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(54) Title: FUNGICIDAL COMPOSITIONS OF MEFENTRIFLUCONAZOLE

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to fungicidal compositions comprising, as active components, mefentrifluconazole and one or more of the following compounds: (Z)-N-allyloxy-1 -(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethanimine, 3-chloro-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine, N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, methyl (E)-2-[2-[(5-cyano-2-methyl-phenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate, methyl (E)-2-[2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate, N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide, N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-propyl-butanamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-N-propyl-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-N-propyl-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide, N'-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yloxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, methods for controlling harmful fungi and or plant health using such compositions, agrochemical compositions and preparation thereof, and plant propagation material comprising such compositions.

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Fungicidal compositions of mefentrifluconazole

Description

The present invention relates to fungicidal compositions comprising

I) mefentrifluconazole and

II) one or more of the following compounds:

II.1 (Z)-N-allyloxy-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethanimine;

II.2 3-chloro-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine;

II.3 N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;

II.4 methyl (E)-2-[2-[(5-cyano-2-methyl-phenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate;

II.5 methyl (E)-2-[2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate;

II.6 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide;

II.7 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;

II.8 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide;

II.9 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide;

II.10 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-propyl-butanamide;

II.11 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-N-propyl-acetamide;

II.12 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-N-propyl-acetamide;

II.13 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;

II.14 N'-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yloxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;

II.15 N'-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;

II.16 N'-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;

II.17 N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine

including agriculturally acceptable salts thereof.

The invention also relates to a use of a composition according to the present invention for controlling phytopathogenic fungi.

Moreover, the invention relates to a method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, using the inventive compositions and to the use of mefentrifluconazole with one or more compound of component II) for preparing such compositions. In such a method, the fungi, their habitat, their locus or the plants to be protected against fungal attack, the soil or plant propagation material are treated with an effective amount of a composition according to the present invention.

Further, the invention relates to a method for improving the health of plants, wherein the plants, the locus where the plants are growing or are expected to grow, or plant propagation material

from which the plants grow, are treated with an effective amount of a composition according to the present invention.

The term "fungicidally effective amount" denotes an amount of the composition or of the components of the composition, which is sufficient for controlling harmful fungi on cultivated plants or in the protection of stored products or harvest or of materials and which does not result in a substantial damage to the treated plants, the treated stored products or harvest, or to the treated materials. Such an amount can vary in a broad range and is dependent on various factors, such as the fungal species to be controlled, the treated cultivated plant, stored product, harvest or material, the climatic conditions, desired pesticidal effect and duration, locus, mode of application, and the like.

"Locus" means a plant, plant propagation material (preferably seed), soil, area, material or environment in which a pest is growing or may grow.

Additionally, the invention relates to a method for protection of plant propagation material, preferably seeds, from pytopathogenic fungi, comprising contacting the plant propagation materials with a composition according to the present invention.

The term "plant propagation material" is to be understood to denote all the generative parts of the plant, such as seeds; and vegetative plant materials, such as cuttings and tubers (e. g. potatoes), which can be used for the multiplication of the plant. This includes seeds, roots, fruits, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, shoots, sprouts and other parts of plants; including seedlings and young plants, which are to be transplanted after germination or after emergence from soil. These young plants may also be protected before transplantation by a total or partial treatment by immersion or pouring. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the term propagation material denotes seeds.

Preferably, treatment of plant propagation materials with compositions according to the present invention is used for controlling a multitude of fungi on cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley and oats; rice, corn, cotton and soybeans.

Mefentrifluconazole, its fungicidal activity and compositions are known from e.g. WO 2013/007767 and WO 2014/095994. Owing to the basic character of its nitrogen atoms, mefentrifluconazole is capable of forming salts or adducts with inorganic or organic acids or with metal ions, in particular salts with inorganic acids.

Agriculturally acceptable salts encompass especially the salts of those cations or the acid addition salts of those acids whose cations and anions, respectively, have no adverse effect on the fungicidal action of said compounds. Suitable cations are thus in particular the ions of the alkali metals, preferably sodium and potassium, of the alkaline earth metals, preferably calcium, magnesium and barium, of the transition metals, preferably manganese, copper, zinc and iron, and also the ammonium ion which, if desired, may carry one to four C_1-C_4-alkyl substituents and/or one phenyl or benzyl substituent, preferably diisopropylammonium, tetramethylammonium, tet-

rabutylammonium, trimethylbenzylammonium, furthermore phosphonium ions, sulfonium ions, preferably tri(C_1-C_4-alkyl)sulfonium, and sulfoxonium ions, preferably tri(C_1-C_4-alkyl)sulfoxonium. Anions of useful acid addition salts are primarily chloride, bromide, fluoride, hydrogensulfate, sulfate, dihydrogenphosphate, hydrogenphosphate, phosphate, nitrate, bicarbonate, carbonate, hexafluorosilicate, hexafluorophosphate, benzoate, and the anions of C_1-C_4-alkanoic acids, preferably formate, acetate, propionate and butyrate. They can be formed by reacting such inventive compound with an acid of the corresponding anion, preferably of hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or nitric acid.

Examples of inorganic acids are hydrohalic acids, such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide and hydrogen iodide, carbonic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and nitric acid.

Suitable organic acids are, for example, formic acid and alkanoic acids, such as acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid and propionic acid, and also glycolic acid, thiocyanic acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid and other arylcarboxylic acids, cinnamic acid, oxalic acid, alkylsulfonic acids (sulfonic acids having straight-chain or branched alkyl radicals of 1 to 20 carbon atoms), arylsulfonic acids or aryldisulfonic acids (aromatic radicals, such as phenyl and naphthyl, which carry one or two sulfonic acid groups), alkylphosphonic acids (phosphonic acids having straight-chain or branched alkyl radicals with 1 to 20 carbon atoms), arylphosphonic acids or aryldiphosphonic acids (aromatic radicals, such as phenyl and naphthyl, which carry one or two phosphoric acid radicals), where the alkyl or aryl radicals may carry further substituents, for example ptoluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, p-aminosalicylic acid, 2-phenoxybenzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid etc. Suitable metal ions are in particular the ions of the elements of the second main group, in particular calcium and magnesium, of the third and fourth main group, in particular aluminum, tin and lead, and also of the elements of transition groups one to eight, in particular chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, and others. Particular preference is given to the metal ions of the elements of transition groups of the fourth period. The metals can be present in the various valencies that they can assume.

Therefore, according to the present invention, mefentrifluconazole can be used in form of any agriculturally acceptable salts or esters thereof.

Mefentrifluconazole comprises chiral centers and is generally obtained in the form of racemates. The R- and S-enantiomers of mefentrifluconazole (I) can be separated and isolated in pure form with methods known by the skilled person, e.g. by using chiral HPLC.

Therefore, according to the present invention, mefentrifluconazole can be used in form of

- a racemic mixture of the of the (R)-enantiomer and the (S)-enantiomer;
- a mixture with any other proportions of the (R)-enantiomer and the (S)-enantiomer;
- pure (R)-enantiomer or
- pure (S)-enantiomer.

II.1 (Z)-N-allyloxy-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-imidazol-1-yl-ethanimine is known from CN 1465562;
II.2 3-chloro-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine is known from WO 2005/121104;
II.3 N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine is known from EP 2865265;
II.4 methyl (E)-2-[2-[(5-cyano-2-methyl-phenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate is known from CN 1907024;
II.5 methyl (E)-2-[2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate is known from CN 1456054;

The following compounds are known from WO 2014/60177:
II.6 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide;
II.7 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;
II.8 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide;
II.9 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide;
II.10 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-propyl-butanamide;
II.11 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-N-propyl-acetamide;
II.12 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-N-propyl-acetamide;
II.13 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;

The following compounds are known from WO 2012/146125:
II.14 N'-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yloxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
II.15 N'-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
II.16 N'-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
II.17 N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine.

One typical problem arising in the control of phytopathogenic fungi lies in the need to reduce the dosage rates of the used active ingredients, in order to reduce or avoid unfavorable environmental or toxicological effects whilst still allowing effective control of the fungi.

There also exists the need for fungicidal agents that combine knock-down activity with prolonged control, that is, fast action with long lasting action.

Another difficulty in relation to the use of fungicides is that the repeated and exclusive application of an individual fungicidal compound leads in many cases to a rapid selection of harmful fungi, which have developed natural or adapted resistance against the active compound in question. Therefore, there is a need for fungicidal agents that help prevent or overcome resistance.

Another problem underlying the present invention is the desire for compositions that improve plants, a process which is commonly and hereinafter referred to as “plant health”.

The term plant health comprises various sorts of improvements of plants that are not connected to the control of pests. For example, advantageous properties that may be mentioned are improved crop characteristics including: emergence, crop yields, protein content, oil content, starch content, more developed root system (improved root growth), improved stress tolerance (e.g. against drought, heat, salt, UV, water, cold), reduced ethylene (reduced production and/or inhibition of reception), tillering increase, increase in plant height, bigger leaf blade, less dead basal leaves, stronger tillers, greener leaf color, pigment content, photosynthetic activity, less input needed (such as fertilizers or water), less seeds needed, more productive tillers, earlier flowering, early grain maturity, less plant verse (lodging), increased shoot growth, enhanced plant vigor, increased plant stand and early and better germination; or any other advantages familiar to a person skilled in the art.

It was therefore an object of the present invention to provide fungicidal compositions which solve the problems of reducing the dosage rate and / or combining knock-down activity with prolonged control and / or avoiding the development of resistance and/or promoting the health of plants.

We have found that this object is in part or in whole achieved by the compositions according to the present invention.

Especially, it has been found that the compositions according to the present invention show markedly enhanced fungicidal action compared to the control rates with the individual compounds and/or are suitable for improving the health of plants when applied to plants, parts of plants, seeds, or at their locus of growth.

It has been found that the action of the compositions according to the present invention goes far beyond the fungicidal and/or plant health improving action of the active compounds alone (synergistic action).

Moreover, we have found that simultaneous, that is joint or separate, application of mefentrifluconazole and at least one compound of component II), or successive application of mefentrifluconazole and at least one compound of component II) allows enhanced control of harmful fungi, compared to the control rates that are possible with the individual compounds (synergistic compositions).

Moreover, we have found that simultaneous, that is joint or separate, application of mefentrifluconazole and at least one compound of component II), or successive application of Mefentrifluconazole and at least one compound of component II) provides enhanced plant health effects compared to the plant health effects that are possible with the individual compounds.

The compositions according to the present invention are compiled in the following Table A:

Composition	Component I)	Component II)
A-1	mefentrifluconazole	II.1
A-2	mefentrifluconazole	II.2
A-3	mefentrifluconazole	II.3
A-4	mefentrifluconazole	II.4
A-5	mefentrifluconazole	II.5
A-6	mefentrifluconazole	II.6
A-7	mefentrifluconazole	II.7
A-8	mefentrifluconazole	II.8
A-9	mefentrifluconazole	II.9
A-10	mefentrifluconazole	II.10
A-11	mefentrifluconazole	II.11
A-12	mefentrifluconazole	II.12
A-13	mefentrifluconazole	II.13
A-14	mefentrifluconazole	II.14
A-15	mefentrifluconazole	II.15
A-16	mefentrifluconazole	II.16
A-17	mefentrifluconazole	II.17

Compositions A-1, A-2, A-3, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, A-13, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17 are preferred.

Compositions A-2, A-3, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17 are especially preferred.

The ratio by weight of mefentrifluconazole I) and component II) is from 20000:1 to 1:20000, preferably from 500:1 to 1:500, more preferably from 100:1 to 1:100, most preferably from 50:1 to 1:50 and in particular from 20:1 to 1:20, including also ratios from 10:1 to 1:10, 1:5 to 5:1, or 1:1.

The compositions according to the present invention can further contain one or more active ingredients selected from insecticides, fungicides, herbicides as additional active ingredient(s).

Said active ingredients can be selected from:

A) Respiration inhibitors
- Inhibitors of complex III at Q_o site: azoxystrobin (A.1.1), coumethoxystrobin (A.1.2), coumoxystrobin (A.1.3), dimoxystrobin (A.1.4), enestroburin (A.1.5), fenaminstrobin (A.1.6), fenoxystrobin/flufenoxystrobin (A.1.7), fluoxastrobin (A.1.8), kresoxim-methyl (A.1.9), mandestrobin (A.1.10), metominostrobin (A.1.11), orysastrobin (A.1.12), picoxystrobin (A.1.13), pyraclostrobin (A.1.14), pyrametostrobin (A.1.15), pyraoxystrobin (A.1.16), trifloxystrobin (A.1.17), 2-(2-(3-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-1-methyl-allylideneaminooxymethyl)-phenyl)-2-methoxyimino-*N*-methyl-acetamide (A.1.18), pyribencarb (A.1.19), triclopyricarb/chlorodincarb (A.1.20), famoxadone (A.1.21), fenamidone (A.1.21), methyl-*N*-[2-[(1,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-pyrazol-3-yl)oxylmethyl]phenyl]-*N*-methoxy-carbamate (A.1.22), metyltetrapole

(A.1.25), (*Z*,2*E*)-5-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]-oxy-2-methoxyimino-*N*,3-dimethyl-pent-3-enamide (A.1.34), (*Z*,2*E*)-5-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]oxy-2-methoxyimino-*N*,3-dimethyl-pent-3-enamide (A.1.35), pyriminostrobin (A.1.36), bifujunzhi (A.1.37), 2-(ortho-((2,5-dimethylphenyl-oxymethylen)phenyl)-3-methoxy-acrylic acid methylester (A.1.38);

