

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property

Organization

International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date

01 October 2020 (01.10.2020)



(10) International Publication Number

WO 2020/193341 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

C07D 401/14 (2006.01) A01N 47/02 (2006.01)

C07D 403/04 (2006.01) A01N 53/00 (2006.01)

A01N 43/653 (2006.01)

UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2020/057546

(22) International Filing Date:

19 March 2020 (19.03.2020)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

19164611.6 22 March 2019 (22.03.2019) EP

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))

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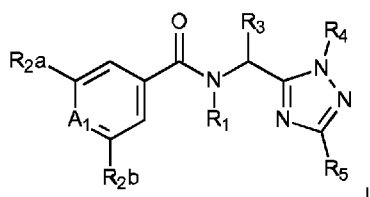
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ,

(54) Title: N-[1-(5-BROMO-2-PYRIMIDIN-2-YL-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-3-YL)ETHYL]-2-CYCLOPROPYL-6-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDINE-4-CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS AS INSECTICIDES



(57) Abstract: Compounds of formula (I) wherein the substituents are as defined in claim 1, and the agrochemically acceptable salts, stereoisomers, enantiomers, tautomers and N-oxides of those compounds, can be used as insecticides.

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N-[1-(5-BROMO-2-PYRIMIDIN-2-YL-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-3-YL)ETHYL]-2-CYCLOPROPYL-6-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PYRIDINE-4-CARBOXAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS AS INSECTICIDES

The present invention relates to pesticidally active, in particular insecticidally or acaricidally active azole amide compounds, to processes for their preparation, to compositions comprising those compounds, and to their use for controlling animal pests, including arthropods and in particular insects or representatives of the order *Acarina*.

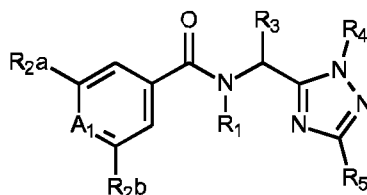
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WO2017192385 describes certain heteroaryl-1,2,4-triazole and heteroaryl-tetrazole compounds for use for controlling ectoparasites in animals (such as a mammal and a non-mammal animal).

There have now been found novel pesticidally active azole amide compounds.

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The present invention accordingly relates, in a first aspect, to a compound of the formula I



I

wherein

A₁ is N or C-R_{2c};

15 R_{2c} is H, halogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy;

R_{2a} is C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₃-C₆cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₁-C₅cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, or C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl;

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R_{2b} is H, halogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkylthio, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, SF₅, or CN;

R₁ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₆alkyl, hydroxycarbonylC₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆nitroalkyl, trimethylsilaneC₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₂-C₆haloalkynyl, C₃-C₄cycloalkylC₁-C₂alkyl-, C₃-C₄cycloalkylC₁-C₂alkyl- wherein the C₃-C₄cycloalkyl group is substituted with 1 or 2 halo atoms, oxetan-3-yl-CH₂-, benzyl or benzyl substituted with halo or C₁-C₆haloalkyl;

25

R₃ is C₁-C₃alkyl or C₁-C₃haloalkyl;

R₄ is selected from unsubstituted pyridine, unsubstituted pyrimidine, unsubstituted pyrazine, unsubstituted pyridazine, substituted pyridine, substituted pyrimidine, substituted pyrazine and substituted pyridazine, wherein in each case, independently of each other, the substitution is one

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substituent selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₃-C₄cycloalkyl, halogen and hydroxyl; and

R₅ is halogen, amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, di(C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, hydroxy, cyano, C₃-C₄halocycloalkyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfanyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonylamino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonyl(C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)NHC(O), (C₁-C₃alkyl)₂NC(O), (C₃-C₆cycloalkyl)NHC(O), (C₃-C₆cycloalkyl)(C₁-C₃alkyl)NC(O), (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)(C₁-C₃alkyl)N, (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)NH, diphenylmethanimine, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy; or agrochemically acceptable salts, stereoisomers, enantiomers, tautomers and N-oxides of the compounds of formula I.

Compounds of formula I which have at least one basic centre can form, for example, acid addition salts, for example with strong inorganic acids such as mineral acids, for example perchloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, nitrous acid, a phosphorus acid or a hydrohalic acid, with strong organic carboxylic acids, such as C₁-C₄alkanecarboxylic acids which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example by halogen, for example acetic acid, such as saturated or unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, for example oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid or phthalic acid, such as hydroxycarboxylic acids, for example ascorbic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid or citric acid, or such as benzoic acid, or with organic sulfonic acids, such as C₁-C₄alkane- or arylsulfonic acids which are unsubstituted or substituted, for example by halogen, for example methane- or p-toluenesulfonic acid. Compounds of formula I which have at least one acidic group can form, for example, salts with bases, for example mineral salts such as alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts, for example sodium, potassium or magnesium salts, or salts with ammonia or an organic amine, such as morpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, a mono-, di- or tri-lower-alkylamine, for example ethyl-, diethyl-, triethyl- or dimethylpropylamine, or a mono-, di- or trihydroxy-lower-alkylamine, for example mono-, di- or triethanolamine.

In each case, the compounds of formula I according to the invention are in free form, in oxidized form as a N-oxide or in salt form, e.g. an agronomically usable salt form.

N-oxides are oxidized forms of tertiary amines or oxidized forms of nitrogen containing heteroaromatic compounds. They are described for instance in the book "*Heterocyclic N-oxides*" by A. Albini and S. Pietra, CRC Press, Boca Raton **1991**.

The compounds of formula I according to the invention also include hydrates which may be formed during the salt formation.

The term "C₁-C_nalkyl" as used herein refers to a saturated straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radical attached via any of the carbon atoms having 1 to n carbon atoms, for example, any one of the radicals methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2, 2-dimethylpropyl, 1-

ethylpropyl, n-hexyl, n-pentyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, or 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl.

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The term "C₁-C_nhaloalkyl" as used herein refers to a straight-chain or branched saturated alkyl radical attached via any of the carbon atoms having 1 to n carbon atoms (as mentioned above), where some or all of the hydrogen atoms in these radicals may be replaced by fluorine, chlorine, bromine and/or iodine, i.e., for example, any one of chloromethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorofluoromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2-chloroethyl, 2-bromoethyl, 2-iodoethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2-dichloro-2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, 2-fluoropropyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 2,2-difluoropropyl, 2,3-difluoropropyl, 2-chloropropyl, 3-chloropropyl, 2,3-dichloropropyl, 2-bromopropyl, 3-bromopropyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, 3,3,3-trichloropropyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl, heptafluoropropyl, 1-(fluoromethyl)-2-fluoroethyl, 1-(chloromethyl)-2-chloroethyl, 1-(bromomethyl)-2-bromoethyl, 4-fluorobutyl, 4-chlorobutyl, 4-bromobutyl or nonafluorobutyl. According to a term "C₁-C₂fluoroalkyl" would refer to a C₁-C₂alkyl radical which carries 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 fluorine atoms, for example, any one of difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, 1-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl or pentafluoroethyl.

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The term "C₁-C_nalkoxy" as used herein refers to a straight-chain or branched saturated alkyl radical having 1 to n carbon atoms (as mentioned above) which is attached via an oxygen atom, i.e., for example, any one of the radicals methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, 1-methylethoxy, n-butoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, 2-methylpropoxy or 1,1-dimethylethoxy. The term "haloC₁-C_nalkoxy" as used herein refers to a C₁-C_nalkoxy radical where one or more hydrogen atoms on the alkyl radical is replaced by the same or different halo atom(s) - examples include trifluoromethoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 3-fluoropropoxy, 3,3,3-trifluoropropoxy, 4-chlorobutoxy.

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The term "C₁-C_ncyanoalkyl" as used herein refers to a straight chain or branched saturated C₁-C_nalkyl radical having 1 to n carbon atoms (as mentioned above), where one of the hydrogen atoms in these radicals is replaced by a cyano group: for example, cyanomethyl, 2-cyanoethyl, 2-cyanopropyl, 3-cyanopropyl, 1-(cyanomethyl)-2-ethyl, 1-(methyl)-2-cyanoethyl, 4-cyanobutyl, and the like.

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The term "C₃-C_ncycloalkyl" as used herein refers to 3-n membered cycloalkyl groups such as cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane and cyclohexane.

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The term "C₃-C_ncycloalkylC₁-C_nalkyl" as used herein refers to 3 or n membered cycloalkyl group with an alkyl radical, which alkyl radical is connected to the rest of the molecule. In the instance, the C₃-

C_ncycloalkylC₁-C_nalkyl- group is substituted, the substituent(s) can be on the cycloalkyl group or alkyl radical.

5 The term "aminocarbonylC₁-C_nalkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl radical where one of the hydrogen atoms in the radical is replaced by CONH₂ group.

The term "hydroxycarbonylC₁-C_nalkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl radical where one of the hydrogen atoms in the radical is replaced by COOH group.

10 The term "C₁-C_nnitroalkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl radical where one of the hydrogen atoms in the radical is replaced by NO₂ group.

The term "C₁-C_nalkylsulfanyl" or "C₁-C_nhaloalkylthio" as used herein refers to a C₁-C_nalkyl moiety linked through a sulfur atom. Similarly, the term "C₁-C_nhaloalkylsulfanyl" as used herein refers to a C₁-
15 C_nhaloalkyl moiety linked through a sulfur atom.

The term "C₁-C_nalkylsulfinyl" as used herein refers to a C₁-C_nalkyl moiety linked through the sulfur atom of the S(=O) group. Similarly, the term "C₁-C_nhaloalkylsulfinyl" as used herein refers to a C₁-
20 C_nhaloalkyl moiety linked through the sulfur atom of the S(=O) group.

The term "C₁-C_nalkylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to a C₁-C_nalkyl moiety linked through the sulfur atom of the S(=O)₂ group. Similarly, the term "C₁-C_nhaloalkylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to a C₁-
25 C_nhaloalkyl moiety linked through the sulfur atom of the S(=O)₂ group

The term "trimethylsilaneC₁-C_nalkyl" as used herein refers to an alkyl radical where one of the hydrogen atoms in the radical is replaced by a -Si(CH₃)₃ group.

30 The term "C₂-C_nalkenyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched alkenyl chain having from two to n carbon atoms and one or two double bonds, for example, ethenyl, prop-1-enyl, but-2-enyl.

The term "C₂-C_nhaloalkenyl" as used herein refers to a C₂-C_nalkenyl moiety substituted with one or more halo atoms which may be the same or different.

35 The term "C₂-C_nalkynyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched alkynyl chain having from two to n carbon atoms and one triple bond, for example, ethynyl, prop-2-ynyl, but-3-ynyl,

The term "C₂-C_nhaloalkynyl" as used herein refers to a C₂-C_nalkynyl moiety substituted with one or more halo atoms which may be the same or different.

Halogen is generally fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. This also applies, correspondingly, to halogen in combination with other meanings, such as haloalkyl

- 5 The pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine and pyridazine groups (unsubstituted or substituted) for R₂ and R₄ are each connected via a carbon atom on the respective ring to the rest of the compound.

As used herein, the term "controlling" refers to reducing the number of pests, eliminating pests and/or preventing further pest damage such that damage to a plant or to a plant derived product is reduced.

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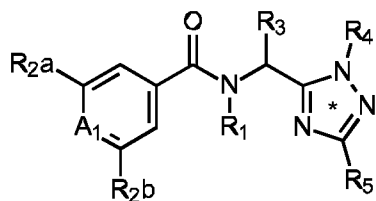
The staggered line as used herein, for example, in J-1, K-1 and O-1, represent the point of connection/attachment to the rest of the compound.

- 15 As used herein, the term "pest" refers to insects, acarines, nematodes and molluscs that are found in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, the storage of products of vegetable origin (such as fruit, grain and timber); and those pests associated with the damage of man-made structures. The term pest encompasses all stages in the life cycle of the pest.

- 20 As used herein, the term "effective amount" refers to the amount of the compound, or a salt thereof, which, upon single or multiple applications provides the desired effect.

- An effective amount is readily determined by the skilled person in the art, by the use of known techniques and by observing results obtained under analogous circumstances. In determining the effective amount a number of factors are considered including, but not limited to: the type of plant or derived product to be applied; the pest to be controlled & its lifecycle; the particular compound applied;
- 25 the type of application; and other relevant circumstances.

As one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, compounds of formula I contain a stereogenic centre which is indicated with an asterisk in the structure below:

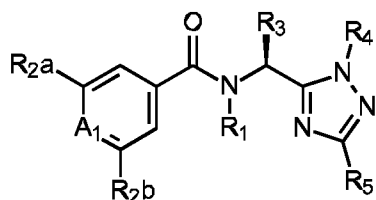


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I*

where R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃, R₄, R₅, and A₁ are as defined in the first aspect.

The present invention contemplates both racemates and individual enantiomers. Compounds having preferred stereochemistry are set out below.



I'a

Particularly preferred compounds of the present invention are compounds of formula I'a:
 where R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃, R₄, R₅, and A₁ are as defined in the first aspect, and stereoisomers,
 enantiomers, tautomers and N-oxides of the compounds of formula (I'a), and agrochemically
 5 acceptable salts thereof.

The term "optionally substituted" as used herein means that the group referenced is either
 unsubstituted or is substituted by a designated substituent, for example, "C₃-C₄cycloalkyl is optionally
 substituted with 1 or 2 halo atoms" means C₃-C₄cycloalkyl, C₃-C₄cycloalkyl substituted with 1 halo
 10 atom and C₃-C₄cycloalkyl substituted with 2 halo atoms.

Embodiments according to the invention are provided as set out below.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, A₁ is

- 15 A. N; or
- B. C-R_{2c}, where R_{2c} is hydrogen or halogen (such as Cl, F, Br and I); preferably hydrogen.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_{2a} is

- 20 A. C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl substituted with one to three substituents independently
 selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₃-C₆cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl
 substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from halogen, C₁-
 C₅cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl or C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl; or
- 25 B. C₃-C₄cycloalkyl, C₃-C₄cycloalkyl substituted with one to three substituents independently
 selected from C₁-C₂alkyl, C₁-C₂haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₃-C₄cycloalkylC₁-C₂alkyl
 substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from halogen, C₁-
 C₃cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₄cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkylsulfonyl or C₁-C₃haloalkylsulfinyl; or
- 30 C. cyclopropyl, cyclopropyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from
 methyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano, fluoro and chloro, cyclopropylmethyl substituted with one to five
 halogen substituents, C₁-C₃cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cyclopropoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl or
 trifluoromethyl sulfinyl; or
- D. cyclopropyl, cyclopropyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from
 methyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano, fluoro and chloro, cyclopropylmethyl substituted with one to five
 fluoro substituents, C₁-C₃cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cyclopropoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl or
 trifluoromethyl sulfinyl; or

- E. cyclopropylmethyl substituted with one to five fluoro substituents; or
- F. $-\text{CF}_2$ -cyclopropyl.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_{2b} is

- 5 A. halogen, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkylthio, C_1 - C_3 alkoxy, C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy, or CN; or
- B. halogen, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, or C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy; or
- C. C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_1 is

- 10 A. hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl or $\text{HCH}=\text{CCH}_2$ -; or
- B. hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; or
- C. hydrogen; or
- D. methyl; or
- E. cyclopropylmethyl.

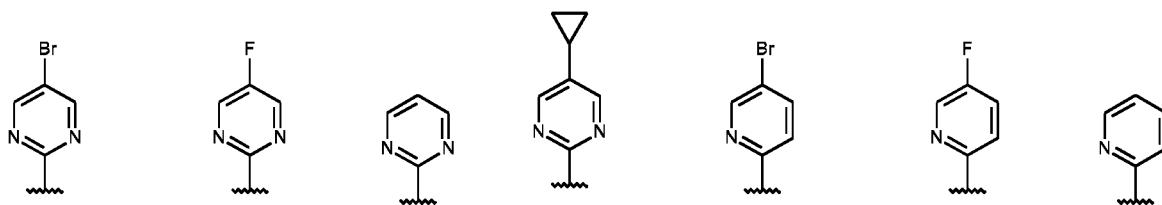
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In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_3 is

- A. C_1 - C_3 alkyl or C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl; or
- B. methyl.

20 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_4 is

- A. 2-pyridine, 2-pyrimidine, 2-pyridine substituted with one substituent selected from cyclopropyl or halogen, or 2-pyrimidine substituted with one substituent selected from cyclopropyl or halogen; or
- B. selected from O-1 to O7; or

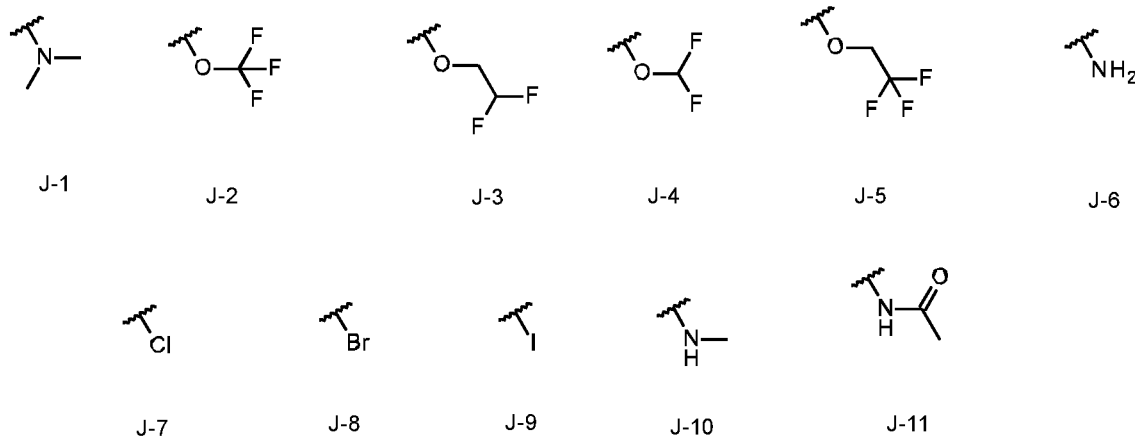


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- O-1 O-2 O-3 O-4 O-5 O-6 O-7
- C. selected from O-1, O-3, O-5, O-6; or
- D. O-3 or O-6.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, R_5 is

- 30 A. selected from J-1 to J-11

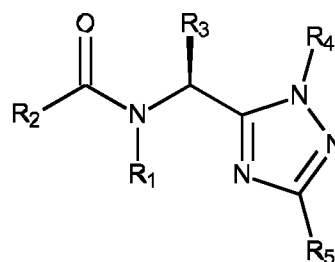
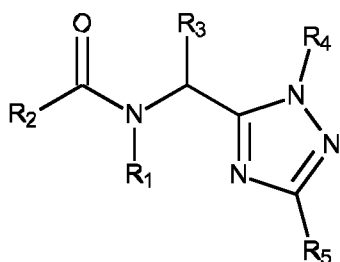


B. selected from J-2, J-3, J-4, J-5, J-7, J-8, and J-9; or

C. J-2 or J-8.

- 5 The present invention, accordingly, makes available a compound of formula I having the substituents R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , and A_1 as defined above in all combinations / each permutation. Accordingly, made available, for example, is a compound of formula I with A_1 being of the first aspect (i.e. A_1 is N or C- R_{2c} , where R_{2c} is H, halogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy); R_1 being embodiment B (i.e. hydrogen, methyl, cyclopropylmethyl); R_{2a} being an embodiment C (i.e.
- 10 cyclopropyl, cyclopropyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from methyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano, fluoro and chloro, cyclopropylmethyl substituted with one to five halogen substituents, C₁-C₃cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cyclopropoxy, trifluoromethylsulfonyl or trifluoromethyl sulfinyl); R_{2b} being embodiment B (i.e. halogen, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy); R_3 being embodiment B (i.e. methyl); R_4 being embodiment B (i.e. selected from O-1 to O-7); and R_5 being embodiment A (i.e.
- 15 selected from J-1 to J-11).

In an embodiment, the compound of formula I can be represented as



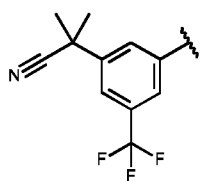
I-A or

I'-A

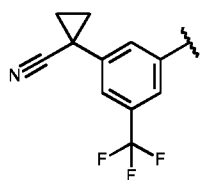
- wherein R_1 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are as defined in the first aspect, R_2 is the cyclic group containing A_1 and the substituents R_{2a} and R_{2b} as defined in the first aspect.
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In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the R_2 (the cyclic group containing A_1 and the substituents R_{2a} and R_{2b}) is

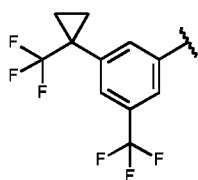
A. selected from K-1 to K-14



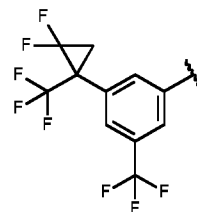
K-1



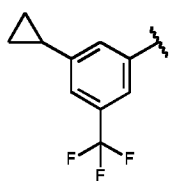
K-2



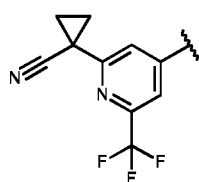
K-3



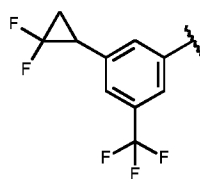
K-4



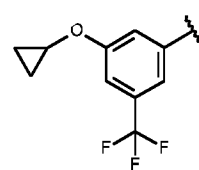
K-5



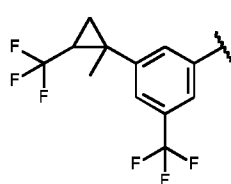
K-6



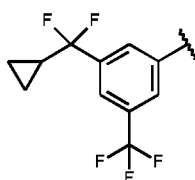
K-7



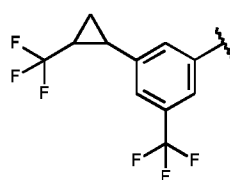
K-8



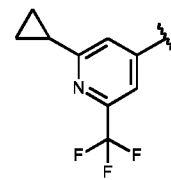
K-9



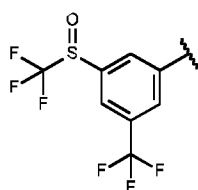
K-10



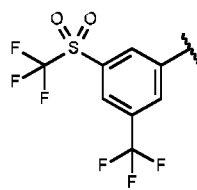
K-11



K-12



K-13



K-14

B. selected from K-1, K-2, K-3, K-5, K-6, K-10, K-11, K-12, and K-14; or

C. selected from K-1, K-2, K-5, K-10, K-11, and K-14; or

D. selected from K-5, K-10, and K-14.

5

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl or HCH≡CCH₂-; as R₂ one of K-1 to K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1 to O-7; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-1 to K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1 to O-7; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

- 5 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen; as R₂ one of K-1 to K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1 to O-7; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

- 10 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-1, K-2, K-3, K-5, K-6, K-10, K-11, K-12, and K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1 to O-7; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

- 15 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-1, K-2, K-5, K-10, K-11, and K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1 to O-7; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

- In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-1, K-2, K-5, K-10, K-11, and K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1, O-3, O-5, or O-6; and as R₅ one of J-1 to J-11.

- 20 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-1, K-2, K-5, K-10, K-11, and K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-1, O-3, O-5, or O-6; and as R₅ one J-2, J-3, J-4, J-5, J-7, J-8, and J-9.

- 25 In an embodiment of each aspect of the invention, the compound of formula I has as R₁ hydrogen, methyl, or cyclopropylmethyl; as R₂ one of K-5, K-10, and K-14; as R₃ methyl; as R₄ one of O-3 or O-6; and as R₅ one J-2 or J-8.

- 30 In a second aspect, the present invention makes available a composition comprising a compound of formula I as defined in the first aspect, one or more auxiliaries and diluent, and optionally one more other active ingredient.

- 35 In a third aspect, the present invention makes available a method of combating and controlling insects, acarines, nematodes or molluscs which comprises applying to a pest, to a locus of a pest, or to a plant susceptible to attack by a pest an insecticidally, acaricidally, nematocidally or molluscicidally effective amount of a compound as defined in the first aspect or a composition as defined in the second aspect.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention makes available a method for the protection of plant propagation material from the attack by insects, acarines, nematodes or molluscs, which comprises

treating the propagation material or the site, where the propagation material is planted, with an effective amount of a compound of formula I as defined in the first aspect or a composition as defined in the second aspect.

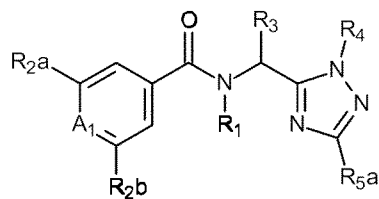
- 5 In a fifth aspect, the present invention makes available a plant propagation material, such as a seed, comprising, or treated with or adhered thereto, a compound of formula I as defined in the first aspect or a composition as defined in the second aspect.

- The present invention in a further aspect provides a method of controlling parasites in or on an animal in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the first aspect. The present invention further provides a method of controlling ectoparasites on an animal in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula I as defined on the first aspect. The present invention further provides a method for preventing and/or treating diseases transmitted by ectoparasites comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula I as defined in the first aspect, to an animal in need thereof.

- Compounds of formula I can be prepared by those skilled in the art following known methods. More specifically compounds of formulae I, and I'a, and intermediates therefor can be prepared as described below in the schemes and examples. Certain stereogenic centers have been left unspecified for the clarity and are not intended to limit the teaching of the schemes in any way.

The process according to the invention for preparing compounds of formula I is carried out by methods known to those skilled in the art.

- 25 Compounds of formula Ia, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is an halogen such as chlorine, bromine or iodine,

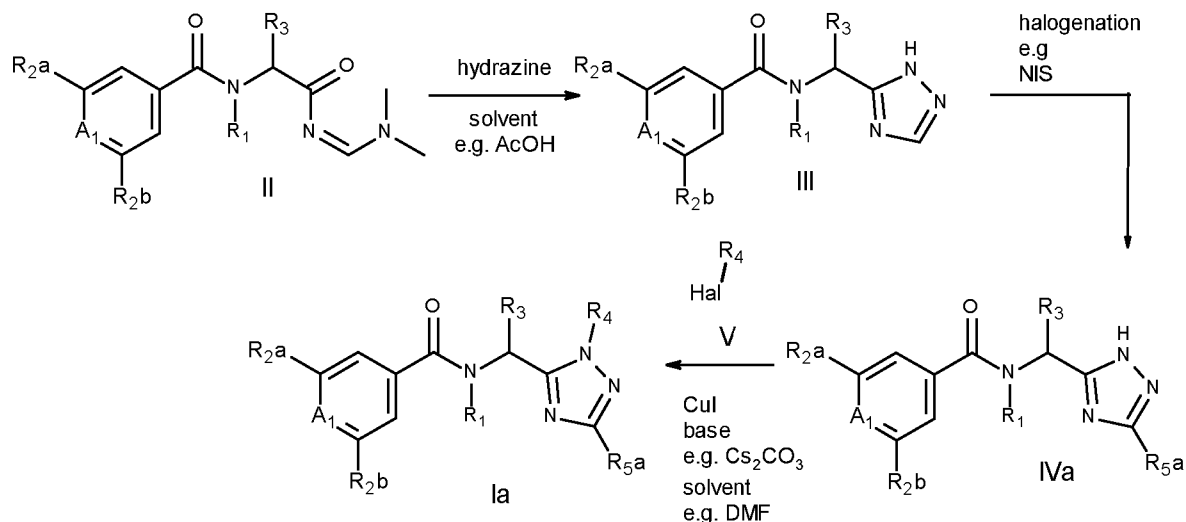


(Ia)

may be prepared by the process shown in scheme 1.

- 30 Scheme 1.

-12-



For example, compounds of formula Ia, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, and R_{5a} is an halogen such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula IVa, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is an halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, and compounds of formula V, wherein R₄ is defined as above for formula I, and wherein Hal is a halogen, such as for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine, optionally in the presence of a copper catalyst, for example, CuI, of a suitable solvent, such as DMF or NMP, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium hydride, potassium or caesium carbonate usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Chem. Asian J.* **2014**, *9*, 166; also in WO2013161904 and WO2009131173.

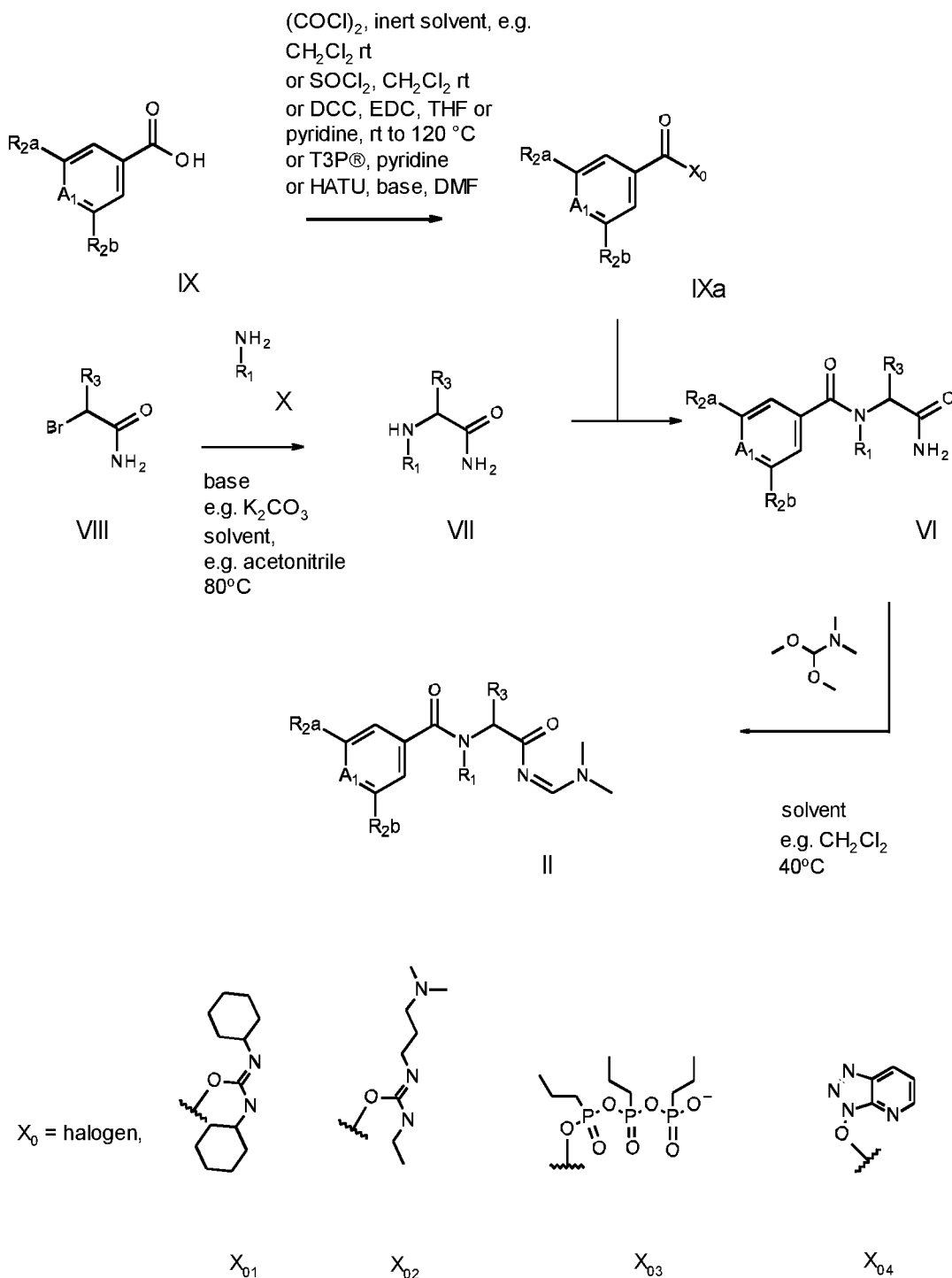
Compounds of formula IVa, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R_{5a} are defined as above for formula Ia, may be prepared by halogenation of compounds of formula III, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, with a halogenating agent, such as for example, benzyltrimethylammonium tribromide or *N*-iodosuccinimide, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, CH₂Cl₂, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or lithium hydroxide, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in US2014206700 (see pages 37-38).

Compounds of formula III, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula II, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, with hydrazine in suitable solvents that may include, for example, acetic acid, mixture of acetic acid and 1,4-dioxane or mixture of acetic acid and toluene, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described

previously, for example, in *J. Heterocyclic Chem.* **2008**, 45, 887; *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2015**, 25, 5121.

Intermediates of formula II, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 2.

Scheme 2.

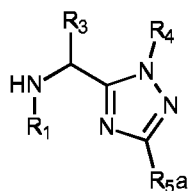


Compounds of formula II, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula VI, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, and *N,N*-dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (DMF-DMA), in suitable solvents that may include, for example, dichloromethane, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Tetrahedron* **2017**, 73, 750, and US2016296501, preparation 7, page 29.

Compounds of formula VI, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula VII, wherein R₁ and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, and compounds of formula IX, wherein R_{2a}, R_{2b} and A₁ are described above for formula Ia. Compound IX are activated to compounds of formula IXa by methods known to those skilled in the art and described for example in *Tetrahedron*, 61 (46) , 10827-10852, 2005. For example, compounds where X₀ is halogen are formed by treatment of compounds of formula IX with for example, oxalyl chloride or thionyl chloride in the presence of catalytic quantities of DMF in inert solvents such as methylene dichloride or THF at temperatures between 20 °C to 100 °C., preferably 25 °C. Treatment of IXa with compounds of formula VII, wherein R₁ and R₃ are defined as above for formula Ia, optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. triethylamine or pyridine leads to compounds of formula VI. Alternatively, compounds of formula VI can be prepared by treatment of compounds of formula IX with dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (DCC) or 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide (EDC) to give the activated species IXa, wherein X₀ is X₀₁ and X₀₂ respectively, in an inert solvent, e.g. pyridine, or THF optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. triethylamine, at temperatures between 50-180 °C. In addition, an acid of the formula IX can also be activated by reaction with a coupling reagent such as propanephosphonic acid anhydride (T3P®) or O-(7-Aza-1-benzotriazolyl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium-hexafluorophosphat (HATU) to provide compounds of formula IXa wherein X₀ is X₀₃ and X₀₄ as described for example in *Synthesis* 2013, 45, 1569 and *Journal Prakt. Chemie* 1998, 340, 581. Subsequent reaction with an amine of the formula VII provides compounds of formula VI.

Compounds of formula VII, wherein R₁ and R₃ are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula VIII, wherein R₃ is as defined in formula I, and compounds of formula X, wherein R₁ is defined in formula I, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, acetonitrile or dioxane, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or caesium carbonate (or sodium or potassium hydrogen carbonate), usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions.

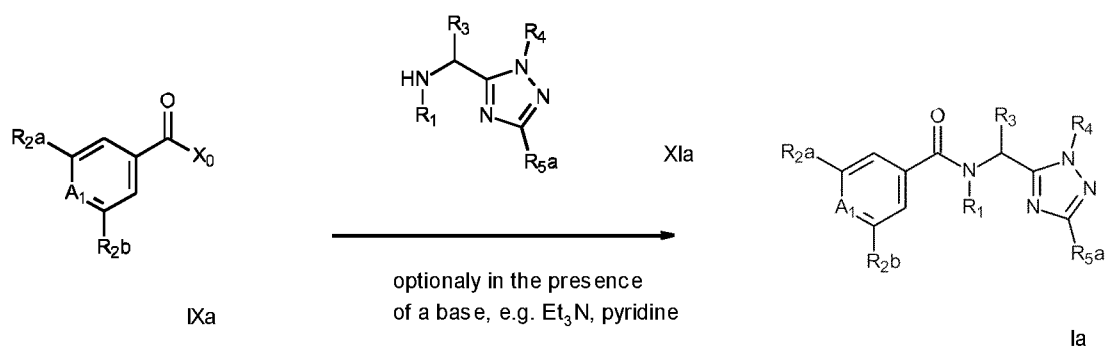
Alternatively, compounds of formula Ia, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, can be prepared by reaction of an amine of formula XIa



(Xla)

wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are as described in formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, with an activated carboxylic acid derivative of formula IXa, wherein R_{2a}, R_{2b}, and A₁ is described as above. The chemistry is described in more detail in Scheme 3.

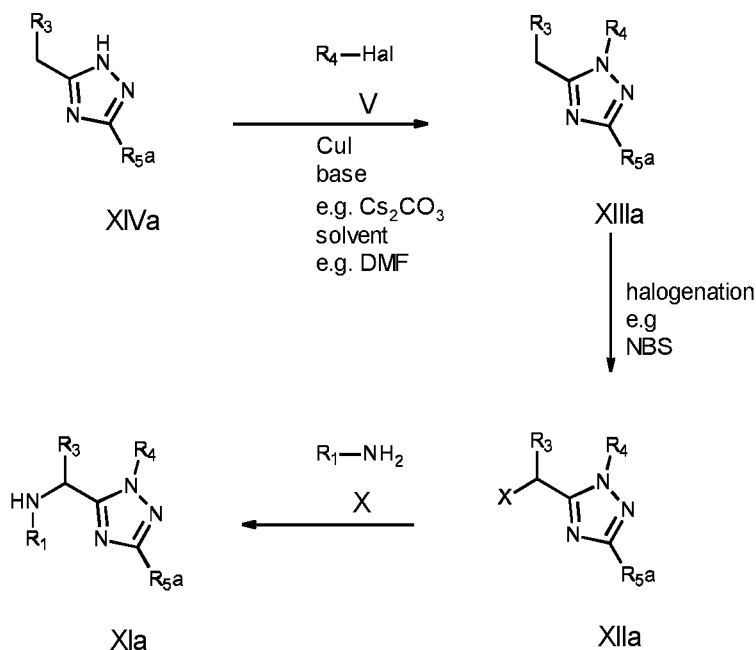
5 Scheme 3.



Compounds of formula Ia, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula Xla, wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above, and R_{5a} is a halogen, and compounds of formula IXa, wherein A₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b} and X₀ are defined as in Scheme 2, in suitable inert solvents that may include, for example, pyridine, DMF, acetonitrile, CH₂Cl₂ or THF, optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. triethylamine or pyridine, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C.

Compounds of formula Xla, wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 4

Scheme 4:



For example, compounds of formula XIa, wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula XIIIa, wherein R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Ia and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, and compounds of formula X, wherein R₁ is defined in formula I, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, acetonitrile or dioxane, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or cesium carbonate (or sodium or potassium hydrogen carbonate), usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions.

Compounds of formula XIIa, wherein R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by halogenation of compounds of formula XIIIa, wherein R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, with a halogenating agent such as, for example, *N*-bromo-succinimide, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, CH₂Cl₂, in the presence of a suitable activator, such as benzoyl peroxide, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under white light (230V). Such processes have been described previously, for example, in DE1962429.

