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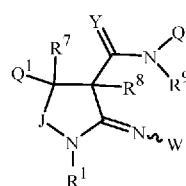
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(54) Title: HERBICIDAL AMIDES



(1)

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are compounds of Formula (1), including all stereoisomers, *N*-oxides, and salts thereof wherein W, R¹, J, Q¹, R⁷, R⁸, Y, R⁹ and are as defined in the disclosure. Also disclosed are compositions containing the compounds of Formula (1) and methods for controlling undesired vegetation comprising contacting the undesired vegetation or its environment with an effective amount of a compound or a composition of the invention.

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TITLE
HERBICIDAL AMIDES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

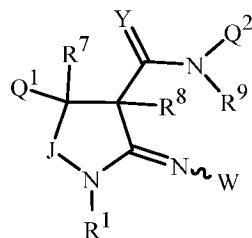
This invention relates to certain herbicidal amides, their (*N*-oxides,) salts and compositions, and methods of their use for controlling undesirable vegetation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The control of undesired vegetation is extremely important in achieving high crop efficiency. Achievement of selective control of the growth of weeds especially in such useful crops as rice, soybean, sugar beet, maize, potato, wheat, barley, tomato and plantation crops, among others, is very desirable. Unchecked weed growth in such useful crops can cause significant reduction in productivity and thereby result in increased costs to the consumer. The control of undesired vegetation in noncrop areas is also important. Many products are commercially available for these purposes, but the need continues for new compounds that are more effective, less costly, less toxic, environmentally safer or have different sites of action. WO 2015/084796, WO 2016/003997 and WO 2016/196593 disclose certain herbicidal amides. The herbicidal amides of the present invention are not disclosed in these publications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This disclosure relates, in part, to a compound of Formula 1, including all stereoisomers and *N*-oxides of such compounds, and salts of such compounds, stereoisomers and *N*-oxides:



1

wherein

W is -NR^AR^B or -OR^C;

25 R^A is H, cyano, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl, C₁–C₄ alkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

R^B is H, cyano, hydroxy, CHO, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl,

30

C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl or C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl; or a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

5 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and –C(=O)–; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system; or taken together as an 8- to 13-membered tricyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon, nitrogen and –C(=O)– and substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

10 R^C is C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, C₂–C₄ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C₁–C₄ alkyl; or a 6-membered nitrogen containing aromatic ring substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

15 J is –CR²R³–, –CR²R³–CR⁴R⁵–, –NR⁶– or –O– (i.e. where the bond projecting to the left is connected to NR¹);

20 Y is O, S or NR¹⁵;

25 R¹ is H, hydroxy, amino, cyano, CHO, C₃–C₈ alkylcarbonylalkyl, -C(C₁–C₄ alkyl)=N–O(C₁–C₄ alkyl), -C(O)NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkenyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkenylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₅–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈

dialkylaminosulfonyl, C_3 – C_{10} trialkylsilyl; or $-CPh=N-O(C_1-C_4$ alkyl) where the phenyl is substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{13} ; or G^1 ;

5 Q^1 is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 5 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 5 N atoms, wherein up to 3 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members;

10 Q^2 is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 5 N atoms, wherein up to 3 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{11} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{13} on nitrogen atom ring members;

15 R^2 and R^3 are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 – C_4 alkyl, C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl or C_1 – C_4 alkoxy; or

20 R^2 and R^3 are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded to form a C_3 – C_7 cycloalkyl ring;

25 R^4 and R^5 are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 – C_4 alkyl, C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl or C_1 – C_4 alkoxy;

30 R^6 is C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_2 – C_6 alkenyl, C_3 – C_6 alkynyl or C_1 – C_6 alkoxy; or

35 R^1 and R^6 are taken together as C_3 – C_6 alkylene or $-CH_2OCH_2-$;

40 R^7 and R^8 are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 – C_4 alkoxy, C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

45 R^9 is H, hydroxy, amino, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_6 alkenyl, C_3 – C_6 alkynyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylthioalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylsulfinylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylsulfonylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl,

C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl,
C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈
alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀
cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio,
5 C₃–C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃–C₈
cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈
cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl or
C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl; or G¹;
each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C₁–C₈
10 alkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈
hydroxyalkyl, C₁–C₈ nitroalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₂–C₈
nitroalkenyl, C₂–C₈ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈
alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy,
C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, cyclopropylmethyl, 1-methylcyclopropyl,
15 2-methylcyclopropyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ halocycloalkylalkyl,
C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkenyl, C₅–C₁₂
cycloalkylalkynyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀
alkylcycloalkyl, C₆–C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkenyl, C₃–C₈
halocycloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀
20 cycloalkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₁₀ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈
alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylamino, C₂–C₈
dialkylamino, C₂–C₈ halodialkylamino, C₂–C₈ alkylaminoalkyl, C₂–C₈
haloalkylaminoalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminoalkyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminoalkyl,
-CHO, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀
25 cycloalkylcarbonyl, -C(=O)OH, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈
haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂
cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, -C(=O)NH₂, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀
cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈
haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkenyloxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyloxy,
30 C₃–C₈ alkynyloxy, C₃–C₈ haloalkynyloxy, C₃–C₈ cycloalkoxy, C₃–C₈
halocycloalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ alkylcarbonylalkoxy, C₂–C₈
alkylcarbonyloxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyloxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyloxy,
C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ alkylthio, C₁–C₈
haloalkylthio, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₈
35 haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈
cycloalkylsulfonyl, formylamino, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonylamino, C₂–C₈
haloalkylcarbonylamino, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylamino, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonylamino,
C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonylamino, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonylamino, -SF₅, -SCN,

SO₂NH₂, C₃–C₁₂ trialkylsilyl, C₄–C₁₂ trialkylsilylalkyl or C₄–C₁₂ trialkylsilylalkoxy; or G²; or R²⁰S(=O)=N–, R²⁰S(=O)₂NR¹⁹–C(=O)– or R²⁰(R¹⁹N=)_qS(=O)_p–, wherein the free bond projecting to the right indicates the connecting point to Q¹;

5 each R¹² and R¹³ is independently cyano, C₁–C₃ alkyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkenyl, C₂–C₃ alkynyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkoxyalkyl, C₁–C₃ alkoxy, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₃ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₃ alkylaminoalkyl or C₃–C₄ dialkylaminoalkyl;

10 each R¹⁴ is independently H, cyano, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₃ haloalkylcarbonyl; R¹⁵ is H, cyano, hydroxy, CHO, C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, C₁–C₄ alkoxy, C₂–C₆ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₆ haloalkylcarbonyl;

each G¹ is independently phenyl; or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁷;

15 each G² is independently phenyl, phenylmethyl (i.e. benzyl), pyridinylmethyl, phenylcarbonyl (i.e. benzoyl), phenoxy, phenylethynyl, phenylsulfonyl or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁸;

each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, 20 nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₂–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkylaminoalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₈ dialkylaminoalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio, 25 C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl, C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl, C₁–C₆ alkylamino, C₂–C₈ dialkylamino, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonylamino, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonylamino, phenyl, pyridinyl or thienyl;

30 each R¹⁹ is independently H, cyano, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₃ haloalkylcarbonyl; each R²⁰ is independently H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl or G¹;

35 each u and v are independently 0, 1 or 2 (i.e. in each instance of S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v), provided that the sum of u and v is 0, 1 or 2; and

each p and q are independently 0, 1 or 2 (i.e. in each instance of

$R^{20}(R^{19}N=)_qS(=O)_p-$), provided that the sum of u and v is 0, 1 or 2 and when p is 0, q is other than 1 or 2.

More particularly, this invention pertains to a compound of **Formula 1** (including all 5 stereoisomers), an *N*-oxide or a salt thereof. This invention also relates to a herbicidal composition comprising a compound of the invention (i.e. in a herbicidally effective amount) and at least one component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents. This invention further relates to a method for controlling the growth of 10 undesired vegetation comprising contacting the vegetation or its environment with a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of the invention (e.g., as a composition described herein).

This invention also includes a herbicidal mixture comprising (a) a compound selected 15 from **Formula 1**, *N*-oxides, and salts thereof, and (b) at least one additional active ingredient selected from (b1) through (b16); and salts of compounds of (b1) through (b16), as described below.

DETAILS OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the terms “comprises,” “comprising,” “includes,” “including,” “has,” “having,” “contains”, “containing,” “characterized by” or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, subject to any limitation explicitly indicated. 20 For example, a composition, mixture, process or method that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such composition, mixture, process or method.

The transitional phrase “consisting of” excludes any element, step, or ingredient not specified. If in the claim, such would close the claim to the inclusion of materials other than 25 those recited except for impurities ordinarily associated therewith. When the phrase “consisting of” appears in a clause of the body of a claim, rather than immediately following the preamble, it limits only the element set forth in that clause; other elements are not excluded from the claim as a whole.

The transitional phrase “consisting essentially of” is used to define a composition or 30 method that includes materials, steps, features, components, or elements, in addition to those literally disclosed, provided that these additional materials, steps, features, components, or elements do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s) of the claimed invention. The term “consisting essentially of” occupies a middle ground between “comprising” and “consisting of”.

Where applicants have defined an invention or a portion thereof with an open-ended 35 term such as “comprising,” it should be readily understood that (unless otherwise stated) the

description should be interpreted to also describe such an invention using the terms “consisting essentially of” or “consisting of.”

Further, unless expressly stated to the contrary, “or” refers to an inclusive or and not to an exclusive or. For example, a condition A or B is satisfied by any one of the following: A 5 is true (or present) and B is false (or not present), A is false (or not present) and B is true (or present), and both A and B are true (or present).

Also, the indefinite articles “a” and “an” preceding an element or component of the invention are intended to be nonrestrictive regarding the number of instances (i.e. 10 occurrences) of the element or component. Therefore “a” or “an” should be read to include one or at least one, and the singular word form of the element or component also includes the plural unless the number is obviously meant to be singular.

As referred to herein, the term “broadleaf” used either alone or in words such as “broadleaf weed” means dicot or dicotyledon, a term used to describe a group of angiosperms characterized by embryos having two cotyledons.

15 As used herein, the term “alkylating agent” refers to a chemical compound in which a carbon-containing radical is bound through a carbon atom to a leaving group such as halide or sulfonate, which is displaceable by bonding of a nucleophile to said carbon atom. Unless otherwise indicated, the term “alkylating” does not limit the carbon-containing radical to alkyl.

20 In the above recitations, the term “alkyl”, used either alone or in compound words such as “alkylthio” or “haloalkyl” includes straight-chain or branched alkyl, such as, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, or the different butyl, pentyl or hexyl isomers. “Alkenyl” includes straight-chain or branched alkenes such as ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, and the different 25 butenyl, pentenyl and hexenyl isomers. “Alkenyl” also includes polyenes such as 1,2-propadienyl and 2,4-hexadienyl. “Alkynyl” includes straight-chain or branched alkynes such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl and the different butynyl, pentynyl and hexynyl isomers. “Alkynyl” can also include moieties comprised of multiple triple bonds such as 30 2,5-hexadiynyl. “Alkylene” denotes a straight-chain or branched alkanediyl. Examples of “alkylene” include $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$ and the different butylene, pentylene and hexylene isomers.

“Alkoxy” includes, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, *n*-propyloxy, isopropyloxy and the different butoxy, pentoxy and hexyloxy isomers. “Alkoxyalkyl” denotes alkoxy substitution on alkyl. Examples of “alkoxyalkyl” include CH_3OCH_2 , $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2$. “Alkoxyalkoxyalkyl” denotes at least 35 alkoxy substitution on the alkoxy moiety of alkoxyalkyl moiety. Examples of “alkoxyalkoxyalkyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2^-$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHOCH}_2^-$ and $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{CHOCH}_2^-$. “Alkoxyalkoxy” denotes alkoxy substitution on alkoxy. Examples of alkoxyalkoxy include $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{O}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{O}$.

“Alkenyloxy” includes straight-chain or branched alkenyloxy moieties. Examples of “alkenyloxy” include $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$, $(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$, $(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$. “Alkynyloxy” includes straight-chain or branched alkynyloxy moieties. Examples of “alkynyloxy” include $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{O}$, 5 $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$. “Alkylthio” includes branched or straight-chain alkylthio moieties such as methylthio, ethylthio, and the different propylthio, butylthio, pentylthio and hexylthio isomers. “Alkylsulfinyl” includes both enantiomers of an alkylsulfinyl group. Examples of “alkylsulfinyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})$ -, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})$ -, 10 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})$ -, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHS}(\text{O})$ - and the different butylsulfinyl, pentylsulfinyl and hexylsulfinyl isomers. “Alkylsulfonyl” indicates a sulfonyl moiety substituted with a straight-chain or branched alkyl group. Examples of “alkylsulfonyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})_2$ -, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2$ -, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2$ -, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHS}(\text{O})_2$ -, and the different butylsulfonyl, pentylsulfonyl and hexylsulfonyl isomers. “Alkylthioalkyl” denotes alkylthio substitution on alkyl. Examples of “alkylthioalkyl” include CH_3SCH_2 , $\text{CH}_3\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2$, 15 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2$. “Alkylsulfinylalkyl” denotes alkylsulfinyl substitution on alkyl. Examples of “alkylsulfinylalkyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$. “Alkylsulfonylalkyl” denotes alkylsulfonyl substitution on alkyl. Examples of “alkylsulfonylalkyl” include 20 $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$. Examples of “alkylsulfonyloxy” include $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{O}$ -, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{O}$ - and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{O}$ -. “Alkylamino”, “dialkylamino”, “halodialkylamino” and the like, are 25 defined analogously to the above examples. Examples of “alkylsulfonylamino” include $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ - and $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ - . Examples of “alkylaminoalkyl” include CH_3NHCH_2 -, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHNHCH}_2$ - and $\text{CH}_3\text{NHCH}(\text{CH}_3)$ -. Examples of “dialkylaminoalkyl” include $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2$ -, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)\text{H}$ - and $(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_3)\text{NCH}_2$ -. Examples of “alkylaminocarbonyl” include $(\text{CH}_3)\text{NHC}(\text{O})$ - and $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)\text{NHC}(\text{O})$ - . An example of “dialkylaminocarbonyl” is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}(\text{O})$ -. An example of “alkylaminosulfonyl” is $(\text{CH}_3)\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2$ - and an example of “dialkylaminosulfonyl” is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NS}(\text{O})_2$ -. The term 30 “alkylcarbonylamino” denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl moiety bonded to the $\text{C}(\text{=O})$ moiety of carbonylamino group. Examples of “alkylcarbonylamino” include $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{NH}$ - and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{NH}$ -. The term “alkoxycarbonylamino” denotes a straight-chain or branched alkoxy moiety bonded to the $\text{C}(\text{=O})$ moiety of carbonylamino group. Examples of “alkoxycarbonylamino” include $\text{CH}_3\text{OC}(\text{=O})\text{NH}$ - and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{=O})\text{NH}$ -. 35 “Cycloalkyl” includes, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The term “alkylcycloalkyl” denotes alkyl substitution on a cycloalkyl moiety and includes, for example, ethylcyclopropyl, *i*-propylcyclobutyl, 3-methylcyclopentyl and 4-methylcyclohexyl. The term “cycloalkylalkyl” denotes cycloalkyl substitution on an alkyl

moiety. Examples of “cycloalkylalkyl” include cyclopropylmethyl, cyclopentylethyl, and other cycloalkyl moieties bonded to straight-chain or branched alkyl groups. Examples of the term “alkylcycloalkylalkyl” include 1-methylcyclopropylmethyl and 2-methylcyclopentylethyl. The term “cycloalkylalkenyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to an alkenyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylcycloalkyl” denotes cycloalkyl substitution on a cycloalkyl moiety by a single bond. The term “cycloalkylalkynyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to an alkynyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylamino” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to an amino moiety. The term “cycloalkylaminocarbonyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to an aminocarbonyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylaminoalkyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to an aminoalkyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylcarbonyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to a carbonyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylcarbonylalkyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to a carbonylalkyl moiety. The term “cycloalkylcarbonyloxy” denotes cycloalkyl bonded to the carbon atom of a carbonyloxy moiety. The term “cycloalkoxy” denotes cycloalkyl linked through an oxygen atom such as cyclopentyloxy and cyclohexyloxy. The term “cycloalkoxyalkyl” denotes cycloalkoxy linked through an alkyl moiety. The terms “cycloalkylthio”, “cycloalkylsulfinyl” and “cycloalkylsulfonyl” denotes cycloalkyl bonded through a sulfur, sulfinyl or sulfonyl moiety, respectively.

The term “cycloalkoxycarbonyl” denotes cycloalkoxy linked through a carbonyl moiety. “Cycloalkylalkoxy” denotes cycloalkylalkyl linked through an oxygen atom attached to the alkyl chain. Examples of “cycloalkylalkoxy” include cyclopropylmethoxy, cyclopentylethoxy, and other cycloalkyl moieties bonded to straight-chain or branched alkoxy groups. “Cycloalkenyl” includes groups such as cyclopentenyl and cyclohexenyl as well as groups with more than one double bond such as 1,3- and 1,4-cyclohexadienyl. The term “halocycloalkenyl” denotes halogen substitution on the cycloalkenyl moiety.

The term “halogen”, either alone or in compound words such as “haloalkyl”, or when used in descriptions such as “alkyl substituted with halogen” includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. Further, when used in compound words such as “haloalkyl”, or when used in descriptions such as “alkyl substituted with halogen” said alkyl may be partially or fully substituted with halogen atoms which may be the same or different. Examples of “haloalkyl” or “alkyl substituted with halogen” include F_3C , ClCH_2 , CF_3CH_2 and CF_3CCl_2 . The terms “halocycloalkyl”, “halocycloalkylalkyl”, “halocycloalkoxy”, “haloalkoxy”, “haloalkoxyalkoxy”, “haloalkylthio”, “haloalkylsulfinyl”, “haloalkylsulfonyl”, “haloalkenyl”, “haloalkynyl”, “haloalkenyloxy”, “haloalkenylalkyl”, “haloalkylcarbonyl”, “haloalkylcarbonylamino”, “haloalkylsulfonylamino”, “haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy”, “haloalkylsulfonyloxy”, “haloalkynyoxy”, “haloalkoxyalkyl”, “haloalkylcarbonyloxy”, “haloalkylaminoalkyl” and the like, are defined analogously to the term “haloalkyl”. Examples of “haloalkoxy” include CF_3O -, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ -, $\text{HCF}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ -. Examples of “haloalkylthio” include CCl_3S -, CF_3S -, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ - and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ -.

Examples of “haloalkylsulfinyl” include $\text{CF}_3\text{S(O)}\text{-}$, $\text{CCl}_3\text{S(O)}\text{-}$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S(O)}\text{-}$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{S(O)}\text{-}$. Examples of “haloalkylsulfonyl” include $\text{CF}_3\text{S(O)}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CCl}_3\text{S(O)}_2\text{-}$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S(O)}_2\text{-}$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{S(O)}_2\text{-}$. Examples of “haloalkylsulfonyloxy” include $\text{CHCl}_2\text{S(O)}_2\text{O}\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{ClCH}_2\text{S(O)}_2\text{O}\text{-}$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CHClCH}_2\text{S(O)}_2\text{O}\text{-}$. Examples of 5 “haloalkenyl” include $(\text{Cl})_2\text{C=CHCH}_2\text{-}$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH=CHCH}_2\text{-}$. Examples of “haloalkenyloxy” include $(\text{Cl})_2\text{C=CHCH}_2\text{O}\text{-}$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH=CHCH}_2\text{O}\text{-}$. Examples of “haloalkynyl” include $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCHCl}\text{-}$, $\text{CF}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{-}$, $\text{CCl}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{-}$ and $\text{FCH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{-}$. Examples of “haloalkynyoxy” include $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCHClO}\text{-}$, $\text{CCl}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{C}\text{-}$ and $\text{FCH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CCH}_2\text{O}\text{-}$. Examples of 10 “haloalkoxyalkyl” include $\text{CF}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{Cl}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{-}$ as well as branched alkyl derivatives. Examples of “haloalkoxycarbonyl” include $\text{CF}_3\text{OC(O)}\text{-}$, $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-}$, $\text{Cl}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{OC(O)}\text{-}$ as well as branched alkyl derivatives.

“Alkylcarbonyl” denotes a straight-chain or branched alkyl moiety bonded to a $\text{C}=\text{O}$ moiety. “Alkoxycarbonyl” denotes a straight-chain or branched alkoxy moiety bonded to a $\text{C}=\text{O}$ moiety. Examples of “alkylcarbonyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{C}=\text{O}\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{O}\text{-}$ and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHC}=\text{O}\text{-}$. Examples of “alkoxycarbonyl” include $\text{CH}_3\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHOC}=\text{O}\text{-}$ and the different butoxy- or pentoxy carbonyl isomers. “Cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl” denotes a cycloalkylalkyl moieties bonded to an oxygen atom of alkoxy carbonyl moiety. Examples of “cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl” include cyclopropyl- $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$, cyclopropyl- $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$ and cyclopentyl- $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}=\text{O}\text{-}$. 15 “Alkylcarbonylalkyl” denotes a straight-chain or branched chain alkyl group bonded to the carbon atom of to a carbonylalkyl moiety. Examples of “alkylcarbonylalkyl” include $(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}=\text{O}\text{CH}_2\text{-}$ and $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)\text{C}=\text{O}\text{CH}_2\text{-}$. “Alkylcarbonyloxy” denotes a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group bonded to the carbon atom of to a carbonyloxy moiety. Examples of “alkylcarbonyloxy” include 20 $(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{O}\text{-}$ and $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)\text{C}(\text{=O})\text{O}\text{-}$.

25 The term “cyanoalkyl” or “cyanoalkoxy” means a cyano group bonded through an alkyl or alkoxy moiety, respectively. The carbon in the cyano group is not included in the total number of carbon atoms for this term. The term “nitroalkyl” or “nitroalkenyl” represents a nitro group bonded through an alkyl or alkenyl moiety, respectively. The term “hydroxyalkyl” means a hydroxyl group bonded through an alkyl moiety. The term 30 “trialkylsilyl” means three alkyl groups bonded through silicon. The term “trialkylsilylalkyl” means three alkyl groups bonded through a silylalkyl moiety. The term “trialkylsilylalkoxy” means three alkyl groups bonded through a silylalkoxy moiety.

35 The total number of carbon atoms in a substituent group is indicated by the “ $\text{C}_i\text{-C}_j$ ” prefix where i and j are numbers from 1 to 12. For example, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkylsulfonyl designates methylsulfonyl through butylsulfonyl; C_2 alkoxyalkyl designates $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{-}$; C_3 alkoxyalkyl designates, for example, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH(OCH}_3\text{)}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-}$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{-}$; and C_4 alkoxyalkyl designates the various isomers of an alkyl group substituted with an

alkoxy group containing a total of four carbon atoms, examples including $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2^-$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$.

When a compound is substituted with a substituent bearing a subscript that indicates the number of said substituents can exceed 1, said substituents (when they exceed 1) are independently selected from the group of defined substituents, e.g., $(\text{R}^7)_n$, n is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5). When a group contains a substituent which can be hydrogen, for example R^2 or R^3 , then when this substituent is taken as hydrogen, it is recognized that this is equivalent to said group being unsubstituted. When a variable group is shown to be optionally attached to a position, for example $\text{R}^{(7)}_n$ wherein n may be 0, then hydrogen may be at the position even if not recited in the variable group definition. When one or more positions on a group are said to be “not substituted” or “unsubstituted”, then hydrogen atoms are attached to take up any free valency.

The expression “fully saturated” in relation to a ring of atoms means that the bonds between the atoms of the ring are all single. The expression “fully unsaturated” in relation to a ring means that the bonds between the atoms in the ring are single or double bonds according to valence bond theory and furthermore the bonds between the atoms in the ring include as many double bonds as possible without double bonds being cumulative (i.e. no $\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$, $\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{C}$, etc.). The term “partially unsaturated” in relation to a ring denotes a ring comprising at least one ring member bonded to an adjacent ring member through a double bond and which conceptually potentially accommodates a number of non-cumulated double bonds through adjacent ring members (i.e. in its fully unsaturated counterpart form) greater than the number of double bonds present (i.e. in its partially unsaturated form). When a fully unsaturated ring satisfies Hückel’s rule then it can also be described as aromatic.

Unless otherwise indicated, a “ring” or “ring system” as a component of Formula 1 (e.g., substituent Q^1) is carbocyclic or heterocyclic. The term “ring system” denotes two or more fused rings. The terms “bicyclic ring system” and “fused bicyclic ring system” denote a ring system consisting of two fused rings, in which either ring can be saturated, partially unsaturated, or fully unsaturated unless otherwise indicated. The term “fused heterobicyclic ring system” denotes a fused bicyclic ring system in which at least one ring atom is not carbon. The term “ring member” refers to an atom or other moiety (e.g., $\text{C}=\text{O}$), $\text{C}=\text{S}$, $\text{S}=\text{O}$ or $\text{S}=\text{O}_2$) forming the backbone of a ring or ring system.

The terms “carbocyclic ring”, “carbocycle” or “carbocyclic ring system” denote a ring or ring system wherein the atoms forming the ring backbone are selected only from carbon. Unless otherwise indicated, a carbocyclic ring can be a saturated, partially unsaturated, or fully unsaturated ring. When a fully unsaturated carbocyclic ring satisfies Hückel’s rule, then said ring is also called an “aromatic ring”. “Saturated carbocyclic” refers to a ring having a backbone consisting of carbon atoms linked to one another by single bonds; unless otherwise specified, the remaining carbon valences are occupied by hydrogen atoms.

The terms “heterocyclic ring”, “heterocycle” or “heterocyclic ring system” denote a ring or ring system in which at least one atom forming the ring backbone is not carbon, e.g., nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. Typically a heterocyclic ring contains no more than 5 nitrogens, no more than 2 oxygens and no more than 2 sulfurs. Unless otherwise indicated, a 5 heterocyclic ring can be a saturated, partially unsaturated, or fully unsaturated ring. When a fully unsaturated heterocyclic ring satisfies Hückel’s rule, then said ring is also called a “heteroaromatic ring” or “aromatic heterocyclic ring”. Unless otherwise indicated, heterocyclic rings and ring systems can be attached through any available carbon or nitrogen by replacement of a hydrogen on said carbon or nitrogen.

