amide) and esters thereof
  - lactams (such as 2-pyrrolidone, or N-alkylpyrrolidones, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, or N-butylpyrrolidone, or N-octylpyrrolidone, or N-dodecylpyrrolidone or N-methyl caprolactam, N-alkyl caprolactam)
  - 25 - lactones (such as gamma-butyrolactone, gamma-valerolactone, delta-valerolactone, or alpha-methyl gamma-butyrolactone
  - sulfones and sulfoxides (such as dimethyl sulfoxide),
  - nitriles, such as linear or cyclic alkyl nitriles, in particular acetonitrile, cyclohexane carbonitrile, octanonitrile, dodecanonitrile).
  - 30 - linear and cyclic carbonates, such as diethyl carbonate, dipropyl carbonate, dibutyl carbonate, dioctyl carbonate, or ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, glycerine carbonate

Most preferred the carrier is water.

- 35 These spray liquids are applied by customary methods, i.e., for example, by spraying, pouring or injecting, in particular by spraying, and most particular by spraying by UAV.



The application rate of the formulations according to the invention can be varied within a relatively wide range. It is guided by the particular active agrochemicals and by their amount in the formulations.

5 With the aid of the formulations according to the invention it is possible to deliver active agrochemical to plants and/or their habitat in a particularly advantageous way.

The present invention is also directed to the use of agrochemical compositions according to the invention for the application of the agrochemical active compounds contained to plants and/or their habitat.

10 With the formulations of the invention it is possible to treat all plants and plant parts. By plants here are meant all plants and plant populations, such as desirable and unwanted wild plants or crop plants (including naturally occurring crop plants). Crop plants may be plants which can be obtained by conventional breeding and optimization methods or by biotechnological and gene-technological methods or combinations of these methods, including the transgenic plants and including the plant  
15 cultivars which can or cannot be protected by varietal property rights. By plant parts are to be meant all above-ground and below-ground parts and organs of the plants, such as shoot, leaf, flower and root, an exemplary listing embracing leaves, needles, stems, trunks, flowers, fruit bodies, fruits and seeds and also roots, tubers and rhizomes. The plant parts also include harvested material and also vegetative and generative propagation material.

20 What may be emphasized in this context is the particularly advantageous effect of the formulations according to the invention with regard to their use in cereal plants such as, for example, wheat, oats, barley, spelt, triticale and rye, but also in maize, sorghum and millet, rice, sugar cane, soya beans, sunflowers, potatoes, cotton, oilseed rape, canola, tobacco, sugar beet, fodder beet, asparagus, hops and fruit plants (comprising pome fruit such as, for example, apples and pears, stone fruit such as, for example, peaches, nectarines, cherries, plums and apricots, citrus fruits such as, for example, oranges,  
25 grapefruits, limes, lemons, kumquats, tangerines and satsumas, nuts such as, for example, pistachios, almonds, walnuts and pecan nuts, tropical fruits such as, for example, mango, papaya, pineapple, dates and bananas, and grapes) and vegetables (comprising leaf vegetables such as, for example, endives, corn salad, Florence fennel, lettuce, cos lettuce, Swiss chard, spinach and chicory for salad use, cabbages such as, for example, cauliflower, broccoli, Chinese leaves, Brassica oleracea (L.)  
30 convar. acephala var. sabellica L. (curly kale, feathered cabbage), kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, red cabbage, white cabbage and Savoy cabbage, fruit vegetables such as, for example, aubergines, cucumbers, capsicums, table pumpkins, tomatoes, courgettes and sweetcorn, root vegetables such as, for example celeriac, wild turnips, carrots, including yellow cultivars, Raphanus sativus var. niger and var. radicola, beetroot, scorzonera and celery, legumes such as, for example, peas and beans, and  
35 vegetables from the Allium family such as, for example, leeks and onions.

The treatment of the plants and plant parts in accordance with the invention with the inventive formulations is carried out directly or by action on their environment, habitat or storage area in accordance with the customary treatment methods, for example by dipping, spraying, vaporizing, atomizing, broadcasting or painting on and, in the case of propagation material, especially seeds,  
40 additionally by single or multiple coating.

The active agrochemicals comprised develop a better biological activity than when applied in the form of the corresponding conventional formulations.

If not otherwise defined in this application, the molecular weight refers to the weight-average molecular weight  $M_w$  which is determined by GPC in methylene chloride at 25 °C with polystyrene as the standard.

### Leaf surfaces

In Tables M1a and M1b the contact angle of water on leaf surfaces for textured and non-textured is shown.

Table M1a Plants with textured leaves

Plant	Species	Contact angle of water ° (adaxial)
barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (var. Montoya)	143°
corn, BBCH-11	<i>Zea mays</i>	150°
corn, BBCH-12	<i>Zea mays</i>	149°
corn, BBCH-13/14	<i>Zea mays</i>	148°
soybean, BBCH-12	<i>Glycine max</i>	149°
soybean, BBCH-13	<i>Glycine max</i>	144°
rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	180°
wheat, BBCH-12	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	148°
fat-hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	137°
purple crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	144°

5

Table M1b Plants with non-textured leaves

Plant	Species	Contact angle of water ° (adaxial)
apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	104°
tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	106°
corn, BBCH-15/16	<i>Zea mays</i>	108°
corn, BBCH-17	<i>Zea mays</i>	107°
corn, BBCH-18	<i>Zea mays</i>	96°
corn, BBCH-19	<i>Zea mays</i>	87°
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	103°
redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	not measured

10 Examples of non-textured crops and plants include tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, carrot, celery, sugar beet, beetroot, spinach, lettuce, beans, peas, clover, apple, pear, peach, apricot, plum, mango, avocado, olive, citrus, orange, lemon, lime, grape, fig, cucumber, melon, water melon, strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, sunflower, pumpkin, soybean ( $\geq$  GS 16 (BBCH 16)), corn ( $\geq$  GS 15 (BBCH 15)), cotton.

Examples of textured crops and plants include garlic, onions, leeks, soybean ( $\leq$  GS 16 (BBCH 16)), oats, wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, pineapple, banana, linseed, lilies, orchids, corn ( $\leq$  GS 15 (BBCH 15)), cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, rye, rapeseed, tulips and peanut.

15 Examples of non-textured weeds include *Abutilon theophrasti*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Datura stramonium*, *Galium aparine*, *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Polygonum lapathifolium*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Sida spinosa*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Stellaria media*, *Xanthium orientale*, *Cyperus rotundus*, and *Amaranthus retroflexus*.

20 Examples of textured weeds include *Cassia obtusifolia*, *Chenopodium album*, *Agropyron repens*, *Alopecurus myosuroides*, *Apera spica-venti*, *Avena fatua*, *Brachiaria plantaginea*, *Bromus secalinus*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Poa annua*, *Setaria faberi* and *Sorghum halepense*.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

### Examples

#### 5 **Method 1: Flowables SC and SE preparation (oil)**

The method of the preparation of flowable suspension concentrate and suspo-emulsion formulations are known in the art and can be produced by known methods familiar to those skilled in the art. A 2% gel of the xanthan (f) in water and the biocides (f) was prepared with low shear stirring. If present in the recipe, a 50% oil in water emulsion of oil (b) was prepared by adding oil (50%) to water (49%)  
10 and Synperonic PE/F127 (1%) in solution (or equivalent surfactant) under high shear mixing (Ultra-Turrax<sup>®</sup>). The active ingredient (a), non-ionic and anionic dispersants (f), antifoam (f) and other formulants (f) were mixed with the water to form a slurry, first mixed with a high shear rotor-stator mixer (Ultra-Turrax<sup>®</sup>) to reduce the particle size  $D(v,0.9)$  to approximately 50 microns, then passed through one or more bead mills (Eiger<sup>®</sup> 250 Mini Motormill) to achieve a particles size  $D(v,0.9)$   
15 typically 1 to 15 microns. Then the additives (b) as the 50% emulsion prepared above, (c), (d) and xanthan gel prepared above were added and mixed in with low shear stirring until homogeneous. Finally, the pH is adjusted if needed with acid or base (f).

Flowable formulations containing small levels of emulsified oils can be described as both Suspension Concentrate and Suspo-emulsion formulation types ([www.croplife.org](http://www.croplife.org), Technical Monograph No: 2, Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system, Edition: March 2017).  
20

#### **Method 2: Flowables SC preparation (polymer)**

The method of the preparation of flowable suspension concentrate formulations are known in the art and can be produced by known methods familiar to those skilled in the art. A 2% gel of the xanthan (f) in water and the biocides (f) was prepared with low shear stirring. If present in the recipe, a 1-4%  
25 of polymer (b) was prepared. The active ingredient (a), non-ionic and anionic dispersants (f), antifoam (f) and other formulants (f) were mixed with the water to form a slurry, first mixed with a high shear rotor-stator mixer (Ultra-Turrax<sup>®</sup>) to reduce the particle size  $D(v,0.9)$  to approximately 50 microns, then passed through one or more bead mills (Eiger<sup>®</sup> 250 Mini Motormill) to achieve a particles size  $D(v,0.9)$  typically 1 to 15 microns. Then the additives (b) as the polymer solution prepared above, (c),  
30 (d) and xanthan gel prepared above were added and mixed in with low shear stirring until homogeneous. Finally, the pH is adjusted if needed with acid or base (f).

The polymer (b) solution is prepared according to the viscosity concentration limit and content required in the recipe. Typical values are: Polyox WSR301 (1-2%), Polyox WSR N60K (1-3%), Polyox WSR N12K (2-4%), AgRho DS2000 (1-2%).  
35

#### **Method 3: EC preparation**

The method of the preparation of EC formulations are known in the art and can be produced by known methods familiar to those skilled in the art. In general, EC formulations are obtained by mixing the active ingredient (a) with the rest of the formulation components in a vessel equipped with a stirring  
40 device. In some cases the dissolving or mixing was facilitated by raising the temperature slightly (not exceeding 60°C). Stirring is continued until a homogeneous mixture has been obtained.

**Method 4: OD preparation**

Formulation components are weighed in, homogenized with a high-shear device (e.g. Ultraturrax or colloidal mill) and subsequently milled in a bead mill (e.g. Dispermat SL50, 80% filling, 1.0-1.25 mm glass beads, 4000 rpm, circulation grinding) until a particle size of  $<10\mu$  is achieved. Alternatively, 5 formulation components are mixed in a bottle followed by addition of approx. 25vol.-% of 1.0-1.25 mm glass beads. The bottle is then closed, clamped in an agitator apparatus (e.g. Retsch MM301) and treated at 30 Hz for several minutes until a particle size of  $<10\mu$  is achieved.

**Method 5: WG preparation**

10 The methods of the preparation water dispersible granule formulations are known in the art and can be produced by known methods familiar to those skilled in the art.

For example, to produce a fluid bed granule first a water-based technical concentrate has to be prepared. With low shear stirring all ingredients (a, b and c) like e.g. the active ingredient, surfactants, dispersants, binder, antifoam, anti-drift-agent, and filler are mixed in water and finally pre-milled in a high shear 15 rotor-stator mixer (Ultra-Turrax<sup>®</sup>) to reduce the particle size  $D(v,0.9)$  to approximately 50 microns, afterwards passed through one or more bead mills (KDL, Bachofen, Dynamill, Bühler, Drais, Lehmann) to achieve a particles size  $D(v,0.9)$  typically 1 to 15 microns. This water-based technical concentrate is then spray-dried in a fluid-bed granulation process to form the wettable granules (WG).

The particle size is determined according to CIPAC (CIPAC = Collaborative International Pesticides 20 Analytical Council; [www.cipac.org](http://www.cipac.org)) method MT 187. The particle size distribution is determined by means of laser diffraction. A representative amount of sample is dispersed in degassed water at ambient temperature (self-saturation of the sample), treated with ultrasound (usually 60 s) and then measured in a device from the Malvern Mastersizer series (Malvern Panalytical). The scattered light is measured at various angles using a multi-element detector and the associated numerical values are recorded. With 25 the help of the Fraunhofer model, the proportion of certain size classes is calculated from the scatter data and from this a volume-weighted particle size distribution is calculated. Usually the  $d_{50}$  or  $d_{90}$  value = active ingredient particle size (50 or 90% of all volume particles) is given. The average particle size denotes the  $d_{50}$  value.