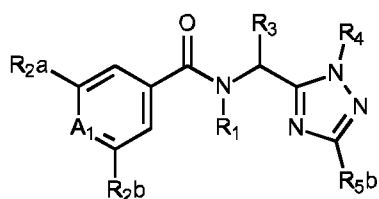
Compounds of formula XIIIa, wherein R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula XIVa, wherein R₃ is defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, and compounds of formula V, wherein R₄ is defined as above for formula I and wherein Hal is a halogen, such as, for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine, optionally in the presence of a copper catalyst, for example, CuI, of a suitable solvent, such as DMF or NMP, in the presence of a suitable base, such as

sodium hydride, potassium or caesium carbonate usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Chem. Asian J.* **2014**, *9*, 166; also in WO2013161904 and WO2009131173.

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Compounds of formula XIVa, wherein R₃ is defined as above for formula I and R_{5a} is a halogen, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine, are either commercially available or can be made by those skilled in the art. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO20130184248.

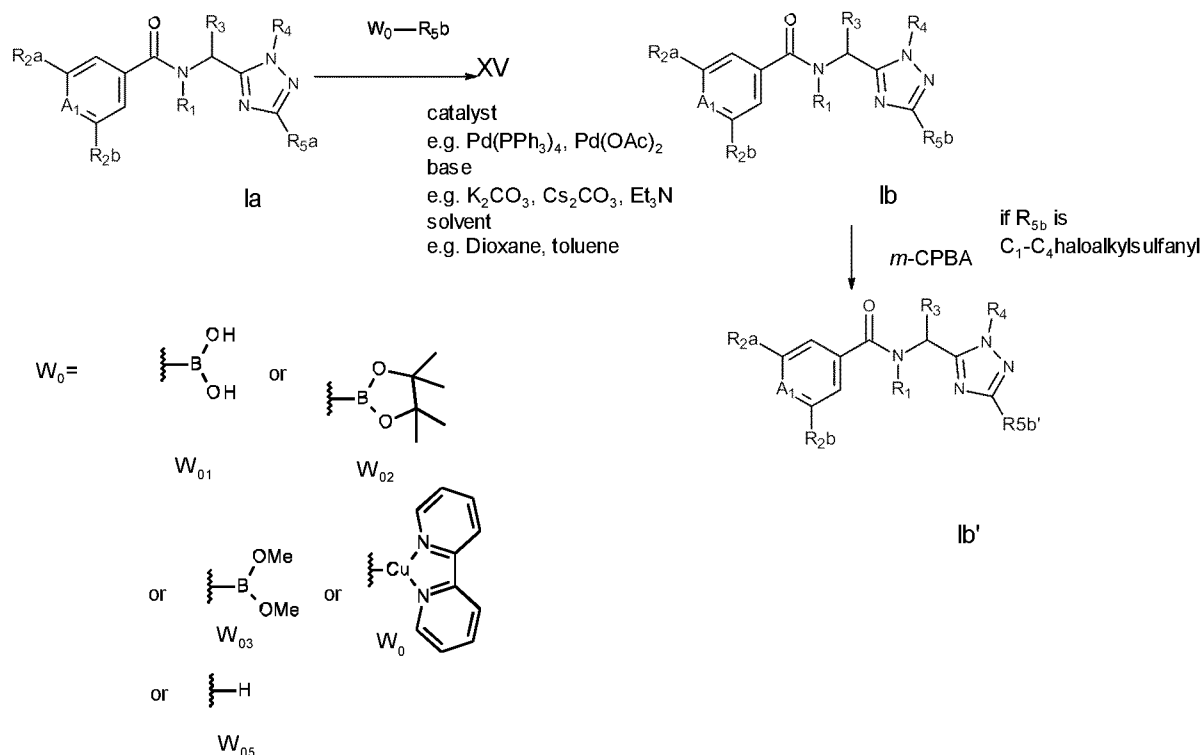
- 10 Compounds of formula Ib, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃, and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5b} is diphenylmethanimine, C₃-C₄halocycloalkyl, C₃-C₄cyanocycloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₂-C₆haloalkynyl, phenyl or a 5-membered heteroaromatic ring, wherein the phenyl or the 5-membered heteroaromatic ring can be optionally substituted with one to three substituents selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₃-C₄cycloalkyl, halogen, CN and
- 15 hydroxy,



(Ib)

may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 5.

Scheme 5.

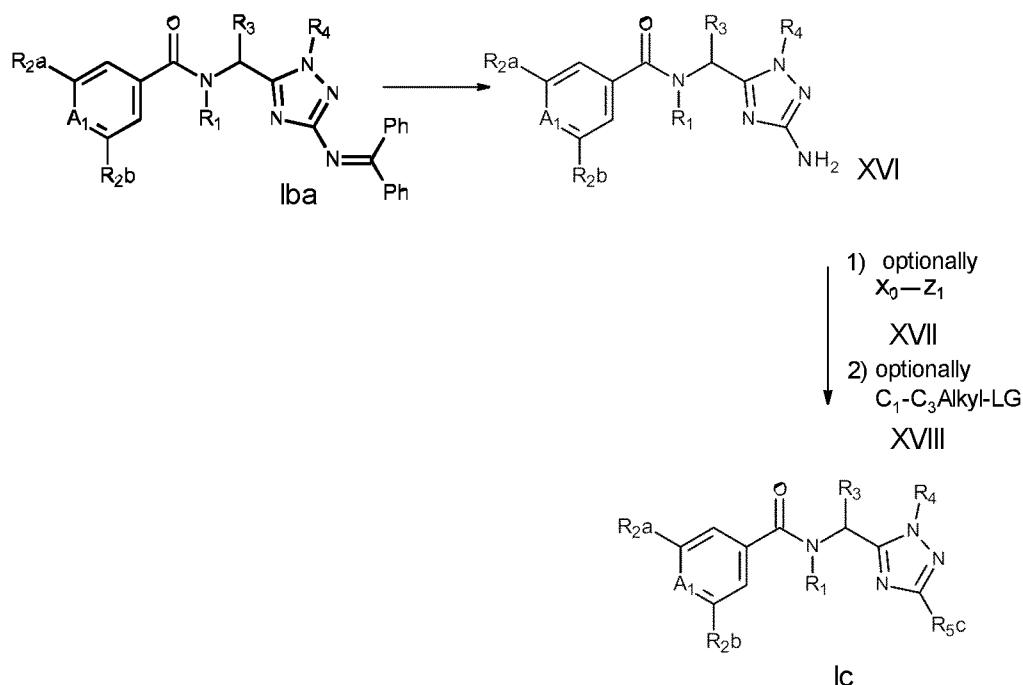


Compounds of formula Ib, wherein A_1 , R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , and R_4 are defined as above for formula I and R_{5b} is diphenylmethanimine, C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfanyl, C_3 - C_4 halocycloalkyl, or C_2 - C_6 haloalkenyl, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula Ia, wherein A_1 , R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , R_4 and R_{5a} are previously described, and compounds of formula XV, wherein R_{5b} is described above for formula Ib and W_0 is a boronic acid or a boronate ester, copper salt or hydrogen, as depicted in Scheme 5. This reaction is carried on in the presence of a palladium catalyst, for example, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (in the case of W_0 is W_{04} , no catalyst is needed), of a suitable solvent, such as dioxane or toluene, in the presence of a suitable base, such as potassium or caesium carbonate usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C , preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO2016006523 or *J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, 57, 3687-3706.

In the case of R_{5b} is C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfanyl, compound Ib can be oxidized by oxidizing agents such as *m*-CPBA usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C , preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, to give compounds Ib' wherein A_1 , R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , and R_4 are defined as above for formula Ib and $R_{5b'}$ is C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfinyl, or C_1 - C_4 haloalkylsulfonyl. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO20100063063.

Compounds of formula Ic, wherein A_1 , R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I and R_{5c} is amino, $(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl)sulfonylamino, $(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl)sulfonyl $(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl)amino, $(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl) $C(O)(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl)N or $(C_1$ - C_3 alkyl) $C(O)NH$, may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 6.

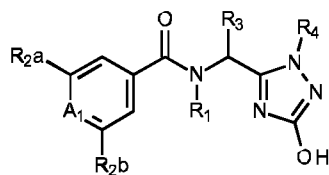
Scheme 6.



Compounds of formula Ic, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃, and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5c} is amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonylamino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonyl(C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)(C₁-C₃alkyl)N or (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)NH, may be prepared by reaction between compound XVI, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Ic and compound XVII, wherein X₀ is described in scheme 2 and can also be X₀₁, X₀₂, X₀₃ and X₀₄ as described in scheme 2 and Z₁ is (C₁-C₃alkyl), (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonyl or (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O). The reaction is carried on in a suitable solvent, such as dichloromethane or DMF, in the presence of a suitable base, such as trimethylamine or pyridine usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. The resulting compound can be optionally alkylated in a second step by treatment of this later with compound XVIII, wherein LG is a leaving group, such as chlorine, mesyloxy or tosyloxy, in a suitable solvent, such as THF or DMF, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium hydride, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture (The first step is optional thus, compound XVI can directly be used for the reaction with XVIII). Such transformation are easily made by those skilled in the art or care described in WO2010010186 or *Eur.J. Med.Chem*, **2013**, 67, 243-251.

Compounds of formula XVI, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, can be prepared by transformation of compound Iba, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃, and R₄ are defined as above for formula I. This reaction is carried on in a suitable solvent, such as THF, in the presence of an acid, such as hydrogen chloride or citric acid, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO2018067432 or *Eur.J. Med.Chem*, **2018**, 144, 151-163.

Compounds of formula Id, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I,

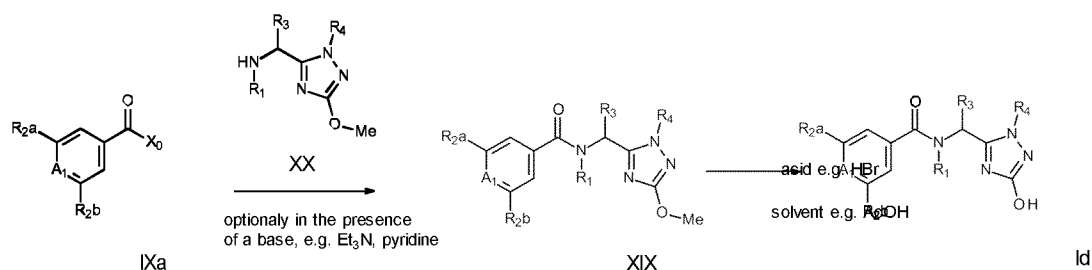


(Id)

may be prepared by the process shown in scheme 7.

5

Scheme 7.



Compounds of formula Id, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction of compound XIX, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Id, with acid such as for example HBr, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, acetic acid, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO2017090743.

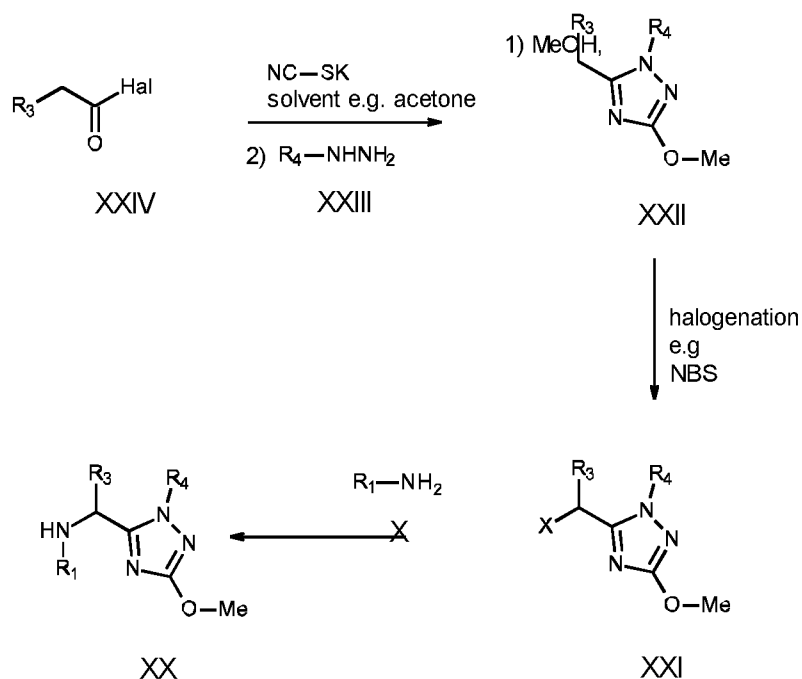
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Compounds of formula XIX, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Id, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula XX, wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Id and compounds of formula IXa, wherein A₁, R_{2a}, and R_{2b} are defined as for formula Id and X₀ are defined as in Scheme 2, in suitable inert solvents that may include, for example, pyridine, DMF, acetonitrile, CH₂Cl₂ or THF, optionally in the presence of a base, e.g. triethylamine or pyridine, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C.

25

Compounds of formula XX, wherein R₁, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula Id, may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 8

Scheme 8:



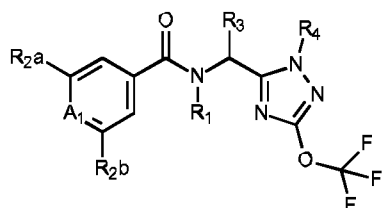
For example, compounds of formula XX, wherein R_1 , R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction between compounds of formula XXI, wherein R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I, and compounds of formula X, wherein R_1 is defined in formula I, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, acetonitrile or dioxane, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or cesium carbonate (or sodium or potassium hydrogen carbonate), usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and $200^\circ C$, preferably between $40^\circ C$ to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions.

Compounds of formula XXI, wherein R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by halogenation of compounds of formula XXII, wherein R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I, with a halogenating agent, such as, for example, *N*-bromo-succinimide, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, CH_2Cl_2 , in the presence of a suitable activator, such as benzoyl peroxide, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and $200^\circ C$, preferably between $20^\circ C$ to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under white light lamp (230V). Such processes have been described previously, such processes have been described previously, for example, in DE1962429.

Compounds of formula XXII, wherein R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared in two steps by reaction between compounds of formula XXIV, wherein R_3 is defined as above for formula I and Hal is a halogen, such as, for example bromine, chlorine or iodine, and potassium thiocyanate and methanol in a suitable solvent, such as acetone usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and $200^\circ C$, preferably between $20^\circ C$ to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. The resulting intermediate is then engaged in a second step with compounds of formula XXIII, wherein R_4 is defined as above for formula I, in suitable solvents, such as for example, ethanol, usually upon heating

at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture to give compounds of formula XXII.

Compounds of formula Ie, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I,

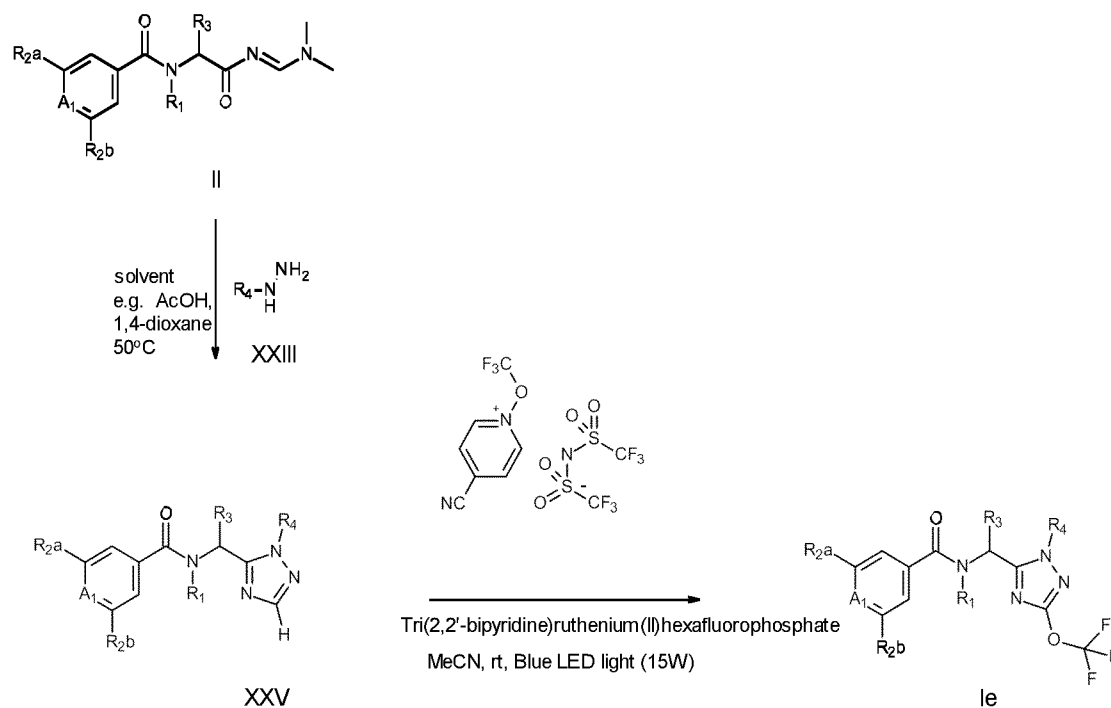


5

(Ie)

may be prepared by the process shown in scheme 9.

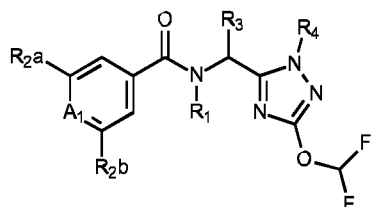
Scheme 9.



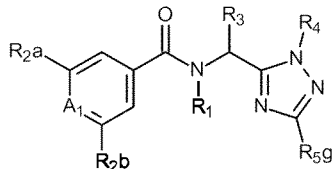
- 10 According to scheme 9, compounds of formula Ie, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, can be prepared by treatment of compounds XXV, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile, with a photoredox catalyst, such as Tris(2,2'-bipyridine)ruthenium(II) hexafluorophosphate, under irradiation of blue LED light (15 W) in the presence of 1-(trifluoromethoxy)pyridine-4-carbonitrile; 1,1,1-trifluoro-
- 15 N-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)methanesulfonamide, at room temperature. Such reactions have been described in the literature for example in *Ang. Chem.*, **2018**, 57 (42), 13784-13789.

Compounds of formula XXV, wherein R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , R_4 and A_1 are as defined in formula I, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula II, wherein R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 , and A_1 are defined in formula I, and compounds of formula XXIII, wherein R_4 is defined in formula I, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, mixture of acetic acid and 1,4-dioxane, usually upon heating at temperatures
 5 between room temperature and 120°C, preferably at 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Tetrahedron* **2017**, 73, 750.

Compounds of formula If and Ig, wherein A_1 , R_1 , R_{2a} , R_{2b} , R_3 and R_4 are defined as above for formula I,
 10 and R_{5g} is C_1 - C_3 haloalkoxy



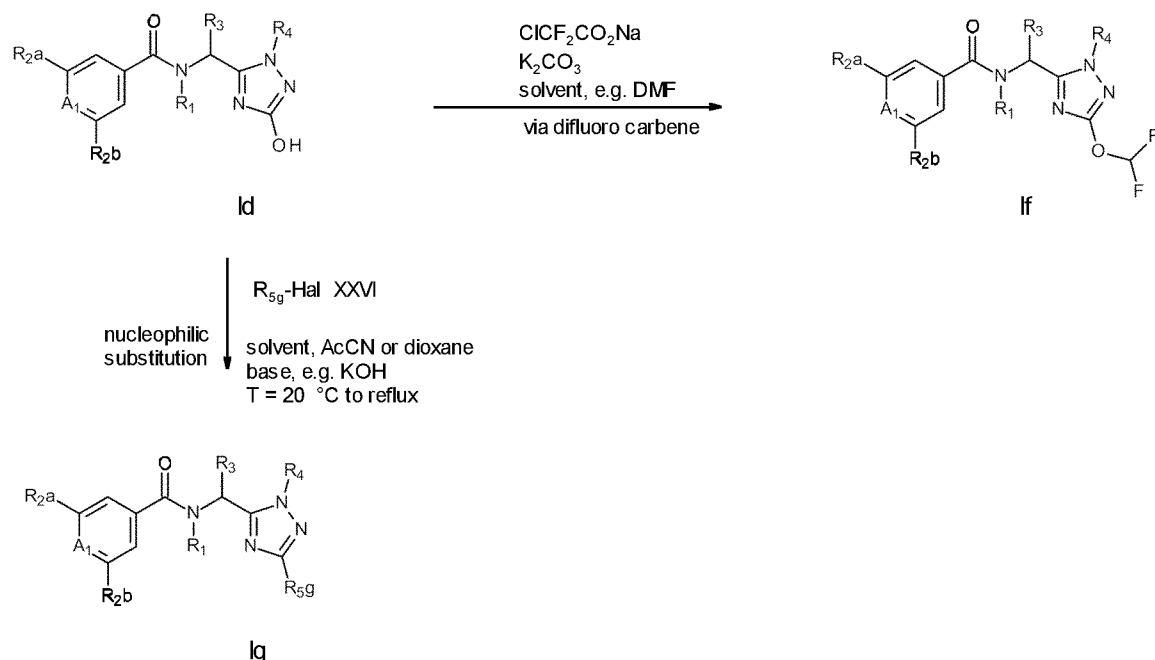
(If)



(Ig)

may be prepared by the process shown in scheme 10.

Scheme 10.

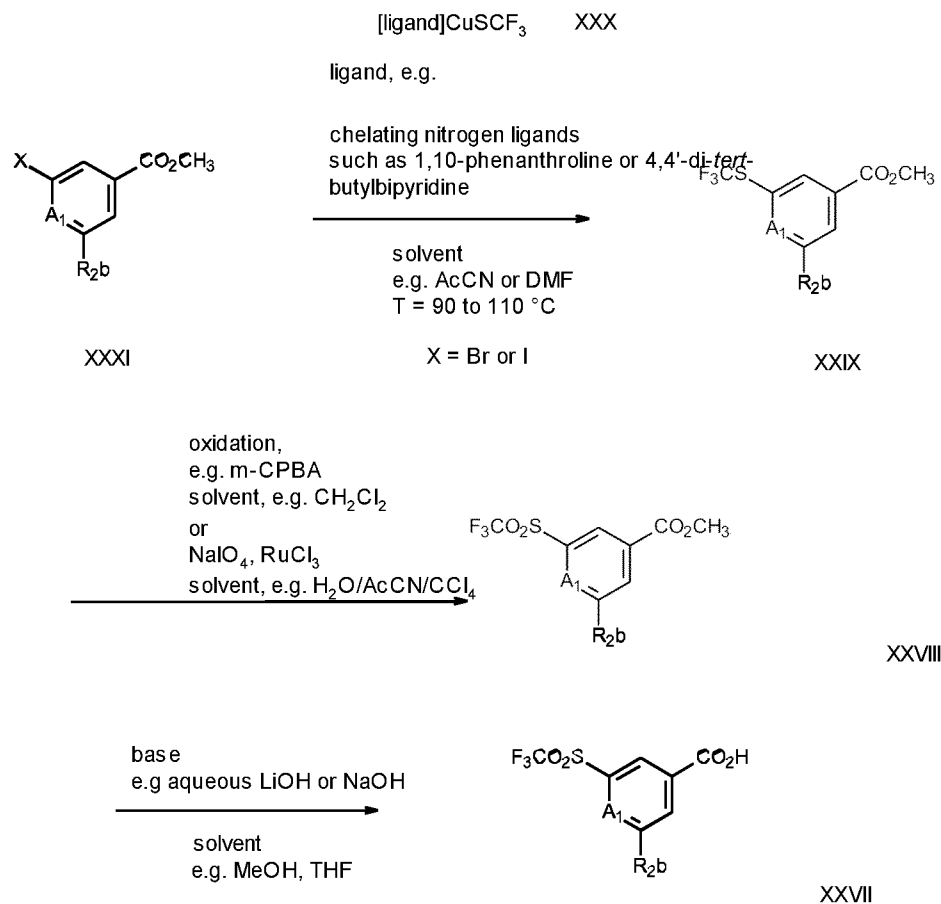


According to scheme 10, compounds of formula If, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as for formula I, can be prepared from compounds of formula Id, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, by treatment with a difluorocarbene source, e.g. ClCF₂CO₂Na or CF₂SO₂OCHF₂, in the presence of a base, such as KOH, potassium carbonate and the like, in an inert solvent at temperatures between 20-80°C. Such procedures have been described for example in, *J. Fluor. Chem.* **2017**, 203, 155, and US2013/0225552, page 128, and *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, **2011**, 15, 721.

Compounds of formula Id, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I, can be alkylated with a base, for example, caesium or potassium carbonate, in a solvent such as acetonitrile or DMF at temperatures between 20-80 °C with a compound of formula XXVI, wherein Hal is a Halogen, such as Cl, Br, I, and R_{5g} is C₁-C₃haloalkoxy to give compounds of formula Ig, wherein A₁, R₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₃ and R₄ are defined as above for formula I and R_{5g} is C₁-C₃haloalkoxy. Such reactions are well known to those skilled in the art and have been reported for example in see e.g. *Med. Chem. Lett.*, **2017**, 8(5), p543-548 and *Bio. Med. Chem. Lett.*, **2017**, 27(11), 2420-2423.

Carboxylic acids of formula XXVII, wherein R_{2b} and A₁ are defined as above for formula I, are useful intermediates for the preparation of final compounds (see Scheme 1) and may be prepared by the process shown in Scheme 11.

Scheme 11.



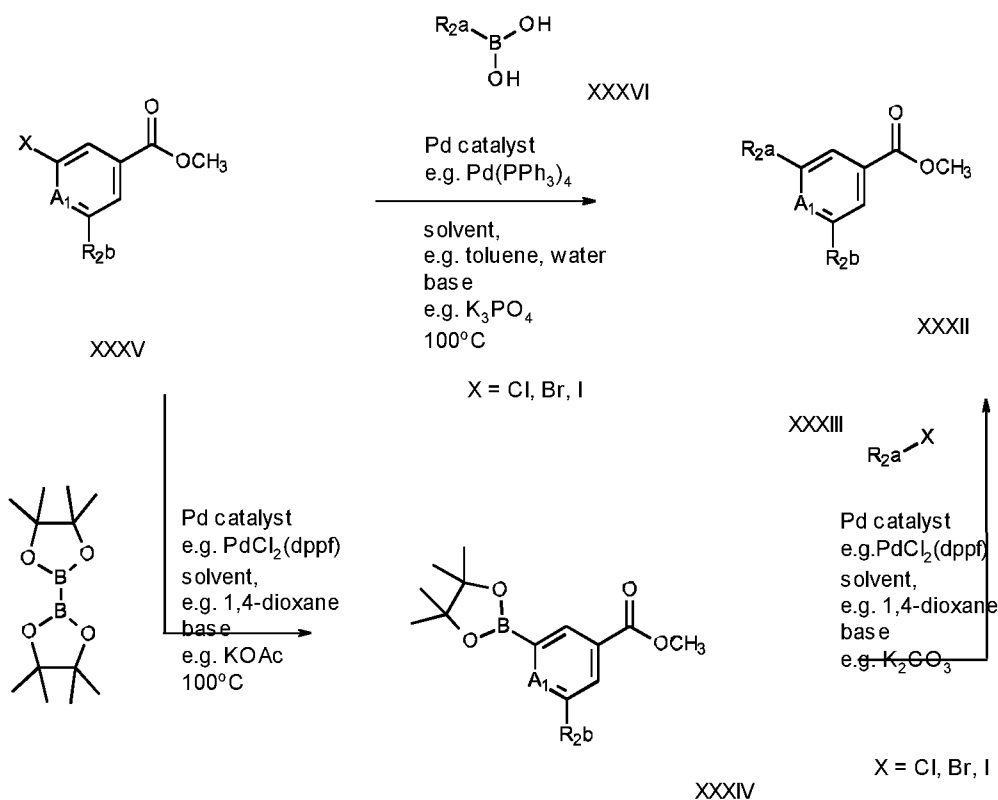
Accordingly, compounds of formula XXVII, wherein R_{2b} is as defined above for formula I, can be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XXVIII with a suitable base such as, sodium or lithium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent like MeOH, THF, and H₂O or a mixture of them, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and reflux.

Compounds of formula XXVIII are prepared through oxidation, e.g. with *m*-CPBA or NaIO₄/RuCl₃, in a solvent, preferable CH₂Cl₂, or CHCl₃ or a mixture of H₂O, AcCN and CCl₄. Such transformations are known to those skilled in the art and described for example in *J. Med. Chem.* **2008**, 51, 6902 or *WO2004/9086*, pages 24-25.

Finally, compounds of formula XXIX wherein R_{2b} is defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XXXI with a suitable trifluoromethylthiolation copper reagent of formula XXX, a ligand being e.g. 1,10-phenanthroline or 4,4'-di-*tert*-butylbipyridine, in suitable solvents, for example, acetonitrile or DMF, usually upon heating at temperatures between 20 to 150°C, preferably between 40°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, 1548–1552, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 3793, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, 16, 1744, *J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, 82, 11915.

Further intermediates of formula XXXII, wherein R_{2a} , R_{2b} , and A_1 are defined as above for formula I, are generally known or can be easily prepared by those skilled in the art. A typical example of such a synthesis of compounds of formula XXXII is shown in Scheme 12.

5 Scheme 12



R_{2a} is not C_1 - C_4 alkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkylsulfinyl

For example, compounds of formula XXXII, wherein R_{2a} , R_{2b} , and A_1 are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XXXV wherein R_{2b} and A_1 are defined as above for formula I and X stands for chlorine, bromine or iodine, with compounds of formula XXXVI, wherein R_{2a} is as defined above for formula I, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, for example, $Pd(PPh_3)_4$, in suitable solvents, for example, toluene/water, 1,4-dioxane/water, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or caesium carbonate or tripotassium phosphate usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Tetrahedron Letters* **2002**, 43, 6987–6990.

Compounds of formula XXXII, wherein R_{2a} , R_{2b} , and A_1 are defined as above for formula I, may also be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XXXIV, wherein R_{2b} , and A_1 are defined as above for formula I, and compounds of formula XXXIII, wherein R_{2a} is as defined above for formula I and X is a halogen, such as, for example, bromine or iodine, in the presence of a palladium catalyst, for example, $PdCl_2(dppf)$, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, toluene/water, 1,4-dioxane/water, in the

presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or caesium carbonate or tripotassium phosphate usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in WO12139775, page 73.

5

Compounds of formula XXXIV, wherein R_{2b} and A₁ are defined as above for formula I, may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XXXV, wherein R_{2b} and A₁ are defined as above for formula I and X is a halogen, such as, for example, bromine or iodine, with Bis(pinacolato)diboron (B₂pin₂), in the presence of a palladium catalyst, for example, PdCl₂(dppf), in suitable solvents that may include, for example, toluene/water, 1,4-dioxane/water, in the presence of a suitable base, such as sodium, potassium or caesium carbonate or potassium acetate, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 200°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture, optionally under microwave heating conditions. Such processes have been described previously, for example, in *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2015**, 25, 1730, and WO12139775, page 67.

15

Carboxylic acids of formula XXXVII may be prepared from compound of formula XXXVIII analog as outlined in Scheme 13, by treatment with, for example aqueous LiOH, NaOH or KOH, in suitable solvents that may include, for example, THF/MeOH mixture, usually upon heating at temperatures between room temperature and 100°C, preferably between 20°C to the boiling point of the reaction mixture (see Scheme 11).

20

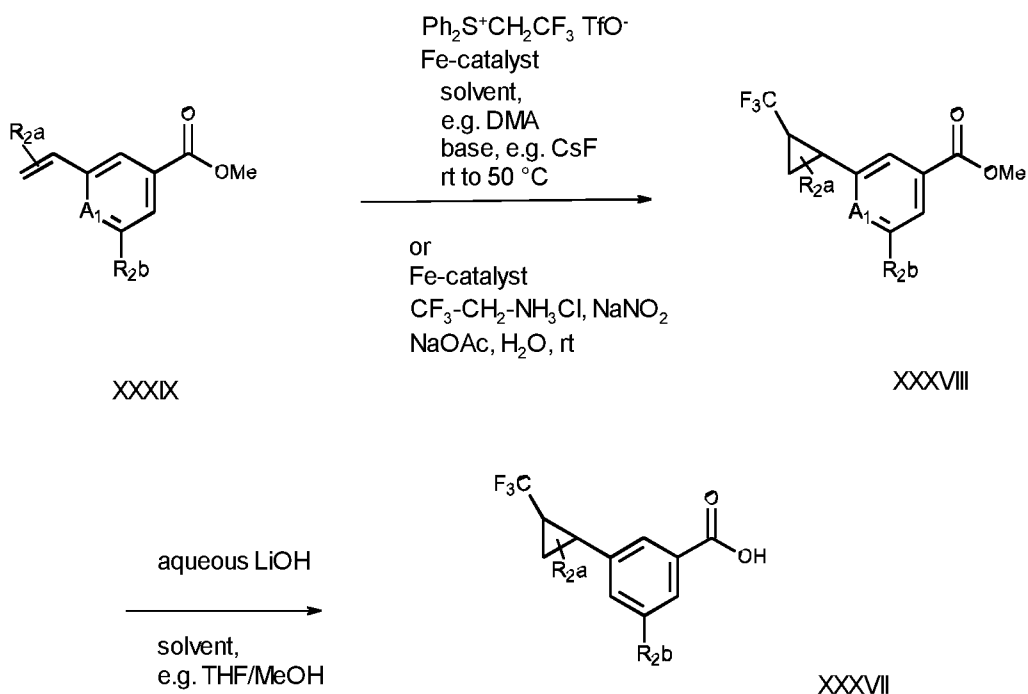
Compounds of formula XXXVIII, wherein R_{2b} and A₁ are defined as above for formula I and R_{2a} is H, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano or halogen, may be prepared by treatment of compounds of formula XXXIX, which are either commercially available or can be prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art (see e.g. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, 43, 1132 and *Pure Appl. Chem.* 1985, 57, 1771) with (trifluoroethyl)-diphenyl-sulfonium triflate (Ph₂S⁺CH₂CF₃ ⁻OTf) in the presence of an Fe-catalyst and a base, preferable CsF at temperatures between 0 to 50 °C, preferable 20 °C in DMA as solvent (analog to *Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 2471). Compounds of formula XXXVIII are obtained as mixture of stereoisomers with the *trans isomer* being the major isomer.

30

Yet another methodology to prepare compounds of formula XXXVIII, wherein R_{2b} and A₁ are defined as above for formula I and R_{2a} is H, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano or halogen, uses trifluoroethylamine hydrochloride/NaNO₂/NaOAc in the presence of an Fe-catalyst; this reaction is conducted at room temperature in H₂O; or in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O, see e.g. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 938 and *Chem. Commun.* **2018**, 54, 5110.

35

Scheme 13.

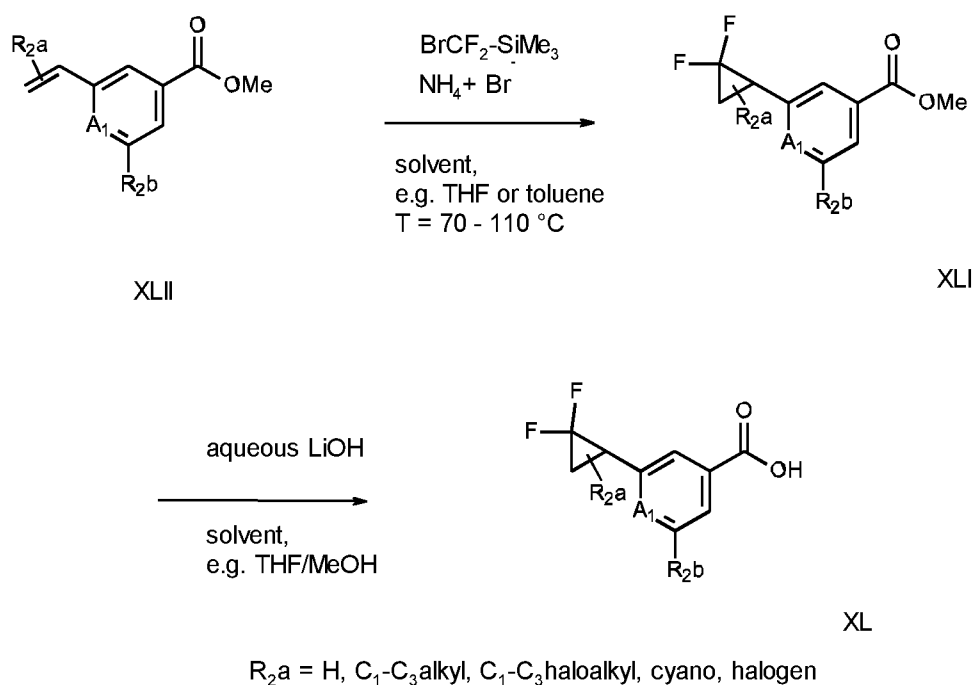


$R_{2a} = \text{H}, \text{C}_1\text{-C}_3\text{alkyl}, \text{C}_1\text{-C}_3\text{haloalkyl}, \text{cyano}, \text{halogen}$

Carboxylic acids of formula XL wherein R_{2b} , and A_1 are defined as above for formula I, and R_{2a} is H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3\text{haloalkyl}$, cyano or halogen, may be prepared in quite a similar manner as already shown in Scheme 13.

5

Scheme 14.

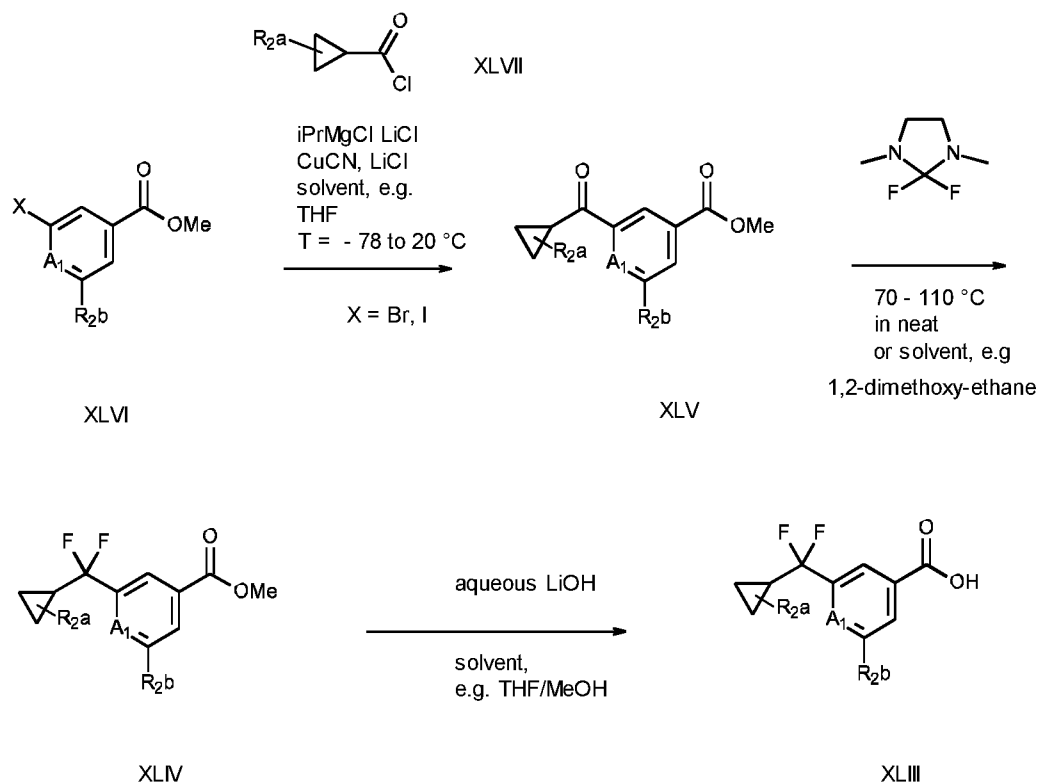


Thus, compounds of formula XLI, wherein R_{2b} and A_1 are defined as above for formula I and R_{2a} is H, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, cyano or halogen, are prepared by reaction of compounds of formula XLII (synthesized analog to *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, *4*, 514 or *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, *42*, 4083) with (bromodifluoromethyl)-trimethylsilane in the presence of $NH_4^+ Br^-$ in a suitable solvent, preferable in THF or toluene at temperatures between 70 to 110 °C. Subsequent saponification of the methyl esters XLII provide compounds of formula XL (Scheme 14).

