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(54) Title: CONTROLLING RED RICE WITH MESOTRIONE

(57) Abstract: Methods for controlling weeds in a crop, comprising applying to the weeds a herbicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor are presented.



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CONTROLLING RED RICE WITH MESOTRIONE

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSED SUBJECT MATTER

The presently disclosed subject matter relates to methods for controlling weeds using compositions containing p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors, specifically, mesotrione.

BACKGROUND

One of the more preferred methods of controlling weeds in crops involves the post-emergent control of weeds wherein herbicide(s) are applied after the crop in question has emerged from the soil. Post-emergent control is desirable as it requires the application of herbicide only where an infestation of weeds is present. In contrast, pre-emergent control requires the application of herbicide early in the growing season before most weeds have germinated, with the result that such chemicals must be employed throughout a field even if they would ultimately not be needed.

p-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) is an enzyme found in both plants and animals, which catalyzes the catabolism of the amino acids phenylalanine and tyrosine. Inhibition of this enzyme has profound effects on plants, affecting the formation of homogentisic acid which is a key precursor for the biosynthesis of both tocopherols (vitamin E) and plastoquinone, a critical co-factor in the formation of carotenoids, which protect chlorophyll in plants from being destroyed by sunlight. Mesotrione is a herbicide that works by inhibiting HPPD.

Red rice is a weed that infests cultivated rice growing areas in the United States. It is a wild rice type that competes with cultivated rice for nutrients, water, and space. Presently, there is a need for a method for controlling the growth of red rice without harming the cultivated rice.

SUMMARY

That need is fulfilled by the present disclosure. The present document discloses methods for controlling weeds in a crop, including methods for using mesotrione to kill the weed red rice without causing high injury to cultivated rice crops. In one aspect, this method includes applying to the weeds a herbicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor.

In one embodiment, the HPPD inhibitor is selected from mesotrione, sulcotrione, nitisinine, tembotrione, topramezone, fenquinotrione, ketospiradox and tefuryltrione. In a preferred embodiment, the HPPD inhibitor is mesotrione.

In another embodiment, the weeds are one or more selected from a group that includes red rice, broadleaf signalgrass, barnyardgrass, large crabgrass, hemp sesbania, yellow nutsedge, and benghal dayflower. In a preferred embodiment, the weed is red rice.

In another embodiment, the crop is rice. In another embodiment, the mesotrione is applied at a rate of from 3 to 200 g ai/ha. In a preferred embodiment, the mesotrione is applied at a rate of 3, 6, 12, 12.5, 25, 37.5, 50, 62.5, 75, 87.5, 100, or 200 g ai/ha.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Mestrione (Callisto® Herbicide) in a pre-emergent treatment at 50 g ai/ha controlled red rice and yellow nutsedge in a flooded rice test.

Figure 2. Mestrione (Callisto® Herbicide) in a pre-emergent treatment at 25 g ai/ha controlled yellow nutsedge and large crabgrass in a direct seeded dryland rice test.

Figure 3. Mestrione (Callisto® Herbicide) in a pre-emergent treatment at 25 g ai/ha controlled red rice in a direct seeded dryland rice test.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

DEFINITIONS

As used in this application and unless otherwise indicated the term “herbicide” refers to a compositional mixture that is produced, sold, or used in a field in order to kill or otherwise inhibit unwanted plants such as, but not limited to, deleterious or annoying weeds, broadleaf plants, grasses, and sedges; and can be used for crop protection, edifice protection or turf protection. The term “herbicide” includes the end-use herbicidal product. This composition can be a pure compound, a solution of chemical compounds, a mixture of chemical compounds, an emulsion, a suspension, a solid-liquid mixture, or a liquid- liquid mixture. The term “herbicide” also refers to the product that passes through the commercial channels from the manufacturer to the ultimate end user who can either apply the herbicide to the affected field as sold, or mix it with other excipients.

The term “weed” means and includes any plant which grows where not wanted.

The term “herbicidally effective amount” means an amount necessary to produce an observable herbicidal effect on unwanted plant growth, including one or more of the effects of necrosis, death, growth inhibition, reproduction inhibition, inhibition of proliferation, and removal, destruction, or otherwise diminishing the occurrence and activity of unwanted plants. The term “herbicidally active ingredient” means the active ingredient in the herbicide that causes the herbicide to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate any weed. Other ingredients of the herbicide that are not herbicidally active ingredients are excipients that aid in forming, storing, or delivering herbicidally active ingredient to the target. Examples of excipients in the present embodiment include, without limitation, an organic liquid in which herbicidally active ingredient is dissolved, a polyurea shell, a water-soluble polymer, and one or more salts.

The definition of the term “herbicidal composition” refers to a herbicide, and in addition, to any composition that comprises a herbicidally active ingredient. This composition can be a solution or a mixture. Further, the definition of the term “herbicidal composition” also refers to a product intended for use in manufacturing, or any product intended for formulation or repackaging into other agricultural products.

“HPPD inhibitor” means a compound that inhibits para-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase.

The compositions included in the methods of the present disclosure can be in any conventional agriculturally useful form, for example, in the form of a twin pack, or in a ready-to-use formulation, or in the form of a tank mix. Additionally, the active compounds can be supplied (either separately or pre-mixed) in any appropriate formulation type, for example an emulsion concentrate (EC), a suspension concentrate (SC), a suspo-emulsion (SE), a capsule suspension (CS), a water dispersible granule (WG), an emulsifiable granule (EG), a water in oil emulsion (EO), an oil in water emulsion (EW), a micro-emulsion (ME), an oil dispersion (OD), an oil miscible flowable (OF), an oil miscible liquid (OL), a soluble concentrate (SL), an ultra-low volume suspension (SU), an ultra-low volume liquid (UL), a dispersible concentrate (DC), a wettable powder (WP) or any other technically feasible formulation in combination with agriculturally acceptable adjuvants.

The compositions and tank mixes of the present disclosure are useful for the control of susceptible weed species in crops such as rice. In one embodiment, the susceptible weeds include one or more selected from a group that includes waterhemp, lambsquarters, velvetleaf, palmer amaranth, pigweed, morning glory, cocklebur, ragweed, broadleaf signalgrass, foxtail, crabgrass, volunteer soybean, nutsedge, Egyptian crowfoot grass, fumitory, denticulate medick,

lesser swine cress, brown beetle grass, jungle grass, tendla, false amaranth, common purslane, field bindweed, red rice, barnyardgrass, large crabgrass, hemp sesbania, yellow nutsedge, and benghal dayflower. In a preferred embodiment, the susceptible weed is red rice.