Likewise, any other spraying process, like e.g. classical spray drying can be used as granulation method.

30 A further technique to produce water dispersible granules is for example low pressure extrusion. The ingredients of the formulation are mixed in dry form and are subsequently milled, e.g. using air-jet milling to reduce the particle size. Subsequently this dry powder is stirred while water is added to the mixture (approximately 10 – 30 wt%, dependent on the composition of the formulation). In a further step the mixture is pushed through an extruder (like a dome extruder, double dome extruder, basket 35 extruder, sieve mill, or similar device) with a die size of usually between 0.8 and 1.2 mm to form the extrudates. In a last step the extrudates are post-dried, e.g. in a fluidized bed dryer to reduce the water content of the powder, commonly to a level of 1- 3 wt% of residual water.

**Method 6: Drift wind chamber**

40 A custom-built drift chamber approximately 2.8 m wide, 2.8 m long and 1 m in height containing a spray nozzle, a horizontal windflow, and a drift collector screen was used to measure the drift of formulations. The spray nozzle is at a height of 0.5 m above the base of the chamber and a distance of 1.4 m from the collector screen approximately 0.6 m in height across end wall of the spray chamber.

The spray liquid collected by the detector screen is weighed and the amount of drift from the spray calculated from the flow rate of the spray liquid and the fraction captured by the detector screen. The velocity of the windflow was 3 m/s. The formulations were diluted in water to the required concentration, sprayed through a TeeJet® TP8002EVS nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar and the amount of drift recorded once a steady state was achieved. This technique provides a comparative measurement of drift between different recipes.

#### Method 7: Drift droplet size P15

The formulations were diluted in water to the required concentration, sprayed through a TeeJet® TP8002EVS nozzle at a pressure of 3 bar and the droplet size spectra measured with an Oxford Lasers VisiSize P15 which captures images of the spray droplets and measures their size. The spray nozzle was positioned 20 cm above the image capture point slowly moved repeatedly across the image capture window of the VisiSize P15 until 5000 to 10000 droplet images were captured. The droplet size spectra were calculated by the instrument software as volume % less than 100 microns and/or volume % less than 150 microns, which are commonly regarded as the driftable fraction of the spray droplets. The relative amount of driftable droplets was calculated as the % volume <100 microns for the invention recipe / % volume <100 microns for the reference recipe x100 (%) and/or as the % volume <150 microns for the invention recipe / % volume <150 microns for the reference recipe x100 (%). Accordingly, a value of 60% would demonstrate that the invention recipe has only 60% of the driftable fraction of spray droplets compared to the reference recipe which would have here 100%.

#### Method 8: Drift droplet size laser

The formulations were diluted in water to the required concentration, sprayed through a TeeJet 11002VS nozzle at a pressure of 3 bar and the droplet size spectra measured with a Malvern SprayTec laser diffraction instrument with a single, long-axis scan across the spray fan at a distance of 350 mm below the nozzle.

#### Method 9: Drift filter paper deposits

The formulations were diluted in water to the required concentration with a small amount of a fluorescent tracer (Tinopal SC), sprayed through a TeeJet 11002E nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar onto filter paper and the droplet size spectra measured using ImageJ.

The filter paper is photographed using a digital camera, with UV light [365nm] as the illuminating resource. In the pictures of filter paper, droplet deposits which are fluorescently labelled have much higher intensity than the filter paper and other background.

Images are processed in the ImageJ software ([www.fiji.com](http://www.fiji.com)). First, the RGB image is split into Red, Green and Blue channel, only the Green or Blue channel is used for further analysis, depending on the intensity of the original image. Next, the 'Subtract background' algorithm is applied to the single channel image to remove background noise, which in turn improve the contrast between the droplet deposits and the background. Afterward, an intensity threshold is generated automatically and applied by the software, resulting in a binary image where droplet deposits are remained with maximum intensity while the background such as the filter paper itself has zero intensity. Finally, the 'watershed' algorithm is applied to the binary image, in order to segment droplets that are connected

in the image. All remained and segmented objects are detected and labelled with their positions and sizes. The size of each object represents the area of each deposit, is in the unit of  $\mu\text{m}^2$ .

The nozzle used in the spray test has a VMD of 210 $\mu\text{m}$  with water. The Volume Median Diameter (VMD) is determined from the cumulative distribution functions (CDFs) of droplet volume  $V$ , droplets that have sizes smaller than VMD account for 50% of the total sprayed volume. Since there is no direct correlation between the deposit area obtained from filter paper and the actual droplet size/volume, the VMD of water has been used as a reference to rescale the CDFs of formulation sprays.

From ImageJ analysis, the area ( $A$ ) of each droplet deposit on filter paper is recorded. The diameter of each deposit  $d_A = (4A/\pi)^{1/2}$ , the estimate droplet volume  $V_{\text{estimate}} = \pi \cdot d_A^3/6$ . The CDF of the basic formulation is plotted using the estimate droplet volume  $V_{\text{estimate}}$ , which is calculated from the deposit area on the filter paper, VMD of the basic formulation is also obtained from the CDF curve. With the assumption that the basic formulation has similar droplet size distribution as water, by matching the VMD of the basic formulation to VMD of water, a size factor  $f = \text{VMD}_{\text{basic}}/\text{VMD}_{\text{water}}$  is generated. Given a droplet deposit area  $A$  from the filter paper, the actual droplet diameter  $d = f \cdot (4A/\pi)^{1/2}$ , the droplet volume  $V = \pi \cdot d^3/6$ .

The cumulative distributions of droplet volume  $V$  of different formulations are plotted with bins of logarithmic scale. From each cumulative distribution curve, the percentage of droplets that have diameters less than 150 $\mu\text{m}$  is counted. This volume percentage of fine droplets corresponds to the degree of drift potential. Using the percentage of a basic formulation ( $p_{\text{basic}}$ ) as a reference, the relative difference of the percentage between a formulation with adjuvants ( $p$ ) and the basic formulation is computed. The relative difference  $r = p/p_{\text{basic}} \cdot 100\%$ . If the relative difference ( $r$ ) is lower than 100%, the formulation has lower potential for drift compared with a basic formulation, and vice versa.

25

**Method 10: Insecticide greenhouse tests**

Selected crops were grown under greenhouse conditions in plastic pots containing “peat soil T”. At appropriate crop stage, plants were prepared for the treatments, e.g. by infestation with target pest approximately 2 days prior to treatment (s. table below).

30 Spray solutions were prepared with different doses of active ingredient directly by dilution of formulations with tap water and addition of appropriate amount of additives in tank mix, where required.

The application was conducted with a tracksprayer onto the upperside of leaves with 300 l/ha or 10 l/ha application volume. Nozzles used: TeeJet TP8003E (for 300 l/ha) and Lechler’s 652.246 together with a pulse-width-module (PWM) (for 10 l/ha). For each single dose applied, usually 2 to 5 replicates were simultaneously treated.

35 After treatment, plants were artificially infested, if needed, and kept during test duration in a greenhouse or climate chamber. The efficacy of the treatments was rated after evaluation of mortality (in general, given in %) and/or plant protection (calculated e.g. from feeding damage in comparison to corresponding controls) at different points of time. Only mean values are reported.

40 Table M3: Pests and crops used in the tests.

crop	crop stage	infestation	pest	English name	pest life stage	test objective
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soybean	BBCH12, 5 plants in pot	after treatment	<i>Nezara viridula</i>	green stink bug	10x nymphs N2- N3	contact and oral uptake
cabbage	BBCH12, 1-leaf	prior to treatment	<i>Myzus persicae</i>	green peach aphid	mixed population	translaminar activity

Selected crops were grown under greenhouse conditions in plastic pots containing “peat soil T”. At appropriate crop stage, plants were prepared for the treatments, e.g. by infestation with target pest approximately 2 days prior to treatment (table M3).

- 5 Spray solutions were prepared with different doses of active ingredient directly by dilution of formulations with tap water and addition of appropriate amount of additives in tank mix, where required.

The application was conducted with tracksprayer onto upperside of leaves with 300 l/ha or 10 l/ha application volume. Nozzles used: TeeJet TP8003E (for 300 l/ha) and Lechler’s 652.246 together with a pulse-width-module (PWM) (for 10 l/ha). For each single dose applied, usually 2 to 5 replicates were  
10 simultaneously treated.

After treatment, plants were artificially infested, if needed, and kept during test duration in a greenhouse or climate chamber. The efficacy of the treatments was rated after evaluation of mortality (in general, given in %) and/or plant protection (calculated e.g. from feeding damage in comparison to corresponding controls) at different points of time. Only mean values are reported.

15

#### Method 11 : Description for Herbicide Greenhouse tests

Seeds of crops and monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous harmful plants are laid out in sandy loam in plastic pots, covered with soil and cultivated in a greenhouse under optimum growth conditions.

- 20 Two to three weeks after sowing, the test plants are treated at the one- to two-leaf stage. The test herbicide formulations are prepared with different concentrations and sprayed onto the surface of the green parts of the plants using different water application rates: 200 l/ha as a standard conventional rate and 10 l/ha as an ultra-low-volume (ULV) application rate. The nozzle type used for all applications is TeeJet DG 95015 EVS. The ULV application rate is achieved by using a pulse-width-  
25 modulation (PWM) –system that gets attached to the nozzle and the track sprayer device. After application, the test plants were left to stand in the greenhouse for 3 to 4 weeks under optimum growth conditions. Then, the activity of the herbicide formulation is scored visually (for example: 100% activity = the whole plant material is dead, 0% activity = plants are similar to the non-treated control plants).

- 30 Table M4: Plant species used in the tests.

Plant species	Abbreviation/EPPO Code	Crop Variety
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	SETVI	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	ECHCG	
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	ALOMY	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	HORMU	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	AVEFA	
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	LOLRI	
<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	MATIN	
<i>Veronica persica</i>	VERPE	



<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	ABUTH	
<i>Pharbitis purpurea</i>	PHBPU	
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	POLCO	
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	AMARE	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	STEME	
<i>Zea mays</i>	ZEAMA	Aventura
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	TRZAS	Triso
<i>Brassica napus</i>	BRSNW	Fontan

### Method 12 : Description for Fungicide Greenhouse tests

5 Seeds were laid out in “peat soil T” in plastic pots, covered with soil and cultivated in a greenhouse under optimum growth conditions. Two to three weeks after sowing, the test plants were treated at the one- to two-leaf stage. The test fungicide formulations were prepared with different concentrations and sprayed onto the surface of the plants using different water application rates: 200 l/ha as a standard conventional rate and 10 l/ha as an ultra-low-volume (ULV) application rate. The nozzle type used for all applications was TeeJet TP 8002E, used with 2 bar and 500 - 600 mm height above plant level.

10 Cereal plants were put in an 45° angle as this reflected best the spray conditions in the field for cereals. The ULV application rate was achieved by using a pulse-width-modulation (PWM) system attached to the nozzle and the track sprayer device at 30Hz, opening 8% - 100% (10 l/ha – 200 l/ha spray volume).

In a protective treatment the test plants were inoculated 1 day after the spray application with the respective disease and left to stand in the greenhouse for 1 to 2 weeks under optimum growth conditions.

15 Then, the activity of the fungicide formulation was assessed visually.

In curative conditions plants were first inoculated with the disease and treated 1-3 days later with the fungicide formulations. Visual assessment of the disease was done 3-6 days after application of formulations (dat).

The practices for inoculation are well known to those skilled in the art.

20 Table M5: Diseases and crops used in the tests.

Plant species	Crop Variety	Disease	English Name	Abbreviation / EPPO Code disease
Soybean	Merlin	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	Soybean rust	PHAKPA
Wheat	Monopol	Puccinia recondita	Brown rust	PUCCRT
Barley	Gaulois	Pyrenophora teres	Net blotch	PYRNTE
Barley	Villa	Blumeria graminis	Powdery mildew	ERYSGH
Tomato	Rentita	Phytophthora infestans	Late blight	PHYTIN

### Method 13 : Cuticle penetration test

The cuticle penetration test is a further developed and adapted version of the test method SOFU (simulation of foliar uptake) originally described by Schönherr and Baur (Schönherr, J., Baur, P. (1996), Effects of temperature, surfactants and other adjuvants on rates of uptake of organic compounds. In: The plant cuticle - an integrated functional approach, 134-155. Kerstiens, G. (ed.), BIOS Scientific

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publisher, Oxford); it is well suited for systematic and mechanistic studies on the effects of formulations, adjuvants and solvents on the penetration of agrochemicals.