Carboxylic acids of formula XLIII, wherein R_{2b} and A_1 are defined as above for formula I and R_{2a} is H, C_1 - C_3 alkyl, C_1 - C_3 haloalkyl, cyano or halogen, can be prepared according to reaction Scheme 15.

Thus, compounds of formula XLVI, wherein R_{2b} and A_1 are defined as above for formula I and X is bromine or iodine, are treated with $iPrMgCl/LiCl$ -complex; subsequent reaction with $CuCN$ and quenched with cyclopropane carbonyl chlorides of formula XLVII, wherein R_{2a} is defined above for formula I, provides compounds of formula XLV (analog to *WO2006/067445*, page 148). Following fluorination with 2,2-difluoro-1,3-dimethylimidazoline either in a solvent, e.g. in 1,2-dimethoxy-ethane or in neat (see *Chem. Commun.* **2002**, (15), 1618) affords compound of formula XLIV. Subsequent hydrolysis using e.g. $LiOH$ as already described gives carboxylic acids of formula XLIII.

Scheme 15.



$R_{2a} = H, C_1-C_3\text{alkyl}, C_1-C_3\text{haloalkyl}, \text{cyano}, \text{halogen}$

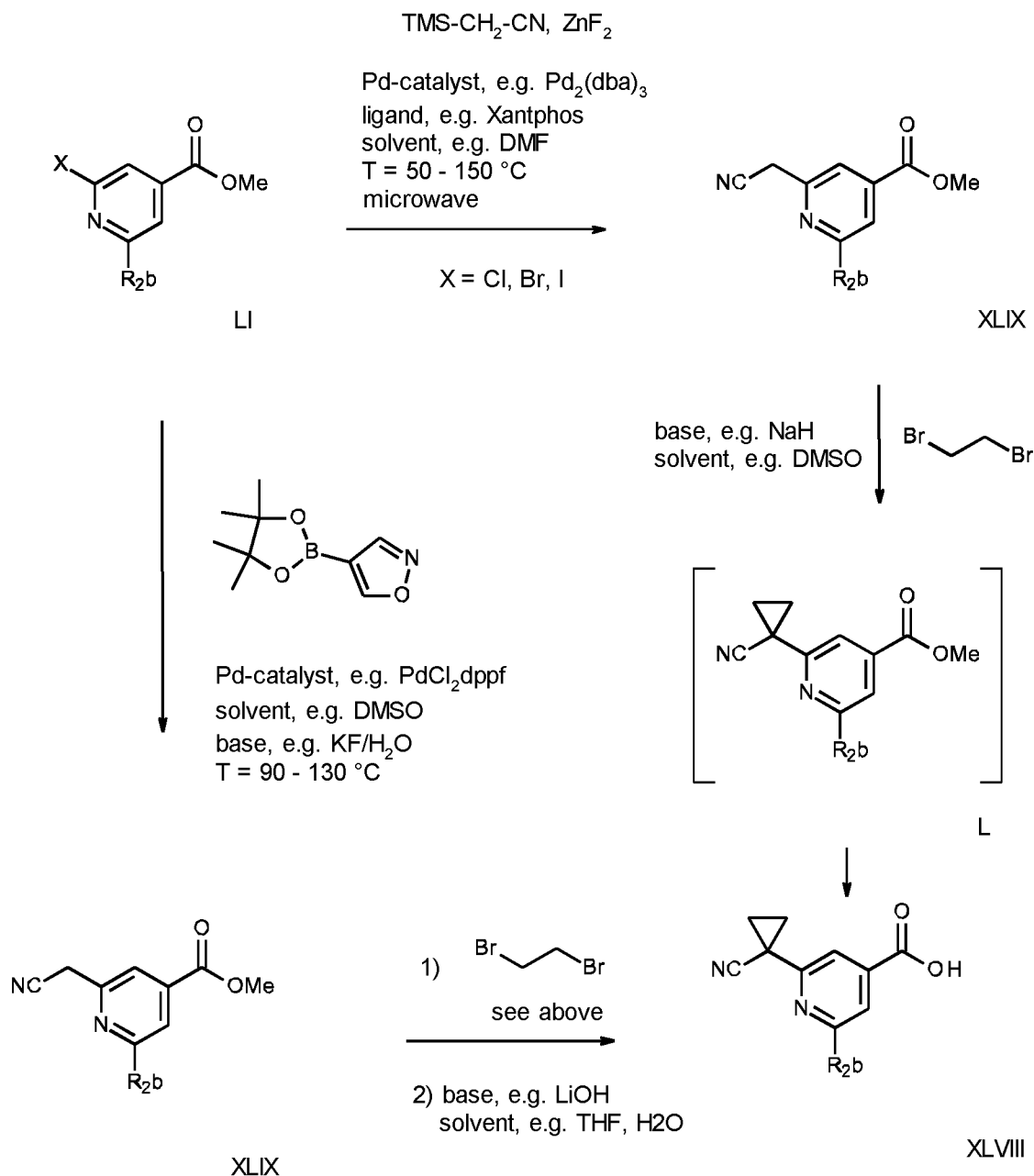
Finally, a method to prepare isonicotinic acid intermediates of general formula XLVIII is outlined in Scheme 16.

Accordingly, compounds of formula XLVIII, wherein R_{2b} is defined as above for formula I, can be synthesized by treatment of compounds of formula XLIX, wherein R_{2b} is defined in formula I, with 1,2-dibromoethane in the presence of a base, preferable NaH, in a suitable solvent, for example DMSO (analog to *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 15824) and followed by an hydrolysis step similar to scheme 15 to convert compound XLIV into XLIII.

Compounds of formula XLIX (wherein R_{2b} is defined in formula I) can be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula LI (wherein R_{2b} is defined as above for formula I and X is a leaving group, such as chlorine, bromine or iodine) with 2-(trimethylsilyl)-acetonitrile in the presence of a Pd-catalyst, for example $Pd_2(dba)_3$. This reaction preferable uses Xantphos and the like as ligands, ZnF_2 as additive and is performed in dipolar aprotic solvents, such as DMF, optionally under microwave heating conditions, see e.g. *J. Med. Chem.* **2012**, 55, 3452.

Compounds of formula XLIX can also be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula LI with 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)isoxazole through domino Suzuki coupling and subsequent isoxazole fragmentation. This transformation is conducted in the presence of a Pd-catalyst, preferable $PdCl_2dppf$, a base, for example KF, in suitable solvent mixtures, that is to say DMSO and H_2O , analog to *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, 133, 6948. Final cyclopropanation with 1,2-dibromoethane furnished compounds of formula L, following hydrolysis of the methyl ester L affords compounds of formula XLVIII as already detailed in previous Schemes.

Scheme 16:



Depending on the procedure or the reaction conditions, the reactants can be reacted in the presence of a base. Examples of suitable bases are alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxides, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydrides, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal amides, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal alkoxides, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal acetates, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal carbonates, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal dialkylamides or alkali metal or alkaline earth metal alkylsilylamides, alkylamines, alkylenediamines, free or N-alkylated saturated or unsaturated cycloalkylamines, basic heterocycles, ammonium hydroxides and carbocyclic amines. Examples which may be mentioned are sodium hydroxide, sodium hydride, sodium amide, sodium methoxide, sodium acetate, sodium carbonate, potassium tert-butoxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, potassium hydride, lithium diisopropylamide, potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, calcium hydride, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, triethylenediamine, cyclohexylamine, N-cyclohexyl-N,N-

dimethylamine, N,N-diethylaniline, pyridine, 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, quinuclidine, N-methylmorpholine, benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU).

- 5 The reactants can be reacted with each other as such, i.e. without adding a solvent or diluent. In most cases, however, it is advantageous to add an inert solvent or diluent or a mixture of these. If the reaction is carried out in the presence of a base, bases which are employed in excess, such as triethylamine, pyridine, N-methylmorpholine or N,N-diethylaniline, may also act as solvents or diluents.
- 10 The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range from approximately -80°C to approximately +140°C, preferably from approximately -30°C to approximately +100°C, in many cases in the range between ambient temperature and approximately +80°C.

- Depending on the choice of the reaction conditions and starting materials which are suitable in each case, it is possible, for example, in one reaction step only to replace one substituent by another substituent according to the invention, or a plurality of substituents can be replaced by other substituents according to the invention in the same reaction step.
- 15

- Salts of compounds of formula I can be prepared in a manner known *per se*. Thus, for example, acid addition salts of compounds of formula I are obtained by treatment with a suitable acid or a suitable ion exchanger reagent and salts with bases are obtained by treatment with a suitable base or with a suitable ion exchanger reagent.
- 20

- Salts of compounds of formula I can be converted in the customary manner into the free compounds I, acid addition salts, for example, by treatment with a suitable basic compound or with a suitable ion exchanger reagent and salts with bases, for example, by treatment with a suitable acid or with a suitable ion exchanger reagent.
- 25

- Salts of compounds of formula I can be converted in a manner known *per se* into other salts of compounds of formula I, acid addition salts, for example, into other acid addition salts, for example by treatment of a salt of inorganic acid such as hydrochloride with a suitable metal salt such as a sodium, barium or silver salt, of an acid, for example with silver acetate, in a suitable solvent in which an inorganic salt which forms, for example silver chloride, is insoluble and thus precipitates from the reaction mixture.
- 30

- Depending on the procedure or the reaction conditions, the compounds of formula I, which have salt-forming properties can be obtained in free form or in the form of salts.
- 35

The compounds of formula I and, where appropriate, the tautomers thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, can be present in the form of one of the isomers which are possible or as a mixture of these,

for example in the form of pure isomers, such as antipodes and/or diastereomers, or as isomer mixtures, such as enantiomer mixtures, for example racemates, diastereomer mixtures or racemate mixtures, depending on the number, absolute and relative configuration of asymmetric carbon atoms which occur in the molecule and/or depending on the configuration of non-aromatic double bonds which occur in the molecule; the invention relates to the pure isomers and also to all isomer mixtures which are possible and is to be understood in each case in this sense hereinabove and hereinbelow, even when stereochemical details are not mentioned specifically in each case.

Diastereomer mixtures or racemate mixtures of compounds of formula I, in free form or in salt form, which can be obtained depending on which starting materials and procedures have been chosen can be separated in a known manner into the pure diastereomers or racemates on the basis of the physicochemical differences of the components, for example by fractional crystallization, distillation and/or chromatography.

Enantiomer mixtures, such as racemates, which can be obtained in a similar manner can be resolved into the optical antipodes by known methods, for example by recrystallization from an optically active solvent, by chromatography on chiral adsorbents, for example high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) on acetyl cellulose, with the aid of suitable microorganisms, by cleavage with specific, immobilized enzymes, via the formation of inclusion compounds, for example using chiral crown ethers, where only one enantiomer is complexed, or by conversion into diastereomeric salts, for example by reacting a basic end-product racemate with an optically active acid, such as a carboxylic acid, for example camphor, tartaric or malic acid, or sulfonic acid, for example camphorsulfonic acid, and separating the diastereomer mixture which can be obtained in this manner, for example by fractional crystallization based on their differing solubilities, to give the diastereomers, from which the desired enantiomer can be set free by the action of suitable agents, for example basic agents.

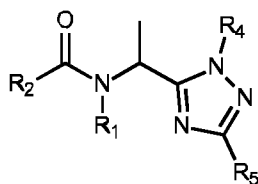
Pure diastereomers or enantiomers can be obtained according to the invention not only by separating suitable isomer mixtures, but also by generally known methods of diastereoselective or enantioselective synthesis, for example by carrying out the process according to the invention with starting materials of a suitable stereochemistry.

N-oxides can be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula I with a suitable oxidizing agent, for example the H_2O_2 /urea adduct in the presence of an acid anhydride, e.g. trifluoroacetic anhydride. Such oxidations are known from the literature, for example from *J. Med. Chem.*, 32 (12), 2561-73, 1989 or WO 2000/15615.

It is advantageous to isolate or synthesize in each case the biologically more effective isomer, for example enantiomer or diastereomer, or isomer mixture, for example enantiomer mixture or diastereomer mixture, if the individual components have a different biological activity.

The compounds of formula I and, where appropriate, the tautomers thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, can, if appropriate, also be obtained in the form of hydrates and/or include other solvents, for example those which may have been used for the crystallization of compounds which are present in solid form.

The compounds of formula I according to the following Tables A-1 to A-231 can be prepared according to the methods described above. The examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention and show preferred compounds of formula I, in the form of a compound of formula L1.



L1

Table A-1 provides 14 compounds A-1.001 to A-1.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z. For example, A-1.002 is

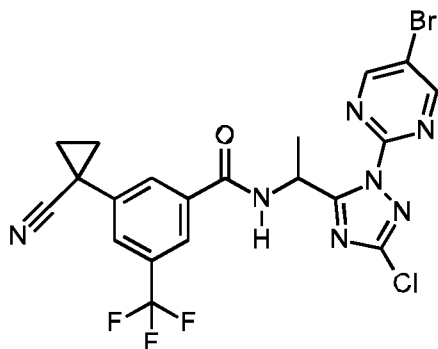


Table Z: Substituent definitions of R₂:

Index	R ₂	Index	R ₂
1		8	

Index	R ₂	Index	R ₂
2		9	
3		10	
4		11	
5		12	
6		13	

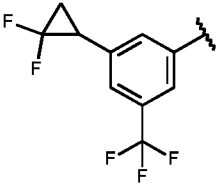
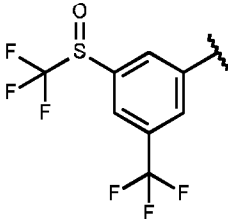
Index	R ₂	Index	R ₂
7		14	

Table A-2 provides 14 compounds A-2.001 to A-2.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-3 provides 14 compounds A-3.001 to A-3.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-4 provides 14 compounds A-4.001 to A-4.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-5 provides 14 compounds A-5.001 to A-5.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-6 provides 14 compounds A-6.001 to A-6.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-7 provides 14 compounds A-7.001 to A-7.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-8 provides 14 compounds A-8.001 to A-8.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-9 provides 14 compounds A-9.001 to A-9.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-10 provides 14 compounds A-10.001 to A-10.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-11 provides 14 compounds A-11.001 to A-11.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-12 provides 14 compounds A-12.001 to A-12.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-13 provides 14 compounds A-13.001 to A-13.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-14 provides 14 compounds A-14.001 to A-14.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is Br, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-15 provides 14 compounds A-15.001 to A-15.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-16 provides 14 compounds A-16.001 to A-16.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-17 provides 14 compounds A-17.001 to A-17.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-18 provides 14 compounds A-18.001 to A-18.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-19 provides 14 compounds A-19.001 to A-19.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-20 provides 14 compounds A-20.001 to A-20.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-21 provides 14 compounds A-21.001 to A-21.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is I, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-22 provides 14 compounds A-22.001 to A-22.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-23 provides 14 compounds A-23.001 to A-23.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-24 provides 14 compounds A-24.001 to A-24.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-25 provides 14 compounds A-25.001 to A-25.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-26 provides 14 compounds A-26.001 to A-26.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-27 provides 14 compounds A-27.001 to A-27.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-28 provides 14 compounds A-28.001 to A-28.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-29 provides 14 compounds A-29.001 to A-29.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-30 provides 14 compounds A-30.001 to A-30.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-31 provides 14 compounds A-31.001 to A-31.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-32 provides 14 compounds A-32.001 to A-32.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-33 provides 14 compounds A-33.001 to A-33.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-34 provides 14 compounds A-34.001 to A-34.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-35 provides 14 compounds A-35.001 to A-35.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-36 provides 14 compounds A-36.001 to A-36.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-37 provides 14 compounds A-37.001 to A-37.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-38 provides 14 compounds A-38.001 to A-38.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-39 provides 14 compounds A-39.001 to A-39.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-40 provides 14 compounds A-40.001 to A-40.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-41 provides 14 compounds A-41.001 to A-41.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-42 provides 14 compounds A-42.001 to A-42.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-43 provides 14 compounds A-43.001 to A-43.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-44 provides 14 compounds A-44.001 to A-44.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-45 provides 14 compounds A-45.001 to A-45.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-46 provides 14 compounds A-46.001 to A-46.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-47 provides 14 compounds A-47.001 to A-47.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-48 provides 14 compounds A-48.001 to A-48.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-49 provides 14 compounds A-49.001 to A-49.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-50 provides 14 compounds A-50.001 to A-50.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-51 provides 14 compounds A-51.001 to A-51.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-52 provides 14 compounds A-52.001 to A-52.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-53 provides 14 compounds A-53.001 to A-53.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-54 provides 14 compounds A-54.001 to A-54.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-55 provides 14 compounds A-55.001 to A-55.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-56 provides 14 compounds A-56.001 to A-56.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-57 provides 14 compounds A-57.001 to A-57.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-58 provides 14 compounds A-58.001 to A-58.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-59 provides 14 compounds A-59.001 to A-59.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-60 provides 14 compounds A-60.001 to A-60.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-61 provides 14 compounds A-61.001 to A-61.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-62 provides 14 compounds A-62.001 to A-62.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-63 provides 14 compounds A-63.001 to A-63.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-64 provides 14 compounds A-64.001 to A-64.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-65 provides 14 compounds A-65.001 to A-65.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-66 provides 14 compounds A-66.001 to A-66.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-67 provides 14 compounds A-67.001 to A-67.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-68 provides 14 compounds A-68.001 to A-68.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-69 provides 14 compounds A-69.001 to A-69.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-70 provides 14 compounds A-70.001 to A-70.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-71 provides 14 compounds A-71.001 to A-71.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-72 provides 14 compounds A-72.001 to A-72.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-73 provides 14 compounds A-73.001 to A-73.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-74 provides 14 compounds A-74.001 to A-74.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-75 provides 14 compounds A-75.001 to A-75.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-76 provides 14 compounds A-76.001 to A-76.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-77 provides 14 compounds A-77.001 to A-77.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is H, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-78 provides 14 compounds A-78.001 to A-78.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-79 provides 14 compounds A-79.001 to A-79.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-80 provides 14 compounds A-80.001 to A-80.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-81 provides 14 compounds A-81.001 to A-81.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-82 provides 14 compounds A-82.001 to A-82.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-83 provides 14 compounds A-83.001 to A-83.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-84 provides 14 compounds A-84.001 to A-84.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-85 provides 14 compounds A-85.001 to A-85.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-86 provides 14 compounds A-86.001 to A-86.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-87 provides 14 compounds A-87.001 to A-87.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-88 provides 14 compounds A-88.001 to A-88.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-89 provides 14 compounds A-89.001 to A-89.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-90 provides 14 compounds A-90.001 to A-90.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-91 provides 14 compounds A-91.001 to A-91.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is Br, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-92 provides 14 compounds A-92.001 to A-92.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-93 provides 14 compounds A-93.001 to A-93.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

5 Table A-94 provides 14 compounds A-94.001 to A-94.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-95 provides 14 compounds A-95.001 to A-95.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

10 Table A-96 provides 14 compounds A-96.001 to A-96.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-97 provides 14 compounds A-97.001 to A-97.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-98 provides 14 compounds A-98.001 to A-98.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is I, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

15 Table A-99 provides 14 compounds A-99.001 to A-99.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-100 provides 14 compounds A-100.001 to A-100.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

20 Table A-101 provides 14 compounds A-101.001 to A-101.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-102 provides 14 compounds A-102.001 to A-102.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-103 provides 14 compounds A-103.001 to A-103.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

25 Table A-104 provides 14 compounds A-104.001 to A-104.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-105 provides 14 compounds A-105.001 to A-105.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

30 Table A-106 provides 14 compounds A-106.001 to A-106.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-107 provides 14 compounds A-107.001 to A-107.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-108 provides 14 compounds A-108.001 to A-108.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

35 Table A-109 provides 14 compounds A-109.001 to A-109.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-110 provides 14 compounds A-110.001 to A-110.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-111 provides 14 compounds A-111.001 to A-111.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-112 provides 14 compounds A-112.001 to A-112.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-113 provides 14 compounds A-113.001 to A-113.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-114 provides 14 compounds A-114.001 to A-114.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-115 provides 14 compounds A-115.001 to A-115.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-116 provides 14 compounds A-116.001 to A-116.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-117 provides 14 compounds A-117.001 to A-117.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-118 provides 14 compounds A-118.001 to A-118.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-119 provides 14 compounds A-119.001 to A-119.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-120 provides 14 compounds A-120.001 to A-120.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-121 provides 14 compounds A-121.001 to A-121.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-122 provides 14 compounds A-122.001 to A-122.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-123 provides 14 compounds A-123.001 to A-123.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-124 provides 14 compounds A-124.001 to A-124.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-125 provides 14 compounds A-125.001 to A-125.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-126 provides 14 compounds A-126.001 to A-126.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-127 provides 14 compounds A-127.001 to A-127.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-128 provides 14 compounds A-128.001 to A-128.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-129 provides 14 compounds A-129.001 to A-129.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-130 provides 14 compounds A-130.001 to A-130.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-131 provides 14 compounds A-131.001 to A-131.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

5 Table A-132 provides 14 compounds A-132.001 to A-132.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-133 provides 14 compounds A-133.001 to A-133.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

10 Table A-134 provides 14 compounds A-134.001 to A-134.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-135 provides 14 compounds A-135.001 to A-135.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-136 provides 14 compounds A-136.001 to A-136.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

15 Table A-137 provides 14 compounds A-137.001 to A-137.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-138 provides 14 compounds A-138.001 to A-138.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

20 Table A-139 provides 14 compounds A-139.001 to A-139.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-140 provides 14 compounds A-140.001 to A-140.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-141 provides 14 compounds A-141.001 to A-141.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

25 Table A-142 provides 14 compounds A-142.001 to A-142.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-143 provides 14 compounds A-143.001 to A-143.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

30 Table A-144 provides 14 compounds A-144.001 to A-144.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-145 provides 14 compounds A-145.001 to A-145.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-146 provides 14 compounds A-146.001 to A-146.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

35 Table A-147 provides 14 compounds A-147.001 to A-147.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-148 provides 14 compounds A-148.001 to A-148.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-149 provides 14 compounds A-149.001 to A-149.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-150 provides 14 compounds A-150.001 to A-150.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-151 provides 14 compounds A-151.001 to A-151.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-152 provides 14 compounds A-152.001 to A-152.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-153 provides 14 compounds A-153.001 to A-153.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-154 provides 14 compounds A-154.001 to A-154.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₃, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-155 provides 14 compounds A-155.001 to A-155.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-156 provides 14 compounds A-156.001 to A-156.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-157 provides 14 compounds A-157.001 to A-157.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-158 provides 14 compounds A-158.001 to A-158.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-159 provides 14 compounds A-159.001 to A-159.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-160 provides 14 compounds A-160.001 to A-160.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-161 provides 14 compounds A-161.001 to A-161.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Cl, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-162 provides 14 compounds A-162.001 to A-162.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-163 provides 14 compounds A-163.001 to A-163.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-164 provides 14 compounds A-164.001 to A-164.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-165 provides 14 compounds A-165.001 to A-165.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-166 provides 14 compounds A-166.001 to A-166.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-167 provides 14 compounds A-167.001 to A-167.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-168 provides 14 compounds A-168.001 to A-168.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is Br, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-169 provides 14 compounds A-169.001 to A-169.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

5 Table A-170 provides 14 compounds A-170.001 to A-170.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-171 provides 14 compounds A-171.001 to A-171.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

10 Table A-172 provides 14 compounds A-172.001 to A-172.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-173 provides 14 compounds A-173.001 to A-173.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-174 provides 14 compounds A-174.001 to A-174.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

15 Table A-175 provides 14 compounds A-175.001 to A-175.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is I, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-176 provides 14 compounds A-176.001 to A-176.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

20 Table A-177 provides 14 compounds A-177.001 to A-177.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-178 provides 14 compounds A-178.001 to A-178.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-179 provides 14 compounds A-179.001 to A-179.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

25 Table A-180 provides 14 compounds A-180.001 to A-180.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-181 provides 14 compounds A-181.001 to A-181.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

30 Table A-182 provides 14 compounds A-182.001 to A-182.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NH₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-183 provides 14 compounds A-183.001 to A-183.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-184 provides 14 compounds A-184.001 to A-184.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

35 Table A-185 provides 14 compounds A-185.001 to A-185.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-186 provides 14 compounds A-186.001 to A-186.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-187 provides 14 compounds A-187.001 to A-187.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-188 provides 14 compounds A-188.001 to A-188.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 5 Table A-189 provides 14 compounds A-189.001 to A-189.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-190 provides 14 compounds A-190.001 to A-190.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 10 Table A-191 provides 14 compounds A-191.001 to A-191.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-192 provides 14 compounds A-192.001 to A-192.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-193 provides 14 compounds A-193.001 to A-193.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 15 Table A-194 provides 14 compounds A-194.001 to A-194.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-195 provides 14 compounds A-195.001 to A-195.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 20 Table A-196 provides 14 compounds A-196.001 to A-196.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is N(CH₃)₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-197 provides 14 compounds A-197.001 to A-197.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-198 provides 14 compounds A-198.001 to A-198.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 25 Table A-199 provides 14 compounds A-199.001 to A-199.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-200 provides 14 compounds A-200.001 to A-200.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 30 Table A-201 provides 14 compounds A-201.001 to A-201.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-202 provides 14 compounds A-202.001 to A-202.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-203 provides 14 compounds A-203.001 to A-203.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is NHCOCH₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

- 35 Table A-204 provides 14 compounds A-204.001 to A-204.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-205 provides 14 compounds A-205.001 to A-205.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-206 provides 14 compounds A-206.001 to A-206.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-207 provides 14 compounds A-207.001 to A-207.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

5 Table A-208 provides 14 compounds A-208.001 to A-208.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-209 provides 14 compounds A-209.001 to A-209.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

10 Table A-210 provides 14 compounds A-210.001 to A-210.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-211 provides 14 compounds A-211.001 to A-211.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-212 provides 14 compounds A-212.001 to A-212.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

15 Table A-213 provides 14 compounds A-213.001 to A-213.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-214 provides 14 compounds A-214.001 to A-214.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

20 Table A-215 provides 14 compounds A-215.001 to A-215.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-216 provides 14 compounds A-216.001 to A-216.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-217 provides 14 compounds A-217.001 to A-217.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

25 Table A-218 provides 14 compounds A-218.001 to A-218.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-219 provides 14 compounds A-219.001 to A-219.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

30 Table A-220 provides 14 compounds A-220.001 to A-220.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-221 provides 14 compounds A-221.001 to A-221.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-222 provides 14 compounds A-222.001 to A-222.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

35 Table A-223 provides 14 compounds A-223.001 to A-223.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-224 provides 14 compounds A-224.001 to A-224.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CF₃, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-225 provides 14 compounds A-225.001 to A-225.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromopyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-226 provides 14 compounds A-226.001 to A-226.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoropyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

5 Table A-227 provides 14 compounds A-227.001 to A-227.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is pyrimidin-2-yl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-228 provides 14 compounds A-228.001 to A-228.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-cyclopropylpyrimidin-2-yl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

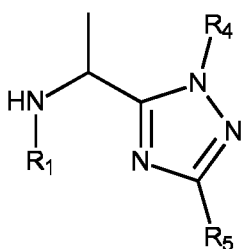
10 Table A-229 provides 14 compounds A-229.001 to A-229.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-bromo-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-230 provides 14 compounds A-230.001 to A-230.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is (5-fluoro-2-pyridyl) and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

Table A-231 provides 14 compounds A-231.001 to A-231.014 of formula L1 wherein R₁ is CH₂Cyp, R₅ is OCH₂CHF₂, R₄ is 2-pyridyl and R₂ is as defined in table Z.

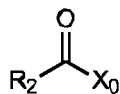
15

Also made available are certain intermediate compounds of the amine of formula XIa

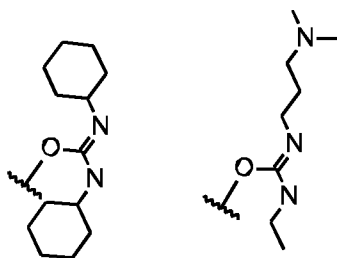
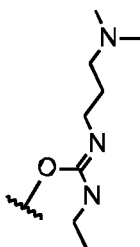
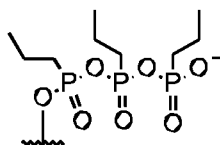
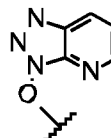


XIa, wherein R₁, R₄ and R₅ are as defined for formula I, some of which are novel. Preferred embodiments for R₁, R₄ and R₅ for formula I are correspondingly preferred embodiments for R₁, R₄ and R₅ for formula XIa. Specific examples of compounds of formula IIa are
20 where R₁, R₄ and R₅ are defined in Tables A-1 to A-231.

Also made available are certain intermediate compounds of the amine of formula IXa

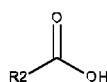


IXa wherein R₂ is the cyclic group containing A₁ and the substituents R_{2a} and R_{2b} as defined for formula I, some of which are novel. Preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} for formula I
25 are correspondingly preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} for formula IXa. Specific examples of compounds of formula IXa are wherein (A) X₀ is halogen and R₂ is as defined in table Z; (B) X₀ is X₀₁ and R₂ is as defined in table Z; (C) X₀ is X₀₂ and R₂ is as defined in table Z; (D) X₀ is X₀₃ and R₂ is as defined in table Z; and (E) X₀ is X₀₄ and R₂ is as defined in table Z; wherein.

X₀₁X₀₂X₀₃X₀₄

Further,

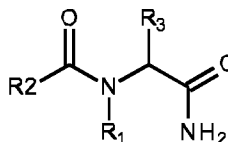
- compounds of formula IX are made available



IX

wherein R₂ corresponds to the to the ring containing A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} as defined in formula I, wherein the C(O)OH is attached at the para position to A₁; preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} for formula I are correspondingly preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} for formula IX. Specific examples of compounds of formula IIIaa are where R₂ is as defined in Table Z; and

- compounds of formula VI are made available



VI

wherein R₂ corresponds to the to the ring containing A₁, R_{2a} and R_{2b} as defined in formula I, wherein the C(O) is attached at the para position to A₁; and R₁ and R₃ are as defined in formula I; preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₁ and R₃ for formula I are correspondingly preferred embodiments for A₁, R_{2a}, R_{2b}, R₁ and R₃ for formula VI. Specific examples of compounds of formula VI are where (i) R₃ is methyl, R₂ is one the substituents defined in Table Z, and R₁ is hydrogen; (ii) R₃ is methyl, R₂ is one the substituents defined in Table Z, and R₁ is methyl, and (iii) R₃ is methyl, R₂ is one the substituents defined in Table Z, and R₁ is -CH₂Cyp.

The compounds of formula I according to the invention are preventively and/or curatively valuable active ingredients in the field of pest control, even at low rates of application, which have a very favorable

biocidal spectrum and are well tolerated by warm-blooded species, fish and plants. The active ingredients according to the invention act against all or individual developmental stages of normally sensitive, but also resistant, animal pests, such as insects or representatives of the order Acarina. The insecticidal or acaricidal activity of the active ingredients according to the invention can manifest itself directly, i. e. in destruction of the pests, which takes place either immediately or only after some time has elapsed, for example during ecdysis, or indirectly, for example in a reduced oviposition and/or hatching rate.

Examples of the above mentioned animal pests are:

from the order *Acarina*, for example,

Acalitus spp, Aculus spp, Acaricalus spp, Aceria spp, Acarus siro, Amblyomma spp., Argas spp., Boophilus spp., Brevipalpus spp., Bryobia spp, Calipitimerus spp., Chorioptes spp., Dermanyssus gallinae, Dermatophagoides spp, Eotetranychus spp, Eriophyes spp., Hemitarsonemus spp, Hyalomma spp., Ixodes spp., Olygonychus spp, Ornithodoros spp., Polyphagotarsonus latus, Panonychus spp., Phyllocoptruta oleivora, Phytomemus spp, Polyphagotarsonemus spp, Psoroptes spp., Rhipicephalus spp., Rhizoglyphus spp., Sarcoptes spp., Steneotarsonemus spp, Tarsonemus spp. and Tetranychus spp.;

from the order *Anoplura*, for example,

Haematopinus spp., Linognathus spp., Pediculus spp., Pemphigus spp. and Phylloxera spp.;

from the order *Coleoptera*, for example,

Agriotes spp., Amphimallon majale, Anomala orientalis, Anthonomus spp., Aphodius spp, Astylus atomaculatus, Ataenius spp, Atomaria linearis, Chaetocnema tibialis, Cerotoma spp, Conoderus spp, Cosmopolites spp., Cotinis nitida, Curculio spp., Cyclocephala spp, Dermestes spp., Diabrotica spp., Diloboderus abderus, Epilachna spp., Eremnus spp., Heteronychus arator, Hypothenemus hampei, Lagria vilosa, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Lissorhoptrus spp., Liogenys spp, Maecolaspis spp, Maladera castanea, Megascelis spp, Meligethes aeneus, Melolontha spp., Myochrous armatus, Oryzaephilus spp., Otiorhynchus spp., Phyllophaga spp, Phlyctinus spp., Popillia spp., Psylliodes spp., Rhyssomatus aubtilis, Rhizopertha spp., Scarabeidae, Sitophilus spp., Sitotroga spp., Somaticus spp, Sphenophorus spp, Sternechus subsignatus, Tenebrio spp., Tribolium spp. and Trogoderma spp.;

from the order *Diptera*, for example,

Aedes spp., Anopheles spp, Antherigona soccata, Bactrocea oleae, Bibio hortulanus, Bradysia spp, Calliphora erythrocephala, Ceratitis spp., Chrysomyia spp., Culex spp., Cuterebra spp., Dacus spp., Delia spp, Drosophila melanogaster, Fannia spp., Gastrophilus spp., Geomyza tripunctata, Glossina spp., Hypoderma spp., Hyppobosca spp., Liriomyza spp., Lucilia spp., Melanagromyza spp., Musca spp., Oestrus spp., Orseolia spp., Oscinella frit, Pegomyia hyoscyami, Phorbia spp., Rhagoletis spp, Rivelia quadrifasciata, Scatella spp, Sciara spp., Stomoxys spp., Tabanus spp., Tannia spp. and Tipula spp.;

from the order *Hemiptera*, for example,

- Acanthocoris scabrator, Acrosternum spp, Adelphocoris lineolatus, Amblypelta nitida, Bathycoelia thalassina, Blissus spp, Cimex spp., Clavigralla tomentosicollis, Creontiades spp, Distantiella theobroma, Dichelops furcatus, Dysdercus spp., Edessa spp, Euchistus spp., Eurydema pulchrum, Eurygaster spp., Halyomorpha halys, Horcias nobilellus, Leptocoris spp., Lygus spp, Margarodes spp, Murgantia histrionic, Neomegalotomus spp, Nesidiocoris tenuis, Nezara spp., Nysius simulans, Oebalus insularis, Piesma spp., Piezodorus spp, Rhodnius spp., Sahlbergella singularis, Scaptocoris castanea, Scotinophara spp. , Thyanta spp , Triatoma spp., Vatiga illudens;
- Acyrtosium pisum, Adalgas spp, Agalliana ensigera, Agonoscena targionii, Aleurodicus spp, Aleurocanthus spp, Aleurolobus barodensis, Aleurothrix floccosus, Aleyrodes brassicae, Amarasca biguttula, Amritodus atkinsoni, Aonidiella spp., Aphididae, Aphis spp., Aspidiotus spp., Aulacorthum solani, Bactericera cockerelli, Bemisia spp, Brachycaudus spp, Brevicoryne brassicae, Cacopsylla spp, Cavariella aegopodii Scop., Ceroplaster spp., Chrysomphalus aonidium, Chrysomphalus dictyospermi, Cicadella spp, Cofana spectra, Cryptomyzus spp, Cicadulina spp, Coccus hesperidum, Dalbulus maidis, Dialeurodes spp, Diaphorina citri, Diuraphis noxia, Dysaphis spp, Empoasca spp., Eriosoma larigerum, Erythroneura spp., Gascardia spp., Glycaspis brimblecombei, Hyadaphis pseudobrassicae, Hyalopterus spp, Hyperomyzus pallidus, Idioscopus clypealis, Jacobiasca lybica, Laodelphax spp., Lecanium corni, Lepidosaphes spp., Lopaphis erysimi, Lyogenys maidis, Macrosiphum spp., Mahanarva spp, Metcalfa pruinosa, Metopolophium dirhodum, Myndus crudus, Myzus spp., Neotoxoptera sp, Nephrotettix spp., Nilaparvata spp., Nippolachnus piri Mats, Odonaspis ruthae, Oregma lanigera Zehnter, Parabemisia myricae, Paratrioza cockerelli, Parlatoria spp., Pemphigus spp., Peregrinus maidis, Perkinsiella spp, Phorodon humuli, Phylloxera spp, Planococcus spp., Pseudaulacaspis spp., Pseudococcus spp., Pseudatomoscelis seriatus, Psylla spp., Pulvinaria aethiopica, Quadraspidiotus spp., Quesada gigas, Recilia dorsalis, Rhopalosiphum spp., Saissetia spp., Scaphoideus spp., Schizaphis spp., Sitobion spp., Sogatella furcifera, Spissistilus festinus, Tarophagus Proserpina, Toxoptera spp, Trialeurodes spp, Tridiscus sporoboli, Trionymus spp, Trioza erytraeae , Unaspis citri, Zyginia flammigera, Zyginidia scutellaris, ;
- from the order *Hymenoptera*, for example,
- Acromyrmex, Arge spp, Atta spp., Cephus spp., Diprion spp., Diprionidae, Gilpinia polytoma, Hoplocampa spp., Lasius spp., Monomorium pharaonis, Neodiprion spp., Pogonomymex spp, Slenopsis invicta, Solenopsis spp. and Vespa spp.;
- from the order *Isoptera*, for example,
- Coptotermes spp, Cornitermes cumulans, Incisitermes spp, Macrotermes spp, Mastotermes spp, Microtermes spp, Reticulitermes spp.; Solenopsis geminata
- from the order *Lepidoptera*, for example,
- Accleris spp., Adoxophyes spp., Aegeria spp., Agrotis spp., Alabama argillaceae, Amylois spp., Anticarsia gemmatilis, Archips spp., Argyroresthia spp, Argyrotaenia spp., Autographa spp., Bucculatrix thurberiella, Busseola fusca, Cadra cautella, Carposina nipponensis, Chilo spp., Choristoneura spp., Chrysoteuchia topiaria, Clysia ambiguella, Cnaphalocrocis spp., Cnephasia spp., Cochylis spp., Coleophora spp., Colias lesbia, Cosmophila flava, Crambus spp, Crocidolomia binotalis, Cryptophlebia

leucotreta, Cydalima perspectalis, Cydia spp., Diaphania perspectalis, Diatraea spp., Diparopsis castanea, Earias spp., Eldana saccharina, Ephestia spp., Epinotia spp., Estigmene acrea, Etiella zinckinella, Eucosma spp., Eupoecilia ambiguella, Euproctis spp., Euxoa spp., Feltia jaculiferia, Grapholita spp., Hedya nubiferana, Heliothis spp., Hellula undalis, Herpetogramma spp, Hyphantria cunea, Keiferia lycopersicella, Lasmopalpus lignosellus, Leucoptera scitella, Lithocollethis spp., Lobesia botrana, Loxostege bifidalis, Lymantria spp., Lyonetia spp., Malacosoma spp., Mamestra brassicae, Manduca sexta, Mythimna spp, Noctua spp, Operophtera spp., Orniodes indica, Ostrinia nubilalis, Pammene spp., Pandemis spp., Panolis flammea, Papaipema nebris, Pectinophora gossypiella, Perileucoptera coffeella, Pseudaletia unipuncta, Phthorimaea operculella, Pieris rapae, Pieris spp., Plutella xylostella, Prays spp., Pseudoplusia spp, Rachiplusia nu, Richia albicosta, Scirpophaga spp., Sesamia spp., Sparganothis spp., Spodoptera spp., Sylepta derogate, Synanthedon spp., Thaumetopoea spp., Tortrix spp., Trichoplusia ni, Tuta absoluta, and Yponomeuta spp.;

from the order *Mallophaga*, for example,

Damalinea spp. and Trichodectes spp.;

from the order *Orthoptera*, for example,

Blatta spp., Blattella spp., Gryllotalpa spp., Leucophaea maderae, Locusta spp., Neocurtilla hexadactyla, Periplaneta spp. , Scapteriscus spp, and Schistocerca spp.;

from the order *Psocoptera*, for example,

Liposcelis spp.;

from the order *Siphonaptera*, for example,

Ceratophyllus spp., Ctenocephalides spp. and Xenopsylla cheopis;

from the order *Thysanoptera*, for example,

Calliothrips phaseoli, Frankliniella spp., Heliothrips spp, Hercinothrips spp., Parthenothrips spp,

Scirtothrips aurantii, Sericothrips variabilis, Taeniothrips spp., Thrips spp;

from the order *Thysanura*, for example, Lepisma saccharina.

