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(54) **Titre : COMPOSITIONS FONGICIDES TERNAIRES COMPRENANT DU BOSCALIDE ET DU CHLOROTHALONIL**
(54) **Title: TERNARY FUNGICIDAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING BOSCALID AND CHLOROTHALONIL**

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Ternary fungicidal compositions comprising as active components 1) boscalid, 2) chlorothalonil and 3) at least one active compound III, selected from groups A) to F): A) azoles; B) strobilurins; C) carboxamides; D) heterocyclic compounds; E) carbamates; F) other fungicides; in a synergistically effective amount, methods for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi using compositions of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one active compound III, the use of boscalid and chlorothalonil with at least one active compound III for preparing such compositions, and also agents and seed comprising such compositions.



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(54) Title: TERNARY FUNGICIDAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING BOSCALID AND CHLOROTHALONIL

(57) Abstract: Ternary fungicidal compositions comprising as active components 1) boscalid, 2) chlorothalonil and 3) at least one active compound III, selected from groups A) to F): A) azoles; B) strobilurins; C) carboxamides; D) heterocyclic compounds; E) carbamates; F) other fungicides; in a synergistically effective amount, methods for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi using compositions of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one active compound III, the use of boscalid and chlorothalonil with at least one active compound III for preparing such compositions, and also agents and seed comprising such compositions.

WO 2009/040397 A1

Ternary fungicidal compositions comprising boscalid and chlorothalonil

Description

- 5 The present invention relates to ternary fungicidal compositions comprising as active components
- 1) boscalid,
 - 2) chlorothalonil and
 - 3) at least one fungicidally active compound III selected from groups A) to F):
- 10 A) 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, thiabendazole, fuberidazole, ethaboxam, etridiazole and hymexazole, azaconazole, diniconazole-M, oxpoconazol, paclobutrazol, uniconazol, 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-([1,2,4]triazol-1-yl)-cycloheptanol and imazalil-sulfphate;
- 15
- 20 B) 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-methyl-phenoxy)-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-4-yloxy)-phenyl)-2-methoxyimino-N-methyl-acetamide and 3-methoxy-2-(2-(N-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboximidoyl-sulfanylmethyl)-phenyl)-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- 25
- 30
- 35 C) 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-methoxyphenyl)ethyl)-2-ethanesulfonylamino-3-methylbutyramide, methyl 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(2-isopropoxycarbonyl-amino-3-methyl-
- 40

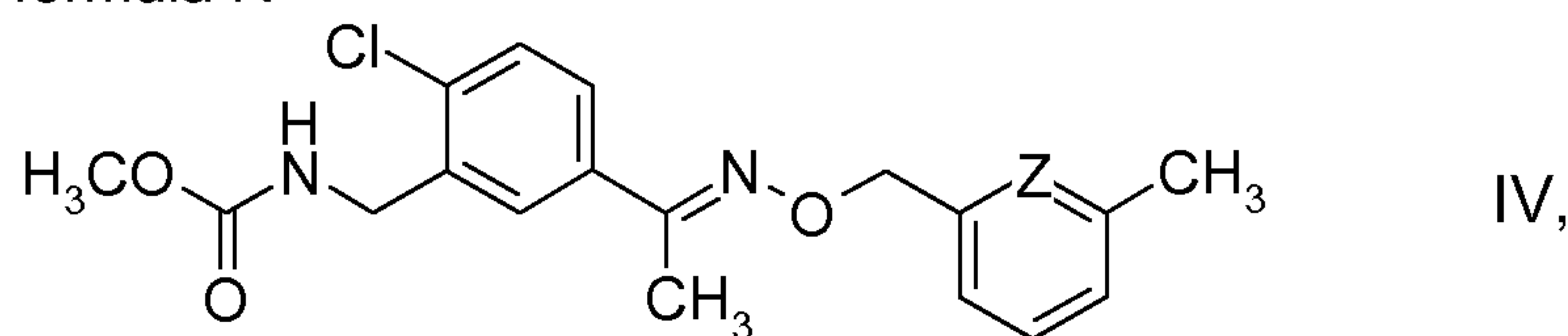
butyrylamino)propionate, N-(4'-bromobiphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-2-methylthiazole-5-carboxamide, N-(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-2-methylthiazole-5-carboxamide, N-(4'-chloro-3'-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-4-difluoromethyl-2-methyl-thiazole-5-carboxamide, N-
 5 (3',4'-dichloro-4-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoro-methyl-1-methyl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methylpyrazole-4-carboxamide and N-(2-cyano-phenyl)-3,4-dichloro-isothiazole-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)-
 10 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-
 15 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-1H-pyrazole-4-
 20 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-yl-
 25 carboxamide, N-(3' ,4' ,5' -trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-5-chloro-1,3-dimethyl-pyrazol-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-
 30 (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,
 35 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-dimethylpyrazol-4-ylcarboxamide, N-(2' ,4' ,5' -trifluorobiphenyl-2-

- 5 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-
10 (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-
15 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-
20 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-
25 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,
30 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-
35 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-
40 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;

D) heterocyclic compounds selected from the group consisting of fluazinam, pyrifenox, bupirimate, cyprodinil, fenarimol, ferimzone, mepanipyrim, nuarimol, pyrimethanil, triforine, fencpiclonil, fludioxonil, aldimorph, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, iprodione, procymidone, vinclozolin, famoxadone, fenamidone, othilinone, proben-azole, 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, dodemorph-acetate, fluoroimid, blasticidin-S, chinomethionat, debacarb, difenzoquat, difenzoquat-methylsulphat, oxolinic acid and piperalin;

E) 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-methyl-butyrylamino)propanoate and carbamate oxime ethers of the formula IV



in which Z is N or CH;

- 5 F) 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, 10 organochlorine compounds: dichlofluanid, flusulfamide, hexachloro-benzene, phthalide, pencycuron, quintozone, thiophanate-methyl, tolylfluanid, inorganic active compounds: Bordeaux mixture, copper acetate, copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, basic copper sulfate, sulfur, others: cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dimethirimol, ethirimol, 15 furalaxyl, metrafenone and spiroxamine, guazatine-acetate, iminoctadine-triacetate, iminoctadine-tris(albesilate), kasugamycin-hydrochlorid-hydrat, dichlorophen, pentachlorophenol and its salts, N-(4-chloro-2-nitro-phenyl)-N-ethyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide, dicloran, nitrothal-isopropyl, tecnazen, biphenyl, bronopol, diphenylamine, mildiomyacin, oxin-copper, 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-trifluormethyl-4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl formamidine and N'-(5-difluormethyl-2-methyl-4-(3-trimethylsilanyl-propoxy)-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl formamidine; 25

in a synergistically effective amount.

- 30 More particularly, the invention relates to a fungicidal composition for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, comprising:

- 35 1) Boscalid,
2) Chlorothalonil, and
3) at least one fungicidally active compound III being a compound from groups A) to D):

- 40 A) an azole being bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, enilconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, fenbuconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole,

5a

- 5 prothioconazole, simeconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triticonazole, prochloraz, pefurazoate, imazalil, triflumizole, cyazofamid, benomyl, carbendazim, thiabendazole, fuberidazole, ethaboxam, etridiazole and hymexazole, azaconazole, diniconazole-M, oxpoconazol, paclobutrazol, uniconazol, 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-([1,2,4]triazol-1-yl)-cycloheptanol or imazalil-sulfphate;
- 10 B) a strobilurin being azoxystrobin, dimoxy-strobin, 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-methyl-phenoxy)-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-4-yloxy)-phenyl)-2-methoxyimino-N-methyl-acetamide or 3-methoxy-2-(2-(N-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-cyclo-propanecarboximidoyl-ulfanylmethyl)-phenyl)-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- 15 C) a heterocyclic compound being cyprodinil, mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil, iprodione, procymidone, vinclozolin, captan or folpet;
- 20 D) a carbamate being iprovalicarb or benthiavalicarb;
- 25 wherein boscalid, chlorothalonil and the fungicidally active compound III are in a weight ratio of from 100:1:5 to 1:100:20.

The invention also relates to a fungicidal agent comprising at least one solid or liquid carrier and the composition as defined in the invention.

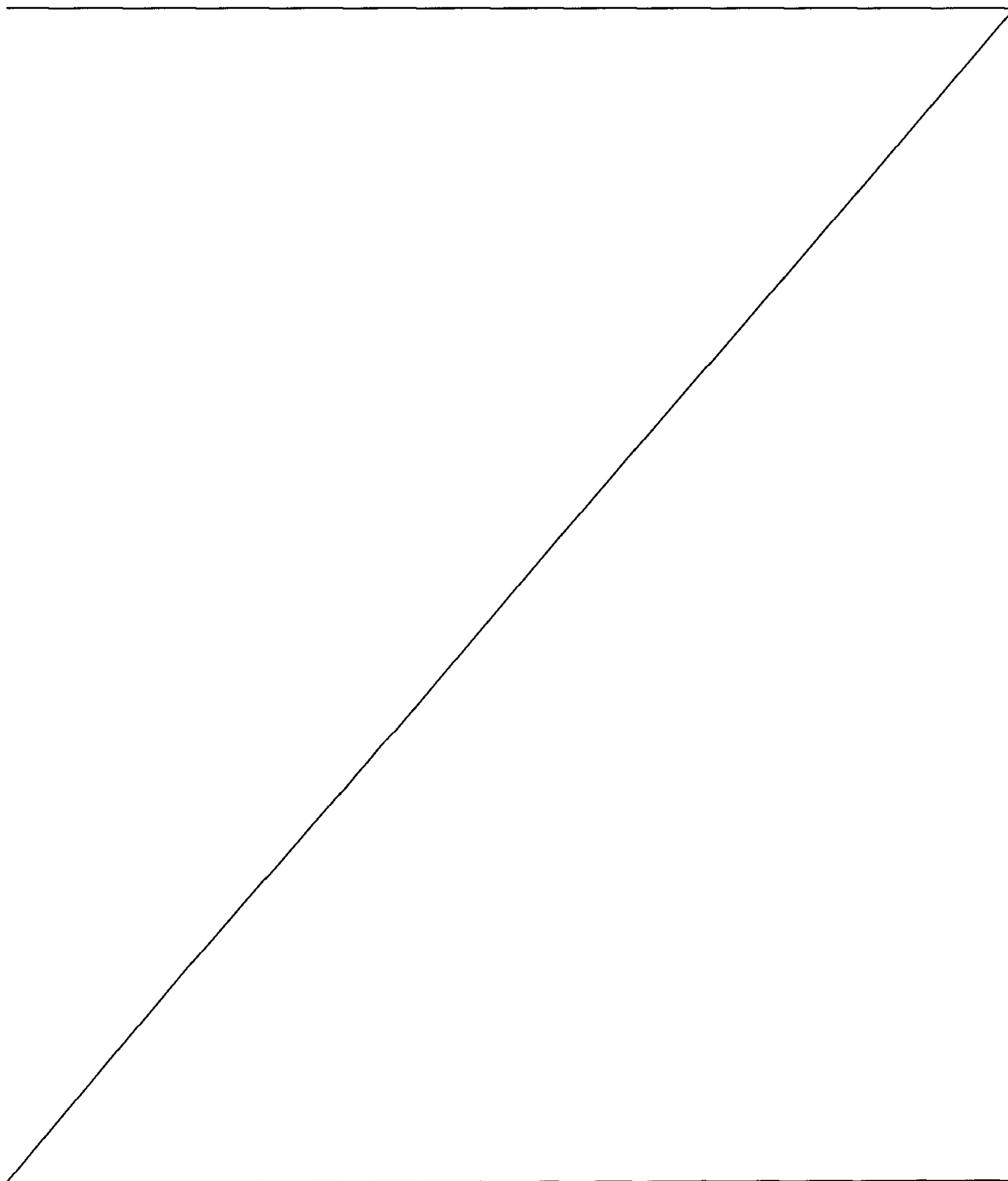
- 30 Moreover, the invention relates to a method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi using mixtures of boscalid and chlorothalonil with a fungicidally active compound III and to the use of the boscalid and chlorothalonil with III for preparing such mixtures, and to compositions and seed comprising these mixtures.
- 35 More particularly, the invention relates to a method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, which method comprises treating the fungi, their habitat or the plants to be protected against fungal attack, the soil, seed, areas, materials or spaces to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined herein or of the fungicidal agent as defined herein.

