



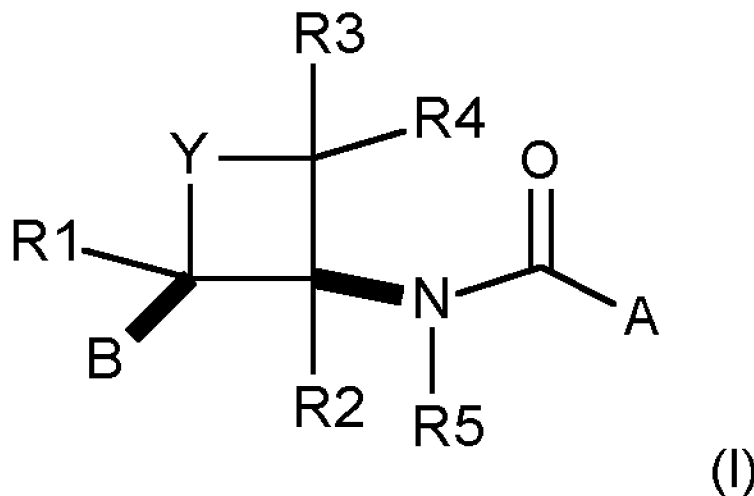
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(54) Titre : PROCEDES DE LUTTE OU DE PREVENTION DE L'INFESTATION DE PLANTES DE SOJA PAR DES MICRO-ORGANISMES PHYTOPATHOGENES
(54) Title: METHODS OF CONTROLLING OR PREVENTING INFESTATION OF SOYBEAN PLANTS BY PHYTOPATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to methods for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (I), wherein R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, Y, A, B are as defined herein.

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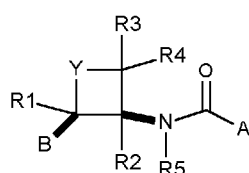
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(54) Title: METHODS OF CONTROLLING OR PREVENTING INFESTATION OF SOYBEAN PLANTS BY PHYTOPATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS



(I)

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to methods for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (I), wherein R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, Y, A, B are as defined herein.



WO 2020/152116 A1

Title

Methods of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to methods for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, of the family *Fusarium*, in particular *Fusarium pallidoroseum*, *tucumaniae*, *brasiliense*, *crassistipitatum*, *Cercospora kikuchi*, *Colletotrichum truncatum* and *Phomopsis sojae*.

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Background

Corynespora cassiicola is a fungus that infects over 500 species of plants, in particular soybean plants. This pathogen has caused crop failures resulting in high economic losses in over 70 countries. The disease originating from *Corynespora cassiicola* is called target spot.

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Thus, the current invention provides further methods for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*. Furthermore, the current invention provides further methods for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Fusarium*, in particular *Fusarium pallidoroseum*, *tucumaniae*, *brasiliense*, *crassistipitatum*, *Cercospora kikuchi*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and *Phomopsis sojae*.

20

Description of the embodiments

Cyclobutylcarboxamide compounds and processes for their preparation have been disclosed in WO2013/143811 and WO2015/003951. It has now been surprisingly found that particular cyclobutylcarboxamide compounds disclosed in WO2013/143811 and/or WO2015/003951 are highly effective at controlling or preventing the infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*. Furthermore, the compounds disclosed in WO2013/143811 and/or WO2015/003951 are effective at controlling or preventing the infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms such as of the family *Fusarium*, in particular *Fusarium pallidoroseum*, *tucumaniae*, *brasiliense*, *crassistipitatum*, *Cercospora kikuchi*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and *Phomopsis sojae*.

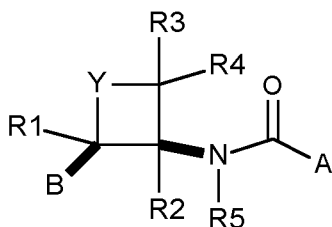
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These highly effective compounds thus represent an important new solution for farmers to control or prevent infestation of soybean plants by fungi of the family Corynesporascaceae.