The active ingredients according to the invention can be used for controlling, i. e. containing or destroying, pests of the abovementioned type which occur in particular on plants, especially on useful plants and ornamentals in agriculture, in horticulture and in forests, or on organs, such as fruits, flowers, foliage, stalks, tubers or roots, of such plants, and in some cases even plant organs which are formed at a later point in time remain protected against these pests.

Suitable target crops are, in particular, cereals, such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, maize or sorghum; beet, such as sugar or fodder beet; fruit, for example pomaceous fruit, stone fruit or soft fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries or berries, for example strawberries, raspberries or blackberries; leguminous crops, such as beans, lentils, peas or soya; oil crops, such as oilseed rape, mustard, poppies, olives, sunflowers, coconut, castor, cocoa or ground nuts; cucurbits, such as pumpkins, cucumbers or melons; fibre plants, such as cotton, flax, hemp or jute; citrus fruit,

such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit or tangerines; vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes or bell peppers; Lauraceae, such as avocado, Cinnamomum or camphor; and also tobacco, nuts, coffee, eggplants, sugarcane, tea, pepper, grapevines, hops, the plantain family and latex plants.

5

The compositions and/or methods of the present invention may be also used on any ornamental and/or vegetable crops, including flowers, shrubs, broad-leaved trees and evergreens.

For example the invention may be used on any of the following ornamental species: *Ageratum* spp.,
 10 *Alonsoa* spp., *Anemone* spp., *Anisodonteia capensis*, *Anthemis* spp., *Antirrhinum* spp., *Aster* spp.,
Begonia spp. (e.g. *B. elatior*, *B. semperflorens*, *B. tubéroux*), *Bougainvillea* spp., *Brachycome* spp.,
Brassica spp. (ornamental), *Calceolaria* spp., *Capsicum annuum*, *Catharanthus roseus*, *Canna* spp.,
Centaurea spp., *Chrysanthemum* spp., *Cineraria* spp. (*C. maritime*), *Coreopsis* spp., *Crassula*
coccinea, *Cuphea ignea*, *Dahlia* spp., *Delphinium* spp., *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Dorotheantus* spp.,
 15 *Eustoma grandiflorum*, *Forsythia* spp., *Fuchsia* spp., *Geranium gnaphalium*, *Gerbera* spp.,
Gomphrena globosa, *Heliotropium* spp., *Helianthus* spp., *Hibiscus* spp., *Hortensia* spp., *Hydrangea*
spp., *Hypoestes phyllostachya*, *Impatiens* spp. (*I. Walleriana*), *Iresines* spp., *Kalanchoe* spp., *Lantana*
camara, *Lavatera trimestris*, *Leonotis leonurus*, *Lilium* spp., *Mesembryanthemum* spp., *Mimulus* spp.,
Monarda spp., *Nemesia* spp., *Tagetes* spp., *Dianthus* spp. (carnation), *Canna* spp., *Oxalis* spp., *Bellis*
 20 spp., *Pelargonium* spp. (*P. peltatum*, *P. Zonale*), *Viola* spp. (pansy), *Petunia* spp., *Phlox* spp.,
Plectranthus spp., *Poinsettia* spp., *Parthenocissus* spp. (*P. quinquefolia*, *P. tricuspidata*), *Primula*
spp., *Ranunculus* spp., *Rhododendron* spp., *Rosa* spp. (rose), *Rudbeckia* spp., *Saintpaulia* spp.,
Salvia spp., *Scaevola aemola*, *Schizanthus wisetonensis*, *Sedum* spp., *Solanum* spp., *Surfinia* spp.,
Tagetes spp., *Nicotinia* spp., *Verbena* spp., *Zinnia* spp. and other bedding plants.

25

For example the invention may be used on any of the following vegetable species: *Allium* spp. (*A. sativum*, *A. cepa*, *A. oschaninii*, *A. Porrum*, *A. ascalonicum*, *A. fistulosum*), *Anthriscus cerefolium*,
Apium graveolus, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Brassica* spp. (*B. Oleracea*, *B. Pekinensis*, *B. rapa*), *Capsicum annuum*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Cichorium endivia*, *Cichorium* spp. (*C. intybus*, *C. endivia*),
 30 *Citrillus lanatus*, *Cucumis* spp. (*C. sativus*, *C. melo*), *Cucurbita* spp. (*C. pepo*, *C. maxima*), *Cyanara*
spp. (*C. scolymus*, *C. cardunculus*), *Daucus carota*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Hypericum* spp., *Lactuca sativa*, *Lycopersicon* spp. (*L. esculentum*, *L. lycopersicum*), *Mentha* spp., *Ocimum basilicum*,
Petroselinum crispum, *Phaseolus* spp. (*P. vulgaris*, *P. coccineus*), *Pisum sativum*, *Raphanus sativus*,
Rheum rhaponticum, *Rosemarinus* spp., *Salvia* spp., *Scorzonera hispanica*, *Solanum melongena*,
 35 *Spinacea oleracea*, *Valerianella* spp. (*V. locusta*, *V. eriocarpa*) and *Vicia faba*.

Preferred ornamental species include African violet, *Begonia*, *Dahlia*, *Gerbera*, *Hydrangea*, *Verbena*, *Rosa*, *Kalanchoe*, *Poinsettia*, *Aster*, *Centaurea*, *Coreopsis*, *Delphinium*, *Monarda*, *Phlox*, *Rudbeckia*,

Sedum, Petunia, Viola, Impatiens, Geranium, Chrysanthemum, Ranunculus, Fuchsia, Salvia, Hortensia, rosemary, sage, St. Johnswort, mint, sweet pepper, tomato and cucumber.

The active ingredients according to the invention are especially suitable for controlling Aphis craccivora, Diabrotica balteata, Heliothis virescens, Myzus persicae, Plutella xylostella and Spodoptera littoralis in cotton, vegetable, maize, rice and soya crops. The active ingredients according to the invention are further especially suitable for controlling Mamestra (preferably in vegetables), Cydia pomonella (preferably in apples), Empoasca (preferably in vegetables, vineyards), Leptinotarsa (preferably in potatoes) and Chilo suppressalis (preferably in rice).

The active ingredients according to the invention are especially suitable for controlling Aphis craccivora, Diabrotica balteata, Heliothis virescens, Myzus persicae, Plutella xylostella and Spodoptera littoralis in cotton, vegetable, maize, rice and soya crops. The active ingredients according to the invention are further especially suitable for controlling Mamestra (preferably in vegetables), Cydia pomonella (preferably in apples), Empoasca (preferably in vegetables, vineyards), Leptinotarsa (preferably in potatoes) and Chilo suppressalis (preferably in rice).

In a further aspect, the invention may also relate to a method of controlling damage to plant and parts thereof by plant parasitic nematodes (Endoparasitic-, Semiendoparasitic- and Ectoparasitic nematodes), especially plant parasitic nematodes such as root knot nematodes, Meloidogyne hapla, Meloidogyne incognita, Meloidogyne javanica, Meloidogyne arenaria and other Meloidogyne species; cyst-forming nematodes, Globodera rostochiensis and other Globodera species; Heterodera avenae, Heterodera glycines, Heterodera schachtii, Heterodera trifolii, and other Heterodera species; Seed gall nematodes, Anguina species; Stem and foliar nematodes, Aphelenchoides species; Sting nematodes, Belonolaimus longicaudatus and other Belonolaimus species; Pine nematodes, Bursaphelenchus xylophilus and other Bursaphelenchus species; Ring nematodes, Criconema species, Criconemella species, Criconemoides species, Mesocriconema species; Stem and bulb nematodes, Ditylenchus destructor, Ditylenchus dipsaci and other Ditylenchus species; Awl nematodes, Dolichodorus species; Spiral nematodes, Helicotylenchus multicinctus and other Helicotylenchus species; Sheath and sheathoid nematodes, Hemicycliophora species and Hemicriconemoides species; Hirshmanniella species; Lance nematodes, Hoploaimus species; false rootknot nematodes, Nacobbus species; Needle nematodes, Longidorus elongatus and other Longidorus species; Pin nematodes, Pratylenchus species; Lesion nematodes, Pratylenchus neglectus, Pratylenchus penetrans, Pratylenchus curvatus, Pratylenchus goodeyi and other Pratylenchus species; Burrowing nematodes, Radopholus similis and other Radopholus species; Reniform nematodes, Rotylenchus robustus, Rotylenchus reniformis and other Rotylenchus species; Scutellonema species; Stubby root nematodes, Trichodorus primitivus and other Trichodorus species, Paratrichodorus species; Stunt nematodes, Tylenchorhynchus claytoni, Tylenchorhynchus dubius and other Tylenchorhynchus species; Citrus nematodes, Tylenchulus species; Dagger nematodes, Xiphinema species; and other

plant parasitic nematode species, such as *Subanguina* spp., *Hypsoperine* spp., *Macroposthonia* spp., *Melinius* spp., *Punctodera* spp., and *Quinisulcius* spp..

The compounds of the invention may also have activity against the molluscs. Examples of which
 5 include, for example, Ampullariidae; Arion (*A. ater*, *A. circumscriptus*, *A. hortensis*, *A. rufus*);
 Bradybaenidae (*Bradybaena fruticum*); Cepaea (*C. hortensis*, *C. Nemoralis*); ochlodina; Deroceras (*D.*
agrestis, *D. empiricorum*, *D. laeve*, *D. reticulatum*); Discus (*D. rotundatus*); Euomphalia; Galba (*G.*
trunculata); Helicelia (*H. itala*, *H. obvia*); Helicidae *Helicigona arbustorum*); Helicodiscus; Helix (*H.*
aperta); Limax (*L. cinereoniger*, *L. flavus*, *L. marginatus*, *L. maximus*, *L. tenellus*); Lymnaea; Milax (*M.*
 10 *gagates*, *M. marginatus*, *M. sowerbyi*); Opeas; Pomacea (*P. canaticulata*); Vallonia and Zanitoides.

The term "crops" is to be understood as including also crop plants which have been so transformed by
 the use of recombinant DNA techniques that they are capable of synthesising one or more selectively
 acting toxins, such as are known, for example, from toxin-producing bacteria, especially those of the
 15 genus *Bacillus*.

Toxins that can be expressed by such transgenic plants include, for example, insecticidal proteins, for
 example insecticidal proteins from *Bacillus cereus* or *Bacillus popilliae*; or insecticidal proteins from
Bacillus thuringiensis, such as δ -endotoxins, e.g. Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1F, Cry1Fa2, Cry2Ab, Cry3A,
 20 Cry3Bb1 or Cry9C, or vegetative insecticidal proteins (Vip), e.g. Vip1, Vip2, Vip3 or Vip3A; or
 insecticidal proteins of bacteria colonising nematodes, for example *Photorhabdus* spp. or
Xenorhabdus spp., such as *Photorhabdus luminescens*, *Xenorhabdus nematophilus*; toxins produced
 by animals, such as scorpion toxins, arachnid toxins, wasp toxins and other insect-specific
 neurotoxins; toxins produced by fungi, such as *Streptomyces* toxins, plant lectins, such as pea
 25 lectins, barley lectins or snowdrop lectins; agglutinins; proteinase inhibitors, such as trypsin inhibitors,
 serine protease inhibitors, patatin, cystatin, papain inhibitors; ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIP),
 such as ricin, maize-RIP, abrin, luffin, saporin or bryodin; steroid metabolism enzymes, such as
 3-hydroxysteroidoxidase, ecdysteroid-UDP-glycosyl-transferase, cholesterol oxidases, ecdysone
 inhibitors, HMG-COA-reductase, ion channel blockers, such as blockers of sodium or calcium
 30 channels, juvenile hormone esterase, diuretic hormone receptors, stilbene synthase, bibenzyl
 synthase, chitinases and glucanases.

In the context of the present invention there are to be understood by δ -endotoxins, for example
 Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1F, Cry1Fa2, Cry2Ab, Cry3A, Cry3Bb1 or Cry9C, or vegetative insecticidal
 35 proteins (Vip), for example Vip1, Vip2, Vip3 or Vip3A, expressly also hybrid toxins, truncated toxins
 and modified toxins. Hybrid toxins are produced recombinantly by a new combination of different
 domains of those proteins (see, for example, WO 02/15701). Truncated toxins, for example a
 truncated Cry1Ab, are known. In the case of modified toxins, one or more amino acids of the naturally
 occurring toxin are replaced. In such amino acid replacements, preferably non-naturally present

protease recognition sequences are inserted into the toxin, such as, for example, in the case of Cry3A055, a cathepsin-G-recognition sequence is inserted into a Cry3A toxin (see WO 03/018810).

Examples of such toxins or transgenic plants capable of synthesising such toxins are disclosed, for example, in EP-A-0 374 753, WO 93/07278, WO 95/34656, EP-A-0 427 529, EP-A-451 878 and WO 03/052073.

The processes for the preparation of such transgenic plants are generally known to the person skilled in the art and are described, for example, in the publications mentioned above. Ceryl-type deoxyribonucleic acids and their preparation are known, for example, from WO 95/34656, EP-A-0 367 474, EP-A-0 401 979 and WO 90/13651.

The toxin contained in the transgenic plants imparts to the plants tolerance to harmful insects. Such insects can occur in any taxonomic group of insects, but are especially commonly found in the beetles (Coleoptera), two-winged insects (Diptera) and moths (Lepidoptera).

Transgenic plants containing one or more genes that code for an insecticidal resistance and express one or more toxins are known and some of them are commercially available. Examples of such plants are: YieldGard® (maize variety that expresses a Cry1Ab toxin); YieldGard Rootworm® (maize variety that expresses a Cry3Bb1 toxin); YieldGard Plus® (maize variety that expresses a Cry1Ab and a Cry3Bb1 toxin); Starlink® (maize variety that expresses a Cry9C toxin); Herculex I® (maize variety that expresses a Cry1Fa2 toxin and the enzyme phosphinothricine N-acetyltransferase (PAT) to achieve tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium); NuCOTN 33B® (cotton variety that expresses a Cry1Ac toxin); Bollgard I® (cotton variety that expresses a Cry1Ac toxin); Bollgard II® (cotton variety that expresses a Cry1Ac and a Cry2Ab toxin); VipCot® (cotton variety that expresses a Vip3A and a Cry1Ab toxin); NewLeaf® (potato variety that expresses a Cry3A toxin); NatureGard®, Agrisure® GT Advantage (GA21 glyphosate-tolerant trait), Agrisure® CB Advantage (Bt11 corn borer (CB) trait) and Protecta®.

Further examples of such transgenic crops are:

1. **Bt11 Maize** from Syngenta Seeds SAS, Chemin de l'Hobit 27, F-31 790 St. Sauveur, France, registration number C/FR/96/05/10. Genetically modified *Zea mays* which has been rendered resistant to attack by the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* and *Sesamia nonagrioides*) by transgenic expression of a truncated Cry1Ab toxin. Bt11 maize also transgenically expresses the enzyme PAT to achieve tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium.

2. **Bt176 Maize** from Syngenta Seeds SAS, Chemin de l'Hobit 27, F-31 790 St. Sauveur, France, registration number C/FR/96/05/10. Genetically modified *Zea mays* which has been rendered resistant to attack by the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* and *Sesamia nonagrioides*) by transgenic

expression of a Cry1Ab toxin. Bt176 maize also transgenically expresses the enzyme PAT to achieve tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium.

3. **MIR604 Maize** from Syngenta Seeds SAS, Chemin de l'Hobit 27, F-31 790 St. Sauveur, France, registration number C/FR/96/05/10. Maize which has been rendered insect-resistant by transgenic

expression of a modified Cry3A toxin. This toxin is Cry3A055 modified by insertion of a cathepsin-G-protease recognition sequence. The preparation of such transgenic maize plants is described in WO 03/018810.

4. **MON 863 Maize** from Monsanto Europe S.A. 270-272 Avenue de Tervuren, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium, registration number C/DE/02/9. MON 863 expresses a Cry3Bb1 toxin and has resistance to certain Coleoptera insects.

5. **IPC 531 Cotton** from Monsanto Europe S.A. 270-272 Avenue de Tervuren, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium, registration number C/ES/96/02.

6. **1507 Maize** from Pioneer Overseas Corporation, Avenue Tedesco, 7 B-1160 Brussels, Belgium, registration number C/NL/00/10. Genetically modified maize for the expression of the protein Cry1F for achieving resistance to certain Lepidoptera insects and of the PAT protein for achieving tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium.

7. **NK603 × MON 810 Maize** from Monsanto Europe S.A. 270-272 Avenue de Tervuren, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium, registration number C/GB/02/M3/03. Consists of conventionally bred hybrid maize varieties by crossing the genetically modified varieties NK603 and MON 810. NK603 × MON 810 Maize transgenically expresses the protein CP4 EPSPS, obtained from *Agrobacterium sp.* strain CP4, which imparts tolerance to the herbicide Roundup® (contains glyphosate), and also a Cry1Ab toxin obtained from *Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki* which brings about tolerance to certain Lepidoptera, include the European corn borer.

Transgenic crops of insect-resistant plants are also described in BATS (Zentrum für Biosicherheit und Nachhaltigkeit, Zentrum BATS, Clarastrasse 13, 4058 Basel, Switzerland) Report 2003, (<http://bats.ch>).

The term "crops" is to be understood as including also crop plants which have been so transformed by the use of recombinant DNA techniques that they are capable of synthesising antipathogenic substances having a selective action, such as, for example, the so-called "pathogenesis-related proteins" (PRPs, see e.g. EP-A-0 392 225). Examples of such antipathogenic substances and transgenic plants capable of synthesising such antipathogenic substances are known, for example, from EP-A-0 392 225, WO 95/33818 and EP-A-0 353 191. The methods of producing such transgenic plants are generally known to the person skilled in the art and are described, for example, in the publications mentioned above.

Crops may also be modified for enhanced resistance to fungal (for example Fusarium, Anthracnose, or Phytophthora), bacterial (for example Pseudomonas) or viral (for example potato leafroll virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, cucumber mosaic virus) pathogens.

Crops also include those that have enhanced resistance to nematodes, such as the soybean cyst nematode.

- 5 Crops that are tolerance to abiotic stress include those that have enhanced tolerance to drought, high salt, high temperature, chill, frost, or light radiation, for example through expression of NF-YB or other proteins known in the art.

Antipathogenic substances which can be expressed by such transgenic plants include, for example,
10 ion channel blockers, such as blockers for sodium and calcium channels, for example the viral KP1, KP4 or KP6 toxins; stilbene synthases; bibenzyl synthases; chitinases; glucanases; the so-called "pathogenesis-related proteins" (PRPs; see e.g. EP-A-0 392 225); antipathogenic substances produced by microorganisms, for example peptide antibiotics or heterocyclic antibiotics (see e.g. WO 95/33818) or protein or polypeptide factors involved in plant pathogen defence (so-called "plant
15 disease resistance genes", as described in WO 03/000906).

Further areas of use of the compositions according to the invention are the protection of stored goods and store rooms and the protection of raw materials, such as wood, textiles, floor coverings or buildings, and also in the hygiene sector, especially the protection of humans, domestic animals and
20 productive livestock against pests of the mentioned type.

The present invention provides a compound of the first aspect for use in therapy. The present invention provides a compound of the first aspect, for use in controlling parasites in or on an animal. The present invention further provides a compound of the first aspect, for use in controlling
25 ectoparasites on an animal. The present invention further provides a compound of the first aspect, for use in preventing and/or treating diseases transmitted by ectoparasites.

The present invention provides the use of a compound of the first aspect, for the manufacture of a medicament for controlling parasites in or on an animal. The present invention further provides the use
30 of a compound of the first aspect, for the manufacture of a medicament for controlling ectoparasites on an animal. The present invention further provides the use of a compound of the first aspect, for the manufacture of a medicament for preventing and/or treating diseases transmitted by ectoparasites.

The present invention provides the use of a compound of the first aspect, in controlling parasites in or
35 on an animal. The present invention further provides the use of a compound of the first aspect , in controlling ectoparasites on an animal.

The term "controlling" when used in context of parasites in or on an animal refers to reducing the number of pests or parasites, eliminating pests or parasites and/or preventing further pest or parasite infestation.

- 5 The term "treating" when used in context of parasites in or on an animal refers to restraining, slowing, stopping or reversing the progression or severity of an existing symptom or disease. The term "preventing" when used in context of parasites in or on an animal refers to the avoidance of a symptom or disease developing in the animal.
- 10 The term "animal" when used in context of parasites in or on an animal may refer to a mammal and a non-mammal, such as a bird or fish. In the case of a mammal, it may be a human or non-human mammal. Non-human mammals include, but are not limited to, livestock animals and companion animals. Livestock animals include, but are not limited to, cattle, camellids, pigs, sheep, goats and horses. Companion animals include, but are not limited to, dogs, cats and rabbits.
- 15 A "parasite" is a pest which lives in or on the host animal and benefits by deriving nutrients at the host animal's expense. An "endoparasite" is a parasite which lives in the host animal. An "ectoparasite" is a parasite which lives on the host animal. Ectoparasites include, but are not limited to, acari, insects and crustaceans (e.g. sea lice). The Acari (or Acarina) sub-class comprises ticks and mites. Ticks include,
20 but are not limited to, members of the following genera: *Rhipicaphalus*, for example, *Rhipicaphalus (Boophilus) microplus* and *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*; *Amblyomma*; *Dermacentor*; *Haemaphysalis*; *Hyalomma*; *Ixodes*; *Rhipicentor*; *Margaropus*; *Argas*; *Otobius*; and *Ornithodoros*. Mites include, but are not limited to, members of the following genera: *Chorioptes*, for example *Chorioptes bovis*; *Psoroptes*, for example *Psoroptes ovis*; *Cheyletiella*; *Dermanyssus*; for example *Dermanyssus gallinae*;
25 *Ornithonyssus*; *Demodex*, for example *Demodex canis*; *Sarcoptes*, for example *Sarcoptes scabiei*; and *Psorergates*. Insects include, but are not limited to, members of the orders: Siphonaptera, Diptera, Phthiraptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Homoptera. Members of the Siphonaptera order include, but are not limited to, *Ctenocephalides felis* and *Ctenocephalides canis*. Members of the Diptera order include, but are not limited to, *Musca spp.*; bot fly, for example *Gasterophilus intestinalis* and *Oestrus*
30 *ovis*; biting flies; horse flies, for example *Haematopota spp.* and *Tabanus spp.*; *haematobia*, for example *haematobia irritans*; *Stomoxys*; *Lucilia*; midges; and mosquitoes. Members of the Phthiraptera class include, but are not limited to, blood sucking lice and chewing lice, for example *Bovicola Ovis* and *Bovicola Bovis*.
- 35 The term "effective amount" when used in context of parasites in or on an animal refers to the amount or dose of the compound of the invention, or a salt thereof, which, upon single or multiple dose administration to the animal, provides the desired effect in or on the animal. The effective amount can be readily determined by the attending diagnostician, as one skilled in the art, by the use of known techniques and by observing results obtained under analogous circumstances. In

determining the effective amount a number of factors are considered by the attending diagnostician, including, but not limited to: the species of mammal; its size, age, and general health; the parasite to be controlled and the degree of infestation; the specific disease or disorder involved; the degree of or involvement or the severity of the disease or disorder; the response of the individual; the particular
5 compound administered; the mode of administration; the bioavailability characteristics of the preparation administered; the dose regimen selected; the use of concomitant medication; and other relevant circumstances.

The compounds of the invention may be administered to the animal by any route which has the
10 desired effect including, but not limited to topically, orally, parenterally and subcutaneously. Topical administration is preferred. Formulations suitable for topical administration include, for example, solutions, emulsions and suspensions and may take the form of a pour-on, spot-on, spray-on, spray race or dip. In the alternative, the compounds of the invention may be administered by means of an ear tag or collar.

15 Salt forms of the compounds of the invention include both pharmaceutically acceptable salts and veterinary acceptable salts, which can be different to agrochemically acceptable salts.

Pharmaceutically and veterinary acceptable salts and common methodology for preparing them are well known in the art. See, for example, Gould, P.L., "Salt selection for basic drugs", International
20 Journal of Pharmaceutics, 33: 201 -217 (1986); Bastin, R.J., *et al.* "Salt Selection and Optimization Procedures for Pharmaceutical New Chemical Entities", Organic Process Research and Development, 4: 427-435 (2000); and Berge, S.M., *et al.*, "Pharmaceutical Salts", Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 66: 1-19, (1977). One skilled in the art of synthesis will appreciate that the compounds of the invention are readily converted to and may be isolated as a salt, such as a hydrochloride salt,
25 using techniques and conditions well known to one of ordinary skill in the art. In addition, one skilled in the art of synthesis will appreciate that the compounds of the invention are readily converted to and may be isolated as the corresponding free base from the corresponding salt.

The present invention also provides a method for controlling pests (such as mosquitoes and other
30 disease vectors; see also http://www.who.int/malaria/vector_control/irs/en/). In one embodiment, the method for controlling pests comprises applying the compositions of the invention to the target pests, to their locus or to a surface or substrate by brushing, rolling, spraying, spreading or dipping. By way of example, an IRS (indoor residual spraying) application of a surface such as a wall, ceiling or floor surface is contemplated by the method of the invention. In another embodiment, it is contemplated to
35 apply such compositions to a substrate such as non-woven or a fabric material in the form of (or which can be used in the manufacture of) netting, clothing, bedding, curtains and tents.

In one embodiment, the method for controlling such pests comprises applying a pesticidally effective amount of the compositions of the invention to the target pests, to their locus, or to a surface or

substrate so as to provide effective residual pesticidal activity on the surface or substrate. Such application may be made by brushing, rolling, spraying, spreading or dipping the pesticidal composition of the invention. By way of example, an IRS application of a surface such as a wall, ceiling or floor surface is contemplated by the method of the invention so as to provide effective residual pesticidal activity on the surface. In another embodiment, it is contemplated to apply such compositions for residual control of pests on a substrate such as a fabric material in the form of (or which can be used in the manufacture of) netting, clothing, bedding, curtains and tents.

Substrates including non-woven, fabrics or netting to be treated may be made of natural fibres such as cotton, raffia, jute, flax, sisal, hessian, or wool, or synthetic fibres such as polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, polyacrylonitrile or the like. The polyesters are particularly suitable. The methods of textile treatment are known, e.g. WO 2008/151984, WO 2003/034823, US 5631072, WO 2005/64072, WO2006/128870, EP 1724392, WO 2005113886 or WO 2007/090739.

Further areas of use of the compositions according to the invention are the field of tree injection/trunk treatment for all ornamental trees as well all sort of fruit and nut trees.

In the field of tree injection/trunk treatment, the compounds according to the present invention are especially suitable against wood-boring insects from the order *Lepidoptera* as mentioned above and from the order *Coleoptera*, especially against woodborers listed in the following tables A and B:

Table A. Examples of exotic woodborers of economic importance.

Family	Species	Host or Crop Infested
Buprestidae	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Ash
Cerambycidae	<i>Anoplura glabripennis</i>	Hardwoods
Scolytidae	<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Hardwoods
	<i>X. mutilatus</i>	Hardwoods
	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	Conifers

Table B. Examples of native woodborers of economic importance.

Family	Species	Host or Crop Infested
Buprestidae	<i>Agrilus anxius</i>	Birch
	<i>Agrilus politus</i>	Willow, Maple
	<i>Agrilus sayi</i>	Bayberry, Sweetfern
	<i>Agrilus vittaticollis</i>	Apple, Pear, Cranberry, Serviceberry, Hawthorn
	<i>Chrysobothris femorata</i>	Apple, Apricot, Beech, Boxelder, Cherry, Chestnut, Currant, Elm,

Family	Species	Host or Crop Infested
		Hawthorn, Hackberry, Hickory, Horsechestnut, Linden, Maple, Mountain-ash, Oak, Pecan, Pear, Peach, Persimmon, Plum, Poplar, Quince, Redbud, Serviceberry, Sycamore, Walnut, Willow
	<i>Texania campestris</i>	Basswood, Beech, Maple, Oak, Sycamore, Willow, Yellow-poplar
Cerambycidae	<i>Goes pulverulentus</i>	Beech, Elm, Nuttall, Willow, Black oak, Cherrybark oak, Water oak, Sycamore
	<i>Goes tigrinus</i>	Oak
	<i>Neoclytus acuminatus</i>	Ash, Hickory, Oak, Walnut, Birch, Beech, Maple, Eastern hophornbeam, Dogwood, Persimmon, Redbud, Holly, Hackberry, Black locust, Honeylocust, Yellow-poplar, Chestnut, Osage-orange, Sassafras, Lilac, Mountain-mahogany, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apple, Elm, Basswood, Sweetgum
	<i>Neoptychodes trilineatus</i>	Fig, Alder, Mulberry, Willow, Nettleleaf hackberry
	<i>Oberea ocellata</i>	Sumac, Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Currant, Blackberry
	<i>Oberea tripunctata</i>	Dogwood, Viburnum, Elm, Sourwood, Blueberry, Rhododendron, Azalea, Laurel, Poplar, Willow, Mulberry
	<i>Oncideres cingulata</i>	Hickory, Pecan, Persimmon, Elm, Sourwood, Basswood, Honeylocust, Dogwood, Eucalyptus, Oak, Hackberry, Maple, Fruit trees
	<i>Saperda calcarata</i>	Poplar
	<i>Strophiona nitens</i>	Chestnut, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Beech, Maple

Family	Species	Host or Crop Infested
Scolytidae	<i>Corthylus columbianus</i>	Maple, Oak, Yellow-poplar, Beech, Boxelder, Sycamore, Birch, Basswood, Chestnut, Elm
	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>	Pine
	<i>Dryocoetes betulae</i>	Birch, Sweetgum, Wild cherry, Beech, Pear
	<i>Monarthrum fasciatum</i>	Oak, Maple, Birch, Chestnut, Sweetgum, Blackgum, Poplar, Hickory, Mimosa, Apple, Peach, Pine
	<i>Phloeotribus liminaris</i>	Peach, Cherry, Plum, Black cherry, Elm, Mulberry, Mountain-ash
	<i>Pseudopityophthorus pruinosis</i>	Oak, American beech, Black cherry, Chickasaw plum, Chestnut, Maple, Hickory, Hornbeam, Hophornbeam
Sesiidae	<i>Paranthrene simulans</i>	Oak, American chestnut
	<i>Sannina uroceriformis</i>	Persimmon
	<i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>	Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, Apricot, Almond, Black cherry
	<i>Synanthedon pictipes</i>	Peach, Plum, Cherry, Beach, Black Cherry
	<i>Synanthedon rubrofascia</i>	Tupelo
	<i>Synanthedon scitula</i>	Dogwood, Pecan, Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, Beech, Birch, Black cherry, Elm, Mountain-ash, Viburnum, Willow, Apple, Loquat, Ninebark, Bayberry
	<i>Vitacea polistiformis</i>	Grape

The present invention may be also used to control any insect pests that may be present in turfgrass, including for example beetles, caterpillars, fire ants, ground pearls, millipedes, sow bugs, mites, mole crickets, scales, mealybugs, ticks, spittlebugs, southern chinch bugs and white grubs. The present invention may be used to control insect pests at various stages of their life cycle, including eggs, larvae, nymphs and adults.

In particular, the present invention may be used to control insect pests that feed on the roots of turfgrass including white grubs (such as *Cyclocephala* spp. (e.g. masked chafer, *C. lurida*), *Rhizotrogus* spp. (e.g. European chafer, *R. majalis*), *Cotinus* spp. (e.g. Green June beetle, *C. nitida*), *Popillia* spp. (e.g. Japanese beetle, *P. japonica*), *Phyllophaga* spp. (e.g. May/June beetle), *Ataenius*

spp. (e.g. Black turfgrass ataenius, *A. spretulus*), *Maladera* spp. (e.g. Asiatic garden beetle, *M. castanea*) and *Tomarus* spp.), ground pearls (*Margarodes* spp.), mole crickets (tawny, southern, and short-winged; *Scapteriscus* spp., *Gryllotalpa africana*) and leatherjackets (European crane fly, *Tipula* spp.).

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The present invention may also be used to control insect pests of turfgrass that are thatch dwelling, including armyworms (such as fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and common armyworm *Pseudaletia unipuncta*), cutworms, billbugs (*Sphenophorus* spp., such as *S. venatus verstitus* and *S. parvulus*), and sod webworms (such as *Crambus* spp. and the tropical sod webworm, *Herpetogramma*

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The present invention may also be used to control insect pests of turfgrass that live above the ground and feed on the turfgrass leaves, including chinch bugs (such as southern chinch bugs, *Blissus insularis*), Bermudagrass mite (*Eriophyes cynodontiensis*), rhodesgrass mealybug (*Antonina graminis*),

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two-lined spittlebug (*Prosapia bicincta*), leafhoppers, cutworms (*Noctuidae* family), and greenbugs.

The present invention may also be used to control other pests of turfgrass such as red imported fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) that create ant mounds in turf.

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In the hygiene sector, the compositions according to the invention are active against ectoparasites such as hard ticks, soft ticks, mange mites, harvest mites, flies (biting and licking), parasitic fly larvae, lice, hair lice, bird lice and fleas.

Examples of such parasites are:

25

Of the order Anoplurida: *Haematopinus* spp., *Linognathus* spp., *Pediculus* spp. and *Phtirus* spp., *Solenopotes* spp..

Of the order Mallophagida: *Trimenopon* spp., *Menopon* spp., *Trinoton* spp., *Bovicola* spp., *Werneckiella* spp., *Lepikentron* spp., *Damalina* spp., *Trichodectes* spp. and *Felicola* spp..

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Of the order Diptera and the suborders Nematocerina and Brachycerina, for example *Aedes* spp., *Anopheles* spp., *Culex* spp., *Simulium* spp., *Eusimulium* spp., *Phlebotomus* spp., *Lutzomyia* spp., *Culicoides* spp., *Chrysops* spp., *Hybomitra* spp., *Atylotus* spp., *Tabanus* spp., *Haematopota* spp., *Philipomyia* spp., *Braula* spp., *Musca* spp., *Hydrotaea* spp., *Stomoxys* spp., *Haematobia* spp., *Morellia*

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spp., *Fannia* spp., *Glossina* spp., *Calliphora* spp., *Lucilia* spp., *Chrysomyia* spp., *Wohlfahrtia* spp., *Sarcophaga* spp., *Oestrus* spp., *Hypoderma* spp., *Gasterophilus* spp., *Hippobosca* spp., *Lipoptena* spp. and *Melophagus* spp..

Of the order Siphonapterida, for example *Pulex* spp., *Ctenocephalides* spp., *Xenopsylla* spp., *Ceratophyllus* spp..

5 Of the order Heteropterida, for example *Cimex* spp., *Triatoma* spp., *Rhodnius* spp., *Panstrongylus* spp..

Of the order Blattaria, for example *Blatta orientalis*, *Periplaneta americana*, *Blattella germanica* and *Supella* spp..

10 Of the subclass Acaria (Acarida) and the orders Meta- and Meso-stigmata, for example *Argas* spp., *Ornithodoros* spp., *Otobius* spp., *Ixodes* spp., *Amblyomma* spp., *Boophilus* spp., *Dermacentor* spp., *Haemophysalis* spp., *Hyalomma* spp., *Rhipicephalus* spp., *Dermanyssus* spp., *Raillietia* spp., *Pneumonyssus* spp., *Sternostoma* spp. and *Varroa* spp..

15 Of the orders Actinedida (Prostigmata) and Acaridida (Astigmata), for example *Acarapis* spp., *Cheyletiella* spp., *Ornithocheyletia* spp., *Myobia* spp., *Psorergatesspp.*, *Demodex* spp., *Trombicula* spp., *Listrophorus* spp., *Acarus* spp., *Tyrophagus* spp., *Caloglyphus* spp., *Hypodectes* spp., *Pterolichus* spp., *Psoroptes* spp., *Chorioptes* spp., *Otodectes* spp., *Sarcoptes* spp., *Notoedres* spp., *Knemidocoptes* spp., *Cytodites* spp. and *Laminosioptes* spp..

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The compositions according to the invention are also suitable for protecting against insect infestation in the case of materials such as wood, textiles, plastics, adhesives, glues, paints, paper and card, leather, floor coverings and buildings.