- inhibitors of complex III at Q_i site: cyazofamid (A.2.1), amisulbrom (A.2.2), [(6*S*,7*R*,8*R*)-8-benzyl-3-[(3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-pyridine-2-carbonyl)amino]-6-methyl-4,9-dioxo-1,5-dioxonan-7-yl] 2-methylpropanoate (A.2.3), fenpicoxamid (A.2.4), florylpicoxamid (A.2.5);
- inhibitors of complex II: benodanil (A.3.1), benzovindiflupyr (A.3.2), bixafen (A.3.3), boscalid (A.3.4), carboxin (A.3.5), fenfuram (A.3.6), fluopyram (A.3.7), flutolanil (A.3.8), fluxapyroxad (A.3.9), furametpyr (A.3.10), isofetamid (A.3.11), isopyrazam (A.3.12), mepronil (A.3.13), oxycarboxin (A.3.14), penflufen (A.3.15), penthiopyrad (A.3.16), pydiflumetofen (A.3.17), pyraziflumid (A.3.18), sedaxane (A.3.19), tecloftalam (A.3.20), thifluzamide (A.3.21), inpyrfluxam (A.3.22), pyrapropoyne (A.3.23), fluindapyr (A.3.28), methyl (*E*)-2-[2-[(5-cyano-2-methyl-phenoxy)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxy-prop-2-enoate (A.3.30), isoflucypram (A.3.31), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-(1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.32), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-[(3*R*)-1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.33), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-(3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.34), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-[(3*R*)-3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.35), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-(1,1-dimethyl-3-propyl-indan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.36), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-[(3*R*)-1,1-dimethyl-3-propyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.37), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-(3-isobutyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.38), 2-(difluoromethyl)-*N*-[(3*R*)-3-isobutyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide (A.3.39);
- other respiration inhibitors: diflumetorim (A.4.1); nitrophenyl derivates: binapacryl (A.4.2), dinobuton (A.4.3), dinocap (A.4.4), fluazinam (A.4.5), meptyldinocap (A.4.6), ferimzone (A.4.7); organometal compounds: fentin salts, e. g. fentin-acetate (A.4.8), fentin chloride (A.4.9) or fentin hydroxide (A.4.10); ametoctradin (A.4.11); silthiofam (A.4.12);

B) Sterol biosynthesis inhibitors (SBI fungicides)

- C14 demethylase inhibitors: triazoles: azaconazole (B.1.1), bitertanol (B.1.2), bromuconazole (B.1.3), cyproconazole (B.1.4), difenoconazole (B.1.5), diniconazole (B.1.6), diniconazole-M (B.1.7), epoxiconazole (B.1.8), fenbuconazole (B.1.9), fluquinconazole (B.1.10), flusilazole (B.1.11), flutriafol (B.1.12), hexaconazole (B.1.13), imibenconazole (B.1.14), ipconazole (B.1.15), metconazole (B.1.17), myclobutanil (B.1.18), oxpoconazole (B.1.19), paclobutrazole (B.1.20), penconazole (B.1.21), propiconazole (B.1.22), prothioconazole (B.1.23), simeconazole (B.1.24), tebuconazole (B.1.25), tetraconazole (B.1.26), triadimefon (B.1.27), triadimenol (B.1.28), triticonazole (B.1.29), uniconazole (B.1.30), 2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-3-(tetrazol-1-yl)-1-[5-[4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyridyl]propan-2-ol (B.1.31), 2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-3-(tetrazol-1-yl)-1-[5-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyridyl]propan-2-ol (B.1.32), ipfentrifluconazole (B.1.37), mefentrifluconazole (B.1.38), 2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-5-(p-tolylmethyl)-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (B.1.43); imidazoles: imazalil (B.1.44), pefurazoate (B.1.45), prochloraz (B.1.46), triflumizol (B.1.47); pyrimidines, pyridines, piperazines: fenarimol (B.1.49), pyrifenox (B.1.50), triforine (B.1.51), [3-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-5-(2,4-difluoro-phenyl)isoxazol-4-yl]-(3-pyridyl)methanol (B.1.52);

- Delta14-reductase inhibitors: aldimorph (B.2.1), dodemorph (B.2.2), dodemorph-acetate (B.2.3), fenpropimorph (B.2.4), tridemorph (B.2.5), fenpropidin (B.2.6), piperalin (B.2.7), spiroxamine (B.2.8);
- Inhibitors of 3-keto reductase: fenhexamid (B.3.1);
- Other Sterol biosynthesis inhibitors: chlorphenomizole (B.4.1);

C) Nucleic acid synthesis inhibitors

- phenylamides or acyl amino acid fungicides: benalaxyl (C.1.1), benalaxyl-M (C.1.2), kiralaxyl (C.1.3), metalaxyl (C.1.4), metalaxyl-M (C.1.5), ofurace (C.1.6), oxadixyl (C.1.7);
- other nucleic acid synthesis inhibitors: hymexazole (C.2.1), octhilinone (C.2.2), oxolinic acid (C.2.3), bupirimate (C.2.4), 5-fluorocytosine (C.2.5), 5-fluoro-2-(p-tolylmethoxy)pyrimidin-4-amine (C.2.6), 5-fluoro-2-(4-fluorophenylmethoxy)pyrimidin-4-amine (C.2.7), 5-fluoro-2-(4-chlorophenylmethoxy)pyrimidin-4 amine (C.2.8);

D) Inhibitors of cell division and cytoskeleton

- tubulin inhibitors: benomyl (D.1.1), carbendazim (D.1.2), fuberidazole (D1.3), thiabendazole (D.1.4), thiophanate-methyl (D.1.5), pyridachlometyl (D.1.6), *N*-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide (D.1.8), *N*-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide (D.1.9), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-*N*-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide (D.1.10), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-*N*-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide (D.1.11), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-*N*-propyl-butanamide (D.1.12), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-*N*-propyl-acetamide (D.1.13), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-*N*-propyl-acetamide (D.1.14), 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-*N*-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide (D.1.15), 4-(2-bromo-4-fluoro-phenyl)-*N*-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrazol-3-amine (D.1.16);
- other cell division inhibitors: diethofencarb (D.2.1), ethaboxam (D.2.2), pencycuron (D.2.3), fluopicolide (D.2.4), zoxamide (D.2.5), metrafenone (D.2.6), pyriofenone (D.2.7);

E) Inhibitors of amino acid and protein synthesis

- methionine synthesis inhibitors: cyprodinil (E.1.1), mepanipyrim (E.1.2), pyrimethanil (E.1.3);
- protein synthesis inhibitors: blasticidin-S (E.2.1), kasugamycin (E.2.2), kasugamycin hydrochloride-hydrate (E.2.3), mildiomycin (E.2.4), streptomycin (E.2.5), oxytetracyclin (E.2.6);

F) Signal transduction inhibitors

- MAP / histidine kinase inhibitors: fluoroimid (F.1.1), iprodione (F.1.2), procymidone (F.1.3), vinclozolin (F.1.4), fludioxonil (F.1.5);
- G protein inhibitors: quinoxyfen (F.2.1);

G) Lipid and membrane synthesis inhibitors

- Phospholipid biosynthesis inhibitors: edifenphos (G.1.1), iprobenfos (G.1.2), pyrazophos (G.1.3), isoprothiolane (G.1.4);
- lipid peroxidation: dicloran (G.2.1), quintozene (G.2.2), tecnazene (G.2.3), tolclofos-methyl (G.2.4), biphenyl (G.2.5), chloroneb (G.2.6), etridiazole (G.2.7);
- phospholipid biosynthesis and cell wall deposition: dimethomorph (G.3.1), flumorph (G.3.2), mandipropamid (G.3.3), pyrimorph (G.3.4), benthiavalicarb (G.3.5), iprovalicarb (G.3.6), valifenalate (G.3.7);
- compounds affecting cell membrane permeability and fatty acides: propamocarb (G.4.1);
- inhibitors of oxysterol binding protein: oxathiapiprolin (G.5.1), 2-{3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoro-

methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}-phenyl methanesulfonate (G.5.2), 2-{3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl]-acetyl}piperidin-4-yl) 1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}-3-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate (G.5.3), 4-[1-[2-[3-(difluoromethyl)-5-methyl-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.4), 4-[1-[2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.5), 4-[1-[2-[3-(difluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.6), 4-[1-[2-[5-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.7), 4-[1-[2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.8), 4-[1-[2-[5-(difluoromethyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.9), 4-[1-[2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.10), (4-[1-[2-[5-cyclopropyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]-*N*-tetralin-1-yl-pyridine-2-carboxamide (G.5.11);

H) Inhibitors with Multi Site Action

- inorganic active substances: Bordeaux mixture (H.1.1), copper (H.1.2), copper acetate (H.1.3), copper hydroxide (H.1.4), copper oxychloride (H.1.5), basic copper sulfate (H.1.6), sulfur (H.1.7);
- thio- and dithiocarbamates: ferbam (H.2.1), mancozeb (H.2.2), maneb (H.2.3), metam (H.2.4), metiram (H.2.5), propineb (H.2.6), thiram (H.2.7), zineb (H.2.8), ziram (H.2.9);
- organochlorine compounds: anilazine (H.3.1), chlorothalonil (H.3.2), captafol (H.3.3), captan (H.3.4), folpet (H.3.5), dichlofluanid (H.3.6), dichlorophen (H.3.7), hexachlorobenzene (H.3.8), pentachlorphenole (H.3.9) and its salts, phthalide (H.3.10), tolylfluanid (H.3.11);
- guanidines and others: guanidine (H.4.1), dodine (H.4.2), dodine free base (H.4.3), guazatine (H.4.4), guazatine-acetate (H.4.5), iminoctadine (H.4.6), iminoctadine-triacetate (H.4.7), iminoctadine-tris(albesilate) (H.4.8), dithianon (H.4.9), 2,6-dimethyl-1*H*,5*H*-[1,4]dithiino[2,3-c:5,6-c']dipyrrole-1,3,5,7(2*H*,6*H*)-tetraone (H.4.10);

I) Cell wall synthesis inhibitors

- inhibitors of glucan synthesis: validamycin (I.1.1), polyoxin B (I.1.2);
- melanin synthesis inhibitors: pyroquilon (I.2.1), tricyclazole (I.2.2), carpropamid (I.2.3), dicyclomet (I.2.4), fenoxanil (I.2.5);

J) Plant defence inducers

- acibenzolar-S-methyl (J.1.1), probenazole (J.1.2), isotianil (J.1.3), tiadinil (J.1.4), prohexadione-calcium (J.1.5); phosphonates: fosetyl (J.1.6), fosetyl-aluminum (J.1.7), phosphorous acid and its salts (J.1.8), calcium phosphonate (J.1.11), potassium phosphonate (J.1.12), potassium or sodium bicarbonate (J.1.9), 4-cyclopropyl-*N*-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)thiadiazole-5-carboxamide (J.1.10);

K) Unknown mode of action

- bronopol (K.1.1), chinomethionat (K.1.2), cyflufenamid (K.1.3), cymoxanil (K.1.4), dazomet (K.1.5), debacarb (K.1.6), diclocymet (K.1.7), diclomezine (K.1.8), difenzoquat (K.1.9), difenzoquat-methylsulfate (K.1.10), diphenylamin (K.1.11), fenitropan (K.1.12), fenpyrazamine (K.1.13), flumetover (K.1.14), flusulfamide (K.1.15), flutianil (K.1.16), harpin (K.1.17), methasulfocarb (K.1.18), nitrapyrin (K.1.19), nitrothal-isopropyl (K.1.20), tolprocarb (K.1.21), oxincopper (K.1.22), proquinazid (K.1.23), tebufloquin (K.1.24), tecloftalam (K.1.25), triazoxide

(K.1.26), *N'*-(4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl formamidine (K.1.27), *N'*-(4-(4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl formamidine (K.1.28), *N'*-[4-[[3-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl]-oxy]-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl]-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.29), *N'*-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yl-oxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.30), *N'*-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.31), *N'*-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.32), *N'*-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.33), *N'*-(2-methyl-5-trifluoromethyl-4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl formamidine (K.1.34), *N'*-(5-difluoromethyl-2-methyl-4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl formamidine (K.1.35), 2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-*N*-[4-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-isoxazol-5-yl]-2-prop-2-ynyloxy-acetamide (K.1.36), 3-[5-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-isoxazolidin-3-yl]-pyridine (pyrisoxazole) (K.1.37), 3-[5-(4-methylphenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-isoxazolidin-3 yl]-pyridine (K.1.38), 5-chloro-1-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-methyl-1*H*-benzoimidazole (K.1.39), ethyl (*Z*)-3-amino-2-cyano-3-phenyl-prop-2-enoate (K.1.40), picarbutrazox (K.1.41), pentyl *N*-[6-[[(*Z*)-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl-methylene]amino]oxymethyl]-2-pyridyl]carbamate (K.1.42), but-3-ynyl *N*-[6-[[(*Z*)-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl-methylene]amino]oxymethyl]-2-pyridyl]carbamate (K.1.43), ipflufenoquin (K.1.44), quinofumelin (K.1.47), 2-(6-benzyl-2-pyridyl)quinazoline (K.1.50), 2-[6-(3-fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-2-pyridyl]quinazoline (K.1.51), dichlobentiazox (K.1.52), *N'*-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-*N*-ethyl-*N*-methyl-formamidine (K.1.53), pyrifenamine (K.1.54);

L) Biopesticides

L1) Microbial pesticides with fungicidal, bactericidal, viricidal and/or plant defense activator activity: *Ampelomyces quisqualis*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aureobasidium pullulans*, *Bacillus altitudinis, B. amyloliquefaciens*, *B. megaterium*, *B. mojavensis*, *B. mycoides*, *B. pumilus*, *B. simplex*, *B. solisalsi*, *B. subtilis*, *B. subtilis* var. *amyloliquefaciens*, *Candida oleophila*, *C. saitoana*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* (bacteriophages), *Coniothyrium minitans*, *Cryphonectria parasitica*, *Cryptococcus albidus*, *Dilophosphora alopecuri*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Clonostachys rosea* f. *catenulate* (also named *Gliocladium catenulatum*), *Gliocladium roseum*, *Lysobacter antibioticus*, *L. enzymogenes*, *Metschnikowia fructicola*, *Microdochium dimerum*, *Microsphaeropsis ochracea*, *Muscodor albus*, *Paenibacillus alvei*, *Paenibacillus epiphyticus*, *P. polymyxa*, *Pantoea vagans*, *Penicillium bilaiae*, *Phlebiopsis gigantea*, *Pseudomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas chloraphis*, *Pseudozyma flocculosa*, *Pichia anomala*, *Pythium oligandrum*, *Sphaerodes mycoparasitica*, *Streptomyces griseoviridis*, *S. lydicus*, *S. violaceusniger*, *Talaromyces flavus*, *Trichoderma asperelloides, T. asperellum*, *T. atroviride*, *T. fertile*, *T. gamsii*, *T. harmatum*, *T. harzianum*, *T. polysporum*, *T. stromaticum*, *T. virens*, *T. viride*, *Typhula phacorrhiza*, *Ulocladium oudemansii*, *Verticillium dahlia*, zucchini yellow mosaic virus (avirulent strain);