Rates of application of the composition will vary according to prevailing conditions such as targeted weeds, degree of infestation, weather conditions, soil conditions, crop species, mode of application, and application time. Compositions containing an HPPD inhibitor can be applied as sprays, such as water-dispersible concentrates, wettable powders, or water-dispersible granules. In one embodiment, the rate of application for active ingredient ("ai") (e.g. an HPPD inhibitor, such as mesotrione) is from about 3 to 200 g ai/ha. In a preferred embodiment, the mesotrione is applied at a rate of 3, 6, 12, 12.5, 25, 37.5, 50, 62.5, 75, 87.5, 100, or 200 g ai/ha.

The compositions included in the methods of the present disclosure can additionally comprise further crop protection agents. Suitable crop protection active ingredients for the formulations of the present disclosure include the following:

Insecticides: A1) the class of carbamates consisting of aldicarb, alanycarb, benfuracarb, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, methiocarb, methomyl, oxamyl, pirimicarb, propoxur and thiodicarb; A2) the class of organophosphates consisting of acephate, azinphos-ethyl, azinphos-methyl, chlorfenvinphos, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl, demeton-S-methyl, diazinon, dichlorvos/DDVP, dicrotophos, dimethoate, disulfoton, ethion, fenitrothion, fenthion, isoxathion, malathion, methamidaphos, methidathion, mevinphos, monocrotophos, oxymethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, parathion, parathion-methyl, phenthoate, phorate, phosalone, phosmet, phosphamidon, pirimiphos-methyl, quinalphos, terbufos, tetrachlorvinphos, triazophos and trichlorfon; A3) the class of cyclodiene organochlorine compounds such as endosulfan; A4) the class of fiproles consisting of ethiprole, fipronil, pyrafluprole and pyriprole; A5) the class of

neonicotinoids consisting of acetamiprid, chlothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, thiacloprid and thiamethoxam; A6) the class of spinosyns such as spinosad and spinetoram; A7) chloride channel activators from the class of mectins consisting of abamectin, emamectin benzoate, ivermectin, lepimectin and milbemectin; A8) juvenile hormone mimics such as hydroprene, kinoprene, methoprene, fenoxycarb and pyriproxyfen; A9) selective homopteran feeding blockers such as pymetrozine, flonicamid and pyrifluquinazon; A10) mite growth inhibitors such as clofentezine, hexythiazox and etoxazole; A11) inhibitors of mitochondrial ATP synthase such as diafenthiuron, fenbutatin oxide and propargite; uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation such as chlorfenapyr; A12) nicotinic acetylcholine receptor channel blockers such as bensultap, cartap hydrochloride, thiocyclam and thiosultap sodium; A13) inhibitors of the chitin biosynthesis type 0 from the benzoylurea class consisting of bistrifluron, diflubenzuron, flufenoxuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron, novaluron and teflubenzuron; A14) inhibitors of the chitin biosynthesis type 1 such as buprofezin; A15) moulting disruptors such as cyromazine; A16) ecdyson receptor agonists such as methoxyfenozide, tebufenozide, halofenozide and chromafenozide; A17) octopamin receptor agonists such as amitraz; A18) mitochondrial complex electron transport inhibitors pyridaben, tebufenpyrad, tolfenpyrad, flufenerim, cyenopyrafen, cyflumetofen, hydramethylnon, acequinocyl or fluacrypyrim; A19) voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers such as indoxacarb and metaflumizone; A20) inhibitors of the lipid synthesis such as spirotetramat; A21) ryanodine receptor-modulators from the class of diamides consisting of flubendiamide, the phthalamide compounds (R)-3-Chlor-N1-{2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluor-1-(trifluormethyl)ethyl]phenyl}-N2-(1-methyl-2-methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phthalamid and (S)-3-Chlor-N1-{2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluor-1-(trifluormethyl)ethyl]phenyl}-N2-(1-methyl-2-

methylsulfonylethyl)phthalamid, chloranthraniliprole and cyanthraniliprole; A22) compounds of unknown or uncertain mode of action such as azadirachtin, amidoflumet, bifenazate, fluensulfone, piperonyl butoxide, pyridalyl, sulfoxaflor; or A23) sodium channel modulators from the class of pyrethroids consisting of acrinathrin, allethrin, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, beta-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, etofenprox, fenpropathrin, fenvalerate, flucythrinate, tau-fluvalinate, permethrin, silafluofen and tralomethrin.

Fungicides: B1) azoles selected from the group consisting of bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, enilconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, fenbuconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole, simeconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triticonazole, prochloraz, pefurazoate, imazalil, triflumizole, cyazofamid, benomyl, carbendazim, thia- bendazole, fuberidazole, ethaboxam, etridiazole and hymexazole, azaconazole, diniconazole-M, oxpoconazol, paclobutrazol, uniconazol, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-([1,2,4]triazol-1-yl)-cycloheptanol and imazalilsulfphate; B2) strobilurins selected from the group consisting of azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, enestroburin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, methominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, enestroburin, methyl (2-chloro-5-[1-(3-methylbenzyloxyimino)ethyl]benzyl)carbamate, methyl (2-chloro-5-[1-(6-methylpyridin-2-ylmethoxyimino)ethyl]benzyl)carbamate and methyl 2-(ortho-(2,5-dimethylphenyloxymethylene)- phenyl)-3-methoxyacrylate, 2-(2-(6-(3-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-4-yloxy)-phenyl)-2-methoxyimino-N-methyl-acetamide and 3-methoxy-2-(2-(N-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboximidoylsulfanylmethyl)-phenyl)-