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Hence, as embodiment 1, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (I)



(I)

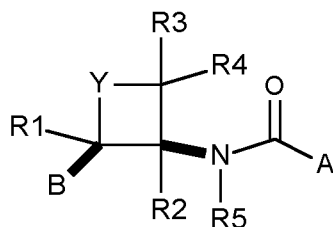
wherein

Y is O, C=O, or CR¹²R¹³;

- 5 A is a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, each independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a phenyl ring; the heteroaromatic ring or the phenyl being optionally substituted by one or more R₆;
- R₆ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄-alkoxy-C₁-4-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy-C₁-C₄-alkyl;
- 10 R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₁₂ and R₁₃, independently of each other, are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
- R₅ is hydrogen, methoxy or hydroxyl,
- B is phenyl substituted by one or more R₈,
- R₈ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano or a group -L-R₉, where each L is independently of each other a bond, -O-, -OC(O)-, -NR₇-, -NR₇CO-, -NR₇S(O)n-, -S(O)n-, -S(O)nNR₇-, -COO- or CONR₇-,
- 15 n is 0, 1 or 2,
- R₇ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, benzyl or phenyl, where benzyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
- 20 R₉ is, independently of each other, C₁-C₆-alkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₆-C₁₄-bicycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by R₁₀, or heteroaryl, which is
- 25 unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀,
- R₁₀ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-alkylthio, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₃-C₆-alkenyloxy, or C₃-C₆-alkynyloxy; or a salt or N-oxide thereof;
- wherein B and A-CO-NR₅ are cis to each other on the four-membered ring,
- 30 or a tautomer or stereoisomer of these compounds.

Hence, as embodiment 1.1, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassicola*, of the family *Fusarium*, in particular *Fusarium pallidoroseum*, *tucumaniae*,

brasiliense, crassistipitatum, Cercospora kikuchi and Phomopsis sojae, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (I)



(I)

5 wherein

Y is O, C=O, or CR¹²R¹³;

A is a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, each independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a phenyl ring; the heteroaromatic ring or the phenyl being optionally substituted by one or more R₆;

10 R₆ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄-alkoxy-C₁-4-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy-C₁-C₄-alkyl; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₁₂ and R₁₃, independently of each other, are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,

R₅ is hydrogen, methoxy or hydroxyl,

15 B is phenyl substituted by one or more R₈,

R₈ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano or a group -L-R₉, where each L is independently of each other a bond, -O-, -OC(O)-, -NR₇-, -NR₇CO-, -NR₇S(O)n-, -S(O)n-, -S(O)nNR₇-, -COO- or CONR₇-,

n is 0, 1 or 2,

20 R₇ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, benzyl or phenyl, where benzyl and phenyl is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,

R₉ is, independently of each other, C₁-C₆-alkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more

R₁₀, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₆-C₁₄-

bicycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, which is

25 unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀, phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by R₁₀, or heteroaryl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R₁₀,

R₁₀ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-alkylthio, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₃-C₆-alkenyloxy, or C₃-C₆-alkynyloxy;

30 or a salt or N-oxide thereof;

wherein B and A-CO-NR₅ are cis to each other on the four-membered ring,

or a tautomer or stereoisomer of these compounds.

More preferred methods according to embodiment 1 are given in the embodiments below.

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As embodiment 2, there is provided a method according to embodiment 1 wherein

Y is O or CH₂;

A is a 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 2 nitrogen atoms, or a phenyl ring; the heteroaromatic ring or the phenyl being optionally substituted by one or more R₆;

5 R₆ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, or C1-C4-haloalkoxy;

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ are each hydrogen;

B is phenyl substituted by one or more R₈;

10 R₈ is, independently of each other, selected from halogen, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, C1-C4-haloalkoxy and C3-C6-cycloalkyl.

As embodiment 3, there is provided a method according to either embodiment 1 or embodiment 2 wherein A is a 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 2 nitrogen atoms and having 1 to 3 substituents selected from R₆, or a phenyl ring having 1 or 3 substituents selected from R₆.

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As embodiment 4, there is provided a method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 3 wherein B is a phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents R₈.

As embodiment 5, there is provided a method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 4 wherein B is a phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, independently selected from fluoro, chloro, trifluoromethyl, cyclopropyl, difluoromethoxy and trifluoromethoxy;

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A is a phenyl, pyridyl or pyrazinyl, which rings, independently of each other, are unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, independently selected from chloro, bromo, fluoro, methyl, cyano, and trifluoromethyl, Y is O or CH₂, and R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are each hydrogen.

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As embodiment 6, there is provided a method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 5 wherein Y is CH₂;

B is a mono or di-halogen substituted phenyl;

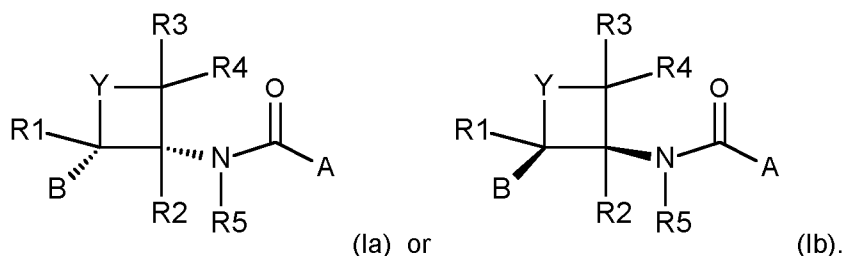
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A is selected from phenyl, pyrazinyl and pyridyl, each of which is mono or di-substituted by substituents independently selected from halogen and C1-C4-haloalkyl;

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are each hydrogen.

