

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 3240416 T3**



(12)

Oversættelse af europæisk patentskrift

Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **A 01 N 43/40 (2006.01)** **A 01 N 25/02 (2006.01)** **A 01 P 3/00 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2022-10-10**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2022-07-27**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **15876237.7**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2015-12-30**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2017-11-08**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **US2015068019**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2016109641**
- (30) Prioritet: **2014-12-30 US 201462098224 P** **2014-12-30 US 201462098202 P**
2014-12-30 US 201462098199 P
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Corteva Agriscience LLC, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **HOPKINS, Derek J., 89 Paritutu Road, New Plymouth 4620, New Zealand**
CATHIE, Cheryl Ann, 89 Paritutu Road, New Plymouth 4620, New Zealand
MATHIESON, Todd, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46268, USA
FOSTER, Neil, SP 20 Zone Industrielle, 8 Route de Herrlisheim, 67410 Drusenheim, Frankrig
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **CHAS. HUDE A/S, Langebrogade 1, 2. B2, 1411 København K, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **Fungicide sammensætninger**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-2011/044213
WO-A1-2013/126947
WO-A1-2013/126948
WO-A1-2013/136947
US-A1- 2012 035 054
US-A1- 2014 187 587
US-B1- 7 183 278
US-B1- 7 250 389

DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Some aspects of the invention relate to emulsions which include fungicides and are suitable for use in agriculture.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

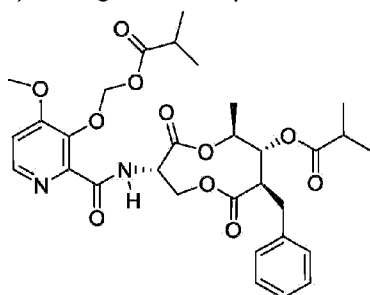
[0002] Liquid pre-mix concentrates containing two or more active ingredients are useful in a wide variety of agricultural applications. For example, two or more pesticidal active ingredients may be combined in order to control a wider spectrum of pests, or to utilize multiple modes of action, compared to the individual active ingredients alone.

[0003] Water insoluble pesticide active ingredients may be formulated in water as aqueous suspension concentrates (SC) or by dissolving the water insoluble pesticide in an organic solvent and forming an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). The preparation of these liquid, pre-mix concentrates can be challenging owing to chemical and/or physical instability issues.

[0004] Emulsifiable concentrate formulations, also known as emulsion concentrates or ECs, are widely used in crop protection, see e.g. WO 2013/126948 A1 and WO 2013/126947 A1. Pesticidal compositions comprising picolinamide derivatives are disclosed e.g. in US 7,183,278 B1, WO 2011/044213 A1, US 2012/0035054 A1 and US 7,250,389 B1. The disadvantages of some emulsifiable concentrates include their poor cold temperature stability and the pronounced tendency of the active ingredient to crystallize, owing to the low solubility of some active ingredients in the concentrate. It was an object of the present disclosure to provide a method of controlling plant derived fungal pathogens or diseases with an emulsifiable concentrate which overcomes these disadvantages.

[0005] Provided and claimed herein is a method of controlling plant derived fungal pathogens or diseases comprising contacting the vegetation or an area adjacent thereto to prevent the growth of the fungal pathogens or diseases with a fungicidally effective amount of a fungicidal composition comprising:

1. a) a fungicidal compound of the Formula



2. b) at least one ionic surfactant;

3. c) at least one nonionic surfactant;
4. d) from 50 ± 5 g/L to 700 ± 70 g/L of benzyl acetate;
5. e) at least one N,N-dialkylcarboxamide; and
6. f) from 25 ± 2.5 g/L to 150 ± 15 g/L of at least one of a ketone and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of: cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol, and 2-ethylhexanol.

[0006] In certain embodiments, the described fungicidal composition used in the claimed method may include a second fungicidal compound.

[0007] In certain embodiments, the acetate ester, the N,N-dialkylcarboxamide and the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol together form a water immiscible organic solvent for the described fungicidal composition used in the claimed method.

[0008] In certain embodiments, the described fungicidal composition used in the claimed method forms a stable, homogenous emulsifiable concentrate that readily emulsifies and forms a stable emulsion without crystallization of the fungicidal compound when added to water.

[0009] In certain embodiments, the described composition used in the claimed method may include an adjuvant that improves the fungicidal performance of the composition.

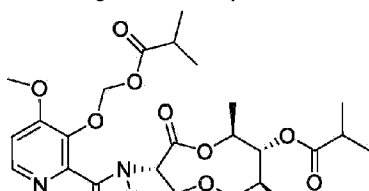
[0010] In certain embodiments, the described composition used in the claimed method may include additional active ingredients and/or inert formulation ingredients.

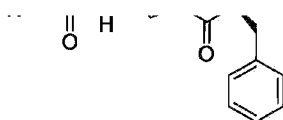
DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The fungicidal composition used in the claimed method is in the form of an emulsifiable concentrate (i.e., an emulsion concentrate or EC) that contains a fungicidal compound, two or more surfactants and a water immiscible organic solvent comprised of a mixture of organic compounds including an acetate ester, an N,N-dialkylcarboxamide and at least one of a ketone and an alcohol, as described in the following paragraph. The described fungicidal composition exhibits good storage stability and readily forms a stable, homogenous emulsion upon dilution into a spray solution of water. The described fungicidal composition exhibits protectant and curative control of the important fungal diseases *Septoria tritici* (wheat leaf blotch) and *Puccinia triticina* (wheat brown rust) when utilized in spray applications.

[0012] This fungicidal composition comprises:

1. a. a fungicidal compound of the Formula

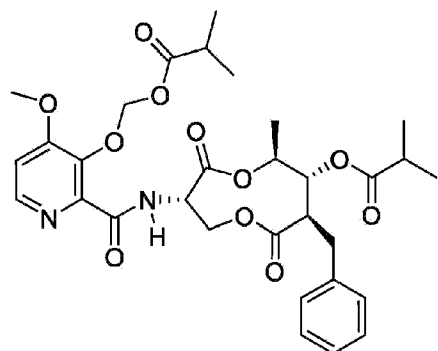




2. b. at least one ionic surfactant;
3. c. at least one nonionic surfactant;
4. d. from 50 ± 5 g/L to 700 ± 70 g/L of benzyl acetate;
5. e. at least one N,N-dialkylcarboxamide; and
6. f. from 25 ± 2.5 g/L to 150 ± 15 g/L of at least one of a ketone and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of: cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol, and 2-ethylhexanol.

A. First Fungicidal Compound

[0013] The fungicidal composition described herein is comprised of a first fungicidal compound of the Formula



which is a chemical derivative of the natural product UK-2A as described in U.S. 6,861,390, and has the Chemical Abstracts (CAS) Number 517875-34-2 and the CAS name: propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, [[4-methoxy-2-[[[(3S,7R,8R,9S)-9-methyl-8-(2-methyl-1-oxopropoxy)-2,6-dioxo-7-(phenylmethyl)-1,5-dioxonan-3-yl]amino]carbonyl]-3-pyridinyl]oxy]methyl ester. The first fungicidal compound exhibits biological control of certain fungal diseases such as, for example, *Septoria tritici* (SEPTTR; wheat leaf blotch) and *Puccinia triticina* (PUCCRT; wheat brown rust). The first fungicidal compound will be referred to herein as Compound A.

[0014] In some embodiments the fungicidal compositions described herein may comprise, with respect to the composition, from about 1 gram active ingredient per liter (g ai/L) to about 200 g ai/L, from about 5 g ai/L to about 175 g ai/L, from about 10 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 125 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 100 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 30 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 80 g ai/L, from about 45 g ai/L to about 75 g ai/L, or from about 50 g ai/L to about 70 g ai/L of Compound A. The fungicidal compositions described herein may also comprise, with respect to the composition, from about 30 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 60 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 70 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 80 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 90 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 100 g ai/L to

about 150 g ai/L, from about 125 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 140 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 130 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 120 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 110 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 100 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, or from about 50 g ai/L to about 80 g ai/L of Compound A.

B. Surfactants

[0015] The fungicidal composition described herein may include more than one surfactant which may include one or more than one each of an ionic and a non-ionic surfactant. Such surfactants may be used as an emulsifier, dispersant, solubilizer, wetter, penetrant, protective colloid, or for other purposes. Examples of surfactants are listed in McCutcheon's, Vol.1: Emulsifiers & Detergents, McCutcheon's Directories, Glen Rock, USA, 2008 (International Ed. or North American Ed.). Since the described fungicidal composition is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC), surfactants are used to emulsify the EC when it is added to spray water so it forms a stable and homogeneous emulsion that can be readily applied by spray application to control target pests.