Apple leaf cuticles were isolated from leaves taken from trees growing in an orchard as described by Schönherr and Riederer (Schönherr, J., Riederer, M. (1986), Plant cuticles sorb lipophilic compounds during enzymatic isolation. *Plant Cell Environ.* 9, 459-466). Only the astomatous cuticular membranes of the upper leaf surface lacking stomatal pores were obtained. Discs having diameters of 18 mm were punched out of the leaves and infiltrated with an enzymatic solution of pectinase and cellulase. The cuticular membranes were separated from the digested leaf cell broth, cleaned by gently washing with water and dried. After storage for about four weeks the permeability of the cuticles reaches a constant level and the cuticular membranes are ready for the use in the penetration test.

The cuticular membranes were applied to diffusion vessels. The correct orientation is important: the inner surface of the cuticle should face to the inner side of the diffusion vessel. A spray was applied in a spray chamber to the outer surface of the cuticle. The diffusion vessel was turned around and carefully filled with acceptor solution. Aqueous mixture buffered to pH 5.5 was used as acceptor medium to simulate the apoplast as natural desorption medium at the inner surface of the cuticle.

The diffusion vessels filled with acceptor and stirrer were transferred to a temperature-controlled stainless steel block which ensures not only a well-defined temperature but also a constant humidity at the cuticle surface with the spray deposit. The temperature at the beginning of experiments was 25°C, 30°C or 35°C and kept constant or changed to 35°C 24h after application at constantly 60% relative humidity.

An autosampler took aliquots of the acceptor in regular intervals and the content of active ingredient is determined by HPLC (DAD or MS). All data points were finally processed to obtain a penetration kinetic. As the variation in the penetration barrier of the cuticles is high, five to ten repetitions of each penetration kinetic were made.

#### 25 **Method 14 : Cuticle wash-off**

A disc from an apple cuticle was fixed with the outside surface facing upwards to a glass microscope slide with a thin layer of medium viscosity silicone oil. To this 0.9 µl drops of the different formulations diluted at the spray dilution in deionised water containing 5% CIPAC C water were applied with a micropipette and left to dry for 1 hour. Each deposit was examined in an optical transmission microscope fitted with crossed polarising filters and an image recorded. The slide containing the cuticle with the dried droplets of the formulations was held under gently running deionised water (flow rate approximately 300ml/minute at a height 10cm below the tap outlet) for 15s. The glass slide was allowed to dry and the deposits were re-examined in the microscope and compared to the original images. The amount of active ingredient washed off was visually estimated and recorded in steps of 10%. Three replicates were measured and the mean value recorded.

#### Method 15 : Leaf wash-off

Apple or corn leaf sections were attached to a glass microscope slide. To this 0.9 to 1.4 µl drops of the different formulations diluted at the spray dilution in deionised water containing 5% CIPAC C water and a small amount of fluorescent tracer (Tinopal OB as a micron sized aqueous suspension) were applied with a micropipette and left to dry for 1 hour. Under UV illumination (365nm) the leaf deposits were imaged by a digital camera. The leaf sections were then held under gently running deionised water (flow rate approximately 300ml/minute at a height 10cm below the tap outlet) for 15s. The leaf sections were allowed to dry and the deposits were re-imaged and compared to the original images. The amount of active ingredient washed off was visually estimated between 5 with most remaining and 1 with most removed. Three or more replicates were measured and the mean value recorded.

**Method 16: Coverage (spray)**

Greenhouse plants in the development stage as indicated in Tables M1a & M1b were used for these experiments. Single leaves were cut just before the spraying experiment, placed into petri dishes and attached by tape at both tips at 0° (horizontally) or at 60° (so that 50% of leaf area can be sprayed).

- 5 The leaves were carried with caution to avoid damage of the wax surface. These horizontally orientated leaves were either a) placed into a spray chamber where the spray liquid was applied via a hydraulic nozzle.

- 10 A small amount of UV dye was added to the spray liquid to visualize the spray deposits under UV light. The concentration of the dye has been chosen such that it does not influence the surface properties of the spray liquid and does not contribute to spreading itself. Tinopal OB as a colloidal suspension was used for all flowable and solid formulation such as WG, SC, OD and SE. Tinopal CBS-X or Blankophor SOL were used for formulations where active ingredient is dissolved such as EC, EW and SL. The Tinopal CBS-X was dissolved in the aqueous phase and the Blankophor SOL dissolved in the oil phase.

- 15 After evaporation of the spray liquid, the leaves were placed into a Camag, Reprostar 3 UV chamber where pictures of spray deposits were taken under visual light and under UV light at 366 nm. A Canon EOS 700D digital camera was attached to the UV chamber and used to acquire images the leaves. Pictures taken under visual light were used to subtract the leaf shape from the background. ImageJ software was used to calculate either a) the percentage coverage of the applied spray for  
20 sprayed leaves or b) spread area for pipetted drops in mm<sup>2</sup>.

**Method 17: Coverage (pipette)**

Greenhouse plants in the development stage as indicated in Tables M1a & M1b were used for these experiments. A 1.4 µl drop of spray liquid containing a small amount of fluorescent tracer (Tinopal  
25 OB as a micron sized aqueous suspension) was pipetted on top without touching the leaf surface and left to dry. Under UV illumination (365nm) the leaf deposits were imaged by a digital camera and the area of the deposits measured using ImageJ software ([www.fiji.com](http://www.fiji.com)).

**Method 18: Persistent Foam**

- 30 The persistent foam was determined according to CIPAC Method MT 47.1 with the conditions of using the recipe dose rate and spray volumes indicated in each example and the foam recorded after 1 minute and 3 minutes ([www.cipac.org](http://www.cipac.org)).

**Materials**

Table MAT1: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred drift reducing materials – Polymers (b)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Polyox® WSR N12K	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 1million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR N60K	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 2million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR 301	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 4million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR 308	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 8million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
AgRho® DR2000	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® HP-120	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® HP-8	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® 308 NB	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay

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Table MAT2: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred drift reducing materials – Oils (b)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Radia® 7060	methyl oleate	112-62-9	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7120	methyl palmitate	112-39-0	Oleon NV, BE
AGNIQUE ME® 18 RD-F, Edenor® MESU	Rape seed oil methyl ester	67762-38-3. 85586-25-0	Clariant BASF
Crodamol® EO	ethyl oleate	111-62-6	Croda
Estol® 1514 Crodamol® IPM	iso-propyl myristate	110-27-0	Croda
Radia® 7732 Crodamol® IPP	iso-propyl palmitate	142-91-6	Oleon NV, BE Croda, UK
Radia® 7129 Crodamol® OP	ethylhexyl palmitate	29806-73-3	Oleon NV, BE Croda, UK
Radia® 7130	ethylhexyl oleate	26399-02-0	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7128	ethylhexyl myristate/laurate C12/C14	29806-75-5	Oleon NV, BE

Radia® 7127	ethylhexyl laurate	20292-08-4	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7126	ethylhexyl caprylate/caprinate C8/10	63321-70-0	Oleon NV, BE
Crodamol DA	di-isopropyl adipate	6938-94-9	Croda
Crodamol PC DAB	Propyleneglycol di-ester of coconut fatty acids	85409-09-2	Croda
Sunflower oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-21-6	
Rapeseed oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8002-13-9	
Corn oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-30-7	
Soybean oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-22-7	
Rice bran oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	68553-81-1	
Olive oil			
Peanut oil			
Radia® 7104	Caprylic, capric triglycerides, neutral vegetable oil	73398-61-5. 65381-09-1	Oleon NV, BE
Miglyol 812N	Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl	73398-61-5. 65381-09-1	IOI Oleochemical

Table MAT3: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred high-spreading compounds (c)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Geropon® DOS-PG	Diethylsulfosuccinate sodium salt (65-70% in propylene glycol)	577-11-7	Rhodia
Synergen® W 10	Diethylsulfosuccinate sodium salt (65-70% in propylene glycol)	577-11-7	Clariant
Aerosol® OT 70 PG	Diethylsulfosuccinate sodium salt (65-70% in propylene glycol)	577-11-7	Cytec
Lankropol KPH70	Diethylsulfosuccinate sodium salt (65-70% in propylene glycol)	577-11-7	Nouryon

Enviomet EM 5669	Diocylsulfosuccinate sodium salt (65-70% in propylene glycol)	577-11-7	Innospec
Surfynol® S420	2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-Decyne-4,7-Diol ethoxylate (1 mole)	9014-85-1	Evonik
Surfynol® S440	2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-Decyne-4,7-Diol ethoxylate (3.5 moles)	9014-85-1	Evonik
Surfynol® S465	2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-Decyne-4,7-Diol ethoxylate (10 moles)	9014-85-1	Evonik
Surfynol® S485	2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-Decyne-4,7-Diol ethoxylate (30 moles)	9014-85-1	Evonik
Break-Thru® Vibrant	1-Hexanol, 3,5,5-trimethyl-ethoxylated, propoxylated	204336-40-3	Evonik
Genapol® EP 0244	C10-12 alcohol alkoxyate (PO+EO)		Clariant
Synergen® W06	C11 alcohol alkoxyate (PO+EO)		Clariant
Genapol® EP 2584	C12-15 alcohol alkoxyate (PO+EO)		Clariant
Agnique® PG8107	Oligomeric D-glucopyranose decyl octyl glycosides	68515-73-1	BASF
Silwet® L77	3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propyl-methyl-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)silane	27306-78-1	Momentive
Silwet® 408	2-[3-[[dimethyl(trimethylsilyloxy)silyl]oxy-methyl-trimethylsilyloxysilyl]propoxy]ethanol	67674-67-3	Momentive
Silwet® 806	3-[methyl-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)silyl]propan-1-ol;2-methyloxirane;oxirane	134180-76-0	Momentive
Break-thru® S240	3-[methyl-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)silyl]propan-1-ol;2-methyloxirane;oxirane	134180-76-0	Evonik
Break-thru® S278	3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propyl-methyl-bis(trimethylsilyloxy)silane	27306-78-1	Evonik
Silwet® HS 312	Polyalkyleneoxide silane	Not disclosed	Momentive
Silwet® HS 604	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(3-(dimethyl(2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl)silyl)propyl)-omega-methoxy-	881689-05-0	Momentive
Break Thru® OE 444	Siloxanes and Silicones, cetyl Me, di-Me	191044-49-2	Evonik

Table MAT4: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred uptake enhancing compounds (d)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Emulsogen® EL 400	Ethoxylated Castor Oil with 40 EO	61791-12-6	Clariant

Etocas® 10	Ethoxylated Castor Oil with 10 EO	61791-12-6	Croda
Crovol® CR70G	fats and glyceridic oils, vegetable, ethoxylated	70377-91-2	Croda
Synperonic® A3	alcohol ethoxylate (C12/C15-EO3)	68131-39-5	Croda
Synperonic® A7	alcohol ethoxylate (C12/C15-EO7)	68131-39-5	Croda
Genapol® X060	alcohol ethoxylate (iso-C13-EO6)	9043-30-5	Clariant
Alkamuls® A	Oleic acid, ethoxylated	9004-96-0	Solvay
Lucramul® HOT 5902	alcohol ethoxylate-propoxylate	64366-70-7	Levaco
Antarox B/848	Butyl alcohol propoxylate/ethoxylate	9038-95-3	Solvay
Tween® 80	Sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-65-6	Croda
Tween® 85	Sorbitan trioleate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-70-3	Croda
Tween® 20	Sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-64-5	Croda
Genapol C 100	Alcohols, coco, ethoxylated	61791-13-7	Clariant

Table MAT6: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred compounds (f)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Synperonic® PE/F127	block-copolymer of polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide	9003-11-6	Croda
Synperonic® PE/L62	block-copolymer of polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide	9003-11-6	Croda
Xanthan	Polysaccharide	11138-66-2	
Proxel® GXL	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	Arch Chemicals
Kathon® CG/ICP	5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one plus 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	26172-55-4 plus 2682-20-4	Dow
Propylene glycol	1,2-Propylene glycol	57-55-6	
Glycerol	Propane-1,2,3-triol	56-81-5	
SAG® 1572	Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones	63148-62-9	Momentive
Atlox® 4913	methyl methacrylate graft copolymer with polyethylene glycol	119724-54-8	Croda
Atlox® 4894	Fatty Alcohol Ethoxylate	68131-39-5	Croda

