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Method of reducing crop damage

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(54) Title: METHOD OF REDUCING CROP DAMAGE

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a method of reducing crop damage by treating the seed of the crop with the safener before sowing. This can be done in addition to the use of crop protection combinations/compositions, in particular herbicide/safener combinations and compositions comprising thereof, which are highly suitable to protect crops from herbicide damage in pre-and post-emergence treatments.



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Method of reducing Crop Damage

The invention relates to a method of reducing crop damage by treating the seed of the crop with the safener before sowing. This can be done in addition to the use of crop protection combinations/compositions, in particular herbicide/safener combinations and compositions comprising thereof, which are highly suitable to protect crops from herbicide damage in post-emergence treatments.

It is already known that certain 3-isoxazolidinones, including 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone (compound I), show a selective herbicidal activity against grass or brassica crops (WO 2012/148689) and are especially effective in the control of difficult weeds or weeds showing herbicide resistance.

However, some herbicides or combinations thereof are not fully compatible with a number of important crop plants, such as, for example, various cereal species (such as wheat, triticale, barley, rye), sugar cane, sugar beet, soybeans, oilseed rape, corn, rice, potatoes, vegetables or cotton and cause crop damage. Accordingly, in some crops, they cannot be used in a way that ensures the desired broad herbicidal activity against harmful plants without causing damage to the crop.

Some agrochemicals can reduce crop damage when used in combination with herbicides. These compounds are referred to as safeners and are widely used in crop protection, particularly in the field of weed control during application of herbicides in crops. The mode of action of safeners is often not known in detail and their efficacy generally depends on the crop and on the specific herbicide to be combined with.

It would be advantageous to provide a method for further reducing crop damage using known combinations of herbicides and safeners and compositions comprising thereof. The present invention relates to the following method of treatment:

The present invention as claimed herein is described in the following items 1 to 3:

1. Method of reducing crop damage comprising treating seed of the crop with mefenpyr-diethyl in a range from 0.25 to 0.75 g/kg before sowing (1) and applying 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone (compound I) in a range of from 300 to 400 g/ha or a combination/composition comprising thereof and mefenpyr-diethyl in a range from 50 to 350 g/ha in a post-emergence treatment (2).
2. Method according to item 1 wherein the composition in (2) comprises in addition to compound I at least one further herbicide selected from the group consisting of: acclonifen, bromoxynil, bromoxynil-butyrates, -potassium, -heptanoate, and -octanoate, benzofenap, butachlor, 2,4-D, 2,4-D-butotyl, -butyl, -dimethylammonium, -diolamin, -ethyl, -2-ethylhexyl, -isobutyl, -isooctyl, -isopropylammonium, -

potassium, -triisopropanolammonium, and -trolamine, bicyclopyrone, cinmethylin, diflufenican, dimethenamid, ethoxysulfuron, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenquinotrine, fentrazamide, florasulam, florypyrauxifen-benzyl, flufenacet, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr-meptyl, foramsulfuron, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, isoproturon, isoxaflutole, lancotrione, mefenacet, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron-methyl, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metribuzin, metosulam, nicosulfuron, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, pethoxamid, prosulfocarb, pyrasulfotole, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, thiencarbazone, thiencarbazone-methyl, tolpyralte and triafamone, pendimethalin, propoxycarbazone, halauxifen-methyl, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (group II).

3. Method according to item 1 or 2 wherein the crop is a genetically modified plant.

Definitions

Safener:

S1) Compounds of the group of heterocyclic carboxylic acid derivatives:

S1^a) Compounds of the type of dichlorophenylpyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid (S1^a), preferably compounds such as 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-(ethoxycarbonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylic acid, ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-(ethoxycarbonyl)-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline-3-carboxylate (S1-1) ("mefenpyr(-diethyl)"), and related compounds, as described in WO-A-91/07874;

S1^b) Derivatives of dichlorophenylpyrazolecarboxylic acid (S1^b), preferably compounds such as ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-methylpyrazole-3-carboxylate (S1-2), ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-isopropylpyrazole-3-carboxylate (S1-3), ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)pyrazole-3-carboxylate (S1-4) and related compounds, as described in EP-A-333 131 and EP-A-269 806;