Compounds of formula (I) as disclosed in any one of embodiments 1 to 6 represent the *cis* racemate: the phenyl ring on the left hand side and the A-C(=O)-NH group on the right hand side are *cis* to each other on the cyclobutyl ring:

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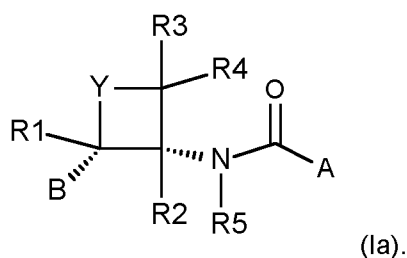
Thus, the racemic compound of formula (I) is a 1:1 mixture of the compounds of formula (la) and (lb). The wedged bonds shown in the compounds of formula (la) and (lb) represent absolute stereochemistry, whereas the thick straight bonds such as those shown for the compounds of formula (I) represent relative stereochemistry in racemic compounds.

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It has also surprisingly been found that one enantiomer of the compounds of formula (I) is particularly useful in controlling or preventing the infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Corynesporascaceae*, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*.

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Thus, as embodiment 7, there is provided the method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 6 wherein the compound is of formula (la)



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A skilled person is aware that according to the method of embodiment 2, the compound of formula (la) is generally applied as part of a pesticidal composition. Hence, as embodiment 8, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Corynesporascaceae*, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof a pesticidal composition comprising a compound according to anyone of embodiments 1-7 and one or more formulation adjuvants. As embodiment 9, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Corynesporascaceae*, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof a pesticidal composition comprising a compound of formula (la) and one or more formulation adjuvants. In a method according to embodiment 9, for pesticidal compositions comprising both a compound of formula (la) and a compound of formula (lb), the ratio of the compound of formula (la) to its enantiomer (the compound of formula (lb)) must be greater than 1:1. Preferably, the ratio of the compound of formula (la) to the compound of formula (lb) is greater than 1.5:1, more preferably

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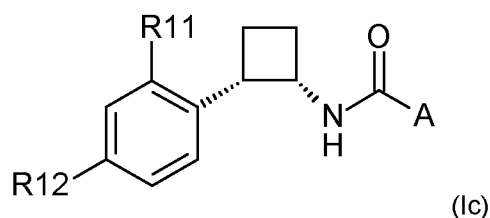
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greater than 2.5:1, especially greater than 4:1, advantageously greater than 9:1, desirably greater than 20:1, in particular greater than 35:1.

Mixtures containing up to 50%, preferably up to 40%, more preferably up to 30%, especially up to 20%, advantageously up to 10%, desirably up to 5%, in particular up to 3 %, of the *trans* stereoisomers of the compounds of formula (I) (i.e. wherein the B and the A-C(=O)-NH groups are *trans* to each other) are also understood to be part of this invention. Preferably, the ratio of the compound of formula (I) to its *trans* isomer is greater than 1.5:1, more preferably greater than 2.5:1, especially greater than 4:1, advantageously greater than 9:1, desirably greater than 20:1, in particular greater than 35:1.

Preferably, in a composition comprising the compound of formula (Ia), its *trans* isomer (i.e. wherein the B and the A-CO-NR₂ groups are *trans* to each other) and the compound of formula (Ib), the composition comprises the compound of formula (Ia) in a concentration of at least 50%, more preferably 70%, even more preferably 85%, in particular over 90%, and particularly preferably over 95%, each based on the total amount of compound of formula (Ia), its *trans* isomer and the compound of formula (Ib).

Further, as embodiment 10, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (Ic)

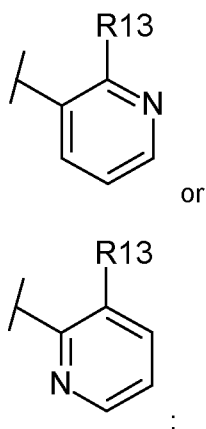


wherein

R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently selected from halogen;
A is pyridyl which is substituted by one or two substituents independently selected from halogen and C₁-C₄-haloalkyl.