[0016] Suitable ionic surfactants for use with the fungicidal composition described herein may include anionic surfactants such as alkali, alkaline earth or ammonium salts of sulfonates, sulfates, phosphates, carboxylates, and mixtures thereof. Examples of sulfonates are alkylarylsulfonates, diphenylsulfonates, alpha-olefin sulfonates, lignin sulfonates, sulfonates of fatty acids and oils, sulfonates of ethoxylated alkylphenols, sulfonates of alkoxyated arylphenols, sulfonates of condensed naphthalenes, sulfonates of dodecyl- and tridecylbenzenes, sulfonates of naphthalenes and alkylnaphthalenes, sulfosuccinates or sulfosuccinamates. Examples of sulfates are sulfates of fatty acids and oils, of ethoxylated alkylphenols, of alcohols, of ethoxylated alcohols, or of fatty acid esters. Examples of phosphates are phosphate esters. Examples of carboxylates are alkyl carboxylates, and carboxylated alcohol or alkylphenol ethoxylates. Preferred anionic surfactants are sulfates and sulfonates.

[0017] In some embodiments the ionic surfactant for use with the fungicidal composition described herein may include an anionic surfactant such as an alkali, alkaline earth or ammonium salt of an alkylarylsulfonic acid such as sulfonate salts of dodecyl- and/or tridecylbenzenes, sulfonate salts of naphthalenes and/or alkylnaphthalenes, and salts of sulfosuccinates and/or sulfosuccinamates. In some embodiments the ionic surfactant is an alkaline earth salt of an alkylaryl sulfonate. In some embodiments the ionic surfactant is calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate which is available as Nansa[®] EVM 70/2E from Huntsman International LLC (The Woodlands, TX).

[0018] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may comprise, with respect to the composition, from about 1 gram per liter (g/L) to about 100 g/L, from about 5 g/L to about 100 g/L, from about 10 g/L to about 100 g/L, from about 20 g/L to about 100 g/L, from about 30 g/L to about 100 g/L, from about 30 g/L to about 90 g/L, from about 30 g/L to about 80 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 70 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 70 g/L, or from about 55

g/L to about 65 g/L of at least one of an ionic surfactant.

[0019] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein may include a surfactant that is a nonionic surfactant. Suitable nonionic surfactants for use with the fungicidal compositions described herein may include alkoxylates, N-substituted fatty acid amides, amine oxides, esters, sugar-based surfactants, polymeric surfactants, and mixtures thereof. Examples of alkoxylates are compounds such as alcohols, alkylphenols, amines, amides, arylphenols, fatty acids or fatty acid esters which have been alkoxylated with from 1 to 50 molar equivalents of an alkoxylating agent such as ethylene oxide (EO) and/or propylene oxide (PO).

[0020] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may include a nonionic surfactant that is an alkoxylate such as, for example, an alcohol initiated EO/PO block copolymer such as a butanol initiated EO/PO block copolymer, which may also be known as a polyalkylene glycol monobutyl ether, a poly(ethylene glycol-co-propylene glycol) monobutyl ether, or a propylene oxide ethylene oxide polymer monobutyl ether. In some embodiments the butanol initiated EO/PO block copolymer may have a degree of ethoxylation of from about 20 to about 30 and a degree of propoxylation of from about 20 to about 30. Suitable examples of these EO/PO block copolymers may include Toximul[®] 8320 available from Stepan (Northfield, IL), Termul[®] 5429 available from Huntsman International LLC (The Woodlands, TX), Tergitol[™] XD available from Dow Chemical (Midland, MI), and Ethylan[™] NS 500LQ available from AkzoNobel (Chicago, IL).

[0021] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may include a nonionic surfactant that is an alkoxylate such as, for example, an alcohol initiated EO/PO block copolymer like a 4-butoxy-1-butanol initiated EO/PO block copolymer (CAS number 99821-01-9) of which Atlas[™] G5000 and Atlas[™] G5002L are examples, and which are available from Croda (Edison, NJ). In some embodiments the 4-butoxy-1-butanol initiated EO/PO block copolymer may have a degree of ethoxylation of from about 20 to about 30 and a degree of propoxylation of from about 20 to about 30.

[0022] In some embodiments the nonionic surfactant for use with the fungicidal composition described herein that is an alcohol initiated EO/PO block copolymer may provide improved active ingredient stability to the composition.

[0023] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may include a nonionic surfactant that is an alcohol ethoxylate such as a tridecyl alcohol ethoxylate, of which Synperonic[™] 13/10, available from Croda (Edison, NJ), is a suitable example which contains 10 EO units (degree of ethoxylation of 10).

[0024] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may include surfactants selected from the group consisting of at least one ionic surfactant that is an anionic surfactant and at least two non-ionic surfactants.

[0025] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may comprise, with

respect to the composition, from about 1 gram per liter (g/L) to about 200 g/L, from about 10 g/L to about 190 g/L, from about 10 g/L to about 180 g/L, from about 20 g/L to about 160 g/L, from about 30 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 140 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 130 g/L, from about 60 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 70 g/L to about 110 g/L, from about 80 g/L to about 100 g/L, or from about 85 g/L to about 95 g/L of at least one of a non-ionic surfactant.

C. Water Immiscible Organic Solvent

[0026] In certain embodiments, the described fungicidal composition includes a water immiscible organic solvent. "Water immiscible organic solvent" as defined herein means an organic solvent that has low water solubility and when mixed with an equivalent volume of water forms two discrete liquid layers. In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition includes a water immiscible organic solvent that has a solubility in water of not greater than about 500 mg/L, about 600 mg/L, about 700 mg/L, about 800 mg/L, about 900 mg/L, or about 1000 mg/L. In some embodiments, the described composition includes a water immiscible organic solvent that has solubility in water of not greater than about 1250 mg/L, about 1500 mg/L, about 1750 mg/L, about 2000 mg/L, about 3000 mg/L, about 5000 mg/L, about 10,000 mg/L, about 20,000 mg/L, about 30,000 mg/L, about 40,000 mg/L, or about 50,000 mg/L.

[0027] In some embodiments, the water immiscible organic solvent serves as a liquid medium that dissolves the active and inert ingredients of the described fungicidal composition to form a stable solution (i.e., an emulsifiable concentrate) that forms a stable emulsion when added to water.

[0028] In some embodiments, the water immiscible organic solvent is comprised of a mixture of at least three organic compounds or classes of organic compounds. These organic compounds may be selected from the chemical classes of ester compounds, amide compounds, ketone compounds, and alcohol compounds. The organic compounds that make up the water immiscible organic solvent may be derived from natural sources such as vegetable, seed or animal oils, and/or from petrochemical sources.

[0029] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein contains a water immiscible organic solvent consisting of a mixture of organic compounds including at least one each of: benzyl acetate, an N,N-dialkylcarboxamide, and at least one of a ketone and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of: cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol, and 2-ethylhexanol.

[0030] Benzyl acetate is available as Jeffsol AG-1705 from Huntsman (The Woodlands, TX).

[0031] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include, with respect to the composition, from about 100 g/L to about 700 g/L, from about 150 g/L to about 700 g/L, from about 200 g/L to about 700 g/L, from about 250 g/L to about 700 g/L, from about 275 g/L to about 650 g/L, from about 300 g/L to about 600 g/L, from about 350 g/L to about 550 g/L,

from about 375 g/L to about 550 g/L, from about 375 g/L to about 500 g/L, or from about 400 g/L to about 475 g/L of benzyl acetate.

[0032] In some embodiments, suitable organic compounds that may comprise the water immiscible organic solvent of the described fungicidal composition may include mixtures of benzyl acetate, cyclohexylmethyl acetate, and phenyl acetate.