L2) Biochemical pesticides with fungicidal, bactericidal, viricidal and/or plant defense activator activity: harpin protein, *Reynoutria sachalinensis* extract;

L3) Microbial pesticides with insecticidal, acaricidal, molluscidal and/or nematicidal activity: *Agrobacterium radiobacter*, *Bacillus cereus*, *B. firmus*, *B. thuringiensis*, *B. thuringiensis* ssp. *aizawai*, *B. t.* ssp. *israelensis*, *B. t.* ssp. *galleriae*, *B. t.* ssp. *kurstaki*, *B. t.* ssp. *tene-*

brionis, *Beauveria bassiana*, *B. brongniartii*, *Burkholderia* spp., *Chromobacterium subtsugae*, *Cydia pomonella* granulovirus (CpGV), *Cryptophlebia leucotreta* granulovirus (CrleGV), *Flavobacterium* spp., *Helicoverpa armigera* nucleopolyhedrovirus (HearNPV), *Helicoverpa zea* nucleopolyhedrovirus (HzNPV), *Helicoverpa zea* single capsid nucleopolyhedrovirus (HzSNPV), *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*, *Isaria fumosorosea*, *Lecanicillium longisporum*, *L. muscarium*, *Metarhizium anisopliae*, *M. anisopliae* var. *anisopliae*, *M. anisopliae* var. *acridum*, *Nomuraea rileyi*, *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus, P. lilacinus*, *Paenibacillus popilliae*, *Pasteuria* spp., *P. nishizawae*, *P. penetrans*, *P. ramosa*, *P. thornea*, *P. usgae*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Spodoptera littoralis* nucleopolyhedrovirus (SpliNPV), *Steinernema carpocapsae*, *S. feltiae*, *S. kraussei, Streptomyces galbus*, *S. microflavus*;

L4) Biochemical pesticides with insecticidal, acaricidal, molluscidal, pheromone and/or nematicidal activity: L-carvone, citral, (*E*,*Z*)-7,9-dodecadien-1-yl acetate, ethyl formate, (*E*,*Z*)-2,4-ethyl decadienoate (pear ester), (*Z*,*Z*,*E*)-7,11,13-hexadecatrienal, heptyl butyrate, isopropyl myristate, lavanulyl senecioate, cis-jasmone, 2-methyl 1-butanol, methyl eugenol, methyl jasmonate, (*E*,*Z*)-2,13-octadecadien-1-ol, (*E*,*Z*)-2,13-octadecadien-1-ol acetate, (*E*,*Z*)-3,13-octadecadien-1-ol, (*R*)-1-octen-3-ol, pentatermanone, (*E*,*Z*,*Z*)-3,8,11-tetradecatrienyl acetate, (*Z*,*E*)-9,12-tetradecadien-1-yl acetate, (*Z*)-7-tetradecen-2-one, (*Z*)-9-tetradecen-1-yl acetate, (*Z*)-11-tetradecenal, (*Z*)-11-tetradecen-1-ol, extract of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, Neem oil, Quillay extract;

L5) Microbial pesticides with plant stress reducing, plant growth regulator, plant growth promoting and/or yield enhancing activity: *Azospirillum amazonense*, *A. brasilense*, *A. lipoferum*, *A. irakense*, *A. halopraeferens*, *Bradyrhizobium* spp., *B. elkanii*, *B. japonicum*, *B. liaoningense*, *B. lupini*, *Delftia acidovorans*, *Glomus intraradices*, *Mesorhizobium* spp., *Rhizobium leguminosarum* bv. *phaseoli*, *R. l.* bv. *trifolii*, *R. l.* bv. *viciae*, *R. tropici*, *Sinorhizobium meliloti*;

M) Growth regulators

abscisic acid (M.1.1), amidochlor, ancymidol, 6-benzylaminopurine, brassinolide, butralin, chlormequat, chlormequat chloride, choline chloride, cyclanilide, daminozide, dikegulac, dimethipin, 2,6-dimethylpuridine, ethephon, flumetralin, flurprimidol, fluthiacet, forchlorfenuron, gibberellic acid, inabenfide, indole-3-acetic acid , maleic hydrazide, mefluidide, mepiquat, mepiquat chloride, naphthaleneacetic acid, *N*-6-benzyladenine, paclobutrazol, prohexadione, prohexadione-calcium, prohydrojasmon, thidiazuron, triapenthenol, tributyl phosphorotrithioate, 2,3,5-tri-iodobenzoic acid , trinexapac-ethyl, uniconazole;

N) Herbicides from classes N.1 to N.15

N.1 Lipid biosynthesis inhibitors: alloxydim, alloxydim-sodium, butroxydim, clethodim, clodinafop, clodinafop-propargyl, cycloxydim, cyhalofop, cyhalofop-butyl, diclofop, diclofop-methyl, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fluazifop, fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop-P, fluazifop-P-butyl, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-methyl, haloxyfop-P, haloxyfop-P-methyl, metamifop, pinoxaden, profoxydim, propaquizafop, quizalofop, quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-tefuryl, quizalofop-P, quizalofop-P-ethyl, quizalofop-P-tefuryl, sethoxydim, tepraloxydim, tralkoxydim, 4-(4'-chloro-4-cyclo¬propyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3(6*H*)-one (1312337-72-6); 4-(2',4'-dichloro-4-cyclopropyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3(6*H*)-one (1312337-45-3);

4-(4'-chloro-4-ethyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3(6*H*)-one (1033757-93-5); 4-(2',4'-dichloro-4-ethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3,5(4*H*,6*H*)-dione (1312340-84-3); 5-(acetyloxy)-4-(4'-chloro-4-cyclopropyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3-one (1312337-48-6); 5-(acetyloxy)-4-(2´,4'-dichloro-4-cyclopropyl- [1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3-one; 5-(acetyloxy)-4-(4'-chloro-4-ethyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3-one (1312340-82-1); 5-(acetyloxy)-4-(2',4'-dichloro-4-ethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-3,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-2*H*-pyran-3-one (1033760-55-2); 4-(4'-chloro-4-cyclopropyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-5-oxo-2*H*-pyran-3-yl carbonic acid methyl ester (1312337-51-1); 4-(2´,4'-dichloro -4-cyclopropyl- [1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-5-oxo-2*H*-pyran-3-yl carbonic acid methyl ester; 4-(4'-chloro-4-ethyl-2'-fluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-5-oxo-2*H*-pyran-3-yl carbonic acid methyl ester (1312340-83-2); 4-(2',4'-dichloro-4-ethyl¬[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-5-oxo-2*H*-pyran-3-yl carbonic acid methyl ester (1033760-58-5); benfuresate, butylate, cycloate, dalapon, dimepiperate, EPTC, esprocarb, ethofumesate, flupropanate, molinate, orbencarb, pebulate, prosulfocarb, TCA, thiobencarb, tiocarbazil, triallate, vernolate;

N.2 ALS inhibitors: amidosulfuron, azimsulfuron, bensulfuron, bensulfuron-methyl, chlorimuron, chlorimuron-ethyl, chlorsulfuron, cinosulfuron, cyclosulfamuron, ethametsulfuron, ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethoxysulfuron, flazasulfuron, flucetosulfuron, flupyrsulfuron, flupyrsulfuron-methyl-sodium, foramsulfuron, halosulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl, imazosulfuron, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, iofensulfuron, iofensulfuron-sodium, mesosulfuron, metazosulfuron, metsulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, nicosulfuron, orthosulfamuron, oxasulfuron, primisulfuron, primisulfuron-methyl, propyrisulfuron, prosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, rimsulfuron, sulfometuron, sulfometuron-methyl, sulfosulfuron, thifensulfuron, thifensulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, tribenuron, tribenuron-methyl, trifloxysulfuron, triflusulfuron, triflusulfuron-methyl, tritosulfuron, imazamethabenz, imazamethabenz-methyl, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethapyr; cloransulam, cloransulam-methyl, diclosulam, flumetsulam, florasulam, metosulam, penoxsulam, pyrimisulfan, pyroxsulam; bispyribac, bispyribac-sodium, pyribenzoxim, pyriftalid, pyriminobac, pyriminobac-methyl, pyrithiobac, pyrithiobac-sodium, 4-[[[2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxy]phenyl]methyl]amino]-benzoic acid-1-methyl¬ethyl ester (420138-41-6), 4-[[[2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxy]-phenyl]¬methyl]amino]-benzoic acid propyl ester (420138-40-5), *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxy]benzenemethanamine (420138-01-8); flucarbazone, flucarbazone-sodium, propoxycarbazone, propoxycarbazone-sodium, thiencarbazone, thiencarbazone-methyl; triafamone;

N.3 Photosynthesis inhibitors: amicarbazone; chlorotriazine; ametryn, atrazine, chloridazone, cyanazine, desmetryn, dimethametryn,hexazinone, metribuzin, prometon, prometryn, propazine, simazine, simetryn, terbumeton, terbuthylazin, terbutryn, trietazin; chlorobromuron, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, dimefuron, diuron, fluometuron, isoproturon, isouron, linuron, metamitron, methabenzthiazuron, metobenzuron, metoxuron, monolinuron, neburon, siduron, tebuthiuron, thiadiazuron, desmedipham, karbutilat, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil and its salts and esters, ioxynil and its salts and esters, bromacil, lenacil, terbacil, bentazon, bentazon-sodium, pyridate, pyridafol, pentanochlor,

propanil; diquat, diquat-dibromide, paraquat, paraquat-dichloride, paraquat-dimetilsulfate;

N.4 protoporphyrinogen-IX oxidase inhibitors: acifluorfen, acifluorfen-sodium, azafenidin, bencarbazone, benzfendizone, bifenox, butafenacil, carfentrazone, carfentrazone-ethyl, chlormethoxyfen, cinidon-ethyl, fluazolate, flufenpyr, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumiclorac, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin, fluoroglycofen, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, fluthiacet, fluthiacet-methyl, fomesafen, halosafen, lactofen, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxyfluorfen, pentoxazone, profluazol, pyraclonil, pyraflufen, pyraflufen-ethyl, saflufenacil, sulfentrazone, thidiazimin, tiafenacil, trifludimoxazin, ethyl [3-[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(1-methyl-6-trifluoromethyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-3-yl)phenoxy]-2-pyridyloxy]acetate (353292-31-6), *N*-ethyl-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (452098-92-9), *N*-tetrahydrofurfuryl-3-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (915396-43-9), *N*-ethyl-3-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-4-trifluoromethyl¬phenoxy)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (452099-05-7), *N*-tetrahydro¬furfuryl-3-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-4-trifluoro¬methylphenoxy)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-1-carboxamide (452100-03-7), 3-[7-fluoro-3-oxo-4-(prop-2-ynyl)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl]-1,5-dimethyl-6-thioxo-[1,3,5]triazinan-2,4-dione (451484-50-7), 2-(2,2,7-trifluoro-3-oxo-4-prop-2-ynyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-isoindole-1,3-dione (1300118-96-0), 1-methyl-6-trifluoro¬methyl-3-(2,2,7-tri-fluoro-3-oxo-4-prop-2-ynyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[1,4]oxazin-6-yl)-1*H*-pyrimidine-2,4-dione (1304113-05-0), methyl (*E*)-4-[2-chloro-5-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-1*H*-methyl-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-fluoro-phenoxy]-3-methoxy-but-2-enoate (948893-00-3), 3-[7-chloro-5-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-4-yl]-1-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrimidine-2,4-dione (212754-02-4);

N.5 Bleacher herbicides: beflubutamid, diflufenican, fluridone, flurochloridone, flurtamone, norflurazon, picolinafen, 4-(3-trifluoromethyl¬phenoxy)-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)pyrimidine (180608-33-7); benzobicyclon, benzofenap, bicyclopyrone, clomazone, fenquintrione, isoxaflutole, mesotrione, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, sulcotrione, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, tolpyralate, topramezone; aclonifen, amitrole, flumeturon;

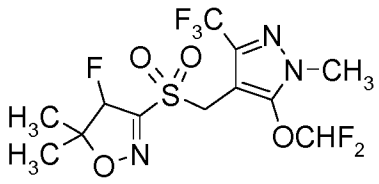
N.6 EPSP synthase inhibitors: glyphosate, glyphosate-isopropylammonium, glyposate-potassium, glyphosate-trimesium (sulfosate);

N.7 Glutamine synthase inhibitors: bilanaphos (bialaphos), bilanaphos-sodium, glufosinate, glufosinate-P, glufosinate-ammonium;

N.8 DHP synthase inhibitors: asulam;

N.9 Mitosis inhibitors: benfluralin, butralin, dinitramine, ethalfluralin, fluchloralin, oryzalin, pendimethalin, prodiamine, trifluralin; amiprophos, amiprophos-methyl, butamiphos; chlorthal, chlorthal-dimethyl, dithiopyr, thiazopyr, propyzamide, tebutam; carbetamide, chlorpropham, flamprop, flamprop-isopropyl, flamprop-methyl, flamprop-M-isopropyl, flamprop-M-methyl, propham;

N.10 VLCFA inhibitors: acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, dimethachlor, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, metazachlor, metolachlor, metolachlor-S, pethoxamid, pretilachlor, propachlor, propisochlor, thenylchlor, flufenacet, mefenacet, diphenamid, naproanilide, napropamide, napropamide-M, fentrazamide, anilofos, cafenstrole, fenoxasulfone, ipfencarbazone, piperophos, pyroxasulfone, isoxazoline compounds of the formulae II.1, II.2, II.3, II.4, II.5, II.6, II.7, II.8 and II.9



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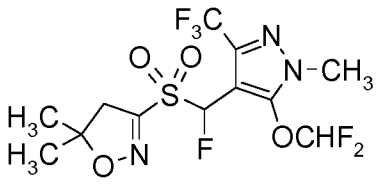