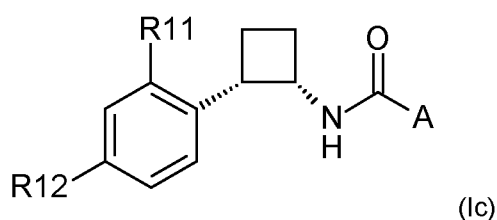
As embodiment 11, there is provided a method according to embodiment 10, wherein
R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently selected from chloro and fluoro;
A is pyrid-2-yl or pyrid-3-yl, which is substituted by one or two C₁-C₄-haloalkyl substituents.

As embodiment 12, there is provided a method according to embodiments 10 or 11, wherein
A is selected from



R13 is C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, preferably trifluoromethyl.

- 5 As embodiment 13, there is provided a method according to any one of embodiments 10 to 12 wherein the compound is selected from any one of compounds 1 to 12 of formula (Ic)



wherein R11, R12 and A are as defined in the following table:

Compound	A	R11	R12
1	2-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	Cl
2	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	Cl
3	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	F	F
4	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	F
5	3-chloro-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	Cl
6	2-methyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	Cl
7	2-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	F

- 10 As embodiment 14, there is provided the method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13 comprising the steps
- providing a composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13;
 - applying the composition to a propagation material;
- 15 - planting the propagation material.

As embodiment 15, there is provided the method according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13 comprising the steps

- providing a composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13;
- applying the composition to a crop of plants or the locus thereof.

5 As embodiment 16, there is provided the use of a compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Corynesporascaceae*, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*.

10 As embodiment 17, there is provided the use of a compound according to embodiment 16 wherein the phytopathogenic microorganism is *Corynespora cassiicola*.

15 As embodiment 18, there is provided a method for growing soybean plants comprising applying or treating soybean or a propagation material thereof with a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 13.

The preparation of the compounds as defined in the methods of any one of embodiments 1 to 13 has been disclosed in WO2013/143811 and WO2015/003951 which are incorporated herein by reference.

Definitions:

20 The term "halogen" represents fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo, particularly fluoro, chloro or bromo.

The term "alkyl" or "alk" as used herein either alone or as part of a larger group (such as alkoxy, alkylthio, alkoxy carbonyl and alkyl carbonyl) is a straight or branched chain and is, for example, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl, isopropyl, *sec*-butyl, isobutyl, *tert*-butyl, pentyl, *iso*-pentyl or *n*-hexyl.

25 The alkyl groups are suitably C₁-C₄-alkyl groups.

"Haloalkyl" as used herein are alkyl groups as defined above which are substituted with one or more of the same or different halogen atoms and are, for example, CF₃, CF₂Cl, CF₂H, CCl₂H, FCH₂, ClCH₂, BrCH₂, CH₃CHF, (CH₃)₂CF, CF₃CH₂ or CHF₂CH₂.

30 The methods and uses according to any one of embodiments 1 to 18 are preferably for controlling or preventing infestation of the crop by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family *Corynesporascaceae*, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, including *Corynespora cassiicola* fungi that are resistant to other fungicides. *Corynesporascaceae* fungi that are "resistant" to a particular fungicide refer e.g. to strains of *Corynesporascaceae* fungi that are less sensitive to that fungicide compared to the expected sensitivity of the same species of *Corynesporascaceae* fungi. The expected sensitivity can be measured using e.g. a strain that has not previously been exposed to the fungicide.

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Application according to the methods or uses according to any one of embodiments 1 to 18 is preferably to a crop of plants, the locus thereof or propagation material thereof. Preferably application is to a crop of plants or propagation material thereof, more preferably to propagation material.

Application of the compounds of the invention can be performed according to any of the usual modes of application, e.g. foliar, drench, soil, in furrow etc.

The compounds as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 are preferably used for pest control at 1 to 500 g/ha, preferably 10-70g/ha.

The compounds as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 are suitable for use on any soybean plant, including those that have been genetically modified to be resistant to active ingredients such as herbicides, or to produce biologically active compounds that control infestation by plant pests.

Generally, a compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 is used in the form of a composition (e.g. formulation) containing a carrier. A compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 and compositions thereof can be used in various forms such as aerosol dispenser, capsule suspension, cold fogging concentrate, dustable powder, emulsifiable concentrate, emulsion oil in water, emulsion water in oil, encapsulated granule, fine granule, flowable concentrate for seed treatment, gas (under pressure), gas generating product, granule, hot fogging concentrate, macrogranule, microgranule, oil dispersible powder, oil miscible flowable concentrate, oil miscible liquid, paste, plant rodlet, powder for dry seed treatment, seed coated with a pesticide, soluble concentrate, soluble powder, solution for seed treatment, suspension concentrate (flowable concentrate), ultra low volume (ulv) liquid, ultra low volume (ulv) suspension, water dispersible granules or tablets, water dispersible powder for slurry treatment, water soluble granules or tablets, water soluble powder for seed treatment and wettable powder.