S1^c) Derivatives of 1,5-diphenylpyrazole-3-carboxylic acid (S1^c), preferably compounds such as ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-phenylpyrazole-3-carboxylate (S1-5), methyl 1-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-phenylpyrazole-3-carboxylate (S1-6) and related compounds, as described, for example, in EP-A-268554;

S1^d) Compounds of the type of triazolecarboxylic acids (S1^d), preferably compounds such as fenchlorazole(-ethyl), i.e. ethyl 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-trichloromethyl-(1H)-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxylate (S1-7), and related compounds, as described in EP-A-174 562 and EP-A-346 620;

30 S1^e) Compounds of the type of 5-benzyl- or 5-phenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylic acid or 5,5-diphenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylic acid (S1^e), preferably compounds such as ethyl

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5-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylate (S1-8) or ethyl 5-phenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylate (S1-9) and related compounds, as described in WO-A-91/08202, or 5,5-diphenyl-2-isoxazolinecarboxylic acid (S1-10) or ethyl 5,5-diphenyl-2-isoxazolinecarboxylate (S1-11) ("isoxadifen-ethyl") or n-propyl 5,5-diphenyl-2-isoxazolinecarboxylate (S1-12) or ethyl 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-phenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylate (S1-13), as described in the patent application WO-A-95/07897.

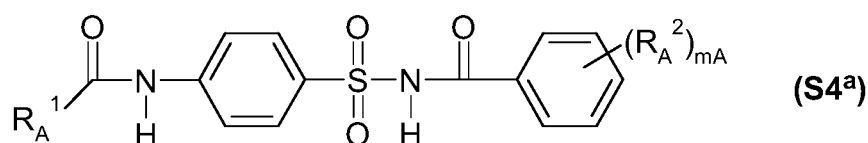
- S2) Compounds of the group of 8-quinolinoxy derivatives (S2):
- S2^a) Compounds of the type of 8-quinolinoxyacetic acid (S2^a), preferably 1-methylhexyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (common name "cloquintocet-mexyl" (S2-1), 1,3-dimethyl-but-1-yl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-2), 4-allyloxybutyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-3), 1-allyloxyprop-2-yl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-4), ethyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-5), methyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-6), allyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-7), 2-(2-propylideneiminoxy)-1-ethyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-8), 2-oxo-prop-1-yl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetate (S2-9) and related compounds, as described in EP-A-86 750, EP-A-94 349 and EP-A-191 736 or EP-A-0 492 366, and also (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)acetic acid (S2-10), its hydrates and salts, for example its lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, ammonium, quaternary ammonium, sulphonium or phosphonium salts, as described in WO-A-2002/34048;
- S2^b) Compounds of the type of (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)malonic acid (S2^b), preferably compounds such as diethyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)malonate, diallyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)malonate, methyl ethyl (5-chloro-8-quinolinoxy)malonate and related compounds, as described in EP-A-0 582 198.
- 25 S3) Active compounds of the type of dichloroacetamides (S3) which are frequently used as pre-emergence safeners (soil-acting safeners), such as, for example, "dichlormid" (N,N-diallyl-2,2-dichloroacetamide) (S3-1), "R-29148" (3-dichloroacetyl-2,2,5-trimethyl-1,3-oxazolidine) (S3-2), "R-28725" (3-dichloroacetyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-oxazolidine) (S3-3), 30 "benoxacor" (4-dichloroacetyl-3,4-dihydro-3-methyl-2H-1,4-benzoxazine) (S3-4), "PPG-1292" (N-allyl-N-[(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methyl]dichloroacetamide) (S3 5), "DKA-24" (N-allyl-N-[(allylaminocarbonyl)methyl]dichloroacetamide) (S3-6), "AD-67" or "MON 4660" (3-dichloroacetyl-1-oxa-3-aza-spiro[4,5]decane) (S3-7), "TI-35" (1-dichloroacetylazepane) (S3-8)

"diclonon" (dicyclonon) (S3-9)

((RS)-1-dichloroacetyl-3,3,8a-trimethylperhydropyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-6-one),
furilazole" or "MON 13900" ((RS)-3-dichloroacetyl-5-(2-furyl)-2,2-dimethyloxazolidine) (S3-10),
and also its (R)-isomer (S3-11).