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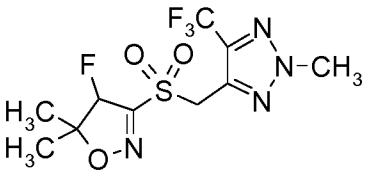

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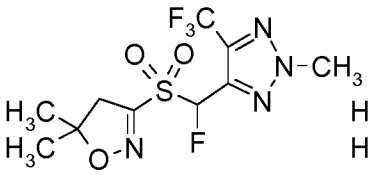

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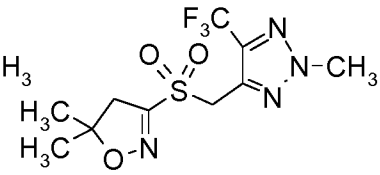

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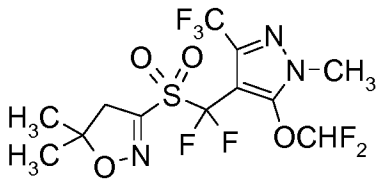

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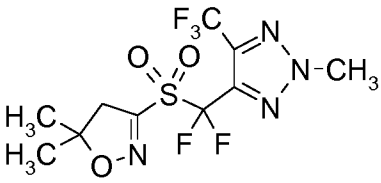

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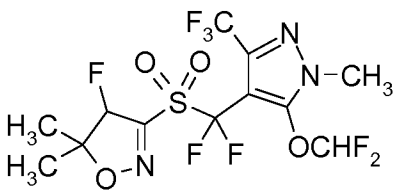

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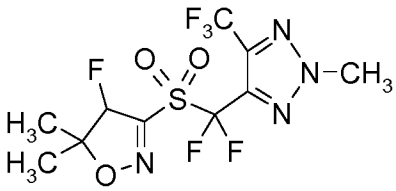

II.9

;

N.11 Cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors: chlorthiamid, dichlobenil, flupoxam, indaziflam, isoxaben, triaziflam, 1-cyclohexyl-5-pentafluorphenyloxy-14-[1,2,4,6]thiatriazin-3-ylamine (175899-01-1);

N.12 Decoupler herbicides: dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC and its salts;

N.13 Auxinic herbicides: 2,4-D and its salts and esters, clacyfos, 2,4-DB and its salts and esters, aminocyclopyrachlor and its salts and esters, aminopyralid and its salts such as aminopyralid-dimethylammonium, aminopyralid-tris(2-hydroxypropyl)ammonium and its esters, benazolin, benazolin-ethyl, chloramben and its salts and esters, clomeprop, clopyralid and its salts and esters, dicamba and its salts and esters, dichlorprop and its salts and esters, dichlorprop-P and its salts and esters, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr-butometyl, fluroxypyr-meptyl, halauxifen and its salts and esters (943832-60-8); MCPA and its salts and esters, MCPA-thioethyl, MCPB and its salts and esters, mecoprop and its salts and esters, mecoprop-P and its salts and esters, picloram and its salts and esters, quinclorac, quinmerac, TBA (2,3,6) and its salts and esters, triclopyr and its salts and esters, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid, benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate (1390661-72-9);

N.14 Auxin transport inhibitors: diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-sodium, naptalam, naptalam-sodium;

N.15 Other herbicides: bromobutide, chlorflurenol, chlorflurenol-methyl, cinmethylin, cumyluron, cyclopyrimorate (499223-49-3) and its salts and esters, dalapon, dazomet, difenzoquat, difenzoquat-metilsulfate, dimethipin, DSMA, dymron, endothal and its salts, etobenzanid, flurenol, flurenol-butyl, flurprimidol, fosamine, fosamine-ammonium, indanofan, maleic hydrazide, mefluidide, metam, methiozolin (403640-27-7), methyl azide, methyl bromide, methyldymron, methyl iodide, MSMA, oleic acid, oxaziclomefone, pelargonic acid, pyributicarb, quinoclamine, tridiphane;

O) Insecticides from classes O.1 to O.29

O.1 Acetylcholine esterase (AChE) inhibitors: aldicarb, alanycarb, bendiocarb, benfuracarb, butocarboxim, butoxycarboxim, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, ethiofencarb, fenobucarb, formetanate, furathiocarb, isoprocarb, methiocarb, methomyl, metolcarb, oxamyl, pirimicarb, propoxur, thiodicarb, thiofanox, trimethacarb, XMC, xylylcarb, triazamate; acephate, azamethiphos, azinphos-ethyl, azinphosmethyl, cadusafos, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenvinphos, chlormephos, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, coumaphos, cyanophos, demeton-S-methyl, diazinon, dichlorvos/ DDVP, dicrotophos, dimethoate, dimethylvinphos, disulfoton, EPN, ethion, ethoprophos, famphur, fenamiphos, fenitrothion, fenthion, fosthiazate, heptenophos, imicyafos, isofenphos, isopropyl O-(methoxyaminothio-phosphoryl) salicylate, isoxathion, malathion, mecarbam, methamidophos, methidathion, mevinphos, monocrotophos, naled, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, parathion, parathion-methyl, phenthoate, phorate, phosalone, phosmet, phosphamidon, phoxim, pirimiphos- methyl, profenofos, propetamphos, prothiofos, pyraclofos, pyridaphenthion, quinalphos, sulfotep, tebupirimfos, temephos, terbufos, tetrachlorvinphos, thiometon, triazophos, trichlorfon, vamidothion;

O.2 GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists: endosulfan, chlordane; ethiprole, fipronil, flufiprole, pyrafluprole, pyriprole;

O.3 Sodium channel modulators: acrinathrin, allethrin, d-cis-trans allethrin, d-trans allethrin, bifenthrin, kappa-bifenthrin, bioallethrin, bioallethrin S-cylclopentenyl, bioresmethrin, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, beta-cypermethrin, theta-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin, cyphenothrin, deltamethrin, empenthrin, esfenvalerate, etofenprox, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, flucythrinate, flumethrin, tau-fluvalinate, halfenprox, heptafluthrin, imiprothrin, meperfluthrin, metofluthrin, momfluorothrin, epsilon-momfluorothrin, permethrin, phenothrin, prallethrin, profluthrin, pyrethrin (pyrethrum), resmethrin, silafluofen, tefluthrin, kappa-tefluthrin, tetramethylfluthrin, tetramethrin, tralomethrin, transfluthrin; DDT, methoxychlor;

O.4 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonists (nAChR): acetamiprid, clothianidin, cycloxaprid, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam; 4,5-dihydro-*N*-nitro-1-(2-oxiranylmethyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-amine, (2*E*)-1-[(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)methyl]-*N*'-nitro-2-pentylidenehydrazinecarboximidamide; 1-[(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)methyl]-7-methyl-8-nitro-5-propoxy-1,2,3,5,6,7-hexahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine; nicotine; sulfoxaflor, flupyradifurone, triflumezopyrim;

O.5 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor allosteric activators: spinosad, spinetoram;

O.6 Chloride channel activators: abamectin, emamectin benzoate, ivermectin, lepimectin, milbemectin;

O.7 Juvenile hormone mimics: hydroprene, kinoprene, methoprene; fenoxycarb, pyriproxyfen;
O.8 miscellaneous non-specific (multi-site) inhibitors: methyl bromide and other alkyl halides; chloropicrin, sulfuryl fluoride, borax, tartar emetic;
O.9 Chordotonal organ TRPV channel modulators: pymetrozine, pyrifluquinazon; flonicamid;
O.10 Mite growth inhibitors: clofentezine, hexythiazox, diflovidazin; etoxazole;
O.11 Microbial disruptors of insect midgut membranes: *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Bacillus sphaericus* and the insecticdal proteins they produce: *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *israelensis*, *Bacillus sphaericus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *aizawai*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *tenebrionis*, the Bt crop proteins: Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1Fa, Cry2Ab, mCry3A, Cry3Ab, Cry3Bb, Cry34/35Ab1;
O.12 Inhibitors of mitochondrial ATP synthase: diafenthiuron; azocyclotin, cyhexatin, fenbutatin oxide, propargite, tetradifon;
O.13 Uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation via disruption of the proton gradient: chlorfenapyr, DNOC, sulfluramid;
O.14 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) channel blockers: bensultap, cartap hydrochloride, thiocyclam, thiosultap sodium;
O.15 Inhibitors of the chitin biosynthesis type 0: bistrifluron, chlorfluazuron, diflubenzuron, flucycloxuron, flufenoxuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron, novaluron, noviflumuron, teflubenzuron, triflumuron;
O.16 Inhibitors of the chitin biosynthesis type 1: buprofezin;
O.17 Moulting disruptors: cyromazine;
O.18 Ecdyson receptor agonists: methoxyfenozide, tebufenozide, halofenozide, fufenozide, chromafenozide;
O.19 Octopamin receptor agonists: amitraz;
O.20 Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors: hydramethylnon, acequinocyl, fluacrypyrim, bifenazate;
O.21 Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors: fenazaquin, fenpyroximate, pyrimidifen, pyridaben, tebufenpyrad, tolfenpyrad; rotenone;
O.22 Voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers: indoxacarb, metaflumizone, 2-[2-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]-*N*-[4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl]-hydrazinecarboxamide, *N*-(3-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-2-[(4-chlorophenyl)-[4-[methyl(methylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]methylene]-hydrazinecarboxamide;
O.23 Inhibitors of the of acetyl CoA carboxylase: spirodiclofen, spiromesifen, spirotetramat, spiropidion;
O.24 Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors: aluminium phosphide, calcium phosphide, phosphine, zinc phosphide, cyanide;
O.25 Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors: cyenopyrafen, cyflumetofen;
O.26 Ryanodine receptor-modulators: flubendiamide, chlorantraniliprole, cyantraniliprole, cyclaniliprole, tetraniliprole; (*R*)-3-chloro-*N*^{1}-{2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2 –tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)-ethyl]phenyl}-*N*^{2}-(1-methyl-2-methylsulfonylethyl)phthalamide, (*S*)-3-chloro-*N*^{1}-{2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2–tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl}-*N*^{2}-(1-methyl-2-methylsulfonylethyl)-phthalamide, methyl-2-[3,5-dibromo-2-({[3-bromo-1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]-carbonyl}amino)benzoyl]-1,2-dimethylhydrazinecarboxylate; *N*-[4,6-dichloro-2-[(diethyl-lambda-4-sulfanylidene)carbamoyl]-phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-

3-carboxamide; *N*-[4-chloro-2-[(diethyl-lambda-4-sulfanylidene)carbamoyl]-6-methyl-phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide; *N*-[4-chloro-2-[(di-2-propyl-lambda-4-sulfanylidene)carbamoyl]-6-methyl-phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide; *N*-[4,6-dichloro-2-[(di-2-propyl-lambda-4-sulfanylidene)carbamoyl]-phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide; *N*-[4,6-dibromo-2-[(diethyl-lambda-4-sulfanylidene)carbamoyl]-phenyl]-2-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide; *N*-[2-(5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-4-chloro-6-methylphenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; 3-chloro-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-*N*-[2,4-dichloro-6-[[(1-cyano-1-methylethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; 3-bromo-*N*-[2,4-dichloro-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-1-(3,5-dichloro-2-pyridyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; *N*-[4-chloro-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]carbonyl]-6-methylphenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-3-(fluoromethoxy)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; cyhalodiamide;

O.27: Chordotonal organ Modulators – undefined target site: flonicamid;

O.28. insecticidal active compounds of unknown or uncertain mode of action: afidopyropen, afoxolaner, azadirachtin, amidoflumet, benzoximate, broflanilide, bromopropylate, chinomethionat, cryolite, dicloromezotiaz, dicofol, flufenerim, flometoquin, fluensulfone, fluhexafon, fluopyram, fluralaner, metoxadiazone, piperonyl butoxide, pyflubumide, pyridalyl, tioxazafen, 11-(4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-12-hydroxy-1,4-dioxa-9-azadispiro[4.2.4.2]-tetradec-11-en-10-one, 3-(4'-fluoro-2,4-dimethylbiphenyl-3-yl)-4-hydroxy-8-oxa-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one, 1-[2-fluoro-4-methyl-5-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)sulfinyl]phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-5-amine, *Bacillus firmus* I-1582; flupyrimin; fluazaindolizine; 4-[5-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4*H*-isoxazol-3-yl]-2-methyl-*N*-(1-oxothietan-3-yl)benzamide; fluxametamide; 5-[3-[2,6-dichloro-4-(3,3-dichloroallyloxy)phenoxy]propoxy]-1*H*-pyrazole; 4-cyano-*N*-[2-cyano-5-[[2,6-dibromo-4-[1,2,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]phenyl]-2-methyl-benzamide; 4-cyano-3-[(4-cyano-2-methyl-benzoyl)amino]-*N*-[2,6-dichloro-4-[1,2,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]phenyl]-2-fluoro-benzamide; *N*-[5-[[2-chloro-6-cyano-4-[1,2,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]phenyl]-carbamoyl]-2-cyano-phenyl]-4-cyano-2-methyl-benzamide; *N*-[5-[[2-bromo-6-chloro-4-[2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]-2-cyano-phenyl]-4-cyano-2-methyl-benzamide; *N*-[5-[[2-bromo-6-chloro-4-[1,2,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]-2-cyano-phenyl]-4-cyano-2-methyl-benzamide; 4-cyano-*N*-[2-cyano-5-[[2,6-dichloro-4-[1,2,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)propyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]phenyl]-2-methyl-benzamide; 4-cyano-*N*-[2-cyano-5-[[2,6-dichloro-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]phenyl]-2-methyl-benzamide; *N*-[5-[[2-bromo-6-chloro-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl]carbamoyl]-2-cyano-phenyl]-4-cyano-2-methyl-benzamide; 2-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)-6-[2-(3-pyridinyl)-5-thiazolyl]-pyridine; 2-[6-[2-(5-fluoro-3-pyridinyl)-5-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinyl]-pyrimidine; 2-[6-[2-(3-pyridinyl)-5-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinyl]-pyrimidine; *N*-methylsulfonyl-6-[2-(3-pyridyl)thiazol-5-yl]pyridine-2-carboxamide; *N*-methylsulfonyl-6-[2-(3-pyridyl)thiazol-5-yl]pyridine-2-carboxamide; 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-1,2,3,5,6,7-hexahydro-5-methoxy-7-methyl-8-nitro-imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine; 1-[(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)methyl]-7-methyl-8-nitro-1,2,3,5,6,7-hexahydroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-5-ol; 1-isopropyl-*N*,5-dimethyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)-*N*-ethyl-5-methyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; *N*,5-dimethyl-*N*-pyridazin-