[0033] Suitable organic compounds that may comprise the water immiscible organic solvent of the fungicidal composition described herein that are N,N-dialkylcarboxamides include the naturally derived fatty acid dimethylamides such as, e.g., N,N-dimethylcaprylamide (N,N-dimethyloctanamide), N,N-dimethylcapramide (N,N-dimethyldecanamide), and mixtures thereof, which may also be known as the N,N-dimethyl fatty acid amides and are available commercially as Agnique[®] AMD 810 and Agnique[®] AMD 10, from BASF Corp. (Florham Park, NJ), Genegen[®] 4166, Genegen[®] 4231 and Genegen[®] 4296, from Clariant (Charlotte, NC), Hallcomid M-8-10 and Hallcomid M-10, from Stepan (Northfield, IL), and Aramid DM10 and Aramid DM810 from AkzoNobel (Chicago, IL). These products may also include small amounts of N,N-dimethylhexanamide and/or N,N-dimethyldodecanamide. Additional examples of naturally derived organic compounds that are N,N-dialkylcarboxamides include the morpholine amides of caprylic / capric fatty acids (C₈/C₁₀) which are commercially available as JEFFSOL[®] AG-1730 Solvent from Huntsman International LLC (The Woodlands, TX).

[0034] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include, with respect to the composition, from about 25 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 25 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 75 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 100 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 125 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 150 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 175 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 175 g/L to about 250 g/L, from about 175 g/L to about 200 g/L, from about 200 g/L to about 250 g/L, from about 225 g/L to about 300 g/L, from about 250 g/L to about 300 g/L, or from about 270 g/L to about 300 g/L of at least one N,N-dialkylcarboxamide.

[0035] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include one or more than one a N,N-dialkylcarboxamide selected from the group consisting of N,N-dimethylcaprylamide, N,N-dimethylcapramide, or mixtures thereof.

[0036] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include, with respect to the composition, from about 50 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 125 g/L, from about 60 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 70 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 70 g/L to about 110 g/L, from about 70 g/L to about 100 g/L, or from about 70 g/L to about 90 g/L, of at least one of a ketone and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of: cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol, and 2-ethylhexanol.

[0037] In some embodiments, the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol included in the described fungicidal composition may be selected from the group consisting of acetophenone, cyclohexanone, 2-ethylhexanol, 2-heptanol, and mixtures thereof.

[0038] In some embodiments, the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol included in the described fungicidal composition may be selected from the group consisting of acetophenone, cyclohexanone, and mixtures thereof.

[0039] In some embodiments, the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol included in the described fungicidal composition may be cyclohexanone.

[0040] In some embodiments, the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol included in the described fungicidal composition may provide improved solubility of Compound A in the described fungicidal composition.

[0041] In some embodiments, the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol included in the described fungicidal composition that is cyclohexanone, may provide improved solubility of Compound A in the described fungicidal composition.

[0042] In some embodiments, the water immiscible organic solvent may provide unexpected beneficial or synergistic effects to the described fungicidal composition such as, for example: (1) improved fungicidal performance of the composition when applied in spray applications to plants, (2) improved active ingredient solubility in the described compositions, and/or (3) improved Compound A chemical stability in the described composition during storage.

[0043] In some embodiments, the water immiscible organic solvent of the described fungicidal composition may provide unexpected beneficial or synergistic effects such as the formation of a stable, homogenous emulsifiable concentrate that readily emulsifies and forms a stable, oil-in-water emulsion without appreciable crystallization or precipitation of any of the ingredients when the composition is added to water.

[0044] In some embodiments, the water immiscible organic solvent of the fungicidal compositions described herein may include benzyl acetate, one or more than one of a fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide and cyclohexanone.

[0045] The water immiscible organic solvent that may provide the unexpected beneficial or synergistic effects to the fungicidal composition described herein may depend on the selection of and/or the relative ratios of the organic compounds that comprise the water immiscible organic solvent.

[0046] In some embodiments, the ratio of the organic compounds included in the water immiscible organic solvent of the fungicidal composition described herein may range, on a weight basis, from about 1-10 : 1-10 : 1-10 of benzyl acetate : the one or more than one of the fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide : the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol. In some embodiments, the ratio of the organic compounds may range from about 1-8 : 1-5 : 1-5, from about 1-6 : 1-3 : 1-2, from about 2-6 : 1-3 : 1-2, from about 3-6 : 1-3 : 1-2, from about 4-6 : 1-3 : 1-2, from about 4-5 : 1.5-2.5 : 0.5-1.5, or from about 4.5-5 : 1.8-2.2 : 0.8-1.2 of the benzyl acetate : the one or more than one of the fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide : the at least one of a ketone and an alcohol, on a weight basis.

[0047] In some embodiments, the ratio of the organic compounds included in the water immiscible organic solvent of the fungicidal composition described herein may range, on a weight basis, from about 4-6 : 1-3 : 1-2, from about 4-5 : 1.5-2.5 : 0.7-1.2, or from about 4.5-5 : 1.9-2.3 : 0.8-1.1, of benzyl acetate : the one or more than one of a fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide : cyclohexanone.

[0048] In some embodiments, the ratio of the organic compounds included in the water immiscible organic solvent of the fungicidal composition described herein may range, on a weight basis, from about 1-10 : 1-10 of benzyl acetate : the one or more than one of the fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide. In some embodiments, the ratio of the organic compounds in the water immiscible organic solvent may range from about 1-5 : 1-5, from about 1-5 : 1-2, from about 1-4 : 1-2, from about 1-3 : 1-2, from about 1-3 : 1, from about 4 : 1, from about 3 : 1, from about 2 : 1, or from about 1 : 1 of benzyl acetate : the one or more than one of a fatty acid N,N-dimethylcarboxamide.

[0049] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition exhibits beneficial or synergistic properties related to the composition of the water immiscible organic solvent such as improved fungicidal efficacy after spray application of the composition to vegetation or an area adjacent thereto to prevent the growth of fungal pathogens or diseases.

[0050] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition exhibits beneficial or synergistic properties related to the composition of the water immiscible organic solvent such as improved fungicidal control of *Septoria tritici* (SEPTTR; wheat leaf blotch) and *Puccinia triticina* (PUCCRT; wheat brown rust) after spray application of the composition to vegetation or an area adjacent thereto to prevent the growth of the fungal pathogens or diseases.

[0051] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition exhibits beneficial or synergistic properties related to the composition of the water immiscible organic solvent such as improved active ingredient chemical stability during storage.

[0052] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition exhibits beneficial or synergistic properties related to the composition of the water immiscible organic solvent such as improved active ingredient solubility in the composition.

D. Second Fungicidal Compound

[0053] In certain embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include a second fungicidal compound. Suitable second fungicidal compounds may include, for example, azoxystrobin, bifujunzhi, coumethoxystrobin, coumoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, enestroburin, enoxastrobin, fenaminstrobin, fenoxystrobin, flufenoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, jiaxiangjunzhi, kresoxim-methyl, mandestrobin, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, pyrametostrobin, pyraoxystrobin, triclopyricarb, trifloxystrobin, methyl 2-[2-(2,5-dimethylphenyloxymethyl)phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate, pyribencarb, triclopyricarb/chlorodincarb, famoxadon, fenamidon, cyazofamid, amisulbrom, benodanil, bixafen, boscalid, carboxin, fenfuram, fluopyram, flutolanil, fluxapyroxad, furametpyr, isopyrazam, mepronil, oxycarboxin,

penflufen, penthiopyrad, sedaxane, tecloftalam, thifluzamide, N-(4'-trifluoromethylthio-biphenyl-2-yl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(2-(1,3,3-trimethylbutyl)phenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoro-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, diflumetorim, binapacryl, dinobuton, dinocap, meptyl-dinocap, fluazinam, ferimzone, ametocetradin, silthiofam, azaconazole, bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, oxpoconazole, paclobutrazole, penconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole, simeconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triticonazole, uniconazole, imazalil, pefurazoate, prochloraz, triflumizole, pyrimidines, fenarimol, nuarimol, pyrifenoxy, triforine, aldimorph, dodemorph, dodemorph acetate, fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, piperalin, spiroxamine, fenhexamid, benalaxyl, benalaxyl-M, kiralaxyl, metalaxyl, metalaxyl-M (mefenoxam), ofurace, oxadixyl, hymexazole, oclitronin, oxolinic acid, bupirimate, benomyl, carbendazim, fuberidazole, thiabendazole, thiophanate-methyl, 5-chloro-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, diethofencarb, ethaboxam, pencycuron, fluopicolide, zoxamid, metrafenon, pyriofenon, cyprodinil, mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil, fluoroimide, iprodione, procymidone, vinclozolin, fenpiclonil, fludioxonil, quinoxyfen, edifenphos, iprobenfos, pyrazophos, isoprothiolane, dicloran, quintozone, tecnazene, tolclofos-methyl, biphenyl, chloroneb, etridiazole, dimethomorph, flumorph, mandipropamid, pyrimorph, benthiavalicarb, iprovalicarb, valifenalate and 4-fluorophenyl N-(1-(1-(4-cyanophenyl)ethanesulfonyl)but-2-yl)carbamate, propamocarb, propamocarb hydrochloride, ferbam, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, propineb, thiram, zineb, ziram, anilazine, chlorothalonil, captan, folpet, dichlofluanid, dichlorophen, flusulfamide, hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorophenol, phthalid, tolylfluanid, N-(4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl)-N-ethyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide, guanidine, dithianon, validamycin, polyoxin B, pyroquilon, tricyclazole, carpropamid, dicyclomet, fenoxanil, and mixtures thereof.