S4) Compounds of the class of acylsulphonamides (S4):

S4^a) N-acylsulphonamides of the formula (S4^a) and salts thereof, as described in WO-A-97/45016



in which

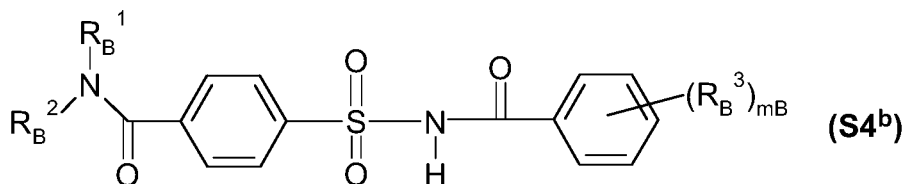
R_A^1 is (C₁-C₆)-alkyl, (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, where the 2 last-mentioned radicals are substituted by v_A substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, halo-(C₁-C₆)-alkoxy and (C₁-C₄)-alkylthio and, in the case of cyclic radicals, also (C₁-C₄)-alkyl and (C₁-C₄)-haloalkyl;

R_A^2 is halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, CF₃;

m_A is 1 or 2;

v_D is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

S4^b) Compounds of the type of 4-(benzoylsulphamoyl)benzamides of the formula (S4^b) and salts thereof, as described in WO-A-99/16744,



in which

R_B^1, R_B^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_6) -alkyl, (C_3-C_6) -cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) -alkenyl, (C_3-C_6) -alkynyl,

R_B^3 is halogen, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -haloalkyl or (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy,

m_B is 1 or 2;

for example those in which

$R_B^1 = \text{cyclopropyl}$, $R_B^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ and $(R_B^3) = 2\text{-OMe}$ ("cyprosulfamide", S4-1),

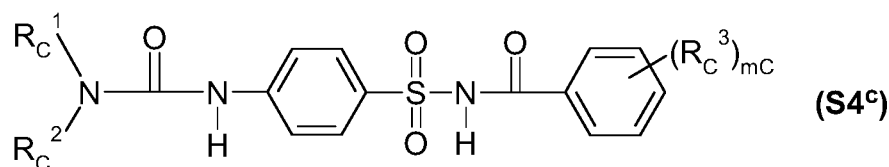
$R_B^1 = \text{cyclopropyl}$, $R_B^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ and $(R_B^3) = 5\text{-Cl-2-OMe}$ (S4-2),

$R_B^1 = \text{ethyl}$, $R_B^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ and $(R_B^3) = 2\text{-OMe}$ (S4-3),

$R_B^1 = \text{isopropyl}$, $R_B^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ and $(R_B^3) = 5\text{-Cl-2-OMe}$ (S4-4) and

$R_B^1 = \text{isopropyl}$, $R_B^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ and $(R_B^3) = 2\text{-OMe}$ (S4-5);

S4^c) Compounds of the class of benzoylsulphamoylphenylureas of the formula (S4^c) as described in EP-A-365484,



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in which

R_C^1, R_C^2 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C_1-C_8) -alkyl, (C_3-C_8) -cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) -alkenyl, (C_3-C_6) -alkynyl,

R_C^3 is halogen, (C_1-C_4) -alkyl, (C_1-C_4) -alkoxy, CF_3 ,

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m_C is 1 or 2;

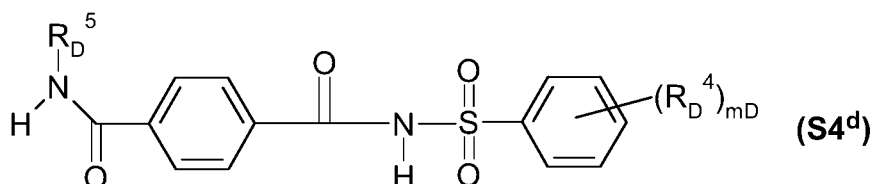
for example

1-[4-(N-2-methoxybenzoylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-3-methylurea,

1-[4-(N-2-methoxybenzoylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-3,3-dimethylurea,

1-[4-(N-4,5-dimethylbenzoylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-3-methylurea;

- S4^d) Compounds of the type of N-phenylsulphonylterephthalamides of the formula (S4^d) and salts thereof, which are known, for example, from CN 101838227,



in which

R_D⁴ is halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, CF₃;

m_D is 1 or 2;

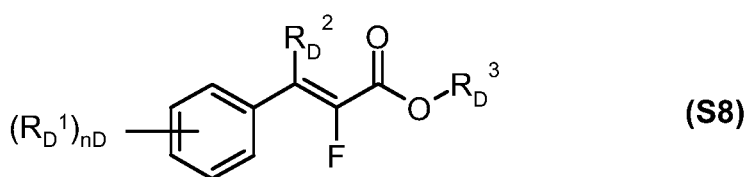
R_D⁵ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)-alkyl, (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)-alkenyl, (C₂-C₆)-alkynyl, (C₅-C₆)-cycloalkenyl.