4-yl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methyl-ethyl)pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-[1-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)ethyl]-*N*-ethyl-5-methyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; *N*-ethyl-1-(2-fluoro-1-methyl-propyl)-5-meth-yl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)-*N*,5-dimethyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-[1-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)ethyl]-*N*,5-dimethyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; *N*-methyl-1-(2-fluoro-1-methyl-propyl]-5-methyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-*N*-ethyl-5-methyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; 1-(4,4-difluorocyclohexyl)-*N*,5-dimethyl-*N*-pyridazin-4-yl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, *N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-4-carboxamide; *N*-cyclopropyl-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-4-carboxamide; *N*-cyclohexyl-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-4-carboxamide; 2-(3-pyridinyl)-*N*-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2*H*-indazole-4-carboxamide; 2-(3-pyridinyl)-*N*-[(tetrahydro-2-furanyl)methyl]-2*H*-indazole-5-carboxamide; methyl 2-[[2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazol-5-yl]carbonyl]hydrazinecarboxylate; *N*-[(2,2-difluorocyclopropyl)methyl]-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-5-carboxamide; *N*-(2,2-difluoropropyl)-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-5-carboxamide; 2-(3-pyridinyl)-*N*-(2-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2*H*-indazole-5-carboxamide; *N*-[(5-methyl-2-pyrazinyl)methyl]-2-(3-pyridinyl)-2*H*-indazole-5-carboxamide, tyclopyrazoflor; sarolaner, lotilaner, *N*-[4-chloro-3-[[(phenylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-methyl-3-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; M.UN.22a 2-(3-ethylsulfonyl-2-pyridyl)-3-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)imidazo[4,5-b]pyridine, 2-[3-ethylsulfonyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]-3-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)imidazo[4,5-b]pyridine, 4-[5-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4*H*-isoxazol-3-yl]-*N*-[(4*R*)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-isoxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methyl-benzamide, 4-[5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4*H*-isoxazol-3-yl]-*N*-[(4*R*)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-isoxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methyl-benzamide; *N*-[4-chloro-3-(cyclopropylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-2-methyl-5-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide, *N*-[4-chloro-3-[(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-carbamoyl]phenyl]-2-methyl-5-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxamide; acynonapyr; benzpyrimoxan; chloro-*N*-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-5-[1-[2-methyl-5-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyrazol-3-yl]pyrazol-4-yl]benzamide, oxazosulfyl, [(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6*S*)-3,5-dimethoxy-6-methyl-4-propoxy-tetrahydropyran-2-yl]-*N*-[4-[1-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]carbamate, [(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6*S*)-3,4,5-trimethoxy-6-methyl-tetrahydropyran-2-yl] N-[4-[1-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]carbamate, [(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6*S*)-3,5-dimethoxy-6-methyl-4-propoxy-tetrahydropyran-2-yl]-*N*-[4-[1-[4-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]carbamate, [(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*,6*S*)-3,4,5-trimethoxy-6-methyl-tetrahydropyran-2-yl]-*N*-[4-[1-[4-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]-carbamate, (2*Z*)-3-(2-isopropylphenyl)-2-[(*E*)-[4-[1-[4-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]methylenehydrazono]thiazolidin-4-one.

a

The above active substances, their preparation and their activity e. g. against harmful fungi is known (cf.: http://www.alanwood.net/pesticides/); these substances are commercially available. The compounds described by IUPAC nomenclature, their preparation and their pesticidal activity are also known (cf. Can. J. Plant Sci. 48(6), 587-94, 1968; EP-A 141 317; EP-A 152 031; EP-A 226 917; EP-A 243 970; EP-A 256 503; EP-A 428 941; EP-A 532 022; EP-A 1 028 125; EP-A 1 035 122; EP-A 1 201 648; EP-A 1 122 244, JP 2002316902; DE 19650197; DE 10021412;

DE 102005009458; US 3,296,272; US 3,325,503; WO 98/46608; WO 99/14187; WO 99/24413; WO 99/27783; WO 00/29404; WO 00/46148; WO 00/65913; WO 01/54501; WO 01/56358; WO 02/22583; WO 02/40431; WO 03/10149; WO 03/11853; WO 03/14103; WO 03/16286; WO 03/53145; WO 03/61388; WO 03/66609; WO 03/74491; WO 04/49804; WO 04/83193; WO 05/120234; WO 05/123689; WO 05/123690; WO 05/63721; WO 05/87772; WO 05/87773; WO 06/15866; WO 06/87325; WO 06/87343; WO 07/82098; WO 07/90624, WO 10/139271, WO 11/028657, WO 12/168188, WO 07/006670, WO 11/77514; WO 13/047749, WO 10/069882, WO 13/047441, WO 03/16303, WO 09/90181, WO 13/007767, WO 13/010862, WO 13/127704, WO 13/024009, WO 13/24010, WO 13/047441, WO 13/162072, WO 13/092224, WO 11/135833, CN 1907024, CN 1456054, CN 103387541, CN 1309897, WO 12/84812, CN 1907024, WO 09094442, WO 14/60177, WO 13/116251, WO 08/013622, WO 15/65922, WO 94/01546, EP 2865265, WO 07/129454, WO 12/165511, WO 11/081174, WO 13/47441). Some compounds are identified by their CAS Registry Number which is separated by hyphens into three parts, the first consisting from two up to seven digits, the second consisting of two digits, and the third consisting of a single digit.

The compositions according to the present invention are distinguished by an outstanding effectiveness against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi, including soil-borne fungi, which derive especially from the classes of the Plasmodiophoromycetes, Peronosporomycetes (syn. Oomycetes), Chytridiomycetes, Zygomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, and Deuteromycetes (syn. Fungi imperfecti). Some are systemically effective and they can be used in crop protection as foliar fungicides, fungicides for seed dressing, and soil fungicides. Moreover, they are suitable for controlling harmful fungi, which inter alia occur in wood or roots of plants.

The compositions according to the present invention are particularly important in the control of a multitude of phytopathogenic fungi on various cultivated plants, such as cereals, e. g. wheat, rye, barley, triticale, oats, or rice; beet, e. g. sugar beet or fodder beet; fruits, e. g. pomes (apples, pears, etc.), stone fruits (plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, etc.), or soft fruits, which are also called berries (strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, etc.); leguminous plants, e. g. lentils, peas, alfalfa, or soybeans; oil plants, e. g. rape, mustard, olives, sunflowers, coconut, cocoa beans, castor oil plants, oil palms, ground nuts, or soybeans; cucurbits, e. g. squashes, cucumber, or melons; fiber plants, e. g. cotton, flax, hemp, or jute; citrus fruits, e. g. oranges, lemons, grapefruits, or mandarins; vegetables, e. g. spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, cucurbits, or paprika; lauraceous plants, e. g. avocados, cinnamon, or camphor; energy and raw material plants, e. g. corn, soybean, rape, sugar cane, or oil palm; corn; tobacco; nuts; coffee; tea; bananas; vines (table grapes and grape juice grape vines); hop; turf; sweet leaf (also called Stevia); natural rubber plants; or ornamental and forestry plants, e. g. flowers, shrubs, broad-leaved trees, or evergreens (conifers, eucalypts, etc.); and on the plant propagation material, such as seeds; and on the crop material of these plants.

Preferably, the compositions according to the present invention are used for controlling a multitude of fungi on field crops, such as potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, corn, cotton, soybeans, rape, legumes, sunflowers, coffee or sugar cane; fruits; vines; or-

namentals; or vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, beans or squashes.

In further preferred embodiment, the inventive compositions are used for controlling fungal diseases of cereals, such as wheat, rye or barley.

The inventive compositions are employed by treating the fungi, or the plants, plant propagation materials (preferably seeds), materials or soil to be protected from fungal attack with a fungicidal effective amount of the active compounds. The application can be carried out both before and after the infection of the materials, plants or plant propagation materials (preferably seeds) by the fungi.

Plant propagation materials may be treated with compositions according to the present invention prophylactically either at or before planting or transplanting.

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood as including plants which have been modified by mutagenesis or genetic engineering to provide a new trait to a plant or to modify an already present trait. Mutagenesis includes techniques of random mutagenesis using X-rays or mutagenic chemicals, but also techniques of targeted mutagenesis, to create mutations at a specific locus of a plant genome. Targeted mutagenesis techniques frequently use oligonucleotides or proteins like CRISPR/Cas, zinc-finger nucleases, TALENs or meganucleases to achieve the targeting effect. Genetic engineering usually uses recombinant DNA techniques to create modifications in a plant genome which under natural circumstances cannot readily be obtained by cross breeding, mutagenesis or natural recombination. Typically, one or more genes are integrated into the genome of a plant to add a trait or improve a trait. These integrated genes are also referred to as transgenes in the art, while plant comprising such transgenes are referred to as transgenic plants. The process of plant transformation usually produces several transformation events, which differ in the genomic locus in which a transgene has been integrated. Plants comprising a specific transgene on a specific genomic locus are usually described as comprising a specific “event”, which is referred to by a specific event name. Traits which have been introduced in plants or have been modified include herbicide tolerance, insect resistance, increased yield and tolerance to abiotic conditions, like drought.

Herbicide tolerance has been created by using mutagenesis as well as using genetic engineering. Plants which have been rendered tolerant to acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor herbicides by mutagenesis and breeding comprise plant varieties commercially available under the name Clearfield®.

Herbicide tolerance has been created via the use of transgenes to glyphosate, glufosinate, 2,4-D, dicamba, oxynil herbicides, like bromoxynil and ioxynil, sulfonylurea herbicides, ALS inhibitors and 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors, like isoxaflutole and mesotrione.

Transgenes which have been used to provide herbicide tolerance traits comprise: for tolerance to glyphosate: cp4 epsps, epsps grg23ace5, mepsps, 2mepsps, gat4601, gat4621, goxv247; for tolerance to glufosinate: pat and bar, for tolerance to 2,4-D: aad-1, aad-12; for tolerance to dicamba: dmo; for tolerance to oxynil herbicies: bxn; for tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides: zm-hra, csr1-2, gm-hra, S4-HrA; for tolerance to ALS inhibitors: csr1-2; and for tol-

erance to HPPD inhibitors: hppdPF, W336, avhppd-03.

Transgenic corn events comprising herbicide tolerance genes include, but are not limited to, DAS40278, MON801, MON802, MON809, MON810, MON832, MON87411, MON87419, MON87427, MON88017, MON89034, NK603, GA21, MZHG0JG, HCEM485, VCO-Ø1981-5, 676, 678, 680, 33121, 4114, 59122, 98140, Bt10, Bt176, CBH-351, DBT418, DLL25, MS3, MS6, MZIR098, T25, TC1507 and TC6275. Transgenic soybean events comprising herbicide tolerance genes include, but are not limited to, GTS 40-3-2, MON87705, MON87708, MON87712, MON87769, MON89788, A2704-12, A2704-21, A5547-127, A5547-35, DP356043, DAS44406-6, DAS68416-4, DAS-81419-2, GU262, SYHTØH2, W62, W98, FG72 and CV127. Transgenic cotton events comprising herbicide tolerance genes include, but are not limited to, 19-51a, 31707, 42317, 81910, 281-24-236, 3006-210-23, BXN10211, BXN10215, BXN10222, BXN10224, MON1445, MON1698, MON88701, MON88913, GHB119, GHB614, LLCotton25, T303-3 and T304-40. Transgenic canola events comprising herbicide tolerance genes are for example, but not excluding others, MON88302, HCR-1, HCN10, HCN28, HCN92, MS1, MS8, PHY14, PHY23, PHY35, PHY36, RF1, RF2 and RF3.

Insect resistance has mainly been created by transferring bacterial genes for insecticidal proteins to plants: Transgenes which have most frequently been used are toxin genes of *Bacillus* spp. and synthetic variants thereof, like cry1A, cry1Ab, cry1Ab-Ac, cry1Ac, cry1A.105, cry1F, cry1Fa2, cry2Ab2, cry2Ae, mcry3A, ecry3.1Ab, cry3Bb1, cry34Ab1, cry35Ab1, cry9C, vip3A(a), vip3Aa20. However, also genes of plant origin, such as genes coding for protease inhibitors, like CpTI and pinII, have been transferred to other plants. A further approach uses transgenes such as dvsnf7 to produce double-stranded RNA in plants.

Transgenic corn events comprising genes for insecticidal proteins or double stranded RNA include, but are not limited to, Bt10, Bt11, Bt176, MON801, MON802, MON809, MON810, MON863, MON87411, MON88017, MON89034, 33121, 4114, 5307, 59122, TC1507, TC6275, CBH-351, MIR162, DBT418 and MZIR098. Transgenic soybean events comprising genes for insecticidal proteins include, but are not limited to, MON87701, MON87751 and DAS-81419. Transgenic cotton events comprising genes for insecticidal proteins include, but are not limited to, SGK321, MON531, MON757, MON1076, MON15985, 31707, 31803, 31807, 31808, 42317, BNLA-601, Event1, COT67B, COT102, T303-3, T304-40, GFM Cry1A, GK12, MLS 9124, 281-24-236, 3006-210-23, GHB119 and SGK321.

Increased yield has been created by using the transgene athb17, being present for example in corn event MON87403, or by using the transgene bbx32, being present for example in the soybean event MON87712.

Cultivated plants comprising a modified oil content have been created by using the transgenes: gm-fad2-1, Pj.D6D, Nc.Fad3, fad2-1A and fatb1-A. Soybean events comprising at least one of these genes are: 260-05, MON87705 and MON87769.

Tolerance to abiotic conditions, such as drought, has been created by using the transgene cspB, comprised by the corn event MON87460 and by using the transgene Hahb-4, comprised by soybean event IND-ØØ41Ø-5.