5b

The invention further relates to the use of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined herein for preparing an agent suitable for controlling harmful fungi.

5 The invention further relates to the use of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined herein for treating transgenic plants or the seed thereof.

Boscalid (cf. EP-A 545099) and chlorothalonil are well known and commercially available. Compositions of boscalid and various other fungicides have already been described in the literature. The combination of boscalid and chlorothalonil is taught in
10 WO 99/31983.



The active compounds III mentioned above, their preparation and their action against harmful fungi are generally known (cf.: <http://www.hclrss.demon.co.uk/index.html>); they are commercially available and known, for example, from the following references:

- 5 benalaxyl, methyl N-(phenylacetyl)-N-(2,6-xylyl)-DL-alaninate (DE 29 03 612),
 metalaxyl, methyl N-(methoxyacetyl)-N-(2,6-xylyl)-DL-alaninate (GB 15 00 581);
 ofurace, (RS)- α -(2-chloro-N-2,6-xylylacetamido)- γ -butyrolactone [CAS RN 58810-48-3];
 oxadixyl; N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2-methoxy-N-(2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl)acetamide (GB
- 10 20 58 059);
 aldimorph, “ 4-alkyl-2,5(or 2,6)-dimethylmorpholine” , comprising 65-75% of 2,6-dimethylmorpholine and 25-35% of 2,5-dimethylmorpholine, comprising more than 85% of 4-dodecyl-2,5(or 2,6)-dimethylmorpholine, where “ alkyl” also includes octyl, decyl, tetradecyl and hexadecyl, with a cis/trans ratio of 1:1 [CAS RN 91315-15-0];
- 15 dodine, 1-dodecylguanidinium acetate (Plant Dis. Rep., Vol. 41, p.1029 (1957));
 dodemorph, 4-cyclododecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine (DE 1198125);
 fenpropimorph, (RS)-cis-4-[3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]-2,6-dimethylmorpholine (DE 27 52 096);
 fenpropidin, (RS)-1-[3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl]piperidine (DE 27 52 096);
- 20 guazatine, mixture of the reaction products from the amidation of technical grade iminodi(octamethylene)diamine, comprising various guanidines and polyamines [CAS RN 108173-90-6];
 iminoctadine, 1,1' -iminodi(octamethylene)diguanidine (Congr. Plant Pathol., 1., p.27 (1968));
- 25 spiroxamine, (8-tert-butyl-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]dec-2-yl)diethylamine (EP-A 281 842);
 tridemorph, 2,6-dimethyl-4-tridecylmorpholine (DE 11 64 152);
 pyrimethanil, 4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-ylphenylamine (DD-A 151 404);
 mepanipyrim, (4-methyl-6-prop-1-ynylpyrimidin-2-yl)phenylamine (EP-A 224 339);
 cyprodinil, (4-cyclopropyl-6-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)phenylamine (EP-A 310 550);
- 30 cycloheximid, 4-[(2R)-2-[(1S,3S,5S)-3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl]-2-hydroxyethyl]piperidine-2,6-dione [CAS RN 66-81-9];
 griseofulvin, 7-chloro-2' ,4,6-trimethoxy-6' -methylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),1' -cyclohex-2' -ene]-3,4' -dione [CAS RN 126-07-8];
 kasugamycin, 3-O-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyiminomethyl)amino]-2,3,4,6-tetradeoxy- α -D-arabino-hexopyranosyl]-D-chiro-inositol [CAS RN 6980-18-3];
- 35 natamycin, (8E,14E,16E,18E,20E)-(1R,3S,5R,7R,12R,22R,24S,25R,26S)-22-(3-amino-3,6-dideoxy- β -D-mannopyranosyloxy)-1,3,26-trihydroxy-12-methyl-10-oxo-6,11,28-trioxatricyclo[22.3.1.0^{5,7}]octacos-8,14,16,18,20-pentaene-25-carboxylic acid [CAS RN 7681-93-8];

- polyoxin, 5-(2-amino-5-O-carbamoyl-2-deoxy-L-xylonamido)-1-(5-carboxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxypyrimidin-1-yl)-1,5-dideoxy- β -D-allofuranuronic acid [CAS RN 22976-86-9];
- streptomycin, 1,1'-{1-L-(1,3,5/2,4,6)-4-[5-deoxy-2-O-(2-deoxy-2-methylamino- α -L-glucopyranosyl)-3-C-formyl- α -L-lyxofuranosyloxy]-2,5,6-trihydroxycyclohex-1,3-ylene}diguanidine (J. Am. Chem. Soc. Vol. 69, p.1234 (1947));
- 5 bitertanol, β -([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yloxy)- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (DE 23 24 020),
- bromuconazole, 1-[[4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydro-2-furanyl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (Proc. 1990 Br. Crop. Prot. Conf. – Pests Dis. Vol. 1, p. 459);
- 10 cyproconazole, 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-cyclopropyl-1-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylbutan-2-ol (US 4 664 696);
- difenoconazole, 1-{2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-ylmethyl}-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (GB-A 2 098 607);
- 15 diniconazole, (β E)- β -[(2,4-dichlorophenyl)methylene]- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (Noyaku Kagaku, 1983, Vol. 8, p. 575);
- enilconazole (imazalil), 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl]-1H-imidazole (Fruits, 1973, Vol. 28, p. 545);
- epoxiconazole, (2RS,3SR)-1-[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,3-epoxy-2-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (EP-A 196 038);
- 20 fenbuconazole, α -[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]- α -phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile (Proc. 1988 Br. Crop Prot. Conf. – Pests Dis. Vol. 1, p. 33);
- fluquinconazole, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-fluoro-2-[1,2,4]-triazol-1-yl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (Proc. Br. Crop Prot. Conf.-Pests Dis., 5-3, 411 (1992));
- 25 flusilazole, 1-[[bis-(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilanyl]methyl]-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (Proc. Br. Crop Prot. Conf.-Pests Dis., 1, 413 (1984));
- flutriafol, α -(2-fluorophenyl)- α -(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (EP 15 756);
- hexaconazole, 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylhexan-2-ol (CAS RN 30 79983-71-4);
- ipconazole, 2-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-(1-methylethyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl-methyl)cyclopentanol (EP 267 778),
- metconazole, 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethylcyclopentanol (GB 857 383);
- 35 myclobutanil, 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethylpentanenitrile (CAS RN 88671-89-0);
- penconazole, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl]-1H-[1,2,4]triazole (Pesticide Manual, 12th Ed. (2000), S.712);
- propiconazole, 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-40 triazole (BE 835 579);

- prochloraz, N-(propyl-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl])imidazole-1-carboxamide (US 3 991 071);
- prothioconazole, 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dihydro-[1,2,4]triazole-3-thione (WO 96/16048);
- 5 simeconazole, α -(4-fluorophenyl)- α -[(trimethylsilyl)methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol [CAS RN 149508-90-7],
- tebuconazole, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-3-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylmethylpentan-3-ol (EP-A 40 345);
- tetraconazole, 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)propyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (EP 234 242);
- 10 triadimefon, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-butanone (BE 793 867);
- triadimenol, β -(4-chlorophenoxy)- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol (DE 23 24 010);
- 15 triflumizol, (4-chloro-2-trifluormethylphenyl)-(2-propoxy-1-[1,2,4]triazol-1-ylethyliden)-amine (JP-A 79/119 462);
- triticonazole, (5E)-5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (FR 26 41 277);
- iprodione, N-isopropyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboxamide
- 20 (GB 13 12 536);
- myclozolin, (RS)-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methoxymethyl-5-methyl-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione [CAS RN 54864-61-8];
- procymidone, N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1,2-dicarboximide (US 3 903 090);
- 25 vinclozolin, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyloxazolidine-2,4-dione (DE-A 22 07 576);
- ferbam, iron(3+) dimethyldithiocarbamate (US 1 972 961);
- nabam, disodium ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) (US 2 317 765);
- maneb, manganese ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) (US 2 504 404);
- 30 mancozeb, manganese ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) polymer complex zinc salt (GB 996 264);
- metam, methyldithiocarbaminic acid (US 2 791 605);
- metiram, zinc ammoniate ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) (US 3 248 400);
- propineb, zinc propylenebis(dithiocarbamate) polymer (BE 611 960);
- 35 polycarbamate, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato- κ S, κ S') [μ -[[1,2-ethanediy]bis[carbamo-dithioato- κ S, κ S'] (2-)]] di[zinc] [CAS RN 64440-88-6];
- thiram, bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide (DE 642 532);
- ziram, dimethyldithiocarbamate [CAS RN 137-30-4];
- zineb, zinc ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate) (US 2 457 674);
- 40 anilazine, 4,6-dichloro-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2-amine (US 2 720 480);
- benomyl, N-butyl-2-acetylaminobenzoimidazole-1-carboxamide (US 3 631 176);

- boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chlorobiphenyl-2-yl)nicotinamide (EP-A 545 099);
 carbendazim, methyl (1H-benzoimidazol-2-yl)carbamate (US 3 657 443);
 carboxin, 5,6-dihydro-2-methyl-N-phenyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxamide (US 3 249 499);
 oxycarboxin, 5,6-dihydro-2-methyl-1,4-oxathiin-3-carboxanilide 4,4-dioxide (US
 5 3 399 214);
 cyazofamid, 4-chloro-2-cyano-N,N-dimethyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfon-
 amide (CAS RN 120116-88-3);
 dazomet, 3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5-thiadiazinane-2-thione (Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr. Vol. 15, p. 891
 (1897));
 10 dithianon, 5,10-dioxo-5,10-dihydronaphtho[2,3-b][1,4]dithiin-2,3-dicarbonitrile (GB
 857 383);
 famoxadone, (RS)-3-anilino-5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione
 [CAS RN 131807-57-3];
 fenamidone, (S)-1-anilino-4-methyl-2-methylthio-4-phenylimidazolin-5-one [CAS RN
 15 161326-34-7];
 fenarimol, α -(2-chlorophenyl)- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol (GB 12 18
 623);
 fuberidazole, 2-(2-furanyl)-1H-benzimidazole (DE 12 09 799);
 flutolanil, α , α , α -trifluoro-3' -isopropoxy-o-toluanilide (JP 1104514);
 20 furametpyr, 5-chloro-N-(1,3-dihydro-1,1,3-trimethyl-4-isobenzofuranyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-
 pyrazole-4-carboxamide [CAS RN 123572-88-3];
 isoprothiolane, diisopropyl 1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidenemalonate (Proc. Insectic. Fungic.
 Conf. 8. Vol. 2, p. 715 (1975));
 mepronil, 3' -isopropoxy-o-toluanilide (US 3 937 840);
 25 nuarimol, α -(2-chlorophenyl)- α -(4-fluorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol (GB 12 18
 623);
 fluopicolide (picobenzamid), 2,6-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-
 ylmethyl)benzamide (WO 99/42447);
 probenazole, 3-allyloxy-1,2-benzothiazole 1,1-dioxide (Agric. Biol. Chem. Vol. 37,
 30 p. 737 (1973));
 proquinazid, 6-iodo-2-propoxy-3-propylquinazolin-4(3H)-one (WO 97/48684);
 pyrifenox, 2' ,4' -dichloro-2-(3-pyridyl)acetophenone (EZ)-O-methyloxime (EP 49
 854);
 pyroquilon, 1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyrrolo[3,2,1-ij]quinolin-4-one (GB 139 43 373)
 35 quinoxifen, 5,7-dichloro-4-(4-fluorophenoxy)quinoline (US 5 240 940);
 silthiofam, N-allyl-4,5-dimethyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)thiophene-3-carboxamide [CAS RN
 175217-20-6];
 thiabendazole, 2-(1,3-thiazol-4-yl)benzimidazole (US 3 017 415);
 thifluzamide, 2' ,6' -dibromo-2-methyl-4' -trifluormethoxy-4-trifluormethyl-1,3-
 40 thiazole-5-carboxanilide [CAS RN 130000-40-7];