Atlas® G 5000	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, monobutyl ether	9038-95-3	Croda
Geropon® T36	Sodium polycarboxylate	37199-81-8	Solvay
Lucramul® PS 29	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),. alpha.-phenyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, styrenated	104376-75-2	Levaco
Soprophor® TS/29	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),. alpha.-phenyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, styrenated	104376-75-2	Solvay
Soprophor® TS/54	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),. alpha.-phenyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, styrenated	104376-75-2	Solvay
Morwet® IP	Naphthalenesulfonic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, Me derivs., sodium salts	68909-82-0	Akzo Nobel
Van Gel® B Veegum® R	Smectite-group minerals	12199-37-0	Vanderbilt
Aerosil R972	Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	68611-44-9	Evonik
Silcolapse® 454	Polydimethylsiloxanes and silica	9016-00-6	Bluestar Silicones
Silcolapse® 426R	Polydimethylsiloxanes and silica	9016-00-6	Bluestar Silicones
Rhodopol® 23	Polysaccharide	11138-66-2	Solvay
Acticide® MBS	Mixture of 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT) and 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT) in water	2682-20-4 2634-33-5	Thor GmbH
Sokalan® K 30	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	9003-39-8	BASF
Supragil® WP	Sodium diisopropyl naphthalene sulfonate	1322-93-6	Solvay
Morwet® D-425	Sodium naphthalene sulphonate formaldehyde condensate	577773-56-9 68425-94-5 9008-63-3	Akzo Nobel, Nouryon
Soprophor® 4 D 384	Tristyrylphenol ethoxylate sulfate (16 EO) ammonium salt	119432-41-6	Solvay
Soprophor® FLK	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha.-2,4,6-tris(1-phenylethyl)phenyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, phosphate, potassium salt	163436-84-8	Solvay
Rhodorsil® Antim EP 6703	absorbed poly(dimethylsiloxane) antifoam	unknown	Solvay
Kaolin Tec 1	Aluminium hydrosilicate	1318-74-7 1332-58-7	Ziegler & Co. GmbH
Sipernat® 22 S	synthetic amorphous silica (silicon dioxide)	112926-00-8 7631-86-9	Evonik
Rhodacal® 60 BE	Calcium-dodecylbenzenesulphonate in 2-Ethylhexanol	26264-06-2 104-76-7	Solvay
Sodium hydrogen phosphate	Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	7558-79-4	
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	7558-80-7	



Citric Acid	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	77-92-9	
Glycerine	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	56-81-5	
Urea	CH <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O	57-13-6	
Supragil WP	Sodium diisopropyl naphthalene sulfonate	1322-93-6	Solvay
Morwet D-425	Naphthalene sulphonate formaldehyde condensate Na salt	9008-63-3	Nouryon
Sokalan K 30	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	9003-39-8	BASF
Silcolapse 454	Polydimethylsiloxane	7631-86-9 9016-00-6	Solvay
Sipernat 50 S	synthetic amorphous silica (silicon dioxide)	112926-00-8 7631-86-9	Evonik
Kaolin Tec 1	Aluminiumhydrosilicate	1318-74-7 1332-58-7	Ziegler & Co. GmbH

### **FUNGICIDE EXAMPLES**

#### **Example FN1:** Trifloxystrobin 20 SC

Table FN1.1: Recipes FN1.1 and FN1.2.

<b>Component (g/l)</b>	<b>Recipe FN1.1 reference</b>	<b>Recipe FN1.2 according to the invention</b>
Trifloxystrobin	20.0	20.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	10.0	10.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	5.0	5.0
Corn oil	0.0	6.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	40.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	50.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	60.0	60.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5

NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~891)	To volume (~795)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

**Pipette spreading tests on leaves**

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

- 5 Table FN1.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN1.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	2.60	1.66	1.25	0	0
Recipe FN1.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.51	1.23	1.02	0	0
Recipe FN1.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	9.25	105.93	110.79	20	0.2
Recipe FN1.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	5.95	14.93	9.76	20	0.01

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN1.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe FN1.1.

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**Greenhouse**

Table FN1.3: Biological efficacy on PHAKPA / soybean.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN1.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN1.2 Efficacy [%]
200	0.5	10	41	44
200	0.25	5	29	33
200	0.05	1	11	19
10	0.5	10	41	50
10	0.25	5	33	20
10	0.05	1	1	3

Method 12: soybean, 1 day protective, evaluation 7 dat

The results show that recipe FN1.2 illustrative of the invention shows comparable efficacy at both 10 and 200 l/ha spray volume than the reference recipe FN1.1.

**Example FN2:** Prothioconazole 20 SC

5 Table FN2.1: Recipes FN2.1 and FN2.2.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN2.1 reference	Recipe FN2.2 according to the invention
Prothioconazole	20.0	20.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	12.0	12.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	5.0	5.0
Rapeseed oil	0.0	10.0
Silwet® 806	0.0	50.0
Synperonic® A7	0.0	60.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	60.0	60.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~889)	To volume (~779)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

**Pipette spreading tests on leaves**

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

10 Table FN2.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN2.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	2.00	0.93	0.96	0	0
Recipe FN2.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.55	0.84	1.25	0	0
Recipe FN2.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	12.09	114.42	171.44	25	0.25
Recipe FN2.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	9.30	42.27	46.50	25	0.0125

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN2.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe FN2.1.

## 5 Greenhouse

Table FN2.3: Biological efficacy on PHAKPA / soybean.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN2.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN2.2 Efficacy [%]
200	0.05	1	96	98
200	0.025	0.5	25	24
200	0.0125	0.25	1	0
10	0.05	1	98	97
10	0.025	0.5	55	58
10	0.0125	0.25	9	16

Method 12: soybean, 1 day protective, evaluation 7 dat

The results show that recipe FN2.2 illustrative of the invention shows comparable or improved efficacy at both 10 and 200 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN2.1. Furthermore, recipe FN2.2 shows higher efficacy at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

### **Example FN3:** Fluopyram 200 SC

Table FN3.1: Recipes FN3.1, FN3.2 and FN3.3.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN3.1 reference	Recipe FN3.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN3.3 reference

Fluopyram	200.0	200.0	200.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	20.0	20.0	20.0
Geropon® T36	5.0	5.0	5.0
Rapeseed oil methyl ester	0.0	12.0	0.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	30.0	30.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	70.0	70.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8
Acticide® SPX	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~761)	To volume (~649)	To volume (~661)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

#### 5 Table FN3.2: Drift data for fluopyram SC recipes.

Spray volume l/ha	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe FN3.2 compared to recipe FN3.3  %	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe FN3.2 compared to recipe FN3.3  %	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in spray liquid  %w/v	Dose of drift reducing oil (b) in target crop g/ha
20	94.0	93.4	12.0	0.003	6.0

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.



Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~861)	To volume (~861)	To volume (~860)	To volume (~851)	To volume (~841)	To volume (~801)	To volume (~751)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

#### 5 Table FN4.2: Drift data for fluoxapiprolin SC recipes.

Recipe	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe compared to recipe FN4.1 %	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe compared to recipe FN4.1 %	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in spray liquid %w/v	Dose of drift reducing oil (b) in target crop g/ha
FN4.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FN4.2	103.3	100.0	0.1	0.00025	0.05
FN4.3	80.0	87.7	1.0	0.0025	0.5
FN4.4	50.0	64.9	10.0	0.025	5.0
FN4.5	53.3	66.7	20.0	0.05	10.0

FN4.6	60.0	77.2	50.0	0.125	25.0
FN4.7	46.7	66.7	100.0	0.25	50.0

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 5 The results show that recipes FN4.3, FN4.4 and FN4.5 illustrative of the inventive dose of drift reducing oil (b) show a lower amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets less than 100 microns and less than 150 microns at 20 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN4.1 without drift reducing oil (b). Furthermore, the low amount of drift reducing oil in recipes FN4.4 and FN4.5 achieves the same level of reduction in the amount of the driftable fraction of spray droplets less than 100 microns and less than 150 microns compared to recipes FN4.6 and FN4.7 which contain significantly higher amounts of drift reducing oil (b).

10 **Example FN5:** Bixafen 50 SC

Table FN5.1: Recipes FN5.1 and FN5.2.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN5.1 reference	Recipe FN5.2 according to the invention
Bixafen	50.0	50.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	10.0	10.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0
Crodamol® OP	0.0	12.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	45.0
Lucramol® HOT 5902	0.0	60.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	60.0	60.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8



Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~886)	To volume (~769)
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The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

- 5 Table FN5.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN5.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	2.96	1.99	1.40	0	0
Recipe FN5.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.44	1.58	1.20	0	0
Recipe FN5.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	8.29	56.37	175.39	22.5	0.225
Recipe FN5.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	7.54	19.32	19.67	22.5	0.01125

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN5.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe FN5.1.

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### Greenhouse

Table FN5.3: Biological efficacy on PHAKPA / soybean.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN5.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN5.2 Efficacy [%]
200	0.5	25	15	77
200	0.25	12.5	3	10
200	0.125	6.25	3	2
10	0.5	25	23	88
10	0.25	12.5	8	53
10	0.125	6.25	12	20

Method 12: soybean, 1 day protective, evaluation 7 dat

The results show that recipe FN5.2 illustrative of the invention shows higher efficacy at both 10 and 200 l/ha spray volume than the reference recipe FN5.1. Furthermore, recipe FN5.2 shows higher efficacy at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

## 5 **Example FN6:** Inpyrfluxam SC

Table FN6.1: Recipes FN6.1, FN6.2, FN6.3 and FN6.4.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN6.1 reference	Recipe FN6.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN6.3 reference	Recipe FN6.4 according to the invention
Inpyrfluxam	80.0	80.0	10.0	10.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Soybean oil	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Silwet® 806	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	60.0	60.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~866)	To volume (~756)	To volume (~886)	To volume (~806)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

## Cuticle penetration

The penetration through apple leaf cuticles was determined according to cuticle penetration test method 13.

Table FN6.2: Cuticle penetration for inpyrfluxam SC formulations.

Recipe	Penetration % 17h	Penetration % 45h	Uptake enhancing agent dose g/ha	Uptake enhancing agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN6.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	10.4	29.9	0	0
Recipe FN6.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	12.6	24.8	0	0
Recipe FN6.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	50.2	82.0	30	0.3
Recipe FN6.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	29.3	57.1	30	0.015

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 5 The results show that recipe FN6.2 illustrative of the invention has a higher cuticle penetration than the reference recipe FN6.1 at both 10 l/ha and 200 l/ha. Furthermore, recipe FN6.2 has a higher penetration at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

### Greenhouse

- 10 Table FN6.3: Biological efficacy on PHAKPA / soybean.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention Efficacy [%]
200	0.2	2	69	72
200	0.1	1	38	39
200	0.05	0.5	31	28
10	0.2	2	76	80
10	0.1	1	57	57
10	0.05	0.5	42	38

Method X: soybean, 1 day protective, evaluation 7 dat

The results show that recipe FN6.4 illustrative of the invention shows comparably efficacy at both 10 and 200 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN6.3. Furthermore, recipe FN6.4 shows higher efficacy at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

15

### **Example FN7:** Fluopicolide 150 SC

Table FN7.1: Recipes FN7.1 and FN7.2.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN7.1 reference	Recipe FN7.2 reference
Fluopicolide	150.0	150.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	15.0	15.0
Soprophor® FLK	10.0	10.0
Crodamol® OP	0.0	20.0
Silwet® 806	0.0	0.0
Crovol® CR70G	0.0	0.0
Xanthan	4.0	4.5
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Acticide® SPX	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	4.0	4.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.0	0.0
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.0	0.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~820)	To volume (~799)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Cuticle penetration

The penetration through apple leaf cuticles was determined according to cuticle penetration test method 13.

5

Table FN7.2: Cuticle penetration for fluopicolide SC formulations.