acrylic acid methyl ester; B3) carboxamides selected from the group consisting of carboxin, benalaxyl, benalaxyl-M, fenhexamid, flutolanil, furametpyr, mepronil, metalaxyl, mefenoxam, ofurace, oxadixyl, oxycarboxin, penthiopyrad, isopyrazam, thifluzamide, tiadinil, 3,4-dichloro-N-(2-cyanophenyl)isothiazole-5-carboxamide, dimethomorph, flumorph, flumetover, fluopicolide (picobenzamid), zoxamide, carpropamid, diclocymet, mandipropamid, N-(2-(4-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyloxy]-3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl)-2-methanesulfonyl-amino-3-methylbutyramide, N-(2-(4-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyloxy]-3-methoxy-phenyl)ethyl)-2-ethanesulfonylamino-3-methylbutyramide, methyl 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(2-isopropoxycarbonylamino-3-methyl-butrylamino)propionate, N-(4'-bromobiphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-methylthiazole- δ -carboxamide, N-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-2-methylthiazole-5-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-3'-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-2-methylthiazole-5-carboxamide, N-(3,4'-dichloro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoro-methyl-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(2-cyano-phenyl)-3,4-dichloroisothiazole-5-carboxamide, 2-amino-4-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxanilide, 2-chloro-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-yl)-nicotinamide, N-(2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-phenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoro-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-3',5-difluoro-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-3',5-difluoro-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluoro-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',5-difluoro-4'-methyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',5-difluoro-4'-methyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(cis-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(trans-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoro-methyl-1-methyl-

1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, fluopyram, N-(3-ethyl-3,5,5-trimethyl-cyclohexyl)-3-formylamino-2-hydroxy-benzamide, oxytetracyclin, silthiofam, N-(6-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)cyclopropanecarboxamide, 2-iodo-N-phenyl-benzamide, N-(2-bicyclo-propyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluormethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoropyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-fluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(chlorofluoromethyl)-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-5-fluoro-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-3-difluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(chlorodifluoromethyl)-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoropyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-1,3-dimethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-fluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(chlorofluoromethyl)-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-5-fluoro-1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-3-difluoromethyl-

1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(chlorodifluoromethyl)-
1-methylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-
trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-
3-trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-1-
methyl-3-trifluoromethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-3-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-3-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-
1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-difluoro-3-fluorobiphenyl-2-
yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-difluoro-3-fluorobiphenyl-
2-yl)-1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3'-chloro-4'-fluoro-3-
fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-
4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-
difluoro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-
(3',4'-dichloro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide,
N-(3',4'-difluoro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-
carboxamide, N-(3'-chloro-4'-fluoro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-
pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-
1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-difluoro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-
trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-
3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-difluoro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-
1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3'-chloro-4'-fluoro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
methyl-3-difluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-fluoro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-fluoro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-

methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
 methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-methyl-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-
 methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-fluoro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-
 dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-
 pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(4'-methyl-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-
 carboxamide, N-(4'-fluoro-6-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-
 carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-6-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-1-methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-
 carboxamide, N-[2-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropoxy)-phenyl]-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-
 pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[4'-(trifluoromethylthio)-biphenyl-2-yl]-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-
 1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide and N-[4'-(trifluoromethylthio)-biphenyl-2-yl]-1-methyl-3-
 trifluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; B4) heterocyclic compounds selected
 from the group consisting of fluazinam, pyrifenoxy, bupirimate, cyprodinil, fenarimol, ferimzone,
 mepanipyrim, nuarimol, pyrimethanil, triforine, fenpiclonil, fludioxonil, aldimorph, dodemorph,
 fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, iprodione, procymidone, vinclozolin, famoxadone,
 fenamidone, othilone, probenazole, 5-chloro-7-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-
 trifluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, anilazine, diclomezine, pyroquilon,
 proquinazid, tricyclazole, 2-butoxy-6-iodo-3-propylchromen-4-one, acibenzolar-S-methyl,
 captafol, captan, dazomet, folpet, fenoxanil, quinoxifen, N,N-dimethyl-3-(3-bromo-6-fluoro-2-
 methylindole-1-sulfonyl)-[1,2,4]triazole-1-sulfonamide, 5-ethyl-6-octyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-
 a]pyrimidin-2,7-diamine, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-methanesulfonyl-pyridine, 3,4,5-trichloro-
 pyridine-2,6-di-carbonitrile, N-(1-(5-bromo-3-chloro-pyridin-2-yl)-ethyl)-2,4-dichloro-
 nicotinamide, N-((5-bromo-3-chloro-pyridin-2-yl)-methyl)-2,4-dichloro-nicotinamide,
 diflumetorim, nitrapyrin, dodemorphacetate, fluoroimid, blasticidin-S, chinomethionat, debacarb,

difenzoquat, difenzoquat-methylsulphate, oxolinic acid and piperalin; B5) carbamates selected from the group consisting of mancozeb, maneb, metam, methasulphocarb, metiram, ferbam, propineb, thiram, zineb, ziram, diethofencarb, iprovalicarb, benthiavalicarb, propamocarb, propamocarb hydrochlorid, 4-fluorophenyl N-(1-(1-(4-cyanophenyl)-ethanesulfonyl)but-2-yl)carbamate, methyl 3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-3-(2-isopropoxycarbonylamino-3-methylbutyrylamino)propanoate; or B6) other fungicides selected from the group consisting of guanidine, dodine, dodine free base, iminoctadine, guazatine, antibiotics: kasugamycin, streptomycin, polyoxin, validamycin A, nitrophenyl derivatives: binapacryl, dinocap, dinobuton, sulfur-containing heterocyclyl compounds: dithianon, isoprothiolane, organometallic compounds: fentin salts, organophosphorus compounds: edifenphos, iprobenfos, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, phosphorous acid and its salts, pyrazophos, tolclofos- methyl, organochlorine compounds: dichlofluanid, flusulfamide, hexachloro- benzene, phthalide, pencycuron, quintozone, thiophanate-methyl, tolylfluanid, others: cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dimethirimol, ethirimol, furalaxyl, metrafenone and spiroxamine, guazatine-acetate, iminoctadine-triacetate, iminoctadine-tris(albesilate), kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate, dichlorophen, pentachlorophenol and its salts, N-(4-chloro-2-nitro-phenyl)-N-ethyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide, dicloran, nitrothal-isopropyl, tecnazen, biphenyl, bronopol, diphenylamine, mildiomyacin, oxincopper, prohexadione calcium, N-(cyclopropylmethoxyimino-(6-difluoromethoxy-2,3-difluoro-phenyl)-methyl)-2-phenyl acetamide, N'-(4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl formamidine, N'-(4-(4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl formamidine, N'-(2-methyl-5-trifluoromethyl-4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylformamidine and N'-

(5-difluormethyl-2-methyl- 4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl formamidine.