- thiophanate-methyl, 1,2-phenylenebis(iminocarbonothioyl)bis(dimethylcarbamate) (DE-A 19 30 540);
- tiadinil, 3'-chloro-4,4'-dimethyl-1,2,3-thiadiazole-5-carboxanilide [CAS RN 223580-51-6];
- 5 tricyclazole, 5-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo[3,4-b][1,3]benzothiazole [CAS RN 41814-78-2];
- triforine, N,N' -{piperazine-1,4-diylbis[(trichlormethyl)methylene]}diformamide (DE 19 01 421);
- Bordeaux mixture, mixture of $\text{CuSO}_4 \times 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \times 3\text{CaSO}_4$ [CAS RN 8011-63-0]
- copper acetate, $\text{Cu}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_2$ [CAS RN 8011-63-0];
- 10 copper oxychloride, $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3$ [CAS RN 1332-40-7];
- basic copper sulfate, CuSO_4 [CAS RN 1344-73-6];
- binapacryl, (RS)-2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl 3-methylcrotonate [CAS RN 485-31-4];
- dinocap, the mixture of 2,6-dinitro-4-octylphenylcrotonate and 2,4-dinitro-6-octylphenylcrotonate, where "octyl" is a mixture of 1-methylheptyl, 1-ethylhexyl and 1-propylpentyl (US 2 526 660);
- 15 dinobuton, (RS)-2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl isopropyl carbonate [CAS RN 973-21-7];
- nitrothal-isopropyl, diisopropyl 5-nitroisophthalate (Proc. Br. Insectic. Fungic. Conf. 7., Vol. 2, p. 673 (1973));
- fenpiclonil, 4-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (Proc. 1988 Br. Crop Prot. Conf. – Pests Dis., Vol. 1, p. 65);
- 20 fludioxonil, 4-(2,2-difluorobenzo[1,3]dioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile (The Pesticide Manual, publ. The British Crop Protection Council, 10th ed. (1995), p. 482);
- acibenzolar-S-methyl, methyl 1,2,3-benzothiadiazol-7-carbothioate [CAS RN 135158-54-2];
- 25 flubenthiavalicarb (benthiavalicarb), isopropyl {(S)-1-[(1R)-1-(6-fluorobenzothiazol-2-yl)-ethylcarbamoyl]-2-methylpropyl}carbamate (JP-A 09/323 984);
- carpropamid, 2,2-dichloro-N-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-ethyl-3-methylcyclopropane-carboxamide [CAS RN 104030-54-8];
- chlorothalonil, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloroisophthalonitrile (US 3 290 353);
- 30 cyflufenamid, (Z)-N-[α -(cyclopropylmethoxyimino)-2,3-difluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-phenylacetamide (WO 96/19442);
- cymoxanil, 1-(2-cyano-2-methoxyiminoacetyl)-3-ethylurea (US 3 957 847);
- diclomezine, 6-(3,5-dichlorophenyl-p-tolyl)pyridazin-3(2H)-one (US 4 052 395)
- diclocymet, (RS)-2-cyano-N-[(R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethylbutyramide
- 35 [CAS RN 139920-32-4];
- diethofencarb, isopropyl 3,4-diethoxycarbanilate (EP 78 663);
- edifenphos, O-ethyl S,S-diphenyl phosphorodithioate (DE 14 93 736)
- ethaboxam, N-(cyano-2-thienylmethyl)-4-ethyl-2-(ethylamino)-5-thiazolecarboxamide (EP-A 639 574);
- 40 fenhexamid, N-(2,3-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methylcyclohexanecarboxamide (Proc. Br. Crop Prot. Conf. – Pests Dis., 1998, Vol. 2, p. 327);

- fentin acetate, triphenyltin (US 3 499 086);
 fenoxanil, N-(1-cyano-1,2-dimethylpropyl)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propanamide (EP 262 393);
 ferimzone, (Z)-2'-methylacetophenone-4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-ylhydrazone [CAS RN 89269-64-7];
 fluazinam, 3-chloro-N-[3-chloro-2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinamine (The Pesticide Manual, publ. The British Crop Protection Council, 10th ed. (1995), p. 474);
 fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, ethylphosphonate (FR 22 54 276);
 iprovalicarb, isopropyl [(1S)-2-methyl-1-(1-p-tolyloethylcarbamoyl)propyl]carbamate (EP-A 472 996);
 hexachlorbenzene (C. R. Seances Acad. Agric. Fr., Vol. 31, p. 24 (1945);
 metrafenon, 3'-bromo-2,3,4,6'-tetramethoxy-2',6-dimethylbenzophenone (US 5 945 567);
 pencycuron, 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1-cyclopentyl-3-phenylurea (DE 27 32 257);
 penthiopyrad, (RS)-N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-3-thienyl]-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (JP 10130268);
 propamocarb, propyl 3-(dimethylamino)propylcarbamate (DE 15 67 169);
 phthalide (DE 16 43 347);
 toloclofos-methyl, O-2,6-dichloro-p-tolyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (GB 14 67 561);
 quintozone, pentachloronitrobenzene (DE 682 048);
 zoxamide, (RS)-3,5-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-oxopropyl)-p-toluamide [CAS RN 156052-68-5];
 azoxystrobin, methyl 2-{2-[6-(2-cyano-1-vinylpenta-1,3-dienyloxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate (EP 382 375),
 dimoxystrobin, (E)-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methyl-2-[α -(2,5-xylyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetamide (EP 477 631);
 enestroburin, methyl 2-{2-[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methylallylideneaminooxymethyl]-phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate (EP 936 213);
 fluoxastrobin, (E)-{2-[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl}(5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone O-methyloxime (WO 97/27189);
 kresoxim-methyl, methyl (E)-methoxyimino[α -(o-tolyloxy)-o-tolyl]acetate (EP 253 213);
 metominostrobin, (E)-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methyl-2-(2-phenoxyphenyl)acetamide (EP 398 692);
 orysastrobin, (2E)-2-(methoxyimino)-2-{2-[(3E,5E,6E)-5-(methoxyimino)-4,6-dimethyl-2,8-dioxa-3,7-diazanona-3,6-dien-1-yl]phenyl}-N-methylacetamide (WO 97/15552);
 picoxystrobin, methyl 3-methoxy-2-[2-(6-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-yloxymethyl)phenyl]-acrylate (EP 278 595);
 pyraclostrobin, methyl N-{2-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yloxymethyl]phenyl}(N-methoxy)carbamate (WO 96/01256);

- trifloxystrobin, methyl (E)-methoxyimino-[(E)- α -[1-(α , α , α -trifluoro-m-tolyl)ethylidene-aminooxy]-o-tolyl]acetate (EP 460 575);
- captan, N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboximide (Phytopathology, Vol. 52, p. 754 (1962));
- 5 captan, N-(trichloromethylthio)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboximide (US 2 553 770);
- dichlofluanid, N-dichlorofluoromethylthio-N' ,N' -dimethyl-N-phenylsulfamide (DE 11 93 498);
- folpet, N-(trichlormethylthio)phthalimide (US 2 553 770);
- tolyfluanid, N-dichlorofluoromethylthio-N' ,N' -dimethyl-N-p-tolylsulfamide (DE
- 10 11 93 498);
- dimethomorph, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-morpholin-4-ylpropenone (EP 120 321);
- flumetover, 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-ethyl- α , α , α -trifluoro-N-methyl-p-toluamide [AGROW no. 243, 22 (1995)];
- 15 flumorph, 3-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-morpholin-4-ylpropenone (EP 860 438).

Practical agricultural experience has shown that the repeated and exclusive application of an individual active compound in the control of harmful fungi leads in many cases to

20 a rapid selection of those fungus strains which have developed natural or adapted resistance against the active compound in question. Effective control of these fungi with the active compound in question is then no longer possible.

To reduce the risk of the selection of resistant fungus strains, mixtures of different

25 active compounds are nowadays conventionally employed for controlling harmful fungi. By combining active compounds having different mechanisms of action, it is possible to ensure successful control over a relatively long period of time.

It is an object of the present invention to provide, with a view to effective resistance

30 management and effective control of phytopathogenic harmful fungi, at application rates which are as low as possible, compositions which, at a reduced total amount of active compounds applied, have improved activity against the harmful fungi (synergistic mixtures) and a broadened activity spectrum, in particular for certain indications.

35 We have accordingly found that this object is achieved by the compositions, defined at the outset, comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and an active compound III. Moreover, we have found that simultaneous, that is joint or separate, application of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one compound III or successive application of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one of the active compounds III allows better control of

40 harmful fungi than is possible with the individual compounds alone (synergistic mixtures).

Boscalid, chlorothalonil and the active compounds III can be present in different crystal modifications, which may differ in biological activity.

5 The above-mentioned compositions of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one of the active compounds III or the simultaneous, that is joint or separate, use of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one of the active compounds III are/is distinguished by excellent activity against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi, for example from the classes of the Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes, Deuteromycetes and Peronosporomycetes (syn. Oomycetes), in particular from the classes of the Ascomycetes, Basidio-
10 mycetes and Deuteromycetes. Some of them are systemically active and can be used in crop protection as foliar fungicides, as soil fungicides and as fungicides for seed dressing.

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

Preferably, compounds I and compositions thereof are used for controlling a multitude of fungi on field crops, such as potatoes sugar beets, tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, corn, cotton, soybeans, rape, legumes, sunflowers, coffee or sugar cane; fruits;
35 vines; ornamentals; or vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, beans or squashes.

The term "plant propagation material" is to be understood to denote all the generative parts of the plant such as seeds and vegetative plant material such as cuttings and tubers (e. g. potatoes), which can be used for the multiplication of the plant. This in-
40 cludes seeds, roots, fruits, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, shoots, sprouts and other parts of plants. Seedlings and young plants, which are to be transplanted after germination or

after emergence from soil, may also be mentioned. These young plants may also be protected before transplantation by a total or partial treatment by immersion or pouring.

5 Preferably, treatment of plant propagation materials with compounds I and compositions thereof is used for controlling a multitude of fungi on cereals, such as wheat, rye, barley and oats; rice, corn, cotton and soybeans.

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood as including plants which have been modified by breeding, mutagenesis or genetic engineering. Genetically modified plants are plants, which genetic material has been so modified by the use of recombinant
10 DNA techniques that under natural circumstances cannot readily be obtained by cross breeding, mutations or natural recombination. Typically, one or more genes have been integrated into the genetic material of a genetically modified plant in order to improve certain properties of the plant.

15 The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that have been rendered tolerant to applications of specific classes of herbicides, such as hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors; acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitors, such as sulfonyl ureas (see e. g. US 6,222,100, WO 01/82685, WO 00/26390, WO 97/41218, WO 98/02526, WO 98/02527, WO 04/106529, WO 05/20673,
20 WO 03/14357, WO 03/13225, WO 03/14356, WO 04/16073) or imidazolinones (see e. g. US 6,222,100, WO 01/82685, WO 00/26390, WO 97/41218, WO 98/02526, WO 98/02527, WO 04/106529, WO 05/20673, WO 03/14357, WO 03/13225, WO 03/14356, WO 04/16073); enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) inhibitors, such as glyphosate (see e. g. WO 92/00377); glutamine synthetase (GS)
25 inhibitors, such as glufosinate (see e. g. EP-A-0242236, EP-A-242246) or oxynil herbicides (see e. g. US 5,559,024) as a result of conventional methods of breeding or genetic engineering. Several cultivated plants have been rendered tolerant to herbicides by conventional methods of breeding (mutagenesis), for example Clearfield® summer rape (Canola) being tolerant to imidazolinones, e. g. imazamox. Genetic engineering
30 methods have been used to render cultivated plants, such as soybean, cotton, corn, beets and rape, tolerant to herbicides, such as glyphosate and glufosinate, some of which are commercially available under the trade names RoundupReady® (glyphosate) and LibertyLink® (glufosinate).