A formulation typically comprises a liquid or solid carrier and optionally one or more customary formulation auxiliaries, which may be solid or liquid auxiliaries, for example unepoxidized or epoxidized vegetable oils (for example epoxidized coconut oil, rapeseed oil or soya oil), antifoams, for example silicone oil, preservatives, clays, inorganic compounds, viscosity regulators, surfactant, binders and/or tackifiers. The composition may also further comprise a fertilizer, a micronutrient donor or other preparations which influence the growth of plants as well as comprising a combination containing the compound of the invention with one or more other biologically active agents, such as bactericides, fungicides, nematicides, plant activators, acaricides, and insecticides.

The compositions are prepared in a manner known per se, in the absence of auxiliaries for example by grinding, screening and/or compressing a solid compound of the present invention and in the presence of at least one auxiliary for example by intimately mixing and/or grinding the compound of the present invention with the auxiliary (auxiliaries). In the case of solid compounds of the invention, the grinding/milling of the compounds is to ensure specific particle size.

5 Examples of compositions for use in agriculture are emulsifiable concentrates, suspension concentrates, microemulsions, oil dispersibles, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, spreadable pastes, dilute emulsions, soluble powders, dispersible powders, wettable powders, dusts, granules or encapsulations in polymeric substances, which comprise - at least - a compound as defined in any one embodiment 1 to 13 and the type of composition is to be selected to suit the intended aims and the prevailing circumstances.

10 As a rule, the compositions comprise 0.1 to 99%, especially 0.1 to 95%, of compound as defined in any one of embodiments 1 to 13 and 1 to 99.9%, especially 5 to 99.9%, of at least one solid or liquid carrier, it being possible as a rule for 0 to 25%, especially 0.1 to 20%, of the composition to be surfactants (% in each case meaning percent by weight). Whereas concentrated compositions tend to be preferred for commercial goods, the end consumer as a rule uses dilute compositions which have substantially lower concentrations of active ingredient.

15

Examples of foliar formulation types for pre-mix compositions are:

GR: Granules

WP: wettable powders

WG: water dispersible granules (powders)

20 SG: water soluble granules

SL: soluble concentrates

EC: emulsifiable concentrate

EW: emulsions, oil in water

ME: micro-emulsion

25 SC: aqueous suspension concentrate

CS: aqueous capsule suspension

OD: oil-based suspension concentrate, and

SE: aqueous suspo-emulsion.

30 Whereas, examples of seed treatment formulation types for pre-mix compositions are:

WS: wettable powders for seed treatment slurry

LS: solution for seed treatment

ES: emulsions for seed treatment

FS: suspension concentrate for seed treatment

35 WG: water dispersible granules, and

CS: aqueous capsule suspension.

Examples of formulation types suitable for tank-mix compositions are solutions, dilute emulsions, suspensions, or a mixture thereof, and dusts.

40

As with the nature of the formulations, the methods of application, such as foliar, drench, spraying, atomizing, dusting, scattering, coating or pouring, are chosen in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances.

- 5 The tank-mix compositions are generally prepared by diluting with a solvent (for example, water) the one or more pre-mix compositions containing different pesticides, and optionally further auxiliaries.

Suitable carriers and adjuvants can be solid or liquid and are the substances ordinarily employed in formulation technology, e.g. natural or regenerated mineral substances, solvents, dispersants, wetting
10 agents, tackifiers, thickeners, binders or fertilizers.

Generally, a tank-mix formulation for foliar or soil application comprises 0.1 to 20%, especially 0.1 to 15 %, of the desired ingredients, and 99.9 to 80 %, especially 99.9 to 85 %, of a solid or liquid auxiliaries (including, for example, a solvent such as water), where the auxiliaries can be a surfactant
15 in an amount of 0 to 20 %, especially 0.1 to 15 %, based on the tank-mix formulation.

Typically, a pre-mix formulation for foliar application comprises 0.1 to 99.9 %, especially 1 to 95 %, of the desired ingredients, and 99.9 to 0.1 %, especially 99 to 5 %, of a solid or liquid adjuvant (including, for example, a solvent such as water), where the auxiliaries can be a surfactant in an
20 amount of 0 to 50 %, especially 0.5 to 40 %, based on the pre-mix formulation.