10 “Aromatic” indicates that each of the ring atoms is essentially in the same plane and has a *p*-orbital perpendicular to the ring plane, and that $(4n + 2)\pi$ electrons, where *n* is a positive integer, are associated with the ring to comply with Hückel’s rule. The term “aromatic ring or ring system” denotes a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring or ring system in which the ring or at least one ring of the ring system is aromatic. The term “aromatic ring or 15 ring system” is also referred to as “aryl”. The term “aromatic carbocyclic ring system” denotes a carbocyclic ring system in which at least one ring of the ring system is aromatic. The term “aromatic heterocyclic ring system” denotes a heterocyclic ring system in which at least one ring of the ring system is aromatic. The term “nonaromatic ring system” denotes a carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system that may be fully saturated, as well as partially or 20 fully unsaturated, provided that none of the rings in the ring system are aromatic. The term “nonaromatic carbocyclic ring system” describes a carbocyclic ring system in which no ring in the ring system is aromatic. The term “nonaromatic heterocyclic ring system” denotes a heterocyclic ring system in which no ring in the ring system is aromatic.

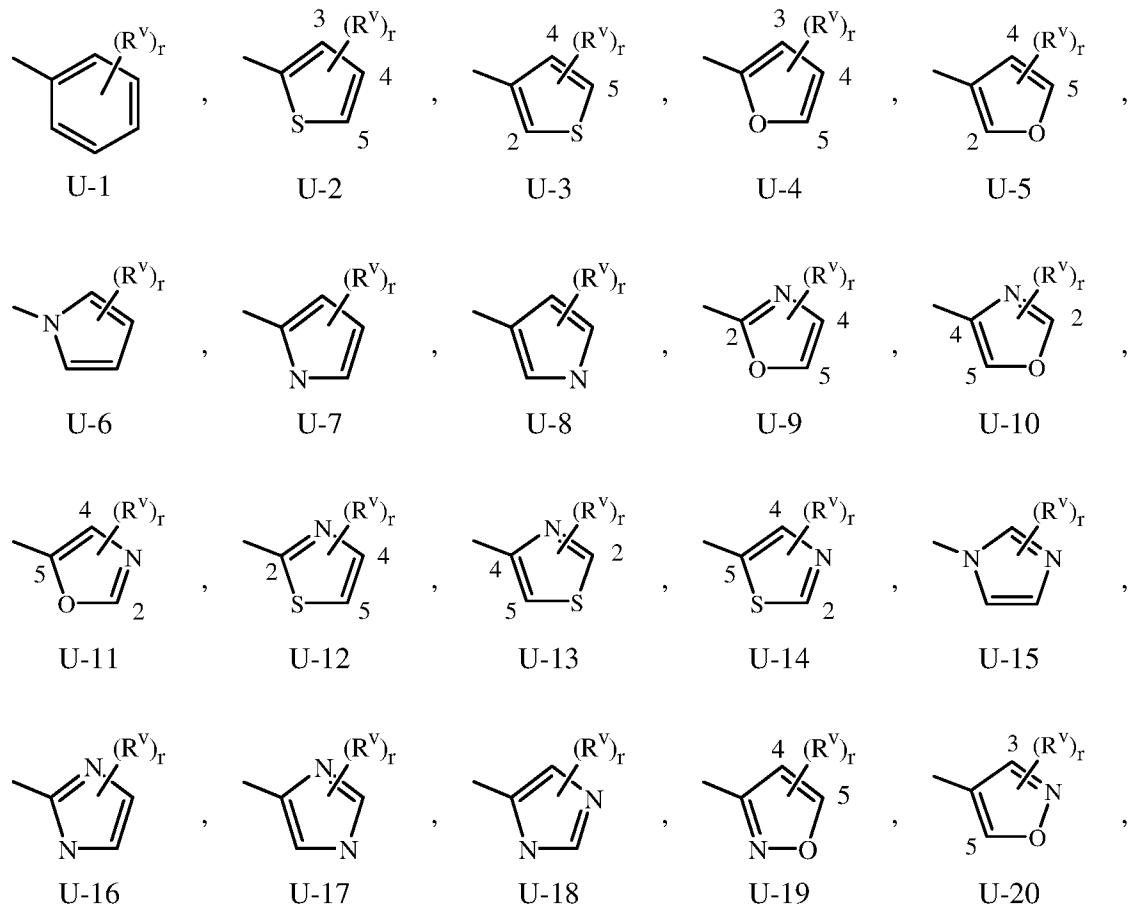
25 The term “substituted or unsubstituted” or “optionally substituted” in connection with the heterocyclic rings refers to groups which are unsubstituted or have at least one non-hydrogen substituent that does not extinguish the biological activity possessed by the unsubstituted analog. As used herein, the following definitions shall apply unless otherwise indicated. The term “substituted or unsubstituted” is used interchangeably with the phrase “optionally substituted” or with the term “(un)substituted.” Unless otherwise indicated, an 30 optionally substituted group may have a substituent at each substitutable position of the group, and each substitution is independent of the other.

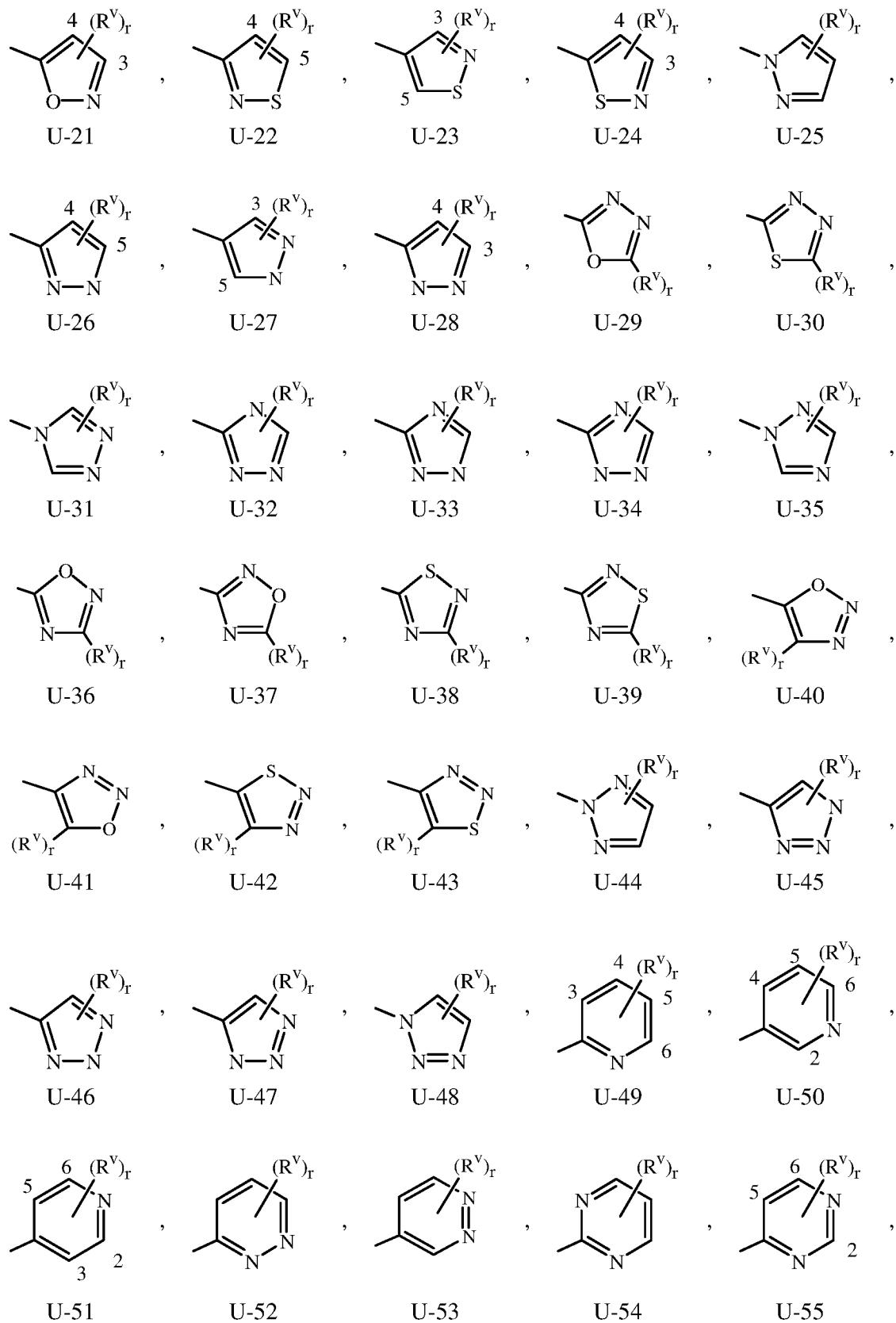
When Q¹ or Q² is 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring system, it may be attached to the remainder of Formula 1 though any available carbon or nitrogen ring atom, unless otherwise described. As noted above, Q¹ and Q² can be (among others) phenyl optionally substituted 35 with one or more substituents selected from a group of substituents as defined in the Summary of the Invention. An example of phenyl optionally substituted with one to five substituents is the ring illustrated as U-1 in Exhibit 1, wherein, for example, R^v is R¹⁰ as

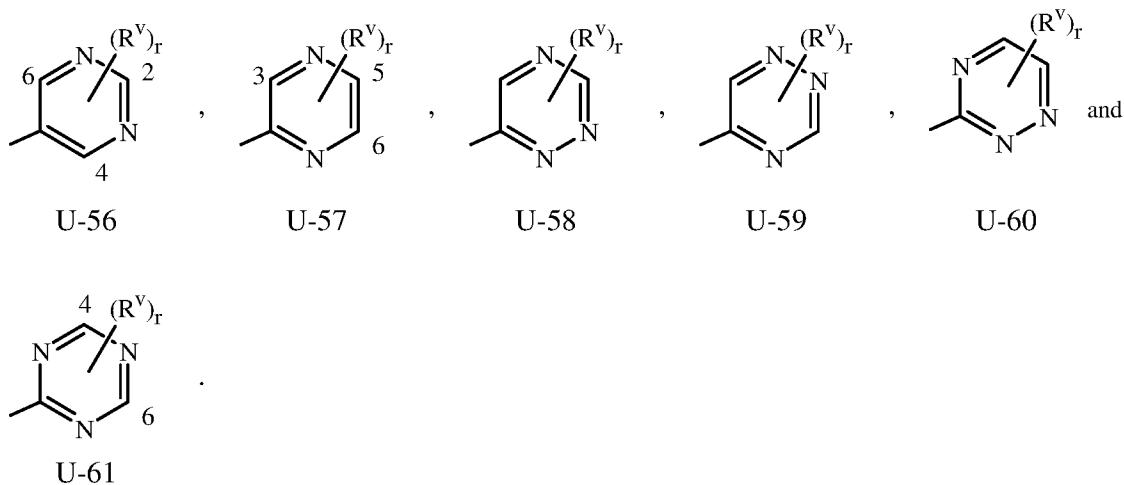
defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q¹, or R^V is R¹¹ as defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q², and r is an integer (from 0 to 5).

As noted above, Q¹ and Q² can be (among others) a 5- or 6-membered unsaturated heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted with one or more substituents selected from a group of substituents as defined in the Summary of the Invention. Examples of a 5- or 6-membered unsaturated aromatic heterocyclic ring substituted or unsubstituted with from one or more substituents include the rings U-2 through U-61 illustrated in Exhibit 1 wherein R^V is any substituent as defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q¹ and Q², and r is an integer from 0 to 4, limited by the number of available positions on each U group. As U-29, U-30, U-36, U-37, U-38, U-39, U-40, U-41, U-42 and U-43 have only one available position, for these U groups r is limited to the integers 0 or 1, and r being 0 means that the U group is unsubstituted and a hydrogen is present at the position indicated by (R^V)_r.

Exhibit 1







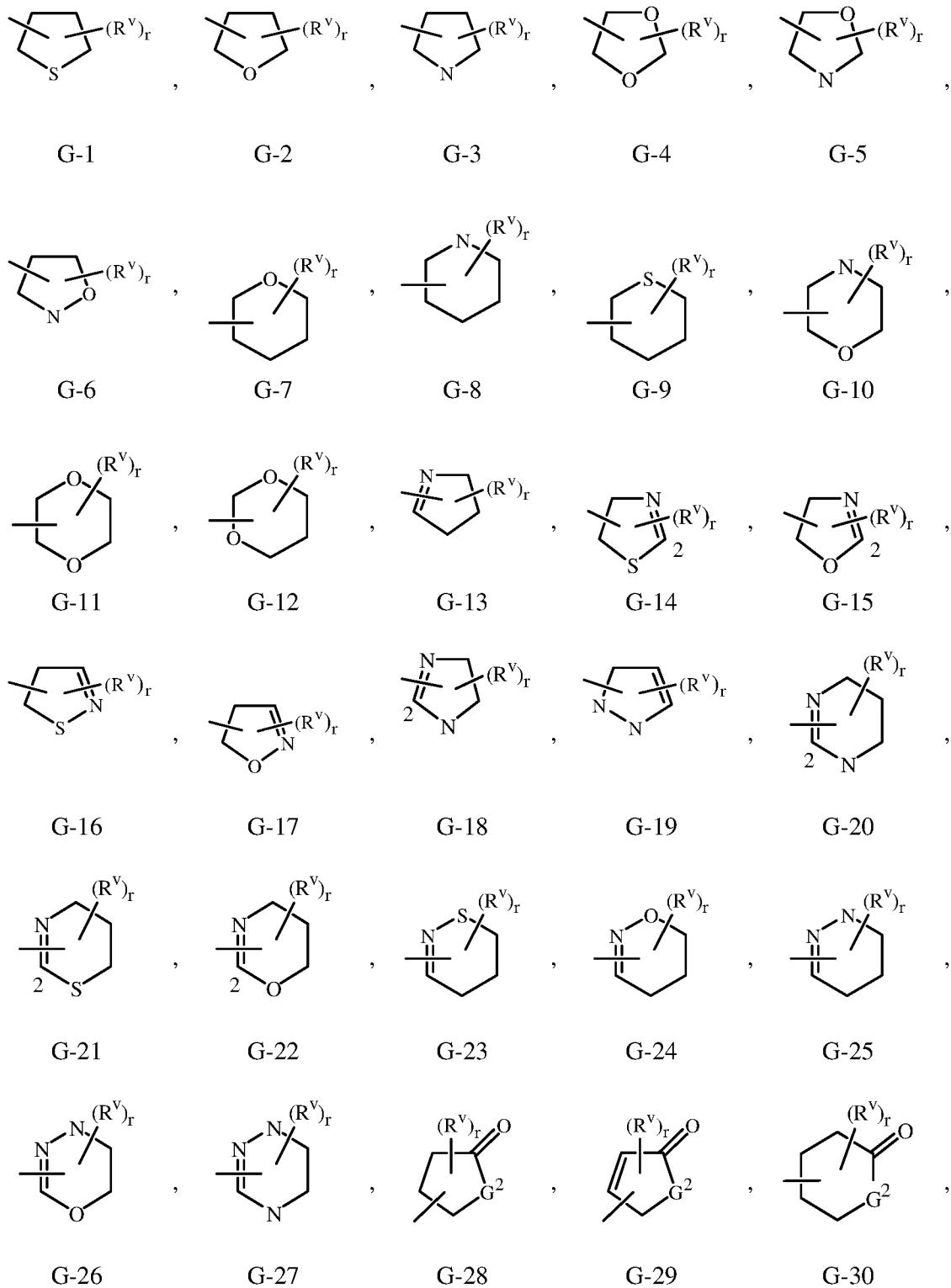
Note that when Q^1 or Q^2 is a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic heterocyclic ring optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group of substituents as defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q^1 or Q^2 , one or two carbon ring members of the heterocycle can optionally be in the oxidized form of a carbonyl moiety.

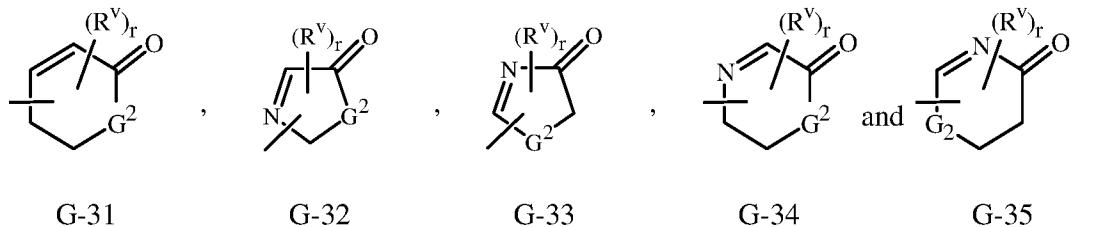
5 Examples of a 5- or 6-membered saturated or non-aromatic unsaturated heterocyclic ring containing ring members selected from up to two O atoms and up to two S atoms, and optionally substituted on carbon atom ring members with up to five substituents as defined in the Summary of the Invention includes the rings G-1 through G-35 as illustrated in Exhibit 2.

10 10 Note that when the attachment point on the G group is illustrated as floating, the G group can be attached to the remainder of Formula 1 through any available carbon or nitrogen of the G group by replacement of a hydrogen atom. The optional substituents corresponding to R^V can be attached to any available carbon or nitrogen by replacing a hydrogen atom. For these G rings, r is typically an integer from 0 to 4, limited by the number of available positions on

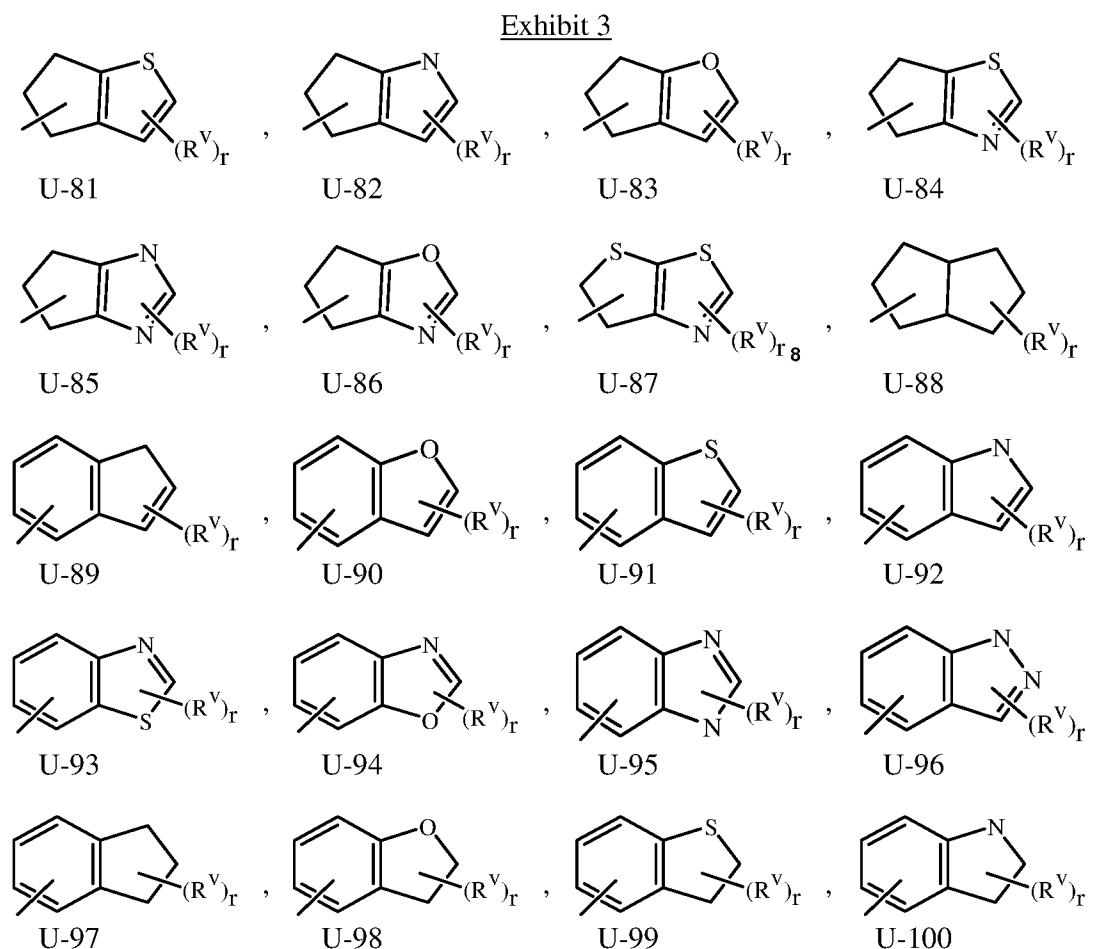
15 15 each G group.

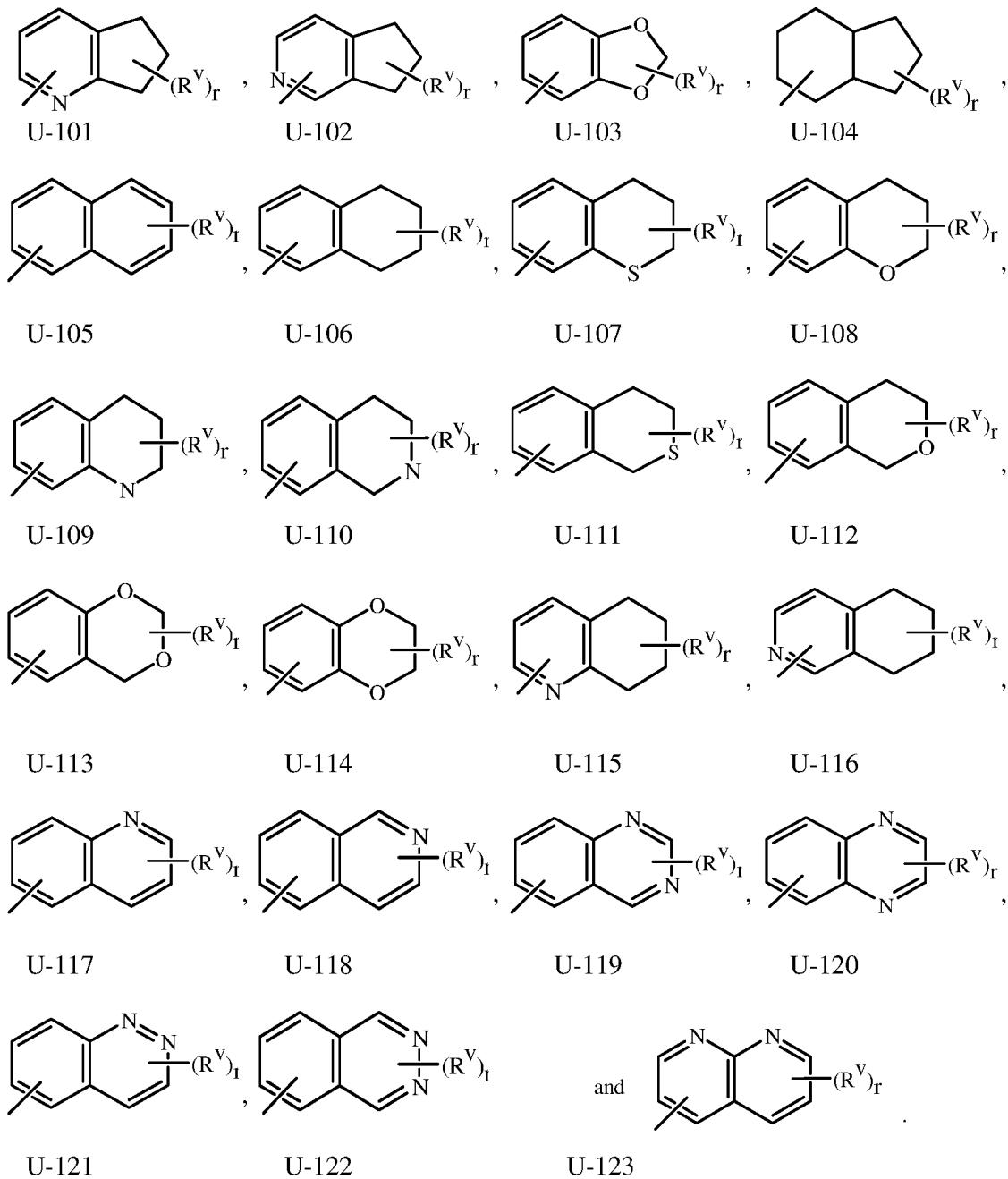
Note that when Q^1 or Q^2 comprises a ring selected from G-28 through G-35, G^2 is selected from O, S or N. Note that when G^2 is N, the nitrogen atom can complete its valence by substitution with either H or the substituents corresponding to R^V as defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q^1 or Q^2 (i.e. R^{10} or R^{11} on carbon atoms and R^{12} or R^{13} on 20 nitrogen atoms).

Exhibit 2



As noted above, Q¹ or Q² can be (among others) an 8-, 9- or 10-membered fused bicyclic ring system optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from a group of substituents as defined in the Summary of the Invention (i.e. R¹⁰ or R¹¹ on carbon atoms and R¹² or R¹³ on nitrogen atoms). Examples of 8-, 9- or 10-membered fused bicyclic ring system optionally substituted with from one or more substituents include the rings U-81 through U-123 illustrated in Exhibit 3 wherein R^V is any substituent as defined in the Summary of the Invention for Q¹ or Q² (i.e. R¹⁰ or R¹¹ on carbon atoms and R¹² or R¹³ on nitrogen atoms), and r is typically an integer from 0 to 5.





Although R^V groups are shown in the structures U-1 through U-123, it is noted that they do not need to be present since they are optional substituents. Note that when R^V is H when attached to an atom, this is the same as if said atom is unsubstituted. The nitrogen atoms that require substitution to fill their valence are substituted with H or R^V . Note that when the attachment point between $(R^V)_r$ and the U group is illustrated as floating, $(R^V)_r$ can be attached to any available carbon atom or nitrogen atom of the U group. Note that when the attachment point on the U group is illustrated as floating, the U group can be attached to the remainder of Formula 1 through any available carbon or nitrogen of the U group by

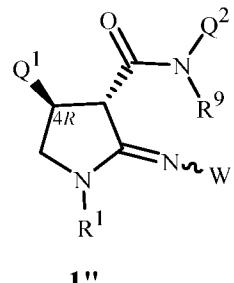
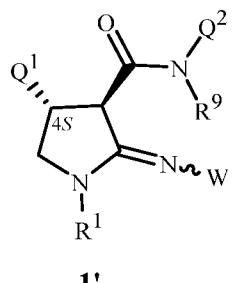
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replacement of a hydrogen atom. Note that some U groups can only be substituted with less than 4 R^V groups (e.g., U-2 through U-5, U-7 through U-48, and U-52 through U-61).

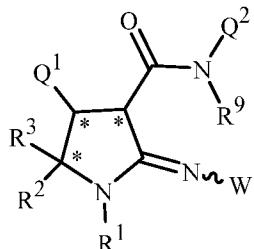
A wide variety of synthetic methods are known in the art to enable preparation of aromatic and nonaromatic heterocyclic rings and ring systems; for extensive reviews see the eight volume set of *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry*, A. R. Katritzky and C. W. Rees editors-in-chief, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1984 and the twelve volume set of *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry II*, A. R. Katritzky, C. W. Rees and E. F. V. Scriven editors-in-chief, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1996.