35 The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that are by the use of recombinant DNA techniques capable to synthesize one or more insecticidal proteins, especially those known from the bacterial genus *Bacillus*, particularly from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, such as δ -endotoxins, e. g. CryIA(b), CryIA(c), CryIF, CryIF(a2), CryIIA(b), CryIIIA, CryIIIB(b1) or Cry9c; vegetative insecticidal proteins (VIP), e. g.
40 VIP1, VIP2, VIP3 or VIP3A; insecticidal proteins of bacteria colonizing nematodes, for example *Photorhabdus* spp. or *Xenorhabdus* spp.; toxins produced by animals, such

as scorpion toxins, arachnid toxins, wasp toxins, or other insect-specific neurotoxins; toxins produced by fungi, such as Streptomyces toxins, plant lectins, such as pea or barley lectins; agglutinins; proteinase inhibitors, such as trypsin inhibitors, serine protease inhibitors, patatin, cystatin or papain inhibitors; ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIP), such as ricin, maize-RIP, abrin, luffin, saporin or bryodin; steroid metabolism enzymes, such as 3-hydroxysteroid oxidase, ecdysteroid-IDP-glycosyl-transferase, cholesterol oxidases, ecdysone inhibitors or HMG-CoA-reductase; ion channel blockers, such as blockers of sodium or calcium channels; juvenile hormone esterase; diuretic hormone receptors (helicokinin receptors); stilben synthase, bibenzyl synthase, chitinases or glucanases. In the context of the present invention these insecticidal proteins or toxins are to be understood expressly also as pre-toxins, hybrid proteins, truncated or otherwise modified proteins. Hybrid proteins are characterized by a new combination of protein domains, (see, for example WO 02/015701). Further examples of such toxins or genetically modified plants capable of synthesizing such toxins are disclosed, for example, in EP-A 374 753, WO 93/007278, WO 95/34656, EP-A 427 529, EP-A 451 878, WO 03/018810 und WO 03/052073. The methods for producing such genetically modified plants are generally known to the person skilled in the art and are described, for example, in the publications mentioned above. These insecticidal proteins contained in the genetically modified plants impart to the plants producing these proteins tolerance to harmful pests from all taxonomic groups of arthropods, especially to beetles (Coleoptera), two-winged insects (Diptera), and moths (Lepidoptera) and to nematodes (Nematoda).

Genetically modified plants capable to synthesize one or more insecticidal proteins are, for example, described in the publications mentioned above, and some of which are commercially available such as YieldGard® (corn cultivars producing the Cry1Ab toxin), YieldGard® Plus (corn cultivars producing Cry1Ab and Cry3Bb1 toxins), Starlink® (corn cultivars producing the Cry9c toxin), Herculex® RW (corn cultivars producing Cry34Ab1, Cry35Ab1 and the enzyme Phosphinothricin-N-Acetyltransferase [PAT]); NuCOTN® 33B (cotton cultivars producing the Cry1Ac toxin), Bollgard® I (cotton cultivars producing the Cry1Ac toxin), Bollgard® II (cotton cultivars producing Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab2 toxins); VIPCOT® (cotton cultivars producing a VIP-toxin); NewLeaf® (potato cultivars producing the Cry3A toxin); Bt-Xtra®, NatureGard®, KnockOut®, BiteGard®, Protecta®, Bt11 (e. g. Agrisure® CB) and Bt176 from Syngenta Seeds SAS, France, (corn cultivars producing the Cry1Ab toxin and PAT enzyme), MIR604 from Syngenta Seeds SAS, France (corn cultivars producing a modified version of the Cry3A toxin, c.f. WO 03/018810), MON 863 from Monsanto Europe S.A., Belgium (corn cultivars producing the Cry3Bb1 toxin), IPC 531 from Monsanto Europe S.A., Belgium (cotton cultivars producing a modified version of the Cry1Ac toxin) and 1507 from Pioneer Overseas Corporation, Belgium (corn cultivars producing the Cry1F toxin and PAT enzyme).

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that are by the use of recombinant DNA techniques capable to synthesize one or more proteins to increase the resistance or tolerance of those plants to bacterial, viral or fungal pathogens. Examples of such proteins are the so-called "pathogenesis-related proteins" (PR proteins, see, for example EP-A 0 392 225), plant disease resistance genes (for example potato cultivars, which express resistance genes acting against *Phytophthora infestans* derived from the mexican wild potato *Solanum bulbocastanum*) or T4-lysozym (e. g. potato cultivars capable of synthesizing these proteins with increased resistance against bacteria such as *Erwinia amylovora*). The methods for producing such genetically modified plants are generally known to the person skilled in the art and are described, for example, in the publications mentioned above.

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that are by the use of recombinant DNA techniques capable to synthesize one or more proteins to increase the productivity (e. g. bio mass production, grain yield, starch content, oil content or protein content), tolerance to drought, salinity or other growth-limiting environmental factors or tolerance to pests and fungal, bacterial or viral pathogens of those plants.

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that contain by the use of recombinant DNA techniques a modified amount of substances of content or new substances of content, specifically to improve human or animal nutrition, for example oil crops that produce health-promoting long-chain omega-3 fatty acids or unsaturated omega-9 fatty acids (e. g. Nexera[®] rape).

The term "cultivated plants" is to be understood also including plants that contain by the use of recombinant DNA techniques a modified amount of substances of content or new substances of content, specifically to improve raw material production, for example potatoes that produce increased amounts of amylopectin (e. g. Amflora[®] potato).

The term "protein" as used herein is to be understood as an oligopeptide or polypeptide or molecule made up of polypeptides including expressly also pre-proteins, hybrid proteins, peptides, truncated or otherwise modified proteins including those derived from post-transcriptional modifications such as acylation (e.g. acetylation, the addition of an acetyl group, usually at the N-terminus of the protein), alkylation, the addition of an alkyl group (e.g. addition of ethyl or methyl, usually at lysine or arginine residues) or demethylation, amidation at C-terminus, biotinylation (acylation of conserved lysine residues with a biotin appendage), formylation, γ -carboxylation dependent on Vitamin K, glutamylation (covalent linkage of glutamic acid residues), glycosylation (addition of a glycosyl group to either asparagine, hydroxylysine, serine, or threonine, resulting in a glycoprotein), glycation (nonenzymatic attachment of sugars), glycylation (covalent

linkage of one to more glycine residues), covalent attachment of a heme moiety, hydroxylation, iodination, isoprenylation (addition of an isoprenoid group such as farnesol and geranylgeraniol), lipoylation (attachment of a lipoate functionality) including prenylation, GPI anchor formation (e. g. myristoylation, farnesylation and geranylgeranylation), covalent attachment of nucleotides or derivatives thereof including ADP-ribosylation and flavin attachment, oxidation, pegylation, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, phosphopantetheinylation (addition of a 4'-phosphopantetheinyl moiety from coenzyme A), phosphorylation (addition of a phosphate group, usually to serine, tyrosine, threonine or histidine), pyroglutamate formation, racemization of proline, tRNA-mediated addition of amino acids such as arginylation, sulfation (addition of a sulfate group to a tyrosine), selenoylation (co-translational incorporation of selenium in selenoproteins), ISGylation (covalent linkage to the ISG15 protein [Interferon-stimulated Gene 15]), SUMOylation (covalent linkage to the SUMO protein [Small Ubiquitin-related MOdifier]), ubiquitination (covalent linkage to the protein ubiquitin or poly-ubiquitin), citrullination or deimination (conversion of arginine to citrulline), deamidation (conversion of glutamine to glutamic acid or asparagine to aspartic acid), formation of disulfide bridges (covalent linkage of two cysteine amino acids) or proteolytic cleavage (cleavage of a protein at a peptide bond).

The plants or seed treated with the combinations of boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one of the active compounds III may be wildlife types, plants or seed obtained by breeding and transgenic plants as well as their seed.

The inventive compositions are especially suitable for controlling the following phytopathogenic fungi:

<i>Alternaria atrans tenuissima</i>	<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>	<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>
<i>Alternaria spp.</i>	<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>
<i>Ascochyta tritici</i>	<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>
<i>Blumeria graminis</i>	<i>Dactuliophora glycines</i>
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	<i>Dematophora necatrix</i>
<i>Bremia lactucae</i>	<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>
<i>Bremia lucinae</i>	<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora</i>
<i>Calonectria crotalariae</i>	<i>Drechslera glycini</i>
<i>Cercospora canescens</i>	<i>Epicoccum spp.</i>
<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>
<i>Cercospora sojae</i>	<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>
<i>Cercospora canescens</i>	<i>Frogeye sojae</i>
<i>Choanephora infundibulifera</i>	<i>Fusarium solani</i>
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>	<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>

<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>	<i>Pyrenophora avenae</i>
<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>	<i>Pyrenophora bartramiae</i>
<i>Leptosphaeria nodorum</i>	<i>Pyrenophora bondarzevii</i>
<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>	<i>Pyrenophora bromi</i>
<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>	<i>Pyrenophora bryophila</i>
<i>Microdochium nivale</i>	<i>Pyrenophora buddleiae</i>
<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>	<i>Pyrenophora bupleuri</i>
<i>Mycoleptodiscus terrestris</i>	<i>Pyrenophora calvertii</i>
<i>Neocosmospora vasinfecta</i>	<i>Pyrenophora calvescens</i> var. <i>moravica</i>
<i>Pellicularia sasakii</i>	<i>Pyrenophora carthanie</i>
<i>Peronospora brassicae</i>	<i>Pyrenophora centranthi</i>
<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>	<i>Pyrenophora cerastii</i>
<i>Peronospora brassicae</i>	<i>Pyrenophora chengii</i>
<i>Peronospora pisi</i>	<i>Pyrenophora chrysanthemi</i>
<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	<i>Pyrenophora convohuli</i>
<i>Phakopsora meibomiae</i>	<i>Pyrenophora coppeyana</i>
<i>Phialophora gregata</i>	<i>Pyrenophora cytisi</i>
<i>Phomopsis phaseoli</i>	<i>Pyrenophora dactylidis</i>
<i>Phyllostica sojaecola</i>	<i>Pyrenophora dictyoides</i>
Physiological leaf spots	<i>Pyrenophora echinopis</i>
<i>Phythium ultimum</i>	<i>Pyrenophora ephemera</i>
<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i>	<i>Pyrenophora eryngicola</i>
<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	<i>Pyrenophora erythrospila</i>
<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i>	<i>Pyrenophora euphorbiae</i>
<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>	<i>Pyrenophora freticola</i>
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>
<i>Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides</i>	<i>Pyrenophora heraclei</i>
<i>Pseudomonas lachrymans</i>	<i>Pyrenophora hordei</i>
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	<i>Pyrenophora horrida</i>
<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>	<i>Pyrenophora hyperici</i>
<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>	<i>Pyrenophora japonica</i>
<i>Puccinia hordei</i>	<i>Pyrenophora kugitangi</i>
<i>Puccinia recondita</i>	<i>Pyrenophora lithophila</i>
<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>	<i>Pyrenophora lolii</i>
<i>Puccinia triticina</i>	<i>Pyrenophora macrospora</i>
<i>Pyrenochaeta glycines</i>	<i>Pyrenophora metasequoiae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora allosuri</i>	<i>Pyrenophora minuertiae hirsutae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora altermarina</i>	<i>Pyrenophora moravica</i>