Herbicides: C1) acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors (ACC), for example cyclohexenone oxime ethers, such as alloxydim, clethodim, cloproxydim, cycloxydim, sethoxydim, tralkoxydim, butroxydim, clefoxydim or tepraloxym; phenoxyphenoxypropionic esters, such as clodinafop-propargyl, cyhalofop-butyl, diclofop-methyl, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenthiapropethyl, fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop-P-butyl, haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl, haloxyfop-methyl, haloxyfop-P-methyl, isoxapyrifop, propaquizafop, quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-P-ethyl or quizalofop-tefuryl; or arylaminopropionic acids, such as flamprop-methyl or flamprop-isopropyl; C2 acetolactate synthase inhibitors (ALS), for example imidazolinones, such as imazapyr, imazaquin, imazamethabenz-methyl (imazame), imazamox, imazapic or imazethapyr; pyrimidyl ethers, such as pyriithiobac-acid, pyriithiobac-sodium, bispyribac-sodium. KIH-6127 or pyribenzoxym; sulfonamides, such as florasulam, flumetsulam or metosulam; or sulfonylureas, such as amidosulfuron, azimsulfuron, bensulfuron-methyl, chlorimuron-ethyl, chlorsulfuron, cinosulfuron, cyclosulfamuron, ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethoxysulfuron, flazasulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl, imazosulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, nicosulfuron, primisulfuron-methyl, prosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, rimsulfuron, sulfometuron-methyl, thifensulfuron-methyl, triasulfuron, tribenuron-methyl, triflusulfuron-methyl, tritosulfuron, sulfosulfuron, foramsulfuron or iodosulfuron; C3) amides, for example allidochlor (CDAA), benzoylprop-ethyl, bromobutide, chlorthiamid, diphenamid, etobenzanid, fluthiamide, fosamin or monalide; C4) auxin herbicides, for example pyridinecarboxylic acids, such as clopyralid or picloram; or 2,4-D or benazolin; C5) auxin transport inhibitors, for example naptalame or diflufenzopyr; C6) carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, for example benzofenap, clomazone, diflufenican, fluorochloridone, fluridone,

pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, isoxaflutole, isoxachlortole, mesotrione, sulcotrione (chlormesulone), ketospiradox, flurtamone, norflurazon or amitrol; C7) enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase inhibitors (EPSPS), for example glyphosate or sulfosate; C8) glutamine synthetase inhibitors, for example bilanafos or glufosinate-ammonium; C9) lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, for example anilides, such as anilofos or mefenacet; chloroacetanilides, such as dimethenamid, S-dimethenamid, acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, butenachlor, diethatyl-ethyl, dimethachlor, metazachlor, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, pretilachlor, propachlor, prynachlor, terbuchlor, thenylchlor or xylachlor; thioureas, such as butylate, cycloate, di-allate, dimepiperate, EPTC, esprocarb, molinate, pebulate, prosulfocarb, thiobencarb (benthiocarb), tri-allate or vemolate; or benfuresate or perfluidone; C10) mitosis inhibitors, for example carbamates, such as asulam, carbetamid, chlorpropham, orbencarb, propyzamid, propham or tiocarbazil; dinitroanilines, such as benefin, butralin, dinitramin, ethalfluralin, fluchloralin, oryzalin, pendimethalin, prodiamine or trifluralin; pyridines, such as dithiopyr or thiazopyr; or butamifos, chlorthal-dimethyl (DCPA) or maleic hydrazide; C11) protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase inhibitors, for example diphenyl ethers, such as acifluorfen, acifluorfen-sodium, aclonifen, bifenox, chlomitrofen (CNP), ethoxyfen, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, fomesafen, furyloxyfen, lactofen, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen or oxyfluorfen; oxadiazoles, such as oxadiargyl or oxadiazon; cyclic imides, such as azafenidin, butafenacil, carfentrazone-ethyl, cinidon-ethyl, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, flupropacil, fluthiacet-methyl, sulfentrazone or thidiazimin; or pyrazoles, such as ET-751, JV 485 or nipyraclufen; C12) photosynthesis inhibitors, for example propanil, pyridate or pyridafol; benzothiadiazinones, such as bentazone; dinitrophenols, for example bromofenoxim, dinoseb, dinoseb-acetate, dinoterb or DNOC; dipyridylenes, such as cyperquat-chloride, difenzoquat-methylsulfate, diquat or paraquat-dichloride; ureas, such as chlorbromuron,

chlorotoluron, difenoxuron, dimefuron, diuron, ethidimuron, fenuron, fluometuron, isoproturon, isouron, linuron, methabenzthiazuron, methazole, metobenzuron, metoxuron, monolinuron, neburon, siduron or tebuthiuron; phenols, such as bromoxynil or ioxynil; chloridazon; triazines, such as ametryn, atrazine, cyanazine, desmein, dimethamethryn, hexazinone, prometon, prometryn, propazine, simazine, simetryn, terbumeton, terbutryn, terbutylazine or trietazine; triazinones, such as metamitron or metribuzin; uracils, such as bromacil, lenacil or terbacil; or biscarbamates, such as desmedipham or phenmedipham; C13) synergists, for example oxiranes, such as tridiphane; C14) CIS cell wall synthesis inhibitors, for example isoxaben or dichlobenil; C16) various other herbicides, for example dichloropropionic acids, such as dalapon; dihydrobenzofurans, such as ethofumesate; phenylacetic acids, such as chlorfenac (fenac); or aziprotryn, barban, bensulide, benzthiazuron, benzo-fluor, buminafos, buthidazole, buturon, cafenstrole, chlorbufam, chlorfenprop-methyl, chloroxuron, cinmethylin, cumyluron, cycluron, cyprazine, cyprazole, dibenzyluron, dipropetryn, dymron, eglinazin-ethyl, endothall, ethiozin, flucabazone, fluorbentranil, flupoxam, isocarbamid, isopropalin, karbutilate, mefluidide, monuron, napropamide, napropanilide, nitratin, oxaciclomefone, phenisopham, piperophos, procyazine, profluralin, pyributicarb, secbumeton, sulfallate (CDEC), terbucarb, triaziflam, triazofenamid or trimeturon; or their environmentally compatible salts.