- S5) Active compounds from the class of hydroxyaromatics and aromatic-aliphatic carboxylic acid derivatives (S5), for example ethyl 3,4,5-triacetoxybenzoate, 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, 4-hydroxysalicylic acid, 4-fluorosalicylic acid, 2-hydroxycinnamic acid, 2,4-dichlorocinnamic acid, as described in WO-A-2004/084631, WO-A-2005/015994, WO-A-2005/016001.

- S6) Active compounds from the class of 1,2-dihydroquinoxalin-2-ones (S6), for example 1-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoxalin-2-one, 1-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoxaline-2-thione, 1-(2-aminoethyl)-3-(2-thienyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoxalin-2-one hydrochloride, 1-(2-methylsulphonylaminoethyl)-3-(2-thienyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoxalin-2-one, as described in WO-A-2005/112630.

- S7) Compounds from the class of diphenylmethoxyacetic acid derivatives (S7), for example methyl diphenylmethoxyacetate (CAS-Reg.Nr. 41858-19-9) (S7-1), ethyl diphenylmethoxyacetate, or diphenylmethoxyacetic acid, as described in WO-A-98/38856.

- S8) Compounds of the formula (S8), as described in WO-A-98/27049,



where the symbols and indices have the following meanings:

R_D^1 is halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy,

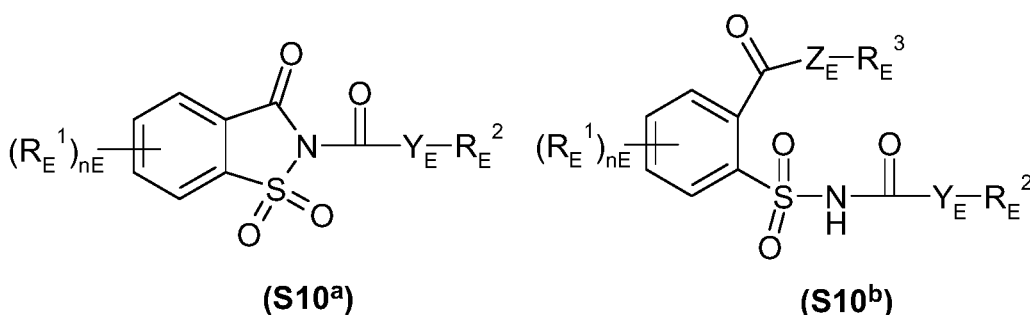
R_D^2 is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R_D^3 is hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl, (C₂-C₄)-alkenyl, (C₂-C₄)-alkynyl or aryl, where each of the carbon-containing radicals mentioned above is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more, preferably by up to three, identical or different radicals from the group consisting of halogen and alkoxy; or salts thereof,

n_D is an integer from 0 to 2.

S9) Active compounds from the class of 3-(5-tetrazolylcarbonyl)-2-quinolones (S9), for example 1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-1-ethyl-3-(5-tetrazolylcarbonyl)-2-quinolone (CAS Reg. No.: 219479-18-2), 1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-1-methyl-3-(5-tetrazolylcarbonyl)-2-quinolone (CAS Reg. No.: 95855-00-8), as described in WO-A-1999/000020.

S10) Compounds of the formula (S10^a) or (S10^b) as described in WO-A-2007/023719 and WO-A-2007/023764



in which

R_E^1 is halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, methoxy, nitro, cyano, CF₃, OCF₃

Y_E, Z_E independently of one another are O or S,

n_E is an integer from 0 to 4,

R_E^2 is (C₁-C₁₆)-alkyl, (C₂-C₆)-alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, aryl; benzyl, halobenzyl,

R_E^3 is hydrogen or (C₁-C₆)-alkyl.