Compounds of this invention can exist as one or more stereoisomers. The various stereoisomers include enantiomers, diastereomers, atropisomers and geometric isomers. Stereoisomers are isomers of identical constitution but differing in the arrangement of their atoms in space and include enantiomers, diastereomers, cis-trans isomers (also known as geometric isomers) and atropisomers. Atropisomers result from restricted rotation about single bonds where the rotational barrier is high enough to permit isolation of the isomeric species. One skilled in the art will appreciate that one stereoisomer may be more active and/or may exhibit beneficial effects when enriched relative to the other stereoisomer(s) or when separated from the other stereoisomer(s). Additionally, the skilled artisan knows how to separate, enrich, and/or to selectively prepare said stereoisomers. The compounds of the invention may be present as a mixture of stereoisomers, individual stereoisomers or as an optically active form. Particularly when R⁴ and R⁵ are each H, the C(O)N(Q²)(R⁹) and Q¹ substituents are typically mostly in the thermodynamically preferred trans configuration on the pyrrolidinone ring.

For example, as shown in the following, the C(O)N(Q²)(R⁹) moiety (i.e. a compound of Formula 1 wherein both Y is O; and J is -CR²R³-, R¹ is H, and R² and R³ are both H) bonded to the carbon at the 3-position of the ring and Q¹ bonded to the carbon at the 4-position of the ring are generally found in the *trans* configuration. These two carbon atoms both possess a chiral center. The most prevalent pair of enantiomers are depicted as Formula 1' and Formula 1''. While this invention pertains to all stereoisomers, the preferred enantiomer for biological operability is identified as Formula 1'. For a comprehensive discussion of all aspects of stereoisomerism, see Ernest L. Eliel and Samuel H. Wilen, *Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds*, John Wiley & Sons, 1994.



The skilled artisan will also recognize that the carbon atom at the 5-position of the pyrrololidinone ring (i.e. when J is $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3-$, the carbon atom to which both R^2 and R^3 are bonded) also contains a stereocenter indicated by a (*) as shown in Formula 1'''. This invention pertains to all stereoisomers, and therefore, when either R^2 or R^3 are other than the same substituent, then a mixture of diastereomers is possible.



1'''

Molecular depictions drawn herein follow standard conventions for depicting stereochemistry. To indicate stereoconfiguration, bonds rising from the plane of the drawing and towards the viewer are denoted by solid wedges wherein the broad end of the wedge is attached to the atom rising from the plane of the drawing towards the viewer. Bonds going below the plane of the drawing and away from the viewer are denoted by dashed wedges wherein the narrow end of the wedge is attached to the atom closer to the viewer. Constant width lines indicate bonds with a direction opposite or neutral relative to bonds shown with solid or dashed wedges; constant width lines also depict bonds in molecules or parts of molecules in which no particular stereoconfiguration is intended to be specified.

This invention also comprises racemic mixtures, for example, equal amounts of the enantiomers of Formulae 1' and 1'' (and optionally 1'''). In addition, this invention includes compounds that are enriched compared to the racemic mixture in an enantiomer of Formula 1. Also included are the essentially pure enantiomers of compounds of Formula 1, for example, Formula 1' and Formula 1''.

When enantiomerically enriched, one enantiomer is present in greater amounts than the other, and the extent of enrichment can be defined by an expression of enantiomeric excess ("ee"), which is defined as $(2x-1) \cdot 100\%$, where x is the mole fraction of the dominant enantiomer in the mixture (e.g., an ee of 20% corresponds to a 60:40 ratio of enantiomers).

Preferably the compositions of this invention have at least a 50% enantiomeric excess; more preferably at least a 75% enantiomeric excess; still more preferably at least a 90% enantiomeric excess; and the most preferably at least a 94% enantiomeric excess of the more active isomer. Of particular note are enantiomerically pure embodiments of the more active isomer.

Compounds of Formula 1 can comprise additional chiral centers. For example, substituents and other molecular constituents such as R^{A} and R^{B} may themselves contain

chiral centers. This invention comprises racemic mixtures as well as enriched and essentially pure stereoconfigurations at these additional chiral centers.

Compounds of this invention can exist as one or more conformational isomers due to restricted rotation about the amide bond (e.g., C(O)N(Q²)(R⁹)) in Formula 1. This invention comprises mixtures of conformational isomers. In addition, this invention includes compounds that are enriched in one conformer relative to others.

When enantiomerically enriched, one enantiomer is present in greater amounts than the other, and the extent of enrichment can be defined by an expression of enantiomeric ratio (ER) expressed as the relative area % of the two enantiomers determined by chiral high-performance liquid chromatography.

Preferably the compositions of this invention have at least a 50% ER; more preferably at least a 75% ER; still more preferably at least a 90% ER; and the most preferably at least a 94% ER of the more active isomer. Of particular note are enantiomerically pure embodiments of the more active isomer.

Compounds of Formula 1 can comprise additional chiral centers. For example, substituents and other molecular constituents such as R², R³ and R⁶ may themselves contain chiral centers. This invention comprises racemic mixtures as well as enriched and essentially pure stereoconfigurations at these additional chiral centers.

Compounds of Formula 1 typically exist in more than one form, and Formula 1 thus include all crystalline and non-crystalline forms of the compounds they represent. Non-crystalline forms include embodiments which are solids such as waxes and gums as well as embodiments which are liquids such as solutions and melts. Crystalline forms include embodiments which represent essentially a single crystal type and embodiments which represent a mixture of polymorphs (i.e. different crystalline types). The term “polymorph” refers to a particular crystalline form of a chemical compound that can crystallize in different crystalline forms, these forms having different arrangements and/or conformations of the molecules in the crystal lattice. Although polymorphs can have the same chemical composition, they can also differ in composition due the presence or absence of co-crystallized water or other molecules, which can be weakly or strongly bound in the lattice. Polymorphs can differ in such chemical, physical and biological properties as crystal shape, density, hardness, color, chemical stability, melting point, hygroscopicity, suspensibility, dissolution rate and biological availability. One skilled in the art will appreciate that a polymorph of a compound of Formula 1 can exhibit beneficial effects (e.g., suitability for preparation of useful formulations, improved biological performance) relative to another polymorph or a mixture of polymorphs of the same compound of Formula 1. Preparation and isolation of a particular polymorph of a compound of Formula 1 can be achieved by methods known to those skilled in the art including, for example, crystallization using

selected solvents and temperatures. For a comprehensive discussion of polymorphism see R. Hilfiker, Ed., *Polymorphism in the Pharmaceutical Industry*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2006.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that not all nitrogen-containing heterocycles can form *N*-oxides since the nitrogen requires an available lone pair for oxidation to the oxide; 5 one skilled in the art will recognize those nitrogen-containing heterocycles which can form *N*-oxides. One skilled in the art will also recognize that tertiary amines can form *N*-oxides. Synthetic methods for the preparation of *N*-oxides of heterocycles and tertiary amines are very well known by one skilled in the art including the oxidation of heterocycles and tertiary amines with peroxy acids such as peracetic and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA), 10 hydrogen peroxide, alkyl hydroperoxides such as *t*-butyl hydroperoxide, sodium perborate, and dioxiranes such as dimethyldioxirane. These methods for the preparation of *N*-oxides have been extensively described and reviewed in the literature, see for example: T. L. Gilchrist in *Comprehensive Organic Synthesis*, vol. 7, pp 748–750, S. V. Ley, Ed., Pergamon Press; M. Tisler and B. Stanovnik in *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 15 3, pp 18–20, A. J. Boulton and A. McKillop, Eds., Pergamon Press; M. R. Grimmett and B. R. T. Keene in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 43, pp 149–161, A. R. Katritzky, Ed., Academic Press; M. Tisler and B. Stanovnik in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 9, pp 285–291, A. R. Katritzky and A. J. Boulton, Eds., Academic Press; and G. W. H. Cheeseman and E. S. G. Werstiuk in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, vol. 22, 20 pp 390–392, A. R. Katritzky and A. J. Boulton, Eds., Academic Press.

One skilled in the art recognizes that because in the environment and under physiological conditions salts of chemical compounds are in equilibrium with their corresponding nonsalt forms, salts share the biological utility of the nonsalt forms. Thus a wide variety of salts of a compound of Formula 1 are useful for control of undesired vegetation (i.e. are agriculturally suitable). The salts of a compound of Formula 1 include acid-addition salts with inorganic or organic acids such as hydrobromic, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, acetic, butyric, fumaric, lactic, maleic, malonic, oxalic, propionic, salicylic, tartaric, 4-toluenesulfonic or valeric acids. When a compound of Formula 1 contains an acidic moiety such as a carboxylic acid or phenol, salts also include those formed with organic or inorganic bases such as pyridine, triethylamine or ammonia, or amides, hydrides, hydroxides or carbonates of sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium or barium. Accordingly, the present invention comprises compounds selected from Formula 1, stereoisomers, *N*-oxides and agriculturally suitable salts thereof.

Embodiments of the present invention as described in the Summary of the Invention 35 include where Formula 1 as used in the following Embodiments includes *N*-oxides and salts thereof:

Embodiment 1. A compound of Formula 1, including all stereoisomers, *N*-oxides, and salts thereof, agricultural compositions containing them and their use as herbicides as described in the Summary of the Invention.

5 Embodiment 2. A compound of Embodiment 1 wherein W is -NR^AR^B.

Embodiment 3. A compound of Embodiment 1 wherein W is -ORC.

10 Embodiment 4. A compound of Embodiment 1 or 2 wherein R^A is H, cyano, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl.

Embodiment 5. A compound of Embodiment 4 wherein R^A is H, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl.

15 Embodiment 6. A compound of Embodiment 5 wherein R^A is H or C₁–C₄ alkyl.

Embodiment 7. A compound of Embodiment 6 wherein R^A is H or CH₃.

Embodiment 8. A compound of Embodiment 7 wherein R^A is H.

20 Embodiment 9. A compound of Embodiment 7 wherein R^A is CH₃.

Embodiment 10. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 9 wherein R^B is H, CHO, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl or C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

25 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and -C(=O)-; or taken together as an 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system.

Embodiment 11. A compound of Embodiment 10 wherein R^B is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl or C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

30 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from

carbon, oxygen and $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system.

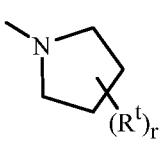
Embodiment 12. A compound of Embodiment 11 wherein R^{B} is H, $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkylcarbonyl, $\text{C}_4\text{--C}_{10}$ cycloalkylcarbonyl, $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkoxy carbonyl, $\text{C}_4\text{--C}_{10}$ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkylaminocarbonyl, $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_{10}$ dialkylaminocarbonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ alkylsulfonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ haloalkylsulfonyl, $\text{C}_3\text{--C}_8$ cycloalkylsulfonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$ alkylaminosulfonyl or $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{16} ;

5 R^{A} and R^{B} are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon and oxygen; or taken together as a 6- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system.

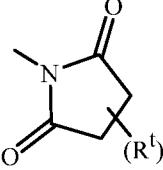
10 Embodiment 13. A compound of Embodiment 12 wherein R^{B} is H, $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkylcarbonyl, $\text{C}_4\text{--C}_{10}$ cycloalkylcarbonyl, $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkoxy carbonyl or $\text{C}_4\text{--C}_{10}$ cycloalkoxycarbonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{16} .

15 Embodiment 14. A compound of Embodiment 13 wherein R^{B} is H or $\text{C}_2\text{--C}_8$ alkylcarbonyl.

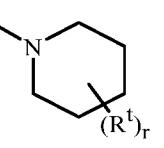
20 Embodiment 15. A compound of Embodiment 1 or 2 wherein R^{A} and R^{B} are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon and oxygen and $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring systems selected from the group consisting of



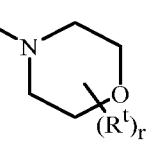
W-1



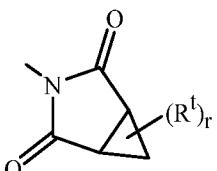
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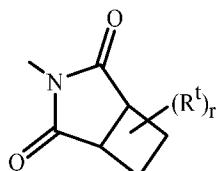
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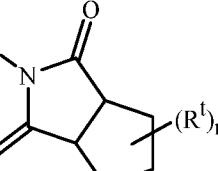
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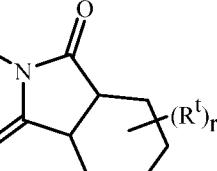
W-5



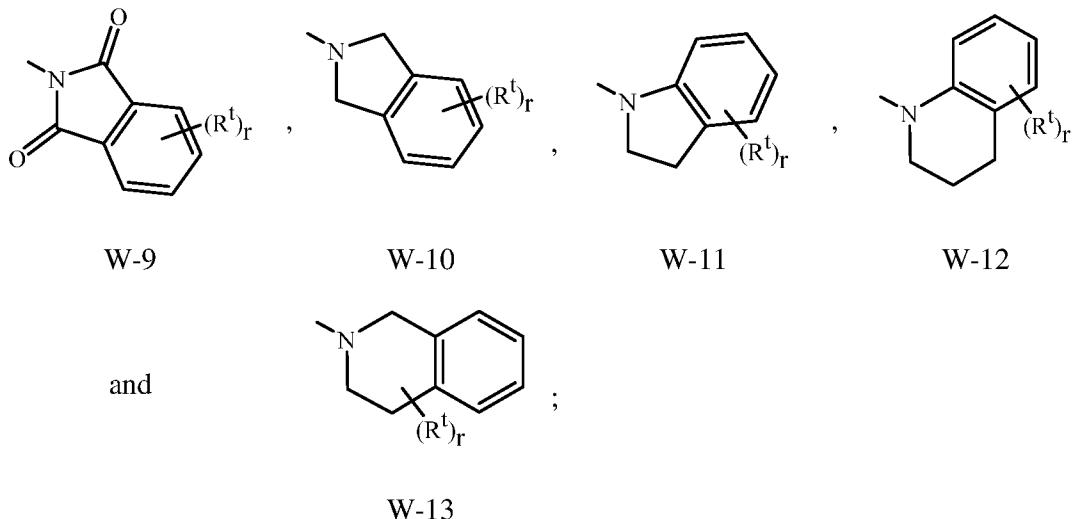
W-6



W-7



W-8



R^t is halogen, cyano or C_1-C_4 alkyl; and r is 0 to 4.

Embodiment 16. A compound of Embodiment 15 wherein R^A and R^B are taken together as an 8- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system selected from W-7, W-8 and W-9; R^t is halogen or C₁–C₄ alkyl; and r is 0 to 3.

Embodiment 17. A compound of Embodiment 15 wherein R^A and R^B are taken together as a 9-membered bicyclic ring system selected from W-9; R^t is F, Cl, Br or CH₃; and r is 0 to 2.

Embodiment 18. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 or 3 wherein R^C is C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_4 haloalkylcarbonyl or C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl; or a 6-membered nitrogen containing aromatic ring substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl.

Embodiment 19. A compound of Embodiment 18 wherein R^C is CF_3 , $-C(=O)CF_3$ or cyclopropyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or an unsubstituted pyridine or pyrimidine ring.

Embodiment 20. A compound of Embodiment 19 wherein R^C is CF_3 ; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen; or an unsubstituted pyridine ring.

Embodiment 21. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 20 wherein J is $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3-$, $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3\text{-CR}^4\text{R}^5-$ or $-\text{NR}^6-$.

Embodiment 22. A compound of Embodiment 21 wherein J is $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3-$ or $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3-\text{CR}^4\text{R}^5-$.

Embodiment 23. A compound of Embodiment 22 wherein J is $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3\text{-CR}^4\text{R}^5-$.

Embodiment 24. A compound of Embodiment 22 wherein J is $-\text{CR}^2\text{R}^3-$.

Embodiment 25. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 24 wherein Y is O or S.

Embodiment 26. A compound of Embodiment 25 wherein Y is S.

Embodiment 27. A compound of Embodiment 25 wherein Y is O.

5 Embodiment 28. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 27 wherein R¹ is H, CHO, C₃–C₈ alkylcarbonylalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl or C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl.

10 Embodiment 29. A compound of Embodiment 28 wherein R¹ is H, C₃–C₈ alkylcarbonylalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl or C₂–C₈ haloalkoxy carbonyl.

15 Embodiment 30. A compound of Embodiment 29 wherein R¹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl.

20 Embodiment 31. A compound of Embodiment 30 wherein R¹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl.

Embodiment 32. A compound of Embodiment 31 wherein R¹ is H, CH₃, CH₂CH₃, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl or CH₂OCH₃.

25 Embodiment 33. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 32 wherein Q¹ is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹² on nitrogen atom ring members.

30 Embodiment 34. A compound of Embodiment 33 wherein Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected

from R^{10} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each ring containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members.

5 Embodiment 35. A compound of Embodiment 34 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} .

10 Embodiment 36. A compound of Embodiment 35 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{10} .

15 Embodiment 37. A compound of Embodiment 36 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R^{10} .

Embodiment 38. A compound of Embodiment 37 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted with up 2 substituents independently selected from R^{10} .

20 Embodiment 39. A compound of Embodiment 38 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted with up 2 substituents independently selected from R^{10} where one substituent is at the para (4-) position.

Embodiment 40. A compound of Embodiment 38 wherein Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted with up 2 substituents independently selected from R^{10} where one substituent is at the meta (3-) position.

25 Embodiment 41. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 40 wherein Q^1 is other than an unsubstituted phenyl ring.

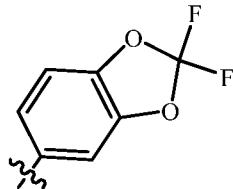
Embodiment 42. A compound of Embodiment 33 wherein Q^1 is an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O atoms, each bicyclic ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members.

30 Embodiment 43. A compound of Embodiment 42 wherein Q^1 is a 9-membered bicyclic ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O atoms, each bicyclic ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members.

35 Embodiment 44. A compound of Embodiment 43 wherein Q^1 is a 9-membered heteroaromatic bicyclic ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 2 O atoms, each bicyclic ring system substituted or

unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰ on carbon atom ring members (i.e. U-103 in Exhibit 3).

Embodiment 45. A compound of Embodiment 44 wherein Q¹ is U-103A:



U-103A .

Embodiment 46. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 45 wherein Q² is

5 a phenyl ring, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹³ on nitrogen atom ring members.

10 Embodiment 47. A compound of Embodiment 46 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹³ on nitrogen atom ring members.

15 Embodiment 48. A compound of Embodiment 47 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), each ring or ring system substituted or

unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹³ on nitrogen atom ring members.

5 Embodiment 49. A compound of Embodiment 48 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹.

Embodiment 50. A compound of Embodiment 49 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹¹.

10 Embodiment 51. A compound of Embodiment 50 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R¹¹.

Embodiment 52. A compound of Embodiment 51 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted with at least 2 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ where one substituent is at the ortho (2-) position.

15 Embodiment 53. A compound of Embodiment 52 wherein Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted with at least 2 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ where one substituent is at the meta (3-) position.

20 Embodiment 54. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 53 wherein Q² is other than an unsubstituted phenyl ring.

Embodiment 55. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 54 wherein R² and R³ are each independently H or C₁–C₄ alkyl.

Embodiment 56. A compound of Embodiment 55 wherein R² and R³ are each independently H or CH₃.

25 Embodiment 57. A compound of Embodiment 56 wherein R² and R³ are each independently H.

Embodiment 58. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 57 wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently H, halogen, C₁–C₄ alkyl or C₁–C₄ alkoxy.

30 Embodiment 59. A compound of Embodiment 58 wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently H, halogen or C₁–C₄ alkyl.

Embodiment 60. A compound of Embodiment 59 wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently H, Cl or CH₃.

Embodiment 61. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 60 wherein R⁶ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ alkoxy.

35 Embodiment 62. A compound of Embodiment 61 wherein R⁶ is H or C₁–C₆ alkyl.

Embodiment 63. A compound of Embodiment 62 wherein R⁶ is H or CH₃.

Embodiment 64. A compound of Embodiment 63 wherein R⁶ is H.

Embodiment 65. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 27 or 33 through 60 wherein R¹ and R⁶ are taken together as C₃ alkylene or -CH₂OCH₂-.

Embodiment 66. A compound of Embodiment 65 wherein R¹ and R⁶ are taken together as C₃ alkylene.

5 Embodiment 67. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 66 wherein R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H, halogen, C₁-C₄ alkoxy or C₁-C₄ alkyl.

Embodiment 68. A compound of Embodiment 67 wherein R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H, F, Cl or CH₃.

10 Embodiment 69. A compound of Embodiment 68 wherein R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or CH₃.

Embodiment 70. A compound of Embodiment 69 wherein R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H.

Embodiment 71. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 70 wherein R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂-C₈ 15 alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxy carbonyl or C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl.

Embodiment 72. A compound of Embodiment 71 wherein R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylcarbonyl or C₂-C₈ alkoxy carbonyl.

20 Embodiment 73. A compound of Embodiment 72 wherein R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl or C₂-C₈ alkoxy carbonyl.

Emdodiment 74. A compound of Embodiment 73 wherein R⁹ is H, CH₃ or -C(=O)OCH₃.

Emdodiment 75. A compound of Embodiment 74 wherein R⁹ is H.

25 Embodiment 76. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 75 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is halogen, nitro, C₁-C₈ alkyl, C₁-C₈ cyanoalkyl, C₁-C₈ cyanoalkoxy, C₁-C₈ haloalkyl, C₁-C₈ nitroalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkenyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkenyl, C₂-C₈ nitroalkenyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃-C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₄-C₁₀ halocycloalkylalkyl, C₅-C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₅-C₁₂ 30 cycloalkylalkenyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃-C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₄-C₁₀ alkylcycloalkyl, C₆-C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkenyl, C₃-C₈ halocycloalkenyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, -C(=O)OH, C₂-C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkoxy carbonyl, -C(=O)NH₂, C₁-C₈ alkoxy, C₁-C₈ haloalkoxy, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₂-C₈ alkenyloxy, C₂-C₈ haloalkenyloxy, C₃-C₈ cycloalkoxy, C₃-C₈ halocycloalkoxy, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylalkoxy, C₃-C₁₀

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alkylcarbonylalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyloxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl.

5 Embodiment 77. A compound of Embodiment 76 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₆–C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkoxy, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ alkylcarbonylalkoxy or C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyloxy.

10 Embodiment 78. A compound of Embodiment 77 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy or C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy.

15 Embodiment 79. A compound of Embodiment 78 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy.

20 Embodiment 80. A compound of Embodiment 79 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy.

25 Embodiment 81. A compound of Embodiment 80 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ alkyl.

30 Embodiment 82. A compound of Embodiment 81 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ haloalkyl.

Embodiment 83. A compound of Embodiment 80 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ alkoxy.

35 Embodiment 84. A compound of Embodiment 80 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy.

Embodiment 85. A compound of Embodiment 80 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently C₁–C₈ alkyl or C₁–C₈ alkoxy.

Embodiment 86. A compound of Embodiment 80 wherein each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently C₁–C₈ alkyl or C₁–C₈ haloalkyl.

Embodiment 87. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 86 wherein each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl, C₂–C₃ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₃ alkylaminoalkyl.

Embodiment 88. A compound of Embodiment 87 wherein each R¹² and R¹³ is 5 independently C₁–C₃ alkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl or C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl.

Embodiment 89. A compound of Embodiment 88 wherein each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl or C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl.

Embodiment 90. A compound of Embodiment 89 wherein each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl.

10 Embodiment 91. A compound of Embodiment 90 wherein each R¹² and R¹³ is independently CH₃.

Embodiment 92. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 91 wherein each R¹⁴ is independently H or -(C=O)CH₃.

15 Embodiment 93. A compound of Embodiment 92 wherein each R¹⁴ is independently H.

Embodiment 94. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 93 wherein R¹⁵ is H, CHO, C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₂–C₆ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₆ haloalkylcarbonyl.

20 Embodiment 95. A compound of Embodiment 94 wherein R¹⁵ is H, CH₃, -(C=O)CH₃ or -(C=O)CF₃.

Embodiment 96. A compound of Embodiment 95 wherein each R¹⁵ is independently H or CH₃.

25 Embodiment 97. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 96 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₂–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkylaminoalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₈ dialkylaminoalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy or C₁–C₆ alkylthio.

30 Embodiment 98. A compound of Embodiment 97 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

Embodiment 99. A compound of Embodiment 98 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is 35 independently halogen, nitro, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

Embodiment 100. A compound of Embodiment 99 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

Embodiment 101. A compound of Embodiment 100 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen or C₁–C₆ alkyl.

Embodiment 102. A compound of Embodiment 101 wherein each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen.

5 Embodiment 103. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 102 wherein the sum of u and v is 0.

Embodiment 104. A compound of any one of Embodiments 1 through 102 wherein the sum of u and v is 2.

10 Embodiments of this invention, including Embodiments 1–104 above as well as any other embodiments described herein, can be combined in any manner, and the descriptions of variables in the embodiments pertain not only to the compounds of Formula 1 but also to the starting compounds and intermediate compounds useful for preparing the compounds of Formula 1. In addition, embodiments of this invention, including Embodiments 1–104 above as well as any other embodiments described herein, and any combination thereof, 15 pertain to the compositions and methods of the present invention.