[0054] In some embodiments, the described composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from azoxystrobin, bifujunzhi, coumethoxystrobin, coumoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, enestroburin, enoxastrobin, fenaminstrobin, fenoxystrobin, flufenoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, jiaxiangjunzhi, kresoxim-methyl, mandestrobin, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, pyrametostrobin, pyraoxystrobin, triclopyricarb, trifloxystrobin, methyl 2-[2-(2,5-dimethylphenyloxymethyl)phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate, azaconazole, bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, oxpoconazole, paclobutrazole, penconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole, simeconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triticonazole, uniconazole, imazalil, pefurazoate, prochloraz, triflumizole, pyrimidines, fenarimol, nuarimol, pyrifenoxy, triforine, and mixtures thereof.

[0055] In some embodiments, the described composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from benodanil, bixafen, boscalid, carboxin, fenfuram, fluopyram, flutolanil, fluxapyroxad, furametpyr, isopyrazam, mepronil, oxycarboxin, penflufen, penthiopyrad, sedaxane, thifluzamide, and mixtures thereof.

[0056] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, and mixtures thereof.

[0057] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from pyraclostrobin.

[0058] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from prothioconazole.

[0059] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition may include a second fungicidal compound selected from propiconazole.

[0060] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition that includes a second fungicidal compound may show synergistic fungicidal activity.

[0061] In some embodiments the fungicidal composition described herein may comprise, with respect to the composition, from about 1 gram active ingredient per liter (g ai/L) to about 200 g ai/L, from about 5 g ai/L to about 175 g ai/L, from about 10 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 125 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 100 g ai/L, from about 20 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 30 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 90 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 80 g ai/L, from about 45 g ai/L to about 75 g ai/L, or from about 45 g ai/L to about 70 g ai/L of the second fungicidal compound. The fungicidal composition described herein may also comprise from about from about 30 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 40 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 50 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 60 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 70 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 80 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 90 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 100 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 110 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 120 g ai/L to about 150 g ai/L, from about 125 g ai/L to about 140 g ai/L, or from about 125 g ai/L to about 135 g ai/L of the second fungicidal compound.

E. Adjuvants

[0062] Adjuvants are compounds which have negligible or even no pesticidal activity themselves, and which improve the biological performance of a pesticidal composition on one or more target pests. Examples of such adjuvants may include surfactants such as alcohol ethoxylates, alkyl naphthalene sulphonates, alkyl phosphonates, alkylbenzene sulphonates, benzyldimethylcalkyl ammonium salts, sorbitan ester ethoxylates, and modified organosilicones; also, mineral or vegetable oils, and other auxiliaries. Further examples of adjuvants are listed by Knowles in, "Adjuvants and Additives," Agrow Reports DS256, T&F Informa UK, 2006, Chapter 5.

[0063] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein may include an

adjuvant to improve fungicidal performance.

[0064] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein may include an adjuvant to improve fungicidal performance selected from the class of modified organosilicone surfactants such as, for example, the polyether modified organopolysiloxanes such as Break-thru[®] S233, which is available from Evonik Industries (Parsippany, NJ).

[0065] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein may include an adjuvant to improve fungicidal performance selected from the class of alkyl phosphonate adjuvants such as, for example, bis (2-ethylhexyl) 2-ethylhexylphosphonate (also known as BEEP), which is available from Rhodia (Cranberry, NJ).

[0066] In some embodiments, non-ionic surfactants such as, for example, a tridecyl alcohol ethoxylate (i.e., Synperonic[™] 13/10) may serve as an adjuvant that improves the fungicidal performance of the fungicidal composition described herein.

[0067] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition described herein may include, with respect to the composition, from about 1 g/L to about 200 g/L of one or more adjuvants used to improve fungicidal performance. In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition may include from about 1 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 5 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 10 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 20 g/L to about 150 g/L, from about 25 g/L to about 140 g/L, from about 30 g/L to about 130 g/L, from about 35 g/L to about 125 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 110 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 100 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 90 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 80 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 70 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 70 g/L, from about 40 g/L to about 130 g/L, from about 50 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 60 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 70 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 80 g/L to about 120 g/L, from about 90 g/L to about 120 g/L, or from about 100 g/L to about 120 g/L, of one or more adjuvants used to improve fungicidal performance.

F. Storage Stability

[0068] As used herein, stable compositions are compositions that are stable physically and/or chemically for defined periods of time to the environments in which they are produced, transported and/or stored. Aspects of stable compositions include, but are not limited to: physical stability at temperatures that range from about 0 °C to about 54 °C, homogeneity, pourability, liquids that form little or no precipitated solids or crystals or exhibit little or no phase separation, compositions that readily emulsify when poured into a spray tank of water and retain their biological efficacy when applied, for example, by spray application to target pests.

[0069] In some embodiments, the described composition forms a stable, homogeneous emulsifiable concentrate that does not exhibit appreciable phase separation under the storage conditions. In some embodiments, the described composition exhibits very little change in viscosity under the storage conditions. In some embodiments, the described composition exhibits very little chemical decomposition of the active ingredient or active ingredients under

the storage conditions.

[0070] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition is stable at temperatures of greater than or equal to about 25 °C for a period of at least 2, 4, 6 or 8 weeks. In some embodiments, the described composition is stable at temperatures of greater than or equal to about 40 °C for a period of at least 2, 4, 6 or 8 weeks. In some embodiments, the described composition is stable at temperatures of greater than or equal to about 54 °C for a period of at least about 2 weeks.

[0071] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition does not exhibit or does not significantly exhibit separation, precipitation or crystallization of any of the components at low temperatures. In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition remains as a homogeneous emulsifiable concentrate after storage for at least about 2 weeks at temperatures below about 20 °C, below about 10 °C, or equal to or less than about 5 °C, or equal to or less than about 0 °C, or equal to or less than about -5 °C, or equal to or less than about -10 °C. In certain embodiments, the compositions are stable at these temperatures for at least about 2, 4, 6, or 8 weeks.

[0072] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition remains as a homogeneous concentrate after subjecting it to freeze/thaw (F/T) conditions for at least about 2 or 4 weeks where the temperature is cycled from about -10 °C to about 40 °C every 24 hours.

[0073] In some embodiments, the storage stability of the described fungicidal composition may be dependent on one or more ingredients and their concentration in the composition. Such ingredients may include, but are not limited to, the organic compounds that comprise the water immiscible organic solvent, the nonionic surfactant, the second fungicidal compound, dialkylamines such as dimethylamine that are present in or formed from the N,N-dialkylcarboxamides, and water.

[0074] In some embodiments, the chemical stability of the active ingredient or active ingredients in the described fungicidal composition may be improved by including a ketone or an alcohol in the composition.

[0075] In some embodiments, the chemical stability of the active ingredient or active ingredients in the described fungicidal composition may be improved by including a nonionic surfactant in the composition.

[0076] In some embodiments, the chemical stability of the active ingredient or active ingredients in the described fungicidal composition may be improved by eliminating or reducing the amount of a dialkylamine in the composition.

[0077] In some embodiments, the chemical stability of the active ingredient or active ingredients in the described fungicidal composition may be improved by eliminating or reducing the amount of water in the composition.

[0078] In some embodiments, the chemical stability of the first active ingredient in the described fungicidal composition may be reduced by adding a second fungicidal compound to the composition.

G. Methods of Preparation and Use

[0079] Also described herein is a process or method for the preparation of the described fungicidal composition which includes mixing together the one or more fungicide active ingredients, the inert ingredients and the water immiscible organic solvent to form a stable, homogenous, emulsifiable concentrate that readily emulsifies to form a stable, homogeneous, emulsion when added to water.