S11) Active compounds of the type of oxyimino compounds (S11), which are known as seed dressings, such as, for example, "oxabetrinil" ((Z)-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethoxyimino(phenyl)acetonitrile) (S11-1), which is known as seed dressing safener for millet against metolachlor damage,

"fluxofenim" (1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-ethanone O-(1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl)oxime) (S11-2), which is known as seed dressing safener for millet against metolachlor damage, and

"cyometrinil" or "CGA-43089" ((Z)-cyanomethoxyimino(phenyl)acetonitrile) (S11-3), which is known as seed dressing safener for millet against metolachlor damage.

S12) Active compounds from the class of isothiochromanones (S12), such as, for example, methyl [(3-oxo-1H-2-benzothiopyran-4(3H)-ylidene)methoxy]acetate (CAS Reg. No.: 205121-04-6) (S12-1) and related compounds from WO-A-1998/13361.

S13) One or more compounds from group (S13):

"naphthalic anhydrid" (1,8-naphthalenedicarboxylic anhydride) (S13-1), which is known as seed dressing safener for corn against thiocarbamate herbicide damage,

"fencloirim" (4,6-dichloro-2-phenylpyrimidine) (S13-2), which is known as safener for pretilachlor in sown rice,

"flurazole" (benzyl 2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylate) (S13-3), which is known as seed dressing safener for millet against alachlor and metolachlor damage,

20 "CL 304415" (CAS Reg. No.: 31541-57-8) (4-carboxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzopyran-4-acetic acid) (S13-4) from American Cyanamid, which is known as safener for corn against imidazolinone damage,

"MG 191" (CAS Reg. No.: 96420-72-3) (2-dichloromethyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) (S13-5) which is known as safener for corn,

25 "MG 838" (CAS Reg. No.: 133993-74-5) (2-propenyl 1-oxa-4-azaspiro[4.5]decane-4-carbodithioate) (S13-6),

"disulphoton" (O,O-diethyl S-2-ethylthioethyl phosphorodithioate) (S13-7),

"dietholate" (O,O-diethyl O-phenyl phosphorothioate) (S13-8),

"mephenate" (4-chlorophenyl methylcarbamate) (S13-9).

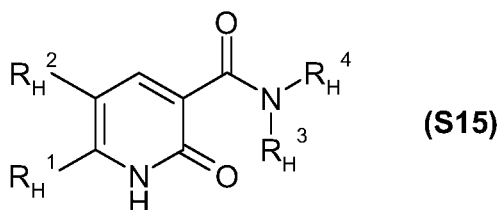
S14) Active compounds which, besides a herbicidal effect against harmful plants, also have a safener effect on crop plants such as rice, such as, for example, "dimepiperate" or "MY 93" (S-1-methyl-1-phenylethyl piperidine-1-carbothioate), which is known as safener for rice against molinate herbicide damage,

"daimuron" or "SK 23" (1-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-3-p-tolylurea), which is known as safener for rice against imazosulphuron herbicide damage,

"cumyluron" = "JC 940" (3-(2-chlorophenylmethyl)-1-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)urea, see JP-A-60087254), which is known as safener for rice against some herbicide damage,

"methoxyphenone" or "NK 049" (3,3'-dimethyl-4-methoxybenzophenone), which is known as safener for rice against some herbicide damage,

"CSB" (1-bromo-4-(chloromethylsulphonyl)benzene) from Kumiai (CAS Reg. No. 54091-06-4), which is known as safener against some herbicide damage in rice.



15 S15) Compounds of the formula (S15) or its tautomers,

as described in WO-A-2008/131861 and WO-A-2008/131860,

in which

R_H^1 is (C₁-C₆)-haloalkyl,

R_H^2 is hydrogen or halogen,

20 R_H^3, R_H^4 independently of one another are hydrogen, (C₁-C₁₆)-alkyl, (C₂-C₁₆)-alkenyl or (C₂-C₁₆)-alkynyl,

where each of the 3 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more

radicals from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, cyano, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)-alkylamino, di-[(C₁-C₄)-alkyl]-amino, [(C₁-C₄)-alkoxy]-carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy]-carbonyl, unsubstituted or substituted (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, and unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclyl;

or (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, (C₄-C₆)-cycloalkenyl, (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl which is at one site of the ring condensed with a 4 to 6-membered saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic ring, or (C₄-C₆)-cycloalkenyl which is at one site of the ring condensed with a 4 to 6-membered saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic ring,

where each of the 4 last-mentioned radicals is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, cyano, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-alkylthio, (C₁-C₄)-alkylamino, di-[(C₁-C₄)-alkyl]-amino, [(C₁-C₄)-alkoxy]-carbonyl, [(C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy]-carbonyl, unsubstituted or substituted (C₃-C₆)-cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, and unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclyl; or