Recipe	Penetration % 26h	Penetration % 47h	Uptake enhancing agent dose g/ha	Uptake enhancing agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN7.1 – 10 l/ha	5.8	7.5	0	0
Recipe FN7.1 – 200 l/ha	4.5	9.0	0	0
Recipe FN7.2 – 10 l/ha	5.0	7.8	0	0

Recipe FN7.2 – 200 l/ha	5.0	7.5	0	0
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Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN7.2 which contains a low amount of oil based drift reducing agent (Crodamol® OP) has comparable cuticle penetration to the reference recipe FN7.1 without any oil based drift reducing agent, demonstrating that the small amount of oil does not enhance the cuticle penetration and is not present at a level that affects the biodelivery of the active ingredient.

5

### **Example FN8:** Isoflucypram 10 SC

Table FN8.1: Recipes FN8.1 and FN8.2.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN8.1 reference	Recipe FN8.2 according to the invention
Isoflucypram	20.0	20.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	10.0	10.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	5.0	5.0
Corn oil	0.0	15.0
Silwet® 806	0.0	60.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	50.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	60.0	60.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~891)	To volume (~766)

10 The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Spreading on wheat plants

5 Wheat plants at a height of 15-25cm were sprayed with a TeeJet® TP8002E nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar. A PWM device was used to achieve the spray volume of 10 l/ha. A small amount of a fluorescent marker was added to the spray liquid and the % coverage was determined under UV illumination (365nm) visually.

Table FN8.2: Spray % coverage on wheat plants.

Recipe	Deposit area coverage %	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN8.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	8	0	0
Recipe FN8.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	50	0	0
Recipe FN8.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	25	60	0.6
Recipe FN8.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	80	60	0.03

Formulations applied at 1.0 l/ha.

10 The results show that recipe FN8.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater leaf coverage compared to the reference recipe FN8.1 at both 10 l/ha and 200 l/ha spray volumes.

### Greenhouse

Table FN8.3: Biological efficacy on Puccinotium / wheat.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN8.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN8.2 Efficacy [%]
200	1.0	20	13	85
200	0.5	10	8	67
200	0.25	5	0	21
10	1.0	20	8	83
10	0.5	10	0	71
10	0.25	5	0	33

Method 12: wheat, 2 day curative, evaluation 7 dat.

15 The results show that recipe FN8.2 illustrative of the invention shows higher efficacy at both 10 and 200 l/ha spray volume than the reference recipe FN8.1. Furthermore, recipe FN8.2 shows higher efficacy at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

20 Images of the leaf deposits on sprayed wheat plants are shown in Figure 1 and surprisingly show that recipe FN8.2 illustrative of the invention shows remarkably high coverage at a spray volume of 10 l/ha while the reference recipe FN8.1 shows poor coverage as expected for a spray applied at a low spray volume of 10 l/ha. It is also surprising how this difference in coverage at 10 l/ha corresponds to a strong

increase in efficacy with FN8.2 even when applied at 0.5 and 0.25 l/ha where the active ingredient and spreading agent (c) doses are lower.

**Example FN9:** Fluoxapiprolin 10 SC

5 Table FN9.1: Recipes FN9.1, FN9.2 and FN9.3.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN9.1 reference	Recipe FN9.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN9.3 reference
Fluoxapiprolin	10.0	10.0	10.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	5.0	5.0	5.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	5.0	5.0	5.0
Rapeseed oil methyl ester	0.0	12.0	0.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	40.0	40.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	60.0	60.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	60.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~886)	To volume (~774)	To volume (~786)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

**Drift**

The drift was determined according to method 9.

10 Table FN9.2: Drift data.

Spray volume	Amount of drift (at %vol < 100 microns) from recipe FN9.2 according to the invention compared to recipe FN9.1 not according to the invention %	Amount of drift (at %vol < 100 microns) from recipe FN9.2 according to the invention compared to recipe FN9.3 not according to the invention %
10 l/ha	74	72

Formulations tested at 0.35 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN9.2 illustrative of the invention shows a lower drift at 10 L/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipes FN9.1 and FN9.3.

## 5 Spreading on tomato plants

Tomato plants at the 4 leaf growth stage (BBCH 14) were sprayed with a TeeJet® TP8002E nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar. A PWM device was used to achieve the spray volume of 15 l/ha. A small amount of a fluorescent marker was added to the spray liquid and the % coverage was determined under UV illumination (365nm) visually.

10 Table FN9.3: Spray % coverage on tomato plants.

Recipe	Deposit area coverage %	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN9.1 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	5	0	0
Recipe FN9.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	40	0	0
Recipe FN9.2 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	20	40	0.267
Recipe FN9.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	50	40	0.02

Formulations applied at 1.0 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN9.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater leaf coverage compared to the reference recipe FN9.1 at both 15 l/ha and 200 l/ha spray volumes.

## 15 Greenhouse

Table FN9.4: Biological efficacy on / tomato.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN9.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN9.2 Efficacy [%]
200	1	10	69	90
200	0.5	5	56	82
200	0.25	2.5	15	80
15	1	10	24	57



15	0.5	5	24	54
15	0.25	2.5	12	47

Method 12: tomato, 1 day curative, evaluation 4 dat

The results show that the reference recipe FN9.1 shows a large decrease in efficacy on reducing the spray volume from 200 l/ha to 15 l/ha. The recipe FN9.2 illustrative of the invention maintains a markedly better efficacy as the spray volume is decreased from 200 l/ha to 15 l/ha. Furthermore, recipe FN9.2 shows higher efficacy at both 15 and 200 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN9.1.

Images of the leaf deposits on sprayed tomato plants are shown in Figure 2 and show that recipe FN9.2 illustrative of the invention shows high coverage at a spray volume of 15 l/ha while the reference recipe FN9.1 shows poor coverage as expected for a spray applied at a low spray volume of 15 l/ha. It is surprising how this difference in coverage at 15 l/ha corresponds to an increase in efficacy with FN9.2 even when applied at 0.5 and 0.25 l/ha where the active ingredient and spreading agent (c) doses are lower.

#### **Example FN10:** Fluopicolide SC

Table FN10.1: Recipes FN10.1, FN10.2 and FN10.3.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN10.1 reference	Recipe FN10.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN10.3 reference	Recipe FN10.4 reference
Fluopicolide	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
AgRho® DR2000	0.0	6.0	0.0	12.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Alkamuls® A	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~876)	To volume (~800)	To volume (~806)	To volume (~864)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

### Spreading on tomato plants

- 5 Tomato plants at the 4 leaf growth stage (BBCH 14) were sprayed with a TeeJet® TP8002E nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar. A PWM device was used to achieve the spray volume of 15 l/ha. A small amount of a fluorescent marker was added to the spray liquid and the % coverage was determined under UV illumination (365nm) visually.

Table FN10.2: Spray % coverage on tomato plants.

Recipe	Deposit area coverage %	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN10.1 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	10	0	0
Recipe FN10.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	50	0	0
Recipe FN10.2 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	20	20	0.133
Recipe FN10.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	60	20	0.01

Formulations applied at 1.0 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that recipe FN10.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater leaf coverage compared to the reference recipe FN10.1 at both 15 l/ha and 200 l/ha spray volumes.

### Greenhouse

Table FN10.3: Biological efficacy on PHYTIN / tomato.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Recipe reference FN10.1 Efficacy [%]	Recipe according to the invention FN10.2 Efficacy [%]
200	1	20	81	99
200	0.5	10	25	90
200	0.25	5	11	46
15	1	20	15	83
15	0.5	10	34	74
15	0.25	5	12	63

- 15 Method 12: tomato, 1 day curative, evaluation 4 dat

The results show that the recipe FN10.2 illustrative of the invention demonstrates a better efficacy compared to the reference recipe FN10.1 at both 200 l/ha and 15 l/ha. Furthermore, the efficacy of recipe FN10.2 is surprisingly high at 15 l/ha for the lower coverage observed (Table FN10.3) compared to 200 l/ha.

5

### Physical Aspect

The physical aspect with regard to viscosity was assessed visually.

Table FN10.4: Physical aspect of recipes.

Recipe	Drift reducing polymer (b) concentration in recipe g/l	Physical aspect
Recipe FN10.1 not according to the invention	0.0	Fluid pourable suspension.
Recipe FN10.2 according to the invention	6.0	Fluid pourable suspension.
Recipe FN10.3 not according to the invention	0.0	Fluid pourable suspension.
Recipe FN10.4 not according to the invention	12.0	Highly viscous suspension, difficult to pour.

- 10 The results show that recipe FN10.4 is too viscous for use by customers and illustrates that there is an upper concentration limit for how much polymer can be incorporated in an SC recipe. For the drift reducing polymer AgRho DR2000 this is approximately 10 g/l.

### Example FN11: Inpyrfluxam SC

- 15 Table FN18.1: Recipes FN11.1, FN11.2 and FN11.3

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN11.1 reference	Recipe FN11.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN11.3 reference
Inpyrfluxam	100.0	100.0	100.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	10.0	10.0	10.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sunflower oil	0.0	16.0	0.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	30.0	30.0
Crovol® CR70G	0.0	50.0	50.0

Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8
Acticide® SPX	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	6.0	6.0	6.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~836)	To volume (~740)	To volume (~756)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

#### 5 Table FN11.2: Drift data.

Spray volume l/ha	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe FN11.2 compared to recipe FN11.3 %	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe FN11.2 compared to recipe FN11.3 %	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in spray liquid %w/v	Dose of drift reducing oil (b) in target crop g/ha
20	60.0	71.9	16.0	0.04	8.0

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN11.2 illustrative of the invention show a lower driftable droplet fraction at 20 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN11.3 without drift reducing oil (b).

#### 10 Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table FN11.3: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN11.1 not according to the invention – 20 l/ha	4.25	2.41	2.04	0	0
Recipe FN11.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.76	1.65	3.46	0	0
Recipe FN11.2 according to the invention – 20 l/ha	33.95	40.26	53.97	30	0.3
Recipe FN11.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	7.92	6.73	10.44	30	0.015

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN11.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 20 l/ha spray volume than at 200 l/ha and also compared to the reference recipe FN11.1.

#### 5 **Example FN12:** Fluoxapiprolin SC

**Table FN12.1:** Recipes FN12.1, FN12.2 and FN12.3

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN12.1 reference	Recipe FN12.2 according to the invention	Recipe FN12.3 reference
Fluoxapiprolin	50.0	50.0	50.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0
Soprophor® FLK	8.0	8.0	8.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	10.0
Polyox® WSR N60K	0.0	16.0	0.0
Silwet® 408	0.0	24.0	24.0
Crovol® CR70G	0.0	50.0	50.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8
Acticide® SPX	0.8	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	70.0	70.0	70.0

SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~866)	To volume (~780)	To volume (~792)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

### Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

#### 5 Table FN12.2: Drift data.

Spray volume l/ha	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe FN12.2 compared to recipe FN12.3 %	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe FN12.2 compared to recipe FN12.3 %	Concentration of drift reducing polymer (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing polymer (b) in spray liquid %w/v	Dose of drift reducing polymer (b) in target crop g/ha
20	84.7	79.9	2.2	0.0055	1.1

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN12.2 illustrative of the invention show a lower driftable droplet fraction at 20 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe FN12.3 without drift reducing polymer (b).

#### 10 Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table FN12.3: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe FN12.1 not according to the invention – 20 l/ha	2.76	4.66	0	0

Recipe FN12.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	3.01	3.29	0	0
Recipe FN12.2 according to the invention – 20 l/ha	10.57	10.70	24	0.12
Recipe FN12.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	6.02	6.02	24	0.012

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe FN12.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 20 l/ha spray volume than at 200 l/ha and also compared to the reference recipe FN12.1.

## 5 **Example FN16:** Bixafen SC

**Table FN16.1:** Recipes FN16.1, FN16.2, FN16.3, FN16.4 and FN16.5.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN16.1 reference	Recipe FN16.2 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN16.3 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN16.4 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN16.5 containing drift reducing polymer (b)
Bixafen	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Polyox® WSR 301	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2
Silwet® L77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crovol® CR70G	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~831)	To volume (~831)	To volume (~830)	To volume (~830)	To volume (~830)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

### Physical Aspect

The physical aspect with regard to viscosity was assessed visually.

#### 5 Table FN16.4: Physical aspect of recipes.

Recipe	Drift reducing polymer (b) concentration in recipe g/l	Physical aspect
FN16.1	0.0	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN16.2	0.3	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN16.3	0.6	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN16.4	0.9	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN16.5	1.2	Fluid pourable suspension.