[0080] In some embodiments, the fungicidal composition (emulsifiable concentrate) described herein may be prepared by the steps of:

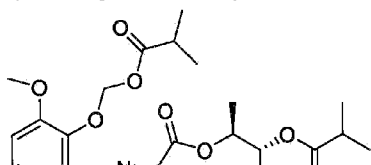
1. (1) preparing a solution of the first fungicidal compound in the water immiscible organic solvent;
2. (2) adding one or more surfactants to the solution prepared in step (1) to form a solution;
3. (3) optionally, adding a second fungicidal compound to the solution prepared in step (2); and
4. (4) optionally, adding any additional compatible active or inert ingredients to the solution prepared in step (3) to form a solution.

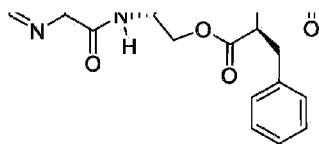
[0081] The described fungicidal composition may also be prepared by changing the relative order of the steps, or adding or eliminating steps to the preparation described herein as may be readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art.

[0082] The disclosure furthermore relates to an emulsion obtainable (preferably obtained) by mixing water with the emulsifiable concentrate described herein. The emulsion normally arises spontaneously upon mixing. In most cases, the emulsion is an oil-in-water emulsion. The mixing ratio of water to concentrate may be in the range of from 1000 to 1 up to 1 to 1, preferably 200 to 1 up to 3 to 1.

[0083] Also provided herein is a method of controlling plant derived fungal pathogens or diseases comprising contacting the vegetation or an area adjacent thereto to prevent the growth of the fungal pathogens or diseases a fungicidally effective amount of a fungicidal composition comprising:

1. a) a fungicidal compound of the Formula





2. b) at least one ionic surfactant;
3. c) at least one nonionic surfactant;
4. d) from 50 ± 5 g/L to 700 ± 70 g/L of benzyl acetate;
5. e) at least one N,N-dialkylcarboxamide; and
6. f) from 25 ± 2.5 g/L to 150 ± 15 g/L of at least one of a ketone and an alcohol selected from the group consisting of: cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol, and 2-ethylhexanol.

[0084] Plant fungal pathogens that may be controlled by the described fungicidal compositions include *Septoria tritici*, *Puccinia triticina*, *Mycosphaerella graminicola*, *Puccinia triticina*, *Puccinia striiformis*, *Venturia inaequalis*, *Ustilago maydis*, *Uncinula necator*, *Rhynchosporium secalis*, *Leptosphaeria nodorum*, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Monilinia fructicola*, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, *Phaeosphaeria nodorum*, *Blumeria graminis tritici*, *Blumeria graminis hordei*, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Erysiphe graminis*, *Glomerella lagenarium*, *Cercospora beticola*, *Alternaria solani*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Plasmopara viticola*, *Phytophthora infestans*, *Pyricularia oryzae*, and *Pyrenophora teres*.

[0085] Plant fungal diseases that may be controlled by the described fungicidal compositions include anthracnose, blasts, botrytis, brown rust, blister smut, brown rot, downy mildew, fusarium, powdery mildew, rusts, glume blotch, leaf blotch, net blotch, sheath blight, stripe rust, scab, eye spot, leaf spot, early blight, and late blight.

[0086] In some embodiments, the described fungicidal composition, after spray application to plant surfaces, exhibits rainfast properties by offering good fungicidal efficacy after exposure to rain or other moisture causing events.

[0087] This described method includes use of the described fungicidal composition for protecting a plant against attack by a phytopathogenic organism or the treatment of a plant already infested by a phytopathogenic organism, comprising the step of applying the described fungicidal composition, to soil, a plant, a part of a plant, foliage, flowers, fruit, and/or seeds, or any surface adjacent to a plant in a disease inhibiting and phytologically acceptable amount. The term "disease inhibiting and phytologically acceptable amount" refers to an amount of a compound that kills or inhibits the plant disease for which control is desired, in an amount not significantly toxic to the plant being treated. The exact concentration of active compound required varies with the fungal disease to be controlled, the type of formulations employed, the method of application, the particular plant species, climate conditions, and the like, as is well known in the art.

[0088] The fungicidal compositions described herein may optionally be diluted in an aqueous spray mixture for agricultural application such as for the control of phytopathogenic fungi in

crop fields. Such compositions are typically diluted with an inert carrier, such as water, before application. The diluted compositions, which are usually applied, for example, to crops, the locus of crops or the locus of where phytopathogenic fungi may eventually emerge, in some embodiments contain about 0.0001 to about 1 weight percent of the active ingredient or from 0.001 to about 1 weight percent of the active ingredient. The present compositions can be applied, for example, to crop plants or their locus by the use of conventional ground or aerial sprayers, and by other conventional means known to those skilled in the art.

H. Optional Ingredients

[0089] The compositions disclosed herein may optionally contain inert formulation ingredients such as, but not limited to, dispersants, surfactants and wetting agents. These optional inert ingredients may include surfactants conventionally used in the art of formulation that are described, *inter alia*, in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual," MC Publishing Corp., Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1998 and in the "Encyclopedia of Surfactants," Vol. I-III, Chemical Publishing Co., New York, 1980-81. These surface-active agents can be anionic, cationic or nonionic in character and can be employed as emulsifying agents, wetting agents, suspending agents, or for other purposes.

[0090] In addition to the specific methods and compositions set forth above, the methods and compositions described herein also may include compositions containing one or more additional compatible ingredients. These additional ingredients may include, for example, one or more pesticides or other ingredients, which may be dissolved or dispersed in the composition and may be selected from acaricides, algicides, antifeedants, avicides, bactericides, bird repellents, chemosterilants, defoliants, desiccants, disinfectants, fungicides, herbicide safeners, herbicides, insect attractants, insecticides, insect repellents, mammal repellents, mating disrupters, molluscicides, nematocides, plant activators, plant growth regulators, rodenticides, semiochemicals, synergists, and virucides. Also, any other additional ingredients providing functional utility such as, for example, antifoam agents, antimicrobial agents, buffers, corrosion inhibitors, dispersing agents, dyes, fragrances, freezing point depressants, neutralizing agents, odorants, penetration aids, sequestering agents, spray drift control agents, spreading agents, stabilizers, sticking agents, viscosity-modifying additives, water soluble solvents and the like, may be included in these compositions.

[0091] When the described compositions are used in combination with the additional active ingredients such as, for example, insecticide active ingredients, the compositions described herein can be formulated with the other active ingredient or active ingredients as premix concentrates, tank-mixed in water with the other active ingredient or active ingredients for spray application, or applied sequentially with the other active ingredient or active ingredients in separate spray applications.

[0092] The compositions and methods described herein may be used in controlling fungal diseases in crops possessing single, multiple or stacked genomic traits conferring tolerance to one or more herbicide chemistries and/or inhibitors with single or multiple modes of action.

I. Examples

[0093] The following Examples are presented to illustrate various aspects of the compositions used in the claimed methods and should not be construed as limitations to the claims.

Example 1: Preparation of Representative Samples of the Described Fungicidal Composition

[0094]

Table 1. Fungicidal Compositions Described Herein

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Amount (g/L)</u>
1st fungicide cmpd.	active ingredient	1 - 250
2nd fungicide cmpd.	active ingredient	0 - 200
surfactant	emulsifier	1 - 100
surfactant	emulsifier	1 - 100
surfactant	emulsifier	1 - 100
organosilicone	adjuvant	10 - 100
ketone	solvent	0-500
acetate ester	solvent	10 - 750
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide ¹	solvent	10-500
polydimethylsiloxane	antifoam	0.01 - 1
¹ Also known as an N,N-dimethyl fatty acid amide.		

Sample 1:

[0095] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A as the active ingredient was prepared using the ingredients in Table 2 and as described in the steps below (indicated values are g per 100mL formulation):

Table 2. Sample 1 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 85% tech.	5.88
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	6.00
surfactant	Toximul 8320	4.50
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	4.50
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	5.00
ketone	cyclohexanone	9.89

acetate ester	benzyl acetate	46.81
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	19.03
polydimethylsiloxane	SAG 1572	0.01
(1) An active ingredient premix of cyclohexanone, benzyl acetate, Hallcomid M-8-10 and Compound A was prepared. (2) The premix from (1) was warmed to 35-40°C and stirred until a clear solution was obtained. (3) The remaining ingredients were added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained.		