25 The compositions according to the invention can be used, for example, against the following pests: beetles such as *Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Chlorophorus pilosis*, *Anobium punctatum*, *Xestobium rufovillosum*, *Ptilinuspecticornis*, *Dendrobium pertinex*, *Ernobius mollis*, *Priobium carpini*, *Lyctus brunneus*, *Lyctus africanus*, *Lyctus planicollis*, *Lyctus linearis*, *Lyctus pubescens*, *Trogoxylon aequale*, *Minthesrugicollis*, *Xyleborus spec.*, *Tryptodendron spec.*, *Apate monachus*, *Bostrychus capucins*,
 30 *Heterobostrychus brunneus*, *Sinoxylon spec.* and *Dinoderus minutus*, and also hymenopterans such as *Sirex juvencus*, *Urocera gigas*, *Urocera gigas taignus* and *Urocera augur*, and termites such as *Kaloterms flavicollis*, *Cryptoterms brevis*, *Heteroterms indicola*, *Reticuliterms flavipes*, *Reticuliterms santonensis*, *Reticuliterms lucifugus*, *Mastoterms darwiniensis*, *Zootermopsis nevadensis* and *Coptoterms formosanus*, and bristletails such as *Lepisma saccharina*. The
 35 compounds of formulae I, and I'a, or salts thereof, are especially suitable for controlling one or more pests selected from the family: Noctuidae, Plutellidae, Chrysomelidae, Thripidae, Pentatomidae, Tortricidae, Delphacidae, Aphididae, Noctuidae, Crambidae, Meloidogynidae, and Heteroderidae. In a preferred embodiment of each aspect, a compound TX (where the abbreviation "TX" means "one compound selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P") controls

one or more of pests selected from the family: Noctuidae, Plutellidae, Chrysomelidae, Thripidae, Pentatomidae, Tortricidae, Delphacidae, Aphididae, Noctuidae, Crambidae, Meloidogynidae, and Heteroderidae.

- 5 The compounds of formulae I, and I'a, or salts thereof, are especially suitable for controlling one or more of pests selected from the genus: *Spodoptera spp*, *Plutella spp*, *Frankliniella spp*, *Thrips spp*, *Euschistus spp*, *Cydia spp*, *Nilaparvata spp*, *Myzus spp*, *Aphis spp*, *Diabrotica spp*, *Rhopalosiphum spp*, *Pseudoplusia spp* and *Chilo spp*. . In a preferred embodiment of each aspect, a compound TX (where the abbreviation "TX" means "one compound selected from the compounds defined in the
- 10 Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P") controls one or more of pests selected from the genus: *Spodoptera spp*, *Plutella spp*, *Frankliniella spp*, *Thrips spp*, *Euschistus spp*, *Cydia spp*, *Nilaparvata spp*, *Myzus spp*, *Aphis spp*, *Diabrotica spp*, *Rhopalosiphum spp*, *Pseudoplusia spp* and *Chilo spp*.

- The compounds of formulae I, and I'a, or salts thereof, are especially suitable for controlling one or
- 15 more of *Spodoptera littoralis*, *Plutella xylostella*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Thrips tabaci*, *Euschistus heros*, *Cydia pomonella*, *Nilaparvata lugens*, *Myzus persicae*, *Chrysodeixis includens*, *Aphis craccivora*, *Diabrotica balteata*, *Rhopalosiphum padi*, and *Chilo suppressalis*.

- In a preferred embodiment of each aspect, a compound TX (where the abbreviation "TX" means "one
- 20 compound selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P") controls one or more of *Spodoptera littoralis*, *Plutella xylostella*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Thrips tabaci*, *Euschistus heros*, *Cydia pomonella*, *Nilaparvata lugens*, *Myzus persicae*, *Chrysodeixis includens*, *Aphis craccivora*, *Diabrotica balteata*, *Rhopalosiphum Padi*, and *Chilo Suppressalis*, such as *Spodoptera littoralis* + TX, *Plutella xylostella* + TX; *Frankliniella occidentalis* + TX, *Thrips tabaci* + TX,
- 25 *Euschistus heros* + TX, *Cydia pomonella* + TX, *Nilaparvata lugens* + TX, *Myzus persicae* + TX, *Chrysodeixis includens* + TX, *Aphis craccivora* + TX, *Diabrotica balteata* + TX, *Rhopalosiphum Padi* + TX, and *Chilo suppressalis* + TX.

- In an embodiment, of each aspect, one compound selected from the compounds defined in the Tables
- 30 A-1 to A-231 and Table P is suitable for controlling *Spodoptera littoralis*, *Plutella xylostella*, *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Thrips tabaci*, *Euschistus heros*, *Cydia pomonella*, *Nilaparvata lugens*, *Myzus persicae*, *Chrysodeixis includens*, *Aphis craccivora*, *Diabrotica balteata*, *Rhopalosiphum Padi*, and *Chilo Suppressalis* in cotton, vegetable, maize, cereal, rice and soya crops.

- 35 In an embodiment, one compound from selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P is suitable for controlling Mamestra (preferably in vegetables), *Cydia pomonella* (preferably in apples), *Empoasca* (preferably in vegetables, vineyards), *Leptinotarsa* (preferably in potatoes) and *Chilo suppressalis* (preferably in rice).

Compounds according to the invention may possess any number of benefits including, inter alia, advantageous levels of biological activity for protecting plants against insects or superior properties for use as agrochemical active ingredients (for example, greater biological activity, an advantageous spectrum of activity, an increased safety profile (against non-target organisms above and below
5 ground (such as fish, birds and bees), improved physico-chemical properties, or increased biodegradability). In particular, it has been surprisingly found that certain compounds of formula I may show an advantageous safety profile with respect to non-target arthropods, in particular pollinators such as honey bees, solitary bees, and bumble bees. Most particularly, *Apis mellifera*.

10 The compounds according to the invention can be used as pesticidal agents in unmodified form, but they are generally formulated into compositions in various ways using formulation adjuvants, such as carriers, solvents and surface-active substances. The formulations can be in various physical forms, e.g. in the form of dusting powders, gels, wettable powders, water-dispersible granules, water-
15 in-water emulsions, oil-flowables, aqueous dispersions, oily dispersions, suspo-emulsions, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable granules, soluble liquids, water-soluble concentrates (with water or a water-miscible organic solvent as carrier), impregnated polymer films or in other forms known e.g. from the Manual on Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides, United Nations, First Edition, Second Revision (2010). Such formulations can either be used directly or diluted prior to use.
20 The dilutions can be made, for example, with water, liquid fertilisers, micronutrients, biological organisms, oil or solvents.

The formulations can be prepared e.g. by mixing the active ingredient with the formulation adjuvants in order to obtain compositions in the form of finely divided solids, granules, solutions, dispersions or
25 emulsions. The active ingredients can also be formulated with other adjuvants, such as finely divided solids, mineral oils, oils of vegetable or animal origin, modified oils of vegetable or animal origin, organic solvents, water, surface-active substances or combinations thereof.

The active ingredients can also be contained in very fine microcapsules. Microcapsules contain the
30 active ingredients in a porous carrier. This enables the active ingredients to be released into the environment in controlled amounts (e.g. slow-release). Microcapsules usually have a diameter of from 0.1 to 500 microns. They contain active ingredients in an amount of about from 25 to 95 % by weight of the capsule weight. The active ingredients can be in the form of a monolithic solid, in the form of fine particles in solid or liquid dispersion or in the form of a suitable solution. The encapsulating
35 membranes can comprise, for example, natural or synthetic rubbers, cellulose, styrene/butadiene copolymers, polyacrylonitrile, polyacrylate, polyesters, polyamides, polyureas, polyurethane or chemically modified polymers and starch xanthates or other polymers that are known to the person skilled in the art. Alternatively, very fine microcapsules can be formed in which the active ingredient is

contained in the form of finely divided particles in a solid matrix of base substance, but the microcapsules are not themselves encapsulated.

The formulation adjuvants that are suitable for the preparation of the compositions according to the invention are known *per se*. As liquid carriers there may be used: water, toluene, xylene, petroleum ether, vegetable oils, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acid anhydrides, acetonitrile, acetophenone, amyl acetate, 2-butanone, butylene carbonate, chlorobenzene, cyclohexane, cyclohexanol, alkyl esters of acetic acid, diacetone alcohol, 1,2-dichloropropane, diethanolamine, p-diethylbenzene, diethylene glycol, diethylene glycol abietate, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, 1,4-dioxane, dipropylene glycol, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol dibenzoate, diproxitol, alkylpyrrolidone, ethyl acetate, 2-ethylhexanol, ethylene carbonate, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 2-heptanone, alpha-pinene, d-limonene, ethyl lactate, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether, gamma-butyrolactone, glycerol, glycerol acetate, glycerol diacetate, glycerol triacetate, hexadecane, hexylene glycol, isoamyl acetate, isobornyl acetate, isooctane, isophorone, isopropylbenzene, isopropyl myristate, lactic acid, laurylamine, mesityl oxide, methoxypropanol, methyl isoamyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl laurate, methyl octanoate, methyl oleate, methylene chloride, m-xylene, *n*-hexane, *n*-octylamine, octadecanoic acid, octylamine acetate, oleic acid, oleylamine, o-xylene, phenol, polyethylene glycol, propionic acid, propyl lactate, propylene carbonate, propylene glycol, propylene glycol methyl ether, p-xylene, toluene, triethyl phosphate, triethylene glycol, xylenesulfonic acid, paraffin, mineral oil, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol methyl ether, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and alcohols of higher molecular weight, such as amyl alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, hexanol, octanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone and the like.

Suitable solid carriers are, for example, talc, titanium dioxide, pyrophyllite clay, silica, attapulgite clay, kieselguhr, limestone, calcium carbonate, bentonite, calcium montmorillonite, cottonseed husks, wheat flour, soybean flour, pumice, wood flour, ground walnut shells, lignin and similar substances.

A large number of surface-active substances can advantageously be used in both solid and liquid formulations, especially in those formulations which can be diluted with a carrier prior to use. Surface-active substances may be anionic, cationic, non-ionic or polymeric and they can be used as emulsifiers, wetting agents or suspending agents or for other purposes. Typical surface-active substances include, for example, salts of alkyl sulfates, such as diethanolammonium lauryl sulfate; salts of alkylarylsulfonates, such as calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; alkylphenol/alkylene oxide addition products, such as nonylphenol ethoxylate; alcohol/alkylene oxide addition products, such as tridecylalcohol ethoxylate; soaps, such as sodium stearate; salts of alkylnaphthalenesulfonates, such as sodium dibutylnaphthalenesulfonate; dialkyl esters of sulfosuccinate salts, such as sodium di(2-

ethylhexyl)sulfosuccinate; sorbitol esters, such as sorbitol oleate; quaternary amines, such as lauryltrimethylammonium chloride, polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, such as polyethylene glycol stearate; block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; and salts of mono- and di-alkylphosphate esters; and also further substances described e.g. in McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual, MC Publishing Corp., Ridgewood New Jersey (1981).

Further adjuvants that can be used in pesticidal formulations include crystallisation inhibitors, viscosity modifiers, suspending agents, dyes, anti-oxidants, foaming agents, light absorbers, mixing auxiliaries, antifoams, complexing agents, neutralising or pH-modifying substances and buffers, corrosion inhibitors, fragrances, wetting agents, take-up enhancers, micronutrients, plasticisers, glidants, lubricants, dispersants, thickeners, antifreezes, microbicides, and liquid and solid fertilisers.

The compositions according to the invention can include an additive comprising an oil of vegetable or animal origin, a mineral oil, alkyl esters of such oils or mixtures of such oils and oil derivatives. The amount of oil additive in the composition according to the invention is generally from 0.01 to 10 %, based on the mixture to be applied. For example, the oil additive can be added to a spray tank in the desired concentration after a spray mixture has been prepared. Preferred oil additives comprise mineral oils or an oil of vegetable origin, for example rapeseed oil, olive oil or sunflower oil, emulsified vegetable oil, alkyl esters of oils of vegetable origin, for example the methyl derivatives, or an oil of animal origin, such as fish oil or beef tallow. Preferred oil additives comprise alkyl esters of C₈-C₂₂ fatty acids, especially the methyl derivatives of C₁₂-C₁₈ fatty acids, for example the methyl esters of lauric acid, palmitic acid and oleic acid (methyl laurate, methyl palmitate and methyl oleate, respectively). Many oil derivatives are known from the Compendium of Herbicide Adjuvants, 10th Edition, Southern Illinois University, 2010.

The inventive compositions generally comprise from 0.1 to 99 % by weight, especially from 0.1 to 95 % by weight, of compounds of the present invention and from 1 to 99.9 % by weight of a formulation adjuvant which preferably includes from 0 to 25 % by weight of a surface-active substance. Whereas commercial products may preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

The rates of application vary within wide limits and depend on the nature of the soil, the method of application, the crop plant, the pest to be controlled, the prevailing climatic conditions, and other factors governed by the method of application, the time of application and the target crop. As a general guideline compounds may be applied at a rate of from 1 to 2000 l/ha, especially from 10 to 1000 l/ha.

Preferred formulations can have the following compositions (weight %):

Emulsifiable concentrates:

active ingredient: 1 to 95 %, preferably 60 to 90 %
 surface-active agent: 1 to 30 %, preferably 5 to 20 %
 liquid carrier: 1 to 80 %, preferably 1 to 35 %

5

Dusts:

active ingredient: 0.1 to 10 %, preferably 0.1 to 5 %
 solid carrier: 99.9 to 90 %, preferably 99.9 to 99 %

10 Suspension concentrates:

active ingredient: 5 to 75 %, preferably 10 to 50 %
 water: 94 to 24 %, preferably 88 to 30 %
 surface-active agent: 1 to 40 %, preferably 2 to 30 %

15 Wettable powders:

active ingredient: 0.5 to 90 %, preferably 1 to 80 %
 surface-active agent: 0.5 to 20 %, preferably 1 to 15 %
 solid carrier: 5 to 95 %, preferably 15 to 90 %

20 Granules:

active ingredient: 0.1 to 30 %, preferably 0.1 to 15 %
 solid carrier: 99.5 to 70 %, preferably 97 to 85 %

The following Examples further illustrate, but do not limit, the invention.

25

<u>Wettable powders</u>	a)	b)	c)
active ingredients	25 %	50 %	75 %
sodium lignosulfonate	5 %	5 %	-
sodium lauryl sulfate	3 %	-	5 %
sodium diisobutyl naphthalenesulfonate	-	6 %	10 %
phenol polyethylene glycol ether (7-8 mol of ethylene oxide)	-	2 %	-
highly dispersed silicic acid	5 %	10 %	10 %
Kaolin	62 %	27 %	-

The combination is thoroughly mixed with the adjuvants and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill, affording wettable powders that can be diluted with water to give suspensions of the desired concentration.

<u>Powders for dry seed treatment</u>	a)	b)	c)
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active ingredients	25 %	50 %	75 %
light mineral oil	5 %	5 %	5 %
highly dispersed silicic acid	5 %	5 %	-
Kaolin	65 %	40 %	-
Talcum	-		20 %

The combination is thoroughly mixed with the adjuvants and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill, affording powders that can be used directly for seed treatment.

<u>Emulsifiable concentrate</u>	
active ingredients	10 %
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (4-5 mol of ethylene oxide)	3 %
calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	3 %
castor oil polyglycol ether (35 mol of ethylene oxide)	4 %
Cyclohexanone	30 %
xylene mixture	50 %

Emulsions of any required dilution, which can be used in plant protection, can be obtained from this concentrate by dilution with water.

5

<u>Dusts</u>	a)	b)	c)
Active ingredients	5 %	6 %	4 %
Talcum	95 %	-	-
Kaolin	-	94 %	-
mineral filler	-	-	96 %

Ready-for-use dusts are obtained by mixing the combination with the carrier and grinding the mixture in a suitable mill. Such powders can also be used for dry dressings for seed.

<u>Extruder granules</u>	
Active ingredients	15 %
sodium lignosulfonate	2 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %
Kaolin	82 %

10

The combination is mixed and ground with the adjuvants, and the mixture is moistened with water. The mixture is extruded and then dried in a stream of air.

<u>Coated granules</u>	
Active ingredients	8 %
polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 200)	3 %

Kaolin	89 %
--------	------

The finely ground combination is uniformly applied, in a mixer, to the kaolin moistened with polyethylene glycol. Non-dusty coated granules are obtained in this manner.

Suspension concentrate

active ingredients	40 %
propylene glycol	10 %
nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (15 mol of ethylene oxide)	6 %
Sodium lignosulfonate	10 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %
silicone oil (in the form of a 75 % emulsion in water)	1 %
Water	32 %

- 5 The finely ground combination is intimately mixed with the adjuvants, giving a suspension concentrate from which suspensions of any desired dilution can be obtained by dilution with water. Using such dilutions, living plants as well as plant propagation material can be treated and protected against infestation by microorganisms, by spraying, pouring or immersion.

10 Flowable concentrate for seed treatment

active ingredients	40 %
propylene glycol	5 %
copolymer butanol PO/EO	2 %
Tristyrenephenole with 10-20 moles EO	2 %
1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one (in the form of a 20% solution in water)	0.5 %
monoazo-pigment calcium salt	5 %
Silicone oil (in the form of a 75 % emulsion in water)	0.2 %
Water	45.3 %

The finely ground combination is intimately mixed with the adjuvants, giving a suspension concentrate from which suspensions of any desired dilution can be obtained by dilution with water. Using such dilutions, living plants as well as plant propagation material can be treated and protected against infestation by microorganisms, by spraying, pouring or immersion.

15

Slow Release Capsule Suspension

28 parts of the combination are mixed with 2 parts of an aromatic solvent and 7 parts of toluene diisocyanate/polymethylene-polyphenylisocyanate-mixture (8:1). This mixture is emulsified in a mixture of 1.2 parts of polyvinylalcohol, 0.05 parts of a defoamer and 51.6 parts of water until the desired particle size is achieved. To this emulsion a mixture of 2.8 parts 1,6-diaminohexane in 5.3 parts of water is added. The mixture is agitated until the polymerization reaction is completed. The obtained capsule suspension is stabilized by adding 0.25 parts of a thickener and 3 parts of a dispersing agent. The capsule suspension formulation contains 28% of the active ingredients. The medium capsule

20

diameter is 8-15 microns. The resulting formulation is applied to seeds as an aqueous suspension in an apparatus suitable for that purpose.

Formulation types include an emulsion concentrate (EC), a suspension concentrate (SC), a suspo-emulsion (SE), a capsule suspension (CS), a water dispersible granule (WG), an emulsifiable granule (EG), an emulsion, water in oil (EO), an emulsion, oil in water (EW), a micro-emulsion (ME), an oil dispersion (OD), an oil miscible flowable (OF), an oil miscible liquid (OL), a soluble concentrate (SL), an ultra-low volume suspension (SU), an ultra-low volume liquid (UL), a technical concentrate (TK), a dispersible concentrate (DC), a wettable powder (WP), a soluble granule (SG) or any technically feasible formulation in combination with agriculturally acceptable adjuvants.

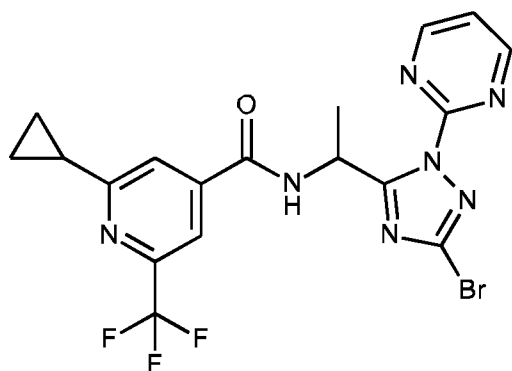
Preparatory Examples:

LCMS Methods:

Method 1:

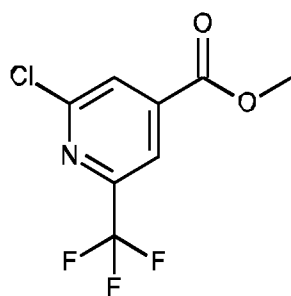
Spectra were recorded on a Mass Spectrometer from Waters (SQD, SQDII Single quadrupole mass spectrometer) equipped with an electrospray source (Polarity: positive and negative ions, Capillary: 3.00 kV, Cone range: 30 V, Extractor: 2.00 V, Source Temperature: 150°C, Desolvation Temperature: 350°C, Cone Gas Flow: 50 l/h, Desolvation Gas Flow: 650 l/h, Mass range: 100 to 900 Da) and an Acquity UPLC from Waters: Binary pump, heated column compartment, diode-array detector and ELSD detector. Column: Waters UPLC HSS T3, 1.8 µm, 30 x 2.1 mm, Temp: 60 °C, DAD Wavelength range (nm): 210 to 500, Solvent Gradient: A = water + 5% MeOH + 0.05 % HCOOH, B= Acetonitrile + 0.05 % HCOOH, gradient: 10-100% B in 1.2 min; Flow (ml/min) 0.85.

Example 1: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide (compound P5)



(P5)

Step A1: Preparation of methyl 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (intermediate I1)



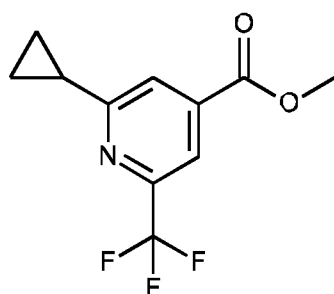
(I1)

Sulfuric acid (2.46 mL, 44.3 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise at room temperature to a solution of 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid (CAS 796090-23-8, 10.0 g, 44.3 mmol) in methanol (266 mL). The reaction mixture was heated up to 65°C and stirred overnight. After cooling

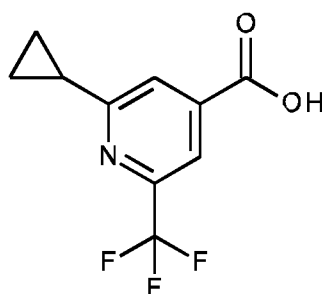
5 fown to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured over a saturated sodium hydrogenocarbonate aqueous solution and the aqueous phase was extracted three times with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to afford the desired product (10.2 g, 42.70 mmol) which was used without further purification.

10 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ ppm: 4.04 (s, 3 H), 8.11 (s, 1 H), 8.17, (d, J = 1.10 Hz, 1 H).

Step A2: Preparation of methyl 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (intermediate I2) and 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid (intermediate I3)



(I2)



(I3)

15 Cyclopropylboronic acid (1.43 g, 16.7 mmol, 2.00 equiv.) and sodium hydrogenocarbonate (2.10 g, 25.1 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) were added to a solution of methyl 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (intermediate I1 prepared as described above) (2.00 g, 8.35 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (20.9 mL) and water (8.35 mL), and the resulting suspension was flushed with argon for 10 min. [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] dichloropalladium (II) (0.322 g, 0.417 mmol, 0.05 equiv.) was added

20 and the resulting suspension was stirred at 100 °C for 1 hour under argon. After cooling down to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to give of first crude material, which gave after purification by flash chromatography over silica gel (ethyl acetate in cyclohexane) the desired intermediate I2 (0.706 g, 2.88 mmol).

25 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.04 - 1.23 (m, 4 H), 2.14 - 2.28 (m, 1 H), 4.00 (s, 3 H), 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.95 (d, J = 1.47 Hz, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.12 min, m/z 246 [M+H⁺].

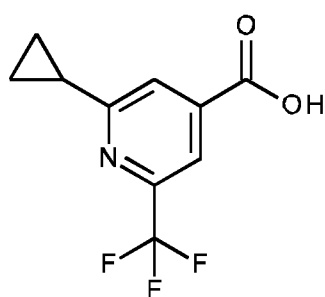
After acidification to pH 1, the aqueous layer was extracted again twice with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to give a second crude material, which upon purification by flash chromatography over silica gel (methanol in

5 dichloromethane) afforded the intermediate I3 (0.166 g, 0.718 mmol).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 0.94 - 1.03 (m, 2 H), 1.06 - 1.15 (m, 2 H), 2.37 - 2.46 (m, 1 H), 7.88 (d, J = 1.10 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (d, J = 0.73 Hz, 1 H), 13.89 - 14.33 (m, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.94 min, m/z 232 [M+H⁺].

10 Step A3: Preparation of 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid (intermediate I3)



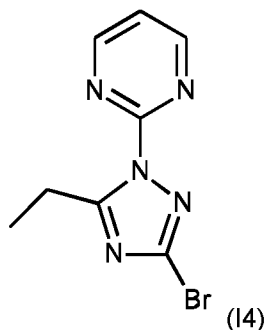
(I3)

Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.147 g, 3.43 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) was added to a solution of methyl 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (intermediate I2 prepared as described above) in a 3:1 tetrahydrofuran / water mixture (24.5 mL). After stirring for 2 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated, and the remaining aqueous phase was acidified to pH 1 by addition of a 1 M hydrochloric acid aqueous solution (3.43 mL, 3.43 mmol, 1.20 equiv.). The aqueous layer was extracted three times with ethyl acetate, the combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid.

20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ ppm 0.96 - 1.02 (m, 2 H) 1.07 - 1.15 (m, 2 H) 2.40 (tt, J=8.12, 4.72 Hz, 1 H) 7.88 (d, J=1.10 Hz, 1 H) 8.04 (s, 1 H) 13.90 - 14.36 (m, 1 H)

LC-MS: 232 [M+H], Rt: 0.94 min

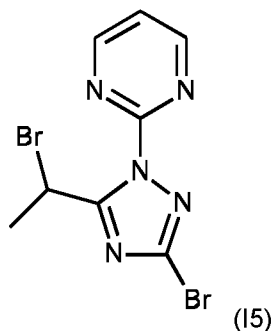
Step B1: Preparation of 2-(3-bromo-5-ethyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pyrimidine (intermediate I4)



(I4)

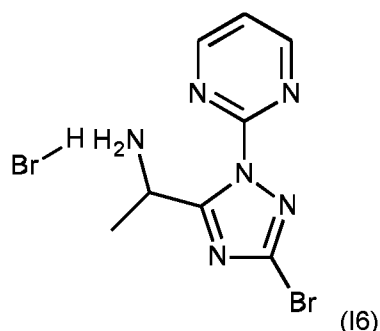
Sodium hydride (0.14 g, 3.5 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) was added to a 0 °C cooled solution of 3-bromo-5-ethyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole (CAS 15777-58-9, 0.54 g, 2.9 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (5.8 mL) under argon. After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, 2-bromopyrimidine (0.70 g, 4.4 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added in one portion and the reaction mixture was heated up to 80 °C and stirred overnight (15 hours). After cooling down to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, and the organic phase was thoroughly washed with water (5 times), brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography over silica gel (ethyl acetate in cyclohexane) afforded the desired product as a yellow solid (0.35 g, 1.4 mmol).
1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.43 (t, J = 7.52 Hz, 3 H), 3.36 (q, J = 7.46 Hz, 2 H), 7.38 (t, J = 4.95 Hz, 1 H), 8.88 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2 H).
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.71 min, m/z 254-256 [M+H⁺] (Br pattern).

Step B2: Preparation of 2-[3-bromo-5-(1-bromoethyl)-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]pyrimidine (intermediate I5)



A mixture of 2-(3-bromo-5-ethyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pyrimidine (intermediate I4 prepared as described above) (1.8 g, 7.1 mmol), N-bromosuccinimide (1.9 g, 11 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and benzoyl peroxide (0.035 g, 0.14 mmol, 0.02 equiv.) in acetonitrile (25 mL), purged with argon, was irradiated under a 230 Watt white lamp for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered to give a first portion of desired product (1.4 g, 4.2 mmol). The mother liquor was concentrated and the crude material purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (ethyl acetate in cyclohexane) to give a second portion of desired compound (0.33 g, 1.0 mmol).
1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 2.24 (t, J = 6.97 Hz, 3 H), 6.37 (q, J = 6.97 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (m, 1 H), 8.92 (m, 2 H).
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.84 min, m/z 332-334-336 [M+H⁺] (2*Br pattern).

Step B3: Preparation of 1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrobromide (intermediate I6)

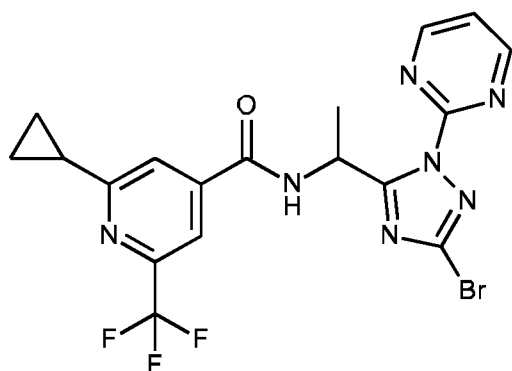


A mixture of 2-[3-bromo-5-(1-bromoethyl)-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]pyrimidine (intermediate 15 prepared as described above) (0.20 g, 0.60 mmol) in a 7 M ammonia solution in methanol (8.6 mL, 60 mmol, 100 equiv.) was stirred at room temperature for 17 hours. Concentration of the reaction mixture afforded the crude product which was used directly without any purification (0.16 g, 0.59 mmol).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 1.59 (t, J = 6.97 Hz, 3 H), 5.19 (m, 1 H), 7.52 – 7.88 (br s, 3 H) and 7.71 (t, J = 4.77 Hz, 1 H), 9.03 (d, J = 5.14 Hz, 2 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.19 min, m/z 269-271 [M+H⁺].

10 Step C: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide (compound P5)



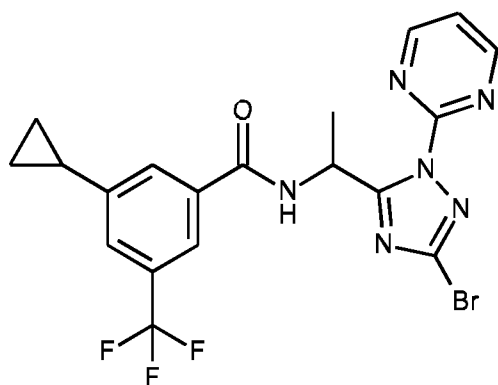
(P5)

A mixture of 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid (intermediate 13 prepared as described in step A3 above) (0.08 g, 0.35 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylethanamine hydrobromide (intermediate 16 prepared as described above in step B3) (0.13 g, 0.38 mmol, 1.1 equiv.), and HATU (0.20 g, 0.52 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in N,N-dimethylformamide (2.5 mL) with Hunig's base (0.50 mL, 1.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase was washed with water (5 times), brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The crude material was purified by reverse phase chromatography to afford the desired compound as a pale yellow solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.99 - 1.25 (m, 4 H) 1.75 (t, J = 6.60 Hz, 3 H) 2.05 - 2.26 (m, 1 H) 6.35 - 6.59 (m, 1 H) 7.30 (m, 1 H) 7.46 (t, J = 4.95 Hz, 1 H) 7.67 (m, 1 H) 7.72 - 7.74 (m, 1 H) 8.95 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2 H).

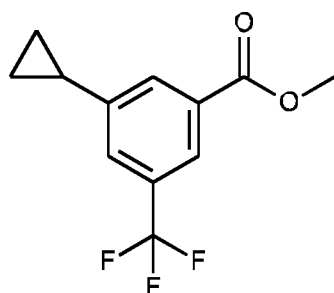
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.02 min, m/z 482-484 [M+H⁺].

Example 2: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (compound P6)



(P6)

5 Step 1: Preparation of methyl 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (intermediate I7)



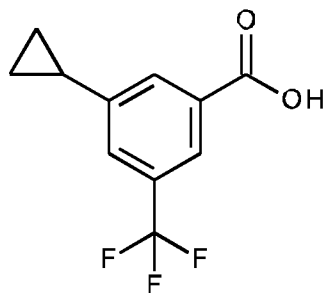
(I7)

A solution of propargyl bromide in toluene (80% weight, 0.89 g, 0.67 mL) was added to a white suspension of 9-BBN dimer (3.0 g, 12 mmol) in 26 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran under argon to give a pale yellow solution. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours and then cooled to room temperature. A previously degassed sodium hydroxide 4M aqueous solution (4.4 mL, 18 mmol) was added to give a cloudy colorless solution. The mixture obtained was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under argon. The resulting very pale yellow solution was then added to a previously degassed light yellow solution of methyl 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (187331-46-0, 1.5 g, 5.2 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) (0.30 g, 0.26 mmol) in 52 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran to give a light yellow solution. The resulting mixture was stirred for 19 hours at reflux. The mixture was cooled down at room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate, quenched with water (+ few drops of brine) and the aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. Organic layers were combined, washed once with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under vacuum at 60 °C. The crude was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate as a colorless liquid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.76 - 0.85 (m, 2 H) 1.06 - 1.15 (m, 2 H) 2.03 (tt, J₁ = 8.39 Hz, J₂ = 5.00 Hz, 1 H) 3.96 (s, 3 H) 7.52 (s, 1 H) 7.91 (s, 1 H) 8.08 (d, J = 0.73 Hz, 1 H).

¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -62.75 (s, 3 F).

25 Step 2: Preparation of 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid (intermediate I8)



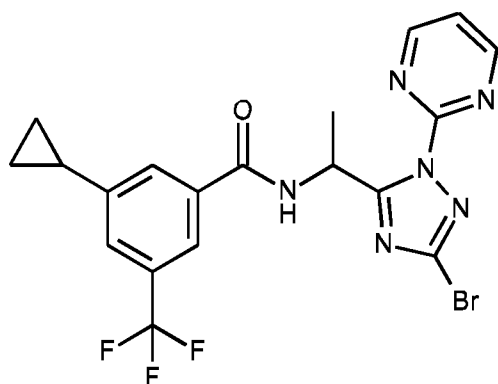
(18)

Methyl 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (7.00 g, 28.7 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (57.3 mL) and water (28.7 mL). Then lithium hydroxide (1.21 g, 28.7 mmol) was added and the resulting pale yellow cloudy solution was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was washed twice with water. The combined aqueous layers were acidified with 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid until pH 1-2 and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed once with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 60 °C to afford 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid, which was used without further purification.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 0.79 - 0.85 (m, 2 H) 1.03 - 1.10 (m, 2 H) 2.12 - 2.22 (m, 1 H) 7.70 (s, 1 H) 7.88 (s, 1 H) 7.93 (s, 1 H) 13.47 (br s, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.99 min, m/z 229 [M-H]⁻.

Step 3: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (compound P6)



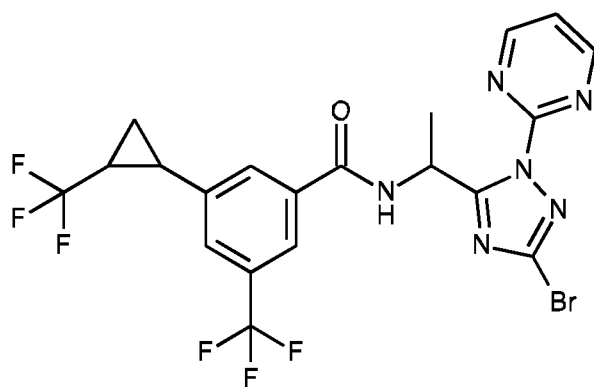
(P6)

The desired product was prepared using the condition described in step C of compound P1 to afford N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.78 - 0.84 (m, 2 H) 1.07 - 1.14 (m, 2H) 1.75 (d, J = 6.97 Hz, 3 H) 1.98 - 2.07 (m, 1 H) 6.45 - 6.54 (m, 1 H) 7.21 (br d, J = 8.44 Hz, 1 H) 7.43 - 7.48 (m, 2 H) 7.69 (s, 1 H) 7.80 (s, 1 H) 8.95 (d, J = 5.14 Hz, 1 H).

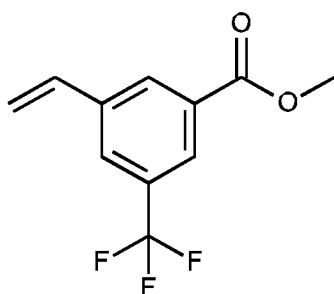
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.04 min, m/z 481-483 [M+H]⁺.

Example 3: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzamide (compound P7)



(P7)

Step 1: Preparation of methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-vinyl-benzoate (intermediate I9)



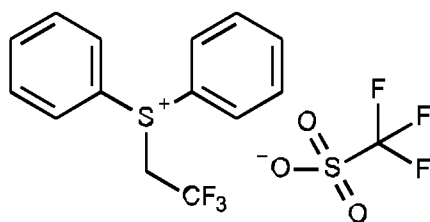
(I9)

In a three neck flask under argon, methyl 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (CAS: 187331-46-0, 20 g, 69.24 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (312 mL). Then Tributyl(vinyl)Tin (25.56 mL, 83.09 mmol) was added and the resulting solution was degassed with argon for 10 min.

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(0) (0.816543 g, 0.69 mmol) was added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 2 hours. After cooling at room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL), filtered through a pad of Celite, washed with ethyl acetate and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The crude was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-vinylbenzoate.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 3.98 (s, 3 H) 5.47 (d, J = 11.00 Hz, 1 H) 5.93 (d, J = 17.61 Hz, 1 H) 6.79 (dd, J₁ = 17.42 Hz, J₂ = 10.82 Hz, 1 H) 7.82 (s, 1 H) 8.19 (s, 1 H) 8.24 - 8.29 (m, 1 H).

Step 2: Preparation of diphenyl(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)sulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate



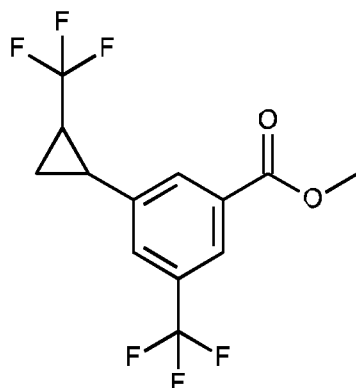
In an autoclave, diphenyl sulfide (36.43 mL, 211.1 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (6.207 mL, 42.22 mmol) were mixed. The mixture was stirred for 2 min at room temperature then the autoclave was closed and heated at 150 °C for 20 hours. The reaction was

cooled at room temperature and a white precipitate was formed. 75 ml of diethyl ether was added, then the white solid was filtered. It was washed four times with 30 mL of diethyl ether and then dried under reduced pressure.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 5.78 (d, J = 8.80 Hz, 2 H) 7.89 (d, J = 8.07 Hz, 4 H) 7.93 - 8.00 (m, 2 H) 8.37 (dd, J₁ = 8.62 Hz, J₂ = 1.28 Hz, 4 H).

¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -78.91 (s, 3 F) -61.26 (s, 3 F).

Step 3: Preparation of methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoate (intermediate I10)



(I10)

In a vial under argon, 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-vinyl-benzoate (1.9 g, 8.3 mmol) and cesium fluoride (1.5 g, 9.9 mmol) were dissolved in dimethylacetamide (33 mL) to give a colorless solution which was degassed under argon for 20 min. 5,10,15,20-Tetraphenyl-21H,23H-porphine Iron(III) chloride (0.31 g, 0.41 mmol) was added. The reaction became a green suspension and diphenyl(2,2,2-

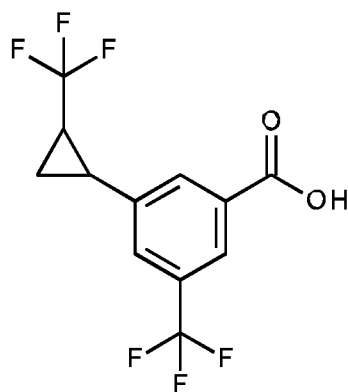
trifluoroethyl)sulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (3.8 g, 9.1 mmol) was also added portionwise.

The reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, then water was added. The organic layer was washed four times with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40 °C under 160 mbar. The crude was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-

(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoate.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.25 - 1.34 (m, 1 H) 1.48 - 1.55 (m, 1 H) 1.88 - 2.00 (m, 1 H) 2.46 - 2.53 (m, 1 H) 3.98 (s, 3 H) 7.60 (s, 1 H) 7.98 (s, 1 H) 8.19 (s, 1 H).

Step 4: Preparation of 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoic acid (I11)



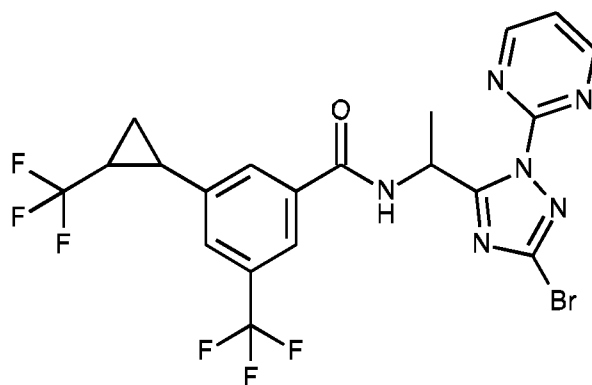
(111)

3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoate (1.43 g, 3.80 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (11.4 mL) and water (7.60 mL). Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.322 g, 7.60 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred 3 hours 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C then it was acidified with a 2M hydrochloric acid solution. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoic acid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm 1.40 - 1.47 (m, 2 H) 2.53 - 2.60 (m, 1 H) 2.72 (td, J₁ = 7.70 Hz, J₂ = 4.77 Hz, 1 H) 7.87 (s, 1 H) 8.02 (s, 1 H) 8.05 - 8.08 (m, 1 H) 13.54 (br s, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.04 min, m/z 297 [M-H]⁻.

Step 5: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzamide (compound P7)



(P7)

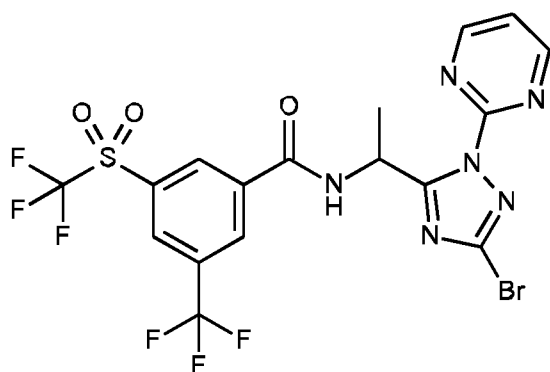
The desired product was prepared using the condition described in step C of compound P1 to afford N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzamide.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.26 (m, 1 H) 1.48 - 1.56 (m, 1 H) 1.75 (d, J = 6.97 Hz, 3 H) 1.88 - 1.99 (m, 1 H) 2.45 - 2.53 (m, 1 H) 6.45 - 6.55 (m, 1 H) 7.29 - 7.32 (m, 1 H) 7.46 (t, J = 4.77 Hz, 1 H) 7.52 (s, 1 H) 7.76 (s, 1 H) 7.89 (s, 1 H) 8.95 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2 H).

¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -66.95 (s, 3 F) -62.68 (s, 3 F).

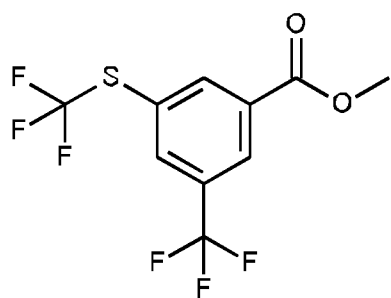
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.10 min, m/z 549-551 $[M+H]^+$.

Example 4: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzamide (compound P2)



(P2)

Step 1: Preparation of methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoate (intermediate I12)



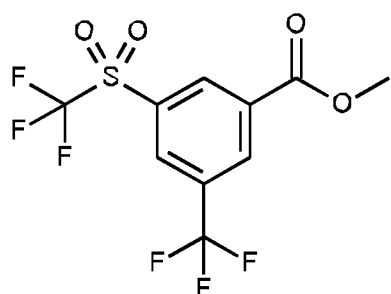
(I12)

(2,2'-bipyridine)(trifluoromethanethiolato) copper (CAS 1413732-47-4) (3.9 g, 12 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added to a solution of methyl 3-iodo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (2.0 g, 6.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (18 mL) under argon. The reaction mixture was heated up to 90 °C and stirred overnight. After cooling down to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of Celite and concentrated. The crude material was purified by two flash chromatographies over silica gel (ethyl acetate in cyclohexane) to afford the desired product as a yellow gum (1.5 g, 4.9 mmol).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform- d) δ ppm: 4.02 (s, 3 H), 8.11 (s, 1 H), 8.44 (s, 1 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.21 min, m/z 279 $[M - \text{MeO} + H]^+$.

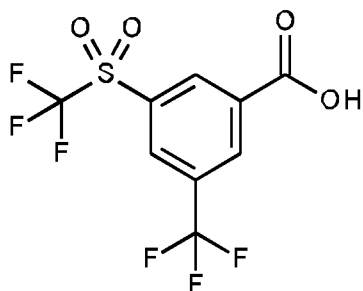
Step 2: Preparation of methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoate (intermediate I13)



(I13)

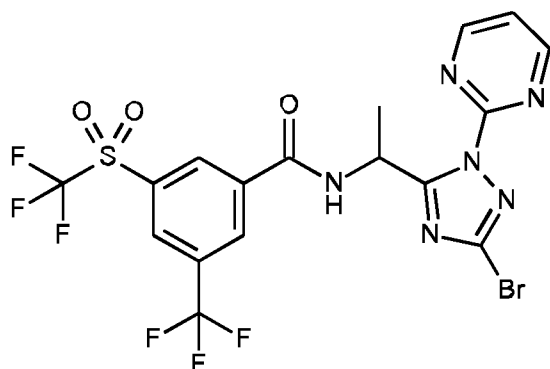
3-Chloroperbenzoic acid (2.3 g, 11 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) was added portionwise to a 0°C cooled solution of methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoate (intermediate I13 prepared as described above) (1.8 g, 5.3 mmol) in dichloromethane (16 mL). After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, more 3-chloroperbenzoic acid (2.3 g, 11 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The precipitate formed was filtered. The filtrate was washed with 10% aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate and with NaHCO₃ sat solution. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl) benzoate. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform) δ ppm 4.07 (s, 3 H) 8.43 - 8.51 (m, 1 H) 8.70 - 8.80 (m, 1 H) 8.84 - 8.91 (m, 1 H). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -77.49 (s, 3 F) -62.96 (s, 3 F)

Step 3: Preparation of 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoic acid (I14)



Methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoate (1.8 g, 5.4 mmol) was charged in a flask and dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (16 mL) and water (11 mL). To this mixture was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.26 g, 11 mmol) and the reaction was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was acidified with 1M hydrochloric acid, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate twice. The combined organic phases were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and then concentrated to afford 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoic acid which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 8.68 (s, 2 H) 8.71 - 8.76 (m, 1 H) 13.33 - 15.22 (m, 1 H).

Step 4: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzamide (compound P2)

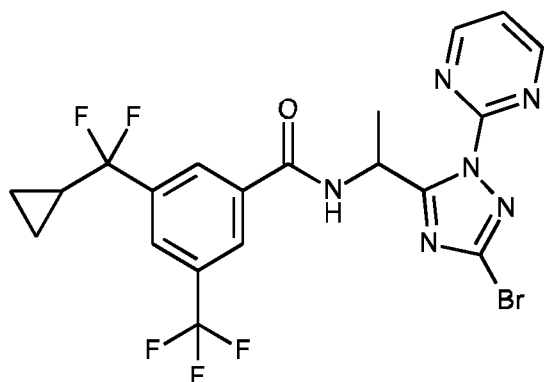


(P2)

The desired product was prepared using the condition described in step C of compound P1 to afford N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzamide.

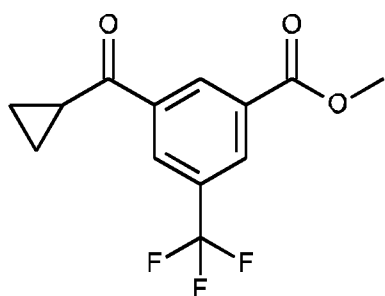
- 5 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform- d) δ ppm: 1.78 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 3 H) 6.47 - 6.56 (m, 1 H) 7.45 - 7.53 (m, 2 H) 8.43 (s, 1 H) 8.54 (s, 1 H) 8.64 (s, 1 H) 8.96 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2 H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform- d) δ ppm: -77.34 (s, 3 F) -62.84 (s, 3 F). LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.05 min, m/z 573-575[M+H] $^+$.

10 **Example 5 : Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl-3-(cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (compound P4)**



(P4)

Step 1: Preparation of methyl 3-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (intermediate I15)



(I15)

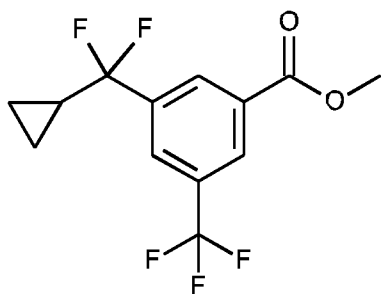
- 15 Methyl 3-iodo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (10 g, 28.78 mmol) was taken in tetrahydrofuran (115 mL) under argon. The resulting pale brown solution was cooled down to -78°C with a dry ice/acetone bath.

The Turbo-Grignard 1.3 M in tetrahydrofuran solution (31 mL, 40.29 mmol) was added dropwise with a syringe over 20 minutes to give directly a dark solution while maintaining the temperature below -65°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for 15 minutes. Cuprous cyanide (3.125 g, 34.5 mmol) and anhydrous lithium chloride (1.479 g, 34.5 mmol) were added simultaneously at once to give a dark suspension. The resulting mixture was stirred again at -78°C for 15 minutes.

Cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (5.340 mL, 57.5 mmol) was finally added dropwise over 5 minutes (temperature reached -68°C maximum). The resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 hour, warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes to give a brown suspension. The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78°C and quenched slowly with 20 ml of methanol. The resulting mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and the suspension obtained was filtered over Celite. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and ethyl acetate were added to the filtrate. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C. The crude material was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.16 - 1.22 (m, 2 H) 1.35 (quin, J = 3.76 Hz, 2 H) 2.74 (tt, J₁ = 7.84 Hz, J₂ = 4.45 Hz, 1 H) 4.02 (s, 3 H) 8.45 (d, J = 0.73 Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (d, J = 0.73 Hz, 1 H) 8.86 (s, 1 H).

Step 2: Preparation of methyl 3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (intermediate I16)



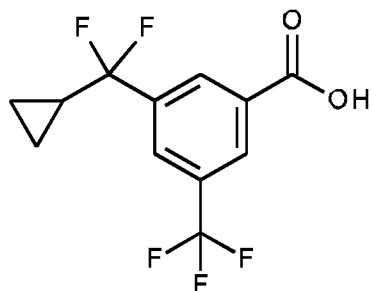
(I16)

Methyl 3-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (5.5 g, 20 mmol) was taken in 2,2-difluoro-1,3-dimethyl-imidazolidine (36 mL, 280 mmol) under argon to give a light yellow solution. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 hours at 110 °C to give a light brown solution. The reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and added dropwise to 1.0 L of a vigorously stirred saturated aqueous sodium hydrogenocarbonate solution at 0 °C (temperature was maintained below 10 °C). The resulting mixture (pH 8-9) was then extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 50 °C. The crude material was purified by chromatography over silica gel to afford methyl 3-

[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate.

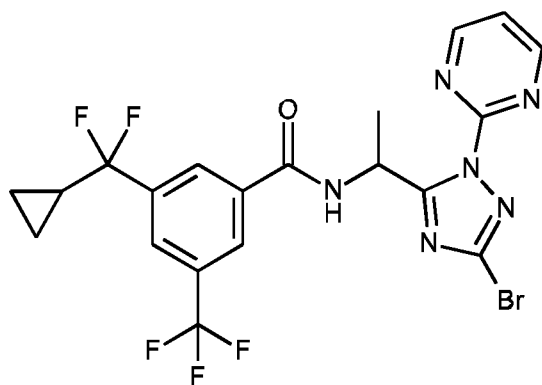
¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.73 - 0.79 (m, 2 H) 0.82 - 0.89 (m, 2 H) 1.47 - 1.60 (m, 1 H) 8.00 (d, J = 0.73 Hz, 1 H) 8.39 (s, 1 H) 8.42 (s, 1 H).

¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -98.40 (s, 2 F) -62.81 (s, 3 F).

Step 3: Preparation of 3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid (I17)

(I17)

- 5 Methyl 3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate (4.45 g, 15.1 mmol) was taken in tetrahydrofuran (30.3 mL) and water (15.1 mL). Lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.833 g, 19.7 mmol) was added and the resulting colourless cloudy solution was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was washed twice with water. The combined aqueous layers were acidified with 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid until pH 1-
 10 2 and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed once with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 60°C to afford 3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic, which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 0.62 - 0.84 (m, 4 H) 1.65 - 1.97 (m, 1 H) 7.93 - 8.23 (m, 1 H) 8.23 - 8.51 (m, 2 H) 13.24 - 14.48 (m, 1 H).
 15 LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.03 min, m/z 279 [M-H]⁻.

Step 4: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (compound P4)

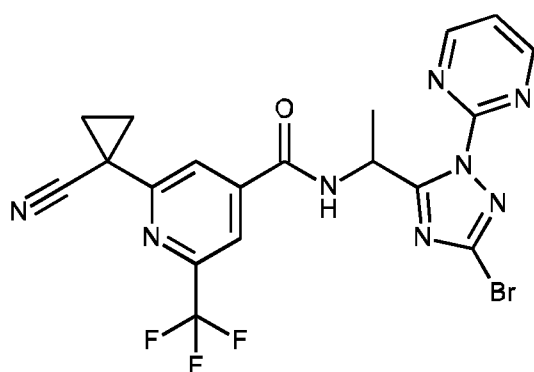
(P4)

- 20 The desired product was prepared using the condition described in step C for compound P1 to afford N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide.
¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.70 - 0.78 (m, 2 H) 0.79 - 0.86 (m, 2 H) 1.46 - 1.57 (m, 1 H) 1.76 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 3 H) 6.48 - 6.57 (m, 1 H) 7.45 (t, J = 4.95 Hz, 1 H) 7.69 (br d, J = 8.07 Hz, 1 H)
 25 7.90 (m, 1 H) 8.14 (m, 1 H) 8.17 (m, 1 H) 8.94 (d, J = 5.14 Hz, 2 H).

¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -98.38 (s, 2 F) -62.76 (s, 3 F).

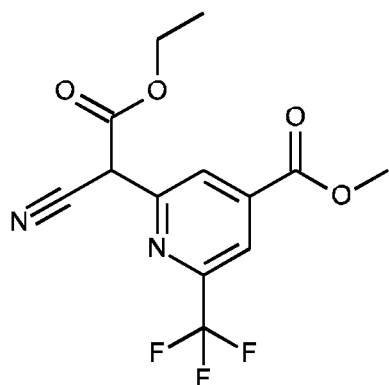
LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.09 min, m/z 531-533 [M+H]⁺.

Example 6: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide (compound P3)



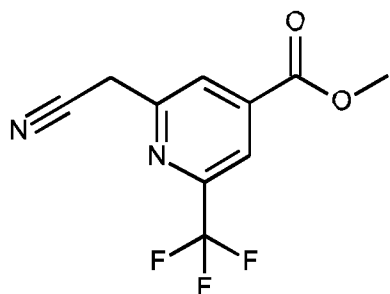
(P3)

Step 1: Preparation of methyl 2-(1-cyano-2-ethoxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (intermediate I18)



(I18)

- 10 Methyl 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (1.05 g, 4.40 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (13.2 mL). Then ethyl 2-cyanoacetate (0.702 mL, 6.60 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.535 g, 11.00 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (0.145 g, 0.440 mmol) were added successively at room temperature. The resulting suspension was stirred 1 hour at 90 °C and then let stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mass was diluted with 50 mL of water and 100 mL
- 15 of ethyl acetate, cooled to 0-10 °C and slowly quenched with 1N hydrochloric acid via dropping funnel until pH 3. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure at 50 °C. The crude material was purified by chromatography over silica gel with ethyl acetate in cyclohexane to afford methyl 2-(1-cyano-2-ethoxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate.
- 20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.36 - 1.43 (m, 3 H) 4.01 (s, 3 H) 4.34 (q, J = 7.58 Hz, 2 H) 7.34 (s, 1 H) 8.06 (s, 1 H) 14.46 - 14.67 (m, 1 H).
- LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.01 min, m/z 317 [M+H]⁺.

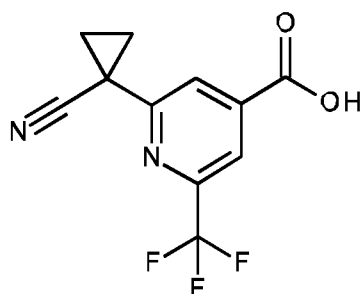
Step 2: Preparation of methyl 2-(cyanomethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (I19)

(I19)

To a solution of methyl 2-(1-cyano-2-ethoxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (0.800 g, 2.53 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (20 mL) was added sodium chloride (0.299 g, 5.06 mmol) in water (10 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 hours at 95 °C. After cooling down to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3*50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and contracted under reduced pressure to afford methyl 2-(cyanomethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate which was used without further purification.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 4.05 (s, 3 H) 4.13 (s, 2 H) 8.24 (s, 1 H) 8.26 (s, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.89 min, m/z 243 [M-H]⁻.

Step 3: Preparation of 2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid (I20)

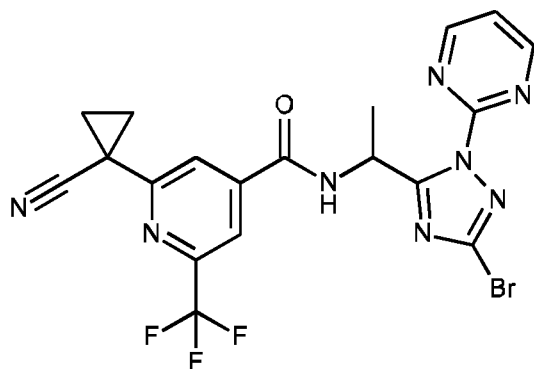
(I20)

Methyl 2-(cyanomethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate (0.05 g, 0.20 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (2 mL). Sodium hydride (24 mg, 0.61 mmol) was added at room temperature and the colorless solution became a dark purple suspension. After 10 min, 1,2-dibromoethane (0.02 mL, 0.24 mmol) was added and the resulting suspension was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated ammonium chloride solution at 0-5 °C and diluted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 2-3 with 1N hydrochloric acid and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by reverse phase chromatography to afford 2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 1.76 - 1.83 (m, 2 H) 1.96 - 2.03 (m, 2 H) 8.07 (d, J = 1.10 Hz, 1 H) 8.17 (s, 1 H) 13.35 - 15.45 (m, 1 H).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 0.89 min, m/z 255 [M-H]⁻.

Step 4: Preparation of N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide (compound P3)



(P3)

The desired product was prepared using the condition described in step C for compound P1 to afford

- 5 N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide.

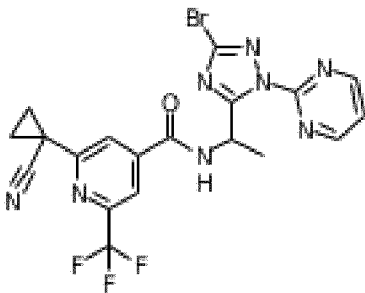
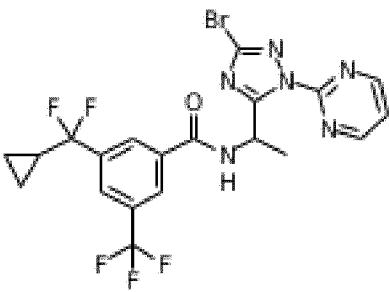
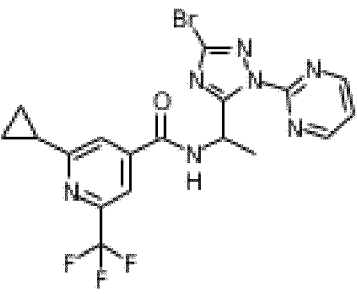
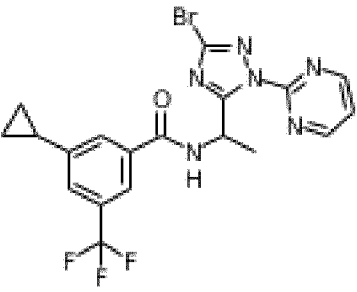
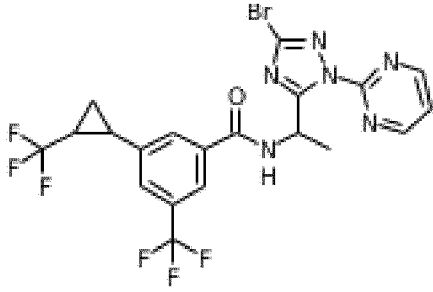
¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.77 (d, J = 6.97 Hz, 3 H) 1.85 - 1.92 (m, 2 H) 1.92 – 1.99 (m, 2 H) 6.45 - 6.55 (m, 1 H) 7.48 (t, J = 4.77 Hz, 1 H) 7.54 (br d, J = 8.44 Hz, 1 H) 7.91 (d, J = 1.10 Hz, 1 H) 8.23 (m, 1 H) 8.97 (d, J = 4.77 Hz, 2 H).

- 10 ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -68.29 (s, 3 F).

LC-MS (method 1): retention time 1.00 min, m/z 507-509 [M+H]⁺.

Table P: Examples of compounds of formula I

Entry	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C
P1	N-[1-[5-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide		1.12	524	1	179 - 180
P2	N-[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzamide		1.05	574	1	

P3	<i>N</i> -[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide		1.00	507	1	
P4	<i>N</i> -[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide		1.10	533	1	
P5	<i>N</i> -[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxamide		1.02	483	1	
P6	<i>N</i> -[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide		1.04	481	1	
P7	<i>N</i> -[1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzamide		1.11	549	1	180 - 182

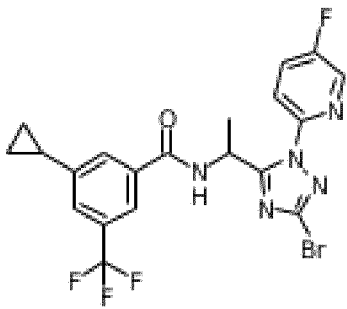
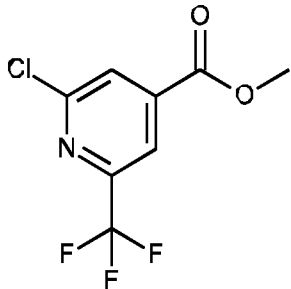
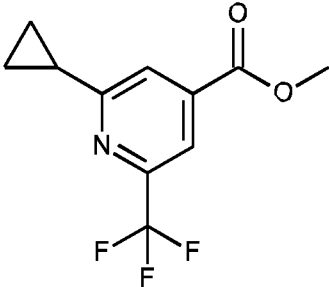
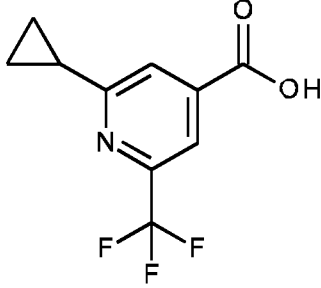
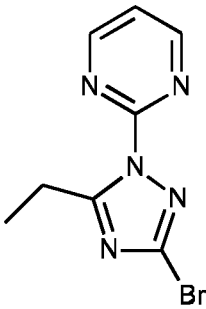
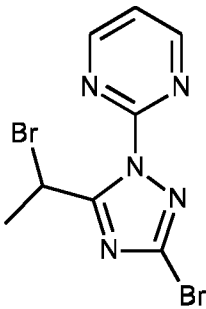
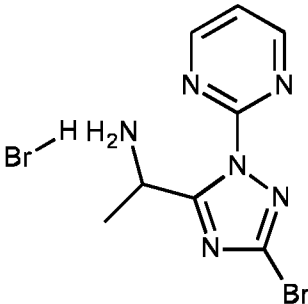
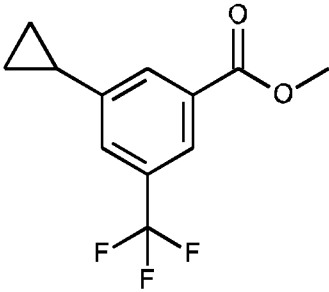
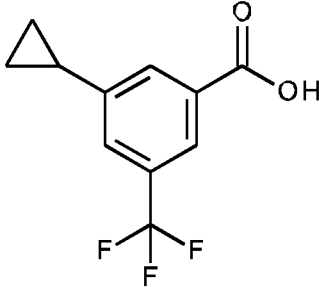
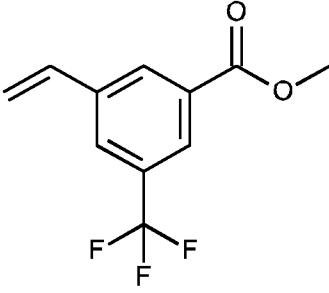
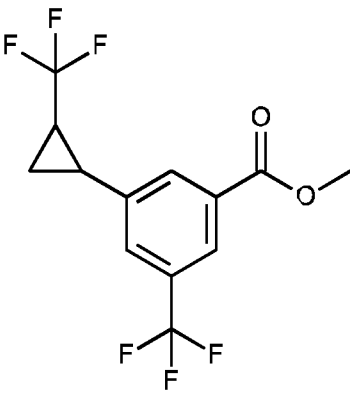
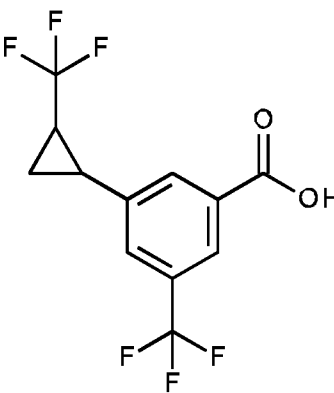
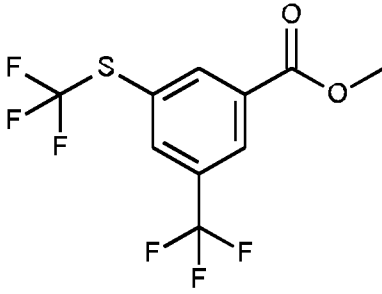
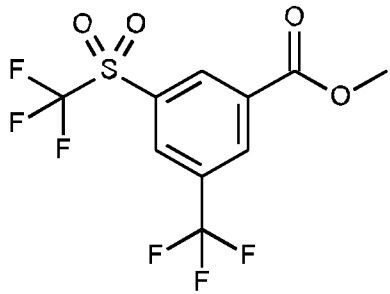
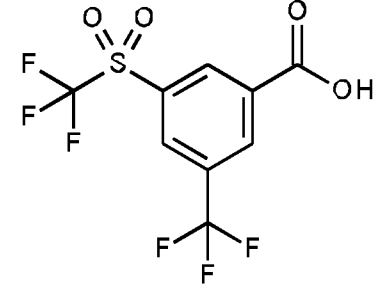
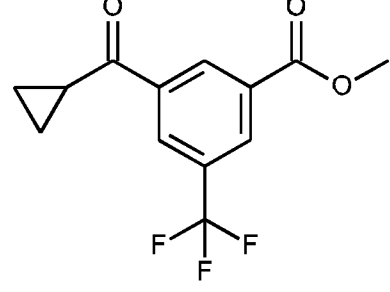
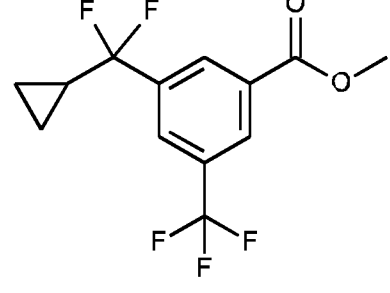
P8	<i>N</i> -[1-[5-bromo-2-(5-fluoro-2-pyridyl)-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]ethyl]-3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide		1.18	498	1	169 - 170
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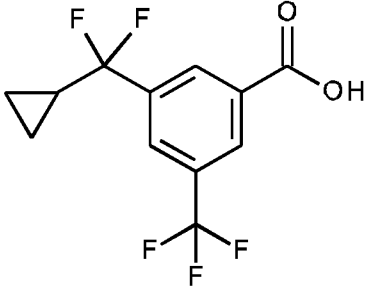
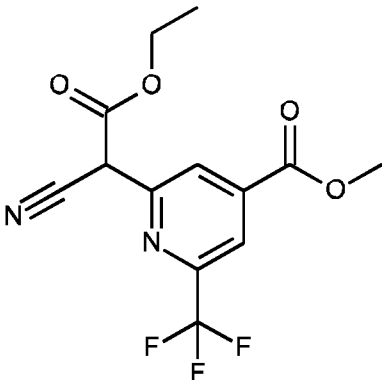
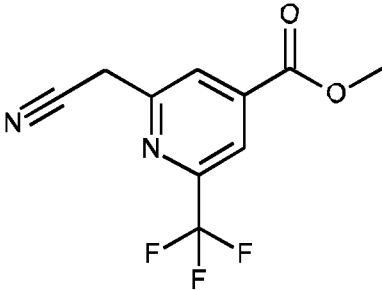
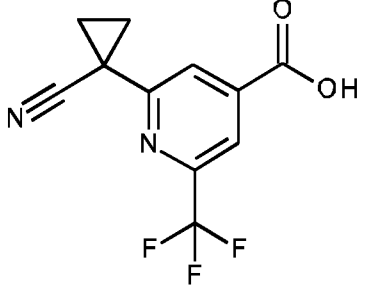
Table I: Table of Intermediates

Index	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C	NMR
I1	methyl 2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate						1)
I2	methyl 2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate		1.12	246	1		
I3	2-cyclopropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid		0.94	232	1		
I4	2-(3-bromo-5-ethyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pyrimidine		0.71	254-256	1		

Index	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C	NMR
I5	2-[3-bromo-5-(1-bromoethyl)-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]pyrimidine		0.84	332-332-336	1		
I6	1-(5-bromo-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethanamine hydrobromide		0.19	269-271	1		
I7	methyl 3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate						2)
I8	3-cyclopropyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid		0.99	229	1		

Index	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C	NMR
I9	methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-vinyl-benzoate						3)
I10	methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoate						4)
I11	3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-[2-(trifluoromethyl)cyclopropyl]benzoic acid		1.04	297-	1		
I12	methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfanyl)benzoate						5)

Index	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C	NMR
I13	methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoate						6)
I14	3-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)benzoic acid						7)
I15	methyl 3-(cyclopropanecarbonyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate						8)
I16	methyl 3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate						9)

Index	IUPAC name	STRUCTURE	RT (min)	[M+H] (measured)	Method	MP °C	NMR
I17	3-[cyclopropyl(difluoro)methyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid		1.03	279	1		
I18	methyl 2-(1-cyano-2-ethoxy-2-oxo-ethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate		1.01	317	1		
I19	methyl 2-(cyanomethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylate						10)
I20	2-(1-cyanocyclopropyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-4-carboxylic acid		0.89	255	1		

1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 4.04 (s, 3 H) 8.11 (s, 1 H) 8.17 (d, *J* = 1.10 Hz, 1 H).

2)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.76 - 0.85 (m, 2 H) 1.06 - 1.15 (m, 2 H) 2.03 (tt, *J*₁ = 8.39 Hz, *J*₂ = 5.00 Hz, 1 H) 3.96 (s, 3 H) 7.52 (s, 1 H) 7.91 (s, 1 H) 8.08 (d, *J* = 0.73 Hz, 1 H).¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -62.75 (s, 3 F).

- 3) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 3.98 (s, 3 H) 5.47 (d, $J = 11.00$ Hz, 1 H) 5.93 (d, $J = 17.61$ Hz, 1 H) 6.79 (dd, $J_1 = 17.42$ Hz, $J_2 = 10.82$ Hz, 1 H) 7.82 (s, 1 H) 8.19 (s, 1 H) 8.24 - 8.29 (m, 1 H).
- 4) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.25 - 1.34 (m, 1 H) 1.48 - 1.55 (m, 1 H) 1.88 - 2.00 (m, 1 H) 2.46 - 2.53 (m, 1 H) 3.98 (s, 3 H) 7.60 (s, 1 H) 7.98 (s, 1 H) 8.19 (s, 1 H).
- 5) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 4.02 (s, 3 H), 8.11 (s, 1 H), 8.44 (s, 1 H), 8.53 (s, 1 H).
- 6) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform) δ ppm 4.07 (s, 3 H) 8.43 - 8.51 (m, 1 H) 8.70 - 8.80 (m, 1 H) 8.84 - 8.91 (m, 1 H).
- ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -77.49 (s, 3 F) -62.96 (s, 3 F)
- 7) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, dimethylsulfoxide-d₆) δ ppm: 8.68 (s, 2 H) 8.71 - 8.76 (m, 1 H) 13.33 - 15.22 (m, 1 H).
- 8) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 1.16 - 1.22 (m, 2 H) 1.35 (quin, $J = 3.76$ Hz, 2 H) 2.74 (tt, $J_1 = 7.84$ Hz, $J_2 = 4.45$ Hz, 1 H) 4.02 (s, 3 H) 8.45 (d, $J = 0.73$ Hz, 1 H) 8.51 (d, $J = 0.73$ Hz, 1 H) 8.86 (s, 1 H).
- 9) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 0.73 - 0.79 (m, 2 H) 0.82 - 0.89 (m, 2 H) 1.47 - 1.60 (m, 1 H) 8.00 (d, $J = 0.73$ Hz, 1 H) 8.39 (s, 1 H) 8.42 (s, 1 H).
- ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: -98.40 (s, 2 F) -62.81 (s, 3 F).
- 10) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ ppm: 4.05 (s, 3 H) 4.13 (s, 2 H) 8.24 (s, 1 H) 8.26 (s, 1 H).

The activity of the compositions according to the invention can be broadened considerably, and adapted to prevailing circumstances, by adding other insecticidally, acaricidally and/or fungicidally active ingredients. The mixtures of the compounds of formula I with other insecticidally, acaricidally and/or fungicidally active ingredients may also have further surprising advantages which can also be described, in a wider sense, as synergistic activity. For example, better tolerance by plants, reduced phytotoxicity, insects can be controlled in their different development stages or better behaviour during their production, for example during grinding or mixing, during their storage or during their use.

Suitable additions to active ingredients here are, for example, representatives of the following classes of active ingredients: organophosphorus compounds, nitrophenol derivatives, thioureas, juvenile hormones, formamidines, benzophenone derivatives, ureas, pyrrole derivatives, carbamates, pyrethroids, chlorinated hydrocarbons, acylureas, pyridylmethyleamino derivatives, macrolides, neonicotinoids and *Bacillus thuringiensis* preparations.