The results show that the polymer Polyox® WSR301 can be incorporated into SC recipes over the concentration range of 0.3 to 1.2 g/L.

#### 10 Spray droplet size

The spray droplet size was determined according to method 9.

Table FN16.4: Driftable fraction of spray droplets.

Recipe	Drift reducing polymer (b) concentration in recipe g/l	Amount of driftable droplet fraction (at %vol < 100 microns) from recipe compared to recipe FN16.1 %	Amount of driftable droplet fraction (at %vol < 150 microns) from recipe compared to recipe FN16.1 %
FN16.1	0.0	100	100
FN16.2	0.3	99	97
FN16.3	0.6	95	93
FN16.4	0.9	80	82
FN16.5	1.2	72	77

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha in a spray volume of 15 l/ha.

#### 15 The results show that the polymer Polyox® WSR301 can reduce the driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns and <150 microns over the concentration range of 0.6 to 1.2 g/L (for a recipe used at 0.5 l/ha in a spray volume of 15 l/ha).



**Example FN17:** Tebuconazole SC**Table FN17.1:** Recipes FN17.1, FN17.2, FN17.3, FN17.4 and FN17.5.

<b>Component (g/l)</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.1 reference</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.2 containing drift reducing polymer (b)</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.3 containing drift reducing polymer (b)</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.4 containing drift reducing polymer (b)</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.5 containing drift reducing polymer (b)</b>
Tebuconazole	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Polyox® WSR N12K	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~736)	To volume (~735)	To volume (~734)	To volume (~734)	To volume (~733)

5 The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

**Table FN17.2:** Recipes FN17.6, FN17.7, FN17.8 and FN17.9.

<b>Component (g/l)</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.6</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.7</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.8</b>	<b>Recipe FN17.9</b>
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	containing drift reducing polymer (b)	containing drift reducing polymer (b)	containing drift reducing polymer (b)	containing drift reducing polymer (b)
Tebuconazole	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Polyox® WSR N12K	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2
Silwet® L77	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Crovol® CR70G	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~695)	To volume (~694)	To volume (~694)	To volume (~693)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

Table FN17.3: Recipes FN17.10, FN17.11, FN17.12 and FN17.13.

Component (g/l)	Recipe FN17.10 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN17.11 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN17.12 containing drift reducing polymer (b)	Recipe FN17.13 containing drift reducing polymer (b)

Tebuconazole	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Atlox® 4913	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Polyox® WSR N12K	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2
Silwet® L77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crovol® CR70G	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Xanthan	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Van Gel® B	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~635)	To volume (~634)	To volume (~634)	To volume (~633)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

### Physical Aspect

The physical aspect with regard to viscosity was assessed visually.

#### 5 Table FN17.4: Physical aspect of recipes.

Recipe	Drift reducing polymer (b) concentration in recipe g/l	Physical aspect
FN17.1	0.0	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.2	0.6	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.3	1.2	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.4	1.8	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.5	2.4	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.6	0.6	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.7	1.2	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.8	1.8	Fluid pourable suspension.

FN17.9	2.4	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.10	0.6	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.11	1.2	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.12	1.8	Fluid pourable suspension.
FN17.13	2.4	Fluid pourable suspension.

The results show that the polymer Polyox® WSR N12K can be incorporated into SC recipes over the concentration range of 0.6 to 2.4 g/L.

## 5 Spray droplet size

The spray droplet size was determined according to method 9.

Table FN17.5: Driftable fraction of spray droplets.

Recipe	Drift reducing polymer (b) concentration in recipe g/l	Amount of driftable droplet fraction (at %vol < 100 microns) from recipe compared to recipe FN17.1 %	Amount of driftable droplet fraction (at %vol < 150 microns) from recipe compared to recipe FN17.1 %
FN17.1	0.0	100	100
FN17.2	0.6	88	94
FN17.3	1.2	75	84
FN17.4	1.8	60	67
FN17.5	2.4	55	63
FN17.6	0.6	95	99
FN17.7	1.2	80	90
FN17.8	1.8	69	77
FN17.9	2.4	78	84
FN17.10	0.6	100	100
FN17.11	1.2	91	94
FN17.12	1.8	81	92
FN17.13	2.4	88	93

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha in a spray volume of 15 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that the polymer Polyox® WSR N12K can reduce the driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns and <150 microns over the concentration range of 0.6 to 2.4 g/L (for a recipe used at 0.5 l/ha in a spray volume of 15 l/ha). Furthermore, these results demonstrate that the reduction of the driftable fraction is also observed with spreading agents (c) and uptake enhancing agents (d).

## 15 INSECTICIDE EXAMPLES

**Example IN1:** Spirotetramat 150 SC

Table IN 1.1: Recipes IN11 and IN13.

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN11 reference	Recipe IN13 according to the invention
Spirotetramat	150.0	150.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Soprophor TS29	30.0	30.0
Miglyol 812N	0.0	20.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	2.0
Surfynol 440	0.0	20.0
Lucramul® Hot 5902	0.0	70.0
Rhodopol 23	2.0	2.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	1.0	1.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

#### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

- 5 Table IN1.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN11 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	4,20	1,12	0	0
Recipe IN11 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	4,50	0,83	0	0
Recipe IN11 not according to the invention – 100 l/ha	3,52	1,11	0	0
Recipe IN13 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	6,17	29,39	10	0,125

Recipe IN13 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	6,02	34,64	10	0,067
Recipe IN13 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	2,23	6,57	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN12 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN11.

## 5 Cuticle penetration

The penetration through apple leaf cuticles was determined according to cuticle penetration test method 13.

Table IN1.3: Cuticle penetration for Spirotetramat SC formulations.

Recipe	Penetration % 22-25h	Penetration % 45-49h	Uptake enhancing agent dose [g/ha]	Uptake enhancing agent dose in spray liquid [%w/v]
Recipe IN11 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	2.2	6.7	0	0
Recipe IN11 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.6	6.1	0	0
Recipe IN13 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	11.6	26.2		
Recipe IN13 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	8.2	15.2		

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that recipe IN13 illustrative of the invention has a higher cuticle penetration than the reference recipe IN11 at both 10 l/ha and 200 l/ha. Furthermore, recipe IN13 has a higher penetration at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

### **Example IN2:** Tetraniliprole 80 SC

- 15 Table IN 1.1: Recipes IN21, IN23 and IN83

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN81 reference	Recipe IN23 according to the invention	Recipe IN83 according to the invention
Tetraniliprole	80.0	80.0	80.0
Morwet® IP	2.4	2.4	2.4

Atlox 4913	9.4	9.4	9.4
Synperonic PE/F 127	3.5	4.4	3.5
Radia 7130	0.0	10.6	0.0
Polyox WSR N12K	0.0	0.0	21.0
Break-Thru Vibrant	0.0	21.0	0.0
Silwet HS 312	0.0	0.0	21.0
Antarox B/848	0.0	52.0	0.0
Crovol CR70	0.0	0.0	52.0
Rhodopol 23	3.5	3.5	3.5
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8	0.8
Propylene Glycol	52.0	52.0	52.0
SAG® 1572	2.0	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1 (IN21, IN23), and according to Method 2 (IN83)

## 5 Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN2.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN81 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	2,95	1,25	0	0
Recipe IN81 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	3,18	1,49	0	0
Recipe IN81 not according to the invention – 100 l/ha	3,21	1,22	0	0
Recipe IN83 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	4,11	1,95	10	0,125
Recipe IN83 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	3,79	1,69	10	0,067

Recipe IN83 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	3,62	1,98	10	0,01
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Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN83 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8 & 15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and particularly compared to the reference recipe IN81.

## 5 Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

Table IN2.2: Drift data.

Spray volume	Reduction of driftable fraction <100 microns from recipe IN23 according to the invention compared to recipe IN21 not according to the invention %
20 l/ha	82.4

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that recipe IN23 illustrative of the invention shows a lower drift at 20 L/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe IN21.

### **Example IN3:** Imidacloprid + Thiacloprid 300 SC

Table IN2.1: Recipes IN31 and IN33

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN31 reference	Recipe IN33 according to the invention
Imidacloprid	150.0	150.0
Thiacloprid	150.0	150.0
Morwet® D425	5.0	5.0
Atlox 4913	30.0	30.0
Soprophor TS54	10.0	10.0
Exxsol D80	0.0	20.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	2.0
Break-Thru Vibrant	0.0	20.0



Lucramul HOT 5902	0.0	70.0
Rhodopol 23	2.0	2.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	1.0	1.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

- 5 The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN3.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	3,610	7,570	0	0
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	3,280	5,690	0	0
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 100 l/ha	4,750	9,050	0	0
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	8,070	26,450	10	0,125
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	7,550	23,000	10	0,067
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	7,040	20,550	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN33 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8 and 15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN31.

### Cuticle penetration

The penetration through apple leaf cuticles was determined according to cuticle penetration test method 13.

Table IN3.3: Cuticle penetration of Imidacloprid for Imidacloprid + Thiacloprid SC formulations.

Recipe	Penetration % 26-27h	Penetration % 36-37h	Uptake enhancing agent dose g/ha	Uptake enhancing agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	18.7	25.4	0	0
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	7.0	8.2	0	0
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	58.8	65.8	35	0.35
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	7.9	11.0	35	0.0175

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 5 The results show that recipe IN33 illustrative of the invention has a higher cuticle penetration than the reference recipe IN31 at both 10 l/ha and 200 l/ha. Furthermore, recipe IN33 has a higher penetration at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

Table IN3.4: Cuticle penetration of Thiacloprid for Imidacloprid + Thiacloprid SC formulations.

Recipe	Penetration % 26-27h	Penetration % 36-37h	Uptake enhancing agent dose g/ha	Uptake enhancing agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	1.7	2.2	0	0
Recipe IN31 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	0.0	0.1	0	0
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	18.4	19.0	35	0.35
Recipe IN33 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	13.2	13.1	35	0.0175

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that recipe IN33 illustrative of the invention has a higher cuticle penetration than the reference recipe IN31 at both 10 l/ha and 200 l/ha. Furthermore, recipe IN33 has a higher penetration at 10 l/ha compared to 200 l/ha.

**Example IN4: Deltamethrin 25 SC**

- 15 Table IN 3.1: Recipes IN41 and IN43

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN41 reference	Recipe IN43 according to the invention

Deltamethrin	25.0	25.0
Soprophor TS29	20.0	20.0
Marcol 82	0.0	30.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	3.0
Surfynol 420	0.0	20.0
Genapol C100	0.0	70.0
Rhodopol 23	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	1.0	1.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

#### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

- 5 The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN4.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN41 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	5,21	1,19	0	0
Recipe IN41 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	4,63	0,95	0	0
Recipe IN41 not according to the invention – 100 l/ha	5,47	2,29	0	0
Recipe IN43 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	5,26	3,88	10	0,125
Recipe IN43 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	5,02	3,84	10	0,067
Recipe IN43 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	4,19	2,01	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN43 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8 & 15 L/ha spray volume for rice than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN41.

5 **Example IN5:** Ethiprole 200 SC

Table IN 4.1: Recipes IN51 and IN53

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN51 reference	Recipe IN53 according to the invention
Ethiprole	200.0	200.0
Soprophor FLK	30.0	30.0
Rapeseed Oil	0.0	30.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	3.0
Geropon DOS	0.0	20.0
Alkamuls A	0.0	70.0
Rhodopol 23	5.0	5.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Glycerine	80.0	80.0
SAG® 1572	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	1.0	1.0
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

10 **Pipette spreading tests on leaves**

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN5.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v

Recipe IN51 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	3,310	1,560	0	0
Recipe IN51 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	2,540	2,300	0	0
Recipe IN51 not according to the invention – 100 l/ha	3,9	2,290	0	0
Recipe IN53 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	5,230	5,390	10	0,125
Recipe IN53 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	7,800	15,700	10	0,067
Recipe IN53 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	5,480	5,630	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN53 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8 and 15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN51.