R_H³ is (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, (C₂-C₄)-alkenyloxy, (C₂-C₆)-alkynyloxy or (C₂-C₄)-haloalkoxy, and

R_H⁴ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, or

R_H³ and R_H⁴ together with the directly bound N-atom are a 4 to 8-membered heterocyclic ring, which can contain further hetero ring atoms besides the N-atom, preferably up to two further hetero ring atoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, and which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals from the group consisting of halogen, cyano, nitro, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy, (C₁-C₄)-haloalkoxy, and (C₁-C₄)-alkylthio.

Preferred safener are:

25 Isoxadifen-ethyl, cyprosulfamide, mefenpyr-diethyl and cloquintocet-mexyl including its hydrates and salts, for example its lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, ammonium, quaternary ammonium, sulphonium or phosphonium salts (group I).

Seed:

Seed of crop plants, such as, for example, various cereal species (such as wheat, triticale, barley, rye), sugar cane, sugar beet, soybeans, oilseed rape, corn, potatoes, vegetables, rice or cotton.

30 Preferred is the seed of the following crop plants: wheat, triticale, barley, rye corn, rice.

Combinations:

Combinations according to the invention are: 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone (compound I) and at least one or more herbicides from the group consisting of: aclonifen, bromoxynil, bromoxynil-butyrate, -potassium, -heptanoate, and -octanoate, benzofenap, butachlor, 2,4-D, 2,4-D-butotyl, -butyl, -dimethylammonium, -diolamin, -ethyl, -2-ethylhexyl, -isobutyl, -isooctyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, -triisopropanolammonium, and -trolamine, bicyclopypyrone, cinmethylin, diflufenican, dimethenamid, ethoxysulfuron, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenquinotrine, fentrazamide, florasulam, florypyrauxifen-benzyl, flufenacet, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr-meptyl, foramsulfuron, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, isoproturon, isoxaflutole, lancotrione, mefenacet, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron-methyl, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metribuzin, metosulam, nicosulfuron, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, pethoxamid, prosulfocarb, pyrasulfotole, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, thien carbazon, thien carbazon-methyl, tolpyralate, and triafamone, pendimethalin, propoxycarbazone, halauxifen-methyl, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (group II).

Composition

Compositions within the context of the present invention comprise in addition to the combinations according to the invention one or more further component(s) selected from the group consisting of formulation auxiliaries, additives customary in crop protection, and further agrochemically active compounds.

Additives

Additives are for example, fertilizers and colorants.

Agrochemically active compounds

Agrochemically active compounds are for example fungicides and insecticides.

25 Preferred among the agrochemically active compounds are prothioconazole, tebuconazole, fluoxastrobin, difenoconazole, penflufen, fluopicolide, fludioxonil, thiodicarb, triticonazole, prochloraz, fluxapyroxad, thiodicarb, imidacloprid, clothianidin, flupyradifurone, picarbutrazox, mefenoxam, flonicamid, ipconazole, diniconazole, metconazole, sithiofam, pyraclostrobin, carboxin, sedaxane, thiamethoxam, tefluthrin, cypermethrin, metalaxyl, N-(5-chloro-2-isopropylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus firmus*.

30 Especially preferred among the agrochemically active compounds are prothioconazole, tebuconazole, difenoconazole, fludioxonil, triticonazole, imidacloprid, clothianidin, ipconazole, sithiofam, sedaxane, thiamethoxam, metalaxyl and N-(5-chloro-2-isopropylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-

methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide.

The use of compound I or of the combinations/compositions according to the invention provides for excellent herbicidal effectiveness against a broad spectrum of economically important mono- and dicotyledonous annual weeds and perennial weeds.