Plant Growth Regulators: D1) Antiauxins, such as clofibric acid, 2,3,5-tri-iodobenzoic acid; D2) Auxins such as 4-CPA, 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DEP, dichlorprop, fenoprop, IAA, IBA, naphthaleneacetamide, α -naphthaleneacetic acids, 1-naphthol, naphthoxyacetic acids, potassium naphthenate, sodium naphthenate, 2,4,5-T; D3) cytokinins, such as 2iP, benzyladenine, 4-hydroxyphenethyl alcohol, kinetin, zeatin; D4) defoliants, such as calcium cyanamide, dimethipin, endothal, ethephon, merphos, metoxuron, pentachlorophenol, thidiazuron, tribufos;

D5) ethylene inhibitors, such as aviglycine, 1-methylcyclopropene; D6) ethylene releasers, such as ACC, etacelasil, ethephon, glyoxime; D7) gametocides, such as fenridazon, maleic hydrazide; D8) gibberellins, such as gibberellins, gibberellic acid; D9) growth inhibitors, such as abscisic acid, ancymidol, butralin, carbaryl, chlorphonium, chlorpropham, dikegulac, flumetralin, fluoridamid, fosamine, glyphosine, isopyrimol, jasmonic acid, maleic hydrazide, mepiquat, piproctanyl, prohydrojasmon, propham, tiaojiean, 2,3,5-tri-iodobenzoic acid; D10) morphactins, such as chlorfluren, chlorflurenol, dichlorflurenol, flurenol; D11) growth retardants, such as chlormequat, daminozide, flurprimidol, mefluidide, paclobutrazol, tetcyclacis, uniconazole; D12) growth stimulators, such as brassinolide, brassinolide-ethyl, DCPTA, forchlorfenuron, hymexazol, prosuler, triacontanol; D13) unclassified plant growth regulators, such as bachmedesh, benzofluor, buminafos, carvone, choline chloride, ciobutide, clofencet, cyanamide, cyclanilide, cycloheximide, cyprosulfamide, epocholeone, ethychlozate, ethylene, fuphenthiourea, furalane, heptopargil, holosulf, inabenfide, karetazan, lead arsenate, methasulfocarb, prohexadione, pydanon, sintofen, triapenthenol, trinexapac.

The compositions included in the methods of the present disclosure can also include a preservative. Suitable preservatives include but are not limited to C₁₂ to C₁₅ alkyl benzoates, alkyl p-hydroxybenzoates, aloe vera extract, ascorbic acid, benzalkonium chloride, benzoic acid, benzoic acid esters of C₉ to C₁₅ alcohols, butylated hydroxytoluene, butylated hydroxyanisole, tert-butylhydroquinone, castor oil, cetyl alcohols, chlorocresol, citric acid, cocoa butter, coconut oil, diazolidinyl urea, diisopropyl adipate, dimethyl polysiloxane, DMDM hydantoin, ethanol, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, hexadecyl alcohol, hydroxybenzoate esters, iodopropynyl butylcarbamate, isononyl iso-nonanoate, jojoba oil, lanolin oil, mineral oil, oleic acid, olive oil, parabens, polyethers, polyoxypropylene butyl ether, polyoxypropylene cetyl

ether, potassium sorbate, propyl gallate, silicone oils, sodium propionate, sodium benzoate, sodium bisulfite, sorbic acid, stearic fatty acid, sulfur dioxide, vitamin E, vitamin E acetate and derivatives, esters, salts and mixtures thereof. Preferred preservatives include sodium o-phenylphenate, 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, and 1,2-beniso-thiazolin-3-one.

The following examples serve only to illustrate the invention and should not be interpreted as limiting the scope of the invention in any way, since further modifications encompassed by the disclosed invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. All such modifications are deemed to be within the scope of the invention as defined in the present specification and claims.

EXAMPLES

Example #1 – The Application of Mesotrione to Flooded and Dryland Rice

In greenhouse studies, mesotrione (Callisto® Herbicide available from Syngenta Crop Protection, 40% active ingredient, “AI” or “ai”) was applied at 12.5, 25, 37.5, 50, 62.5, 75, 87.5, or 100 g ai/ha, while clomazone (Command® 3 ME Herbicide available from FMC Corporation, 31.4% AI) was applied at 200 g ai/ha as a commercial standard.

Pre-Emergent Evaluation on Flooded Rice: Rice (*Oryza sativa*) crop varieties (‘Cybonet’, ‘Jupiter’, and ‘Taggart’) and red rice (*Oryza sativa*) were planted in 6 inch plastic pots containing sterile top soil. Eight to ten seeds of each species were seeded at 12 o’clock, 3 o’clock, 6 o’clock or 9 o’clock around the pot. The pots were watered after planting. Test solutions were prepared by diluting Callisto® Herbicide with water to the appropriate test rate. The test solutions were applied using a compressed air track spray chamber at 30 gallons per acre using a Teejet 8001E nozzle at 40 PSI, three replicates per test rate. After treatment, the pots

were watered lightly and transferred to trays in a greenhouse. After the plants were two inches in height the trays were flooded with water and maintained as such for 14 days. The trays were emptied of water and the pots were maintained by regular watering for 4 more days. At 14, 21 and 28 days after treatment (DAT) the plants were evaluated versus untreated control pots containing the same rice and weeds using a scale of 0% (no control) to 100% (complete plant death).

Pre-Emergent Evaluation on Dryland Rice: Rice (*Oryza sativa*) was planted in 6" by 10" fiber flats filled with sterile top soil. Five rows were made in each flat and the three rice varieties ('Cybonet', 'Jupiter', and 'Taggart') were planted in the center 3 rows and a row of red rice (*Oryza sativa*) was planted on either end of the flat. The flats were watered after planting. After application flats were placed in the greenhouse and lightly watered. Treatments of Callisto® Herbicide were applied using compressed air in a track spray chamber at 30 GPA using a TeeJet 8001E nozzle at 40 PSI). The flats were moved to a greenhouse and watered and fertilized routinely. Studies were conducted using randomized complete block design with four replications. In both studies, visual percent red rice control and rice injury were recorded at 14, 21, and 28 days after treatment (DAT), using a scale of 0 (no control/injury) to 100 (complete plant death).