Embodiment A. A compound of Formula 1 wherein

R^A is H, cyano, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

R^B is H, CHO, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀

20 cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀

dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl or C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted

25 with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and –C(=O)–; or taken together as an 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system;

30 R^C is C₁–C₄ haloalkyl, C₂–C₄ haloalkylcarbonyl or C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C₁–C₄ alkyl; or a 6-membered nitrogen containing aromatic ring substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or

35 C₁–C₄ alkyl;

J is –CR²R³–, –CR²R³–CR⁴R⁵– or –NR⁶–;

Y is O or S;

R¹ is H, CHO, C₃–C₈ alkylcarbonylalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl or C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl;

5 Q¹ is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹² on nitrogen atom ring members;

10 Q² is a phenyl ring, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹³ on nitrogen atom ring members;

15 R² and R³ are each independently H or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

20 R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently H, halogen, C₁–C₄ alkyl or C₁–C₄ alkoxy;

25 R⁶ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ alkoxy;

30 R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H, halogen, C₁–C₄ alkoxy or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

35 R⁹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxycarbonyl or C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl; each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is halogen, nitro, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ nitroalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ nitroalkenyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl,

C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylalkyl,
 C_4 – C_{10} halocycloalkylalkyl, C_5 – C_{12} alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C_5 – C_{12}
5 cycloalkylalkenyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkyl, C_3 – C_8 halocycloalkyl, C_4 – C_{10}
 alkylcycloalkyl, C_6 – C_{12} cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkenyl, C_3 – C_8
 C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkoxy, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkoxy, C_4 – C_{10}
10 cycloalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10}
 cycloalkylcarbonyl, $-C(=O)OH$, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_2 – C_8
 haloalkoxycarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_5 – C_{12}
 cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, $-C(=O)NH_2$, C_1 – C_8 alkoxy, C_1 – C_8 haloalkoxy,
15 C_2 – C_8 alkenyloxy, C_2 – C_8 haloalkenyloxy, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_3 – C_8
 halocycloalkoxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylalkoxy, C_3 – C_{10} alkylcarbonylalkoxy, C_2 – C_8
 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyloxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyloxy,
20 C_1 – C_8 alkylsulfonyloxy, C_1 – C_8 haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_1 – C_8 alkylsulfonyl,
 C_1 – C_8 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl;
 each R^{12} and R^{13} is independently C_1 – C_3 alkyl, C_2 – C_3 alkenyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl,
 C_2 – C_3 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_3 alkylcarbonyl or C_2 – C_3 alkylaminoalkyl;
 each R^{14} is independently H or $-(C=O)CH_3$;
 each R^{16} is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, $-CHO$, $-C(=O)OH$,
 $-C(=O)NH_2$, $-SO_2NH_2$, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_6 alkenyl, C_2 – C_6
25 alkynyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_1 – C_8 hydroxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl,
 C_2 – C_6 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_6 alkylaminoalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_3 – C_8
 cycloalkyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_5 – C_{12} cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl,
 C_2 – C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl, C_3 – C_8
 dialkylaminoalkyl, C_1 – C_6 alkoxy, C_1 – C_6 haloalkoxy, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyloxy
 or C_1 – C_6 alkylthio; and
 the sum of u and v is 2.

Embodiment B. A compound of Embodiment A wherein

R^A is H, CHO , C_2 – C_4 alkylcarbonyl or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;
 R^B is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8
30 alkoxycarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl,
 C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 – C_6 alkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkylsulfonyl,
 C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_6 alkylaminosulfonyl or C_2 – C_8
 dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4
 substituents independently selected from R^{16} ; or
35 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both
 bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from
 carbon, oxygen and $-C(=O)-$; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic
 ring system;

R^C is CF_3 , $-C(=O)CF_3$ or cyclopropyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or an unsubstituted pyridine or pyrimidine ring;

J is $-CR^2R^3-$ or $-CR^2R^3-CR^4R^5-$;

Y is O;

5 R^1 is H, C_3-C_8 alkylcarbonylalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_2-C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4-C_8 cycloalkylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxycarbonyl or C_2-C_8 haloalkoxycarbonyl;

10 Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each ring containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members;

15 Q^2 is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{13} on nitrogen atom ring members;

20 R^2 and R^3 are each independently H or CH_3 ;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently H, halogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H, F, Cl or CH_3 ;

25 R^9 is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylcarbonyl or C_2-C_8 alkoxycarbonyl;

30 each R^{10} and R^{11} is independently halogen, C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_1-C_8 haloalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_8 alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylalkyl, C_5-C_{12} alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkyl, C_6-C_{12} cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkenyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkoxyalkoxy, C_2-C_8 alkoxyalkoxy, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxycarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_5-C_{12} cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_8 alkoxy, C_1-C_8 haloalkoxy, C_2-C_8 haloalkenyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_8

35

halocycloalkoxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylalkoxy, C_3 – C_{10} alkylcarbonylalkoxy or C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyloxy;
 each R^{12} and R^{13} is independently C_1 – C_3 alkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl or C_2 – C_3 alkylcarbonyl;
 5 each R^{14} is independently H; and
 each R^{16} is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, - $C(=O)OH$, - $C(=O)NH_2$, - SO_2NH_2 , C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl.

Embodiment C. A compound of Embodiment B wherein

W is $NR^A R^B$;
 10 R^A is H or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;
 R^B is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 – C_6 alkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_6 alkylaminosulfonyl or C_2 – C_8 dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{16} ;
 15 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon and oxygen; or taken together as a 6- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system;
 20 J is $-CR^2R^3-$;
 R^1 is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4 – C_8 cycloalkylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl or C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl;
 25 Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ;
 Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ;
 30 R² and R³ are each independently H or CH₃;
 R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or CH₃;
 R⁹ is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl;
 each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C_1 – C_8 alkyl, C_1 – C_8 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy alkyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylalkyl, C_5 – C_{12} alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkyl, C_3 – C_8 halocycloalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkoxy, C_1 – C_8 alkoxy, C_1 – C_8 haloalkoxy or C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkoxy;
 35 each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C_1 – C_3 alkyl or C_2 – C_3 alkylcarbonyl; and each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, nitro, C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl.

Embodiment D. A compound of Embodiment C wherein

R^A is H or CH_3 ;

R^B is H, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl or C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxy carbonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{16} ;

5 R^1 is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4 – C_8 cycloalkylalkyl or C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl; Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ;

Q^2 is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ;

10 R^2 and R^3 are each independently H;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H or F;

R^9 is H, CH_3 or $-C(=O)OCH_3$;

each R^{10} and R^{11} is independently halogen, C_1 – C_8 alkyl, C_1 – C_8 haloalkyl, C_1 – C_8 alkoxy or C_1 – C_8 haloalkoxy; and

15 each R^{16} is independently halogen, C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl.

Embodiment E. A compound of Embodiment C wherein

R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon and oxygen and $-C(=O)-$; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring systems selected from the group consisting of W-1 through W-13 (i.e., as described in Embodiment 15);

R^t is halogen, cyano or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

r is 0 to 4;

25 Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ;

Q^2 is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ;

R^2 and R^3 are each independently H;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H;

30 R^9 is H, CH_3 or $-C(=O)OCH_3$;

each R^{10} and R^{11} is independently halogen, C_1 – C_8 alkyl, C_1 – C_8 haloalkyl, C_1 – C_8 alkoxy or C_1 – C_8 haloalkoxy; and

each R^{16} is independently halogen, C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl.

Embodiment F. A compound of Embodiment E wherein

35 R^A and R^B are taken together as a 8- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system selected from W-7, W-8 and W-9;

R^t is halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

r is 0 to 3;

Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰;

Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R¹¹;

5 R⁹ is H; and

each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ haloalkyl.

Embodiment G. A compound of Embodiment B wherein

W is OR^C;

10 R^C is CF₃; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen; or an unsubstituted pyridine ring;

J is –CR²R³–;

Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰;

Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹¹;

15 R² and R³ are each independently H;

R⁹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl;

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or F;

R⁹ is H, CH₃ or -C(=O)OCH₃; and

20 each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy.

A specific Embodiment of the Invention is the following compound of the Summary of the Invention:

2-[(3R,4S)-3-[(2,3-difluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-25 2-pyrrolidinylidene]hydrazide 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid (Compound 1).

This invention also relates to a method for controlling undesired vegetation comprising applying to the locus of the vegetation herbicidally effective amounts of the compounds of the invention (e.g., as a composition described herein). Of note as embodiments relating to methods of use are those involving the compounds of embodiments described above.

30 Compounds of the invention are particularly useful for selective control of weeds in crops such as wheat, barley, maize, soybean, sunflower, cotton, oilseed rape and rice, and specialty crops such as sugarcane, citrus, fruit and nut crops.

Also noteworthy as embodiments are herbicidal compositions of the present invention comprising the compounds of embodiments described above.

35 This invention also includes a herbicidal mixture comprising (a) a compound selected from Formula 1, N-oxides, and salts thereof, and (b) at least one additional active ingredient selected from (b1) photosystem II inhibitors, (b2) acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS) inhibitors, (b3) acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors, (b4) auxin mimics,

(b5) 5-enol-pyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitors, (b6) photosystem I electron diverters, (b7) protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitors, (b8) glutamine synthetase (GS) inhibitors, (b9) very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) elongase inhibitors, (b10) auxin transport inhibitors, (b11) phytoene desaturase (PDS) inhibitors, (b12) 5 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors, (b13) homogentisate solenesyltransferase (HST) inhibitors, (b14) cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, (b15) other herbicides including mitotic disruptors, organic arsenicals, asulam, bromobutide, cinmethylin, cumyluron, dazomet, difenzoquat, dymron, etobenzanid, flurenol, fosamine, 10 fosamine-ammonium, hydantocidin, metam, methyldymron, oleic acid, oxaziclomefone, pelargonic acid and pyributicarb, and (b16) herbicide safeners; and salts of compounds of (b1) through (b16).

“Photosystem II inhibitors” (b1) are chemical compounds that bind to the D-1 protein at the Q_B-binding niche and thus block electron transport from Q_A to Q_B in the chloroplast thylakoid membranes. The electrons blocked from passing through photosystem II are transferred through a series of reactions to form toxic compounds that disrupt cell membranes and cause chloroplast swelling, membrane leakage, and ultimately cellular destruction. The Q_B-binding niche has three different binding sites: binding site A binds the triazines such as atrazine, triazinones such as hexazinone, and uracils such as bromacil, 15 binding site B binds the phenylureas such as diuron, and binding site C binds benzothiadiazoles such as bentazon, nitriles such as bromoxynil and phenyl-pyridazines such as pyridate. Examples of photosystem II inhibitors include ametryn, amicarbazone, atrazine, bentazon, bromacil, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, chlorbromuron, chloridazon, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, cumyluron, cyanazine, daimuron, desmedipham, desmetryn, dimefuron, 20 dimethametryn, diuron, ethidimuron, fenuron, fluometuron, hexazinone, ioxynil, isoproturon, isouron, lenacil, linuron, metamitron, methabenzthiazuron, metobromuron, metoxuron, metribuzin, monolinuron, neburon, pentanochlor, phenmedipham, prometon, 25 prometryn, propanil, propazine, pyridafol, pyridate, siduron, simazine, simetryn, tebuthiuron, terbacil, terbumeton, terbutylazine, terbutry and trietazine.

“AHAS inhibitors” (b2) are chemical compounds that inhibit acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS), and thus kill plants by inhibiting the production of the branched-chain aliphatic amino acids such as valine, leucine and isoleucine, which are required for protein synthesis and cell growth. Examples of AHAS inhibitors include amidosulfuron, azimsulfuron, bensulfuron-methyl, bispyribac-sodium, cloransulam-methyl, chlorimuron-ethyl, chlorsulfuron, cinosulfuron, 30 cyclosulfamuron, diclosulam, ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethoxysulfuron, flazasulfuron, florasulam, flucarbazone-sodium, flumetsulam, flupyrifos-methyl, flupyrifos-sodium, foramsulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl, imazamethabenz-methyl, imazamox, imazapic, imazapir, imazaquin, imazethapyr, imazosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl (including sodium 35

salt), iofensulfuron (2-*iodo-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide), mesosulfuron-methyl, metazosulfuron (3-chloro-4-(5,6-dihydro-5-methyl-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)-*N-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-5-sulfonamide), metosulam, 5 metsulfuron-methyl, nicosulfuron, oxasulfuron, penoxsulam, primisulfuron-methyl, propoxycarbazone-sodium, propyrisulfuron (2-chloro-*N-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]-6-propylimidazo[1,2-*b*]pyridazine-3-sulfonamide), prosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, pyribenzoxim, pyriftalid, pyriminobac-methyl, pyrithiobac-sodium, rimsulfuron, sulfometuron-methyl, sulfosulfuron, thiencarbazone, 10 thifensulfuron-methyl, triafamone (*N*-[2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)carbonyl]-6-fluorophenyl]-1,1-difluoro-*N*-methylmethanesulfonamide), triasulfuron, tribenuron-methyl, trifloxsulfuron (including sodium salt), triflusulfuron-methyl and tritosulfuron.***

“ACCase inhibitors” (b3) are chemical compounds that inhibit the acetyl-CoA carboxylase enzyme, which is responsible for catalyzing an early step in lipid and fatty acid synthesis in plants. Lipids are essential components of cell membranes, and without them, new cells cannot be produced. The inhibition of acetyl CoA carboxylase and the subsequent lack of lipid production leads to losses in cell membrane integrity, especially in regions of active growth such as meristems. Eventually shoot and rhizome growth ceases, and shoot meristems and rhizome buds begin to die back. Examples of ACCase inhibitors include 20 aloxydim, butoxydim, clethodim, clodinafop, cycloxydim, cyhalofop, diclofop, fenoxaprop, fluazifop, haloxyfop, pinoxaden, profoxydim, propaquizafop, quizalofop, sethoxydim, tepraloxydim and tralkoxydim, including resolved forms such as fenoxaprop-P, fluazifop-P, haloxyfop-P and quizalofop-P and ester forms such as clodinafop-propargyl, cyhalofop-butyl, diclofop-methyl and fenoxaprop-P-ethyl.

25 Auxin is a plant hormone that regulates growth in many plant tissues. “Auxin mimics” (b4) are chemical compounds mimicking the plant growth hormone auxin, thus causing uncontrolled and disorganized growth leading to plant death in susceptible species. Examples of auxin mimics include aminocyclopyrachlor (6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid) and its methyl and ethyl esters and its sodium and potassium salts, aminopyralid, benazolin-ethyl, chloramben, clacyfos, clomeprop, clopyralid, dicamba, 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, dichlorprop, fluroxypyr, halauxifen (4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid), halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxylate), MCPA, MCPB, mecoprop, picloram, quinclorac, quinmerac, 2,3,6-TBA, triclopyr, and methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoro-2-pyridinecarboxylate.

30 “EPSP synthase inhibitors” (b5) are chemical compounds that inhibit the enzyme, 5-enol-pyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase, which is involved in the synthesis of aromatic amino acids such as tyrosine, tryptophan and phenylalanine. EPSP inhibitor

herbicides are readily absorbed through plant foliage and translocated in the phloem to the growing points. Glyphosate is a relatively nonselective postemergence herbicide that belongs to this group. Glyphosate includes esters and salts such as ammonium, isopropylammonium, potassium, sodium (including sesquisodium) and trimesium 5 (alternatively named sulfosate).

“Photosystem I electron diverters” (b6) are chemical compounds that accept electrons from Photosystem I, and after several cycles, generate hydroxyl radicals. These radicals are extremely reactive and readily destroy unsaturated lipids, including membrane fatty acids and chlorophyll. This destroys cell membrane integrity, so that cells and organelles “leak”, 10 leading to rapid leaf wilting and desiccation, and eventually to plant death. Examples of this second type of photosynthesis inhibitor include diquat and paraquat.

“PPO inhibitors” (b7) are chemical compounds that inhibit the enzyme protoporphyrinogen oxidase, quickly resulting in formation of highly reactive compounds in plants that rupture cell membranes, causing cell fluids to leak out. Examples of PPO 15 inhibitors include acifluorfen-sodium, azafenidin, benzfendizone, bifenoxy, butafenacil, carfentrazone, carfentrazone-ethyl, chlomethoxyfen, cinidon-ethyl, cyclopyranil, fluazolate, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, fluthiacet-methyl, fomesafen, halosafen, lactofen, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxyfluorfen, pentoxyzone, profluazol, 20 pyraclonil, pyraflufen-ethyl, saflufenacil, sulfentrazone, thidiazimin, trifludimoxazin (dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-6-thioxo-3-[2,2,7-trifluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propyn-1-yl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione) and tiafenacil (methyl *N*-[2-[2-chloro-5-[3,6-dihydro-3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1(2H)-pyrimidinyl]-4-fluorophenyl]thio]-1-oxopropyl]-β-alaninate).

“GS inhibitors” (b8) are chemical compounds that inhibit the activity of the glutamine 25 synthetase enzyme, which plants use to convert ammonia into glutamine. Consequently, ammonia accumulates and glutamine levels decrease. Plant damage probably occurs due to the combined effects of ammonia toxicity and deficiency of amino acids required for other metabolic processes. The GS inhibitors include glufosinate and its esters and salts such as glufosinate-ammonium and other phosphinothricin derivatives, glufosinate-P ((2*S*)-2-amino-30 4-(hydroxymethylphosphinyl)butanoic acid) and bilanaphos.

“VLCFA elongase inhibitors” (b9) are herbicides having a wide variety of chemical structures, which inhibit the elongase. Elongase is one of the enzymes located in or near chloroplasts which are involved in biosynthesis of VLCFAs. In plants, very-long-chain fatty acids are the main constituents of hydrophobic polymers that prevent desiccation at the leaf 35 surface and provide stability to pollen grains. Such herbicides include acetochlor, alachlor, anilofos, butachlor, cafenstrole, dimethachlor, dimethenamid, diphenamid, fenoxasulfone (3-[(2,5-dichloro-4-ethoxyphenyl)methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole), fentrazamide, flufenacet, indanofan, mefenacet, metazachlor, metolachlor, naproanilide,

napropamide, napropamide-M ((2R)-*N,N*-diethyl-2-(1-naphthalenyloxy)propanamide), pethoxamid, piperophos, pretilachlor, propachlor, propisochlor, pyroxasulfone, and thenylchlor, including resolved forms such as S-metolachlor and chloroacetamides and oxyacetamides.

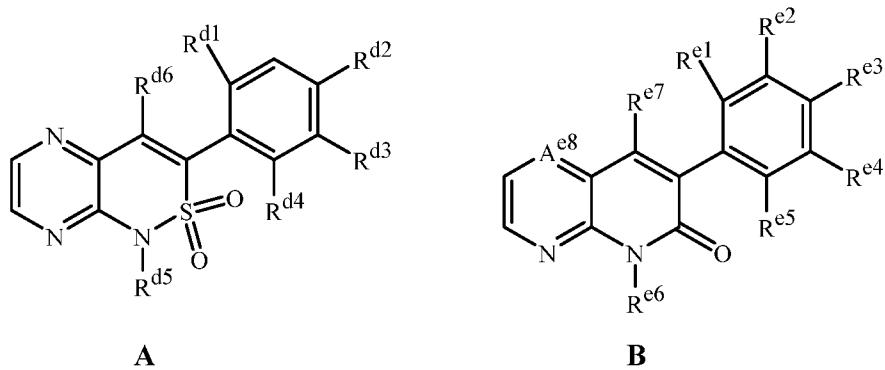
5 “Auxin transport inhibitors” (b10) are chemical substances that inhibit auxin transport in plants, such as by binding with an auxin-carrier protein. Examples of auxin transport inhibitors include diflusenzopyr, naptalam (also known as *N*-(1-naphthyl)phthalamic acid and 2-[(1-naphthalenylamino)carbonyl]benzoic acid).

10 “PDS inhibitors” (b11) are chemical compounds that inhibit carotenoid biosynthesis pathway at the phytoene desaturase step. Examples of PDS inhibitors include beflubutamid, *S*-beflubutamid, diflufenican, fluridone, flurochloridone, flurtamone norflurzon and picolinafen.

15 “HPPD inhibitors” (b12) are chemical substances that inhibit the biosynthesis of synthesis of 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase. Examples of HPPD inhibitors include benzobicyclon, benzofenap, bicyclopvrone (4-hydroxy-3-[[2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinyl]carbonyl]bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-en-2-one), fenquinotrione (2-[[8-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2-quinoxalinyl]carbonyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione), isoxachlortole, isoxaflutole, mesotrione, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, sulcotrione, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, tolypyralate (1-[[1-ethyl-4-[3-(2-methoxyethoxy)-2-methyl-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzoyl]-1*H*-pyrazol-5-yl]oxy]ethyl methyl carbonate), topramezone, 5-chloro-3-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2(1*H*)-quinoxalinone, 4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methylphenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-3(2*H*)-pyridazinone, 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2*H,4H*)-dione, 5-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-3-(3-methoxypropyl)-4(3*H*)-pyrimidinone, 2-methyl-*N*-(4-methyl-1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl)-3-(methylsulfinyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide and 2-methyl-3-(methylsulfonyl)-*N*-(1-methyl-1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide.

20 “HST inhibitors” (b13) disrupt a plant’s ability to convert homogentisate to 2-methyl-6-solanyl-1,4-benzoquinone, thereby disrupting carotenoid biosynthesis. Examples of HST inhibitors include haloxydine, pyriclor, 3-(2-chloro-3,6-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-methyl-1,5-naphthyridin-2(1*H*)-one, 7-(3,5-dichloro-4-pyridinyl)-5-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-8-hydroxypyrido[2,3-*b*]pyrazin-6(5*H*)-one and 4-(2,6-diethyl-4-methylphenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-3(2*H*)-pyridazinone.

HST inhibitors also include compounds of Formulae **A** and **B**.

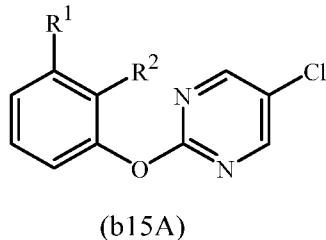


wherein R^{d1} is H, Cl or CF₃; R^{d2} is H, Cl or Br; R^{d3} is H or Cl; R^{d4} is H, Cl or CF₃; R^{d5} is CH₃, CH₂CH₃ or CH₂CHF₂; and R^{d6} is OH, or -OC(=O)-i-Pr; and R^{e1} is H, F, Cl, CH₃ or CH₂CH₃; R^{e2} is H or CF₃; R^{e3} is H, CH₃ or CH₂CH₃; R^{e4} is H, F or Br; R^{e5} is Cl, CH₃, CF₃, OCF₃ or CH₂CH₃; R^{e6} is H, CH₃, CH₂CHF₂ or C≡CH; R^{e7} is OH, -OC(=O)Et, -OC(=O)-i-Pr or -OC(=O)-t-Bu; and A^{e8} is N or CH.

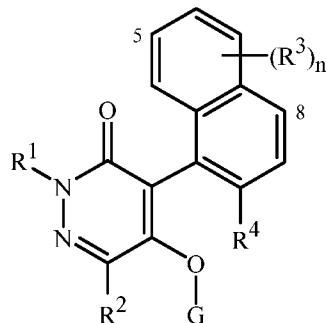
5 CH_3 , CF_3 , OCF_3 or CH_2CH_3 ; $\text{R}^{\text{e}6}$ is H , CH_3 , CH_2CHF_2 or $\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$; $\text{R}^{\text{e}7}$ is OH , $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{Et}$, $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{i-Pr}$ or $-\text{OC}(=\text{O})-\text{t-Bu}$; and $\text{A}^{\text{e}8}$ is N or CH .

“Cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors” (b14) inhibit the biosynthesis of cellulose in certain plants. They are most effective when applied preemergence or early postemergence on young or rapidly growing plants. Examples of cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors include chlorthiamid, dichlobenil, flupoxam, indaziflam (*N*²-[(1*R*,2*S*)-2,3-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-1*H*-inden-1-yl]-6-(1-fluoroethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine), isoxaben and triaziflam.

15 “Other herbicides” (b15) include herbicides that act through a variety of different modes of action such as mitotic disruptors (e.g., flamprop-M-methyl and flamprop-M-isopropyl), organic arsenicals (e.g., DSMA, and MSMA), 7,8-dihydropteroate synthase inhibitors, chloroplast isoprenoid synthesis inhibitors and cell-wall biosynthesis inhibitors. Other herbicides include those herbicides having unknown modes of action or do not fall into a specific category listed in (b1) through (b14) or act through a combination of modes of action listed above. Examples of other herbicides include aclonifen, asulam, amitrole, bromobutide, cinmethylin, clomazone, cumyluron, cyclopyrimorate (6-chloro-3-(2-cyclopropyl-6-methylphenoxy)-4-pyridazinyl 4-morpholinecarboxylate), daimuron, 2-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone, difenzoquat, etobenzanid, fluometuron, flurenol, fosamine, fosamine-ammonium, dazomet, dymron, ipfencarbazone (1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,5-dihydro-N-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-4H-1,2,4-triazole-4-carboxamide), metam, methyldymron, oleic acid, oxaziclomefone, 25 pelargonic acid, pyributicarb and 5-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methoxy]methyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-3-(3-methyl-2-thienyl)isoxazole. “Other herbicides” (b15) also include a compound of Formula (b15A),

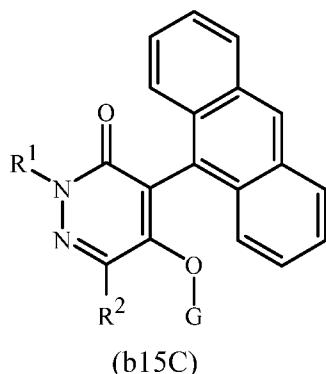


wherein R¹ is Cl, Br or CN; and R² is C(=O)CH₂CH₂CF₃, CH₂CH₂CH₂CF₃ or 3-CHF₂-isoxazol-5-yl. “Other herbicides” (b15) also include a compound of Formula (b15B)



5 wherein R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R⁴ is OCHF₂, G is H, and n is 0; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R³ is 5-F, R⁴ is Cl, G is H, and n is 1; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Cl, R⁴ is Me, G is H, and n is 0; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R⁴ is Cl, G is H, and n is 0; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R³ is 5-Me, R⁴ is OCHF₂, G is H, and n is 1; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R³ is 5-Br, R⁴ is OCHF₂, G is H, and n is 1; R¹ is CH₃, R² is Me, R³ is 5-Cl, R⁴ is Cl, G is H, and n is 1; or R¹ is CH₃, R² is CH₃, R⁴ is OCHF₂, G is C(O)Me, and n is 0.

“Other herbicides” (b15) also include a compound of Formula (b15C)



wherein

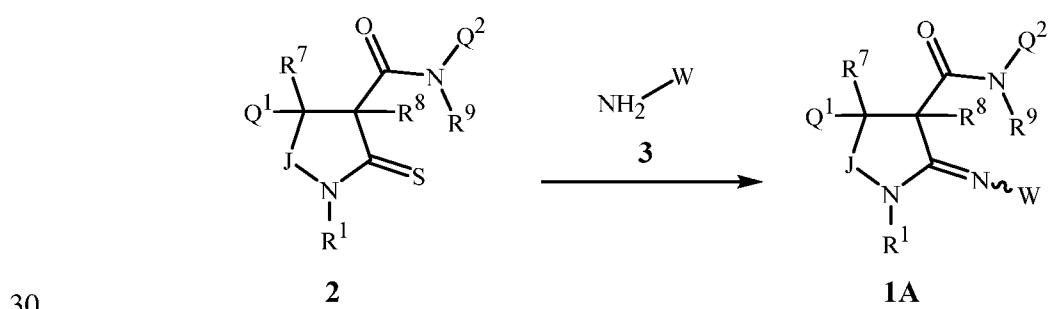
15 R¹ is CH₃, R² is Cl, and G is H; or
R¹ is CH₃, R² is Cl, and G is C(O)Me.