The following mixtures of the compounds of formula I with active ingredients are preferred (where the abbreviation "TX" means "one compound selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P"):

an adjuvant selected from the group of substances consisting of petroleum oils (alternative name) (628) + TX,

an insect control active substance selected from Abamectin + TX, Acequinocyl + TX, Acetamiprid + TX, Acetoprole + TX, Acrinathrin + TX, Acynonapryr + TX, Afidopyropen + TX, Afoxalaner + TX, Alanycarb + TX, Allethrin + TX, Alpha-Cypermethrin + TX, Alphamethrin + TX, Amidoflumet + TX, Aminocarb + TX, Azocyclotin + TX, Bensultap + TX, Benzoximate + TX, Benzpyrimoxan + TX, Betacyfluthrin + TX, Beta-cypermethrin + TX, Bifenazate + TX, Bifenthrin + TX, Binapacryl + TX, Bioallethrin + TX, Bioallethrin S)-cyclopentylisomer + TX, Bioresmethrin + TX, Bistrifluron + TX, Broflanilide + TX, Brofluthrin + TX, Bromophos-ethyl + TX, Buprofezine + TX, Butocarboxim + TX, Cadusafos + TX, Carbaryl + TX, Carbosulfan + TX, Cartap + TX, CAS number: 1472050-04-6 + TX,

CAS number: 1632218-00-8 + TX, CAS number: 1808115-49-2 + TX, CAS number: 2032403-97-5 + TX, CAS number: 2044701-44-0 + TX, CAS number: 2128706-05-6 + TX, CAS number: 2249718-27-0 + TX, Chlorantraniliprole + TX, Chlordane + TX, Chlorfenapyr + TX, Chloroprallethrin + TX, Chromafenozide + TX, Clenpirin + TX, Cloethocarb + TX, Clothianidin + TX, 2-chlorophenyl N-methylcarbamate (CPMC) + TX, Cyanofenphos + TX, Cyantraniliprole + TX, Cyclaniliprole + TX, Cyclobutirfluram + TX, Cycloprothrin + TX, Cycloxaprid + TX, Cycloxaprid + TX, Cyenopyrafen + TX, Cyetpyrafen (or Etpyrafen) + TX, Cyflumetofen + TX, Cyfluthrin + TX, Cyhalodiamide + TX, Cyhalothrin + TX, Cypermethrin + TX, Cyphenothrin + TX, Cyromazine + TX, Deltamethrin + TX, Diafenthiuron + TX, Dialifos + TX, Dibrom + TX, Dicloromezotiaz + TX, Diflovidazine + TX, Diflubenzuron + TX, dimpropyridaz + TX, Dinactin + TX, Dinocap + TX, Dinotefuran + TX, Dioxabenzofos + TX, Emamectin + TX, Empenthrin + TX, Epsilon - momfluorothrin + TX, Epsilon-metofluthrin + TX, Esfenvalerate + TX, Ethion + TX, Ethiprole + TX, Etofenprox + TX, Etoxazole + TX, Famphur + TX, Fenazaquin + TX, Fenfluthrin + TX, Fenitrothion + TX, Fenobucarb + TX, Fenothiocarb + TX, Fenoxycarb + TX, Fenpropathrin + TX, Fenpyroxymate + TX, Fensulfothion + TX, Fenthion + TX, Fentinacetate + TX, Fenvalerate + TX, Fipronil + TX, Flometoquin + TX, Flonicamid + TX, Fluacrypyrim + TX, Fluazaindolizine + TX, Fluazuron + TX, Flubendiamide + TX, Flubenzimine + TX, Flucitrinate + TX, Flucycloxuron + TX, Flucythrinate + TX, Fluensulfone + TX, Flufenerim + TX, Flufenprox + TX, Flufiprole + TX, Fluhexafon + TX, Flumethrin + TX, Fluopyram + TX, Flupentiofenox + TX, Flupyradifurone + TX, Flupyrimin + TX, Fluralaner + TX, Fluvalinate + TX, Fluxametamide + TX, Fosthiazate + TX, Gamma-Cyhalothrin + TX, Gossyplure™ + TX, Guadipyr + TX, Halofenozide + TX, Halofenozide + TX, Halofenprox + TX, Heptafluthrin + TX, Hexythiazox + TX, Hydramethylnon + TX, Imicyafos + TX, Imidacloprid + TX, Imiprothrin + TX, Indoxacarb + TX, Iodomethane + TX, Iprodione + TX, Isocycloseram + TX, Isothioate + TX, Ivermectin + TX, Kappa-bifenthrin + TX, Kappa-tefluthrin + TX, Lambda-Cyhalothrin + TX, Lepimectin + TX, Lufenuron + TX, Metaflumizone + TX, Metaldehyde + TX, Metam + TX, Methomyl + TX, Methoxyfenozide + TX, Metofluthrin + TX, Metolcarb + TX, Mexacarbate + TX, Milbemectin + TX, Momfluorothrin + TX, Niclosamide + TX, Nitenpyram + TX, Nithiazine + TX, Omethoate + TX, Oxamyl + TX, Oxazosufyl + TX, Parathion-ethyl + TX, Permethrin + TX, Phenothrin + TX, Phosphocarb + TX, Piperonylbutoxide + TX, Pirimicarb + TX, Pirimiphos-ethyl + TX, Polyhedrosis virus + TX, Prallethrin + TX, Profenofos + TX, Profenofos + TX, Profluthrin + TX, Propargite + TX, Propetamphos + TX, Propoxur + TX, Prothiophos + TX, Protrifenbute + TX, Pyflubumide + TX, Pymetrozine + TX, Pyraclofos + TX, Pyrafluprole + TX, Pyridaben + TX, Pyridalyl + TX, Pyrfluquinazon + TX, Pyrimidifen + TX, Pyrimostrobin + TX, Pyriprole + TX, Pyriproxyfen + TX, Resmethrin + TX, Sarolaner + TX, Selamectin + TX, Silafluofen + TX, Spinetoram + TX, Spinosad + TX, Spirodiclofen + TX, Spiromesifen + TX, Spiropidion + TX, Spirotetramat + TX, Sulfoxaflor + TX, Tebufenozide + TX, Tebufenpyrad + TX, Tebupirimiphos + TX, Tefluthrin + TX, Temephos + TX, Tetrachloraniliprole + TX, Tetradiphon + TX, Tetramethrin + TX, Tetramethylfluthrin + TX, Tetranactin + TX, Tetraniliprole + TX, Theta-cypermethrin + TX, Thiacloprid + TX, Thiamethoxam + TX, Thiocyclam + TX, Thiodicarb + TX, Thiofanox + TX, Thiometon + TX, Thiosultap + TX, Tioxazafen + TX, Tolfenpyrad + TX, Toxaphene + TX, Tralomethrin + TX, Transfluthrin + TX, Triazamate + TX,

- Triazophos + TX, Trichlorfon + TX, Trichloronate + TX, Trichlorphon + TX, Triflumezopyrim + TX, Tyclopyrazoflor + TX, Zeta-Cypermethrin + TX, Extract of seaweed and fermentation product derived from melasse + TX, Extract of seaweed and fermentation product derived from melasse comprising urea + TX, amino acids + TX, potassium and molybdenum and EDTA-chelated manganese + TX,
- 5 Extract of seaweed and fermented plant products + TX, Extract of seaweed and fermented plant products comprising phytohormones + TX, vitamins + TX, EDTA-chelated copper + TX, zinc + TX, and iron + TX, Azadirachtin + TX, *Bacillus aizawai* + TX, *Bacillus chitinosporus* AQ746 (NRRL Accession No B-21 618) + TX, *Bacillus firmus* + TX, *Bacillus kurstaki* + TX, *Bacillus mycoides* AQ726 (NRRL Accession No. B-21664) + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* (NRRL Accession No B-30087) + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* AQ717 (NRRL Accession No. B-21662) + TX, *Bacillus* sp. AQ178 (ATCC Accession No. 53522) + TX, *Bacillus* sp. AQ175 (ATCC Accession No. 55608) + TX, *Bacillus* sp. AQ177 (ATCC Accession No. 55609) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* unspecified + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* AQ153 (ATCC Accession No. 55614) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* AQ30002 (NRRL Accession No. B-50421) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* AQ30004 (NRRL Accession No. B- 50455) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* AQ713 (NRRL Accession No. B-21661) + TX,
- 15 *Bacillus subtilis* AQ743 (NRRL Accession No. B-21665) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* AQ52 (NRRL Accession No. B-21619) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* BD#32 (NRRL Accession No B-21530) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspec. *kurstaki* BMP 123 + TX, *Beauveria bassiana* + TX, D-limonene + TX, Granulovirus + TX, Harpin + TX, *Helicoverpa armigera* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX, *Helicoverpa zea* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX, *Heliothis virescens* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX, *Heliothis punctigera* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX, *Metarhizium* spp. + TX, *Muscodor albus* 620 (NRRL Accession No. 30547) + TX, *Muscodor roseus* A3-5 (NRRL Accession No. 30548) + TX, Neem tree based products + TX, *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* + TX, *Paecilomyces lilacinus* + TX, *Pasteuria nishizawae* + TX, *Pasteuria penetrans* + TX, *Pasteuria ramosa* + TX, *Pasteuria thornei* + TX, *Pasteuria usgae* + TX, P-cymene + TX, *Plutella xylostella* Granulosis virus + TX, *Plutella xylostella* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX,
- 25 Polyhedrosis virus + TX, pyrethrum + TX, QRD 420 (a terpenoid blend) + TX, QRD 452 (a terpenoid blend) + TX, QRD 460 (a terpenoid blend) + TX, *Quillaja saponaria* + TX, *Rhodococcus globerulus* AQ719 (NRRL Accession No B-21663) + TX, *Spodoptera frugiperda* Nucleopolyhedrovirus + TX, *Streptomyces galbus* (NRRL Accession No. 30232) + TX, *Streptomyces* sp. (NRRL Accession No. B-30145) + TX, Terpenoid blend + TX, and *Verticillium* spp.,
- 30 an algicide selected from the group of substances consisting of bethoxazin [CCN] + TX, copper dioctanoate (IUPAC name) (170) + TX, copper sulfate (172) + TX, cybutryne [CCN] + TX, dichlone (1052) + TX, dichlorophen (232) + TX, endothal (295) + TX, fentin (347) + TX, hydrated lime [CCN] + TX, nabam (566) + TX, quinoclamine (714) + TX, quinonamid (1379) + TX, simazine (730) + TX, triphenyltin acetate (IUPAC name) (347) and triphenyltin hydroxide (IUPAC name) (347)
- 35 + TX,
- an anthelmintic selected from the group of substances consisting of abamectin (1) + TX, crufomate (1011) + TX, Cyclobutrifluram + TX, doramectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, emamectin (291) + TX, emamectin benzoate (291) + TX, eprinomectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, ivermectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, milbemycin oxime (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, moxidectin

(alternative name) [CCN] + TX, piperazine [CCN] + TX, selamectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, spinosad (737) and thiophanate (1435) + TX,

an avicide selected from the group of substances consisting of chloralose (127) + TX, endrin (1122) + TX, fenthion (346) + TX, pyridin-4-amine (IUPAC name) (23) and strychnine (745) + TX,

- 5 a bactericide selected from the group of substances consisting of 1-hydroxy-1*H*-pyridine-2-thione (IUPAC name) (1222) + TX, 4-(quinoxalin-2-ylamino)benzenesulfonamide (IUPAC name) (748) + TX, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate (446) + TX, bronopol (97) + TX, copper dioctanoate (IUPAC name) (170) + TX, copper hydroxide (IUPAC name) (169) + TX, cresol [CCN] + TX, dichlorophen (232) + TX, dipyrithione (1105) + TX, dodicin (1112) + TX, fenaminosulf (1144) + TX, formaldehyde (404) + TX, hydrargaphen (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, kasugamycin (483) + TX, kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate (483) + TX, nickel bis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) (IUPAC name) (1308) + TX, nitrapyrin (580) + TX, othililone (590) + TX, oxolinic acid (606) + TX, oxytetracycline (611) + TX, potassium hydroxyquinoline sulfate (446) + TX, probenazole (658) + TX, streptomycin (744) + TX, streptomycin sesquisulfate (744) + TX, tecloftalam (766) + TX, and thiomersal (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,

- 15 a biological agent selected from the group of substances consisting of *Adoxophyes orana* GV (alternative name) (12) + TX, *Agrobacterium radiobacter* (alternative name) (13) + TX, *Amblyseius* spp. (alternative name) (19) + TX, *Anagrapha falcifera* NPV (alternative name) (28) + TX, *Anagrus atomus* (alternative name) (29) + TX, *Aphelinus abdominalis* (alternative name) (33) + TX, *Aphidius colemani* (alternative name) (34) + TX, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (alternative name) (35) + TX, *Autographa californica* NPV (alternative name) (38) + TX, *Bacillus firmus* (alternative name) (48) + TX, *Bacillus sphaericus* Neide (scientific name) (49) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *aizawai* (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *israelensis* (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *japonensis* (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki* (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *tenebrionis* (scientific name) (51) + TX, *Beauveria bassiana* (alternative name) (53) + TX, *Beauveria brongniartii* (alternative name) (54) + TX, *Chrysoperla carnea* (alternative name) (151) + TX, *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* (alternative name) (178) + TX, *Cydia pomonella* GV (alternative name) (191) + TX, *Dacnusa sibirica* (alternative name) (212) + TX, *Diglyphus isaea* (alternative name) (254) + TX, *Encarsia formosa* (scientific name) (293) + TX, *Eretmocerus eremicus* (alternative name) (300) + TX, *Helicoverpa zea* NPV (alternative name) (431) + TX, *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* and *H. megidis* (alternative name) (433) + TX, *Hippodamia convergens* (alternative name) (442) + TX, *Leptomastix dactylopii* (alternative name) (488) + TX, *Macrolophus caliginosus* (alternative name) (491) + TX, *Mamestra brassicae* NPV (alternative name) (494) + TX, *Metaphycus helvolus* (alternative name) (522) + TX, *Metarhizium anisopliae* var. *acridum* (scientific name) (523) + TX, *Metarhizium anisopliae* var. *anisopliae* (scientific name) (523) + TX, *Neodiprion sertifer* NPV and *N. lecontei* NPV (alternative name) (575) + TX, *Orius* spp. (alternative name) (596) + TX, *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* (alternative name) (613) + TX, *Phytoseiulus persimilis* (alternative name) (644) + TX, *Spodoptera exigua* multicapsid nuclear

polyhedrosis virus (scientific name) (741) + TX, *Steinernema bibionis* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema carpocapsae* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema feltiae* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema glaseri* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema riobrave* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema riobravus* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema scapterisci* (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Steinernema* spp. (alternative name) (742) + TX, *Trichogramma* spp. (alternative name) (826) + TX, *Typhlodromus occidentalis* (alternative name) (844) and *Verticillium lecanii* (alternative name) (848) + TX,

a soil sterilant selected from the group of substances consisting of iodomethane (IUPAC name) (542) and methyl bromide (537) + TX,

a chemosterilant selected from the group of substances consisting of apholate [CCN] + TX, bisazir (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, busulfan (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, diflubenzuron (250) + TX, dimatif (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, hemel [CCN] + TX, hempa [CCN] + TX, metepa [CCN] + TX, methiotepa [CCN] + TX, methyl apholate [CCN] + TX, morzid [CCN] + TX, penfluron (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, tepa [CCN] + TX, thiohempa (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, thiotepa (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, tretamine (alternative name) [CCN] and uredepa (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,

an insect pheromone selected from the group of substances consisting of (*E*)-dec-5-en-1-yl acetate with (*E*)-dec-5-en-1-ol (IUPAC name) (222) + TX, (*E*)-tridec-4-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (829) + TX, (*E*)-6-methylhept-2-en-4-ol (IUPAC name) (541) + TX, (*E,Z*)-tetradeca-4,10-dien-1-ylacetate (IUPAC name) (779) + TX, (*Z*)-dodec-7-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (285) + TX, (*Z*)-hexadec-11-

enal (IUPAC name) (436) + TX, (*Z*)-hexadec-11-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (437) + TX, (*Z*)-hexadec-13-en-11-yn-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (438) + TX, (*Z*)-icos-13-en-10-one (IUPAC name) (448) + TX, (*Z*)-tetradec-7-en-1-al (IUPAC name) (782) + TX, (*Z*)-tetradec-9-en-1-ol (IUPAC name) (783) + TX, (*Z*)-tetradec-9-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (784) + TX, (*7E,9Z*)-dodeca-7,9-dien-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (283) + TX, (*9Z,11E*)-tetradeca-9,11-dien-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (780) +

TX, (*9Z,12E*)-tetradeca-9,12-dien-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (781) + TX, 14-methyloctadec-1-ene (IUPAC name) (545) + TX, 4-methylnonan-5-ol with 4-methylnonan-5-one (IUPAC name) (544) + TX, alpha-multistriatin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, brevicomin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,

codlure (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, codlemone (alternative name) (167) + TX, cuelure (alternative name) (179) + TX, disparlure (277) + TX, dodec-8-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (286)

+ TX, dodec-9-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (287) + TX, dodeca-8 + TX, 10-dien-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (284) + TX, dominicalure (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, ethyl 4-methyloctanoate (IUPAC name) (317) + TX, eugenol (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, frontalinal (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, gossyplure (alternative name) (420) + TX, grandlure (421) + TX, grandlure I (alternative name) (421) + TX, grandlure II (alternative name) (421) + TX, grandlure III (alternative name) (421) + TX, grandlure IV (alternative name) (421) + TX, hexalure [CCN] + TX, ipsdienol (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, ipsenol (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, japonilure (alternative name) (481) + TX, lineatin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, litlure (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, looplure (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, medlure [CCN] + TX, megatomoic acid (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,

methyl eugenol (alternative name) (540) + TX, muscalure (563) + TX, octadeca-2,13-dien-1-yl

- acetate (IUPAC name) (588) + TX, octadeca-3,13-dien-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (589) + TX, orfralure (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, oryctalure (alternative name) (317) + TX, ostramone (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, siglure [CCN] + TX, sordidin (alternative name) (736) + TX, sulcatol (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, tetradec-11-en-1-yl acetate (IUPAC name) (785) + TX, trimedlure (839) + TX, trimedlure A (alternative name) (839) + TX, trimedlure B₁ (alternative name) (839) + TX, trimedlure B₂ (alternative name) (839) + TX, trimedlure C (alternative name) (839) and trunc-call (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,
- an insect repellent selected from the group of substances consisting of 2-(octylthio)ethanol (IUPAC name) (591) + TX, butopyronoxyl (933) + TX, butoxy(polypropylene glycol) (936) + TX, dibutyl adipate (IUPAC name) (1046) + TX, dibutyl phthalate (1047) + TX, dibutyl succinate (IUPAC name) (1048) + TX, diethyltoluamide [CCN] + TX, dimethyl carbate [CCN] + TX, dimethyl phthalate [CCN] + TX, ethyl hexanediol (1137) + TX, hexamide [CCN] + TX, methoquin-butyl (1276) + TX, methylneodecanamide [CCN] + TX, oxamate [CCN] and picaridin [CCN] + TX,
- a molluscicide selected from the group of substances consisting of bis(tributyltin) oxide (IUPAC name) (913) + TX, bromoacetamide [CCN] + TX, calcium arsenate [CCN] + TX, cloethocarb (999) + TX, copper acetoarsenite [CCN] + TX, copper sulfate (172) + TX, fentin (347) + TX, ferric phosphate (IUPAC name) (352) + TX, metaldehyde (518) + TX, methiocarb (530) + TX, niclosamide (576) + TX, niclosamide-olamine (576) + TX, pentachlorophenol (623) + TX, sodium pentachlorophenoxide (623) + TX, tazimcarb (1412) + TX, thiodicarb (799) + TX, tributyltin oxide (913) + TX, triphenmorph (1454) + TX, trimethacarb (840) + TX, triphenyltin acetate (IUPAC name) (347) and triphenyltin hydroxide (IUPAC name) (347) + TX, pyriprole [394730-71-3] + TX,
- a nematicide selected from the group of substances consisting of AKD-3088 (compound code) + TX, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (IUPAC/Chemical Abstracts name) (1045) + TX, 1,2-dichloropropane (IUPAC/ Chemical Abstracts name) (1062) + TX, 1,2-dichloropropane with 1,3-dichloropropene (IUPAC name) (1063) + TX, 1,3-dichloropropene (233) + TX, 3,4-dichlorotetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide (IUPAC/Chemical Abstracts name) (1065) + TX, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylrhodanine (IUPAC name) (980) + TX, 5-methyl-6-thioxo-1,3,5-thiadiazinan-3-ylacetic acid (IUPAC name) (1286) + TX, 6-isopentenylaminopurine (alternative name) (210) + TX, abamectin (1) + TX, acetoprole [CCN] + TX, alanycarb (15) + TX, aldicarb (16) + TX, aldoxycarb (863) + TX, AZ 60541 (compound code) + TX, benclothiaz [CCN] + TX, benomyl (62) + TX, butylpyridaben (alternative name) + TX, cadusafos (109) + TX, carbofuran (118) + TX, carbon disulfide (945) + TX, carbosulfan (119) + TX, chloropicrin (141) + TX, chlorpyrifos (145) + TX, cloethocarb (999) + TX, Cyclobutrifluram + TX, cytokinins (alternative name) (210) + TX, dazomet (216) + TX, DBCP (1045) + TX, DCIP (218) + TX, diamidafos (1044) + TX, dichlofenthion (1051) + TX, dicliphos (alternative name) + TX, dimethoate (262) + TX, doramectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, emamectin (291) + TX, emamectin benzoate (291) + TX, eprinomectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, ethoprophos (312) + TX, ethylene dibromide (316) + TX, fenamiphos (326) + TX, fenpyrad (alternative name) + TX, fensulfthion (1158) + TX, fosthiazate (408) + TX, fosthietan (1196) + TX, furfural (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, GY-81 (development code) (423) + TX, heterophos [CCN] + TX, iodomethane

- (IUPAC name) (542) + TX, isamidofos (1230) + TX, isazofos (1231) + TX, ivermectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, kinetin (alternative name) (210) + TX, mecarphon (1258) + TX, metam (519) + TX, metam-potassium (alternative name) (519) + TX, metam-sodium (519) + TX, methyl bromide (537) + TX, methyl isothiocyanate (543) + TX, milbemycin oxime (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,
- 5 moxidectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, *Myrothecium verrucaria* composition (alternative name) (565) + TX, NC-184 (compound code) + TX, oxamyl (602) + TX, phorate (636) + TX, phosphamidon (639) + TX, phosphocarb [CCN] + TX, sebufos (alternative name) + TX, selamectin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX, spinosad (737) + TX, terbam (alternative name) + TX, terbufos (773) + TX, tetrachlorothiophene (IUPAC/ Chemical Abstracts name) (1422) + TX, thiafenox
- 10 (alternative name) + TX, thionazin (1434) + TX, triazophos (820) + TX, triazuron (alternative name) + TX, xlenols [CCN] + TX, YI-5302 (compound code) and zeatin (alternative name) (210) + TX, fluensulfone [318290-98-1] + TX, fluopyram + TX,
- a nitrification inhibitor selected from the group of substances consisting of potassium ethylxanthate [CCN] and nitrapyrin (580) + TX,
- 15 a plant activator selected from the group of substances consisting of acibenzolar (6) + TX, acibenzolar-S-methyl (6) + TX, probenazole (658) and *Reynoutria sachalinensis* extract (alternative name) (720) + TX,
- a rodenticide selected from the group of substances consisting of 2-isovalerylindan-1,3-dione (IUPAC name) (1246) + TX, 4-(quinoxalin-2-ylamino)benzenesulfonamide (IUPAC name) (748) + TX, alpha-
- 20 chlorohydrin [CCN] + TX, aluminium phosphide (640) + TX, antu (880) + TX, arsenous oxide (882) + TX, barium carbonate (891) + TX, bisthiosemi (912) + TX, brodifacoum (89) + TX, bromadiolone (91) + TX, bromethalin (92) + TX, calcium cyanide (444) + TX, chloralose (127) + TX, chlorophacinone (140) + TX, cholecalciferol (alternative name) (850) + TX, coumachlor (1004) + TX, coumafuryl (1005) + TX, coumatetralyl (175) + TX, crimidine (1009) + TX, difenacoum
- 25 (246) + TX, difethialone (249) + TX, diphacinone (273) + TX, ergocalciferol (301) + TX, flocoumafen (357) + TX, fluoroacetamide (379) + TX, flupropadine (1183) + TX, flupropadine hydrochloride (1183) + TX, gamma-HCH (430) + TX, HCH (430) + TX, hydrogen cyanide (444) + TX, iodomethane (IUPAC name) (542) + TX, lindane (430) + TX, magnesium phosphide (IUPAC name) (640) + TX, methyl bromide (537) + TX, norbormide (1318) + TX, phosacetim (1336) + TX,
- 30 phosphine (IUPAC name) (640) + TX, phosphorus [CCN] + TX, pindone (1341) + TX, potassium arsenite [CCN] + TX, pyrinuron (1371) + TX, scilliroside (1390) + TX, sodium arsenite [CCN] + TX, sodium cyanide (444) + TX, sodium fluoroacetate (735) + TX, strychnine (745) + TX, thallium sulfate [CCN] + TX, warfarin (851) and zinc phosphide (640) + TX,
- a synergist selected from the group of substances consisting of 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethyl piperonylate
- 35 (IUPAC name) (934) + TX, 5-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-3-hexylcyclohex-2-enone (IUPAC name) (903) + TX, farnesol with nerolidol (alternative name) (324) + TX, MB-599 (development code) (498) + TX, MGK 264 (development code) (296) + TX, piperonyl butoxide (649) + TX, piprotal (1343) + TX, propyl isomer (1358) + TX, S421 (development code) (724) + TX, sesamex (1393) + TX, sesasmolin (1394) and sulfoxide (1406) + TX,

- an animal repellent selected from the group of substances consisting of anthraquinone (32) + TX, chloralose (127) + TX, copper naphthenate [CCN] + TX, copper oxychloride (171) + TX, diazinon (227) + TX, dicyclopentadiene (chemical name) (1069) + TX, guazatine (422) + TX, guazatine acetates (422) + TX, methiocarb (530) + TX, pyridin-4-amine (IUPAC name) (23) + TX, thiram (804) + TX, trimethacarb (840) + TX, zinc naphthenate [CCN] and ziram (856) + TX,
- 5 a virucide selected from the group of substances consisting of imanin (alternative name) [CCN] and ribavirin (alternative name) [CCN] + TX,
- a wound protectant selected from the group of substances consisting of mercuric oxide (512) + TX, octhilinone (590) and thiophanate-methyl (802) + TX,
- 10 a biologically active substance selected from 1,1-bis(4-chloro-phenyl)-2-ethoxyethanol + TX, 2,4-dichlorophenyl benzenesulfonate + TX, 2-fluoro-N-methyl-N-1-naphthylacetamide + TX, 4-chlorophenyl phenyl sulfone + TX, acetoprole + TX, aldoxycarb + TX, amidithion + TX, amidothioate + TX, amiton + TX, amiton hydrogen oxalate + TX, amitraz + TX, aramite + TX, arsenous oxide + TX, azobenzene + TX, azothoate + TX, benomyl + TX, benoxa-fos + TX, benzyl benzoate + TX, bixafen + TX, brofenvalerate + TX, bromo-cyclen + TX, bromophos + TX, bromopropylate + TX, buprofezin + TX, butocarboxim + TX, butoxycarboxim + TX, butylpyridaben + TX, calcium polysulfide + TX, camphechlor + TX, carbanolate + TX, carbophenothion + TX, cymiazole + TX, chino-methionat + TX, chlorbenside + TX, chlordimeform + TX, chlordimeform hydrochloride + TX, chlorfenethol + TX, chlorfenson + TX, chlorfensulfide + TX, chlorobenzilate + TX, chloromebuform + TX, chloromethiuron + TX, chloropropylate + TX, chlorthiophos + TX, cinerin I + TX, cinerin II + TX, cinerins + TX, closantel + TX, coumaphos + TX, crotamiton + TX, crotoxyphos + TX, cufraneb + TX, cyanthoate + TX, DCPM + TX, DDT + TX, demephion + TX, demephion-O + TX, demephion-S + TX, demeton-methyl + TX, demeton-O + TX, demeton-O-methyl + TX, demeton-S + TX, demeton-S-methyl + TX, demeton-S-methylsulfon + TX, dichlofluanid + TX, dichlorvos + TX, dicliphos + TX, dienochlor + TX, dimefox + TX,
- 25 dinex + TX, dinex-diclexine + TX, dinocap-4 + TX, dinocap-6 + TX, dinocton + TX, dino-penton + TX, dinosulfon + TX, dinoterbon + TX, dioxathion + TX, diphenyl sulfone + TX, disulfiram + TX, DNOC + TX, dofenapyn + TX, doramectin + TX, endothion + TX, eprinomectin + TX, ethoate-methyl + TX, etrimfos + TX, fenazaflor + TX, fenbutatin oxide + TX, fenothiocarb + TX, fenpyrad + TX, fen-pyroximate + TX, fenpyrazamine + TX, fenson + TX, fentrifanil + TX, flubenzimine + TX,
- 30 flucycloxuron + TX, fluenetil + TX, fluorbenside + TX, FMC 1137 + TX, formetanate + TX, formetanate hydrochloride + TX, formparanate + TX, gamma-HCH + TX, glyodin + TX, halfenprox + TX, hexadecyl cyclopropanecarboxylate + TX, isocarbophos + TX, jasmolin I + TX, jasmolin II + TX, jodfenphos + TX, lindane + TX, malonoben + TX, mecarbarn + TX, mephosfolan + TX, mesulfen + TX, methacrifos + TX, methyl bromide + TX, metolcarb + TX, mexacarbate + TX, milbemycin oxime + TX, mipafox + TX,
- 35 monocrotophos + TX, morphothion + TX, moxidectin + TX, naled + TX, 4-chloro-2-(2-chloro-2-methyl-propyl)-5-[(6-iodo-3-pyridyl)methoxy]pyridazin-3-one + TX, nifluridide + TX, nikkomycins + TX, nitrilacarb + TX, nitrilacarb 1:1 zinc chloride complex + TX, omethoate + TX, oxydeprofos + TX, oxydisulfoton + TX, pp'-DDT + TX, parathion + TX, permethrin + TX, phenkapton + TX, phosalone + TX, phosfolan + TX, phosphamidon + TX, polychloroterpenes + TX, polynactins + TX, proclonol + TX,

promacyl + TX, propoxur + TX, prothidathion + TX, prothoate + TX, pyrethrin I + TX, pyrethrin II + TX,
 pyrethrins + TX, pyridaphenthion + TX, pyrimite + TX, quinalphos + TX, quintiofos + TX, R-1492 +
 TX, phosglycin + TX, rotenone + TX, schradan + TX, sebufos + TX, selamectin + TX, sophamide + TX,
 SSI-121 + TX, sulfiram + TX, sulfluramid + TX, sulfotep + TX, sulfur + TX, diflovidazin + TX, tau-
 5 fluvalinate + TX, TEPP + TX, terbam + TX, tetradifon + TX, tetrasul + TX, thiafenox + TX,
 thiocarboxime + TX, thiofanox + TX, thiometon + TX, thioquinox + TX, thuringiensin + TX, triamiphos +
 TX, triarathene + TX, triazophos + TX, triazuron + TX, trifenofos + TX, trinactin + TX, vamidothion +
 TX, vanilprole + TX, bethoxazin + TX, copper dioctanoate + TX, copper sulfate + TX, cybutryne + TX,
 dichlone + TX, dichlorophen + TX, endothal + TX, fentin + TX, hydrated lime + TX, nabam + TX,
 10 quinoalamine + TX, quinonamid + TX, simazine + TX, triphenyltin acetate + TX, triphenyltin hydroxide
 + TX, crufomate + TX, piperazine + TX, thiophanate + TX, chloralose + TX, fenthion + TX, pyridin-4-
 amine + TX, strychnine + TX, 1-hydroxy-1H-pyridine-2-thione + TX, 4-(quinoxalin-2-
 ylamino)benzenesulfonamide + TX, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate + TX, bronopol + TX, copper hydroxide
 + TX, cresol + TX, dipyrithione + TX, dodicin + TX, fenaminosulf + TX, formaldehyde + TX,
 15 hydrargaphen + TX, kasugamycin + TX, kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate + TX, nickel
 bis(dimethylthiocarbamate) + TX, nitrapyrin + TX, octhlinone + TX, oxolinic acid + TX,
 oxytetracycline + TX, potassium hydroxyquinoline sulfate + TX, probenazole + TX, streptomycin + TX,
 streptomycin sesquisulfate + TX, tecloftalam + TX, thiomersal + TX, Adoxophyes orana GV + TX,
 Agrobacterium radiobacter + TX, Amblyseius spp. + TX, Anagrapta falcifera NPV + TX, Anagrus
 20 atomus + TX, Aphelinus abdominalis + TX, Aphidius colemani + TX, Aphidoletes aphidimyza + TX,
 Autographa californica NPV + TX, Bacillus sphaericus Neide + TX, Beauveria brongniartii + TX,
 Chrysoperla carnea + TX, Cryptolaemus montrouzieri + TX, Cydia pomonella GV + TX, Dacnusa
 sibirica + TX, Diglyphus isaea + TX, Encarsia formosa + TX, Eretmocerus eremicus + TX,
 Heterorhabditis bacteriophora and H. megidis + TX, Hippodamia convergens + TX, Leptomastix
 25 dactylopii + TX, Macrolophus caliginosus + TX, Mamestra brassicae NPV + TX, Metaphycus helvolus
 + TX, Metarhizium anisopliae var. acridum + TX, Metarhizium anisopliae var. anisopliae + TX,
 Neodiprion sertifer NPV and N. lecontei NPV + TX, Orius spp. + TX, Paecilomyces fumosoroseus +
 TX, Phytoseiulus persimilis + TX, Steinernema bibionis + TX, Steinernema carpocapsae + TX,
 Steinernema feltiae + TX, Steinernema glaseri + TX, Steinernema riobrave + TX, Steinernema
 30 riobrave + TX, Steinernema scapterisci + TX, Steinernema spp. + TX, Trichogramma spp. + TX,
 Typhlodromus occidentalis + TX, Verticillium lecanii + TX, apholate + TX, bisazir + TX, busulfan + TX,
 dimatif + TX, hemel + TX, hempa + TX, metepa + TX, methiotepa + TX, methyl apholate + TX, morzid
 + TX, penfluron + TX, tepa + TX, thiohempa + TX, thiotepa + TX, tretamine + TX, uredepa + TX, (E)-
 dec-5-en-1-yl acetate with (E)-dec-5-en-1-ol + TX, (E)-tridec-4-en-1-yl acetate + TX, (E)-6-methylhept-
 35 2-en-4-ol + TX, (E,Z)-tetradeca-4,10-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, (Z)-dodec-7-en-1-yl acetate + TX, (Z)-
 hexadec-11-enal + TX, (Z)-hexadec-11-en-1-yl acetate + TX, (Z)-hexadec-13-en-11-yn-1-yl acetate +
 TX, (Z)-icos-13-en-10-one + TX, (Z)-tetradec-7-en-1-al + TX, (Z)-tetradec-9-en-1-ol + TX, (Z)-tetradec-
 9-en-1-yl acetate + TX, (7E,9Z)-dodeca-7,9-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, (9Z,11E)-tetradeca-9,11-dien-1-yl
 acetate + TX, (9Z,12E)-tetradeca-9,12-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, 14-methyloctadec-1-ene + TX, 4-

methylnonan-5-ol with 4-methylnonan-5-one + TX, alpha-multistriatin + TX, brevicomin + TX, codlure + TX, codlemone + TX, cuelure + TX, disparlure + TX, dodec-8-en-1-yl acetate + TX, dodec-9-en-1-yl acetate + TX, dodeca-8 + TX, 10-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, dominicalure + TX, ethyl 4-methyloctanoate + TX, eugenol + TX, frontaline + TX, grandlure + TX, grandlure I + TX, grandlure II + TX, grandlure III + TX, grandlure IV + TX, hexalure + TX, ipsdienol + TX, ipsenol + TX, japonilure + TX, lineatin + TX, litlure + TX, looplure + TX, medlure + TX, megatomoic acid + TX, methyl eugenol + TX, muscalure + TX, octadeca-2,13-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, octadeca-3,13-dien-1-yl acetate + TX, orfralure + TX, oryctalure + TX, ostramone + TX, siglure + TX, sordidin + TX, sulcatol + TX, tetradec-11-en-1-yl acetate + TX, trimedlure + TX, trimedlure A + TX, trimedlure B₁ + TX, trimedlure B₂ + TX, trimedlure C + TX, trunc-call + TX, 2-(octylthio)•ethanol + TX, butopyronoxyl + TX, butoxy(polypropylene glycol) + TX, dibutyl adipate + TX, dibutyl phthalate + TX, dibutyl succinate + TX, diethyltoluamide + TX, dimethyl carbate + TX, dimethyl phthalate + TX, ethyl hexanediol + TX, hexamide + TX, methoquin-butyl + TX, methylneodecanamide + TX, oxamate + TX, picaridin + TX, 1-dichloro-1-nitroethane + TX, 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis(4-ethylphenyl)•ethane + TX, 1,2-dichloropropane with 1,3-dichloropropene + TX, 1-bromo-2-chloroethane + TX, 2,2,2-trichloro-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl acetate + TX, 2,2-dichlorovinyl 2-ethylsulfinyethyl methyl phosphate + TX, 2-(1,3-dithiolan-2-yl)phenyl dimethylcarbamate + TX, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethyl thiocyanate + TX, 2-(4,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)phenyl methylcarbamate + TX, 2-(4-chloro-3,5-xylyloxy)ethanol + TX, 2-chlorovinyl diethyl phosphate + TX, 2-imidazolidone + TX, 2-isovalerylindan-1,3-dione + TX, 2-methyl(prop-2-ynyl)aminophenyl methylcarbamate + TX, 2-thiocyanatoethyl laurate + TX, 3-bromo-1-chloroprop-1-ene + TX, 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-yl dimethyl•carbamate + TX, 4-methyl(prop-2-ynyl)amino-3,5-xylyl methylcarbamate + TX, 5,5-dimethyl-3-oxocyclohex-1-enyl dimethylcarbamate + TX, acethion + TX, acrylonitrile + TX, aldrin + TX, allosamidin + TX, allyxycarb + TX, alpha-ecdysone + TX, aluminium phosphide + TX, aminocarb + TX, anabasine + TX, athidathion + TX, azamethiphos + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* delta endotoxins + TX, barium hexafluorosilicate + TX, barium polysulfide + TX, barthrin + TX, Bayer 22/190 + TX, Bayer 22408 + TX, beta-cyfluthrin + TX, beta-cypermethrin + TX, bioethanomethrin + TX, biopermethrin + TX, bis(2-chloroethyl) ether + TX, borax + TX, bromfenvinfos + TX, bromo-DDT + TX, bufencarb + TX, butacarb + TX, butathiofos + TX, butonate + TX, calcium arsenate + TX, calcium cyanide + TX, carbon disulfide + TX, carbon tetrachloride + TX, cartap hydrochloride + TX, cevadine + TX, chlorbicyclen + TX, chlordane + TX, chlordecone + TX, chloroform + TX, chloropicrin + TX, chlorphoxim + TX, chlorprazophos + TX, cis-resmethrin + TX, cismethrin + TX, clocythrins + TX, copper acetoarsenite + TX, copper arsenate + TX, copper oleate + TX, coumithoate + TX, cryolite + TX, CS 708 + TX, cyanofenphos + TX, cyanophos + TX, cyclothrin + TX, cythioate + TX, d-tetramethrin + TX, DAEP + TX, dazomet + TX, decarbofuran + TX, diamidafos + TX, dicapthon + TX, dichlofenthion + TX, dicresyl + TX, dicyclanil + TX, dieldrin + TX, diethyl 5-methylpyrazol-3-yl phosphate + TX, dilor + TX, dimefluthrin + TX, dimetan + TX, dimethrin + TX, dimethylvinphos + TX, dimetilan + TX, dinoprop + TX, dinosam + TX, dinoseb + TX, diufenolan + TX, dioxabenzofos + TX, dithicrofos + TX, DSP + TX, ecdysterone + TX, EI 1642 + TX, EMPC + TX, EPBP + TX, etaphos + TX, ethiofencarb + TX, ethyl formate + TX, ethylene dibromide + TX, ethylene

dichloride + TX, ethylene oxide + TX, EXD + TX, fenchlorphos + TX, fenethacarb + TX, fenitrothion + TX, fenoxacrim + TX, fenpirithrin + TX, fensulfothion + TX, fenthion-ethyl + TX, flucofuron + TX, fosmethilan + TX, fospirate + TX, fosthietan + TX, furathiocarb + TX, furethrin + TX, guazatine + TX, guazatine acetates + TX, sodium tetrathiocarbonate + TX, halfenprox + TX, HCH + TX, HEOD + TX, 5 heptachlor + TX, heterophos + TX, HHDN + TX, hydrogen cyanide + TX, hyquincarb + TX, IPSP + TX, isazofos + TX, isobenzan + TX, isodrin + TX, isofenphos + TX, isolane + TX, isoprothiolane + TX, isoxathion + TX, juvenile hormone I + TX, juvenile hormone II + TX, juvenile hormone III + TX, kelevan + TX, kinoprene + TX, lead arsenate + TX, leptophos + TX, lirimfos + TX, lythidathion + TX, m-cumenyl methylcarbamate + TX, magnesium phosphide + TX, mazidox + TX, mecarphon + TX, 10 menazon + TX, mercurous chloride + TX, mesulfenfos + TX, metam + TX, metam-potassium + TX, metam-sodium + TX, methanesulfonyl fluoride + TX, methocrotophos + TX, methoprene + TX, methothrin + TX, methoxychlor + TX, methyl isothiocyanate + TX, methylchloroform + TX, methylene chloride + TX, metoxadiazone + TX, mirex + TX, naftalofos + TX, naphthalene + TX, NC-170 + TX, nicotine + TX, nicotine sulfate + TX, nithiazine + TX, nor nicotine + TX, O-5-dichloro-4-iodophenyl O-ethyl ethylphosphonothioate + TX, O,O-diethyl O-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl phosphorothioate + TX, O,O-diethyl O-6-methyl-2-propylpyrimidin-4-yl phosphorothioate + TX, O,O,O',O'-tetrapropyl dithiopyrophosphate + TX, oleic acid + TX, para-dichlorobenzene + TX, parathion-methyl + TX, 15 pentachlorophenol + TX, pentachlorophenyl laurate + TX, PH 60-38 + TX, phenkapton + TX, phosnichlor + TX, phosphine + TX, phoxim-methyl + TX, pirimetaphos + TX, 20 polychlorodicyclopentadiene isomers + TX, potassium arsenite + TX, potassium thiocyanate + TX, precocene I + TX, precocene II + TX, precocene III + TX, primidophos + TX, profluthrin + TX, promecarb + TX, prothiofos + TX, pyrazophos + TX, pyresmethrin + TX, quassia + TX, quinalphos-methyl + TX, quinothion + TX, rafoxanide + TX, resmethrin + TX, rotenone + TX, kadethrin + TX, ryania + TX, ryanodine + TX, sabadilla) + TX, schradan + TX, sebufos + TX, SI-0009 + TX, thiapronil + TX, sodium arsenite + TX, sodium cyanide + TX, sodium fluoride + TX, sodium hexafluorosilicate + TX, sodium pentachlorophenoxide + TX, sodium selenate + TX, sodium thiocyanate + TX, sulcofuron + TX, sulcofuron-sodium + TX, sulfuryl fluoride + TX, sulprofos + TX, tar oils + TX, tazimcarb + TX, TDE + TX, tebupirimfos + TX, temephos + TX, terallethrin + TX, tetrachloroethane + TX, thicrofos + TX, thiocyclam + TX, thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate + TX, thionazin + TX, thiosultap + TX, thiosultap-sodium + TX, tralomethrin + TX, transpermethrin + TX, triazamate + TX, trichlormetaphos-3 + TX, 30 trichloronat + TX, trimethacarb + TX, tolprocarb + TX, triclopyricarb + TX, triprene + TX, veratridine + TX, veratrine + TX, XMC + TX, zetamethrin + TX, zinc phosphide + TX, zolaprofos + TX, and meperfluthrin + TX, tetramethylfluthrin + TX, bis(tributyltin) oxide + TX, bromoacetamide + TX, ferric phosphate + TX, niclosamide-olamine + TX, tributyltin oxide + TX, pyrimorph + TX, trifenmorph + TX, 35 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane + TX, 1,3-dichloropropene + TX, 3,4-dichlorotetrahydrothio•phene 1,1-dioxide + TX, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylrhodanine + TX, 5-methyl-6-thioxo-1,3,5-thiadiazinan-3-ylacetic acid + TX, 6-isopentenylaminopurine + TX, 2-fluoro-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-9H-purin-6-amine + TX, benclotiaz + TX, cytokinins + TX, DCIP + TX, furfural + TX, isamidofos + TX, kinetin + TX, Myrothecium verrucaria composition + TX, tetrachlorothiophene + TX, xlenols + TX, zeatin + TX,