Traits are frequently combined by combining genes in a transformation event or by combining different events during the breeding process resulting in a cultivated plant with stacked traits. Preferred combinations of traits are combinations of herbicide tolerance traits to different groups of herbicides, combinations of insect tolerance to different kind of insects, in particular

tolerance to lepidopteran and coleopteran insects, combinations of herbicide tolerance with one or several types of insect resistance, combinations of herbicide tolerance with increased yield as well as combinations of herbicide tolerance and tolerance to abiotic conditions.

Plants comprising singular or stacked traits as well as the genes and events providing these traits are well known in the art. For example, detailed information as to the mutagenized or integrated genes and the respective events are available from websites of the organizations "International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)" (http://www.isaaa.org/gmapprovaldatabase) and the "Center for Environmental Risk Assessment (CERA)" (http://cera-gmc.org/GMCropDatabase). Further information on specific events and methods to detect them can be found for canola events MS1, MS8, RF3, GT73, MON88302, KK179 in WO01/031042, WO01/041558, WO01/041558, WO02/036831, WO11/153186, WO13/003558, for cotton events MON1445, MON15985, MON531 (MON15985), LLCotton25, MON88913, COT102, 281-24-236, 3006-210-23, COT67B, GHB614, T304-40, GHB119, MON88701, 81910 in WO02/034946, WO02/100163, WO02/100163, WO03/013224, WO04/072235, WO04/039986, WO05/103266, WO05/103266, WO06/128573, WO07/017186, WO08/122406, WO08/151780, WO12/134808, WO13/112527; for corn events GA21, MON810, DLL25, TC1507, MON863, MIR604, LY038, MON88017, 3272, 59122, NK603, MIR162, MON89034, 98140, 32138, MON87460, 5307, 4114, MON87427, DAS40278, MON87411, 33121, MON87403, MON87419 in WO98/044140, US02/102582, US03/126634, WO04/099447, WO04/011601, WO05/103301, WO05/061720, WO05/059103, WO06/098952, WO06/039376, US2007/292854, WO07/142840, WO07/140256, WO08/112019, WO09/103049, WO09/111263, WO10/077816, WO11/084621, WO11/062904, WO11/022469, WO13/169923, WO14/116854, WO15/053998, WO15/142571; for potato events E12, F10, J3, J55, V11, X17, Y9 in WO14/178910, WO14/178913, WO14/178941, WO14/179276, WO16/183445, WO17/062831, WO17/062825; for rice events LLRICE06, LLRICE601, LLRICE62 in WO00/026345, WO00/026356, WO00/026345; and for soybean events H7-1, MON89788, A2704-12, A5547-127, DP305423, DP356043, MON87701, MON87769, CV127, MON87705, DAS68416-4, MON87708, MON87712, SYHT0H2, DAS81419, DAS81419 x DAS44406-6, MON87751 in WO04/074492, WO06/130436, WO06/108674, WO06/108675, WO08/054747, WO08/002872, WO09/064652, WO09/102873, WO10/080829, WO10/037016, WO11/066384, WO11/034704, WO12/051199, WO12/082548, WO13/016527, WO13/016516, WO14/201235.

The use of compositions according to the invention, respectively, on cultivated plants may result in effects which are specific to a cultivated plant comprising a certain gene or event. These effects might involve changes in growth behavior or changed resistance to biotic or abiotic stress factors. Such effects may in particular comprise enhanced yield, enhanced resistance or tolerance to insects, nematodes, fungal, bacterial, mycoplasma, viral or viroid pathogens as well as early vigour, early or delayed ripening, cold or heat tolerance as well as changed amino acid or fatty acid spectrum or content.

The compositions according to the present invention are particularly suitable for controlling the following plant diseases:

Albugo spp. (white rust) on ornamentals, vegetables (e. g. *A. candida*) and sunflowers (e. g. *A. tragopogonis*); *Alternaria* spp. (Alternaria leaf spot) on vegetables, rape (*A. brassicola* or *brassi-*

cae), sugar beets (*A. tenuis*), fruits, rice, soybeans, potatoes (e. g. *A. solani* or *A. alternata*), tomatoes (e. g. *A. solani* or *A. alternata*) and wheat; *Aphanomyces* spp. on sugar beets and vegetables; *Ascochyta* spp. on cereals and vegetables, e. g. *A. tritici* (anthracnose) on wheat and *A. hordei* on barley; *Bipolaris* and *Drechslera* spp. (teleomorph: *Cochliobolus* spp.), e. g. Southern leaf blight (*D. maydis)* or Northern leaf blight (*B. zeicola*) on corn, e. g. spot blotch (*B. sorokiniana*) on cereals and e. g. *B. oryzae* on rice and turfs; *Blumeria* (formerly *Erysiphe*) *graminis* (powdery mildew) on cereals (e. g. on wheat or barley); *Botrytis cinerea* (teleomorph: *Botryotinia fuckeliana*: grey mold) on fruits and berries (e. g. strawberries), vegetables (e. g. lettuce, carrots, celery and cabbages), rape, flowers, vines, forestry plants and wheat; *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) on lettuce; *Ceratocystis* (syn. *Ophiostoma*) spp. (rot or wilt) on broad-leaved trees and evergreens, e. g. *C. ulmi* (Dutch elm disease) on elms; *Cercospora* spp. (Cercospora leaf spots) on corn (e. g. Gray leaf spot: *C. zeae-maydis*), rice, sugar beets (e. g. *C. beticola*), sugar cane, vegetables, coffee, soybeans (e. g. *C. sojina* or *C. kikuchii*) and rice; *Cladosporium* spp. on tomatoes (e. g. *C. fulvum*: leaf mold) and cereals, e. g. *C. herbarum* (black ear) on wheat; *Claviceps purpurea* (ergot) on cereals; *Cochliobolus* (anamorph: *Helminthosporium* of *Bipolaris*) spp. (leaf spots) on corn (*C. carbonum*), cereals (e. g. *C. sativus*, anamorph: *B. sorokiniana*) and rice (e. g. *C. miyabeanus*, anamorph: *H. oryzae*); *Colletotrichum* (teleomorph: *Glomerella*) spp. (anthracnose) on cotton (e. g. *C. gossypii*), corn (e. g. *C. graminicola:* Anthracnose stalk rot), soft fruits, potatoes (e. g. *C. coccodes*: black dot), beans (e. g. *C. lindemuthianum*) and soybeans (e. g. *C. truncatum* or *C. gloeosporioides*); *Corticium* spp., e. g. *C. sasakii* (sheath blight) on rice; *Corynespora cassiicola* (leaf spots) on soybeans and ornamentals; *Cycloconium* spp., e. g. *C. oleaginum* on olive trees; *Cylindrocarpon* spp. (e. g. fruit tree canker or young vine decline, teleomorph: *Nectria* or *Neonectria* spp.) on fruit trees, vines (e. g. *C. liriodendri*, teleomorph: *Neonectria liriodendri*: Black Foot Disease) and ornamentals; *Dematophora* (teleomorph: *Rosellinia*) *necatrix* (root and stem rot) on soybeans; *Diaporthe* spp., e. g. *D. phaseolorum* (damping off) on soybeans; *Drechslera* (syn. *Helminthosporium*, teleomorph: *Pyrenophora*) spp. on corn, cereals, such as barley (e. g. *D. teres*, net blotch) and wheat (e. g. *D. tritici-repentis*: tan spot), rice and turf; Esca (dieback, apoplexy) on vines, caused by *Formitiporia* (syn. *Phellinus*) *punctata*, *F. mediterranea*, *Phaeomoniella chlamydospora* (earlier *Phaeoacremonium chlamydosporum*), *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum* and/or *Botryosphaeria obtusa*; *Elsinoe* spp. on pome fruits (*E. pyri*), soft fruits (*E. veneta*: anthracnose) and vines (*E. ampelina*: anthracnose); *Entyloma oryzae* (leaf smut) on rice; *Epicoccum* spp. (black mold) on wheat; *Erysiphe* spp. (powdery mildew) on sugar beets (*E. betae*), vegetables (e. g. *E. pisi*), such as cucurbits (e. g. *E. cichoracearum*), cabbages, rape (e. g. *E. cruciferarum*); *Eutypa lata* (Eutypa canker or dieback, anamorph: *Cytosporina lata*, syn. *Libertella blepharis*) on fruit trees, vines and ornamental woods; *Exserohilum* (syn. *Helminthosporium*) spp. on corn (e. g. *E. turcicum*); *Fusarium* (teleomorph: *Gibberella*) spp. (wilt, root or stem rot) on various plants, such as *F. graminearum* or *F. culmorum* (root rot, scab or head blight) on cereals (e. g. wheat or barley), *F. oxysporum* on tomatoes, *F. solani* (f. sp. *glycines* now syn. *F. virguliforme*) and *F. tucumaniae* and *F. brasiliense* each causing sudden death syndrome on soybeans, and *F. verticillioides* on corn; *Gaeumannomyces graminis* (take-all) on cereals (e. g. wheat or barley) and corn; *Gibberella* spp. on cereals (e. g. *G. zeae*) and rice (e. g. *G. fujikuroi*: Bakanae disease); *Glomerella cingulata* on vines, pome fruits and other plants and *G. gossypii* on cotton; Grainstaining complex on rice; *Guignardia bidwellii* (black rot) on vines; *Gymnosporangium* spp. on rosaceous

plants and junipers, e. g. *G. sabinae* (rust) on pears; *Helminthosporium* spp. (syn. *Drechslera*, teleomorph: *Cochliobolus*) on corn, cereals and rice; *Hemileia* spp., e. g. *H. vastatrix* (coffee leaf rust) on coffee; *Isariopsis clavispora* (syn. *Cladosporium vitis*) on vines; *Macrophomina phaseolina* (syn. *phaseoli*) (root and stem rot) on soybeans and cotton; *Microdochium* (syn. *Fusarium*) *nivale* (pink snow mold) on cereals (e. g. wheat or barley); *Microsphaera diffusa* (powdery mildew) on soybeans; *Monilinia* spp., e. g. *M. laxa*, *M. fructicola* and *M. fructigena* (bloom and twig blight, brown rot) on stone fruits and other rosaceous plants; *Mycosphaerella* spp. on cereals, bananas, soft fruits and ground nuts, such as e. g. *M. graminicola* (anamorph: *Septoria tritici*, Septoria blotch) on wheat or *M. fijiensis* (black Sigatoka disease) on bananas; *Peronospora* spp. (downy mildew) on cabbage (e. g. *P. brassicae*), rape (e. g. *P. parasitica*), onions (e. g. *P. destructor*), tobacco (*P. tabacina*) and soybeans (e. g. *P. manshurica*); *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomiae* (soybean rust) on soybeans; *Phialophora* spp. e. g. on vines (e. g. *P. tracheiphila* and *P. tetraspora*) and soybeans (e. g. *P. gregata*: stem rot); *Phoma lingam* (root and stem rot) on rape and cabbage and *P. betae* (root rot, leaf spot and damping-off) on sugar beets; *Phomopsis* spp. on sunflowers, vines (e. g. *P. viticola*: can and leaf spot) and soybeans (e. g. stem rot: *P. phaseoli*, teleomorph: *Diaporthe phaseolorum*); *Physoderma maydis* (brown spots) on corn; *Phytophthora* spp. (wilt, root, leaf, fruit and stem root) on various plants, such as paprika and cucurbits (e. g. *P. capsici*), soybeans (e. g. *P. megasperma*, syn. *P. sojae*), potatoes and tomatoes (e. g. *P. infestans*: late blight) and broad-leaved trees (e. g. *P. ramorum*: sudden oak death); *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (club root) on cabbage, rape, radish and other plants; *Plasmopara* spp., e. g. *P. viticola* (grapevine downy mildew) on vines and *P. halstedii* on sunflowers; *Podosphaera* spp. (powdery mildew) on rosaceous plants, hop, pome and soft fruits, e. g. *P. leucotricha* on apples; *Polymyxa* spp., e. g. on cereals, such as barley and wheat (*P. graminis*) and sugar beets (*P. betae*) and thereby transmitted viral diseases; *Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides* (eyespot, teleomorph: *Tapesia yallundae*) on cereals, e. g. wheat or barley; *Pseudoperonospora* (downy mildew) on various plants, e. g. *P. cubensis* on cucurbits or *P. humili* on hop; *Pseudopezicula tracheiphila* (red fire disease or ‚rotbrenner', anamorph: *Phialophora*) on vines; *Puccinia* spp. (rusts) on various plants, e. g. *P. triticina* (brown or leaf rust), *P. striiformis* (stripe or yellow rust), *P. hordei* (dwarf rust), *P. graminis* (stem or black rust) or *P. recondita* (brown or leaf rust) on cereals, such as e. g. wheat, barley or rye, *P. kuehnii* (orange rust) on sugar cane and *P. asparagi* on asparagus; *Pyrenophora* (anamorph: *Drechslera*) *tritici-repentis* (tan spot) on wheat or *P. teres* (net blotch) on barley; *Pyricularia* spp., e. g. *P. oryzae* (teleomorph: *Magnaporthe grisea*, rice blast) on rice and *P. grisea* on turf and cereals; *Pythium* spp. (damping-off) on turf, rice, corn, wheat, cotton, rape, sunflowers, soybeans, sugar beets, vegetables and various other plants (e. g. *P. ultimum* or *P. aphanidermatum*); *Ramularia* spp., e. g. *R. collo-cygni* (Ramularia leaf spots, Physiological leaf spots) on barley and *R. beticola* on sugar beets; *Rhizoctonia* spp. on cotton, rice, potatoes, turf, corn, rape, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables and various other plants, e. g. *R. solani* (root and stem rot) on soybeans, *R. solani* (sheath blight) on rice or *R. cerealis* (Rhizoctonia spring blight) on wheat or barley; *Rhizopus stolonifer* (black mold, soft rot) on strawberries, carrots, cabbage, vines and tomatoes; *Rhynchosporium secalis* (scald) on barley, rye and triticale; *Sarocladium oryzae* and *S. attenuatum* (sheath rot) on rice; *Sclerotinia* spp. (stem rot or white mold) on vegetables and field crops, such as rape, sunflowers (e. g. *S. sclerotiorum*) and soybeans (e. g. *S. rolfsii* or *S. sclerotiorum*); *Septoria* spp. on various plants, e. g. *S. glycines*