“Herbicide safeners” (b16) are substances added to a herbicide formulation to eliminate or reduce phytotoxic effects of the herbicide to certain crops. These compounds protect crops from injury by herbicides but typically do not prevent the herbicide from controlling undesired vegetation. Examples of herbicide safeners include but are not limited 5 to benoxacor, cloquintocet-methyl, cumyluron, cyometrinil, cyprosulfamide, daimuron, dichlormid, dicyclonon, dietholate, dimepiperate, fenchlorazole-ethyl, fenclorim, flurazole, fluxofenim, furilazole, isoxadifen-ethyl, mefenpyr-diethyl, mephenate, methoxyphenone, naphthalic anhydride, oxabetrinil, *N*-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylbenzenesulfonamide and *N*- (aminocarbonyl)-2-fluorobenzenesulfonamide, 1-bromo-4-[(chloromethyl)sulfonyl]benzene, 10 2-(dichloromethyl)-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane (MG 191), 4-(dichloroacetyl)-1-oxa- 4-azaspiro[4.5]decane (MON 4660), 2,2-dichloro-1-(2,2,5-trimethyl-3-oxazolidinyl)- ethanone and 2-methoxy-*N*-[[4-[(methylamino)carbonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]- benzamide.

The compounds of Formula **1** can be prepared by general methods known in the art of 15 synthetic organic chemistry. Of note are the following methods described in Schemes 1–X and variations thereof. The definitions of W, R¹, J, Q¹, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, Q², and Y in the compounds of Formulae **1** through **9** below are as defined above in the Summary of the Invention unless otherwise noted. Formulae **1A–1C** and **2A** are various subsets of a 20 compound of Formulae **1** and **2**, respectively. Substituents for each subset Formula are as defined for its parent Formula unless otherwise noted.

As shown in Scheme 1 a compound of Formula **1A** (i.e. a compound of Formula **1** wherein Y is O) can be prepared by reaction of thiolactams of Formula **2** with an amine of 25 Formula **3**. These reactions can be aided by the addition of an activating agent such as a Lewis or Brønsted acid and are typically run at temperatures ranging from 0 to 120 °C in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, dichloromethane or *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The method of Scheme 1 utilizing mercuric acetate is illustrated by Step A of Synthesis Example 2.

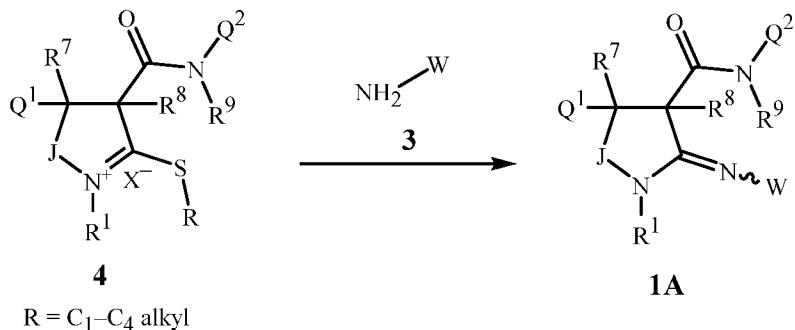
Scheme 1



As shown in Scheme 2 a compound of Formula **1A** can alternately be prepared by reaction of thioalkyl imidates of Formula **4** with an amine of Formula **3**. These reactions are typically run at temperatures ranging from 0 to 120 °C in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, dichloromethane or *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

5

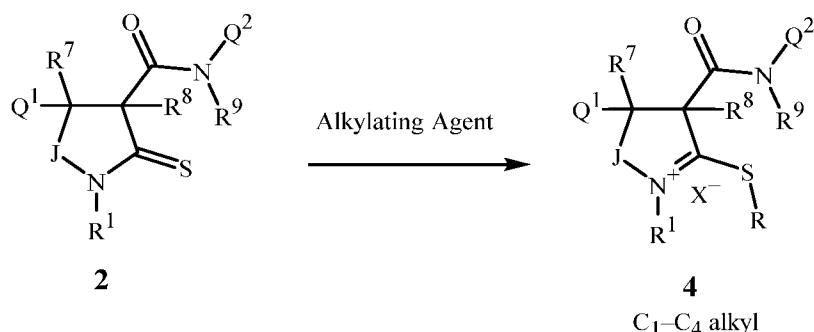
Scheme 2

 $R = C_1-C_4$ alkyl

As shown in Scheme 3 a compound of Formula **4** can be prepared by reaction of a thiolactam of Formula **2** with an alkylating agent. Suitable alkylating agents include, but are not limited to alkyl sulfonates or alkyl halides such as methyl iodide or methyl bromide, such as. These reactions are typically run at reaction temperatures ranging from 0 to 80 °C in a solvent such as acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane or *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

10

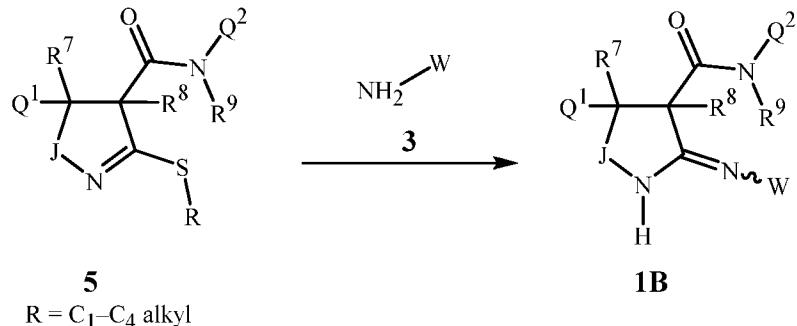
Scheme 3

 C_1-C_4 alkyl

As shown in Scheme 4 a compound of Formula **1B** (i.e. Formula **1** wherein Y is O and R^1 is H) can be prepared by reaction of a thioalkyl imidate of Formula **5** with an amine of Formula **3**. These reactions are typically run at temperatures ranging from 0 to 120 °C in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, acetonitrile, dichloromethane or *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

15

Scheme 4

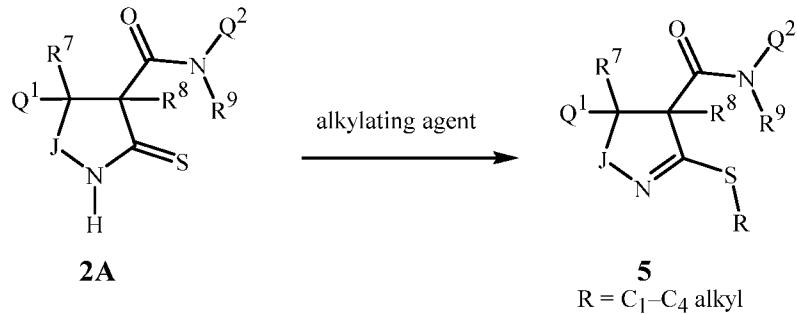


5
 $R = C_1-C_4$ alkyl

As shown in Scheme 5, a compound of Formula **5** can be prepared by reaction of a thiolactam of Formula **2A** (i.e. a compound of Formula **2** wherein R^1 is H) with an alkylating agent. Suitable alkylating agents include, but are not limited to, alkyl sulfonates or alkyl halides such as methyl iodide or methyl bromide. These reactions are typically run at reaction temperatures ranging from 0 to 80 °C in a solvent such as acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane or *N,N*-dimethylformamide in the presence of a base such as, but not limited to, triethylamine or potassium carbonate.

10

Scheme 5

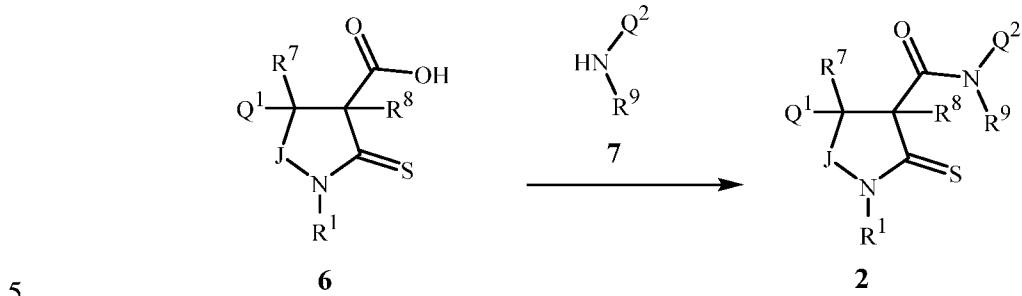


5
 $R = C_1-C_4$ alkyl

As shown in Scheme 6 a compound of Formula **2** can be prepared by the reactions of an acid of Formula **6** with an amine of Formula **7** in the presence of a dehydrative coupling reagent such as propylphosphonic anhydride, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide, *N,N*'-carbonyldiimidazole, 2-chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolium chloride or 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide. Polymer-supported reagents, such as polymer-supported cyclohexylcarbodiimide, are also suitable. These reactions are typically run at temperatures ranging from 0 to 60 °C in a solvent such as dichloromethane, acetonitrile, *N,N*-dimethylformamide or ethyl acetate in the presence of a base such as triethylamine, *N,N*-diisopropylamine, or 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene. See *Organic Process Research & Development* **2009**, *13*, 900–906 for coupling conditions employing propylphosphonic anhydride. The method of Scheme 6 utilizing propylphosphonic anhydride is illustrated by Step H of Synthesis Example 1. Substituents in

the 2- and 3-positions of ring in a compound of Formula **2**, i.e. $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{Q}^2)(\text{R}^9)$, are predominantly in the *trans* configuration. In some instances, the presence of minor amounts of the *cis* isomer can be detected by NMR.

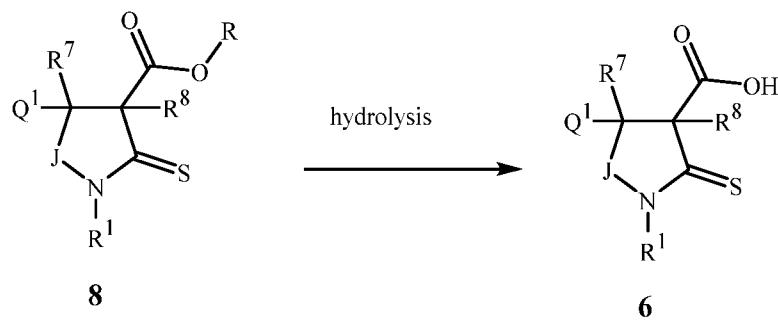
Scheme 6



5

As shown in Scheme 7 a compound of Formula **6** can be prepared by hydrolysis of an ester of Formula **8** by methods well known to those skilled in the art. Hydrolysis is carried out with aqueous base or aqueous acid, typically in the presence of a co-solvent. Suitable bases for the reaction include, but are not limited to, hydroxides such as sodium and potassium hydroxide and carbonates such as sodium and potassium carbonate. Suitable acids for the reaction include, but are not limited to, inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and sulfuric acid, and organic acids such as acetic acid and trifluoroacetic acid. A wide variety of co-solvents are suitable for the reaction including, but not limited to, methanol, ethanol and tetrahydrofuran. The reaction is conducted at temperatures ranging from $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to the boiling point of the solvent, and typically from 0 to $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The method of Scheme 7 is illustrated by Step C of Synthesis Example 1.

Scheme 7

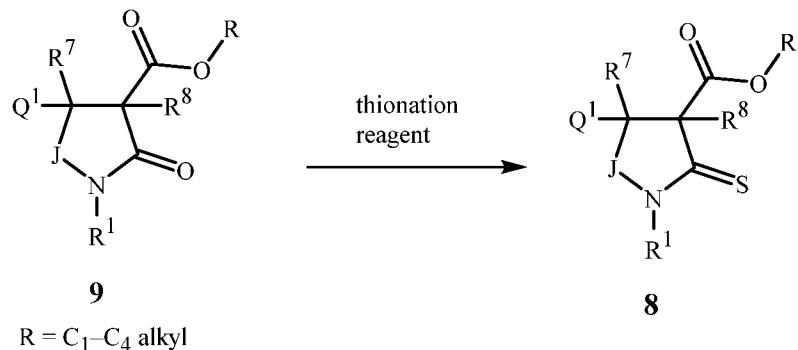


$\text{R} = \text{C}_1\text{--C}_4\text{ alkyl}$

As shown in Scheme 8, a compound of Formula **8** can be prepared by reacting a compound of Formula **9** with a thionation reagent such as Lawesson's reagent, tetraphosphorus decasulfide or diphosphorus pentasulfide in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or toluene. Typically, the reaction is carried out at temperatures ranging

from 0 to 115 °C. The method of Scheme 8 utilizing Lawesson's reagent is illustrated by Step F of Synthesis Example 1.

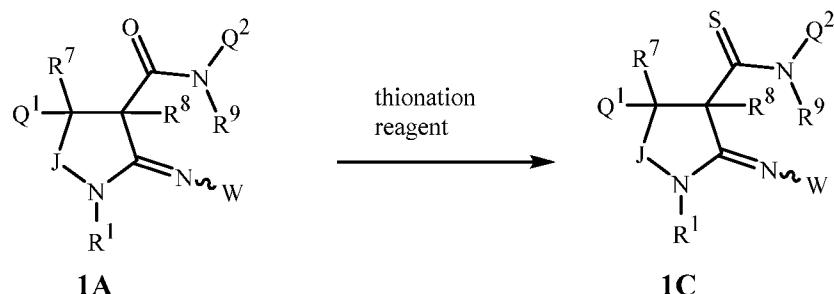
Scheme 8



5 Compounds of Formula 9 are known in the literature, see: WO 2016/196593.

As shown in Scheme 9 a compound of Formula **1C** (i.e. Formula **1** wherein Y is S) can be prepared by reacting compounds of Formula **1A** with a thionation reagent such as Lawesson's reagent, tetraphosphorus decasulfide or diphosphorus pentasulfide in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or toluene. Typically, the reaction is carried out at temperatures ranging from 0 to 115 °C

Scheme 9



It is recognized by one skilled in the art that various functional groups can be converted into others to provide different compounds of Formula 1. For a valuable resource that illustrates the interconversion of functional groups in a simple and straightforward fashion, see Larock, R. C., *Comprehensive Organic Transformations: A Guide to Functional Group Preparations*, 2nd Ed., Wiley-VCH, New York, 1999. For example, intermediates for the preparation of compounds of Formula 1 may contain aromatic nitro groups, which can be reduced to amino groups, and then be converted via reactions well known in the art such as the Sandmeyer reaction, to various halides, providing compounds of Formula 1. The above reactions can also in many cases be performed in alternate order

It is recognized that some reagents and reaction conditions described above for preparing compounds of Formula 1 may not be compatible with certain functionalities

present in the intermediates. In these instances, the incorporation of protection/deprotection sequences or functional group interconversions into the synthesis will aid in obtaining the desired products. The use and choice of the protecting groups will be apparent to one skilled in chemical synthesis (see, for example, Greene, T. W.; Wuts, P. G. M. *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 2nd ed.; Wiley: New York, 1991). One skilled in the art will recognize that, in some cases, after the introduction of a given reagent as it is depicted in any individual scheme, it may be necessary to perform additional routine synthetic steps not described in detail to complete the synthesis of compounds of Formula 1. One skilled in the art will also recognize that it may be necessary to perform a combination of the steps illustrated in the above schemes in an order other than that implied by the particular 10 presented to prepare the compounds of Formula 1.

One skilled in the art will also recognize that compounds of Formula 1 and the intermediates described herein can be subjected to various electrophilic, nucleophilic, radical, organometallic, oxidation, and reduction reactions to add substituents or modify 15 existing substituents.

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art using the preceding description can utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following Examples are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limiting of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. Steps in the following Examples illustrate a procedure for each step in an 20 overall synthetic transformation, and the starting material for each step may not have necessarily been prepared by a particular preparative run whose procedure is described in other Examples or Steps. Percentages are by weight except for chromatographic solvent mixtures or where otherwise indicated. Parts and percentages for chromatographic solvent mixtures are by volume unless otherwise indicated. ^1H NMR spectra are reported in ppm 25 downfield from tetramethylsilane CDCl_3 at 400 MHz unless otherwise noted; “s” means singlet, “d” means doublet, “t” means triplet, “q” means quartet, “m” means multiplet and “bs” means broad singlet.

SYNTHESIS EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of (3*R*,4*S*)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-2-hydrazinylidene-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (Compound 2)
30 Step A: Preparation of 1,3 diethyl 2-[(1*S*)-2-nitro-1-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]-propanedioate

To a solution of 1-[(1*E*)-2-nitroethenyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (14 g, 64.5 mmol) in toluene (70 mL), was added diethyl malonate (12.38 g, 77.4 mmol) and bis[(1*R*,2*R*)-*N*¹,*N*²-bis(phenylmethyl)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine- κ *N*¹, κ *N*²]dibromonickel 35 (OC-6-12) (CAS Registry No. 941321-23-9) (1.03 g, 1.29 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* to

give the crude product which was charged onto silica and purified by medium pressure liquid chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether as eluent) to provide 25 g of the title compound.

5 Step B: Preparation of ethyl (3*R*,4*S*)-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

To a solution of 1,3-diethyl 2-[(1*S*)-2-nitro-1-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethyl]propanedioate (i.e. the product of Step A) (25 g, 66.31 mmol) in ethanol (250 mL) and water (38 mL) was added iron powder (18.56 g, 331.56 mmol) and ammonium chloride (1.79 g, 33.15 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated at 100 °C. After 16 h the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite® diatomaceous earth filter aid and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude compound which was washed with *n*-pentane to yield 10.6 g of the title compound melting at 125–129 °C.

15 Step C: Preparation of (3*R*,4*S*)-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid

To a solution of ethyl (3*R*,4*S*)-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (i.e. the product of Step B) (9.6 g, 31.89 mmol) in ethanol (100 mL) and water (100 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (3.82 g, 95.68 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h after which the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the solid was dissolved in water. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 1 with 6 N HCl at 0 °C, and the resultant solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to yield 8.2 g (94% yield) of the title compound as an off white solid melting at 120–122 °C.

25 Step D: Preparation of (3*R*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid

(3*R*,4*S*)-2-Oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (i.e. the product of Step C) (5 g, 18.31 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was slowly added to potassium *t*-butoxide (1 N in tetrahydrofuran, 54.9 mL, 54.9 mmol) at 0 °C. After 10 min, bromomethane (25% in toluene, 17.39 mL, 45.78 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 12 h the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and acidified to pH 1 with 1 N HCl at 0 °C. The resultant solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum. The crude solid was washed with *n*-pentane to yield 4.6 g of the title compound as an off-white solid melting at 143–147 °C.

35 ¹H NMR (dmso d₆) δ 12.8 (bs, 1H), 7.73–7.71 (d, 2H), 7.59–7.57 (d, 2H), 3.94–3.89 (m, 1H), 3.77–3.72 (t, 1H), 3.61–3.58 (d, 1H), 3.41–3.26 (m, 1H), 2.80 (s, 3H).

Step E: Preparation of methyl (3*R*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

To a solution of (3*R*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (i.e. the product of Step D) (2.5 g, 8.71 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was added sulfuric acid (2.5 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated at 90 °C. After 5 16 h the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and diluted with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate twice and the combined organics were washed with water and brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed and the resultant solid was washed with *n*-pentane to yield 2.25 g of the title compound as an off-white solid 10 melting at 89–91 °C.

¹H NMR δ 7.62–7.60 (d, 2H), 7.36–7.34 (d, 2H), 4.07–4.06 (d, 1H), 3.85–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.59–3.56 (d, 1H), 3.44–3.39 (m, 1H), 2.95 (s, 3H).

Step F: Preparation of methyl (3*S*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate

To a solution of methyl (3*R*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-oxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (i.e. the product of Step E) (2 g, 6.64 mmol) in toluene (40 mL) was added Lawesson's reagent (3.22 g, 7.9 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 125 °C. After 3 h the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x). The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. 20 The organics were then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude material which was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 15% ethyl acetate in petroleum to yield 2 g of the title compound as a solid melting at 152–156 °C.

¹H NMR δ 7.62–7.60 (d, 2H), 7.33–7.31 (d, 2H), 4.26–4.21 (m, 1H), 4.07–4.02 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.78–3.75 (m, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H).

Step G: Preparation of (3*S*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid

To a solution of methyl (3*S*,4*S*)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylate (i.e. the product of Step F) (0.6 g, 1.89 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) and H₂O (20 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (0.23 g, 5.68 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction 30 mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the resultant solid was dissolved in water. The aqueous mixture was acidified to pH 1 with 6 N hydrochloric acid at 0 °C. The resultant solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to yield 0.57 g of the title compound as a solid melting at 104–108 °C.

¹H NMR (dmso d₆) δ 12.85 (bs, 1H), 7.74–7.72 (d, 2H), 7.57–7.55 (d, 2H), 4.21–4.17 (m, 1H), 4.02–3.95 (m, 1H), 3.90–3.78 (m, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H).

Step H: Preparation of (3S,4S)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxamide

To a solution of (3S,4S)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid (i.e. the product of Step G) (0.5 g, 1.65 mmol) in 5 *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) and dichloromethane (40 mL) was added triethylamine (0.71 mL, 4.95 mmol) and 2,3-difluoroaniline (0.42 g, 3.30 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then propylphosphonic anhydride (T3P®) (50% in ethyl acetate, 2.25 mL, 3.30 mmol) was added at 0 °C. After stirring for 12 h at room 10 temperature the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic layers were then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude material which was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether to give 0.32 g of the title compound as an off-white solid melting at 183–187 °C.

15 ¹H NMR δ 10.05 (bs, 1H), 7.98–7.95 (t, 1H), 7.63–7.40 (d, 2H), 7.40–7.26 (d, 2H), 7.06–6.99 (m, 1H), 6.94–6.87 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.43 (m, 1H), 4.28–4.23 (m, 1H), 4.04–4.03 (d, 1H), 3.77–3.73 (q, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H).

Step I: Preparation of (3R,4S)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-2-hydrazinylidene-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxamide

20 To a solution of (3S,4S)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (i.e. the product of Step H) (0.2 g, 0.48 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added hydrazine hydrate (2.0 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 48 h the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resultant solid was washed with *n*-pentane to yield 80 mg of the 25 title compound as a solid melting at 120–123 °C.

1H NMR δ 12.09 (s, 1H), 8.10–8.07 (m, 1H), 7.61–7.58 (d, 2H), 7.32–7.30 (d, 2H), 7.07–6.99 (m, 1H), 6.90–6.84 (m, 1H), 6.17 (bs, 2H), 4.34–4.33 (d, 1H), 4.16 (s, 1H), 4.03–3.99 (m, 1H), 3.32–3.30 (d, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H).

SYNTHESIS EXAMPLE 2

30 Preparation of 2-[(3R,4S)-3-[(2,3-difluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidinylidene]hydrazide 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid
(Compound 1)

Step A: Preparation of 2-[(3R,4S)-3-[(2,3-difluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidinylidene]hydrazide 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid

35 To a solution of (3S,4S)-N-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-1-methyl-2-thioxo-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-pyrrolidinecarboxamide (i.e. the product of Step H in Synthesis

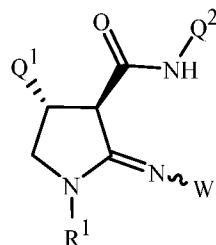
Example 1) (150 mg, 0.36 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was added mercury(II) acetate (230 mg, 7.24 mmol) and pivolyl hydrazide (84.5 mg, 7.24 mmol) and the reaction mixture was heated to 90 °C. After 12 h the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite® diatomaceous earth filter aid. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude material was purified by preparatory high-performance liquid chromatography to yield 25 mg of a of the title compound as a solid (71:26 mixture of isomers) melting at 240–244 °C.

5 ¹H NMR δ 10.11 (s, 1H), 9.17 (s, 1H), 7.73–7.71 (d, 2H), 7.67–7.61 (d, 3H), 7.17–7.14 (t, 2H), 4.03–4.02 (d, 1H), 3.85–3.80 (t, 1H), 3.69–3.68 (d, 1H), 3.36 (s, 1H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 9H).

10

By the procedures described herein together with methods known in the art, the following compounds of Table 1 through 12 can be prepared. The following abbreviations are used in the Tables which follow: *t* means tertiary, *i* means iso, *c* means cyclo, Et means ethyl, Pr means propyl, Bu means butyl, *i*-Pr means isopropyl, Bu means butyl, *c*-Pr means cyclopropyl, *c*-Bu means cyclobutyl, Ph means phenyl, Py means pyridinyl, S(=O) means sulfinyl, and S(=O)₂ means sulfonyl.

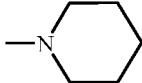
TABLE 1

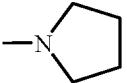


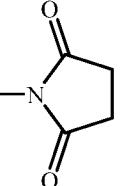
R¹ is CH₃; Q¹ is Ph(4-CF₃); Q² is Ph(2,3-di-F); and W is

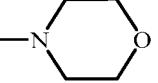
W	W	W
-NHCH ₃	-NCH ₃ - <i>c</i> -pentyl	-NHPh(3-F)
-NHEt	-NCH ₃ - <i>c</i> -hexyl	-NHPh(4-F)
-NH- <i>i</i> -Pr	-NEt ₂	-NHPh(2-CH ₃)
-NH- <i>t</i> -Bu	-Net- <i>i</i> -Pr	-NHPh(3-CH ₃)
-NH- <i>c</i> -Pr	-Net- <i>t</i> -Bu	-NHPh(4-CH ₃)
-NH- <i>c</i> -pentyl	-Net- <i>c</i> -Pr	-NH-2-Py
-NH- <i>c</i> -hexyl	-Net- <i>c</i> -pentyl	-NH-3-Py
-N(CH ₃) ₂	-Net- <i>c</i> -hexyl	-NH-4-Py
-NCH ₃ Et	-NHPh	-NHCN
-NCH ₃ - <i>i</i> -Pr	-NCH ₃ Ph	-NH(C=O)H
-NCH ₃ - <i>t</i> -Bu	-NetPh	-NH(C=O)CH ₃
-NCH ₃ - <i>c</i> -Pr	-NHPh(2-F)	-NH(C=O)Et

W	W	W
-NH(C=O)-i-Pr	-NH(S=O)O-t-Bu	-O-c-Pr
-NH(C=O)CF ₃	-NH(S=O)OCF ₃	-O-c-pentyl
-NH(C=O)Ph	-NH(S=O)OPh	-O-c-hexyl
-NH(C=O)OCH ₃	-NH(S=O) ₂ CH ₃	-OPh
-NH(C=O)OEt	-NH(S=O) ₂ Et	-OPh(2-F)
-NH(C=O)O-i-Pr	-NH(S=O) ₂ -i-Pr	-OPh(3-F)
-NH(C=O)O-t-Bu	-NH(S=O) ₂ -t-Bu	-OPh(4-F)
-NH(C=O)OCF ₃	-NH(S=O) ₂ CF ₃	-OPh(2-CH ₃)
-NH(C=O)OPh	-NH(S=O) ₂ Ph	-OPh(3-CH ₃)
-NH(S=O)CH ₃	-NH(S=O) ₂ OCH ₃	-OPh(4-CH ₃)
-NH(S=O)Et	-NH(S=O) ₂ OEt	-O-2-Py
-NH(S=O)-i-Pr	-NH(S=O) ₂ O-i-Pr	-O-3-Py
-NH(S=O)-t-Bu	-NH(S=O) ₂ O-t-Bu	-O-4-Py
-NH(S=O)CF ₃	-NH(S=O) ₂ OCF ₃	-O(C=O)CF ₃
-NH(S=O)Ph	-NH(S=O) ₂ OPh	-O(C=O)CF ₂ CF ₃
-NH(S=O)OCH ₃	-OCF ₃	-O(C=O)CH ₂ CF ₃
-NH(S=O)OEt	-OCF ₂ CF ₃	
-NH(S=O)O-i-Pr	-OCH ₂ CF ₃	









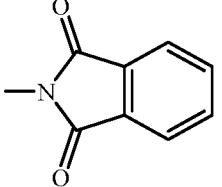


Table 2 is constructed in the same manner as Table 1 except that the Row Heading “R¹ is CH₃; Q¹ is Ph(4-CF₃); Q² is Ph(2,3-di-F); and W is” is replaced with the Row Heading listed for Table 2 below (i.e. “R¹ is CH₃; Q¹ is Ph(4-CF₃); Q² is Ph(2-F) and W is”. Tables 3 through 12 are constructed similarly.