Results:

Table 1. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 14 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded flooded rice as PRE.

Treatment	Rate g ai/ha	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
Non-treated Check	--	0 B	0 B	0 B	0 D
Mesotrione	12.5	2 B	2 B	4 B	68 BC
Mesotrione	25	0 B	2 B	1 B	70 ABC
Mesotrione	37.5	3 B	4 B	4 B	78 AB
Mesotrione	50	4 B	2 B	7 B	81 AB
Mesotrione	62.5	11 B	5 B	12 B	81 AB
Mesotrione	75	9 B	6 B	12 B	84 A
Mesotrione	87.5	12 B	12 B	19 B	80 AB
Mesotrione	100	11 B	11 B	18 B	84 A
Clomazone	200	41 A	60 A	58 A	56 C

Table 2. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 21 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded flooded rice as PRE.

Treatment	Rate g ai/ha	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
Non-treated Check	--	0 C	0 D	0 D	0 C
Mesotrione	12.5	1 C	0 D	1 D	91 A
Mesotrione	25	4 C	0 D	1 D	97 A
Mesotrione	37.5	8 C	1 CD	1 D	98 A
Mesotrione	50	6 C	3 CD	6 D	97 A
Mesotrione	62.5	13 BC	5 CD	10 CD	97 A
Mesotrione	75	32 ABC	13 BCD	25 BCD	98 A
Mesotrione	87.5	44 AB	22 BC	35 BC	98 A
Mesotrione	100	49 A	28 B	38 B	98 A
Clomazone	200	58 A	86 A	76 A	59 B

Table 3. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 28 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded flooded rice as PRE.

Treatment	Rate	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
	g ai/ha				
Non-treated Check	--	0 D	0 D	0 C	0 C
Mesotrione	12.5	5 CD	2 D	2 C	93 A
Mesotrione	25	7 CD	2 D	4 C	97 A
Mesotrione	37.5	9 CD	4 D	4 C	100 A
Mesotrione	50	7 CD	5 D	9 C	99 A
Mesotrione	62.5	17 BCD	8 CD	9 C	99 A
Mesotrione	75	32 ABC	20 BCD	29 BC	100 A
Mesotrione	87.5	52 A	44 B	42 AB	98 A
Mesotrione	100	62 A	41 BC	53 AB	100 A
Clomazone	200	49 AB	79 A	71 A	52 B

Table 4. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 14 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded dryland rice as PRE.

Treatments	Rate	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
	g ai/ha				
Non-treated Check	--	0 D	0 E	0 E	0 E
Mesotrione	12.5	6 BCD	0 E	0 E	33 D
Mesotrione	25	1 D	0 E	0 E	70 B
Mesotrione	37.5	1 D	2 DE	1 E	74 B
Mesotrione	50	1 D	3 DE	2 DE	79 A
Mesotrione	62.5	4 D	5 CD	6 C	80 A
Mesotrione	75	5 CD	8 BC	5 CD	80 A
Mesotrione	87.5	11 BC	10 BC	9 BC	80 A
Mesotrione	100	12 B	11 B	11 B	80 A
Clomazone	200	35 A	31 A	40 A	38 C

Table 5. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 21 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded dryland rice as PRE.					
Treatments	Rate	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
	g ai/ha				
Non-treated Check	—	0 E	0 E	0 C	0 E
Mesotrione	12.5	5 DE	0 E	0 C	60 C
Mesotrione	25	1 E	0 E	0 C	81 B
Mesotrione	37.5	1 E	2 DE	1 BC	84 AB
Mesotrione	50	5 DE	6 CDE	5 BC	86 AB
Mesotrione	62.5	5 DE	7 CD	9 BC	89 AB
Mesotrione	75	8 BCD	10 BC	10 BC	90 A
Mesotrione	87.5	12 BC	11 BC	11 BC	90 A
Mesotrione	100	13 B	14 B	13 B	90 A
Clomazone	200	39 A	41 A	60 A	50 D

Table 6. Percent red rice control and rice injury at 28 DAT when mesotrione was applied to direct-seeded dryland rice as PRE.					
Treatments	Rate	Cybonet	Jupiter	Taggart	Red rice
	g ai/ha				
Non-treated Check	—	0 E	0 D	0 D	0 D
Mesotrione	12.5	5 DE	0 D	0 D	62 B
Mesotrione	25	1 E	0 D	0 D	89 A
Mesotrione	37.5	1 E	1 D	1 D	88 A
Mesotrione	50	6 DE	6 CD	6 CD	91 A
Mesotrione	62.5	9 DE	8 CD	12 BCD	92 A
Mesotrione	75	15 CD	21 BC	23 BC	92 A
Mesotrione	87.5	25 BC	26 B	29 B	95 A
Mesotrione	100	33 AB	56 A	50 A	93 A
Clomazone	200	43 A	44 A	66 A	46 C

PRE Flooded Rice – As can be seen from the data in Tables 1 through 3, Callisto®

Herbicide unexpectedly controlled red rice at all rates ($\geq 90\%$ control) and was safe (10% or less injury) on ‘Cybonet’, ‘Jupiter’ and ‘Taggart’ varieties of rice at application rates up to 50 g ai/ha. Clomazone at 200 g ai/ha injured all varieties of rice and failed to control red rice.

PRE Dryland Rice –Similar as can be seen from the data in Tables 4 through 6, to flooded rice, Callisto® Herbicide unexpectedly controlled red rice at rates up to 62.5 g ai/ha without affecting the safety of ‘Cybonet’ and ‘Jupiter’ varieties of rice, and at rates up to 50 g ai/ha for ‘Taggart’ variety. Clomazone at 200 g ai/ha injured all varieties of rice and failed to control red rice.