Sample 2:

[0096] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and prothioconazole active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients in Table 3 and as described in the steps below (indicated values are g per 100mL formulation):

Table 3. Sample 2 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 85% technical	5.88
2 nd fungicide cmpd	prothioconazole 96% tech.	10.42
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	6.00
surfactant	Toximul 8320	4.50
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	4.50
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	5.00
ketone	Cyclohexanone	8.90
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	42.11
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	17.11
polydimethylsiloxane	SAG 1572	0.01
(1) An active ingredient premix of cyclohexanone, benzyl acetate, Hallcomid M-8-10, prothioconazole and Compound A was prepared. (2) The premix from (1) was stirred until a clear solution was obtained. (3) The remaining ingredients were added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained.		

Sample 3:

[0097] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and pyraclostrobin active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients in Table 4 and as described in the steps below (indicated values are g per 100mL formulation):

Table 4. Sample 3 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 85% technical	5.88
--------------------------------	---------------------------	------

2 nd fungicide cmpd	pyraclostrobin 98% tech.	6.38
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	6.00
surfactant	Toximul 8320	4.50
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	4.50
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	5.00
ketone	Cyclohexanone	9.29
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	43.82
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	17.86
polydimethylsiloxane	SAG 1572	0.01
(1) A solvent premix of cyclohexanone, benzyl acetate and Hallcomid M-8-10 was prepared. (2) The premix from (1) was stirred until a clear solution was obtained. (3) The surfactants, adjuvant and antifoaming agent are added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained. (4) The pyraclostrobin technical active ingredient was heated until molten (70°C) and then added to the premix prepared in step (3) whilst mixing. (5) The Compound A technical active ingredient was added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained.		

Sample 4:

[0098] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and prothioconazole active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients in Table 5 and as described in the steps below (indicated values are g per 100mL formulation):

Table 5. Sample 4 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 85% tech.	7.85
2 nd fungicide cmpd	prothioconazole, 98% tech.	13.89
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	6.00
surfactant	Toximul 8320	4.50
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	4.50
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	5.00
ketone	Cyclohexanone	6.67
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	38.71
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	15.72
polydimethylsiloxane	SAG 1572	0.01
(1) A solvent premix of cyclohexanone, benzyl acetate and Hallcomid M-8-10 was prepared. (2) The premix from (1) was stirred until a clear solution was obtained. (3) The surfactants, adjuvant and antifoaming agent were added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained. (4) The prothioconazole and Compound A technical active ingredients were added to the premix followed by mixing until a uniform composition was obtained.		

Sample 5:

[0099] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and pyraclostrobin active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients and amounts listed in Table 6 in a manner similar to that described for Sample 3 (indicated values are g per 1 L formulation):

Table 6. Sample 5 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 85% tech.	66.7 g/L
2 nd fungicide cmpd	pyraclostrobin 98% tech.	83.3
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	60
surfactant	Toximul 8320	45
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	45
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	66.7
ketone	Cyclohexanone	86.9
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	410.2
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	181.2
polydimethylsiloxane	SAG 1572	0.1

Comparative Sample 6:

[0100] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and prothioconazole active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients and amounts listed in Table 7 in a manner similar to that described for Sample 3 (indicated values are in grams):

Table 7. Comparative Sample 6 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 84% technical	5.95
2 nd fungicide cmpd	prothioconazole 96% tech.	7.81
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	7.50
surfactant	Toximul 8320	3.00
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	4.50
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	48.1
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	25.9

Comparative Sample 7:

[0101] An emulsion concentrate containing Compound A and prothioconazole active ingredients was prepared using the ingredients and amounts listed in Table 8 in a manner similar to that described for Sample 3 (indicated values are in grams):

Table 8. Comparative Sample 7 Fungicidal Composition

1 st fungicide cmpd	Compound A, 84% technical	1.15
2 nd fungicide cmpd	prothioconazole 96% tech.	1.51
surfactant	Nansa EVM 70/2E	1.49
surfactant	Toximul 8320	0.60
surfactant	Synperonic 13/10	0.89
organosilicone	Breakthru S233	2.42
acetate ester	Benzyl acetate	8.95
N,N-dialkylcarboxamide	Hallcomid M-8-10	2.98

Example 2: Solubility of Fungicidal Active Ingredients in Organic Solvents

[0102]

a) Relative solubility of Compound A and prothioconazole in organic solvents with low solubility in water.

To prepare an effective EC composition containing Compound A and prothioconazole the following solvent attributes must be achieved:

- Compound A solubility needs to be above 10 wt%
- prothioconazole solubility needs to be above 20 wt%
- water solubility of solvent candidates should be below about 5g/L or 0.5% so that good emulsion stability will be achieved when the EC is added to water

Test method: The approximate solubility of Compound A was determined by mixing a known mass of the active ingredient with an increasing mass of each solvent at ambient temperature. For example, 0.2g of Compound A was mixed with 1.38g of cyclohexanone giving a clear solution containing 12.6% w/w Compound A. Cyclohexanone was therefore classified as a very good solvent for Compound A as it offered "High" solubility (see following table) and was included for further evaluation. The solubility of Compound A in the solvents used in this screening procedure was generally classified within the following concentration ranges:

Compound A Solubility (wt%)	Relative Solubility
>8.4	High
8.4 to 5.6	Medium
5.6 to 3.0	Low
< 3.0	Very Low

Prothioconazole Solubility (wt%)	Relative Solubility
>30	High
>20 to 30	Medium
10 to 20	Low
< 10	Very Low

Table 9 shows the relative solubility of Compound A and prothioconazole in a variety of organic solvents.

Table 9. Relative Solubility of Compound A and Prothioconazole in Organic Solvents at Ambient Temperature

<u>Solvent</u>	<u>Relative Solubility of Compound A</u>	<u>Relative Solubility of Prothioconazole</u>	<u>Solubility of Solvent in Water (g/L)¹</u>
Cyclohexanone	High	High	8.6 - 25
Methyl-5-(Dimethylamino)-2-Methyl-5 -Oxopentanoate	High	High	79
Benzyl alcohol	High	Medium	43
N-formyl morpholine and propylene carbonate	High	Medium	Miscible ²
Benzyl acetate	High	Low	1.0 - 3.1
Sulfolane	High	Low	379
Methyl salicylate ³	High	Very Low	<5
Butyl benzoate	Medium	Low	1.7e ⁻⁴
2-heptanone	Medium	Low	4.28
Pentanedioic acid, 2-methyl-1, 5-dimethyl ester	Medium	Low	25
Butyl lactate	Medium	Low	42
Isopropyl benzoate	Medium	Very Low	0.64
N, N dimethyl fatty acid amides	Low	High	1.9 - 5.3
Tributoxyethyl phosphate	Low	High	Miscible
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	Low	High	Miscible
dimethyl esters of adipic, glutaric and succinic acids	Low	Low	53
Ethyl Diglycol Acetate	Low	Very Low	Miscible
2-ethylhexyl lactate ⁴	Very Low	Medium	1.9
Polyethylene glycol	Very Low	Medium	Miscible
Polypropylene glycol	Very Low	Low	Miscible
2-ethylhexanol	Very Low	Very Low	0.88

Solvent	Relative Solubility of Compound A	Relative Solubility of Prothioconazole	Solubility of Solvent in Water (g/L) ¹
Methyl oleate	Very Low	Very Low	0.0011
Isoparaffin	Very Low	Very Low	<5
Alkyl naphthalene mixture	Very Low	Very Low	<5
Butylene carbonate	Very Low	Very Low	7
Soybean oil	Very Low	Very Low	<5
Propylene carbonate	Very Low	Very Low	17.5
2-ethylhexyl benzoate	Very Low	Very Low	0.0004
Di-n-butyl carbonate	Very Low	Very Low	0.82

¹Estimated from a survey of the literature; ²miscible means totally soluble in water in all amounts; ³methyl salicylate has a very strong odor which precludes its use in the described compositions; ⁴2-ethylhexyl lactate / Compound A mixture freezes at 0°C.

b) Solubility of Compound A and prothioconazole in benzyl acetate/AMD810 blends at 10°C. A study of the Compound A and prothioconazole solubility in blends of benzyl acetate / AMD810 was conducted. To each solvent blend both actives were added until each was saturated and the resulting mixtures were then stored at 10°C until equilibrium was obtained. Aliquots of the supernatant layer were taken from each sample, filtered (0.45µm mesh) and analyzed by HPLC to determine the solution concentration of each active in the blends. Table 10 shows the results.