Table	Row Heading
2	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is Ph(4-CF ₃); Q ² is Ph(2-F); and W is
3	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is Ph(4-CF ₃); Q ² is 3-Pyr(2,6-di-F); and W is
4	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is Ph(3-CF ₃); Q ² is Ph(2,3-di-F); and W is
5	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is Ph(3-CF ₃); Q ² is Ph(2-F); and W is

6	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is Ph(3-CF ₃); Q ² is 3-Pyr(2,6-di-F); and W is
7	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 3-Pyr(6-CF ₃); Q ² is Ph(2,3-di-F); and W is
8	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 3-Pyr(6-CF ₃); Q ² is Ph(2-F); and W is
9	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 3-Pyr(6-CF ₃); Q ² is 3-Pyr(2,6-di-F); and W is
10	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 4-Pyr(2-OCHF ₂ ,6-CH ₃); Q ² is Ph(2,3-di-F); and W is
11	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 4-Pyr(2-OCHF ₂ ,6-CH ₃); Q ² is Ph(2-F); and W is
12	R ¹ is CH ₃ ; Q ¹ is 4-Pyr(2-OCHF ₂ ,6-CH ₃); Q ² is 3-Pyr(2,6-di-F); and W is

A compound of this invention will generally be used as a herbicidal active ingredient in a composition, i.e. formulation, with at least one additional component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents, which serves as a carrier. The formulation or composition ingredients are selected to be consistent with the physical properties of the active ingredient, mode of application and environmental factors such as soil type, moisture and temperature.

Useful formulations include both liquid and solid compositions. Liquid compositions include solutions (including emulsifiable concentrates), suspensions, emulsions (including microemulsions, oil-in -water emulsions, flowable concentrates and/or suspoemulsions) and the like, which optionally can be thickened into gels. The general types of aqueous liquid compositions are soluble concentrate, suspension concentrate, capsule suspension, concentrated emulsion, microemulsion, oil-in-water emulsion, flowable concentrate and suspo-emulsion. The general types of nonaqueous liquid compositions are emulsifiable concentrate, microemulsifiable concentrate, dispersible concentrate and oil dispersion.

The general types of solid compositions are dusts, powders, granules, pellets, prills, pastilles, tablets, filled films (including seed coatings) and the like, which can be water-dispersible (“wettable”) or water-soluble. Films and coatings formed from film-forming solutions or flowable suspensions are particularly useful for seed treatment. Active ingredient can be (micro)encapsulated and further formed into a suspension or solid formulation; alternatively the entire formulation of active ingredient can be encapsulated (or “overcoated”). Encapsulation can control or delay release of the active ingredient. An emulsifiable granule combines the advantages of both an emulsifiable concentrate formulation and a dry granular formulation. High-strength compositions are primarily used as intermediates for further formulation.

Sprayable formulations are typically extended in a suitable medium before spraying. Such liquid and solid formulations are formulated to be readily diluted in the spray medium, usually water, but occasionally another suitable medium like an aromatic or paraffinic hydrocarbon or vegetable oil. Spray volumes can range from about one to several thousand liters per hectare, but more typically are in the range from about ten to several hundred liters per hectare. Sprayable formulations can be tank mixed with water or another suitable medium for foliar treatment by aerial or ground application, or for

application to the growing medium of the plant. Liquid and dry formulations can be metered directly into drip irrigation systems or metered into the furrow during planting.

The formulations will typically contain effective amounts of active ingredient, diluent and surfactant within the following approximate ranges which add up to 100 percent by weight.

	Weight Percent		
	<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Diluent</u>	<u>Surfactant</u>
Water-Dispersible and Water-soluble Granules, Tablets and Powders	0.001-90	0-99.999	0-15
Oil Dispersions, Suspensions, Emulsions, Solutions (including Emulsifiable Concentrates)	1-50	40-99	0-50
Dusts	1-25	70-99	0-5
Granules and Pellets	0.001-99	5-99.999	0-15
High Strength Compositions	90-99	0-10	0-2

Solid diluents include, for example, clays such as bentonite, montmorillonite, attapulgite and kaolin, gypsum, cellulose, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, starch, dextrin, sugars (e.g., lactose, sucrose), silica, talc, mica, diatomaceous earth, urea, calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate, and sodium sulfate. Typical solid diluents are described in Watkins et al., *Handbook of Insecticide Dust Diluents and Carriers*, 2nd Ed., Dorland Books, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Liquid diluents include, for example, water, *N,N*-dimethylalkanamides (e.g., *N,N*-dimethylformamide), limonene, dimethyl sulfoxide, *N*-alkylpyrrolidones (e.g., *N*-methylpyrrolidinone), alkyl phosphates (e.g., triethyl phosphate), ethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, paraffins (e.g., white mineral oils, normal paraffins, isoparaffins), alkylbenzenes, alkylnaphthalenes, glycerine, glycerol triacetate, sorbitol, aromatic hydrocarbons, dearomatized aliphatics, alkylbenzenes, alkylnaphthalenes, ketones such as cyclohexanone, 2-heptanone, isophorone and 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, acetates such as isoamyl acetate, hexyl acetate, heptyl acetate, octyl acetate, nonyl acetate, tridecyl acetate and isobornyl acetate, other esters such as alkylated lactate esters, dibasic esters, alkyl and aryl benzoates and γ -butyrolactone, and alcohols, which can be linear, branched, saturated or unsaturated, such as methanol, ethanol, *n*-propanol, isopropyl alcohol, *n*-butanol, isobutyl alcohol, *n*-hexanol, 2-ethylhexanol, *n*-octanol, decanol, isodecyl alcohol, isoctadecanol, cetyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, tridecyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, diacetone alcohol, cresol and benzyl alcohol. Liquid diluents also

include glycerol esters of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids (typically C₆–C₂₂), such as plant seed and fruit oils (e.g., oils of olive, castor, linseed, sesame, corn (maize), peanut, sunflower, grapeseed, safflower, cottonseed, soybean, rapeseed, coconut and palm kernel), animal-sourced fats (e.g., beef tallow, pork tallow, lard, cod liver oil, fish oil), and mixtures thereof. Liquid diluents also include alkylated fatty acids (e.g., methylated, ethylated, butylated) wherein the fatty acids may be obtained by hydrolysis of glycerol esters from plant and animal sources, and can be purified by distillation. Typical liquid diluents are described in Marsden, *Solvents Guide*, 2nd Ed., Interscience, New York, 1950.

The solid and liquid compositions of the present invention often include one or more surfactants. When added to a liquid, surfactants (also known as “surface-active agents”) generally modify, most often reduce, the surface tension of the liquid. Depending on the nature of the hydrophilic and lipophilic groups in a surfactant molecule, surfactants can be useful as wetting agents, dispersants, emulsifiers or defoaming agents.

Surfactants can be classified as nonionic, anionic or cationic. Nonionic surfactants useful for the present compositions include, but are not limited to: alcohol alkoxylates such as alcohol alkoxylates based on natural and synthetic alcohols (which may be branched or linear) and prepared from the alcohols and ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or mixtures thereof; amine ethoxylates, alkanolamides and ethoxylated alkanolamides; alkoxylated triglycerides such as ethoxylated soybean, castor and rapeseed oils; alkylphenol alkoxylates such as octylphenol ethoxylates, nonylphenol ethoxylates, dinonyl phenol ethoxylates and dodecyl phenol ethoxylates (prepared from the phenols and ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or mixtures thereof); block polymers prepared from ethylene oxide or propylene oxide and reverse block polymers where the terminal blocks are prepared from propylene oxide; ethoxylated fatty acids; ethoxylated fatty esters and oils; ethoxylated methyl esters; ethoxylated tristyrylphenol (including those prepared from ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or mixtures thereof); fatty acid esters, glycerol esters, lanolin-based derivatives, polyethoxylate esters such as polyethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyethoxylated sorbitol fatty acid esters and polyethoxylated glycerol fatty acid esters; other sorbitan derivatives such as sorbitan esters; polymeric surfactants such as random copolymers, block copolymers, alkyd peg (polyethylene glycol) resins, graft or comb polymers and star polymers; polyethylene glycols (pegs); polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters; silicone-based surfactants; and sugar-derivatives such as sucrose esters, alkyl polyglycosides and alkyl polysaccharides.

Useful anionic surfactants include, but are not limited to: alkylaryl sulfonic acids and their salts; carboxylated alcohol or alkylphenol ethoxylates; diphenyl sulfonate derivatives; lignin and lignin derivatives such as lignosulfonates; maleic or succinic acids or their anhydrides; olefin sulfonates; phosphate esters such as phosphate esters of alcohol

alkoxylates, phosphate esters of alkylphenol alkoxylates and phosphate esters of styryl phenol ethoxylates; protein-based surfactants; sarcosine derivatives; styryl phenol ether sulfate; sulfates and sulfonates of oils and fatty acids; sulfates and sulfonates of ethoxylated alkylphenols; sulfates of alcohols; sulfates of ethoxylated alcohols; sulfonates of amines and 5 amides such as *N,N*-alkyltaurates; sulfonates of benzene, cumene, toluene, xylene, and dodecyl and tridecylbenzenes; sulfonates of condensed naphthalenes; sulfonates of naphthalene and alkyl naphthalene; sulfonates of fractionated petroleum; sulfosuccinamates; and sulfosuccinates and their derivatives such as dialkyl sulfosuccinate salts.

Useful cationic surfactants include, but are not limited to: amides and ethoxylated 10 amides; amines such as *N*-alkyl propanediamines, tripropylenetriamines and dipropylenetetramines, and ethoxylated amines, ethoxylated diamines and propoxylated amines (prepared from the amines and ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or mixtures thereof); amine salts such as amine acetates and diamine salts; quaternary 15 ammonium salts such as quaternary salts, ethoxylated quaternary salts and diquaternary salts; and amine oxides such as alkyldimethylamine oxides and bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-alkylamine oxides.

Also useful for the present compositions are mixtures of nonionic and anionic 20 surfactants or mixtures of nonionic and cationic surfactants. Nonionic, anionic and cationic surfactants and their recommended uses are disclosed in a variety of published references including *McCutcheon's Emulsifiers and Detergents*, annual American and International Editions published by McCutcheon's Division, The Manufacturing Confectioner Publishing Co.; Sisely and Wood, *Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents*, Chemical Publ. Co., Inc., New York, 1964; and A. S. Davidson and B. Milwidsky, *Synthetic Detergents*, Seventh 25 Edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1987.

Compositions of this invention may also contain formulation auxiliaries and additives, 30 known to those skilled in the art as formulation aids (some of which may be considered to also function as solid diluents, liquid diluents or surfactants). Such formulation auxiliaries and additives may control: pH (buffers), foaming during processing (antifoams such polyorganosiloxanes), sedimentation of active ingredients (suspending agents), viscosity (thixotropic thickeners), in-container microbial growth (antimicrobials), product freezing (antifreezes), color (dyes/pigment dispersions), wash-off (film formers or stickers), evaporation (evaporation retardants), and other formulation attributes. Film formers include, 35 for example, polyvinyl acetates, polyvinyl acetate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl alcohol copolymers and waxes. Examples of formulation auxiliaries and additives include those listed in *McCutcheon's Volume 2: Functional Materials*, annual International and North American editions published by McCutcheon's Division, The Manufacturing Confectioner Publishing Co.; and PCT Publication WO 03/024222.

The compound of Formula 1 and any other active ingredients are typically incorporated into the present compositions by dissolving the active ingredient in a solvent or by grinding in a liquid or dry diluent. Solutions, including emulsifiable concentrates, can be prepared by simply mixing the ingredients. If the solvent of a liquid composition intended 5 for use as an emulsifiable concentrate is water-immiscible, an emulsifier is typically added to emulsify the active-containing solvent upon dilution with water. Active ingredient slurries, with particle diameters of up to 2,000 μm can be wet milled using media mills to obtain particles with average diameters below 3 μm . Aqueous slurries can be made into finished 10 suspension concentrates (see, for example, U.S. 3,060,084) or further processed by spray drying to form water-dispersible granules. Dry formulations usually require dry milling processes, which produce average particle diameters in the 2 to 10 μm range. Dusts and 15 powders can be prepared by blending and usually grinding (such as with a hammer mill or fluid-energy mill). Granules and pellets can be prepared by spraying the active material upon preformed granular carriers or by agglomeration techniques. See Browning, “Agglomeration”, *Chemical Engineering*, December 4, 1967, pp 147–48, *Perry’s Chemical Engineer’s Handbook*, 4th Ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963, pages 8–57 and following, and WO 91/13546. Pellets can be prepared as described in U.S. 4,172,714. Water-dispersible and water-soluble granules can be prepared as taught in U.S. 4,144,050, 20 U.S. 3,920,442 and DE 3,246,493. Tablets can be prepared as taught in U.S. 5,180,587, U.S. 5,232,701 and U.S. 5,208,030. Films can be prepared as taught in GB 2,095,558 and U.S. 3,299,566.

For further information regarding the art of formulation, see T. S. Woods, “The Formulator’s Toolbox – Product Forms for Modern Agriculture” in *Pesticide Chemistry and Bioscience, The Food–Environment Challenge*, T. Brooks and T. R. Roberts, Eds., 25 Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Pesticide Chemistry, The Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 1999, pp. 120–133. See also U.S. 3,235,361, Col. 6, line 16 through Col. 7, line 19 and Examples 10–41; U.S. 3,309,192, Col. 5, line 43 through Col. 7, line 62 and Examples 8, 12, 15, 39, 41, 52, 53, 58, 132, 138–140, 162–164, 166, 167 and 169–182; U.S. 2,891,855, Col. 3, line 66 through Col. 5, line 17 and Examples 1–4; Klingman, *Weed 30 Control as a Science*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1961, pp 81–96; Hance et al., *Weed Control Handbook*, 8th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1989; and *Developments in formulation technology*, PJB Publications, Richmond, UK, 2000.

In the following Examples, all percentages are by weight and all formulations are prepared in conventional ways. Compound numbers refer to compounds in Index Table A. 35 Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art using the preceding description can utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following Examples are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limiting of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. Percentages are by weight except where otherwise indicated.

Example AHigh Strength Concentrate

Compound 1	98.5%
silica aerogel	0.5%
synthetic amorphous fine silica	1.0%

Example BWettable Powder

Compound 1	65.0%
dodecylphenol polyethylene glycol ether	2.0%
sodium ligninsulfonate	4.0%
sodium silicoaluminate	6.0%
montmorillonite (calcined)	23.0%

Example CGranule

Compound 1	10.0%
attapulgite granules (low volatile matter, 0.71/0.30 mm; U.S.S. No. 25–50 sieves)	90.0%

Example DExtruded Pellet

Compound 1	25.0%
anhydrous sodium sulfate	10.0%
crude calcium ligninsulfonate	5.0%
sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonate	1.0%
calcium/magnesium bentonite	59.0%

5

Example EEmulsifiable Concentrate

Compound 1	10.0%
polyoxyethylene sorbitol hexoleate	20.0%
C ₆ –C ₁₀ fatty acid methyl ester	70.0%

Example FMicroemulsion

Compound 1	5.0%
polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer	30.0%
alkylpolyglycoside	30.0%
glyceryl monooleate	15.0%
water	20.0%

Example GSuspension Concentrate

Compound 1	35%
butyl polyoxyethylene/polypropylene block copolymer	4.0%
stearic acid/polyethylene glycol copolymer	1.0%
styrene acrylic polymer	1.0%
xanthan gum	0.1%
propylene glycol	5.0%
silicone based defoamer	0.1%
1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one	0.1%
water	53.7%

Example HEmulsion in Water

Compound 1	10.0%
butyl polyoxyethylene/polypropylene block copolymer	4.0%
stearic acid/polyethylene glycol copolymer	1.0%
styrene acrylic polymer	1.0%
xanthan gum	0.1%
propylene glycol	5.0%
silicone based defoamer	0.1%
1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one	0.1%
aromatic petroleum based hydrocarbon	20.0
water	58.7%

Example IOil Dispersion

Compound 1	25%
polyoxyethylene sorbitol hexaoleate	15%
organically modified bentonite clay	2.5%
fatty acid methyl ester	57.5%

The present disclosure also includes Examples A through I above except

5 “Compound 1” is replaced with “Compound 2”, “Compound 3”, “Compound 4”, “Compound 5”, “Compound 6”, “Compound 7” or “Compound 8”. Test results indicate that the compounds of the present invention are highly active preemergent and/or postemergent herbicides and/or plant growth regulants. The compounds of the invention generally show highest activity for postemergence weed control (i.e. applied after weed

10 seedlings emerge from the soil) and preemergence weed control (i.e. applied before weed seedlings emerge from the soil). Many of them have utility for broad-spectrum pre- and/or

postemergence weed control in areas where complete control of all vegetation is desired such as around fuel storage tanks, industrial storage areas, parking lots, drive-in theaters, air fields, river banks, irrigation and other waterways, around billboards and highway and railroad structures. Many of the compounds of this invention, by virtue of selective metabolism in crops versus weeds, or by selective activity at the locus of physiological inhibition in crops and weeds, or by selective placement on or within the environment of a mixture of crops and weeds, are useful for the selective control of grass and broadleaf weeds within a crop/weed mixture. One skilled in the art will recognize that the preferred combination of these selectivity factors within a compound or group of compounds can readily be determined by performing routine biological and/or biochemical assays. Compounds of this invention may show tolerance to important agronomic crops including, but is not limited to, alfalfa, barley, cotton, wheat, rape, sugar beets, corn (maize), sorghum, soybeans, rice, oats, peanuts, vegetables, tomato, potato, perennial plantation crops including coffee, cocoa, oil palm, rubber, sugarcane, citrus, grapes, fruit trees, nut trees, banana, plantain, pineapple, hops, tea and forests such as eucalyptus and conifers (e.g., loblolly pine), and turf species (e.g., Kentucky bluegrass, St. Augustine grass, Kentucky fescue and Bermuda grass). Compounds of this invention can be used in crops genetically transformed or bred to incorporate resistance to herbicides, express proteins toxic to invertebrate pests (such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin), and/or express other useful traits. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that not all compounds are equally effective against all weeds. Alternatively, the subject compounds are useful to modify plant growth.

As the compounds of the invention have both preemergent and postemergent herbicidal activity, to control undesired vegetation by killing or injuring the vegetation or reducing its growth, the compounds can be usefully applied by a variety of methods involving contacting a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of the invention, or a composition comprising said compound and at least one of a surfactant, a solid diluent or a liquid diluent, to the foliage or other part of the undesired vegetation or to the environment of the undesired vegetation such as the soil or water in which the undesired vegetation is growing or which surrounds the seed or other propagule of the undesired vegetation. Undesired vegetation includes at least one selected from the group consisting of grass weeds and broadleaf weeds. Undesired vegetation is selected from the group consisting of annual bluegrass, Benghal dayflower, blackgrass, black nightshade, broadleaf signalgrass, Canada thistle, cheat, common cocklebur (*Xanthium pensylvanicum*), common ragweed, corn poppies, field violet, giant foxtail, goosegrass, green foxtail, guinea grass, hairy beggarticks, herbicide-resistant black grass, horseweed, Italian rye grass, jimsonweed, Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), large crabgrass, little seed canary grass, morning glory, Pennsylvania smartweed, pitted morning glory, prickly sida, quackgrass, redroot pigweed, shattercane, shepherd's purse, silky windgrass, sunflower (as a weed in a potato crop), wild buckwheat

(*Polygonum convolvulus*), wild mustard (*Brassica kaber*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), wild pointsettia, yellow foxtail, and yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*).

A herbicidally effective amount of the compounds of this invention is determined by a number of factors. These factors include: formulation selected, method of application, 5 amount and type of vegetation present, growing conditions, etc. In general, a herbicidally effective amount of compounds of this invention is about 0.001 to 20 kg/ha with a preferred range of about 0.004 to 1 kg/ha. One skilled in the art can easily determine the herbicidally effective amount necessary for the desired level of weed control.

In one common embodiment, a compound of the invention is applied, typically in a 10 formulated composition, to a locus comprising desired vegetation (e.g., crops) and undesired vegetation (i.e. weeds), both of which may be seeds, seedlings and/or larger plants, in contact with a growth medium (e.g., soil). In this locus, a composition comprising a compound of the invention can be directly applied to a plant or a part thereof, particularly of the undesired vegetation, and/or to the growth medium in contact with the plant.

15 Plant varieties and cultivars of the desired vegetation in the locus treated with a compound of the invention can be obtained by conventional propagation and breeding methods or by genetic engineering methods. Genetically modified plants (transgenic plants) are those in which a heterologous gene (transgene) has been stably integrated into the plant's genome. A transgene that is defined by its particular location in the plant genome is called a 20 transformation or transgenic event.

Genetically modified plant cultivars in the locus which can be treated according to the 25 invention include those that are resistant against one or more biotic stresses (pests such as nematodes, insects, mites, fungi, etc.) or abiotic stresses (drought, cold temperature, soil salinity, etc.), or that contain other desirable characteristics. Plants can be genetically modified to exhibit traits of, for example, herbicide tolerance, insect-resistance, modified oil profiles or drought tolerance.

Although most typically, compounds of the invention are used to control undesired vegetation, contact of desired vegetation in the treated locus with compounds of the 30 invention may result in super-additive or synergistic (enhanced) effects with genetic traits in the desired vegetation, including traits incorporated through genetic modification. For example, resistance to phytophagous insect pests or plant diseases, tolerance to biotic/abiotic stresses or storage stability may be greater than expected from the genetic traits in the desired vegetation.

35 Compounds of this invention can also be mixed with one or more other biologically active compounds or agents including herbicides, herbicide safeners, fungicides, insecticides, nematocides, bactericides, acaricides, growth regulators such as insect molting inhibitors and rooting stimulants, chemosterilants, semiochemicals, repellents, attractants, pheromones, feeding stimulants, plant nutrients, other biologically active compounds or

entomopathogenic bacteria, virus or fungi to form a multi-component pesticide giving an even broader spectrum of agricultural protection. Mixtures of the compounds of the invention with other herbicides can broaden the spectrum of activity against additional weed species, and suppress the proliferation of any resistant biotypes. Thus the present invention
5 also pertains to a composition comprising a compound of Formula 1 (in a herbicidally effective amount) and at least one additional biologically active compound or agent (in a biologically effective amount) and can further comprise at least one of a surfactant, a solid diluent or a liquid diluent. The other biologically active compounds or agents can be formulated in compositions comprising at least one of a surfactant, solid or liquid diluent.
10 For mixtures of the present invention, one or more other biologically active compounds or agents can be formulated together with a compound of Formula 1, to form a premix, or one or more other biologically active compounds or agents can be formulated separately from the compound of Formula 1, and the formulations combined together before application (e.g., in a spray tank) or, alternatively, applied in succession.