(brown spot) on soybeans, *S. tritici* (Septoria blotch) on wheat and *S.* (syn. *Stagonospora*) nodorum (Stagonospora blotch) on cereals; *Uncinula* (syn. *Erysiphe*) *necator* (powdery mildew, anamorph: *Oidium tuckeri*) on vines; *Setospaeria* spp. (leaf blight) on corn (e. g. *S. turcicum*, syn. *Helminthosporium turcicum*) and turf; *Sphacelotheca* spp. (smut) on corn, (e. g. *S. reiliana*: head smut), sorghum und sugar cane; *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* (powdery mildew) on cucurbits; *Spongospora subterranea* (powdery scab) on potatoes and thereby transmitted viral diseases; *Stagonospora* spp. on cereals, e. g. *S. nodorum* (Stagonospora blotch, teleomorph: *Leptosphaeria* [syn. *Phaeosphaeria*] *nodorum*) on wheat; *Synchytrium endobioticum* on potatoes (potato wart disease); *Taphrina* spp., e. g. *T. deformans* (leaf curl disease) on peaches and *T. pruni* (plum pocket) on plums; *Thielaviopsis* spp. (black root rot) on tobacco, pome fruits, vegetables, soybeans and cotton, e. g. *T. basicola* (syn. *Chalara elegans*); *Tilletia* spp. (common bunt or stinking smut) on cereals, such as e. g. *T. tritici* (syn. *T. caries*, wheat bunt) and *T. controversa* (dwarf bunt) on wheat; *Typhula incarnata* (grey snow mold) on barley or wheat; *Urocystis* spp., e. g. *U. occulta* (stem smut) on rye; *Uromyces* spp. (rust) on vegetables, such as beans (e. g. *U. appendiculatus*, syn. *U. phaseoli*) and sugar beets (e. g. *U. betae*); *Ustilago* spp. (loose smut) on cereals (e. g. *U. nuda* and *U. avaenae*), corn (e. g. *U. maydis*: corn smut) and sugar cane; *Venturia* spp. (scab) on apples (e. g. *V. inaequalis*) and pears; and *Verticillium* spp. (wilt) on various plants, such as fruits and ornamentals, vines, soft fruits, vegetables and field crops, e. g. *V. dahliae* on strawberries, rape, potatoes and tomatoes.

The compositions according to the present invention are also suitable for controlling harmful microorganisms in the protection of stored products or harvest, and in the protection of materials.

The term "stored products or harvest" is understood to denote natural substances of plant or animal origin and their processed forms, which have been taken from the natural life cycle and for which long-term protection is desired. Stored products of crop plant origin, such as plants or parts thereof, for example stalks, leaves, tubers, seeds, fruits or grains, can be protected in the freshly harvested state or in processed form, such as pre-dried, moistened, comminuted, ground, pressed or roasted, which process is also known as post-harvest treatment. Also falling under the definition of stored products is timber, whether in the form of crude timber, such as construction timber, electricity pylons and barriers, or in the form of finished articles, such as furniture or objects made from wood. Stored products of animal origin are hides, leather, furs, hairs and the like. Preferably, "stored products" is understood to denote natural substances of plant origin and their processed forms, more preferably fruits and their processed forms, such as pomes, stone fruits, soft fruits and citrus fruits and their processed forms. The compositions according the present invention can prevent disadvantageous effects such as decay, discoloration or mold.

The term "protection of materials" is to be understood to denote the protection of technical and non-living materials, such as adhesives, glues, wood, paper, paperboard, textiles, leather, paint dispersions, plastics, cooling lubricants, fiber, or fabrics; against the infestation and destruction by harmful microorganisms, such as fungi and bacteria. As to the protection of materials, particular attention is paid to the following harmful fungi: Ascomycetes, such as *Ophiostoma* spp., *Ceratocystis* spp., *Aureobasidium pullulans*, *Sclerophoma* spp., *Chaetomium* spp., *Humicola* spp., *Petriella* spp., *Trichurus* spp.; Basidiomycetes, such as *Coniophora* spp., *Coriolus* spp., *Gloeophyllum* spp., *Lentinus* spp., *Pleurotus* spp., *Poria* spp., *Serpula* spp. and *Tyromy-*

ces spp.; Deuteromycetes, such as *Aspergillus* spp., *Cladosporium* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Trichoderma* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Paecilomyces* spp.; and Zygomycetes, such as *Mucor* spp.. In the protection of stored products and harvest in addition the following yeast fungi are worthy of note: *Candida* spp. and *Saccharomyces cerevisae*.

The compositions according to the present invention can be converted into customary types of agrochemical compositions, e. g. solutions, emulsions, suspensions, dusts, powders, pastes, granules, pressings, capsules, and mixtures thereof. Examples for composition types are suspensions (e.g. SC, OD, FS), emulsifiable concentrates (e.g. EC), emulsions (e.g. EW, EO, ES, ME), capsules (e.g. CS, ZC), pastes, pastilles, wettable powders or dusts (e.g. WP, SP, WS, DP, DS), pressings (e.g. BR, TB, DT), granules (e.g. WG, SG, GR, FG, GG, MG), as well as gel formulations for the treatment of plant propagation materials such as seeds (e.g. GF). These and further compositions types are defined in the "Catalogue of pesticide formulation types and international coding system", Technical Monograph No. 2, 6th Ed. May 2008, CropLife International.

The compositions are prepared in a known manner, such as described by Mollet and Grubemann, Formulation technology, Wiley VCH, Weinheim, 2001; or Knowles, New developments in crop protection product formulation, Agrow Reports DS243, T&F Informa, London, 2005.

Suitable auxiliaries are solvents, liquid carriers, solid carriers or fillers, surfactants, dispersants, emulsifiers, wetters, adjuvants, solubilizers, penetration enhancers, protective colloids, adhesion agents, thickeners, humectants, repellents, attractants, feeding stimulants, compatibilizers, bactericides, anti-freezing agents, anti-foaming agents, colorants, tackifiers and binders.

Suitable solvents and liquid carriers are water and organic solvents, such as mineral oil fractions of medium to high boiling point, e.g. kerosene, diesel oil; oils of vegeable or animal origin; aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, e. g. toluene, paraffin, tetrahydronaphthalene, alkylated naphthalenes; alcohols, e.g. ethanol, propanol, butanol, benzylalcohol, cyclohexanol; glycols; DMSO; ketones, e.g. cyclohexanone; esters, e.g. lactates, carbonates, fatty acid esters, gamma-butyrolactone; fatty acids; phosphonates; amines; amides, e.g. N-methylpyrrolidone, fatty acid dimethylamides; and mixtures thereof.

Suitable solid carriers or fillers are mineral earths, e.g. silicates, silica gels, talc, kaolins, limestone, lime, chalk, clays, dolomite, diatomaceous earth, bentonite, calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide; polysaccharides, e.g. cellulose, starch; fertilizers, e.g. ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ureas; products of vegeable origin, e.g. cereal meal, tree bark meal, wood meal, nutshell meal, and mixtures thereof.

Suitable surfactants are surface-active compounds, such as anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric surfactants, block polymers, polyelectrolytes, and mixtures thereof. Such surfactants can be used as emusifier, dispersant, solubilizer, wetter, penetration enhancer, protective colloid, or adjuvant. Examples of surfactants are listed in McCutcheon's, Vol.1: Emulsifiers & Detergents, McCutcheon's Directories, Glen Rock, USA, 2008 (International Ed. or North American Ed.).

Suitable anionic surfactants are alkali, alkaline earth or ammonium salts of sulfonates, sulfates, phosphates, carboxylates, and mixtures thereof. Examples of sulfonates are alkylarylsulfonates, diphenylsulfonates, alpha-olefin sulfonates, lignine sulfonates, sulfonates of fatty acids and oils, sulfonates of ethoxylated alkylphenols, sulfonates of alkoxylated arylphenols,

sulfonates of condensed naphthalenes, sulfonates of dodecyl- and tridecylbenzenes, sulfonates of naphthalenes and alkylnaphthalenes, sulfosuccinates or sulfosuccinamates. Examples of sulfates are sulfates of fatty acids and oils, of ethoxylated alkylphenols, of alcohols, of ethoxylated alcohols, or of fatty acid esters. Examples of phosphates are phosphate esters. Examples of carboxylates are alkyl carboxylates, and carboxylated alcohol or alkylphenol ethoxylates.

Suitable nonionic surfactants are alkoxylates, N-subsituted fatty acid amides, amine oxides, esters, sugar-based surfactants, polymeric surfactants, and mixtures thereof. Examples of alkoxylates are compounds such as alcohols, alkylphenols, amines, amides, arylphenols, fatty acids or fatty acid esters which have been alkoxylated with 1 to 50 equivalents. Ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide may be employed for the alkoxylation, preferably ethylene oxide. Examples of N-subsititued fatty acid amides are fatty acid glucamides or fatty acid alkanolamides. Examples of esters are fatty acid esters, glycerol esters or monoglycerides. Examples of sugar-based surfactants are sorbitans, ethoxylated sorbitans, sucrose and glucose esters or alkylpolyglucosides. Examples of polymeric surfactants are home- or copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone, vinylalcohols, or vinylacetate.

Suitable cationic surfactants are quaternary surfactants, for example quaternary ammonium compounds with one or two hydrophobic groups, or salts of long-chain primary amines. Suitable amphoteric surfactants are alkylbetains and imidazolines. Suitable block polymers are block polymers of the A-B or A-B-A type comprising blocks of polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide, or of the A-B-C type comprising alkanol, polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide. Suitable polyelectrolytes are polyacids or polybases. Examples of polyacids are alkali salts of polyacrylic acid or polyacid comb polymers. Examples of polybases are polyvinylamines or polyethyleneamines.

Suitable adjuvants are compounds, which have a neglectable or even no pesticidal activity themselves, and which improve the biological performance of the inventive mixtures on the target. Examples are surfactants, mineral or vegeable oils, and other auxilaries. Further examples are listed by Knowles, Adjuvants and additives, Agrow Reports DS256, T&F Informa UK, 2006, chapter 5.

Suitable thickeners are polysaccharides (e.g. xanthan gum, carboxymethylcellulose), anorganic clays (organically modified or unmodified), polycarboxylates, and silicates.

Suitable bactericides are bronopol and isothiazolinone derivatives such as alkylisothiazolinones and benzisothiazolinones.

Suitable anti-freezing agents are ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, urea and glycerin.

Suitable anti-foaming agents are silicones, long chain alcohols, and salts of fatty acids.

Suitable colorants (e.g. in red, blue, or green) are pigments of low water solubility and water-soluble dyes. Examples are inorganic colorants (e.g. iron oxide, titan oxide, iron hexacyanoferrate) and organic colorants (e.g. alizarin-, azo- and phthalocyanine colorants).

Suitable tackifiers or binders are polyvinylpyrrolidons, polyvinylacetates, polyvinyl alcohols, polyacrylates, biological or synthetic waxes, and cellulose ethers.

Examples for agrochemical composition types and their preparation are:

i) Water-soluble concentrates (SL, LS)

10-60 wt% of an inventive composition and 5-15 wt% wetting agent (e.g. alcohol alkoxylates) are dissolved in water and/or in a water-soluble solvent (e.g. alcohols) ad 100 wt%. The active

substance dissolves upon dilution with water.

ii) Dispersible concentrates (DC)

5-25 wt% of an inventive composition and 1-10 wt% dispersant (e. g. polyvinylpyrrolidone) are dissolved in organic solvent (e.g. cyclohexanone) ad 100 wt%. Dilution with water gives a dispersion.

iii) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)

15-70 wt% of an inventive composition and 5-10 wt% emulsifiers (e.g. calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate) are dissolved in water-insoluble organic solvent (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbon) ad 100 wt%. Dilution with water gives an emulsion.

iv) Emulsions (EW, EO, ES)

5-40 wt% of an inventive composition and 1-10 wt% emulsifiers (e.g. calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate) are dissolved in 20-40 wt% water-insoluble organic solvent (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbon). This mixture is introduced into water ad 100 wt% by means of an emulsifying machine and made into a homogeneous emulsion. Dilution with water gives an emulsion.

v) Suspensions (SC, OD, FS)

In an agitated ball mill, 20-60 wt% of an inventive composition are comminuted with addition of 2-10 wt% dispersants and wetting agents (e.g. sodium lignosulfonate and alcohol ethoxylate), 0.1-2 wt% thickener (e.g. xanthan gum) and water ad 100 wt% to give a fine active substance suspension. Dilution with water gives a stable suspension of the active substance. For FS type compositions up to 40 wt% binder (e.g. polyvinylalcohol) is added.

vi) Water-dispersible granules and water-soluble granules (WG, SG)

50-80 wt% of an inventive composition are ground finely with addition of dispersants and wetting agents (e.g. sodium lignosulfonate and alcohol ethoxylate) ad 100 wt% and prepared as water-dispersible or water-soluble granules by means of technical appliances (e. g. extrusion, spray tower, fluidized bed). Dilution with water gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active substance.

vii) Water-dispersible powders and water-soluble powders (WP, SP, WS)

50-80 wt% of an inventive composition are ground in a rotor-stator mill with addition of 1-5 wt% dispersants (e.g. sodium lignosulfonate), 1-3 wt% wetting agents (e.g. alcohol ethoxylate) and solid carrier (e.g. silica gel) ad 100 wt%. Dilution with water gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active substance.

viii) Gel (GW, GF)

In an agitated ball mill, 5-25 wt% of an inventive composition are comminuted with addition of 3-10 wt% dispersants (e.g. sodium lignosulfonate), 1-5 wt% thickener (e.g. carboxymethylcellulose) and water ad 100 wt% to give a fine suspension of the active substance. Dilution with water gives a stable suspension of the active substance.

ix) Microemulsion (ME)

5-20 wt% of an inventive composition are added to 5-30 wt% organic solvent blend (e.g. fatty acid dimethylamide and cyclohexanone), 10-25 wt% surfactant blend (e.g. alcohol ethoxylate and arylphenol ethoxylate), and water ad 100 %. This mixture is stirred for 1 h to produce spontaneously a thermodynamically stable microemulsion.

x) Microcapsules (CS)

An oil phase comprising 5-50 wt% of an inventive composition, 0-40 wt% water insoluble organic solvent (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbon), 2-15 wt% acrylic monomers (e.g. methylmethacrylate, methacrylic acid and a di- or triacrylate) are dispersed into an aqueous solution of a protective colloid (e.g. polyvinyl alcohol). Radical polymerization initiated by a radical initiator results in the formation of poly(meth)acrylate microcapsules. Alternatively, an oil phase comprising 5-50 wt% of an inventive mixture according to the invention, 0-40 wt% water insoluble organic solvent (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbon), and an isocyanate monomer (e.g. diphenylmethene-4,4'-diisocyanatae) are dispersed into an aqueous solution of a protective colloid (e.g. polyvinyl alcohol). The addition of a polyamine (e.g. hexamethylenediamine) results in the formation of polyurea microcapsules. The monomers amount to 1-10 wt%. The wt% relate to the total CS composition.

xi) Dustable powders (DP, DS)

1-10 wt% of an inventive mixture are ground finely and mixed intimately with solid carrier (e.g. finely divided kaolin) ad 100 wt%.

xii) Granules (GR, FG)

0.5-30 wt% of an inventive mixture is ground finely and associated with solid carrier (e.g. silicate) ad 100 wt%. Granulation is achieved by extrusion, spray-drying or fluidized bed.

xiii) Ultra-low volume liquids (UL)

1-50 wt% of an inventive mixture are dissolved in organic solvent (e.g. aromatic hydrocarbon) ad 100 wt%.