Normally, a tank-mix formulation for seed treatment application comprises 0.25 to 80%, especially 1 to 75 %, of the desired ingredients, and 99.75 to 20 %, especially 99 to 25 %, of a solid or liquid auxiliaries (including, for example, a solvent such as water), where the auxiliaries can be a surfactant
25 in an amount of 0 to 40 %, especially 0.5 to 30 %, based on the tank-mix formulation.

Typically, a pre-mix formulation for seed treatment application comprises 0.5 to 99.9 %, especially 1 to 95 %, of the desired ingredients, and 99.5 to 0.1 %, especially 99 to 5 %, of a solid or liquid adjuvant (including, for example, a solvent such as water), where the auxiliaries can be a surfactant in
30 an amount of 0 to 50 %, especially 0.5 to 40 %, based on the pre-mix formulation.

Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates (e.g., pre-mix composition (formulation)), the end user will normally employ dilute formulations (e.g., tank mix composition).
35

Preferred seed treatment pre-mix formulations are aqueous suspension concentrates. The formulation can be applied to the seeds using conventional treating techniques and machines, such as fluidized bed techniques, the roller mill method, rotostatic seed treaters, and drum coaters. Other methods, such as spouted beds may also be useful. The seeds may be presized before coating. After
40 coating, the seeds are typically dried and then transferred to a sizing machine for sizing. Such

procedures are known in the art. The compounds of the present invention are particularly suited for use in soil and seed treatment applications.

In general, the pre-mix compositions of the invention contain 0.5 to 99.9 especially 1 to 95, advantageously 1 to 50 , % by mass of the desired ingredients, and 99.5 to 0.1, especially 99 to 5, %
5 by mass of a solid or liquid adjuvant (including, for example, a solvent such as water), where the auxiliaries (or adjuvant) can be a surfactant in an amount of 0 to 50, especially 0.5 to 40, % by mass based on the mass of the pre-mix formulation.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following non-limiting Examples. All citations are
10 incorporated by reference.

Furthermore, there is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of potato plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism *Alternaria alternata* *fusarium sambucinum*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of
15 embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of beans by the phytopathogenic microorganism *Sclerotium Rolfsii*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of rapeseed plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism *Leptosphaeria maculans*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the
20 locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of celosia plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism *Botrytis cinerea*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of coffee plants by the
25 phytopathogenic microorganism *Cercospora coffeicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of cotton plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from *Corynespora cassiicola*, *Fusarium sp.*, *Ramularia areola*, *Thanatephorus cucumeris*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or
30 propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of cucumber plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from *COLLETOTRICHUM LAGENARIUM*; *ERYSIPHE CICHORACEARUM*; *PSEUDOPERONOSPORA CUBENSIS*, *PSEUDOPERONOSPORA CUBENSIS*, *SPHAEROTHECA SP.* and *Fusarium sp.*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation
35 material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of cucurbits plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from *ALTERNARIA ALTERNATA*; *SPHAEROTHECA FULIGINEA*, *DIDYMELLA BRYONIAE* and *SPHAEROTHECA FULIGINEA*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is
40 provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of cucurbits plants by phytopathogenic

microorganisms selected from SCLEROTINIA MINOR and SCLEROTINIA SCLEROTIUM, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of melon plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism FUSARIUM OXYSPO-
5 RUM F.MELONIS, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of okra plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism FUSARIUM OXYSPO-
RUM F. SP. APII, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of onion plants by the phytopathogenic
10 microorganism BOTRYTIS SP., comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of ornamental plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from ALTERNARIA SP. and RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI, comprising applying
15 to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of pepper plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism Leveillula taurica, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of
20 embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of petunia plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism ERYSIPIHE CICHORACEARUM, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of potato plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism ALTERNARIA ALTERNATA FUSARIUM
25 SAMBUCINUM, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of squash plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from Erysiphe spp and SPHAEROTHECA FULIGINEA, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to
30 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of tomato plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from Alternaria solani, FUSARIUM OXYSPO-
RUM F.LYCOBERSICI, OIDIOPSIS TAURICA; PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS and PYTHIUM APHANIDERMATUM, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a
35 method of controlling or preventing infestation of watermelon plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms selected from DIDYMELLA BRYONIAE, FUSARIUM OXYSPO-
RUM F. SP. NIVEUM, FUSARIUM OXYSPO-
RUM and SPHAEROTHECA FULIGINEA, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of
embodiments 1 to 13. There is provided a method of controlling or preventing infestation of zucchini plants by the phytopathogenic microorganism SPHAEROTHECA FULIGINEA, comprising applying to

a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to any one of embodiments 1 to 13.