Table 10. Solubility of a Mixture of Compound A and Prothioconazole in Benzyl Acetate-AMD810 Blends at 10°C

Proportion of Benzyl acetate to AMD810 in Blend (wt%)	Prothioconazole Solubility at 10°C (% w/w)	Compound A Solubility at 10°C (% w/w)
0	31.3	3.3
20	32.3	4.3
40	33.1	6.5
60	32.1	11.0
80	26.6	12.0
100	16.2	14.3

c) Solubility of Compound A and prothioconazole in benzyl acetate / AMD810 / cyclohexanone blends at 10°C.

The weight fraction of each solvent was tested at a variety of levels (from 0 to 1) in the various blends shown in Table 11. A total of 20 g of each solvent blend was prepared per sample. For example, one of the blends (Blend 4) was prepared by combining cyclohexanone 0.2 (4g), benzyl acetate 0.2 (4g) and AMD810 0.6 (12g). To Blend 4 were added amounts of Compound A and prothioconazole technical active ingredients to achieve saturation concentrations of

each. The samples were then stored at 10°C for one week and then were analysed for soluble active ingredient content. The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Solubility of Compound A and Prothioconazole in Benzyl Acetate / AMD810 / Cyclohexanone Blends at 10°C

Blend Number	Solvent Ratio (weight fraction)			Compound A	Prothioconazole
	Cyclohexanone ²	Benzyl acetate	AMD810	Solubility (% w/w) @ 10°C	
1	0	0	1	3.3	34.3
2	0	0.2	0.8	4.3	32.3
3	0.2	0	0.8	4.5	33.9
4	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.2	32.9
5	0	0.4	0.6	6.5	33.1
6	0.2	0.4	0.4	10.5	32.1
7	0	0.6	0.4	11	32.1
8	0	0.8	0.2	12	26.6
9	0.13	0.62	0.25	not tested	not tested
10	0.2	0.6	0.2	13.6	29.9
11	0	1	0	14.3	16.2
12	0.2	0.8	0	15.2	18.4

Example 3: Storage Stability of Representative Samples of the Described Fungicidal Composition

[0103]

1. a) Accelerated storage stability study of Compound A in liquid compositions containing benzyl acetate, AMD 810 and a third solvent.

[0104] The stability of Compound A in a variety of liquid compositions stored at 54 °C for 2 weeks is shown in Table 12. The test compositions were prepared in a manner similar to that described in Example 1 using one or more of Compound A, prothioconazole, pyraclostrobin, benzyl acetate, and AMD 810, and a third solvent chosen from cyclohexanone, acetophenone, 2-heptanone, 2-heptanol, oleyl alcohol or 2-ethylhexanol.

Table 12. Stability of Compound A in Liquid Compositions Containing Benzyl Acetate, AMD 810 and a Third Solvent after Storage for 2 Weeks at 54 °C

Composition (wt%)						Third Solvent	Compound A after Storage (% retention) ¹
Compound A	Prothioconazole	Pyraclostrobin	Benzyl acetate	AMD 810	Third Solvent		
4.9	-	-	94.1	-	-	none	85
3.4	-	-	-	96.0	-	none	49
12.0	-	-	-	-	85.7	cyclohexanone	96
4.9	7.4	-	46.8	25.2	-	none	91 ²
4.9	-	5.0	48.4	26.0	-	none	92 ²
4.1	-	5.2	37.0	20.0	8.2	cyclohexanone	93 ²
4.9	-	6.3	44.4	23.9	4.9	acetophenone	94 ²
4.9	-	6.3	44.4	23.9	4.9	2-heptanone	93 ²
4.9	-	6.3	44.4	23.9	4.9	oleyl alcohol	92 ²
4.9	-	6.3	44.4	23.9	4.9	2-ethyl hexanol	96 ²
4.9	-	6.3	44.4	23.9	4.9	2-heptanol	94 ²
7.7	-	9.8	37.1	20.0	9.6	cyclohexanone	97
4.9	-	6.3	41.2	22.2	9.8	cyclohexanone	98
5.0	-	6.4	40.9	22.0	10.0	2-ethyl hexanol	95
7.8	-	9.9	36.7	19.8	9.7	2-ethyl hexanol	97

¹Determined by HPLC analysis; ²Composition contains an emulsifier blend (14.7 wt%) containing calcium dodecylbenzene sulfonate, butanol ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block polymer, and tridecyl alcohol ethoxylate.

Example 4: Storage Stability and Dilution of Sample 1 in Water

[0105]

1. a) Storage stability of Sample 1:

Sample 1 was stored at 54 °C for 2 weeks in a closed container. The sample remained as a clear, homogeneous yellow liquid with no solids formation or phase separation during the storage period. HPLC analysis showed 97.6% retention of Compound A after the storage period.

Sample 1 was stored at -10 °C for 1 week in a closed container following CIPAC Method 39.3. The sample remained as a clear homogeneous yellow liquid with no crystallization occurring.

Sample 1 was stored in a closed container at freeze-thaw conditions where the temperature was cycled between -10 °C and 40 °C every 24 hours for 4 weeks. The sample remained as a homogeneous liquid after storage.

2. b) Dilution of Sample 1 in rt water:

Following CIPAC Method 36.3, a 1 mL aliquot of Sample 1 was diluted in 100 mL of 342 ppm hardness water at room temperature to readily form a uniform, oil-in-water emulsion that maintained its stability at rt for at least 24 hours. No crystallization of Compound A was evident in the emulsion.

3. c) Dilution of Sample 1 in 5 °C water:

Following CIPAC Method 36.3, a 1 mL aliquot of Sample 1 was diluted in 100 mL of 342 ppm hardness water at 5 °C to readily form a uniform, oil-in-water emulsion that maintained its stability at rt for at least 24 hours. No crystallization of Compound A was evident in the emulsion.

4. d) Storage stability of Comparative Sample 6:

Comparative Sample 6 was stored at 54 °C for 2 weeks in a closed container. The sample remained as a clear, homogeneous yellow liquid with no solids formation or phase separation during the storage period. HPLC analysis showed 91% retention of Compound A after the storage period.

5. e) Storage stability of Comparative Sample 7:

Comparative Sample 7 was stored at 54 °C for 2 weeks in a closed container. The sample remained as a clear, homogeneous yellow liquid with no solids formation or phase separation during the storage period. HPLC analysis showed 91% retention of Compound A after the storage period.

Example 5: Evaluation of the Described Fungicidal Compositions for Disease Control

[0106] Disease control using described compositions containing Compound A and, optionally, either prothiconazole or pyraclostrobin, before and after a simulated rain event to evaluate rainfastness of the applied compositions.

[0107] Methods: 'Yuma' wheat was used as the host plant in these fungicide efficacy trials. Seedlings were sprayed when the second leaf was fully expanded (8 days after seeding). The fungus *Puccinia triticina* (PuccRT; wheat brown rust) was used as the test organism in the efficacy bioassay. The amount of rain applied after fungicide applications was 10 mm. Four separate rain treatments were used with each fungicide treatment. The rain treatments were no rain, and rain at 1, 30, or 60 minutes after fungicide application. There were three replicate for each combination of fungicide, rate, and rainfall interval. All fungicide formulations were diluted in water to achieve the desired spray concentrations. Fungicides were applied with a track sprayer set at 150 liters per hectare delivery volume at 2.1 atm and a speed of 1.9 km/h. A flat fan TeeJet 8003 nozzle tip was used. The nozzle tip was 50 cm above the top of the seedlings. All fungicide formulations were applied at 1/4, 1/8 and 1/16 of the recommended field rate (IX). Table 13 shows the results from these trials.