The compositions types i) to xi) may optionally comprise further auxiliaries, such as 0.1-1 wt% bactericides, 5-15 wt% anti-freezing agents, 0.1-1 wt% anti-foaming agents, and 0.1-1 wt% colorants.

The resulting agrochemical compositions generally comprise between 0.01 and 95%, preferably between 0.1 and 90%, in particular between 0.5 and 75%, by weight of active substances. The active substances are employed in a purity of from 90% to 100%, preferably from 95% to 100% (according to NMR spectrum).

Solutions for seed treatment (LS), Suspoemulsions (SE), flowable concentrates (FS), powders for dry treatment (DS), water-dispersible powders for slurry treatment (WS), water-soluble powders (SS), emulsions (ES), emulsifiable concentrates (EC) and gels (GF) are usually employed for the purposes of treatment of plant propagation materials, particularly seeds. The compositions in question give, after two-to-tenfold dilution, active substance concentrations of from 0.01 to 60% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 40%, in the ready-to-use preparations. Application can be carried out before or during sowing. Methods for applying the inventive mixtures and compositions thereof, respectively, on to plant propagation material, especially seeds include dressing, coating, pelleting, dusting, soaking and in-furrow application methods of the propagation material. Preferably, the inventive compositions are applied on to the plant propagation material by a method such that germination is not induced, e. g. by seed dressing, pelleting, coating and dusting.

When employed in plant protection, the amounts of active substances applied are, depending on the kind of effect desired, from 0.001 to 2 kg per ha, preferably from 0.005 to 2 kg per ha, more preferably from 0.01 to 1.0 kg per ha, and in particular from 0.05 to 0.75 kg per ha.

In treatment of plant propagation materials such as seeds, e. g. by dusting, coating or drenching seed, amounts of active substances of from 0.01-10kg, preferably from 0.1-1000 g, more preferably from 1-100 g per 100 kg of plant propagation material (preferably seeds) are generally required.

When used in the protection of materials or stored products, the amount of active substances applied depends on the kind of application area and on the desired effect. Amounts customarily applied in the protection of materials are 0.001 g to 2 kg, preferably 0.005 g to 1 kg, of active substances per cubic meter of treated material.

Various types of oils, wetters, adjuvants, fertilizer, or micronutrients, and further pesticides (e.g. herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, safeners) may be added to the active substances or the compositions comprising them as premix or, if appropriate not until immediately prior to use (tank mix). These agents can be admixed with the compositions according to the invention in a weight ratio of 1:100 to 100:1, preferably 1:10 to 10:1.

The user applies the composition according to the invention usually from a predosage device, a knapsack sprayer, a spray tank, a spray plane, or an irrigation system. Usually, the agrochemical composition is made up with water, buffer, and/or further auxiliaries to the desired application concentration and the ready-to-use spray liquor or the agrochemical composition according to the invention is thus obtained. Usually, 20 to 2000 liters, preferably 50 to 400 liters, of the ready-to-use spray liquor are applied per hectare of agricultural useful area.

According to one embodiment, individual components of the composition according to the invention such as parts of a kit or parts of a binary mixture may be mixed by the user himself in a spray tank or any other kind of vessel used for applications (e. g. seed treater drums, seed pelleting machinery, knapsack sprayer) and further auxiliaries may be added, if appropriate. Consequently, one embodiment of the invention is a kit for preparing a usable fungicidal composition, the kit comprising a) a composition comprising mefentrifluconazole and at least one auxiliary; and b) a composition comprising at least one component II) and at least one auxiliary; and optionally c) a composition comprising at least one auxiliary and optionally a further active component as defined herein.

When preparing the compositions, it is preferred to employ the pure active compounds, to which further active compounds against pests, such as insecticides, herbicides, fungicides or else herbicidal or growth-regulating active compounds or fertilizers can be added as further active components according to need.

In the context of the present invention, the term plant refers to an entire plant, a part of the plant or the propagation material of the plant.

The separate or joint application of the compounds of the inventive compositions is carried out by spraying or dusting the seeds, the seedlings, the plants or the soils before or after sowing of the plants or before or after emergence of the plants.

Customary application rates in the protection of materials are, for example, from 0.01 g to 1000 g of active compounds per m^2 treated material, desirably from 0.1 g to 50 g per m^2.

For use in spray compositions, the content of the mixture of the active ingredients is from 0.001 to 80 weight %, preferably from 0.01 to 50 weight % and most preferably from 0.01 to 15 weight %.

Experimental Part:

The fungicidal action of the mixtures according to the invention can be shown by the tests described below.

The visually determined percentages of infected leaf areas are converted into efficacies in % of the untreated control.

The efficacy (E) is calculated as follows using Abbot's formula:

$$E = (1 - \alpha/\beta) \cdot 100$$

α corresponds to the fungicidal infection of the treated plants in % and

β corresponds to the fungicidal infection of the untreated (control) plants in %

An efficacy of 0 means that the infection level of the treated plants corresponds to that of the untreated control plants; an efficacy of 100 means that the treated plants were not infected.

The expected efficacies of active compound combinations may be determined using Colby's formula (Colby, S.R. "Calculating synergistic and antagonistic responses of herbicide combinations", Weeds, 15, pp. 20-22, 1967) and compared with the observed efficacies.

Colby's formula:

$$E = x + y - x \cdot y/100$$

E expected efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the mixture of the active compounds A and B at the concentrations a and b

x efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the active compound A at the concentration a

y efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the active compound B at the concentration b.

Microtest:

The active compounds were formulated separately as a stock solution having a concentration of 10000 ppm in dimethyl sulfoxide.

1. Activity against leaf blotch on wheat caused by *Septoria tritici* (Septtr)

The stock solutions were mixed according to the ratio, pipetted onto a micro titer plate (MTP) and diluted with water to the stated concentrations. A spore suspension of Septoria tritici in an aqueous biomalt or yeast-bactopeptone-glycerine solution was then added. The plates were placed in a water vapor-saturated chamber at a temperature of 18°C. Using an absorption photometer, the MTPs were measured at 405 nm 7 days after the inoculation.

2. Activity against *Colletotrichum truncatum* (Colldu), *Colletotrichum orbicularum* (Collla) or *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (Sclesc) in the microtiterplate test

The stock solutions were mixed according to the ratio, pipetted onto a micro titer plate (MTP) and diluted with water to the stated concentrations. Spores of the respective pathogen in an aqueous biomalt or yeast-bactopeptone-glycerine solution were then added. The plates were placed in a water vapor-saturated chamber at a temperature of 18°C. Using an absorption photometer, the MTPs were measured at 405 nm 7 days after the inoculation.

The measured parameters were compared to the growth of the active compound-free control variant (100%) and the fungus-free and active compound-free blank value to determine the relative growth in % of the pathogens in the respective active compounds.

Table E1: Activity against leaf blotch on wheat caused by *Septoria tritici* (Septtr)

Active compound / active mixture	Concentration (ppm)	Mixture	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)	Synergism (%)
Mefentrifluconazole	0.001	-	0		
II-3	0.001	-	5		
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	0.001 0.001	1 : 1	28	5	23

Table E2. Activity against *Colletotrichum truncatum* in the microtiterplate test (Colldu)

Active compound / active mixture	Concentration (ppm)	Mixture	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)	Synergism (%)
Mefentrifluconazole	4 1 0.25 0.063	- - - -	28 18 8 0		
II-3	4	-	16		
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	4 4	1 : 1	96	40	56
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	1 4	1 : 4	80	31	49
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	0.25 4	1 : 16	60	23	37
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	0.063 4	1 : 63	42	16	26

Table E3. Activity against *Colletotrichum orbicularum* in the microtiterplate test (Collla)

Active compound / active mixture	Concentration (ppm)	Mixture	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)	Synergism (%)
Mefentrifluconazole	1 0.25	- -	25 7		
II-3	0.25	-	19		
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	0.25 0.25	1 : 1	43	25	18
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	1 0.25	4 : 1	71	40	31

Table E4. Activity against *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* in the microtiterplate test (Sclesc)

Active compound / active mixture	Concentration (ppm)	Mixture	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)	Synergism (%)
Mefentrifluconazole	0.25	-	1		
II-3	0.25	-	11		
Mefentrifluconazole II-3	0.25 0.25	1 : 1	33	12	21

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Claims

1. Fungicidal compositions comprising, as active components,
   I) mefentrifluconazole and
   II) one or more of the following compounds:
      II.3 N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
      II.6 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide;
      II.7 N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;
      II.8 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide;
      II.9 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide;
      II.10 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-propyl-butanamide;
      II.11 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-N-propyl-acetamide;
      II.12 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-N-propyl-acetamide;
      II.13 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide;
      II.14 N'-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yloxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
      II.15 N'-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
      II.16 N'-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
      II.17 N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine;
      II.2 3-chloro-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine

   including agriculturally acceptable salts thereof.

2. The composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein component II) is:
   II.3 N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine.

3. The composition as claimed in any of claims 1 or 2, additionally comprising a further active substance.

4. The composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the ratio by weight of component I) to component II) is from 500:1 to 1:500.

5. The composition as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the ratio by weight of component I) to component II) is from 100:1 to 1:100.

6. A fungicidal composition comprising a fungicidally active amount of a composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5 and at least one inert liquid and/or solid carrier.

7. A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, wherein the fungi, their habitat, their locus or the plants to be protected against fungal attack, the soil or plant propagation

material are treated with an effective amount of a composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 6 or with a composition as defined in claim 6.

8. A method for improving the health of plants, wherein the plants, the locus where the plants are growing or are expected to grow, or plant propagation material from which the plants grow, are treated with an effective amount of a composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5 or with a composition as defined in claim 6.

9. A method for protection of plant propagation material from pytopathogenic fungi, comprising contacting the plant propagation materials with a composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5, or with a composition as defined in claim 6, in a fungicidal effective amount.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5, or with a composition as defined in claim 6, is applied in an amount of from 0.01 g to 10 kg per 100 kg of plant propagation material.

11. A method as claimed in any of claims 6 to 9, wherein the components of the composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5 are applied simultaneously, that is jointly or separately, or in succession.

12. Plant propagation material, comprising the composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5 or the composition as defined in claim 6, in an amount of from 0.01 g to 10 kg per 100 kg of plant propagation material.

13. Plant propagation material as claimed in claim 12, wherein the plant propagation material is seed.

14. A use of a composition as defined in any of the claims 1 to 5 or the composition as defined in claim 6, for combating phytopathogenic fungi.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2019/053958

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A01N43/653 A01N43/56 A01N43/58 A01N37/50 A01N37/34
A01N37/36 A01N43/40 A01P3/00
ADD.
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A01N

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)
EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2014/095994 A1 (BASF SE [DE]) 26 June 2014 (2014-06-26) cited in the application	1,3-14
A	Combinations comprising I-3.; pages 311-356	2

A	EP 2 865 265 A1 (BAYER CROPSCIENCE AG [DE]) 29 April 2015 (2015-04-29) cited in the application claim 2	1-14

Y	WO 2012/146125 A1 (SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG [CH]; HAAS ULRICH JOHANNES [CH] ET AL.) 1 November 2012 (2012-11-01) cited in the application claims 1-12	1,3-14

☐ 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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"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)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"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

"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

"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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
30 April 2019	01/07/2019

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Davies, Maxwell

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2019/053958

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

2(completely); 1, 3-14(partially)

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/EP2019/053958

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		US 2014335201 A1	13-11-2014
		US 2016219879 A1	04-08-2016
		UY 34039 A	30-11-2012
		WO 2012146125 A1	01-11-2012
		ZA 201403814 B	28-11-2018

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 2(completely); 1, 3-14(partially)

A composition comprising as active components mefentrifluconazole and N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-(5-bromo-6-indan-2-yloxy-2-methyl-3-pyridyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-[5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, N'-[5-bromo-6-(4-isopropylcyclohexoxy)-2-methyl-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine, and N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-phenylethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine; associated methods.

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2. claims: 1, 3-14(all partially)

A composition comprising as active components mefentrifluconazole and a compound selected from N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]butanamide, N-ethyl-2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)butanamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methoxy-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-propyl-butanamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methoxy-N-propyl-acetamide, 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-2-methylsulfanyl-N-propyl-acetamide, and 2-[(3-ethynyl-8-methyl-6-quinolyl)oxy]-N-(2-fluoroethyl)-2-methylsulfanyl-acetamide; associated methods.

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3. claims: 1, 3-14(all partially)

A composition comprising as active components mefentrifluconazole and 3-chloro-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine; associated methods.