5 Biological examples

Effect of different fungicide treatments against *Corynespora cassiicola*

A soybean field trial was carried out in Richland, Louisiana, USA, to evaluate the efficacy of different compounds against the target spot *Corynespora cassiicola*. The seed were treated with different seed treatment compounds and planted on June 9. Target spot occurred mid of September and an

10 assessment on disease severity and crop defoliation was done on September 14.

Trial details:

	<u>Trial</u>	<u>Sown</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Resistance Status</u>
	<u>Location</u>			
1	Richland / LA	9 th June 2018	S52-Y7X	Susceptible

Treatment List – Field Trials carried out:

Treatment	AI Rate (mg ai/seed)	Application method
1 Untreated	---	---
2 COMPOUND 1 (FS 500)	0.075	Seed treatment
3 COMPOUND 1 (FS 500)	0.15	Seed treatment
4 Commercial Standard: Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (FS 500)	0.075	Seed treatment

15

Crops and targets occurred in the trial

	Latin name	Common name
Target	CORYNESPORA CASSIICOLA	TARGET SPOT
Crop	GLYCINE MAX	SOYBEAN

Crop Description:

Test Crop	SOYBEAN
Variety	S52-Y7X
Sowing or Planting Date	09/06/2018

20 Trial Layout:

Trial Environment (Test Method)	Field trial
Experimental Design	RANDOMIZED COMPLETE BLOCK
Plot size	19 m ²
# replications	4

Application Details:

Application Date	09/06/2018
Application Equipment Type	Seed treatment Drum
Slurry Volume	400 ml/100kg seeds
Treatments applied	2, 3, 4

Assessments:

Pest severity, 97 days after planting:

Treatment	AI Rate (mg ai/seed)	Pest severity (%), significantly different (Treatments with no letter in common are significantly different at the 5% probability level)	% efficacy based on pest severity
1 UNTREATED	--	51.25, A	0.00
2 COMPOUND 1	0.075	25.00, BC	51.22
3 COMPOUND 1	0.15	13.25, C	73.13
4 Commercial Standard: Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (FS 500)	0.075	47.50, A	7.32

5

Defoliation, 97 days after planting:

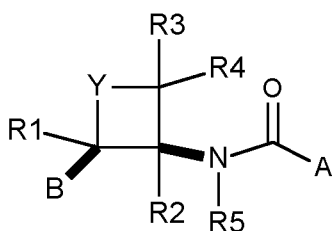
Treatment	AI Rate (mg ai/seed)	Defoliation (% area), significantly different (Treatments with no letter in common are significantly different at the 5% probability level)	% efficacy based on defoliation
1 UNTREATED	--	17.5, A	0.00
2 COMPOUND 1	0.075	6.25, A	64.29
3 COMPOUND 1	0.15	5, A	71.43
4 Commercial Standard: Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor (FS 500)	0.075	15, A	14.28

Conclusion:

Compound 1 showed good activity (73%) against *Corynespora cassiicola* in soybean over a duration of 97 days after planting. The efficacy of compound 2 was very weak in control of target spot (7.3%). Both rates of compound 1 also provided good suppression of target spot and less defoliation than Compound 2.

Claims

1. A method of controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassiicola*, comprising applying to a crop of plants, the locus thereof, or propagation material thereof, a compound according to formula (I)



(I)

wherein

- 10 Y is O, C=O, or CR¹²R¹³;
 A is a 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms, each independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a phenyl ring; the heteroaromatic ring or the phenyl being optionally substituted by one or more R⁶;
 R⁶ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄-alkoxy-C₁-4-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy-C₁-C₄-alkyl;
 15 R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R¹² and R¹³, independently of each other, are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
 R⁵ is hydrogen, methoxy or hydroxyl,
 B is phenyl substituted by one or more R⁸,
 20 R⁸ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano or a group -L-R⁹, where each L is independently of each other a bond, -O-, -OC(O)-, -NR⁷-, -NR⁷CO-, -NR⁷S(O)n-, -S(O)n-, -S(O)nNR⁷-, -COO- or CONR⁷-,
 n is 0, 1 or 2,
 R⁷ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, benzyl or phenyl, where benzyl and phenyl is
 25 unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₄-haloalkyl,
 R⁹ is, independently of each other, C₁-C₆-alkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R¹⁰, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R¹⁰, C₆-C₁₄-bicycloalkyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R¹⁰, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R¹⁰, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted
 30 by one or more R¹⁰, phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by R¹⁰, or heteroaryl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R¹⁰,
 R¹⁰ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄-alkylthio, C₁-C₄-haloalkylthio, C₃-C₆-alkenyloxy, or C₃-C₆-alkynyloxy;
 or a salt or N-oxide thereof;
 35 wherein B and A-CO-NR⁵ are cis to each other on the four-membered ring,

or a tautomer or stereoisomer of these compounds.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein

Y is O or CH₂;

5 A is a 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing 1 to 2 nitrogen atoms, or a phenyl ring; the heteroaromatic ring or the phenyl being optionally substituted by one or more R₆;

R₆ is, independently of each other, halogen, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, or C1-C4-haloalkoxy;

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ are each hydrogen;

10 B is phenyl substituted by one or more R₈;

R₈ is, independently of each other, selected from halogen, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, C1-C4-haloalkoxy and C3-C6-cycloalkyl.

3. A method according to either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein A is a 6-membered heteroaromatic ring
15 containing 1 to 2 nitrogen atoms and having 1 to 3 substituents selected from R₆, or a phenyl ring having 1 or 3 substituents selected from R₆.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein
wherein B is a phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents R₈.

20

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein B is a phenyl substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, independently selected from fluoro, chloro, trifluoromethyl, cyclopropyl, difluoromethoxy and trifluoromethoxy;

25 A is a phenyl, pyridyl or pyrazinyl, which rings, independently of each other, are unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 substituents, independently selected, from chloro, bromo, fluoro, methyl, cyano, and trifluoromethyl, Y is O or CH₂, and R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are each hydrogen.

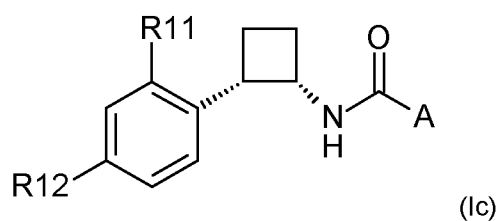
6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein
Y is CH₂;

30 B is a mono or di-halogen substituted phenyl;

A is selected from phenyl, pyrazinyl and pyridyl, each of which is mono or di-substituted by substituents independently selected from halogen and C1-C4-haloalkyl;

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are each hydrogen.

35 7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the compound is a compound of formula (Ic)



wherein

R11 and R12 are independently selected from halogen;

A is pyridyl which is substituted by one or two substituents independently selected from halogen and C₁-C₄-haloalkyl.

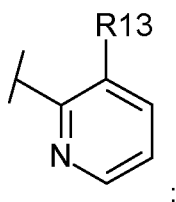
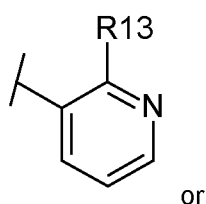
8. The method according to claim 7 wherein

R11 and R12 are independently selected from chloro and fluoro;

A is pyrid-2-yl or pyrid-3-yl, which is substituted by one or two C₁-C₄-haloalkyl substituents.

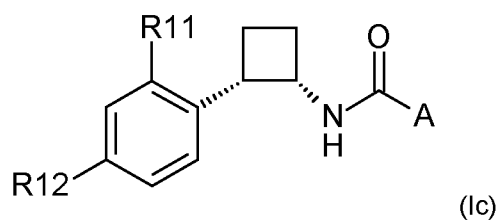
9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein

A is selected from



R13 is C₁-C₄-haloalkyl.

10. The method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from any one of compounds 1 to 7 of formula (lc)



wherein R11, R12 and A are as defined in the following table:

Compound	A	R11	R12
1	2-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	Cl
2	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	Cl

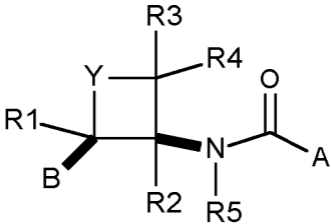
3	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	F	F
4	3-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	F
5	3-chloro-pyrid-2-yl	Cl	Cl
6	2-methyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	Cl
7	2-trifluoromethyl-pyrid-3-yl	Cl	F

11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the phytopathogenic microorganism is *Corynespora cassicola*.

5 12. Use of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10 for controlling or preventing infestation of soybean plants by phytopathogenic microorganisms of the family Corynesporascaceae, in particular *Corynespora cassicola*.

10 13. Use of a compound according to claim 12 wherein the phytopathogenic microorganism is *Corynespora cassicola*.

14. A method for growing soybean plants comprising applying or treating soybean or a propagaton material thereof with a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10.



(I)