Table 13. Disease Control on Wheat Plants with Various Spray Applied Formulations Containing Compound A after Simulated Rain Events

Active Ingredient (1X Rate)	Formulation	Weather event	% Disease Control of Puccrt 1DP at Indicated Rate of Application ¹		
			1/4X	1/8X	1/16X
Compound A (130 g ai/ha)	Sample 1	no rain	100	100	98
		rain at 1 minute	100	99	95
		rain at 30 minutes	100	98	92
		rain at 60 minutes	100	98	92
Compound A + prothioconazole (100 + 200 g ai/ha)	Sample 2	no rain	100	100	99
		rain at 1 minute	100	99	91
		rain at 30 minutes	100	96	81
		rain at 60 minutes	100	97	91
Compound A + prothioconazole (100 + 200 g ai/ha)	Sample 4	no rain	100	100	89
		rain at 1 minute	100	99	61
		rain at 30 minutes	100	98	56
		rain at 60 minutes	100	99	50
Compound A + pyraclostrobin (100 + 125 g ai/ha)	Sample 5	no rain	100	100	99
		rain at 1 minute	100	100	83
		rain at 30 minutes	100	100	90
		rain at 60 minutes	100	99	89

Active Ingredient (1X Rate)	Formulation	Weather event	% Disease Control of Puccrt 1DP at Indicated Rate of Application ¹		
			1/4X	1/8X	1/16X
		minutes			

¹The application rate for each active ingredients are 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16, respectively, of the IX rate shown in column 1 for the respective active ingredient.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- [WO2013126946A1 \[0004\]](#)
- [WO2013126947A1 \[0004\]](#)
- [US7183278B1 \[0004\]](#)
- [WO2011044213A1 \[0004\]](#)
- [US20120035054A1 \[0004\]](#)
- [US7250389B1 \[0004\]](#)
- [US6861390B \[0013\]](#)

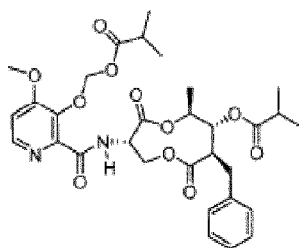
Non-patent literature cited in the description

- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 517875-34-2 [0013]
- Emulsifiers & Detergents **MCCUTCHEON** McCutcheon's Directories, Glen Rock, USA20080000vol. 1, [0015]
- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 99821-01-9 [0021]
- Adjuvants and Additives **KNOWLES** Agrow Reports T&F Informa UK20060000 [0062]
- McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual MC Publishing Corp.19980000 [0089]
- Encyclopedia of Surfactants Chemical Publishing Co.19800000vol. I-III, [0089]

Patentkrav

1. Fremgangsmåde til bekæmpelse af svampeplantepatogener eller -sygdomme, som omfatter trinene etablering af kontakt af vegetationen eller et område tilstødende dertil til forebyggelse af vækst af svampepatogenerne eller -sygdommene med en fungicid effektiv mængde af en fungicid sammensætning, som omfatter:

a) en fungicid forbindelse med formlen



b) mindst ét ionisk overfladeaktivt stof;

c) mindst ét nonionisk overfladeaktivt stof;

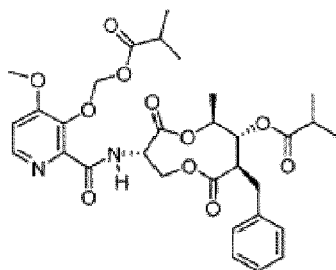
d) fra 50 ± 5 g/l til 700 ± 70 g/l benzylacetat;

e) mindst ét N,N-dialkylcarboxamid; og

f) fra $25 \pm 2,5$ g/l til 150 ± 15 g/l af mindst én af en keton og en alkohol valgt fra gruppen, der består af: cyclohexanon, acetophenon, 2-heptanon, 2-heptanol, oleylalkohol og 2-ethylhexanol.

2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor den fungicide sammensætning indbefatter

a) fra $1 \pm 0,1$ gram pr. liter (g/l) til 200 ± 20 g/l af den fungicide forbindelse med formlen



b) fra $1 \pm 0,1$ g/l til 100 ± 10 g/l af mindst ét ionisk overfladeaktivt stof, hvor det mindst ene ioniske

overfladeaktive stof indbefatter mindst ét anionisk overfladeaktivt stof,

c) fra $1 \pm 0,1$ g/l til 200 ± 20 g/l af det mindst ene nonioniske overfladeaktive stof,

5 d) fra 50 ± 5 g/l til 700 ± 70 g/l benzylacetat,

e) fra $25 \pm 2,5$ g/l til 300 ± 30 g/l af det mindst ene N,N-dialkylcarboxamid, hvor det mindst ene N,N-dialkylcarboxamid indbefatter et N,N-dimethylfedtsyreamid, og/eller

10 f) fra $25 \pm 2,5$ g/l til 150 ± 15 g/l af den mindst ene af en keton og en alkohol.

3. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-2, hvor den fungicide sammensætning indbefatter benzylacetat, det mindst ene N,N-dialkylcarboxamid og den mindst ene af ketonen
15 og alkoholen, der sammen danner et ikke-vandblandbart organisk opløsningsmiddel.

4. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-3, hvor vægtforholdet mellem benzylacetat, det mindst ene N,N-dialkylcarboxamid og den mindst ene af ketonen og alkoholen
20 ligger i intervallet fra 1-10:1-10:1-10.

5. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-4, hvor vægtforholdet mellem benzylacetat, N,N-dialkylcarboxamid og den mindst ene af ketonen og alkoholen ligger i intervallet
25 fra 4-6:1-3:1-2.

6. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor det mindst ene N,N-dialkylcarboxamid er valgt fra en
30 gruppe, der består af N,N-dimethylhexanamid, N,N-dimethyloctanamid, N,N-dimethyldecanamid og N,N-dimethyldodecanamid.

7. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-6, hvor den mindst ene af ketonen og alkoholen er valgt fra en
35 gruppe, der består af: acetophenon, cyclohexanon, 2-ethylhexanol og 2-heptanol.

8. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-7, hvor det ikke-vandblandbare organiske opløsningsmiddel indbefatter benzylacetat, ét eller flere end ét af et fedtsyre-N,N-dialkylcarboxamid og cyclohexanon.

5

9. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8, hvor den fungicide sammensætning endvidere omfatter mindst én yderligere fungicid forbindelse, som fortrinsvis er valgt fra gruppen, der består af azoxystrobin, bifujunzhi, coumethoxystrobin, coumoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, enestroburin, enoxastrobin, fenaminstrobin, fenoxystrobin, flufenoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, jiaxiangjunzhi, kresoxim-methyl, mandestrobin, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, pyrametostrobin, pyraoxystrobin, triclopyricarb, trifloxystrobin, methyl-2-[2-(2,5-dimethylphenyloxymethyl)phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylat, azaconazol, bitertanol, bromuconazol, cyproconazol, difenoconazol, diniconazol, diniconazol-M, epoxiconazol, fenbuconazol, fluquinconazol, flusilazol, flutriafol, hexaconazol, imibenconazol, ipconazol, metconazol, myclobutanil, oxpoconazol, paclobutrazol, penconazol, propiconazol, prothioconazol, simeconazol, tebuconazol, tetraconazol, triadimefon, triadimenol, triticonazol, uniconazol, imazalil, pefurazoat, prochloraz, triflumizol, pyrimidiner, fenarimol, nuarimol, pyrifenox og triforin, mere fortrinsvis fra en gruppe, der består af azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, epoxiconazol, fenbuconazol, myclobutanil, propiconazol, prothioconazol og tebuconazol, og endnu mere fortrinsvis fra en gruppe, der består af pyraclostrobin, prothioconazol og propiconazol.

10. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-9, hvor den fungicide sammensætning yderligere omfatter et adjuvans, der forbedrer den fungicide ydeevne for den fungicide sammensætning, valgt fra en gruppe, der består af et nonionisk overfladeaktivt stof, en polyethermodificeret organopolysiloxan og et alkylphosphonat.

11. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-10, hvor svampeplantepatogenerne indbefatter *Septoria tritici*, *Puccinia triticina*, *Mycosphaerella graminicola*, *Puccinia triticina*, *Puccinia striiformis*, *Venturia inaequalis*, *Ustilago maydis*, *Uncinula necator*, *Rhynchosporium secalis*, *Leptosphaeria nodorum*, *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Monilinia fructicola*, *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, *Phaeosphaeria nodorum*, *Blumeria graminis tritici*, *Blumeria graminis hordei*, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Erysiphe graminis*, *Glomerella lagenarium*, *Cercospora beticola*, *Alternaria solani*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Plasmopara viticola*, *Phytophthora infestans*, *Pyricularia oryzae* og *Pyrenophora teres*.
12. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-11, hvor svampeplantesygdommene indbefatter skiveplet, svidninger, botrytis, brunrust, blærebrand, brunbakteriose, bladskimmel, fusarium, meldug, rustsvampe, hvedebladplet, bygbladplet, skimmelsvamp, gulrust, skurv, øjeplet, bladplet, tidlig skimmel og sen skimmel.
13. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-12, hvor det mindst ene ioniske overfladeaktive stof er et anionisk overfladeaktivt stof valgt fra en gruppe, der består af et alkali, jordalkali og ammoniumsalt af en alkylarylsulfonsyre.
14. Fremgangsmåder ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-13, hvor det mindste ene nonioniske overfladeaktive stof er valgt fra en gruppe, der består af en alkoholinitieret EO/PO-blokcopolymer og et alkoholethoxylat.