The present invention therefore provides a method of controlling undesired plants or for regulating the growth of plants, preferably in plant crops, in which the compound I or the combinations/compositions according to the invention are applied to the plants (e.g. mono- or dicotyledonous weeds or undesired crop plants) or the area on which the plants grow. The compound I or the combinations/compositions according to the invention can be applied at different growth stages (GS) of the plant allowing broadening of the applicability of the compound I or the combinations/compositions according to the invention, and providing for an efficient method of controlling undesired weeds or plants at different growth stages. Examples of mono- and dicotyledonous weed flora which can be controlled by the compound I or the combinations/compositions according to the invention, without a limitation to certain species being intended through the naming, are:

Monocotyledonous weeds of the genera: *Aegilops*, *Agropyron*, *Agrostis*, *Alopecurus*, *Apera*, *Avena*, *Brachiaria*, *Bromus*, *Cenchrus*, *Commelina*, *Cynodon*, *Cyperus*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Digitaria*, *Echinochloa*, *Eleocharis*, *Eleusine*, *Eragrostis*, *Eriochloa*, *Festuca*, *Fimbristylis*, *Heteranthera*, *Imperata*, *Ischaemum*, *Leptochloa*, *Lolium*, *Monochoria*, *Panicum*, *Paspalum*, *Phalaris*, *Phleum*, *Poa*, *Rottboellia*, *Sagittaria*, *Scirpus*, *Setaria*, and *Sorghum*.

25 Dicotyledonous weeds of the genera: *Abutilon*, *Amaranthus*, *Ambrosia*, *Anoda*, *Anthemis*, *Aphanes*, *Artemisia*, *Atriplex*, *Bellis*, *Bidens*, *Capsella*, *Carduus*, *Cassia*, *Centaurea*, *Chenopodium*, *Cirsium*, *Convolvulus*, *Datura*, *Desmodium*, *Emex*, *Erysimum*, *Euphorbia*, *Galeopsis*, *Galinsoga*, *Galium*, *Hibiscus*, *Ipomoea*, *Kochia*, *Lamium*, *Lepidium*, *Lindernia*, *Matricaria*, *Mentha*, *Mercurialis*, *Mullugo*, *Myosotis*, *Papaver*, *Pharbitis*, *Plantago*, *Polygonum*, *Portulaca*, *Ranunculus*, *Raphanus*, *Rorippa*, *Rotala*, *Rumex*,
30 *Salsola*, *Senecio*, *Sesbania*, *Sida*, *Sinapis*, *Solanum*, *Sonchus*, *Sphenoclea*, *Stellaria*, *Taraxacum*, *Thlaspi*, *Trifolium*, *Urtica*, *Veronica*, *Viola*, and *Xanthium*.

For the use as post-emergence application of the compound I or the combinations/compositions according to the invention it is/they are applied to the green parts of the plants, weed growth is likewise inhibited following treatment, or they die completely after a certain time, so that in this manner competition by the weeds, which is harmful to the crop plants, is eliminated very early on and in a lasting manner.

The compound I or combinations/compositions according to the invention can thus effectively be applied as pre-or post-emergence application for controlling undesired weed plant growth, preferably in crops such as cereals, maize, and rice. Combinations/compositions according to the invention comprising the safener

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Isoxadifen-ethyl can preferably be applied as post-emergence application in maize and rice; combinations/compositions according to the invention comprising the safener Mefenpyr-diethyl can preferably be applied as post-emergence application in cereals, naming without limitation wheat, rye, triticale, barley; and combinations/compositions according to the invention comprising the safener Cyprosulfamide or Isoxadifen-ethyl can preferably be applied as post-emergence application in maize.

The method according to the invention can also be used for controlling harmful weeds in crops of genetically modified plants or in crops of plants being modified by conventional mutagenesis. As a rule, the transgenic plants are distinguished by particularly advantageous properties, for example by resistances to certain pesticides, primarily certain herbicides, resistances to plant diseases/pathogens or insects or microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria or viruses. Other particular properties relate, for example, to the harvested material with respect to quantity, quality, storability, composition and specific ingredients.

Combinations or compositions according to the invention can be produced by known methods, for example as mixed formulations of the individual components, optionally with further active ingredients, adjuvants and/or customary formulation assistants.

Examples

1. Method as used in the prior art

Wheat seeds (winter wheat, TRZAW) were placed in sandy loam soil in pots of a diameter of 7 cm, covered with soil and cultivated in a greenhouse under good growth conditions.

Post-emergence application was done when the plants had reached growth stage BBCH11 (BBCH is the international coding system for the growth stage of crops and weeds).

The herbicide (Compound I) was formulated as suspension concentrate (SC).

The safener (mefenpyr-diethyl) was formulated as wettable powder (WP).