Example #2 - Pre-Emergent Weed control Using Mesotrione in Direct-Seeded Flooded Rice

Seeds of crops, rice (Taggart and Wells varieties) and weeds, yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), large crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), hemp sesbania (*Sesbania herbacea*), Benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*), red rice (*Oryza sativa*) and broadleaf signalgrass (*Urochloa platyphylla*) were planted in two gallon pots containing top soil. Each pot was watered well before the application of mesotrione (Callisto® Herbicide from Syngenta Crop Protection). Test solutions were prepared by diluting Callisto® Herbicide with water to the appropriate test rate. The test solutions were applied using a compressed air track spray chamber at 30 gallons per acre using a Teejet 8001E nozzle at 40 PSI, three replicates per test rate. After treatment, the pots were watered lightly and transferred to trays in a greenhouse. After ten days the trays were flooded with water and maintained as such for 14 days. The trays were emptied of water and the pots were maintained by regular watering for 4 more days. At 28 days after treatment the plants were evaluated versus untreated control pots containing the same rice and weeds using a scale of 0% (no control) to 100% (complete plant death). The average percent weed control and average percent of rice injury is summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7

Pre-Emergent Weed Control and Rice Injury Using Mesotrione (Callisto® Herbicide)

Rate of Treatment g ai/ha	% weed control and Rice Injury 28 Days After Treatment								
	Rice Taggert	Rice Wells	Red Rice	Signal-grass	Barnyard-grass	Crab-grass	Hemp	Day-flower	Nut-sedge
6	0	0	23	23	10	70	0	17	38
12	2	2	33	23	32	100	30	63	77
25	4	4	90	57	35	100	13	67	92
50	8	5	100	90	62	100	45	93	97
100	10	12	97	98	82	100	98	83	100
200	53	47	100	100	100	100	100	90	100

As shown by this data, mesotrione unexpectedly controls red rice while safe on white rice.

While this invention has been described with an emphasis upon preferred embodiments, it will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art that variations in the preferred compositions and methods can be used and that it is intended that the invention can be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein. Accordingly, this invention includes all modifications encompassed within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims that follow.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling weeds in a crop, comprising applying to said weeds a herbicidally effective amount of a composition comprising a p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said HPPD inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of mesotrione, sulcotrione, nitisinine, tembotrione, topramezone, fenquinotrione, ketospiradox and tefuryltrione.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the HPPD inhibitor is mesotrione.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said weeds comprise one or more selected from the group consisting of red rice, broadleaf signalgrass, barnyardgrass, large crabgrass, hemp sesbania, yellow nutsedge, and benghal dayflower.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the crop is rice.
6. The method of claim 3, wherein said mesotrione is applied at a rate of from 3 to 200 g ai/ha.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein said mesotrione is applied at a rate of 3, 6, 12, 12.5, 25, 37.5, 50, 62.5, 75, 87.5, 100, or 200 g ai/ha.