<i>Pyrenophora moroczkowskii</i>	<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>
<i>Pyrenophora muscorum</i>	<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>
<i>Pyrenophora osmanthi</i>	<i>Pyrenophora tritici repentis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora phlei</i>	<i>Pyricularia oryzae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora pimpinellae</i>	<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>
<i>Pyrenophora pittospori</i>	<i>Pythium debaryanum</i>
<i>Pyrenophora polytricha</i>	<i>Pythium irregulare</i>
<i>Pyrenophora pontresinerisis</i>	<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>
<i>Pyrenophora pulsatillae</i>	<i>Pythium ultimum</i>
<i>Pyrenophora raetica</i>	<i>Ramularia collocygni</i>
<i>Pyrenophora rayssiae</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia aerea</i>
<i>Pyrenophora rugosa</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia alba</i>
<i>Pyrenophora ryohicola</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia alpina</i>
<i>Pyrenophora saviczii</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia anaticula</i>
<i>Pyrenophora schoeteri</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia anomala</i>
<i>Pyrenophora scholevskii</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia apocynacearum</i>
<i>Pyrenophora scirpi</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia arachnion</i>
<i>Pyrenophora scirpicola</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia asclerotica</i>
<i>Pyrenophora secalis</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia batalicola</i>
<i>Pyrenophora semeniperda</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia borealis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora semiusta</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia callae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora seseli</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia carorae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora seseli</i> f. <i>poterii</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora subalpina</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia choussii</i>
<i>Pyrenophora sudetica</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia coniothecioides</i>
<i>Pyrenophora suhantarctica</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia cundida</i>
<i>Pyrenophora syntrichiae</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia dichoroma</i>
<i>Pyrenophora szaferiana</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia dimorpha</i>
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia endophytica</i>
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>makulata</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia endophytica</i> var. <i>filicata</i>
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> subsp. <i>graminea</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia ferruginea</i>
<i>Pyrenophora tetrahenae</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia floccosa</i>
<i>Pyrenophora tranzschelii</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i>
<i>Pyrenophora trifulii</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia fraxini</i>
<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia fuliginea</i>
<i>Pyrenophora ushuwaiensis</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia fumigata</i>
<i>Pyrenophora villose</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia globularis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia goodyerae-repentis</i>
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia gossypii</i>

<i>Rhizoctonia gossypii</i> var. <i>anatolica</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia versicolor</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia gracilis</i>	<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia griseo</i>	<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia hiemalis</i>	<i>Sclerotinia rolfsii</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia juniperi</i>	<i>Sclerotinia rolfsii</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia lamallifera</i>	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i>	<i>Septoria glycines</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia lilacina</i>	<i>Septoria nodorum</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia luoini</i>	<i>Septoria tritici</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia macrosclerotia</i>	<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia melongenae</i>	<i>Stagonospora nodorum</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia microsclerotia</i>	<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia monilioides</i>	<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia monteithiana</i>	<i>Tilletia aegilopis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia muneratii</i>	<i>Tilletia aegopogonis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia nandorii</i>	<i>Tilletia ahamadiana</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>	<i>Tilletia airina</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>	<i>Tilletia ajrekari</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia pallida</i>	<i>Tilletia alopecuri</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia pini-insignis</i>	<i>Tilletia anthaxanthi</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia praticola</i>	<i>Tilletia apludae</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia quercus</i>	<i>Tilletia armdinellae</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia ramicola</i>	<i>Tilletia asperifolia</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia robusta</i>	<i>Tilletia asperitolioides</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia rubi</i>	<i>Tilletia atacamensis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia ruhiginosa</i>	<i>Tilletia baldrati</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia sclerotica</i>	<i>Tilletia bambusae</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	<i>Tilletia banarasae</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> f. <i>paroketea</i>	<i>Tilletia bangalorensis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> forma <i>specialis</i>	<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> var. <i>cedri-deodora</i>	<i>Tilletia biharica</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> var. <i>fuchsiae</i>	<i>Tilletia boliviensis</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> var. <i>hortensis</i>	<i>Tilletia boutelouae</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia stahliae</i>	<i>Tilletia brachypodii</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia subtilis</i> var. <i>nigra</i>	<i>Tilletia brachypodii-ramosi</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia subtilis</i>	<i>Tilletia braomi-tectorum</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia tomato</i>	<i>Tilletia brevifaciens</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia tuliparum</i>	<i>Tilletia bromi</i>
<i>Rhizoctonia veae</i>	<i>Tilletia bromina</i>

<i>Tilletia brunkii</i>	<i>Tilletia haynaldiae</i>
<i>Tilletia buchloeana</i>	<i>Tilletia heterospora</i>
<i>Tilletia bulayi</i>	<i>Tilletia holci</i>
<i>Tilletia caries</i>	<i>Tilletia hordei</i> var.spontanei
<i>Tilletia cathcariae</i>	<i>Tilletia horrida</i>
<i>Tilletia cerebrina</i>	<i>Tilletia hyalospora</i> var.cuzcoensis
<i>Tilletia chloridicola</i>	<i>Tilletia hyparrheniae</i>
<i>Tilletia contaoversa</i>	<i>Tilletia indica</i>
<i>Tilletia contraversa</i> var. prostrata	<i>Tilletia iniermedia</i>
<i>Tilletia contraversa</i> var. elyni	<i>Tilletia iovens</i>
<i>Tilletia corona</i>	<i>Tilletia ixophari</i>
<i>Tilletia cynasuri</i>	<i>Tilletia koeleriae</i>
<i>Tilletia damacarae</i>	<i>Tilletia kuznetzoviana</i>
<i>Tilletia deyeuxiae</i>	<i>Tilletia laevis</i>
<i>Tilletia digitariicola</i>	<i>Tilletia laguri</i>
<i>Tilletia durangensis</i>	<i>Tilletia leptochlase</i>
<i>Tilletia earlei</i>	<i>Tilletia lepturi</i>
<i>Tilletia echinoclave</i>	<i>Tilletia macrotuberculata</i>
<i>Tilletia echinochloae</i>	<i>Tilletia madeirensis</i>
<i>Tilletia echinosperma</i>	<i>Tilletia maglagonii</i>
<i>Tilletia ehrhartae</i>	<i>Tilletia makutensis</i>
<i>Tilletia eleusines</i>	<i>Tilletia milti</i>
<i>Tilletia elymandrae</i>	<i>Tilletia milti-vernalis</i>
<i>Tilletia elymicola</i>	<i>Tilletia montana</i>
<i>Tilletia elyni</i>	<i>Tilletia montemartinii</i>
<i>Tilletia elythrophori</i>	<i>Tilletia nanifica</i>
<i>Tilletia eragrostidis</i>	<i>Tilletia narasimhanii</i>
<i>Tilletia euphorbiae</i>	<i>Tilletia narayanaoana</i>
<i>Tilletia fahrendorfii</i>	<i>Tilletia narduri</i>
<i>Tilletia festinca-octoflorana</i>	<i>Tilletia nigrifaciens</i>
<i>Tilletia foelida</i>	<i>Tilletia obscura-reticulora</i>
<i>Tilletia foliicola</i>	<i>Tilletia oklahomae</i>
<i>Tilletia fusca</i>	<i>Tilletia okudoirae</i>
<i>Tilletia fusca</i> var. bromi-tectorum	<i>Tilletia oplistneni-cristati</i>
<i>Tilletia fusca</i> var. guyotiana	<i>Tilletia paae</i>
<i>Tilletia fusca</i> var.paragonica	<i>Tilletia pachyderma</i>
<i>Tilletia georfischeri</i>	<i>Tilletia pallida</i>
<i>Tilletia gigaspora</i>	<i>Tilletia panici</i>
<i>Tilletia goloskokovii</i>	<i>Tilletia panici.</i> humilis

<i>Tilletia paonensis</i>	<i>Tilletia viermotii</i>
<i>Tilletia paraloxa</i>	<i>Tilletia vittara</i>
<i>Tilletia paspali</i>	<i>Tilletia vittara</i> var. <i>burmahnii</i>
<i>Tilletia pennisetina</i>	<i>Tilletia walkeri</i>
<i>Tilletia peritidis</i>	<i>Tilletia youngii</i>
<i>Tilletia phalaridis</i>	<i>Tilletia zundelii</i>
<i>Tilletia polypoganis</i>	<i>Typhula incarnata</i>
<i>Tilletia prostrata</i>	<i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i>
<i>Tilletia pulcherrima</i> var. <i>brachiariae</i>	<i>Ustilago aaeluropodis</i>
<i>Tilletia redfieldiae</i>	<i>Ustilago abstrusa</i>
<i>Tilletia rhei</i>	<i>Ustilago aegilopsidis</i>
<i>Tilletia rugispora</i>	<i>Ustilago affinis</i> var. <i>hilariae</i>
<i>Tilletia sabaudiae</i>	<i>Ustilago agrestis</i>
<i>Tilletia salzmanii</i>	<i>Ustilago agropyrina</i>
<i>Tilletia savilei</i>	<i>Ustilago agrostis-palustris</i>
<i>Tilletia scrobiculata</i>	<i>Ustilago airear-caespitosae</i>
<i>Tilletia setariae</i>	<i>Ustilago alismatis</i>
<i>Tilletia setariae-palmiflorarum</i>	<i>Ustilago almadina</i>
<i>Tilletia setariicola</i>	<i>Ustilago alopecurivara</i>
<i>Tilletia sphaerococca</i>	<i>Ustilago alsineae</i>
<i>Tilletia sphenopie</i>	<i>Ustilago altilis</i>
<i>Tilletia sphenopodis</i>	<i>Ustilago amadelpha</i> var. <i>glabriuscula</i>
<i>Tilletia sterilis</i>	<i>Ustilago amphilophidis</i>
<i>Tilletia taiana</i>	<i>Ustilago amplexa</i>
<i>Tilletia texana</i>	<i>Ustilago amthoxanthi</i>
<i>Tilletia themedae-anatherae</i>	<i>Ustilago andropogonis-tectorum</i>
<i>Tilletia themedicola</i>	<i>Ustilago aneilemae</i>
<i>Tilletia toguateei</i>	<i>Ustilago anhweiona</i>
<i>Tilletia trachypogonis</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>avicularis</i>
<i>Tilletia transiliensis</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>carnea</i>
<i>Tilletia transvaalensis</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>cordai</i>
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> f. <i>monococci</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>microspora</i>
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> var. <i>controversa</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>muricata</i>
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> var. <i>nanifica</i>	<i>Ustilago anomala</i> var. <i>tovarae</i>
<i>Tilletia tritici</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	<i>Ustilago apscheronica</i>
<i>Tilletia tritici-repentis</i>	<i>Ustilago arabidiae.alpinae</i>
<i>Tilletia triticoides</i>	<i>Ustilago arandinellae-hirtae</i>
<i>Tilletia tuberculare</i>	<i>Ustilago arctica</i>
<i>Tilletia vertiveriae</i>	<i>Ustilago argentina</i>

<i>Ustilago aristidarius</i>	<i>Ustilago caricis-wallichianae</i>
<i>Ustilago arotragostis</i>	<i>Ustilago carnea</i>
<i>Ustilago asparagi-pygmaei</i>	<i>Ustilago catherimae</i>
<i>Ustilago asprellae</i>	<i>Ustilago caulicola</i>
<i>Ustilago avanae</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>	<i>Ustilago cenrtodomis</i>
<i>Ustilago avenae</i>	<i>Ustilago ceparum</i>
<i>Ustilago avenae</i>	<i>Ustilago cephalariae</i>
<i>Ustilago avenae</i> f. sp. <i>perennans</i>	<i>Ustilago chacoensis</i>
<i>Ustilago avenariae-bryophyllae</i>	<i>Ustilago chloridii</i>
<i>Ustilago avicularis</i>	<i>Ustilago chloridionis</i>
<i>Ustilago bahuichivoensis</i>	<i>Ustilago chrysopogonis</i>
<i>Ustilago barbari</i>	<i>Ustilago chubulensis</i>
<i>Ustilago beckeropsis</i>	<i>Ustilago cichorii</i>
<i>Ustilago belgiana</i>	<i>Ustilago cilmodis</i>
<i>Ustilago bethelii</i>	<i>Ustilago clelandii</i>
<i>Ustilago bicolor</i>	<i>Ustilago clintoniana</i>
<i>Ustilago bistortarum ustiloginea</i>	<i>Ustilago coloradensis</i>
<i>Ustilago bistortarum</i> var. <i>pustulata</i>	<i>Ustilago commelinae</i>
<i>Ustilago boreatis</i>	<i>Ustilago compacta</i>
<i>Ustilago bothriochloae</i>	<i>Ustilago concealata</i>
<i>Ustilago bothriochloae-intermediae</i>	<i>Ustilago condigna</i>
<i>Ustilago bouriqueti</i>	<i>Ustilago consimilis</i>
<i>Ustilago braziliensis</i>	<i>Ustilago constantineanui</i>
<i>Ustilago brisae</i>	<i>Ustilago controversa</i>
<i>Ustilago bromi-arvensis</i>	<i>Ustilago conventere-sexualis</i>
<i>Ustilago bromi-erecti</i>	<i>Ustilago cordai</i>
<i>Ustilago bromi-mallis</i>	<i>Ustilago corladeriae</i> var. <i>araucana</i>
<i>Ustilago bromina</i>	<i>Ustilago coronaria</i>
<i>Ustilago bromivora</i> f. <i>brachypodii</i>	<i>Ustilago coronata</i>
<i>Ustilago bromivora</i> var. <i>microspora</i>	<i>Ustilago courtoisii</i>
<i>Ustilago bullata</i> f. <i>brachypodii-distachyi</i>	<i>Ustilago crus-galli</i> var. <i>minor</i>
<i>Ustilago bullata</i> var. <i>bonariensis</i>	<i>Ustilago cryptica</i>
<i>Ustilago bullata</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>	<i>Ustilago curta</i>
<i>Ustilago bungeana</i>	<i>Ustilago custanaica</i>
<i>Ustilago calanagrostidis</i>	<i>Ustilago cynodontis</i>
<i>Ustilago calanagrostidis</i> var. <i>scrobiculata</i>	<i>Ustilago cynodontis</i>
<i>Ustilago calanagrostidis</i> var. <i>typica</i>	<i>Ustilago cyperi-lucidi</i>
<i>Ustilago cardamines</i>	<i>Ustilago davisii</i>
<i>Ustilago cariciphila</i>	<i>Ustilago deccanii</i>