15 A mixture of one or more of the following herbicides with a compound of this invention may be particularly useful for weed control: acetochlor, acifluorfen and its sodium salt, aclonifen, acrolein (2-propenal), alachlor, alloxydim, ametryn, amicarbazone, amidosulfuron, aminocyclopyrachlor and its esters (e.g., methyl, ethyl) and salts (e.g., sodium, potassium), aminopyralid, amitrole, ammonium sulfamate, anilofos, asulam,
20 atrazine, azimsulfuron, beflubutamid, S-beflubutamid, benazolin, benazolin-ethyl, bencarbazone, benfluralin, benfuresate, bensulfuron-methyl, bensulide, bentazone, benzobicyclon, benzofenap, bicyclopyrone, bifenoxy, bilanafos, bispyribac and its sodium salt, bromacil, bromobutide, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, bromoxynil octanoate, butachlor, butafenacil, butamifos, butralin, butroxydim, butylate, cafenstrole, carbetamide,
25 carfentrazone-ethyl, catechin, chlomethoxyfen, chloramben, chlorbromuron, chlorflurenol-methyl, chloridazon, chlorimuron-ethyl, chlorotoluron, chlorpropham, chlorsulfuron, chlorthal-dimethyl, chlorthiamid, cinidon-ethyl, cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, clacyfos, clefoxydim, clethodim, clodinafop-propargyl, clomazone, clomeprop, clopyralid, clopyralid-olamine, cloransulam-methyl, cumyluron, cyanazine, cycloate, cyclopyranil,
30 cyclopyrimorate, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cyhalofop-butyl, 2,4-D and its butotyl, butyl, isooctyl and isopropyl esters and its dimethylammonium, diolamine and trolamine salts, daimuron, dalapon, dalapon-sodium, dazomet, 2,4-DB and its dimethylammonium, potassium and sodium salts, desmedipham, desmetryn, dicamba and its diglycolammonium, dimethylammonium, potassium and sodium salts, dichlobenil, dichlorprop, diclofop-methyl,
35 diclosulam, difenzoquat metilsulfate, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron, dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, dimethipin, dimethylarsinic acid and its sodium salt, dinitramine, dinoterb, diphenamid, diquat dibromide, dithiopyr, diuron, DNOC, endothal, EPTC, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethiozin,

ethofumesate, ethoxyfen, ethoxysulfuron, etobenzanid, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenoxasulfone, fenquinotriione, fentrazamide, fenuron, fenuron-TCA, flamprop-methyl, flamprop-M-isopropyl, flamprop-M-methyl, flazasulfuron, florasulam, fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop-P-butyl, fluazolate, flucarbazone, flucetosulfuron, fluchloralin, 5 flufenacet, flufenpyr, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumetsulam, flumiclorac-petyl, flumioxazin, fluometuron, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, flupoxam, flupyrifos-methyl and its sodium salt, flurenol, flurenol-butyl, fluridone, flurochloridone, fluroxypyr, flurtamone, fluthiacet-methyl, fomesafen, foramsulfuron, fosamine-ammonium, glufosinate, glufosinate-ammonium, glufosinate-P, glyphosate and its salts such as ammonium, 10 isopropylammonium, potassium, sodium (including sesquisodium) and trimesium (alternatively named sulfosate), halauxifen, halauxifen-methyl, halosulfuron-methyl, haloxyfop-etyl, haloxyfop-methyl, hexazinone, hydantocidin, imazamethabenz-methyl, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazaquin-ammonium, imazethapyr, imazethapyr-ammonium, imazosulfuron, indanofan, indaziflam, iofensulfuron, iodosulfuron- 15 methyl, ioxynil, ioxynil octanoate, ioxynil-sodium, ipfencarbazone, isoproturon, isouron, isoxaben, isoxaflutole, isoxachlortole, lactofen, lenacil, linuron, maleic hydrazide, MCPA and its salts (e.g., MCPA-dimethylammonium, MCPA-potassium and MCPA-sodium, esters (e.g., MCPA-2-ethylhexyl, MCPA-butyl) and thioesters (e.g., MCPA-thioethyl), MCPB and its salts (e.g., MCPB-sodium) and esters (e.g., MCPB-ethyl), mecoprop, mecoprop-P, 20 mefenacet, mefluidide, mesosulfuron-methyl, mesotrione, metam-sodium, metamifop, metamitron, metazachlor, metazosulfuron, methabenzthiazuron, methylarsonic acid and its calcium, monoammonium, monosodium and disodium salts, methyldymron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron-methyl, molinate, monolinuron, naproanilide, napropamide, napropamide-M, 25 naptalam, neburon, nicosulfuron, norflurazon, orbencarb, orthosulfamuron, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxadiaxon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefone, oxyfluorfen, paraquat dichloride, pebulate, pelargonic acid, pendimethalin, penoxsulam, pentanochlor, pentozacone, perfluidone, pethoxamid, pethoxyamid, phenmedipham, picloram, picloram-potassium, picolinafen, pinoxaden, piperophos, pretilachlor, primisulfuron-methyl, prodiamine, 30 profoxydim, prometon, prometryn, propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop, propazine, propham, propisochlor, propoxycarbazone, propyrisulfuron, propyzamide, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, pyraclonil, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrasulfotole, pyrazogyl, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyridate, pyriftalid, pyriminobac-methyl, pyrimisulfan, pyrithiobac, pyrithiobac-sodium, pyroxasulfone, 35 pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinmerac, quinoclamine, quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-P-ethyl, quizalofop-P-tefuryl, rimsulfuron, saflufenacil, sethoxydim, siduron, simazine, simetryn, sulcotriione, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron-methyl, sulfosulfuron, 2,3,6-TBA, TCA, TCA-sodium, tebutam, tebuthiuron, tefuryltrione, tembotriione, tepraloxydim, terbacil,

terbumeton, terbutylazine, terbutryn, thenylchlor, thiazopyr, thiencarbazone, thifensulfuron-methyl, thiobencarb, tiafenacil, tiocarbazil, tolpyralate, topramezone, tralkoxydim, tri-allate, triafamone, triasulfuron, triaziflam, tribenuron-methyl, triclopyr, triclopyr-butotyl, triclopyr-triethylammonium, tridiphane, trietazine, trifloxysulfuron, 5 trifludimoxazin, trifluralin, triflusulfuron-methyl, tritosulfuron, vernolate, 3-(2-chloro-3,6-difluorophenyl)-4-hydroxy-1-methyl-1,5-naphthyridin-2(1H)-one, 5-chloro-3-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2(1H)-quinoxalinone, 2-chloro-N-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxamide, 7-(3,5-dichloro-4-pyridinyl)-5-(2,2-difluoroethyl)-8-hydroxypyrido[2,3-*b*]pyrazin-6(5H)-one), 4-(2,6-diethyl-10 4-methylphenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone), 5-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methoxy]methyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-3-(3-methyl-2-thienyl)isoxazole (previously methioxolin), 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5(2H,4H)-dione, methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoro-2-pyridinecarboxylate, 2-methyl-3-15 (methylsulfonyl)-*N*-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide and 2-methyl-*N*-(4-methyl-1,2,5-oxadiazol-3-yl)-3-(methylsulfinyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide. Other herbicides also include bioherbicides such as *Alternaria destruens* Simmons, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Penz. & Sacc., *Drechslera monoceras* (MTB-951), *Myrothecium verrucaria* (Albertini & Schweinitz) Ditmar: Fries, *Phytophthora palmivora* (Butl.) Butl. and 20 *Puccinia thlaspeos* Schub.

Preferred for better control of undesired vegetation (e.g., lower use rate such as from greater-than-additive effects, broader spectrum of weeds controlled, or enhanced crop safety) or for preventing the development of resistant weeds are mixtures of a compound of this invention with a herbicide selected from the group consisting of atrazine, azimsulfuron, 25 beflubutamid, *S*-beflubutamide, benzisothiazolinone, carfentrazone-ethyl, chlorimuron-ethyl, chlorsulfuron-methyl, clomazone, clopyralid potassium, cloransulam-methyl, 2-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone, ethametsulfuron-methyl, flumetsulam, 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)carbonyl]-2-methyl-1,2,4-triazine-3,5-(2H,4H)-dione, flupyrifluoruron-methyl, fluthiacet-methyl, 30 fomesafen, imazethapyr, lenacil, mesotrione, metribuzin, metsulfuron-methyl, pethoxamid, picloram, pyroxasulfone, quinclorac, rimsulfuron, *S*-metolachlor, sulfentrazone, thifensulfuron-methyl, triflusulfuron-methyl and tribenuron-methyl.

Compounds of this invention can also be used in combination with plant growth regulators such as aviglycine, *N*-(phenylmethyl)-1*H*-purin-6-amine, epocholeone, gibberellic acid, gibberellin A₄ and A₇, harpin protein, mepiquat chloride, prohexadione calcium, prohydrojasmon, sodium nitrophenolate and trinexapac-methyl, and plant growth modifying organisms such as *Bacillus cereus* strain BP01.

General references for agricultural protectants (i.e. herbicides, herbicide safeners, insecticides, fungicides, nematocides, acaricides and biological agents) include *The Pesticide Manual, 13th Edition*, C. D. S. Tomlin, Ed., British Crop Protection Council, Farnham, Surrey, U.K., 2003 and *The BioPesticide Manual, 2nd Edition*, L. G. Copping, Ed., British Crop Protection Council, Farnham, Surrey, U.K., 2001.

For embodiments where one or more of these various mixing partners are used, the mixing partners are typically used in the amounts similar to amounts customary when the mixture partners are used alone. More particularly in mixtures, active ingredients are often applied at an application rate between one-half and the full application rate specified on product labels for use of active ingredient alone. These amounts are listed in references such as *The Pesticide Manual* and *The BioPesticide Manual*. The weight ratio of these various mixing partners (in total) to the compound of Formula 1 is typically between about 1:3000 and about 3000:1. Of note are weight ratios between about 1:300 and about 300:1 (for example ratios between about 1:30 and about 30:1). One skilled in the art can easily determine through simple experimentation the biologically effective amounts of active ingredients necessary for the desired spectrum of biological activity. It will be evident that including these additional components may expand the spectrum of weeds controlled beyond the spectrum controlled by the compound of Formula 1 alone.

In certain instances, combinations of a compound of this invention with other biologically active (particularly herbicidal) compounds or agents (i.e. active ingredients) can result in a greater-than-additive (i.e. synergistic (enhanced)) effect on weeds and/or a less-than-additive effect (i.e. safening) on crops or other desirable plants. Reducing the quantity of active ingredients released in the environment while ensuring effective pest control is always desirable. Ability to use greater amounts of active ingredients to provide more effective weed control without excessive crop injury is also desirable. When synergism (enhanced effects) of herbicidal active ingredients occurs on weeds at application rates giving agronomically satisfactory levels of weed control, such combinations can be advantageous for reducing crop production cost and decreasing environmental load. When safening of herbicidal active ingredients occurs on crops, such combinations can be advantageous for increasing crop protection by reducing weed competition.

Of note is a combination of a compound of the invention with at least one other herbicidal active ingredient. Of particular note is such a combination where the other herbicidal active ingredient has different site of action from the compound of the invention. In certain instances, a combination with at least one other herbicidal active ingredient having a similar spectrum of control but a different site of action will be particularly advantageous for resistance management. Thus, a composition of the present invention can further comprise (in a herbicidally effective amount) at least one additional herbicidal active ingredient having a similar spectrum of control but a different site of action.

Compounds of this invention can also be used in combination with herbicide safeners such as allidochlor, benoxacor, cloquintocet-mexyl, cumyluron, cyometrinil, cyprosulfonamide, daimuron, dichlormid, dicyclonon, dietholate, dimepiperate, fenchlorazole-ethyl, fenclorim, flurazole, fluxofenim, furilazole, isoxadifen-ethyl, mefenpyr-diethyl, mephenate, methoxyphenone, naphthalic anhydride (1,8-naphthalic anhydride), oxabetrinil, *N*-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylbenzenesulfonamide, *N*-(aminocarbonyl)-2-fluorobenzenesulfonamide, 1-bromo-4-[(chloromethyl)sulfonyl]benzene (BCS), 4-(dichloroacetyl)-1-oxa-4-azospiro[4.5]decane (MON 4660), 2-(dichloromethyl)-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane (MG 191), ethyl 1,6-dihydro-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-6-oxo-2-phenyl-5-pyrimidinecarboxylate, 2-hydroxy-*N,N*-dimethyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-3-carboxamide, and 3-oxo-1-cyclohexen-1-yl 1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-2-phenyl-5-pyrimidinecarboxylate, 2,2-dichloro-1-(2,2,5-trimethyl-3-oxazolidinyl)-ethanone and 2-methoxy-*N*-[[4-[(methylamino)carbonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]-benzamide to increase safety to certain crops. Antidotally effective amounts of the herbicide safeners can be applied at the same time as the compounds of this invention, or applied as seed treatments. Therefore an aspect of the present invention relates to a herbicidal mixture comprising a compound of this invention and an antidotally effective amount of a herbicide safener. Seed treatment is particularly useful for selective weed control, because it physically restricts antidoting to the crop plants. Therefore a particularly useful embodiment of the present invention is a method for selectively controlling the growth of undesired vegetation in a crop comprising contacting the locus of the crop with a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of this invention wherein seed from which the crop is grown is treated with an antidotally effective amount of safener. Antidotally effective amounts of safeners can be easily determined by one skilled in the art through simple experimentation.

Compounds of the invention can also be mixed with: (1) polynucleotides including but not limited to DNA, RNA, and/or chemically modified nucleotides influencing the amount of a particular target through down regulation, interference, suppression or silencing of the genetically derived transcript that render a herbicidal effect; or (2) polynucleotides including but not limited to DNA, RNA, and/or chemically modified nucleotides influencing the amount of a particular target through down regulation, interference, suppression or silencing of the genetically derived transcript that render a safening effect.

Of note is a composition comprising a compound of the invention (in a herbicidally effective amount), at least one additional active ingredient selected from the group consisting of other herbicides and herbicide safeners (in an effective amount), and at least one component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents.

Table A1 lists specific combinations of a Component (a) with Component (b) illustrative of the mixtures, compositions and methods of the present invention.

Compound 1 (i.e. “Cmpd. No.” stands for “Compound Number”) in the Component (a) column is identified in Index Table A. The second column of Table A1 lists the specific Component (b) compound (e.g., “2,4-D” in the first line). The third, fourth and fifth columns of Table A1 lists ranges of weight ratios for rates at which the Component (a) compound is typically applied to a field-grown crop relative to Component (b) (i.e. (a):(b)). Thus, for example, the first line of Table A1 specifically discloses the combination of Component (a) (i.e. Compound 1 in Index Table A) with 2,4-D is typically applied in a weight ratio between 1:192 – 6:1. The remaining lines of Table A1 are to be construed similarly.

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TABLE A1

Component (a) (Cmpd. No.)	Component (b)	Typical Weight Ratio	More Typical Weight Ratio	Most Typical Weight Ratio
1	2,4-D	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Acetochlor	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Acifluorfen	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Aclonifen	1:857 – 2:1	1:285 – 1:3	1:107 – 1:12
1	Alachlor	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Ametryn	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Amicarbazone	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Amidosulfuron	1:6 – 168:1	1:2 – 56:1	1:1 – 11:1
1	Aminocyclopyrachlor	1:48 – 24:1	1:16 – 8:1	1:6 – 2:1
1	Aminopyralid	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Amitrole	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Anilofos	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Asulam	1:960 – 2:1	1:320 – 1:3	1:120 – 1:14
1	Atrazine	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Azimsulfuron	1:6 – 168:1	1:2 – 56:1	1:1 – 11:1
1	Beflubutamid	1:342 – 4:1	1:114 – 2:1	1:42 – 1:5
1	S-Beflubutamid	1:171 – 4:0.5	1:57 – 2:0.5	1:21 – 1:2.5
1	Benfuresate	1:617 – 2:1	1:205 – 1:2	1:77 – 1:9
1	Bensulfuron-methyl	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Bentazone	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Benzobicyclon	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Benzofenap	1:257 – 5:1	1:85 – 2:1	1:32 – 1:4
1	Bicyclopyrone	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Bifenox	1:257 – 5:1	1:85 – 2:1	1:32 – 1:4
1	Bispyribac-sodium	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Bromacil	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Bromobutide	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Bromoxynil	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Butachlor	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Butafenacil	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Butylate	1:1542 – 1:2	1:514 – 1:5	1:192 – 1:22
1	Carfenstrole	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Carfentrazone-ethyl	1:128 – 9:1	1:42 – 3:1	1:16 – 1:2
1	Chlorimuron-ethyl	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Chlorotoluron	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Chlorsulfuron	1:6 – 168:1	1:2 – 56:1	1:1 – 11:1
1	Cincosulfuron	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Cinidon-ethyl	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Cinmethylin	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Clacyfos	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Clethodim	1:48 – 24:1	1:16 – 8:1	1:6 – 2:1
1	Clodinafop-propargyl	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Clomazone	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Clomeprop	1:171 – 7:1	1:57 – 3:1	1:21 – 1:3
1	Clopyralid	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Cloransulam-methyl	1:12 – 96:1	1:4 – 32:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Cumyluron	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Cyanazine	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Cyclopyrimorate	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Cyclosulfamuron	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Cycloxydim	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Cyhalofop	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Daimuron	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Desmedipham	1:322 – 4:1	1:107 – 2:1	1:40 – 1:5
1	Dicamba	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Dichlobenil	1:1371 – 1:2	1:457 – 1:4	1:171 – 1:20
1	Dichlorprop	1:925 – 2:1	1:308 – 1:3	1:115 – 1:13
1	Diclofop-methyl	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Diclosulam	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Difenzquat	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Diflufenican	1:857 – 2:1	1:285 – 1:3	1:107 – 1:12
1	Diflufenzopyr	1:12 – 96:1	1:4 – 32:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Dimethachlor	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Dimethametryn	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Dimethenamid-P	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Dithiopyr	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Diuron	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	EPTC	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Esprocarb	1:1371 – 1:2	1:457 – 1:4	1:171 – 1:20
1	Ethalfluralin	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Ethametsulfuron-methyl	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Ethoxyfen	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Ethoxysulfuron	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Etobenzanid	1:257 – 5:1	1:85 – 2:1	1:32 – 1:4
1	Fenoxaprop-ethyl	1:120 – 10:1	1:40 – 4:1	1:15 – 1:2
1	Fenoxasulfone	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Fenquinotrione	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Fentrazamide	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Flazasulfuron	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Florasulam	1:2 – 420:1	1:1 – 140:1	2:1 – 27:1
1	Fluazifop-butyl	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Flucarbazone	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Flucetosulfuron	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Flufenacet	1:257 – 5:1	1:85 – 2:1	1:32 – 1:4
1	Flumetsulam	1:24 – 48:1	1:8 – 16:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Flumiclorac-pentyl	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Flumioxazin	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Fluometuron	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Flupyralsulfuron-methyl	1:3 – 336:1	1:1 – 112:1	2:1 – 21:1
1	Fluridone	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Fluroxypyr	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Flurtamone	1:857 – 2:1	1:285 – 1:3	1:107 – 1:12
1	Fluthiacet-methyl	1:48 – 42:1	1:16 – 14:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Fomesafen	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Foramsulfuron	1:13 – 84:1	1:4 – 28:1	1:1 – 6:1

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Glufosinate	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Glyphosate	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Halosulfuron-methyl	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Halauxifen	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Halauxifen methyl	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Haloxyfop-methyl	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Hexazinone	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Hydantocidin	1:1100 – 16:1	1:385 – 8:1	1:144 – 4:1
1	Imazamox	1:13 – 84:1	1:4 – 28:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Imazapic	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Imazapyr	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Imazaquin	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Imazethabenz-methyl	1:171 – 7:1	1:57 – 3:1	1:21 – 1:3
1	Imazethapyr	1:24 – 48:1	1:8 – 16:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Imazosulfuron	1:27 – 42:1	1:9 – 14:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Indanofan	1:342 – 4:1	1:114 – 2:1	1:42 – 1:5
1	Indaziflam	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Iodosulfuron-methyl	1:3 – 336:1	1:1 – 112:1	2:1 – 21:1
1	Ioxynil	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Ipfencarbazone	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Isoproturon	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Isoxaben	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Isoxaflutole	1:60 – 20:1	1:20 – 7:1	1:7 – 2:1
1	Lactofen	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Lenacil	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Linuron	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	MCPA	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	MCPB	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Mecoprop	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Mefenacet	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Mefluidide	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Mesosulfuron-methyl	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Mesotrione	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Metamifop	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Metazachlor	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Metazosulfuron	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Methabenzthiazuron	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Metolachlor	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Metosulam	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Metribuzin	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Metsulfuron-methyl	1:2 – 560:1	1:1 – 187:1	3:1 – 35:1
1	Molinate	1:1028 – 2:1	1:342 – 1:3	1:128 – 1:15
1	Napropamide	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Napropamide-M	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Naptalam	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Nicosulfuron	1:12 – 96:1	1:4 – 32:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Norflurazon	1:1152 – 1:1	1:384 – 1:3	1:144 – 1:16
1	Orbencarb	1:1371 – 1:2	1:457 – 1:4	1:171 – 1:20
1	Orthosulfamuron	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Oryzalin	1:514 – 3:1	1:171 – 1:2	1:64 – 1:8
1	Oxadiargyl	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Oxadiazon	1:548 – 3:1	1:182 – 1:2	1:68 – 1:8
1	Oxasulfuron	1:27 – 42:1	1:9 – 14:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Oxaziclomefone	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Oxyfluorfen	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Paraquat	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Pendimethalin	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Penoxsulam	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Pentoxamid	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Pentoxazone	1:102 – 12:1	1:34 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Phenmedipham	1:102 – 12:1	1:34 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Picloram	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Picolinafen	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Pinoxaden	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Pretilachlor	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Primingulfuron-methyl	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Prodiamine	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Profoxydim	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Prometryn	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Propachlor	1:1152 – 1:1	1:384 – 1:3	1:144 – 1:16

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Propanil	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Propaquizafop	1:48 – 24:1	1:16 – 8:1	1:6 – 2:1
1	Propoxycarbazone	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Propyrisulfuron	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Propyzamide	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Prosulfocarb	1:1200 – 1:2	1:400 – 1:4	1:150 – 1:17
1	Prosulfuron	1:6 – 168:1	1:2 – 56:1	1:1 – 11:1
1	Pyraclonil	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Pyraflufen-ethyl	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Pyrasulfotole	1:13 – 84:1	1:4 – 28:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Pyrazolynate	1:857 – 2:1	1:285 – 1:3	1:107 – 1:12
1	Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Pyrazoxyfen	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Pyribenzoxim	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Pyributicarb	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Pyridate	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Pyriftalid	1:10 – 112:1	1:3 – 38:1	1:1 – 7:1
1	Pyriminobac-methyl	1:20 – 56:1	1:6 – 19:1	1:2 – 4:1
1	Pyrimisulfan	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Pyrithiobac	1:24 – 48:1	1:8 – 16:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Pyroxasulfone	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Pyroxasulam	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Quinclorac	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Quizalofop-ethyl	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Rimsulfuron	1:13 – 84:1	1:4 – 28:1	1:1 – 6:1
1	Saflufenacil	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Sethoxydim	1:96 – 12:1	1:32 – 4:1	1:12 – 1:2
1	Simazine	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Sulcotriione	1:120 – 10:1	1:40 – 4:1	1:15 – 1:2
1	Sulfentrazone	1:147 – 8:1	1:49 – 3:1	1:18 – 1:3
1	Sulfometuron-methyl	1:34 – 34:1	1:11 – 12:1	1:4 – 3:1
1	Sulfosulfuron	1:8 – 135:1	1:2 – 45:1	1:1 – 9:1
1	Tebuthiuron	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Tefuryltrione	1:42 – 27:1	1:14 – 9:1	1:5 – 2:1
1	Tembotrione	1:31 – 37:1	1:10 – 13:1	1:3 – 3:1

<u>Component (a)</u> <u>(Cmpd. No.)</u>	<u>Component (b)</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>More Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>	<u>Most Typical</u> <u>Weight Ratio</u>
1	Tepraloxydin	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Terbacil	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Terbutylazine	1:857 – 2:1	1:285 – 1:3	1:107 – 1:12
1	Terbutrynl	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Thenylchlor	1:85 – 14:1	1:28 – 5:1	1:10 – 1:2
1	Thiazopyr	1:384 – 3:1	1:128 – 1:1	1:48 – 1:6
1	Thiencarbazone	1:3 – 336:1	1:1 – 112:1	2:1 – 21:1
1	Thifensulfuron-methyl	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Tiafenacil	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Thiobencarb	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Tolpyralate	1:31 – 37:1	1:10 – 13:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Topramzone	1:6 – 168:1	1:2 – 56:1	1:1 – 11:1
1	Tralkoxydim	1:68 – 17:1	1:22 – 6:1	1:8 – 2:1
1	Triafamone	1:2 – 420:1	1:1 – 140:1	2:1 – 27:1
1	Triallate	1:768 – 2:1	1:256 – 1:2	1:96 – 1:11
1	Triasulfuron	1:5 – 224:1	1:1 – 75:1	1:1 – 14:1
1	Triaziflam	1:171 – 7:1	1:57 – 3:1	1:21 – 1:3
1	Tribenuron-methyl	1:3 – 336:1	1:1 – 112:1	2:1 – 21:1
1	Triclopyr	1:192 – 6:1	1:64 – 2:1	1:24 – 1:3
1	Trifloxysulfuron	1:2 – 420:1	1:1 – 140:1	2:1 – 27:1
1	Trifludimoxazin	1:25 – 45:1	1:8 – 15:1	1:3 – 3:1
1	Trifluralin	1:288 – 4:1	1:96 – 2:1	1:36 – 1:4
1	Triflusulfuron-methyl	1:17 – 68:1	1:5 – 23:1	1:2 – 5:1
1	Tritosulfuron	1:13 – 84:1	1:4 – 28:1	1:1 – 6:1

Table A2 is constructed the same as Table A1 above except that entries below the “Component (a)” column heading are replaced with the respective Component (a) Column Entry shown below. Compound 2 in the Component (a) column is identified in Index Table A. Thus, for example, in Table A2 the entries below the “Component (a)” column heading all recite “Compound 2” (i.e. Compound 2 identified in Index Table A), and the first line below the column headings in Table A2 specifically discloses a mixture of Compound 2 with 2,4-D.

Table Number Component (a) Column Entries

A2	Compound 2
A3	Compound 2

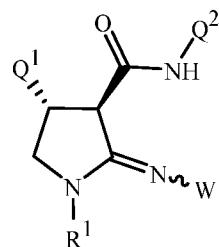
Table Number Component (a) Column Entries

A4	Compound 2
A5	Compound 2
A6	Compound 2
A7	Compound 2
A8	Compound 2

Preferred for better control of undesired vegetation (e.g., lower use rate such as from synergism (enhanced effects), broader spectrum of weeds controlled, or enhanced crop safety) or for preventing the development of resistant weeds are mixtures of a compound of Formula 1 with a herbicide selected from the group consisting of chlorimuron-ethyl, 5 nicosulfuron, mesotrione, thifensulfuron-methyl, flupyrifos-methyl, tribenuron, pyroxasulfone, pinoxaden, tembotriione, pyroxsulam, metolachlor and S-metolachlor.

The following Tests demonstrate the control efficacy of the compounds of this invention against specific weeds. The weed control afforded by the compounds is not limited, however, to these species. See Index Tables A for compound descriptions. The 10 following abbreviations are used in the Index Table which follow: *t*-Bu is *tert*-butyl and Ph is phenyl. The abbreviation “Cmpd. No.” stands for “Compound Number”. The abbreviation “Ex.” stands for “Example” and is followed by a number indicating in which example the compound is prepared. ^1H NMR spectra in INDEX TABLE B are reported in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane in DMSO d_6 at 400 MHz unless otherwise noted; “s” means singlet, “d” means doublet, “t” means triplet, “q” means quartet, “m” means multiplet and “bs” means broad singlet. Mass spectral data are reported with an estimated precision within ± 0.5 Da as the molecular weight of the highest isotopic abundance parent ion ($M+1$) 15 formed by addition of H^+ (molecular weight of 1) to the molecule observed by using atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (AP+)

20

INDEX TABLE A

Cmpd. No.	R¹	Q¹	Q²	W	mp (°C)
1 (Ex. 2)	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-NH(C=O)- <i>t</i> -Bu	240–244 *
2 (Ex. 1)	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-NH ₂	120–123 *
3	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-NH(Me)	MS ES+ 427
4	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-N(Me) ₂	MS ES+ 441

Cmpd. No.	R ¹	Q ¹	Q ²	W	mp (°C)
5	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-NH(C=O)Me	MS ES+ 455
6	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	N-piperidinyl	MS ES+ 481
7	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	N-morpholinyl	MS ES+ 483
8	CH ₃	Ph(4-CF ₃)	Ph(2,3-di-F)	-NH(C=O)O- <i>t</i> -Bu	MS ES+ 513

* See Synthesis Example for ¹H NMR data.