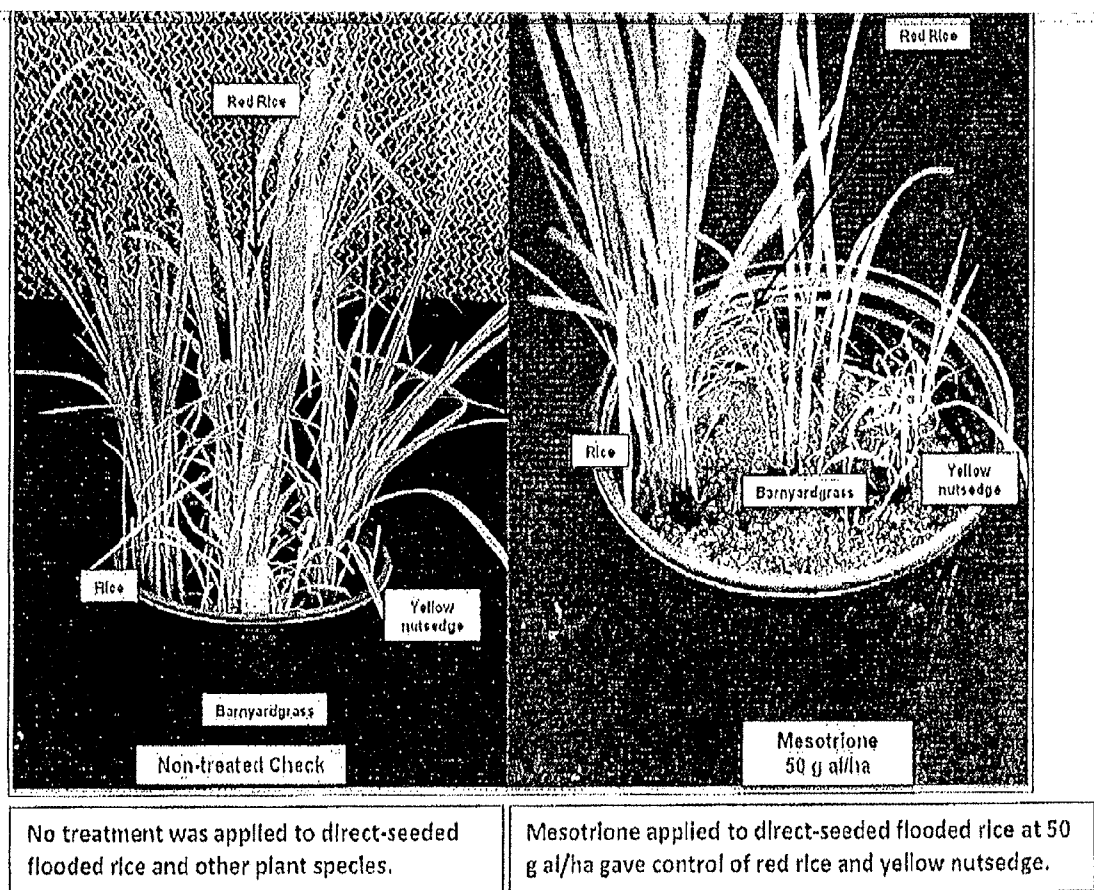
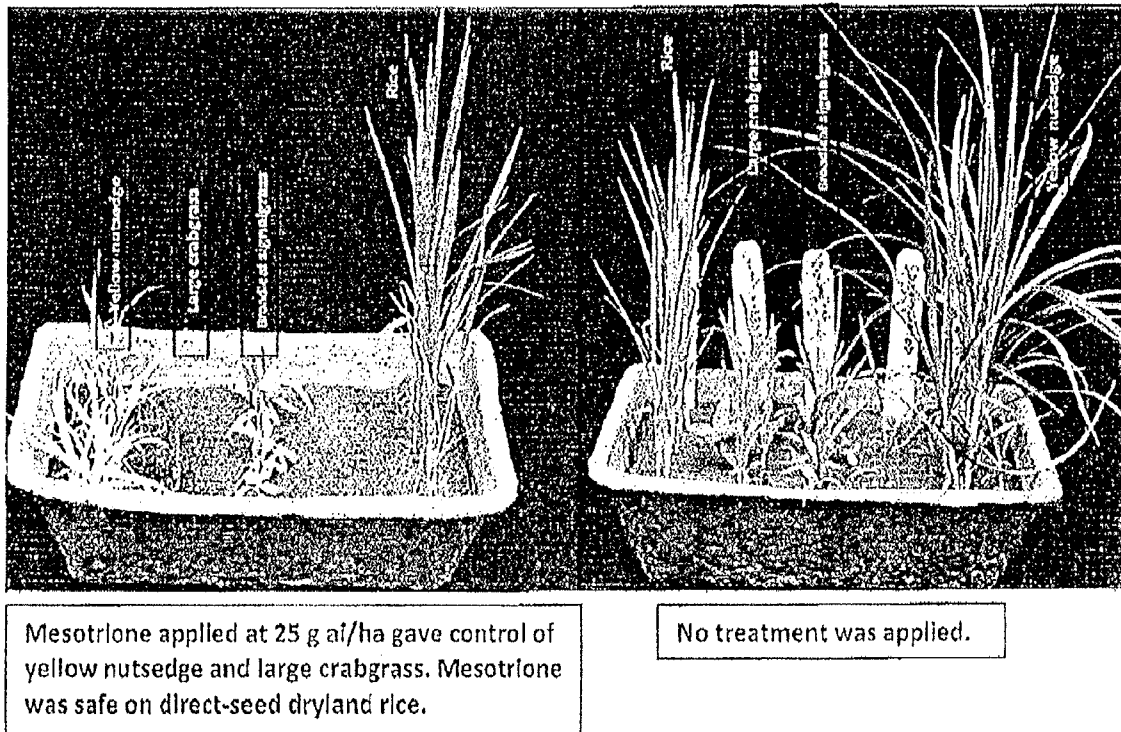
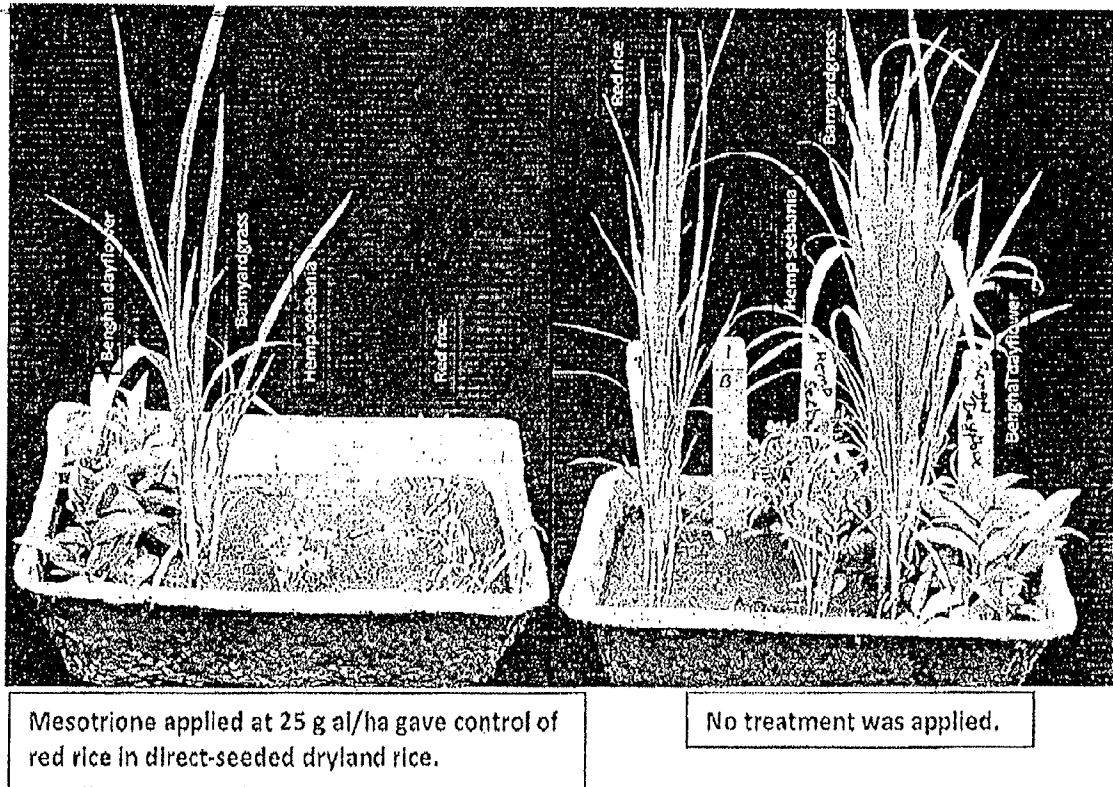


FIGURE 1

**FIGURE 2**

**FIGURE 3**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 15/22386

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - A01H 5/00 (2015.01)

CPC - C12N 15/8274; C12N 15/8275; C12N 9/88

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)

IPC(8): A01H 5/00 (2015.01)

CPC: C12N 15/8274; C12N 15/8275; C12N 9/88

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
USPC: 800/300, 504/271, 504/348, 435/6.11, 536/23.6 (key word limited; see search terms below)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

PatBase, Google Patents, Google Scholar

Search terms used: controlling weeds crop herbicidally, effective p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor, mesotrione

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2014/0059721 A1 (Hinga et al.) 27 February 2014 (27.02.2014); para [0019], [0021], [0023], [0039], [0057]	1-7
A	US 2001/0031704 A1 (Hacker et al.) 18 October 2001 (18.10.2001); para [0110], [0155], [0185]	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.


* Special categories of cited documents:

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 May 2015 (09.05.2015)

Date of mailing of the international search report

10 JUN 2015

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