The compounds were sprayed onto the green parts of the plants as an aqueous suspension at an equivalent water application rate of 300 l/ha with addition of 0.2% wetting agent (Agrotin).

25 The combination of herbicide and safener was applied as a tank mix.

After application, the test plants were kept in the greenhouse under good growth conditions. 20 days after application, % growth depression and % chlorosis observed on the treated plants were scored visually in comparison to untreated controls.

Values in the table below are mean values from at least 3 replicates.

Treatment	Herbicide dosage (g/ha)	Safener dosage in tank mix (g/ha)	Safener dosage in seed treatment (g/kg)	% growth depression	% chlorosis
Herbicide post-em.	300	-	-	40	40
Herbicide post-em. + Safener in tank mix	300	200	-	20	2

3. Method C

Wheat seeds (winter wheat, TRZAW) were placed in sandy loam soil in pots of a diameter of 7 cm, covered with soil and cultivated in a greenhouse under good growth conditions.

For the safener seed treatment, sufficient seeds were weighed into screw top glass bottles approximately twice the volume of the seeds.

The safener (mefenpyr-diethyl, formulated as wettable powder; WP) was weighed out so that the required rates (g a.i./kg seed) would be obtained, dissolved in water (1ml water per 10g of seeds), and added to the seeds to produce a slurry.

The bottles were capped and then placed in an overhead shaker (set at medium speed for up to 1 hour) so that the seeds were evenly coated with the slurry. The bottles were uncapped and the seeds were sown as described above.

Post-emergence application was done when the plants had reached growth stage BBCH11.

The herbicide (Compound I) was formulated as suspension concentrate (SC).

The safener (mefenpyr-diethyl) was formulated as wettable powder (WP).

The compounds were sprayed onto the green parts of the plants as an aqueous suspension at an equivalent water application rate of 300 l/ha with addition of 0.2% wetting agent (Agrotin).

20 The combination of herbicide and safener was applied as a tank mix.

After application, the test plants were kept in the greenhouse under good growth conditions. 20 days after application, % growth depression and % chlorosis observed on the treated plants were scored visually in comparison to untreated controls.

Values in the table below are mean values from at least 3 replicates.

Treatment	Herbicide dosage (g/ha)	Safener dosage in tank mix (g/ha)	Safener dosage in seed treatment (g/kg)	% growth depression	% chlorosis
Herbicide post-em.	300	-	-	40	40
Safener seed treatment + Herbicide post-em. + Safener in tank mix	300	200	0,5	3	2

It is to be understood that, if any prior art publication is referred to herein, such reference does not constitute an admission that the publication forms a part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or any other country.

In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word “comprise” or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising” is used in an inclusive sense, i.e. to specify the presence of the stated features but not to preclude the presence or addition of further features in various embodiments of the invention.

Claims:

1. Method of reducing crop damage comprising treating seed of the crop with mefenpyr-diethyl in a range from 0.25 to 0.75 g/kg before sowing (1) and applying 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)methyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone (compound 1) in a range of from 300 to 400 g/ha or a combination/composition comprising thereof and mefenpyr-diethyl in a range from 50 to 350 g/ha in a post-emergence treatment (2).
2. Method according to claim 1 wherein the composition in (2) comprises in addition to compound I at least one further herbicide selected from the group consisting of: aclonifen, bromoxynil, bromoxynil-butyrates, -potassium, -heptanoate, and -octanoate, benzofenap, butachlor, 2,4-D, 2,4-D-butotyl, -butyl, -dimethylammonium, -diolamin, -ethyl, -2-ethylhexyl, -isobutyl, -isooctyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, -triisopropanolammonium, and -trolamine, bicyclopyrone, cinmethylin, diflufenican, dimethenamid, ethoxysulfuron, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenquinotrine, fentrazamide, florasulam, florypyrauxifen-benzyl, flufenacet, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr-methyl, foramsulfuron, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, isoproturon, isoxaflutole, lancotrione, mefenacet, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron-methyl, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metribuzin, metosulam, nicosulfuron, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, pethoxamid, prosulfocarb, pyrasulfotole, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, thiencarbazone, thiencarbazone-methyl, tolpyralte and triafamone, pendimethalin, propoxycarbazone, halauxifen-methyl, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (group II).
3. Method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the crop is a genetically modified plant.