** See Index Table B for ¹H NMR data

INDEX TABLE B

Cmpd. No.	¹ H NMR data
3	δ 10.66 (s, 1H), 10.31 (s, 1H), 7.80–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.69–7.67 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.56 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.17 (m, 2H), 4.61 (d, 1H), 4.21–4.18 (m, 1H), 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.93–3.89 (m, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.48–2.47 (m, 3H).
4	δ (CDCl ₃) 12.05 (s, 1H), 8.15–8.12 (m, 1H), 7.58–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.02 (m, 1H), 6.90–6.84 (m, 1H), 4.28–4.26 (m, 1H), 4.02–3.99 (m, 2H), 3.26–3.24 (m, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.50 (bs, 6H).
5	δ 10.13 (s, 1H), 9.54 (s, 1H), 7.72–7.70 (m, 2H), 7.61–7.55 (m, 3H), 7.22–7.16 (m, 2H), 3.98–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.86–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.73 (m, 1H), 3.40–3.37 (m, 1H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H).
8	δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 8.41, (bs, 1H), 7.74–7.70 (m, 3H), 7.58–7.57 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.15 (m, 2H), 4.20–4.19 (m, 1H), 3.83–3.79 (m, 2H), 3.36–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 9H).

5

BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLES OF THE INVENTION

TEST A

Seeds of plant species selected from barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), kochia (*Kochia scoparia*), ragweed (common ragweed, *Ambrosia elatior*), ryegrass, Italian (Italian ryegrass, *Lolium multiflorum*), foxtail, green (green foxtail, *Setaria viridis*), and pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) were planted into a blend of loam soil and sand and treated preemergence with a directed soil spray using test chemicals formulated in a non-phytotoxic solvent mixture which included a surfactant.

At the same time, plants selected from these weed species and also wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), corn (*Zea mays*), blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*), and galium (catchweed bedstraw, *Galium aparine*) were planted in pots containing the same blend of loam soil and sand and treated with postemergence applications of test chemicals formulated in the same manner. Plants ranged in height from 2 to 10 cm and were in the one- to two-leaf stage for the postemergence treatment. Treated plants and untreated controls were maintained in a

greenhouse for approximately 10 d, after which time all treated plants were compared to untreated controls and visually evaluated for injury. Plant response ratings, summarized in Table A, are based on a 0 to 100 scale where 0 is no effect and 100 is complete control. A dash (–) response means no test result.

5 Table A		Compounds						
125 g ai/ha		1	2	3	4	5	7	8
Postemergence								
	Barnyardgrass	80	60	70	60	80	50	80
	Blackgrass	50	30	80	50	80	30	60
10	Corn	40	10	30	20	40	0	70
	Foxtail, Giant	–	–	70	80	80	50	80
	Foxtail, Green	80	70	–	–	–	–	–
	Galium	10	60	80	70	80	70	70
	Kochia	0	0	60	40	30	60	0
15	Pigweed	0	40	90	70	80	60	40
	Ragweed	0	0	50	30	0	50	0
	Ryegrass, Italian	60	30	40	20	80	30	60
	Wheat	30	0	30	20	50	10	40
20 Table A		Compounds						
31 g ai/ha		1	2	3	4	5	7	8
Postemergence								
	Barnyardgrass	40	20	60	0	60	0	60
	Blackgrass	10	0	40	30	60	30	30
	Corn	0	10	20	0	0	0	20
25	Foxtail, Giant	–	–	40	0	70	0	50
	Foxtail, Green	40	30	–	–	–	–	–
	Galium	0	60	60	60	70	60	60
	Kochia	0	0	20	0	20	0	0
	Pigweed	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
30	Ragweed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ryegrass, Italian	20	0	0	0	10	10	10
	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Table A		Compounds						
125 g ai/ha		1	2	3	4	5	7	8
Preemergence								
	Barnyardgrass	100	90	90	90	90	50	90
	Foxtail, Giant	–	–	90	90	90	90	90

	Foxtail, Green	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
	Kochia	60	60	30	30	90	20	80
	Pigweed	90	80	70	60	80	10	80
	Ragweed	100	40	0	0	70	0	20
5	Ryegrass, Italian	0	0	90	10	90	0	70

	Table A	Compounds						
	31 g ai/ha	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
	Preemergence							
	Barnyardgrass	80	70	30	50	90	10	90
10	Foxtail, Giant	-	-	70	50	90	50	90
	Foxtail, Green	50	70	-	-	-	-	-
	Kochia	0	0	0	0	10	0	20
	Pigweed	50	0	0	0	70	0	30
	Ragweed	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
15	Ryegrass, Italian	0	0	0	0	20	0	20

TEST B

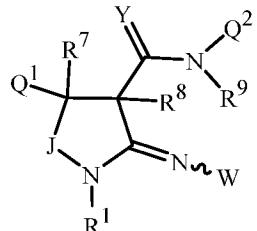
Plant species in the flooded paddy test selected from rice (*Oryza sativa*), sedge, umbrella (small-flower umbrella sedge, *Cyperus difformis*), ducksalad (*Heteranthera limosa*), and barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) were grown to the 2-leaf stage for testing. At time of treatment, test pots were flooded to 3 cm above the soil surface, treated by application of test compounds directly to the paddy water, and then maintained at that water depth for the duration of the test. Treated plants and controls were maintained in a greenhouse for 13 to 15 d, after which time all species were compared to controls and visually evaluated. Plant response ratings, summarized in Table B, are based on a scale of 0 to 100 where 0 is no effect and 100 is complete control. A dash (-) response means no test result.

	Table B	Compounds						
	250 g ai/ha	1	2	3	4	5	7	8
	Flood							
30	Barnyardgrass	65	40	70	55	45	10	75
	Ducksalad	30	0	100	75	65	45	60
	Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sedge, Umbrella	0	50	0	0	0	0	0

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula 1, *N*-oxides salts and stereoisomers thereof



1

5 wherein

W is -NR^AR^B or -OR^C;

R^A is H, cyano, CHO, C₂-C₄ alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

10 R^B is H, cyano, hydroxy, CHO, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkynyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂-C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂-C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂-C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃-C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, C₁-C₆ haloalkylthio, C₃-C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂-C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl or C₃-C₁₀ trialkylsilyl; or a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

15 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 4-, 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and -C(=O)-; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system; or taken together as an 8- to 13-membered tricyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon, nitrogen and -C(=O)- and substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

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R^C is C_1-C_4 haloalkyl, C_2-C_4 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C_1-C_4 alkyl; or a 6-membered nitrogen containing aromatic ring substituted or unsubstituted with halogen, cyano or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

5 J is $-CR^2R^3-$, $-CR^2R^3-CR^4R^5-$, $-NR^6-$ or $-O-$;

Y is O, S or NR^{15} ;

R^1 is H, hydroxy, amino, cyano, CHO, C_3-C_8 alkylcarbonylalkyl, $-C(C_1-C_4$ alkyl)=N-O(C_1-C_4 alkyl), $-C(O)NH_2$, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyl, C_3-C_6 alkynyl, C_2-C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkenyl,

10 C_4-C_8 cycloalkylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_3-C_8 alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkenylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylthioalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylsulfinylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylsulfonylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_5-C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonylalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_2-C_8 haloalkoxycarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_2-C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3-C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl, C_4-C_{10} cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 alkylthio, C_1-C_6 haloalkylthio, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylthio, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl,

15 C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 alkylaminosulfonyl, C_2-C_8 dialkylaminosulfonyl, C_3-C_{10} trialkylsilyl; or $-CPh=N-O(C_1-C_4$ alkyl) where the phenyl is substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{13} ; or G^1 ;

20 Q^1 is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 5 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 5 N atoms, wherein up to 3 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members;

25 Q^2 is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ; or a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S

and up to 5 N atoms, wherein up to 3 carbon ring members are independently selected from C(=O) and C(=S), and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from S(=O)_u(=NR¹⁴)_v, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹¹ on carbon atom ring members and selected from R¹³ on nitrogen atom ring members;

5 R² and R³ are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₁–C₄ haloalkyl or C₁–C₄ alkoxy; or

R² and R³ are taken together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded to form a

10 C₃–C₇ cycloalkyl ring;

R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C₁–C₄ alkyl, C₁–C₄ haloalkyl or C₁–C₄ alkoxy;

R⁶ is C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl or C₁–C₆ alkoxy; or

R¹ and R⁶ are taken together as C₃–C₆ alkylene or –CH₂OCH₂–;

15 R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H, halogen, hydroxy, C₁–C₄ alkoxy, C₁–C₄ haloalkyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

R⁹ is H, hydroxy, amino, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylthio, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl or C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl; or G¹;

20 each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, amino, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₁–C₈ nitroalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ nitroalkenyl, C₂–C₈ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, cyclopropylmethyl, 1-methylcyclopropyl, 2-methylcyclopropyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ halocycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkenyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkynyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ alkylcycloalkyl, C₆–C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkenyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀

	cycloalkoxyalkyl, C_3 – C_{10} alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylthioalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylsulfinylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylsulfonylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylamino, C_2 – C_8 dialkylamino, C_2 – C_8 halodialkylamino, C_2 – C_8 alkylaminoalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylaminoalkyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylaminoalkyl, C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminoalkyl, $-CHO$, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, $-C(=O)OH$, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxycarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C_5 – C_{12} cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, $-C(=O)NH_2$, C_2 – C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 – C_8 alkoxy, C_1 – C_8 haloalkoxy, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkoxy, C_2 – C_8 alkenyloxy, C_2 – C_8 haloalkenyloxy, C_3 – C_8 alkynyloxy, C_3 – C_8 haloalkynyloxy, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_3 – C_8 halocycloalkoxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylalkoxy, C_3 – C_{10} alkylcarbonylalkoxy, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyloxy, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyloxy, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, C_1 – C_8 alkylsulfonyloxy, C_1 – C_8 haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C_1 – C_8 alkylthio, C_1 – C_8 haloalkylthio, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylthio, C_1 – C_8 alkylsulfinyl, C_1 – C_8 haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1 – C_8 alkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_8 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, formylamino, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonylamino, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonylamino, C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylamino, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonylamino, C_1 – C_6 alkylsulfonylamino, C_1 – C_6 haloalkylsulfonylamino, $-SF_5$, $-SCN$, SO_2NH_2 , C_3 – C_{12} trialkylsilyl, C_4 – C_{12} trialkylsilylalkyl or C_4 – C_{12} trialkylsilylalkoxy; or G^2 ; or $R^{20}S(=O)=N-$, $R^{20}S(=O)_2NR^{19}C(=O)-$ or $R^{20}(R^{19}N=)_qS(=O)_p-$, wherein the free bond projecting to the right indicates the connecting point to Q^1 ;
25	each R^{12} and R^{13} is independently cyano, C_1 – C_3 alkyl, C_1 – C_8 hydroxyalkyl, C_2 – C_3 alkenyl, C_2 – C_3 alkynyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, C_2 – C_3 alkoxyalkyl, C_1 – C_3 alkoxy, C_2 – C_3 alkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_3 alkoxy carbonyl, C_2 – C_3 alkylaminoalkyl or C_3 – C_4 dialkylaminoalkyl;
30	each R^{14} is independently H, cyano, C_2 – C_3 alkylcarbonyl or C_2 – C_3 haloalkylcarbonyl; R^{15} is H, cyano, hydroxy, CHO , C_1 – C_4 alkyl, C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, C_1 – C_4 alkoxy, C_2 – C_6 alkylcarbonyl or C_2 – C_6 haloalkylcarbonyl;
35	each G^1 is independently phenyl; or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{17} ;
	each G^2 is independently phenyl, phenylmethyl, pyridinylmethyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenoxy, phenylethynyl, phenylsulfonyl or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{18} ;

each R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₂–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkylaminoalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ 5 cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₈ dialkylaminoalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy, C₁–C₆ alkylthio, C₁–C₆ haloalkylthio, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ 10 haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl, C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl, C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl, C₁–C₆ alkylamino, C₂–C₈ dialkylamino, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonylamino, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonylamino, phenyl, pyridinyl or thienyl; each R¹⁹ is independently H, cyano, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₃ haloalkylcarbonyl; each R²⁰ is independently H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, 15 C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ trialkylsilyl or G¹; each u and v are independently 0, 1 or 2, provided that the sum of u and v is 0, 1 or 2; and 20 each p and q are independently 0, 1 or 2, provided that the sum of u and v is 0, 1 or 2 and when p is 0, q is other than 1 or 2.

2. The compound of Claim 1 wherein

R^A is H, cyano, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

R^B is H, CHO, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ 25 alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ 30 haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl or C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, substituted or unsubstituted on ring members with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶; or

R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both 35 bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and –C(=O)–; or taken together as an 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system;

R^C is C_1 – C_4 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_4 haloalkylcarbonyl or C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl; or a 6-membered nitrogen containing aromatic ring substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

5 J is $-CR^2R^3-$, $-CR^2R^3-CR^4R^5-$ or $-NR^6-$;

Y is O or S;

R^1 is H, CHO, C_3 – C_8 alkylcarbonylalkyl, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_6 alkenyl, C_3 – C_6 alkynyl, C_2 – C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4 – C_8 cycloalkylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_3 – C_8 alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 10 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylthioalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxycarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylaminocarbonyl, C_3 – C_{10} dialkylaminocarbonyl or C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylaminocarbonyl;

15 Q^1 is a phenyl ring or a naphthalenyl ring system, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 5 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members;

20 25 Q^2 is a phenyl ring, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{13} on nitrogen atom ring members;

30 35 R^2 and R^3 are each independently H or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently H, halogen, C_1 – C_4 alkyl or C_1 – C_4 alkoxy;

R^6 is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl or C_1 – C_6 alkoxy;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H, halogen, C_1 – C_4 alkoxy or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

R⁹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylthioalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfinylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylsulfonylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl or C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl; each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is halogen, nitro, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkyl, C₁–C₈ cyanoalkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ nitroalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ nitroalkenyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyhaloalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ halocycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkenyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ alkylcycloalkyl, C₆–C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkenyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, -C(=O)OH, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxycarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, -C(=O)NH₂, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkenyloxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyloxy, C₃–C₈ cycloalkoxy, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ alkylcarbonylalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyloxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyloxy, C₁–C₈ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl; each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl, C₂–C₃ alkenyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl or C₂–C₃ alkylaminoalkyl; each R¹⁴ is independently H or -(C=O)CH₃; each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkenyl, C₂–C₆ alkynyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₁–C₈ hydroxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₆ alkylaminoalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₈ dialkylaminoalkyl, C₁–C₆ alkoxy, C₁–C₆ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyloxy or C₁–C₆ alkylthio; and the sum of u and v is 2.

3. The compound of Claim 2 wherein

R^A is H, CHO, C₂–C₄ alkylcarbonyl or C₁–C₄ alkyl; R^B is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl,

C_3 – C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1 – C_6 alkylaminosulfonyl or C_2 – C_8 dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{16} ; or

5 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon, oxygen and $-C(=O)-$; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system;

10 R^C is CF_3 , $-C(=O)CF_3$ or cyclopropyl; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl; or an unsubstituted pyridine or pyrimidine ring;

15 J is $-CR^2R^3-$ or $-CR^2R^3-CR^4R^5-$;

Y is O;

15 R^1 is H, C_3 – C_8 alkylcarbonylalkyl, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 haloalkyl, C_2 – C_6 cyanoalkyl, C_3 – C_6 cycloalkyl, C_4 – C_8 cycloalkylalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 haloalkylcarbonyl, C_4 – C_{10} cycloalkylcarbonyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl or C_2 – C_8 haloalkoxycarbonyl;

20 Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring, each ring containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, each ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{10} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{12} on nitrogen atom ring members;

25 Q^2 is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ; or a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring; or an 8- to 10-membered bicyclic ring system, each ring or ring system containing ring members selected from carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from up to 2 O, up to 2 S and up to 4 N atoms, wherein up to 2 carbon ring members are independently selected from $C(=O)$ and $C(=S)$, and the sulfur atom ring members are independently selected from $S(=O)_u(=NR^{14})_v$, each ring or ring system substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R^{11} on carbon atom ring members and selected from R^{13} on nitrogen atom ring members;

30 R^2 and R^3 are each independently H or CH_3 ;

35 R^4 and R^5 are each independently H, halogen or C_1 – C_4 alkyl;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H, F, Cl or CH_3 ;

R^9 is H, C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkoxyalkyl, C_2 – C_8 alkylcarbonyl or C_2 – C_8 alkoxy carbonyl;

each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₃–C₈ alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₆–C₁₂ cycloalkylcycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkenyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₅–C₁₂ cycloalkylalkoxycarbonyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy, C₂–C₈ haloalkenyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkoxy, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkoxy, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkoxy, C₃–C₁₀ alkylcarbonylalkoxy or C₂–C₈ haloalkylcarbonyloxy;

5 each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl or C₂–C₃ alkylcarbonyl;

each R¹⁴ is independently H; and

each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, cyano, hydroxy, amino, nitro, -CHO, -C(=O)OH, -C(=O)NH₂, -SO₂NH₂, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

10

4. The compound of Claim 3 wherein

W is NR^ARB;

R^A is H or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

R^B is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxycarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃–C₁₀ dialkylaminocarbonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁–C₆ alkylaminosulfonyl or C₂–C₈ dialkylaminosulfonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶;

20

25 R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both bonded to form a 5-membered ring containing ring members selected from carbon and oxygen; or taken together as a 6- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system;

J is -CR²R³-;

30 R¹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₁–C₆ haloalkyl, C₂–C₆ cyanoalkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl;

Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰;

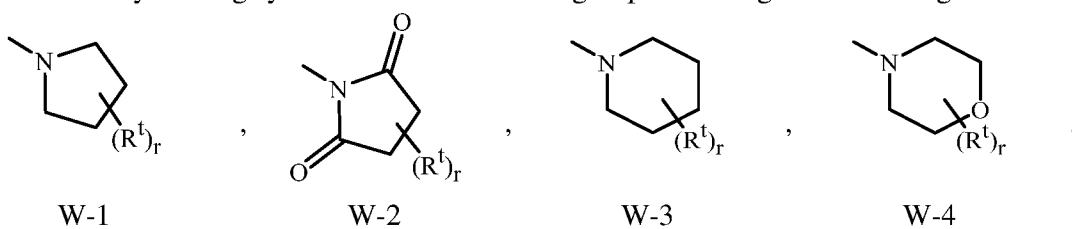
35 Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 4 substituents independently selected from R¹¹;

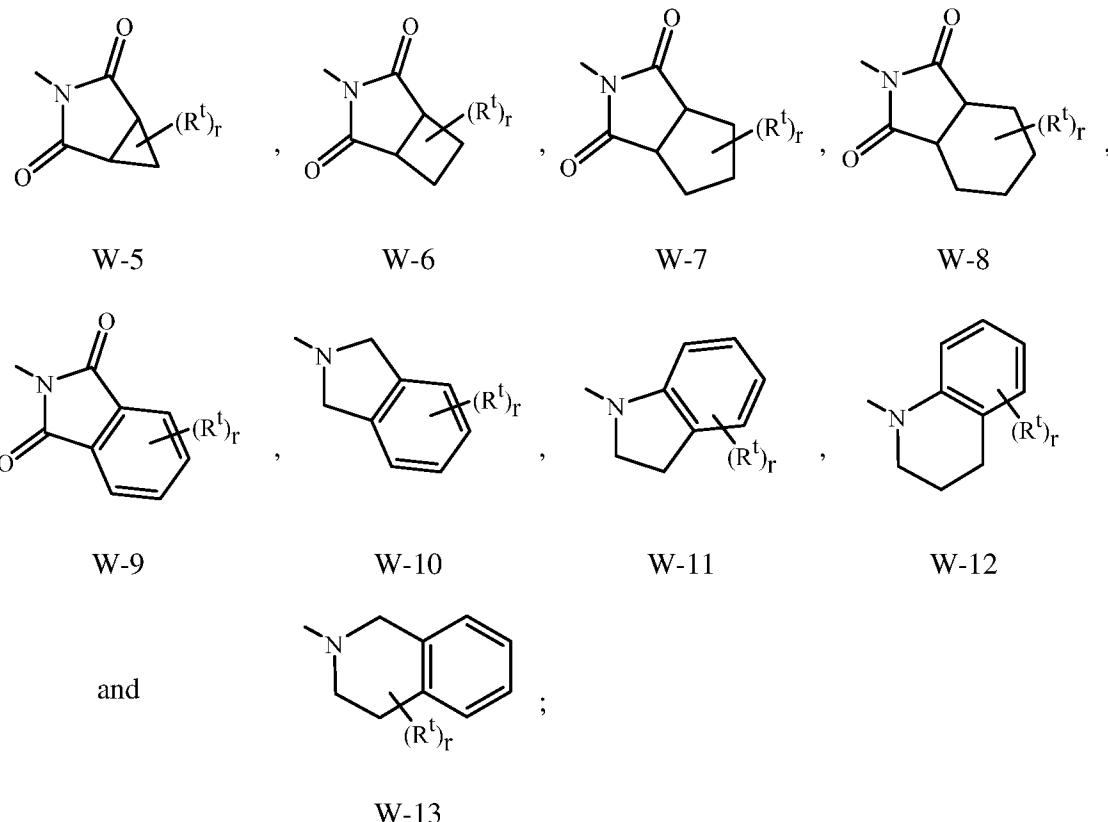
R² and R³ are each independently H or CH₃;

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or CH₃;
 R⁹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl;
 each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl, C₅–C₁₂ alkylcycloalkylalkyl, C₃–C₈ cycloalkyl, C₃–C₈ halocycloalkyl, C₂–C₈ haloalkoxyalkoxy, C₁–C₈ alkoxy, C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy or C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkoxy;
 each R¹² and R¹³ is independently C₁–C₃ alkyl or C₂–C₃ alkyl carbonyl; and
 each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, nitro, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

10 5. The compound of Claim 4 wherein
R^A is H or CH₃;
R^B is H, C₂–C₈ alkylcarbonyl, C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkylcarbonyl, C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl or
C₄–C₁₀ cycloalkoxy carbonyl; or a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with
up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹⁶;
R¹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl, C₃–C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄–C₈ cycloalkylalkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxyalkyl;
15 Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently
selected from R¹⁰;
Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently
selected from R¹¹;
R² and R³ are each independently H;
20 R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or F;
R⁹ is H, CH₃ or -C(=O)OCH₃;
each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈
alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy; and
each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

25 6. The compound of Claim 4 wherein
R^A and R^B are taken together along with the nitrogen atom to which they are both
bonded to form a 5- or 6-membered ring containing ring members selected from
carbon and oxygen and –C(=O)–; or taken together as a 6- to 10-membered
bicyclic ring systems selected from the group consisting of W-1 through W-13





R^t is halogen, cyano or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

r is 0 to 4;

Q^1 is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{10} ;

5 Q^2 is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R^{11} ;

\mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{R}^3 are each independently H ;

R^7 and R^8 are each independently H;

R⁹ is H, CH₃ or -C(=O)OCH₃;

each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy; and

each R¹⁶ is independently halogen, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₁–C₆ haloalkyl.

7. The compound of Claim 6 wherein

R^A and R^B are taken together as a 8- to 9-membered bicyclic ring system selected from W-7, W-8 and W-9;

R^t is halogen or C₁–C₄ alkyl;

r is 0 to 3;

Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰;

Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 2 substituents independently selected from R¹¹;

5 R⁹ is H; and

each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen or C₁–C₈ haloalkyl.

8. A compound of Claim 3 wherein

W is OR^C;

10 R^C is CF₃; or phenyl substituted or unsubstituted with halogen; or an unsubstituted pyridine ring;

J is –CR²R³–;

Q¹ is a phenyl ring substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹⁰;

Q² is a phenyl ring, substituted or unsubstituted with up to 3 substituents independently selected from R¹¹;

15 R² and R³ are each independently H;

R⁹ is H, C₁–C₆ alkyl or C₂–C₈ alkoxy carbonyl;

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently H or F;

R⁹ is H, CH₃ or -C(=O)OCH₃; and

20 each R¹⁰ and R¹¹ is independently halogen, C₁–C₈ alkyl, C₁–C₈ haloalkyl, C₁–C₈ alkoxy or C₁–C₈ haloalkoxy.

9. A compound of Claim 1 that is

25 2-[(3R,4S)-3-[(2,3-difluorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-methyl-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidinylidene]hydrazide 2,2-dimethylpropanoic acid.

10. A herbicidal composition comprising a compound of Claim 1 and at least one component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents.

11. A herbicidal composition comprising a compound of Claim 1, at least one additional active ingredient selected from the group consisting of other herbicides and herbicide safeners, and at least one component selected from the group consisting of surfactants, solid diluents and liquid diluents.

12. A herbicidal mixture comprising (a) a compound of Claim 1, and (b) at least one additional active ingredient selected from (b1) photosystem II inhibitors, (b2) acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS) inhibitors, (b3) acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors, (b4) auxin mimics, (b5) 5-enol-pyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitors, (b6)

photosystem I electron diverters, (b7) protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitors, (b8) glutamine synthetase (GS) inhibitors, (b9) very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) elongase inhibitors, (b10) auxin transport inhibitors, (b11) phytoene desaturase (PDS) inhibitors, (b12) 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors, (b13) homogentisate 5 solenesyltransferase (HST) inhibitors, (b14) cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, (b15) other herbicides including mitotic disruptors, organic arsenicals, asulam, bromobutide, cinmethylin, cumyluron, dazomet, difenzoquat, dymron, etobenzanid, flurenol, fosamine, fosamine-ammonium, hydantocidin, metam, methyldymron, oleic acid, oxaziclomefone, pelargonic acid and pyributicarb, and (b16) herbicide safeners; and salts of compounds of 10 (b1) through (b16).

13. A method for controlling the growth of undesired vegetation comprising contacting the vegetation or its environment with a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2018/035015

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07D207/277 A01N43/36
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)
C07D

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, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	-----	4,7,9
Y	WO 2015/084796 A1 (DU PONT [US]) 11 June 2015 (2015-06-11) cited in the application claims 1,9	1-3,5,6, 8,10-13
A	-----	4,7,9
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A	-----	4,7,9
Y	WO 2016/196019 A1 (DU PONT [US]) 8 December 2016 (2016-12-08) claims 1,11	1-3,5,6, 8,10-13
A	-----	4,7,9
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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- "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

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"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
10 July 2018	17/07/2018
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Gettins, Marc

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2018/035015

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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