<i>Ustilago decipiens</i>	<i>Ustilago gregaria</i>
<i>Ustilago deformitis</i>	<i>Ustilago grossheimii</i>
<i>Ustilago dehiscens</i>	<i>Ustilago gunnerae</i>
<i>Ustilago delicata</i>	<i>Ustilago haesendocki</i> var. <i>chloraphorae</i>
<i>Ustilago deyeuxiae</i>	<i>Ustilago haesendocki</i> var. <i>vargasii</i>
<i>Ustilago dianthorum</i>	<i>Ustilago halophiloides</i>
<i>Ustilago distichlidis</i>	<i>Ustilago haynalodiae</i>
<i>Ustilago dubiosa</i>	<i>Ustilago heleochloae</i>
<i>Ustilago dumosa</i>	<i>Ustilago helictotrichi</i>
<i>Ustilago earlei</i>	<i>Ustilago herteri</i> var. <i>Bicolor</i>
<i>Ustilago echinochloae</i>	<i>Ustilago herteri</i> var. <i>vargasii</i>
<i>Ustilago ehrhartana</i>	<i>Ustilago hierochloae-adoratae</i>
<i>Ustilago eleocharidis</i>	<i>Ustilago hieronymi</i> var. <i>insularis</i>
<i>Ustilago eleusines</i>	<i>Ustilago hieronymi</i> var. <i>minor</i>
<i>Ustilago elymicola</i>	<i>Ustilago hilariicola</i>
<i>Ustilago elytrigiae</i>	<i>Ustilago hilubii</i>
<i>Ustilago enneapogonis</i>	<i>Ustilago himalensis</i>
<i>Ustilago epicampida</i>	<i>Ustilago histortarum</i> var. <i>marginalis</i>
<i>Ustilago eragrostidis-japanicana</i>	<i>Ustilago hitchcockiana</i>
<i>Ustilago eriocauli</i>	<i>Ustilago holci-avanacei</i>
<i>Ustilago eriochloae</i>	<i>Ustilago hordei</i>
<i>Ustilago euphorbiae</i>	<i>Ustilago hordei</i> f. <i>sp. avenae</i>
<i>Ustilago fagopyri</i>	<i>Ustilago hsuii</i>
<i>Ustilago festucae</i>	<i>Ustilago hyalino-bipolaris</i>
<i>Ustilago festuorum</i>	<i>Ustilago hydropiperis</i>
<i>Ustilago filamenticola</i>	<i>Ustilago hyparrheniae</i>
<i>Ustilago fingerhuthiae</i>	<i>Ustilago hypodytes</i> f. <i>congoensis</i>
<i>Ustilago flectens</i>	<i>Ustilago hypodytes</i> f. <i>sporaboli</i>
<i>Ustilago flonersii</i>	<i>Ustilago hypodytes</i> var. <i>agrestis</i>
<i>Ustilago foliorum</i>	<i>Ustilago idonea</i>
<i>Ustilago formosana</i>	<i>Ustilago imperatue</i>
<i>Ustilago fueguina</i>	<i>Ustilago induia</i>
<i>Ustilago gageae</i>	<i>Ustilago inouyei</i>
<i>Ustilago garcesi</i>	<i>Ustilago intercedens</i>
<i>Ustilago gardneri</i>	<i>Ustilago iranica</i>
<i>Ustilago gausenii</i>	<i>Ustilago isachnes</i>
<i>Ustilago gayazana</i>	<i>Ustilago ischaemi-akoensis</i>
<i>Ustilago gigantispora</i>	<i>Ustilago ischaemi-anthephoroides</i>
<i>Ustilago glyceriae</i>	<i>Ustilago ixiolirii</i>

<i>Ustilago ixophori</i>	<i>Ustilago merxmullerana</i>
<i>Ustilago jacksonii</i>	<i>Ustilago mesatlantica</i>
<i>Ustilago jacksonii</i> var. <i>vintonensis</i>	<i>Ustilago michnoana</i>
<i>Ustilago jaczewskyana</i>	<i>Ustilago microspora</i>
<i>Ustilago jaczewskyana</i> var. <i>typica</i>	<i>Ustilago microspora</i> var. <i>paspalicola</i>
<i>Ustilago jaczewskyana</i> var. <i>sibirica</i>	<i>Ustilago microstegii</i>
<i>Ustilago jagdishwari</i>	<i>Ustilago microthelis</i>
<i>Ustilago jamalainentii</i>	<i>Ustilago milli</i>
<i>Ustilago jehudana</i>	<i>Ustilago mobtagnei</i> var. <i>minor</i>
<i>Ustilago johnstonii</i>	<i>Ustilago modesta</i>
<i>Ustilago kairamoi</i>	<i>Ustilago moenchiae-manticae</i>
<i>Ustilago kasuchstemica</i>	<i>Ustilago monermae</i>
<i>Ustilago kenjiana</i>	<i>Ustilago morinae</i>
<i>Ustilago kweichowensis</i>	<i>Ustilago morobiana</i>
<i>Ustilago kylingae</i>	<i>Ustilago mruccata</i>
<i>Ustilago lacjrymae-jobi</i>	<i>Ustilago muda</i>
<i>Ustilago lepyrodiclidis</i>	<i>Ustilago muehlenbergiae</i> var. <i>lucumanensis</i>
<i>Ustilago lidii</i>	<i>Ustilago muscaribotryoidis</i>
<i>Ustilago liebenbergii</i>	<i>Ustilago nagarnyi</i>
<i>Ustilago linderi</i>	<i>Ustilago nannfeldtii</i>
<i>Ustilago linearis</i>	<i>Ustilago nauda</i> var. <i>hordei</i>
<i>Ustilago lirove</i>	<i>Ustilago nelsoniana</i>
<i>Ustilago lollicola</i>	<i>Ustilago nepalensis</i>
<i>Ustilago longiflora</i>	<i>Ustilago neyraudiae</i>
<i>Ustilago longiseti</i>	<i>Ustilago nigra</i>
<i>Ustilago longissima</i> var. <i>dubiosa</i>	<i>Ustilago nivalis</i>
<i>Ustilago longissima</i> var. <i>paludificans</i>	<i>Ustilago nuda</i>
<i>Ustilago longissima</i> var. <i>typica</i>	<i>Ustilago nuda</i>
<i>Ustilago lupini</i>	<i>Ustilago nuda</i> var. <i>tritici</i>
<i>Ustilago lychnidis-dioicae</i>	<i>Ustilago nyassae</i>
<i>Ustilago lycoperdiformis</i>	<i>Ustilago okudairae</i>
<i>Ustilago lyginiae</i>	<i>Ustilago olida</i>
<i>Ustilago machili</i>	<i>Ustilago olivacea</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>
<i>Ustilago machringiae</i>	<i>Ustilago onopordi</i>
<i>Ustilago magalasporea</i>	<i>Ustilago onumae</i>
<i>Ustilago magellanica</i>	<i>Ustilago opiziicola</i>
<i>Ustilago mariscana</i>	<i>Ustilago oplismeni</i>
<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	<i>Ustilago orientalis</i>
<i>Ustilago melicae</i>	<i>Ustilago otophora</i>

<i>Ustilago ovariicola</i>	<i>Ustilago radians</i>
<i>Ustilago overcemii</i>	<i>Ustilago ravidia</i>
<i>Ustilago pamirica</i>	<i>Ustilago rechingeri</i>
<i>Ustilago panici-geminati</i>	<i>Ustilago reticulara</i>
<i>Ustilago panjabensis</i>	<i>Ustilago reticulispora</i>
<i>Ustilago pappophori</i>	<i>Ustilago rhei</i>
<i>Ustilago pappophori</i> var. <i>magdalensis</i>	<i>Ustilago rhynchelytri</i>
<i>Ustilago parasnothii</i>	<i>Ustilago ruandensis</i>
<i>Ustilago parodii</i>	<i>Ustilago ruberculata</i>
<i>Ustilago parvula</i>	<i>Ustilago sabouriana</i>
<i>Ustilago paspalidiicola</i>	<i>Ustilago salviae</i>
<i>Ustilago patagonica</i>	<i>Ustilago sanctae-catharinae</i>
<i>Ustilago penniseti</i> var. <i>verruculosa</i>	<i>Ustilago scaura</i>
<i>Ustilago perrara</i>	<i>Ustilago scillae</i>
<i>Ustilago persicariae</i>	<i>Ustilago scitaminea</i>
<i>Ustilago petrakii</i>	<i>Ustilago scitaminea</i> var. <i>sacchar-officinarum</i>
<i>Ustilago phalaridis</i>	<i>Ustilago scleranthi</i>
<i>Ustilago phlei</i>	<i>Ustilago scrobiculata</i>
<i>Ustilago phlei-protensis</i>	<i>Ustilago scutulata</i>
<i>Ustilago phragmites</i>	<i>Ustilago secalis</i> var. <i>elymi</i>
<i>Ustilago picacea</i>	<i>Ustilago seitaminea</i> var. <i>sacchari-barberi</i>
<i>Ustilago pimprina</i>	<i>Ustilago semenoviana</i>
<i>Ustilago piperi</i> (var.) <i>rosulata</i>	<i>Ustilago serena</i>
<i>Ustilago poae</i>	<i>Ustilago serpens</i>
<i>Ustilago poae-bulbosae</i>	<i>Ustilago sesleriae</i>
<i>Ustilago poae-nemoralis</i>	<i>Ustilago setariae-mambassanae</i>
<i>Ustilago polygoni-alati</i>	<i>Ustilago shastensis</i>
<i>Ustilago polygoni-alpini</i>	<i>Ustilago shimadae</i>
<i>Ustilago polygoni-punctari</i>	<i>Ustilago silenes-inflatae</i>
<i>Ustilago polygoni-serrulati</i>	<i>Ustilago silenes-nutantis</i>
<i>Ustilago polytoca</i>	<i>Ustilago sinkiangensis</i>
<i>Ustilago polytoca-harbatas</i>	<i>Ustilago sitanil</i>
<i>Ustilago pospelovii</i>	<i>Ustilago sleuneri</i>
<i>Ustilago prostrata</i>	<i>Ustilago sonoriana</i>
<i>Ustilago pseudohieronymi</i>	<i>Ustilago sorghi-stipoidei</i>
<i>Ustilago puehlaensis</i>	<i>Ustilago spadicea</i>
<i>Ustilago puellaris</i>	<i>Ustilago sparoboli-indici</i>
<i>Ustilago pulvertulensa</i>	<i>Ustilago sparti</i>
<i>Ustilago raciborskiana</i>	<i>Ustilago speculariae</i>