#### 5 **Example IN6:** Flupyradifurone 150 SC

**Table IN 5.1:** Recipes IN61 and IN63

<b>Component (g/l)</b>	<b>Recipe IN61 reference</b>	<b>Recipe IN63 according to the invention</b>
Flupyradifurone	150.0	150.0
Atlox 4894	11.0	11.0
Atlox 4913	48.0	48.0
Crodamol OP	0.0	30.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	3.0
Break-Thru Vibrant	0.0	20.0
Antarox B/848	0.0	50.0
Rhodopol 23	2.0	2.0
Aerosil R972	6.0	6.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Urea	70.0	70.0
SAG® 1572	1.0	1.0
Citric Acid	0.2	0.2

Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume
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The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

- 5 The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN6.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN61 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	6,570	1,890	0	0
Recipe IN61 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	6,990	1,420	0	0
Recipe IN61 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	6,520	1,120	0	0
Recipe IN63 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	9,980	11,290	10	0,125
Recipe IN63 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	8,360	16,950	10	0,067
Recipe IN63 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	4,310	2,940	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN63 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8&15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN61.

10

### **Example IN7:** Spidoxamat 48 SC

Table IN 6.1: Recipes IN71 and IN72

Component (g/l)	Recipe IN71 reference	Recipe IN73 according to the invention
Spidoxamat	48.0	48.0
Soprophor TS54	15.0	15.0
Atlox 4913	45.0	45.0
Rapeseed Oil Methyl ester	0.0	20.0
Synperonic PE/F 127	0.0	2.0

Break-Thru Vibrant	0.0	20.0
Antarox B/848	0.0	50.0
Rhodopol 23	2.0	2.0
Citric Acid	0.2	0.2
Glycerine	100.0	100.0
Proxel® GXL	1.5	1.5
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
SAG® 1572	1.0	1.0
Water	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

- 5 The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table IN7.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves and textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe IN71 not according to the invention – 8 l/ha	5,530	1,980	0	0
Recipe IN71 not according to the invention – 15 l/ha	7,160	1,020	0	0
Recipe IN71 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	7,430	2,220	0	0
Recipe IN73 according to the invention – 8 l/ha	1,220	17,460	10	0,125
Recipe IN73 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	1,170	8,210	10	0,067
Recipe IN73 according to the invention – 100 l/ha	0,990	1,910	10	0,01

Formulations applied at 8/15/100 l/ha.

The results show that recipe IN73 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 8 & 15 L/ha spray volume than at 100 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe IN71.

10

### HERBICIDE EXAMPLES

**Example HB1:** Triamanone 100 SC

Table HB1.1: Recipes HB1.1 and HB1.2

Component (g/l)	Recipe HB1.1 reference	Recipe HB1.2 according to the invention
TRIAFAMONE	100.0	100.0
Synperonic® PE/F127	10.8	10.8
Atlox® 4913	32.4	32.4
Atlox® 44894	21.6	21.6
Polyox® WSR N60K	0.0	0.8
Silwet® HS-312	0.0	20
Genapol® X0 60	0.0	80
Xanthan gum	0.4	0.4
Proxel® GXL	1.8	1.8
Kathon® CG/ICP	0.8	0.8
Propylene glycol	54	54
Silcolapse® 545	0.2	0.2
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	1.5	1.5
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> (Buffer solution pH = 7)	0.8	0.8
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~850)	To volume (~749)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 2.

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

- 5 The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table HB1.2: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured abutilon theophrasti, amaranthus retroflexus and apple leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> abutilon	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> amaranthus	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v



Recipe HB1.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	7.0	4.9	5.6	0	0
Recipe HB1.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	5.4	7.9	4.0	0	0
Recipe HB2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	16.3	62.6	34.5	10	0.005
Recipe HB2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	8.8	16.1	7.5	10	0.1

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB1.1.

Table HB1.3: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on textured digitaria sanguinalis, chenopodium album, soybean and rice leaves.

5

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> digitaria	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> chenopodium	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> soybean	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe HB1.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	3.6	4.3	4.5	2.8	0	0
Recipe HB1.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	1.3	1.9	2.8	4.1	0	0
Recipe HB1.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	108.0	108.2	138.3	247.8	10	0.005
Recipe HB1.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	19.1	17.0	4.5	16.3	10	0.1

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB1.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB1.1.

## 10 **Example HB2:** Tembotrione + Isoxadifen 315 SC

Table HB2.1: Recipes HB2.1, HB2.2 and HB2.3

Component (g/l)	Recipe HB2.1 reference	Recipe HB2.2 according to the invention	Recipe HB2.3 reference

TEMBOTRIONE	210.00	210.00	210.00
ISOXADIFEN-ETHYL	105.00	105.00	105.00
Atlox® 4913	37.00	37.00	37.00
Atlas® G 5000	12.00	12.00	12.00
SYNPERONIC® A7	12.00	12.00	12.00
Rapeseed oil methyl ester	0.00	14.00	0.00
Silwet® HS-312	0.00	20.00	20.00
Genapol® X0 90	0.00	60.00	60.00
1,2-Propylene glycol	61.00	61.00	61.00
Silcolapse® 482	2.50	2.50	2.50
Acticide® MBS	2.50	2.50	2.50
Xanthan gum	2.00	2.00	2.00
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume (~761)	To volume (~607)	To volume (~607)

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

### Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

#### 5 Table HB2.2.: Drift data.

Spray volume l/ha	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe HB2.2 compared to recipe HB2.3  %	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe HB2.2 compared to recipe HB2.3  %	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in spray liquid  %w/v	Dose of drift reducing oil (b) in target crop g/ha
20	94.7	78,6	0.8	0.0002	0.4

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipes HB2.2 illustrative of the invention shows a lower amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets less than 100 microns and less than 150 microns at 20 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe HB2.3 without drift reducing additive (b).

**Pipette spreading tests on leaves**

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

5 Table HB2.3: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe HB2.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	4.5	0	0
Recipe HB2.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	3.0	0	0
Recipe HB2.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	14.0	10	0.1
Recipe HB2.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	6.5	10	0.005

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB2.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB2.1.

Table HB2.4: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on textured rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe HB2.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	3.0	0	0
Recipe HB2.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	2.3	0	0
Recipe HB2.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	85.0	10	0.1
Recipe HB2.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	22.4	10	0.005

10 Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB2.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB2.1.

5

**Example HB3:** Thien carbazone + Cyprosulfamide 200 SC

Table HB3.1: Recipes HB3.1 and HB3.2.

Component (g/l)	Recipe HB3.1 reference	Recipe HB3.2 according to the invention	Recipe HB3.3 according to the invention
Thien carbazone-methyl	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cyrosulfamide	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dispersogen® LFH	50.00	50.00	50.00
Multitrope® 1620	12.00	12.00	12.00
Rapeseed oil methyl ester	0.00	14.00	0.00
Silwet® HS-312	0.00	20.00	20.00
Genapol® X0 90	0.00	60.00	60.00
1.2-Propylene glycol	80.00	80.00	80.00
Silcolapse® 416	3.00	3.00	3.00
Procel® GLX	1.20	1.20	1.20
Xanthan gum	3.50	3.50	3.50
Water (add to 1 litre)	To volume	To volume	To volume

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

## 10 Drift

The drift was determined according to method 7.

Table HB3.2.: Drift data.

Spray volume l/ha	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <100 microns from recipe HB3.2	Relative amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets <150 microns from recipe HB3.2	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in recipe g/l	Concentration of drift reducing oil (b) in spray liquid	Dose of drift reducing oil (b) in target crop g/ha
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	compared to recipe HB3.3  %	compared to recipe HB3.3  %		%w/v	
20	90.2	-	0.8	0.0002	0.4

Formulations tested at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipes HB3.2 illustrative of the invention shows a lower amount of driftable fraction of spray droplets less than 100 microns at 20 l/ha spray volume compared to the reference recipe HB3.3 without drift reducing additive (b).

5

### Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 17.

Table HB3.3: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on non-textured apple leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> apple	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe HB3.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	6.8	0	0
Recipe HB3.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	4.9	0	0
Recipe HB3.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	14.0	10	0.1
Recipe HB3.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	8.0	10	0.005

10 Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB3.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB3.1.

Table HB3.4: Spray dilution droplet size and dose on textured digitaria sanguinalis, chenopodium album, soybean and rice leaves.

Recipe	Deposit area mm <sup>2</sup> rice	Spreading agent dose g/ha	Spreading agent dose in spray liquid %w/v
Recipe HB3.1 not according to the invention – 10 l/ha	2.0	0	0

Recipe HB3.1 not according to the invention – 200 l/ha	1.7	0	0
Recipe HB3.2 according to the invention – 10 l/ha	43.0	10	0.1
Recipe HB3.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	12.1	10	0.005

Formulations applied at 0.5 l/ha.

The results show that recipe HB3.2 illustrative of the invention shows greater deposit sizes at 10 L/ha spray volume than at 200 L/ha and also compared to the reference recipe HB3.1.

**Claims**

1. Agrochemical formulation comprising
- a) One or more active ingredients,
  - b) One or more drift reducing ingredients
  - 5 c) One or more spreading agents,
  - d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,
  - f) Optional other formulants,
  - g) one or more carriers to volume,
- 10 comprising the components a) to g) in the following amounts
- a) from 5 to 500 g/l, ,
  - b) from 0.01 to 50 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil or ester from in 1 to 50 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer in 0.05 to 3 g/l, ,
  - c) from 5 to 150 g/l,
  - 15 d) from 10 to 180 g/l,
  - g) carrier to volume.
2. Agrochemical formulation according to claim 1, wherein component f) is mandatory and present in
- f1) from 8 to 120 g/l,
  - f2) from 1 to 20 g/l,
  - f3) from 0.5 to 20 g/l,
  - f4) from 5 to 150 g/l, ,
  - 25 f5) from 0.1 to 120 g/l,
3. Agrochemical formulation according to claim 1 or 2, wherein b) is selected from the group comprising poly(ethylene) oxides with an average molecular weight preferably from 0.5 to 12 million g/mol, more preferred from 0.75 to 10 million g/mol, and most preferred from 1 to 8 million g/mol, and vegetable oils and vegetable oil esters and diester including esters with glycerine and propylene glycol.
- 30
4. Agrochemical formulation according to claim 1 or 2, wherein b) is selected from the group comprising a polymer selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl guar and poly(ethylene) oxides with an average molecular weight preferably from 0.5 to 12 million g/mol, more preferred from 0.75 to 10 million g/mol, and most preferred from 1 to 8 million g/mol, and is present in 0.05 to 10 g/l, preferably from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l., more preferred a poly (ethylene oxide).
- 35

5. Agrochemical formulation according to claim 1 or 2, wherein b) is selected from the group comprising vegetable oils and vegetable oil esters and diester including esters with glycerine and propylene glycol and is present 1 to 50 g/l, preferably from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l.
- 5 6. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 5, wherein c) is selected from the group comprising polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxanes, dioctylsulfosuccinate, alcohol ethoxylates and ethoxylated diacetylene-diols with 1 to 6 EO, preferably from the group comprising polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxanes, dioctylsulfosuccinate and ethoxylated diacetylene-diols with 1 to 6 EO.
- 10 7. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 6, wherein d) is selected from the group comprising ethoxylated alcohols, propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated carboxylic acids, propoxy-ethoxylated carboxylic acids, or ethoxylated mono-, di- or triesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 5-40 EO units.
8. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 7, wherein a) is present  
15 from 10 to 320 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 230 g/l.
9. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 8, wherein c) is present from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l.
10. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 9, wherein d) is present from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 140 g/l.
- 20 11. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 10, wherein b) present according to claim 5 is applied from 0.1 g/ha to 50 g/ha, more preferably from 1 g/ha to 40 g/ha, and most preferred from 5 g/ha to 30 g/ha.
12. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 10, wherein b) present  
25 according to claim 4 is applied from 0.01 g/ha to 25 g/ha, more preferably from 0.05 g/ha to 10 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.1 g/ha to 6 g/ha.
13. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 12, wherein the active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of trifloxystrobin, bixafen, prothioconazole, inpyrfluxam, isoflucypram, fluopicolide, fluopyram, fluoxapiprolin, spirotetramat, tetraniliprole, ethiprole, imidacloprid, deltamethrin, flupyradifuron, spidoxamat, triafamone, tembotrione, thien carbazon-methyl, isoxadifen-ethyl and cyprosulfamat.
- 30
14. Agrochemical formulation according to one or more of claims 1 to 13, wherein component f) comprises at least one non-ionic surfactant and / or ionic surfactant (f1), one rheological modifier (f2),  
35 and one antifoam substance (f3) and at least one antifreeze agent (f4).
15. Agrochemical formulation according to claim any one of claims 1 to 14, comprising the components a) to g) in the following amounts
- a) from 10 to 320 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 230 g/l,
- b) from 0.1 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 20 g/l, and in case of b) being an vegetable oil  
40 or ester from 5 to 30 g/l, and most preferred from 8 to 30 g/l, in case of b) being a drift reducing polymer from 0.1 to 8 g/l, and most preferred from 0.2 to 6 g/l.