<i>Ustilago spengazzinii</i>	<i>Ustilago tragi-racemosi</i>
<i>Ustilago spengazzinii</i> var. <i>agrestis</i>	<i>Ustilago trichoneurana</i>
<i>Ustilago spermophora</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>	<i>Ustilago trichophora</i> var. <i>crus-galli</i>
<i>Ustilago spermophoroides</i>	<i>Ustilago trichophora</i> var. <i>panici-frumentacei</i>
<i>Ustilago spinulosa</i>	<i>Ustilago triseti</i>
<i>Ustilago sporoboli-trenuli</i>	<i>Ustilago tritici</i> forma <i>specialis</i>
<i>Ustilago stellariae</i>	<i>Ustilago tucumariensis</i>
<i>Ustilago sterilis</i>	<i>Ustilago tumeformis</i>
<i>Ustilago stewartii</i>	<i>Ustilago turcomanica</i>
<i>Ustilago stipae</i>	<i>Ustilago turcomanica</i> var. <i>prostrata</i>
<i>Ustilago striaeformis</i> f. <i>phlei</i>	<i>Ustilago turcomanica</i> var. <i>typica</i>
<i>Ustilago striaeformis</i> f. <i>poae</i> ...	<i>Ustilago ugamica</i>
<i>Ustilago striaeformis</i> f. <i>poae-pratensis</i>	<i>Ustilago ugandensis</i> var. <i>macrospora</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> f. <i>hierochloes-odoratae</i>	<i>Ustilago underwoodii</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> var. <i>agrostidis</i>	<i>Ustilago urginede</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> var. <i>dactylidis</i>	<i>Ustilago urochloana</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> var. <i>holci</i>	<i>Ustilago ustilaginea</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> var. <i>phlei</i>	<i>Ustilago usticulosa</i> var. <i>cordai</i>
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> var. <i>poae</i>	<i>Ustilago usticulosa</i> var. <i>reticulata</i>
<i>Ustilago sumnevicziana</i>	<i>Ustilago valentula</i>
<i>Ustilago superha</i>	<i>Ustilago vavilori</i>
<i>Ustilago sydowiana</i>	<i>Ustilago verecunda</i>
<i>Ustilago symbiotica</i>	<i>Ustilago verruculosa</i>
<i>Ustilago taenia</i>	<i>Ustilago versatilis</i>
<i>Ustilago taiana</i>	<i>Ustilago vetiveriae</i>
<i>Ustilago tanakue</i>	<i>Ustilago violaceo-irregularis</i>
<i>Ustilago tenuispora</i>	<i>Ustilago violaceu</i> var. <i>stellariae</i>
<i>Ustilago thaxteri</i>	<i>Ustilago violaceuverrucosa</i>
<i>Ustilago tinontiae</i>	<i>Ustilago williamsii</i>
<i>Ustilago togata</i>	<i>Ustilago wynaadensis</i>
<i>Ustilago tournenxii</i>	<i>Ustilago zambettakisii</i>
<i>Ustilago tovarae</i>	<i>Ustilago zernae</i>
<i>Ustilago trachophora</i> var. <i>pacifica</i>	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>
<i>Ustilago trachyniae</i>	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>
<i>Ustilago trachypogonis</i>	<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i>
<i>Ustilago tragana</i>	
<i>Ustilago tragi</i>	
<i>Ustilago tragica</i>	

The inventive compositions are particularly suitable for controlling phytopathogenic fungi in barley and wheat (e.g. *Blumeria graminis*, *Fusarium culmorum*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*, *Microdochium nivale*, *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*, *Puccinia hordei*, *Puccinia recondita*, *Puccinia striiformis*, *Pyrenophora teres*, *Ramularia collo-cygni* / Physiological leaf spots, *Rhizoctonia cerealis*, *Rhynchosporium secalis*, *Septoria nodorum*, *Septoria tritici*, *Typhula incarnata*) and soybeans (e.g. *Alternaria* spp., *Cercospora sojina*, *Cercospora kikuchii*, *Corynespora cassicola*, *Colletotrichum truncatum*, *Dematophora necatrix*, *Diaporthe phaseolorum*, *Fusarium solani*, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, *Microsphaera diffusa*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, *Peronospora manshurica*, *Phomopsis phaseoli*, *Phialophora gregata*, *Phytophthora megasperma*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Septoria glycines*, *Sclerotinia rolfsii*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*).

The inventive compositions are particularly suitable for controlling phytopathogenic fungi in barley as mentioned above. Particularly, they exhibit an excellent activity against *Ramularia collo-cygni* / Physiological leaf spots .

The compositions according to the invention are furthermore suitable for controlling harmful fungi in the protection of materials (for example wood, paper, paint dispersions, fibers or fabrics) and in the protection of stored products. In the protection of wood, particular attention is paid to the following harmful fungi: Ascomycetes, such as *Ophiostoma* spp., *Ceratocystis* spp., *Aureobasidium pullulans*, *Sclerophoma* spp., *Chaetomium* spp., *Humicola* spp., *Petriella* spp., *Trichurus* spp.; Basidiomycetes, such as *Coniophora* spp., *Coriolus* spp., *Gloeophyllum* spp., *Lentinus* spp., *Pleurotus* spp., *Poria* spp., *Serpula* spp. and *Tyromyces* spp., Deuteromycetes, such as *Aspergillus* spp., *Cladosporium* spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Trichoderma* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Paecilomyces* spp. and Zygomycetes, such as *Mucor* spp., additionally in the protection of materials the following yeasts: *Candida* spp. and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Application of the inventive compositions to useful plants may also lead to an increase in the crop yield.

Boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one of the active compounds III can be applied simultaneously, that is jointly or separately, or in succession, the sequence, in the case of separate application, generally not having any effect on the result of the control measures.

When preparing the compositions, it is preferred to employ the pure active compounds, to which further compounds active against harmful fungi or other pests, such as insects, arachnids or nematodes, or else herbicidal or growth-regulating active compounds or fertilizers can be added.

Preference is given to compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and at least one active compound selected from the groups A), B), C), D) and E), in particular A), B), D) and E), most preferably group A).

5

Particular preference is given to compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and epoxyconazole, fluquinconazole, metconazole, tebuconazole or triticonazole.

Very particularly preferred are compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and epoxyconazole, metconazole, tebuconazole or triticonazole, in particular epoxyconazole or metconazole.

10

In one embodiment of the compositions according to the invention, a further fungicide (V) is added to the compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and a fungicidally active compound III.

15 Suitable further fungicides (V) are the active compounds III mentioned above.

Compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and one component III are preferred.

20 Boscalid, chlorothalonil and the compounds III are usually applied in a weight ratio of from 100:1:5 to 1:100:20, preferably from 20:1:1 to 1:20:20 to 1:20:1 to 20:1:20, in particular from 10:1:1 to 1:10:10 to 1:10:1 to 10:1:10.

The components V are, if desired, added in a ratio of from 20:1 to 1:20 to the compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and an active compound III.

25

Depending on the type of compound(s) III and the desired effect, the application rates of the mixtures according to the invention are from 5 g/ha to 2500 g/ha, preferably from 5 g/ha to 1000 g/ha, in particular from 50 to 750 g/ha.

30 Correspondingly, the application rates for boscalid are generally from 1 to 1000 g/ha, preferably from 10 to 900 g/ha, in particular from 20 to 750 g/ha.

Correspondingly, the application rates for chlorothalonil are generally from 1 to 1000 g/ha, preferably from 10 to 500 g/ha, in particular from 40 to 350 g/ha.

35

Correspondingly, the application rates for the active compounds III are generally from 1 to 1000 g/ha, preferably from 10 to 500 g/ha, in particular from 40 to 350 g/ha.

In the treatment of seed, application rates of the inventive compositions are generally from 1 to 1000 g/100 kg of seed, preferably from 1 to 200 g/100 kg, in particular from 5 to 100 g/100 kg.

5 The method for controlling harmful fungi is carried out by the separate or joint application of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III or of the compositions comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III, by spraying or dusting the seeds, the plants or the soil before or after sowing of the plants or before or after emergence of the plants.

10 The compositions according to the invention, or boscalid, chlorothalonil and the compounds III separately, can be converted into customary formulations (agents), for example solutions, emulsions, suspensions, dusts, powders, pastes and granules. The use form depends on the particular intended purpose; in each case, it should ensure a fine and even distribution of the respective compound(s) according to the invention.

15 The formulations are prepared in a known manner, for example by extending the active compound(s) with at least one solvent and/or carrier, if desired using emulsifiers and dispersants. Solvents/auxiliaries suitable for this purpose are essentially:

- water, aromatic solvents (for example Solvesso[®] products, xylene), paraffins (for
20 example mineral oil fractions), alcohols (for example methanol, butanol, pentanol, benzyl alcohol), ketones (for example cyclohexanone, gamma-butyrolactone), pyrrolidones (N-methylpyrrolidone, N-octylpyrrolidone), acetates (glycol diacetate), glycols, fatty acid dimethylamides, fatty acids and fatty acid esters. In principle, solvent mixtures may also be used.
- 25 - carriers such as ground natural minerals (for example kaolins, clays, talc, chalk) and ground synthetic minerals (for example highly disperse silica, silicates); emulsifiers such as nonionogenic and anionic emulsifiers (for example polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, alkylsulfonates and arylsulfonates) and dispersants such as lignosulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

30 Suitable surfactants used are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of lignosulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, dibutyl[*n*-naphthalene-]sulfonic acid, alkylaryl sulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkylsulfonates, fatty alcohol sulfates, fatty acids and sulfated fatty alcohol glycol ethers, furthermore
35 condensates of sulfonated naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives with formaldehyde, condensates of naphthalene or of naphthalenesulfonic acid with phenol and formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, ethoxylated isooctylphenol, octylphenol, nonylphenol, alkylphenyl polyglycol ethers, tributylphenyl polyglycol ether, tristearylphenyl polyglycol ether, alkylaryl polyether alcohols, alcohol and fatty alcohol

ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, ethoxylated polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetal, sorbitol esters, lignosulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

- 5 Substances which are suitable for the preparation of directly sprayable solutions, emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions are mineral oil fractions of medium to high boiling point, such as kerosene or diesel oil, furthermore coal tar oils and oils of vegetable or animal origin, aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, for example toluene, xylene, paraffin, tetrahydronaphthalene, alkylated naphthalenes or their derivatives, methanol, 10 ethanol, propanol, butanol, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, isophorone, highly polar solvents, for example dimethyl sulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone and water.

Powders, materials for spreading and dustable products can be prepared by mixing or concomitantly grinding the active substances with a solid carrier.

15

Granules, for example coated granules, impregnated granules and homogeneous granules, can be prepared by binding the active compound(s) to solid carriers.

- Examples of solid carriers are mineral earths such as silica gels, silicates, talc, kaolin, attaclay, limestone, lime, chalk, bole, loess, clay, dolomite, diatomaceous earth, 20 calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide, ground synthetic materials, fertilizers, such as, for example, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ureas, and products of vegetable origin, such as cereal meal, tree bark meal, wood meal and nutshell meal, cellulose powders and other solid carriers.

- 25 In general, the formulations comprise from 0.01 to 95% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 90% by weight, of the active compounds(). The active compound(s) are generally employed in a purity of from 90% to 100%, preferably 95% to 100% (according to NMR spectrum).

- 30 The following are examples of formulations: 1. Products for dilution with water

A) Water-soluble concentrates (SL)

- 10 parts by weight of active compound(s) are dissolved in 90 parts by weight of water or in a water-soluble solvent. As an alternative, wetting agents or other auxiliaries are 35 added. The active compound dissolves upon dilution with water. In this way, a formulation having a content of 10% by weight of active compound(s) is obtained.

B) Dispersible concentrates (DC)

- 20 parts by weight of active compound(s) are dissolved in 70 parts by weight of 40 cyclohexanone with addition of 10 parts by weight of a dispersant, for example

polyvinylpyrrolidone. Dilution with water gives a dispersion. The active compound content is 20% by weight.

C) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)

- 5 15 parts by weight of active compound(s) are dissolved in 75 parts by weight of xylene with addition of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate (in each case 5 parts by weight). Dilution with water gives an emulsion. The formulation has an active compound content of 15% by weight.

10 D) Emulsions (EW, EO)

- 25 parts by weight of active compound(s) are dissolved in 35 parts by weight of xylene with addition of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate (in each case 5 parts by weight). This mixture is introduced into 30 parts by weight of water by means of an emulsifying machine (Ultraturrax) and made into a homogeneous
15 emulsion. Dilution with water gives an emulsion. The formulation has an active compound content of 25% by weight.

E) Suspensions (SC, OD)

- In an agitated ball mill, 20 parts by weight of active compound(s) are comminuted with
20 addition of 10 parts by weight of dispersants and wetting agents and 70 parts by weight of water or an organic solvent to give a fine active compound suspension. Dilution with water gives a stable suspension of the active compound. The active compound content in the formulation is 20% by weight.

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

- 50 parts by weight of active compound(s) are ground finely with addition of 50 parts by weight of dispersants and wetting agents and prepared as water-dispersible or water-soluble granules by means of technical appliances (for example extrusion, spray tower, fluidized bed). Dilution with water gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active
30 compound. The formulation has an active compound content of 50% by weight.

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

- 75 parts by weight of active compound(s) are ground in a rotor-stator mill with addition of 25 parts by weight of dispersants, wetting agents and silica gel. Dilution with water
35 gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active compound. The active compound content of the formulation is 75% by weight.

2. Products to be applied undiluted

40

H) Dustable powders (DP)

5 parts by weight of active compound(s) are ground finely and mixed intimately with 95 parts by weight of finely divided kaolin. This gives a dustable product having an active compound content of 5% by weight.

5 J) Granules (GR, FG, GG, MG)

0.5 part by weight of active compound(s) are ground finely and associated with 99.5 parts by weight of carriers. Current methods are extrusion, spray-drying or the fluidized bed. This gives granules to be applied undiluted having an active compound content of 0.5% by weight.

10

K) ULV solutions (UL)

10 parts by weight of active compound(s) are dissolved in 90 parts by weight of an organic solvent, for example xylene. This gives a product to be applied undiluted having an active compound content of 10% by weight.

15

The active compounds can be used as such, in the form of their formulations or the use forms prepared therefrom, for example in the form of directly sprayable solutions, powders, suspensions or dispersions, emulsions, oil dispersions, pastes, dustable products, materials for spreading, or granules, by means of spraying, atomizing, dusting, spreading or pouring. The use forms depend entirely on the intended purposes; they are intended to ensure in each case the finest possible distribution of the active compounds according to the invention.

20

Aqueous use forms can be prepared from emulsion concentrates, pastes or wettable powders (sprayable powders, oil dispersions) by adding water. To prepare emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions, the substances, as such or dissolved in an oil or solvent, can be homogenized in water by means of a wetting agent, tackifier, dispersant or emulsifier. However, it is also possible to prepare concentrates composed of active substance, wetting agent, tackifier, dispersant or emulsifier and, if appropriate, solvent or oil, and such concentrates are suitable for dilution with water.

25

30

The active compound concentrations in the ready-to-use preparations can be varied within relatively wide ranges. In general, they are from 0.0001 to 10%, preferably from 0.01 to 1%.

35

The active compounds may also be used successfully in the ultra-low-volume process (ULV), it being possible to apply formulations comprising over 95% by weight of active compound, or even to apply the active compound without additives.

40

Oils of various types, wetting agents or adjuvants may be added to the active compounds, even, if appropriate, not until immediately prior to use (tank mix). These

agents are typically admixed with the compositions according to the invention in a weight ratio of from 1:100 to 100:1, preferably from 1:10 to 10:1.

5 Suitable adjuvants in this sense are in particular: organically modified polysiloxanes, for example Break Thru S 240®; alcohol alkoxylates, for example Atplus 245®, Atplus MBA 1303®, Plurafac LF 300® and Lutensol ON 30®; EO/PO block polymers, for example Pluronic RPE 2035® and Genapol B®; alcohol ethoxylates, for example Lutensol XP 80®; and sodium dioctylsulfosuccinate, for example Leophen RA®.

10 Boscalid, chlorothalonil and the compounds III or the compositions or the corresponding agents (formulations) applied by treating the harmful fungi, the plants, seeds, soils, areas, materials or spaces to be kept free from them with a fungicidally effective amount of the composition or, in the case of separate application, of boscalid, chlorothalonil and compound III, respectively. Application can be before or after the
15 infection by harmful fungi.

The fungicidal action of the individual compounds and of the compositions according to the invention was demonstrated by the tests below.

20 The active compounds were formulated separately as a stock solution having a concentration of 10000 ppm in dimethylsulfoxide. Boscalid, epoxiconazole, trifloxystrobin and bentiavalicarb were used as commercial finished formulations and diluted with water to the stated concentrations of the respective active compound.

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

30 An efficacy of 0 means that the growth level of the pathogens corresponds to that of the untreated control; an efficacy of 100 means that the pathogens were not growing.

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

Colby's formula:
$$E = x + y - x \cdot y/100$$

- E expected efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the mixture of the active compounds A and B at the concentrations a and b
- x efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the active compound A at the concentration a
- 5 y efficacy, expressed in % of the untreated control, when using the active compound B at the concentration b

10 The test results show that, by virtue of the strong synergism, the mixtures according to the invention in all mixing ratios are considerably more active than had been predicted using Colby's formula.

Use example 1 - Activity against rice blast *Pyricularia oryzae* in the microtiterplate test

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

20

Active compounds / active compound compositions	Concentration [ppm]	Ratio	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil	0.25 + 0.25	1 : 1	23	---
	0.063 + 0.063	1 : 1	0	---
Epoxiconazol	1	---	40	---
	0.063	---	4	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Epoxiconazol	0.25 + 0.25 + 1	1 : 1 : 4	100	26
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Epoxiconazol	0.25+0.25 + 0.063	4 : 4 : 1	100	54
Metconazol	0.25	---	5	---
	0.063	---	0	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Metconazol	0.25 + 0.25 + 0.063	4 : 4 : 1	100	23
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Metconazol	0.063 + 0.063 + 0.25	1 : 1 : 4	54	5

Use example 2 - Activity against *Fusarium culmorum* in the microtiterplate test

The stock solutions were mixed according to the ratio, pipetted onto a micro titer plate (MTP) and diluted with water to the stated concentrations. A spore suspension of

- 5 *Fusarium culmorum* in an aqueous biomalt solution was then added. The plates were placed in a water vapor-saturated chamber at a temperature of 18°C. Using an absorption photometer, the MTPs were measured at 405 nm 7 days after the inoculation.

Active compounds / active compound compositions	Concentration [ppm]	Ratio	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil	0.25 + 0.25	1 : 1	2	---
Metconazol	0.063	---	31	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Metconazol	0.25 + 0.25 + 0.063	4 : 4 : 1	98	33

10

Use example 3 - Activity against *Alternaria solani* in the microtiterplate test

The stock solutions were mixed according to the ratio, pipetted onto a micro titer plate (MTP) and diluted with water to the stated concentrations. A spore suspension of

- 15 *Alternaria solani* in an aqueous biomalt solution was then added. The plates were placed in a water vapor-saturated chamber at a temperature of 18°C. Using an absorption photometer, the MTPs were measured at 405 nm 7 days after the inoculation.

Active compounds / active compound compositions	Concentration [ppm]	Ratio	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil	0.25 + 0.25	1 : 1	18	---
Benthivalicarb	4	---	0	---
Tebuconazole	4	---	0	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Benthivalicarb	0.25 + 0.25 + 4	1 : 1 : 16	42	18
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Tebuconazol	0.25+0.25 + 4	1 : 1 : 16	81	18

20

Use example 4 - Activity against *colleotrichum truncatum* in the microtiterplate test

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

Active compounds / active compound compositions	Concentration [ppm]	Ratio	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil	0.25 + 0.25 0.063 + 0.063	1 : 1 1 : 1	11 0	--- ---
Fluoxastrobin	1	---	32	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Fluoxastrobin	0.25 + 0.25 + 1	1 : 1 : 4	72	40
Picoxystrobin	0.25	---	32	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Picoxystrobin	0.25 + 0.25 + 0.25	1 : 1 : 1	70	40
Azoxystrobin	1	---	54	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Azoxystrobin	0.25 + 0.25 + 1	1 : 1 : 4	77	59
Tebuconazol	4	---	0	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Tebuconazol	0.25 + 0.25 + 4	1 : 1 : 16	62	11
Benthivalicarb	4	---	0	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Benthivalicarb	0.25 + 0.25 + 4	1 : 1 : 16	40	11
Triticonazol	1	---	7	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Triticonazol	0.25 + 0.25 + 1	1 : 1 : 4	45	17
Pyrimethanil	4	---	7	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Pyrimethanil	0.25 + 0.25 + 4	1 : 1 : 16	52	17
Iprodion	1	---	7	---
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Iprodion	0.25 + 0.25 + 1	1 : 1 : 4	35	17
Captan	1	---	49	---

Active compounds / active compound compositions	Concentration [ppm]	Ratio	Observed efficacy	Calculated efficacy according to Colby (%)
Boscalid + Chlorothalonil + Captan	0.063 + 0.063 + 1	1 : 1 : 16	88	49

CLAIMS

1. A fungicidal composition for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, comprising
 - 1) Boscalid,
 - 2) Chlorothalonil, and
 - 3) at least one fungicidally active compound III being a compound from groups A) to D):
- A) an azole being 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, thiabendazole, fuberidazole, ethaboxam, etridiazole and hymexazole, azaconazole, diniconazole-M, oxpoconazol, paclobutrazol, uniconazol, 1-(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-([1,2,4]triazol-1-yl)-cycloheptanol or imazalil-sulfphate;
- B) a strobilurin being azoxystrobin, dimoxy-strobin, 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-methyl-phenoxy)-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-4-yloxy)-phenyl)-2-methoxyimino-N-methyl-acetamide or 3-methoxy-2-(2-(N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-cyclo-propanecarboximidoyl-ulfanylmethyl)-phenyl)-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- C) a heterocyclic compound being cyprodinil, mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil, iprodione, procymidone, vinclozolin, captafol, captan or folpet;
- D) a carbamate being iprovalicarb or benthiavalicarb;

wherein boscalid, chlorothalonil and the fungicidally active compound III are in a weight ratio of from 100:1:5 to 1:100:20.

2. The fungicidal composition according to claim 1, comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and a fungicidally active compound III in a weight ratio of from 20:1:1 to 1:20:20 to 1:20:1 to 20:1:20.
3. The fungicidal composition according to claim 1, comprising boscalid, chlorothalonil and a fungicidally active compound III in a weight ratio of from 10:1:1 to 1:10:10 to 1:10:1 to 10:1:10.
4. The fungicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, comprising, as fungicidally active compound III, an azole from the group A).
5. The fungicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, comprising, as fungicidally active compound III, epoxyconazole, fluquinconazole, metconazole or triticonazole.
6. A fungicidal agent comprising at least one solid or liquid carrier and the composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.
7. A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, which method comprises treating the fungi, their habitat or the plants to be protected against fungal attack, the soil, seed, areas, materials or spaces to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined in claim 1 or of the agent as defined in claim 6.
8. The method according to claim 7, wherein boscalid, chlorothalonil and the compound III are applied simultaneously, that is jointly or separately, or in succession.
9. The method according to claim 7, wherein the composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5 or the agent as defined in claim 6 is applied in an amount of from 5 g/ha to 2500 g/ha.

10. The method according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5 or the agent as defined in claim 6 is applied in an amount of from 1 g to 1000 g per 100 kg of seed.
- 5 11. Use of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined in claim 1 for preparing an agent suitable for controlling harmful fungi.
12. Use of boscalid, chlorothalonil and a compound III as defined in claim 1 for treating transgenic plants or the seed thereof.