- c) from 10 to 80 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 70 g/l,  
 d) from 20 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 140 g/l,  
 f1) from 8 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 80 g/l,  
 f2) from 1 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 2 to 10 g/l,  
 5 f3) from 0.5 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 12 g/l,  
 f4) from 5 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 120 g/l,  
 f5) from 0.1 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 0.5 to 80 g/l,  
 g) carrier to volumc.
- 10 16. Agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 14, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 30 l/ha, preferably 1 and 20 l/ha, more preferred between 2 and 15 l/ha, and most preferred 5 and 15 l/ha.
17. Agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 16, wherein the formulation is an in-can formulation.
- 15 18. Agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 17, wherein the concentration of the additives b) to e) in the spray liquid is from  
 Additive b) from 0.005 to 1 g/l, and most preferred from 0.04 to 0.6 g/l where b) is a polymer  
 Additive b) from 0.01 to 5 g/l, and most preferred from 0.02 to 2.5 g/l where b) is an oil  
 20 Additive c) from 0.25 to 5 g/l, and most preferred from 1 to 3 g/l  
 Additive d) from 1 to 20 g/l, and most preferred from 2 to 8 g/l.
19. Agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 17, wherein the dose of the additives b) to e) per ha is from  
 25 Additive b) from 0.05 to 10 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.4 to 6 g/ha where b) is a polymer  
 Additive b) from 0.1 to 50 g/ha, and most preferred from 0.2 to 30 g/ha where b) is an oil  
 Additive c) from 1.25 to 50 g/ha, and most preferred from 10 to 30 g/ha  
 Additive d) from 10 to 200 g/ha, and most preferred from 40 to 80 g/ha.
- 30 20. Agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 17, wherein the concentration in the formulation, the concentration in the spray liquid and the dose of the additives b) to e) per ha is combined in the following way  
 Additive b) from 0.4 to 6 g/l in the formulation, from 0.02 to 0.6 g/l in the spray liquid and from 0.2 to 6 g/ha where b) is a polymer

Additive b) from 0.1 to 50 g/l in the formulation, from 0.01 to 5 g/l in the spray liquid and from 0.2 to 30 g/ha where b) is an oil

Additive c) from 10 to 40 g/l in the formulation, from 0.5 to 4 g/l in the spray liquid and from 8 to 30 g/ha

5 Additive d) from 40 to 160 g/l in the formulation, from 2 to 8 g/l in the spray liquid and from 40 to 80 g/ha.

21. Method of applying an agrochemical composition according to one or more claims 1 to 16 onto crops, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 30 l/ha, preferably 1 and 20 l/ha, more preferred between 2 and 15 l/ha, and most preferred 5 and 15 l/ha.

10 22. Use of an agrochemical composition according to one or more of the claims 1 to 16 in application of the agrochemical compounds for controlling harmful organisms, wherein the composition is applied by a UAV, UGV, PWM.

15

Figure I

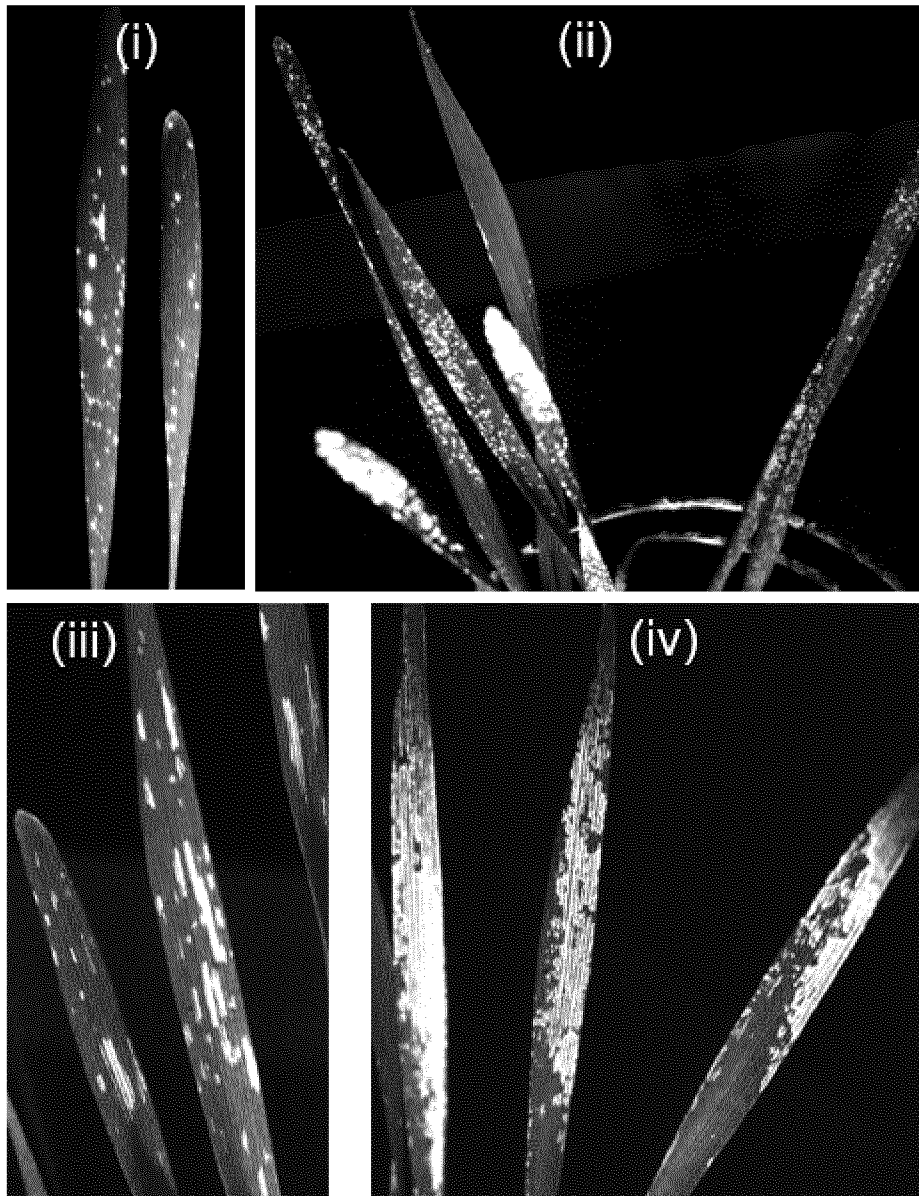
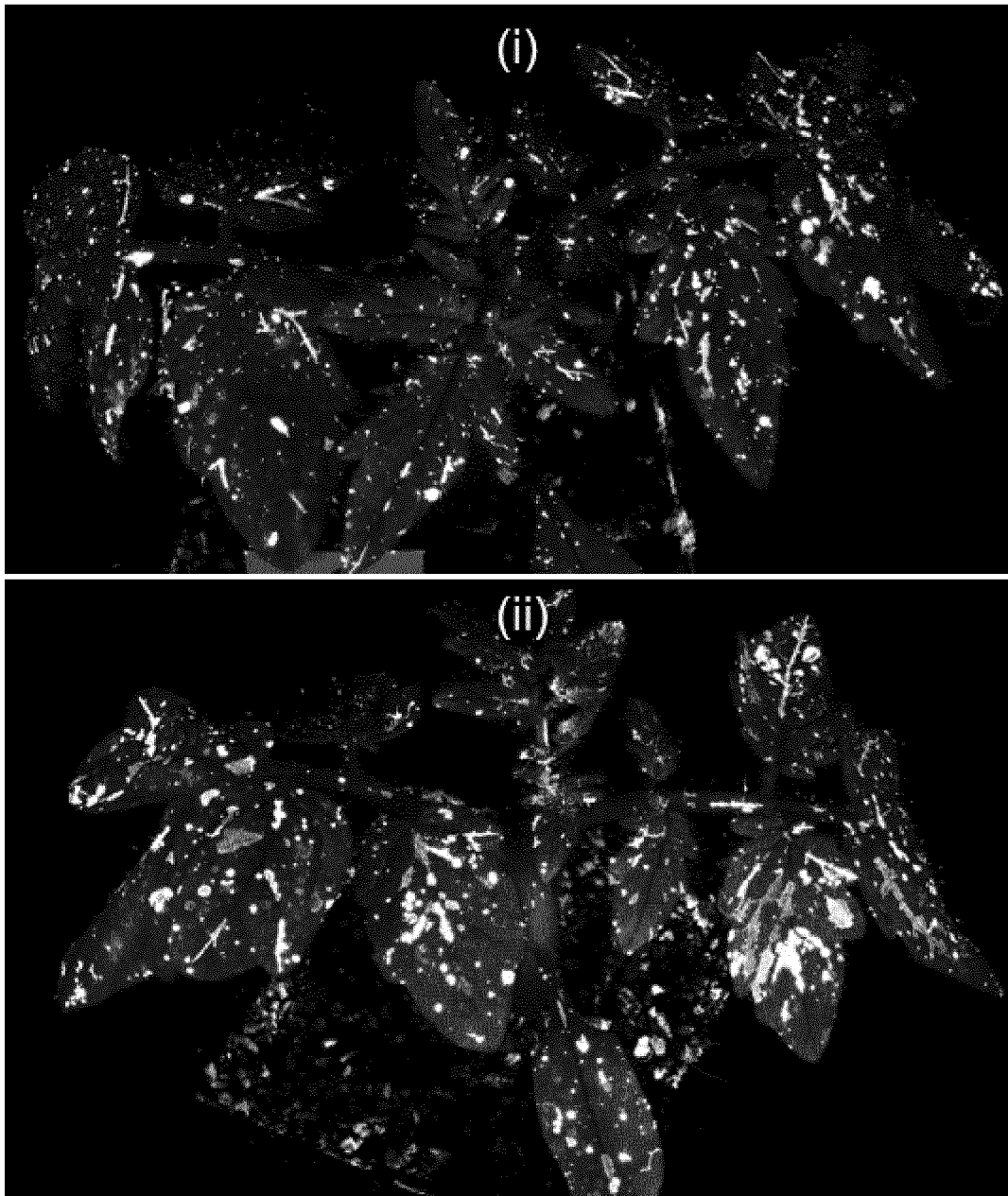


Figure II



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No  
**PCT/EP2021/080843**

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>					
<b>INV.</b>	<b>A01N25/06</b>	<b>A01N25/30</b>	<b>A01N25/32</b>	<b>A01N37/50</b>	<b>A01N41/10</b>
	<b>A01N43/56</b>	<b>A01N43/653</b>	<b>A01N43/66</b>	<b>A01N43/713</b>	<b>A01N43/80</b>
	<b>A01N47/06</b>	<b>A01P3/00</b>	<b>A01P7/00</b>	<b>A01P13/00</b>	

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) <b>A01N</b>

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) <b>EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data</b>
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**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
<b>X</b>	<b>US 5 821 195 A (SANDBRINK JOSEPH J [US] ET AL) 13 October 1998 (1998-10-13)</b>	<b>1-22</b>
<b>Y</b>	<b>examples; table 37; example 31; tables 31 a, b</b>	<b>1-22</b>
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.       See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search <b>31 March 2022</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>13/04/2022</b>
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  <b>Lorenzo Varela, M</b>
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2021/080843

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	Debbie J Rae: "Use of spray oils with synthetic insecticides, acaricides and fungicides" In: "Spray Oils Beyond 2000: Sustainable Pest and Disease Management", 1 January 2002 (2002-01-01), XP055713596, ISBN: 978-1-86341-902-4 pages 248-266, the whole document -----	1-22
Y	US 2009/247597 A1 (VERMEER RONALD [DE] ET AL) 1 October 2009 (2009-10-01) the abstract; the claims and the examples -----	1-22
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