- potassium ethylxanthate + TX, acibenzolar + TX, acibenzolar-S-methyl + TX, Reynoutria sachalinensis extract + TX, alpha-chlorohydrin + TX, antu + TX, barium carbonate + TX, bithiosemi + TX, brodifacoum + TX, bromadiolone + TX, bromethalin + TX, chlorophacinone + TX, cholecalciferol + TX, coumachlor + TX, coumafuryl + TX, coumatetralyl + TX, crimidine + TX, difenacoum + TX, difethialone + TX, diphacinone + TX, ergocalciferol + TX, flocoumafen + TX, fluoroacetamide + TX, flupropadine + TX, flupropadine hydrochloride + TX, norbormide + TX, phosacetim + TX, phosphorus + TX, pindone + TX, pyrinuron + TX, scilliroside + TX, •sodium fluoroacetate + TX, thallium sulfate + TX, warfarin + TX, •2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethyl piperonylate + TX, 5-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-3-hexylcyclohex-2-enone + TX, farnesol with nerolidol + TX, verbutin + TX, MGK 264 + TX, piperonyl butoxide + TX, piprotal + TX, propyl isomer + TX, S421 + TX, sesamex + TX, sesasmolin + TX, sulfoxide + TX, anthraquinone + TX, copper naphthenate + TX, copper oxychloride + TX, dicyclopentadiene + TX, thiram + TX, zinc naphthenate + TX, ziram + TX, imanin + TX, ribavirin + TX, mercuric oxide + TX, thiophanate-methyl + TX, azaconazole + TX, bitertanol + TX, bromuconazole + TX, cyproconazole + TX, difenoconazole + TX, diniconazole •+ TX, epoxiconazole + TX, fenbuconazole + TX, fluquinconazole + TX, flusilazole + TX, flutriafol + TX, furametpyr + TX, hexaconazole + TX, imazalil• + TX, imiben•conazole + TX, ipconazole + TX, metconazole + TX, myclobutanil + TX, paclobutrazole + TX, pefurazoate + TX, penconazole + TX, prothioconazole + TX, pyrifenoxy + TX, prochloraz + TX, propiconazole + TX, pyrisoxazole + TX, •simeconazole + TX, tebucon•azole + TX, tetraconazole + TX, triadimefon + TX, triadimenol + TX, triflumizole + TX, triticonazole + TX, ancymidol + TX, fenarimol + TX, nuarimol + TX, bupirimate + TX, dimethirimol + TX, ethirimol + TX, dodemorph + TX, fenpropidine + TX, fenpropimorph + TX, spiroxamine + TX, tridemorph + TX, cyprodinil + TX, mepanipyrim + TX,
- pyrimethanil + TX, fenpiclonil + TX, fludioxonil + TX, benalaxyl + TX, furalaxyl + TX, •metalaxyl -+ TX, Rmetalaxyl + TX, ofurace + TX, oxadixyl + TX, carbendazim + TX, debacarb + TX, fuberidazole •+ TX, thiabendazole + TX, chlozolate + TX, dichlozoline + TX, myclozoline• + TX, procymidone + TX, vinclozoline + TX, boscalid + TX, carboxin + TX, fenfuram + TX, flutolanil + TX, mepronil + TX, oxycarboxin + TX, penhiopyrad + TX, thifluzamide + TX, dodine + TX, iminoctadine + TX, azoxystrobin + TX, dimoxystrobin + TX, enestrobin + TX, fenaminstrobin + TX, flufenoxystrobin + TX, fluoxastrobin + TX, kresoxim•-methyl + TX, metominostrobin + TX, trifloxystrobin + TX, orysastrobin + TX, picoxystrobin + TX, pyraclostrobin + TX, pyrametostrobin + TX, pyraoxystrobin + TX, ferbam + TX, mancozeb + TX, maneb + TX, metiram + TX, propineb + TX, zineb + TX, captafol + TX, captan + TX, fluoroimide + TX, folpet + TX, tolylfluanid + TX, bordeaux mixture + TX, copper oxide + TX, mancopper + TX, oxine-copper + TX, nitrothal-isopropyl + TX, edifenphos + TX, iprobenphos + TX, phosdiphen + TX, tolclofos-methyl + TX, anilazine + TX, benthiavalicarb + TX, blasticidin-S + TX, chloroneb •+ TX, chloro•tha•lonil + TX, cyflufenamid + TX, cymoxanil + TX, cyclobutrifluram + TX, diclocymet + TX, diclomezine •+ TX, dicloran + TX, diethofencarb + TX, dimethomorph •+ TX, flumorph + TX, dithianon + TX, ethaboxam + TX, etridiazole + TX, famoxadone + TX, fenamidone + TX, fenoxanil + TX, ferimzone + TX, fluazinam + TX, fluopicolide + TX, flusulfamide + TX, fluxapyroxad + TX, •fenhexamid + TX, fosetyl-aluminium •+ TX, hymexazol + TX, iprovalicarb + TX, cyazofamid + TX, methasulfocarb + TX, metrafenone + TX, pencycuron + TX, phthalide + TX,

polyoxins + TX, propamocarb + TX, pyribencarb + TX, proquinazid + TX, pyroquilon + TX, pyriofenone + TX, quinoxifen + TX, quintozone + TX, tiadinil + TX, triazoxide + TX, tricyclazole + TX, triforine + TX, validamycin + TX, valifenalate + TX, zoxamide + TX, mandipropamid + TX, flubeneteram + TX, isopyrazam + TX, sedaxane + TX, benzovindiflupyr + TX, pydiflumetofen + TX, 3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid (3',4',5'-trifluoro-biphenyl-2-yl)-amide + TX, isoflucypram + TX, isotianil + TX, dipymetitrone + TX, 6-ethyl-5,7-dioxo-pyrrolo[4,5][1,4]dithiino[1,2-c]isothiazole-3-carbonitrile + TX, 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-[3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX, 4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methyl-5-phenyl-pyridazine-3-carbonitrile + TX, (R)-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl]pyrazole-4-carboxamide + TX, 4-(2-bromo-4-fluoro-phenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-pyrazol-3-amine + TX, 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine + TX, fluindapyr + TX, coumethoxystrobin (jiaxiangjunzhi) + TX, lvbenmixianan + TX, dichlobentiazox + TX, mandestrobin + TX, 3-(4,4-difluoro-3,4-dihydro-3,3-dimethylisoquinolin-1-yl)quinolone + TX, 2-[2-fluoro-6-[(8-fluoro-2-methyl-3-quinolyl)oxy]phenyl]propan-2-ol + TX, oxathiapirolin + TX, tert-butyl N-[6-[[[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl-methylene]amino]oxymethyl]-2-pyridyl]carbamate + TX, pyraziflumid + TX, inpyrfluxam + TX, trolprocarb + TX, mefentrifluconazole + TX, ipfentrifluconazole + TX, 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3R)-3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX, N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[4-(4,5-dichlorothiazol-2-yl)oxy-2,5-dimethyl-phenyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, [2-[3-[2-[1-[2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl]-4-piperidyl]thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl]-3-chloro-phenyl]methanesulfonate + TX, but-3-ynyl N-[6-[[[(Z)-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl-methylene]amino]oxymethyl]-2-pyridyl]carbamate + TX, methyl N-[5-[4-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)triazol-2-yl]-2-methyl-phenyl]methyl]carbamate + TX, 3-chloro-6-methyl-5-phenyl-4-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyridazine + TX, pyridachlometyl + TX, 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl]pyrazole-4-carboxamide + TX, 1-[2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]oxymethyl]-3-methyl-phenyl]-4-methyl-tetrazol-5-one + TX, 1-methyl-4-[3-methyl-2-[[2-methyl-4-(3,4,5-trimethylpyrazol-1-yl)phenoxy]methyl]phenyl]tetrazol-5-one + TX, aminopyrifin + TX, ametocradin + TX, amisulbrom + TX, penflufen + TX, (Z,2E)-5-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]oxy-2-methoxyimino-N,3-dimethyl-pent-3-enamide + TX, florylpicoxamid + TX, fempicoxamid + TX, tebufloquin + TX, ipflufenquin + TX, quinoxiflumin + TX, isofetamid + TX, N-[2-[2,4-dichlorophenoxy]phenyl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide + TX, N-[2-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]phenyl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-pyrazole-4-carboxamide + TX, benzothiofloxystrobin + TX, phenamacril + TX, 5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-thiol zinc salt (2:1) + TX, fluopyram + TX, flutianil + TX, fluopimomide + TX, pyrapropoyne + TX, picarbutrazox + TX, 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-(3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX, 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-((3R)-1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX, 4-[[6-[2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy]benzonitrile + TX, methyltetraprole + TX, 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-((3R)-1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl)pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX, α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)- α -(4'-(trifluoromethoxy)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol + TX, fluoxapirolin + TX, enoxastrobin + TX, 4-[[6-[2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(1,2,4-

triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy] benzonitrile + TX, 4-[[6-[2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(5-sulfanyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy] benzonitrile + TX, 4-[[6-[2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(5-thioxo-4H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy]benzonitrile + TX, trinexapac + TX, coumoxystrobin + TX, zhongshengmycin + TX, thiodiazole copper + TX, zinc thiazole + TX, amectotractin + TX, iprodione + TX; N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-propoxy-ethoxy]-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-[(1R)-1-methyl-2-propoxy-ethoxy]-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-2-propoxy-ethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[5-chloro-2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-2-propoxy-ethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(1-methyl-2-propoxy-ethoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2015/155075); N'-[5-bromo-2-methyl-6-(2-propoxypropoxy)-3-pyridyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in IPCOM000249876D); N-isopropyl-N'-[5-methoxy-2-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N'-[4-(1-cyclopropyl-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-ethyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-phenyl]-N-isopropyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2018/228896); N-ethyl-N'-[5-methoxy-2-methyl-4-[2-trifluoromethyl]oxetan-2-yl]phenyl]-N-methyl-formamidine + TX, N-ethyl-N'-[5-methoxy-2-methyl-4-[2-trifluoromethyl]tetrahydrofuran-2-yl]phenyl]-N-methyl-formamidine + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2019/110427); N-[(1R)-1-benzyl-3-chloro-1-methyl-but-3-enyl]-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-[(1S)-1-benzyl-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-methyl-propyl]-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-[(1S)-1-benzyl-1,3-dimethyl-butyl]-7,8-difluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, 8-fluoro-N-[1-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1,3-dimethyl-butyl]quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-(1-benzyl-1,3-dimethyl-butyl)-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-[(1R)-1-benzyl-1,3-dimethyl-butyl]-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-[(1S)-1-benzyl-1,3-dimethyl-butyl]-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX, N-(1-benzyl-3-chloro-1-methyl-but-3-enyl)-8-fluoro-quinoline-3-carboxamide + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2017/153380); 1-(6,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-4,4,5-trifluoro-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX, 1-(6,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-4,4,6-trifluoro-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX, 4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-(6-methylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)isoquinoline + TX, 4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-(7-methylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)isoquinoline + TX, 1-(6-chloro-7-methyl-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2017/025510); 1-(4,5-dimethylbenzimidazol-1-yl)-4,4,5-trifluoro-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX, 1-(4,5-dimethylbenzimidazol-1-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX, 6-chloro-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-(4-methylbenzimidazol-1-yl)isoquinoline + TX, 4,4-difluoro-1-(5-fluoro-4-methyl-benzimidazol-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-isoquinoline + TX, 3-(4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-1-isoquinolyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-cyclopenta[e]benzimidazole + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO2016/156085); N-methoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide + TX, N,2-dimethoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide + TX, N-ethyl-2-methyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-

1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide + TX, 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea + TX, 1,3-dimethoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea + TX, 3-ethyl-1-methoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea + TX, N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide + TX, 4,4-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one + TX, 5,5-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one + TX, ethyl 1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]pyrazole-4-carboxylate + TX, N,N-dimethyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine + TX. The compounds in this paragraph may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2017/055473, WO 2017/055469, WO 2017/093348 and WO 2017/118689; 2-[6-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2017/029179); 2-[6-(4-bromophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2017/029179); 3-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]imidazole-4-carbonitrile + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2016/156290); 3-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(3-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]imidazole-4-carbonitrile + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2016/156290); (4-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2-amino-6-methyl-pyridine-3-carboxylate + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2014/006945); 2,6-Dimethyl-1H,5H-[1,4]dithiino[2,3-c:5,6-c']dipyrrole-1,3,5,7(2H,6H)-tetrone + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2011/138281); N-methyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzenecarbothioamide + TX; N-methyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide + TX; (Z,2E)-5-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pyrazol-3-yl]oxy-2-methoxyimino-N,3-dimethyl-pent-3-enamide + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2018/153707); N'-(2-chloro-5-methyl-4-phenoxy-phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX; N'-[2-chloro-4-(2-fluorophenoxy)-5-methyl-phenyl]-N-ethyl-N-methyl-formamidine + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2016/202742); 2-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3S)-3-ethyl-1,1-dimethyl-indan-4-yl]pyridine-3-carboxamide + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2014/095675); (5-methyl-2-pyridyl)-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methanone + TX, (3-methylisoxazol-5-yl)-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methanone + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2017/220485); 2-oxo-N-propyl-2-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]acetamide + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2018/065414); ethyl 1-[[5-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]-2-thienyl]methyl]pyrazole-4-carboxylate + TX (this compound may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2018/158365); 2,2-difluoro-N-methyl-2-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]acetamide + TX, N-[(E)-methoxyiminomethyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide + TX, N-[(Z)-methoxyiminomethyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide + TX, N-[N-methoxy-C-methyl-carbonimidoyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide + TX (these compounds may be prepared from the methods described in WO 2018/202428);

microbials including: *Acinetobacter lwoffii* + TX, *Acremonium alternatum* + TX + TX, *Acremonium cephalosporium* + TX + TX, *Acremonium diospyri* + TX, *Acremonium obclavatum* + TX, *Adoxophyes orana granulovirus* (AdoxGV) (Capex®) + TX, *Agrobacterium radiobacter* strain K84 (Galltrol-A®) + TX, *Alternaria alternate* + TX, *Alternaria cassia* + TX, *Alternaria destruens* (Smolder®) + TX,

5 *Ampelomyces quisqualis* (AQ10®) + TX, *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 (AF36®) + TX, *Aspergillus flavus* NRRL 21882 (Aflaguard®) + TX, *Aspergillus* spp. + TX, *Aureobasidium pullulans* + TX, *Azospirillum* + TX, (MicroAZ® + TX, TAZO B®) + TX, *Azotobacter* + TX, *Azotobacter chroococcum* (Azotomeal®) + TX, *Azotobacter* cysts (Bionatural Blooming Blossoms®) + TX, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* + TX, *Bacillus cereus* + TX, *Bacillus chitinosporus* strain CM-1 + TX, *Bacillus chitinosporus* strain AQ746 + TX,

10 *Bacillus licheniformis* strain HB-2 (Biostart™ Rhizoboost®) + TX, *Bacillus licheniformis* strain 3086 (EcoGuard® + TX, Green Releaf®) + TX, *Bacillus circulans* + TX, *Bacillus firmus* (BioSafe® + TX, BioNem-WP® + TX, VOTIVO®) + TX, *Bacillus firmus* strain I-1582 + TX, *Bacillus macerans* + TX, *Bacillus marismortui* + TX, *Bacillus megaterium* + TX, *Bacillus mycoides* strain AQ726 + TX, *Bacillus papillae* (Milky Spore Powder®) + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* spp. + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* strain GB34 (Yield

15 Shield®) + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* strain AQ717 + TX, *Bacillus pumilus* strain QST 2808 (Sonata® + TX, Ballad Plus®) + TX, *Bacillus spahericus* (VectoLex®) + TX, *Bacillus* spp. + TX, *Bacillus* spp. strain AQ175 + TX, *Bacillus* spp. strain AQ177 + TX, *Bacillus* spp. strain AQ178 + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST 713 (CEASE® + TX, Serenade® + TX, Rhapsody®) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST 714 (JAZZ®) + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* strain AQ153 + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* strain AQ743 + TX, *Bacillus subtilis*

20 strain QST3002 + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST3004 + TX, *Bacillus subtilis* var. *amyloliquefaciens* strain FZB24 (Taegro® + TX, Rhizopro®) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry 2Ae + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1Ab + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai* GC 91 (Agree®) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (BMP123® + TX, Aquabac® + TX, VectoBac®) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Javelin® + TX, Deliver® + TX, CryMax® + TX, Bonide® + TX, Scutella WP® + TX, Turilav WP® + TX,

25 *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* BMP 123 (Baritone®) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* HD-1 (Bioprotec-CAF / 3P®) + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain BD#32 + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain AQ52 + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *aizawai* (XenTari® + TX, DiPel®) + TX, bacteria spp. (GROWMEND® + TX, GROWSWEET® + TX, Shootup®) + TX, bacteriophage of *Clavipacter michiganensis* (AgriPhage®) + TX, Bakflor® + TX,

30 *Beauveria bassiana* (Beaugenic® + TX, Brocaril WP®) + TX, *Beauveria bassiana* GHA (Mycotrol ES® + TX, Mycotrol O® + TX, BotaniGuard®) + TX, *Beauveria brongniartii* (Engerlingspilz® + TX, Schweizer Beauveria® + TX, Melocont®) + TX, *Beauveria* spp. + TX, *Botrytis cineria* + TX, *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* (TerraMax®) + TX, *Brevibacillus brevis* + TX, *Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrionis* (Novodor®) + TX, BtBooster + TX, *Burkholderia cepacia* (Deny® + TX, Intercept® + TX,

35 Blue Circle®) + TX, *Burkholderia gladii* + TX, *Burkholderia gladioli* + TX, *Burkholderia* spp. + TX, Canadian thistle fungus (CBH Canadian Bioherbicide®) + TX, *Candida butyri* + TX, *Candida famata* + TX, *Candida fructus* + TX, *Candida glabrata* + TX, *Candida guilliermondii* + TX, *Candida melibiosica* + TX, *Candida oleophila* strain O + TX, *Candida parapsilosis* + TX, *Candida pelliculosa* + TX, *Candida pulcherrima* + TX, *Candida reukaufii* + TX, *Candida saitoana* (Bio-Coat® + TX, Biocure®) + TX,

- Candida sake* + TX, *Candida* spp. + TX, *Candida tenuis* + TX, *Cedecea dravisae* + TX, *Cellulomonas flavigena* + TX, *Chaetomium cochliodes* (Nova-Cide®) + TX, *Chaetomium globosum* (Nova-Cide®) + TX, *Chromobacterium subtsugae* strain PRAA4-1T (Grandevo®) + TX, *Cladosporium cladosporioides* + TX, *Cladosporium oxysporum* + TX, *Cladosporium chlorocephalum* + TX, *Cladosporium* spp. + TX,
- 5 *Cladosporium tenuissimum* + TX, *Clonostachys rosea* (EndoFine®) + TX, *Colletotrichum acutatum* + TX, *Coniothyrium minitans* (Cotans WG®) + TX, *Coniothyrium* spp. + TX, *Cryptococcus albidus* (YIELDPLUS®) + TX, *Cryptococcus humicola* + TX, *Cryptococcus infirmo-minutus* + TX, *Cryptococcus laurentii* + TX, *Cryptophlebia leucotreta granulovirus* (Cryptex®) + TX, *Cupriavidus campinensis* + TX, *Cydia pomonella granulovirus* (CYD-X®) + TX, *Cydia pomonella granulovirus*
- 10 (Madex® + TX, Madex Plus® + TX, Madex Max/ Carpovirusine®) + TX, *Cylindrobasidium laeve* (Stumpout®) + TX, *Cylindrocladium* + TX, *Debaryomyces hansenii* + TX, *Drechslera hawaiiensis* + TX, *Enterobacter cloacae* + TX, *Enterobacteriaceae* + TX, *Entomophthora virulenta* (Vektor®) + TX, *Epicoccum nigrum* + TX, *Epicoccum purpurascens* + TX, *Epicoccum* spp. + TX, *Filobasidium floriforme* + TX, *Fusarium acuminatum* + TX, *Fusarium chlamydosporum* + TX, *Fusarium oxysporum*
- 15 (Fusaclean® / Biofox C®) + TX, *Fusarium proliferatum* + TX, *Fusarium* spp. + TX, *Galactomyces geotrichum* + TX, *Gliocladium catenulatum* (Primastop® + TX, Prestop®) + TX, *Gliocladium roseum* + TX, *Gliocladium* spp. (SoilGard®) + TX, *Gliocladium virens* (Soilgard®) + TX, *Granulovirus* (Granupom®) + TX, *Halobacillus halophilus* + TX, *Halobacillus litoralis* + TX, *Halobacillus trueperi* + TX, *Halomonas* spp. + TX, *Halomonas subglaciescola* + TX, *Halovibrio variabilis* + TX, *Hanseniaspora*
- 20 *uvarum* + TX, *Helicoverpa armigera nucleopolyhedrovirus* (Helicovex®) + TX, *Helicoverpa zea nuclear polyhedrosis virus* (Gemstar®) + TX, Isoflavone – formononetin (Myconate®) + TX, *Kloeckera apiculata* + TX, *Kloeckera* spp. + TX, *Lagenidium giganteum* (Laginex®) + TX, *Lecanicillium longisporum* (Vertiblast®) + TX, *Lecanicillium muscarium* (Vertikil®) + TX, *Lymantria Dispar nucleopolyhedrosis virus* (Disparvirus®) + TX, *Marinococcus halophilus* + TX, *Meira geulakonigii* + TX,
- 25 *Metarhizium anisopliae* (Met52®) + TX, *Metarhizium anisopliae* (Destruxin WP®) + TX, *Metschnikowia fruticola* (Shemer®) + TX, *Metschnikowia pulcherrima* + TX, *Microdochium dimerum* (Antibot®) + TX, *Micromonospora coerules* + TX, *Microsphaeropsis ochracea* + TX, *Muscodor albus* 620 (Muscudor®) + TX, *Muscodor roseus* strain A3-5 + TX, *Mycorrhizae* spp. (AMykor® + TX, Root Maximizer®) + TX, *Myrothecium verrucaria* strain AARC-0255 (DiTera®) + TX, BROS PLUS® + TX, *Ophiostoma piliferum*
- 30 strain D97 (Sylvanex®) + TX, *Paecilomyces farinosus* + TX, *Paecilomyces fumosoroseus* (PFR-97® + TX, PreFeRal®) + TX, *Paecilomyces linacinus* (Biostat WP®) + TX, *Paecilomyces lilacinus* strain 251 (MeloCon WG®) + TX, *Paenibacillus polymyxa* + TX, *Pantoea agglomerans* (BlightBan C9-1®) + TX, *Pantoea* spp. + TX, *Pasteuria* spp. (Econem®) + TX, *Pasteuria nishizawae* + TX, *Penicillium aurantiogriseum* + TX, *Penicillium billai* (Jumpstart® + TX, TagTeam®) + TX, *Penicillium*
- 35 *brevicompactum* + TX, *Penicillium frequentans* + TX, *Penicillium griseofulvum* + TX, *Penicillium purpurogenum* + TX, *Penicillium* spp. + TX, *Penicillium viridicatum* + TX, *Phlebiopsis gigantea* (Rotstop®) + TX, phosphate solubilizing bacteria (Phosphomeal®) + TX, *Phytophthora cryptogea* + TX, *Phytophthora palmivora* (Devine®) + TX, *Pichia anomala* + TX, *Pichia guillemontii* + TX, *Pichia membranaefaciens* + TX, *Pichia onychis* + TX, *Pichia stipites* + TX, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* + TX,

- Pseudomonas aureofasciens* (Spot-Less Biofungicide®) + TX, *Pseudomonas cepacia* + TX, *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* (AtEze®) + TX, *Pseudomonas corrugate* + TX, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain A506 (BlightBan A506®) + TX, *Pseudomonas putida* + TX, *Pseudomonas reactans* + TX, *Pseudomonas* spp. + TX, *Pseudomonas syringae* (Bio-Save®) + TX, *Pseudomonas viridiflava* + TX,
- 5 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Zequanox®) + TX, *Pseudozyma flocculosa* strain PF-A22 UL (Sporodex L®) + TX, *Puccinia canaliculata* + TX, *Puccinia thlaspeos* (Wood Warrior®) + TX, *Pythium paroecandrum* + TX, *Pythium oligandrum* (Polygandron® + TX, Polyversum®) + TX, *Pythium periplocum* + TX, *Rhanella aquatilis* + TX, *Rhanella* spp. + TX, *Rhizobia* (Dormal® + TX, Vault®) + TX, *Rhizoctonia* + TX, *Rhodococcus globerulus* strain AQ719 + TX, *Rhodosporidium diobovatum* + TX,
- 10 *Rhodosporidium toruloides* + TX, *Rhodotorula* spp. + TX, *Rhodotorula glutinis* + TX, *Rhodotorula graminis* + TX, *Rhodotorula mucilagnosa* + TX, *Rhodotorula rubra* + TX, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* + TX, *Salinococcus roseus* + TX, *Sclerotinia minor* + TX, *Sclerotinia minor* (SARRITOR®) + TX, *Scytalidium* spp. + TX, *Scytalidium uredinicola* + TX, *Spodoptera exigua nuclear polyhedrosis virus* (Spod-X® + TX, Spexit®) + TX, *Serratia marcescens* + TX, *Serratia plymuthica* + TX, *Serratia* spp. +
- 15 TX, *Sordaria fimicola* + TX, *Spodoptera littoralis nucleopolyhedrovirus* (Littovir®) + TX, *Sporobolomyces roseus* + TX, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* + TX, *Streptomyces ahygroscopicus* + TX, *Streptomyces albaduncus* + TX, *Streptomyces exfoliates* + TX, *Streptomyces galbus* + TX, *Streptomyces griseoplanus* + TX, *Streptomyces griseoviridis* (Mycostop®) + TX, *Streptomyces lydicus* (Actinovate®) + TX, *Streptomyces lydicus* WYEC-108 (ActinoGrow®) + TX, *Streptomyces violaceus* +
- 20 TX, *Tilletiopsis minor* + TX, *Tilletiopsis* spp. + TX, *Trichoderma asperellum* (T34 Biocontrol®) + TX, *Trichoderma gamsii* (Tenet®) + TX, *Trichoderma atroviride* (Plantmate®) + TX, *Trichoderma hamatum* TH 382 + TX, *Trichoderma harzianum rifai* (Mycostar®) + TX, *Trichoderma harzianum* T-22 (Trianum-P® + TX, PlantShield HC® + TX, RootShield® + TX, Trianum-G®) + TX, *Trichoderma harzianum* T-39 (Trichodex®) + TX, *Trichoderma inhamatum* + TX, *Trichoderma koningii* + TX, *Trichoderma* spp. LC
- 25 52 (Sentinel®) + TX, *Trichoderma lignorum* + TX, *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* + TX, *Trichoderma polysporum* (Binab T®) + TX, *Trichoderma taxi* + TX, *Trichoderma virens* + TX, *Trichoderma virens* (formerly *Gliocladium virens* GL-21) (SoilGuard®) + TX, *Trichoderma viride* + TX, *Trichoderma viride* strain ICC 080 (Remedier®) + TX, *Trichosporon pullulans* + TX, *Trichosporon* spp. + TX, *Trichothecium* spp. + TX, *Trichothecium roseum* + TX, *Typhula phacorrhiza* strain 94670 + TX,
- 30 *Typhula phacorrhiza* strain 94671 + TX, *Ulocladium atrum* + TX, *Ulocladium oudemansii* (Botry-Zen®) + TX, *Ustilago maydis* + TX, various bacteria and supplementary micronutrients (Natural II®) + TX, various fungi (Millennium Microbes®) + TX, *Verticillium chlamydosporium* + TX, *Verticillium lecanii* (Mycotal® + TX, Vertalec®) + TX, Vip3Aa20 (VIPtera®) + TX, *Virgibacillus marismortui* + TX, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Poae* (Camperico®) + TX, *Xenorhabdus bovienii* + TX, *Xenorhabdus*
- 35 *nematophilus*;
- Plant extracts including: pine oil (Retenol®) + TX, azadirachtin (Plasma Neem Oil® + TX, AzaGuard® + TX, MeemAzal® + TX, Molt-X® + TX, Botanical IGR (Neemazad® + TX, Neemix®) + TX, canola oil (Lilly Miller Vegol®) + TX, *Chenopodium ambrosioides* near *ambrosioides* (Requiem®) + TX, *Chrysanthemum* extract (Crisant®) + TX, extract of neem oil (Trilogy®) + TX, essentials oils of

- Labiatae* (Botania®) + TX, extracts of clove rosemary peppermint and thyme oil (Garden insect killer®) + TX, Glycinebetaine (Greenstim®) + TX, garlic + TX, lemongrass oil (GreenMatch®) + TX, neem oil + TX, *Nepeta cataria* (Catnip oil) + TX, *Nepeta catarina* + TX, nicotine + TX, oregano oil (MossBuster®) + TX, *Pedaliaceae* oil (Nematon®) + TX, pyrethrum + TX, *Quillaja saponaria* (NemaQ®) + TX,
- 5 *Reynoutria sachalinensis* (Regalia® + TX, Sakalia®) + TX, rotenone (Eco Roten®) + TX, *Rutaceae* plant extract (Soleo®) + TX, soybean oil (Ortho ecosense®) + TX, tea tree oil (Timorex Gold®) + TX, thymus oil + TX, AGNIQUE® MMF + TX, BugOil® + TX, mixture of rosemary sesame peppermint thyme and cinnamon extracts (EF 300®) + TX, mixture of clove rosemary and peppermint extract (EF 400®) + TX, mixture of clove peppermint garlic oil and mint (Soil Shot®) + TX, kaolin (Screen®) + TX,
- 10 storage glucan of brown algae (Laminarin®);
- pheromones including: blackheaded fireworm pheromone (3M Sprayable Blackheaded Fireworm Pheromone®) + TX, Codling Moth Pheromone (Paramount dispenser-(CM)/ Isomate C-Plus®) + TX, Grape Berry Moth Pheromone (3M MEC-GBM Sprayable Pheromone®) + TX, Leafroller pheromone (3M MEC – LR Sprayable Pheromone®) + TX, Muscamone (Snip7 Fly Bait® + TX, Starbar Premium
- 15 Fly Bait®) + TX, Oriental Fruit Moth Pheromone (3M oriental fruit moth sprayable pheromone®) + TX, Peachtree Borer Pheromone (Isomate-P®) + TX, Tomato Pinworm Pheromone (3M Sprayable pheromone®) + TX, Entostat powder (extract from palm tree) (Exosex CM®) + TX, (E + TX,Z + TX,Z)-3 + TX,8 + TX,11 Tetradecatrienyl acetate + TX, (Z + TX,Z + TX,E)-7 + TX,11 + TX,13-Hexadecatrienal + TX, (E + TX,Z)-7 + TX,9-Dodecadien-1-yl acetate + TX, 2-Methyl-1-butanol + TX,
- 20 Calcium acetate + TX, Scenturion® + TX, Biolure® + TX, Check-Mate® + TX, Lavandulyl senecioate;
- Macrobiols including: *Aphelinus abdominalis* + TX, *Aphidius ervi* (Aphelinus-System®) + TX, *Acerophagus papaya* + TX, *Adalia bipunctata* (Adalia-System®) + TX, *Adalia bipunctata* (Adaline®) + TX, *Adalia bipunctata* (Aphidalia®) + TX, *Ageniaspis citricola* + TX, *Ageniaspis fuscicollis* + TX, *Amblyseius andersoni* (Anderline® + TX, Andersoni-System®) + TX, *Amblyseius californicus*
- 25 (Amblyline® + TX, Spical®) + TX, *Amblyseius cucumeris* (Thripex® + TX, Bugline cucumeris®) + TX, *Amblyseius fallacis* (Fallacis®) + TX, *Amblyseius swirskii* (Bugline swirskii® + TX, Swirskii-Mite®) + TX, *Amblyseius womersleyi* (WomerMite®) + TX, *Amitus hesperidum* + TX, *Anagrus atomus* + TX, *Anagrus fusciventris* + TX, *Anagrus kamali* + TX, *Anagrus loecki* + TX, *Anagrus pseudococci* (Citripar®) + TX, *Anicetus benefices* + TX, *Anisopteromalus calandrae* + TX, *Anthocoris nemoralis*
- 30 (Anthocoris-System®) + TX, *Aphelinus abdominalis* (Apheline® + TX, Aphiline®) + TX, *Aphelinus asychis* + TX, *Aphidius colemani* (Ahipar®) + TX, *Aphidius ervi* (Ervipar®) + TX, *Aphidius gifuensis* + TX, *Aphidius matricariae* (Ahipar-M®) + TX, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (Aphidend®) + TX, *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* (Aphidoline®) + TX, *Aphytis lingnanensis* + TX, *Aphytis melinus* + TX, *Aprostocetus hagenowii* + TX, *Atheta coriaria* (Staphyline®) + TX, *Bombus* spp. + TX, *Bombus terrestris* (Natupol
- 35 Beehive®) + TX, *Bombus terrestris* (Beeline® + TX, Tripol®) + TX, *Cephalonomia stephanoderis* + TX, *Chilocorus nigritus* + TX, *Chrysoperla carnea* (Chrysoline®) + TX, *Chrysoperla carnea* (Chrysopa®) + TX, *Chrysoperla rufilabris* + TX, *Cirrospilus ingenuus* + TX, *Cirrospilus quadristriatus* + TX, *Citrostichus phyllocnistoides* + TX, *Closterocerus chamaeleon* + TX, *Closterocerus* spp. + TX, *Coccidoxenoides perminutus* (Planopar®) + TX, *Coccophagus cowperi* + TX, *Coccophagus lycimnia* +

- TX, *Cotesia flavipes* + TX, *Cotesia plutellae* + TX, *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* (Cryptobug® + TX, Cryptoline®) + TX, *Cybocephalus nipponicus* + TX, *Dacnusa sibirica* + TX, *Dacnusa sibirica* (Minusa®) + TX, *Diglyphus isaea* (Diminex®) + TX, *Delphastus catalinae* (Delphastus®) + TX, *Delphastus pusillus* + TX, *Diachasmimorpha krausii* + TX, *Diachasmimorpha longicaudata* + TX,
- 5 *Diaparsis jucunda* + TX, *Diaphorencyrtus aligarhensis* + TX, *Diglyphus isaea* + TX, *Diglyphus isaea* (Miglyphus® + TX, Digline®) + TX, *Dacnusa sibirica* (DacDigline® + TX, Minex®) + TX, *Diversinervus* spp. + TX, *Encarsia citrina* + TX, *Encarsia formosa* (Encarsia max® + TX, Encarline® + TX, En-Strip®) + TX, *Eretmoceris eremicus* (Enermix®) + TX, *Encarsia guadeloupae* + TX, *Encarsia haitiensis* + TX, *Episyrphus balteatus* (Syrphidend®) + TX, *Eretmoceris siphonini* + TX, *Eretmoceris*
- 10 *californicus* + TX, *Eretmoceris eremicus* (Ercal® + TX, Eretline e®) + TX, *Eretmoceris eremicus* (Bemimix®) + TX, *Eretmoceris hayati* + TX, *Eretmoceris mundus* (Bemipar® + TX, Eretline m®) + TX, *Eretmoceris siphonini* + TX, *Exochomus quadripustulatus* + TX, *Feltiella acarisuga* (Spidend®) + TX, *Feltiella acarisuga* (Feltiline®) + TX, *Fopius arisanus* + TX, *Fopius ceratitivorius* + TX, Formononetin (Wirless Beehome®) + TX, *Franklinothrips vespiformis* (Vespop®) + TX, *Galendromus*
- 15 *occidentalis* + TX, *Goniozus legneri* + TX, *Habrobracon hebetor* + TX, *Harmonia axyridis* (HarmoBeetle®) + TX, *Heterorhabditis* spp. (Lawn Patrol®) + TX, *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* (NemaShield HB® + TX, Nemaseek® + TX, Terranem-Nam® + TX, Terranem® + TX, Larvanem® + TX, B-Green® + TX, NemAttack® + TX, Nematop®) + TX, *Heterorhabditis megidis* (Nemasys H® + TX, BioNem H® + TX, Exhibitline hm® + TX, Larvanem-M®) + TX, *Hippodamia convergens* + TX,
- 20 *Hypoaspis aculeifer* (Aculeifer-System® + TX, Entomite-A®) + TX, *Hypoaspis miles* (Hypoline m® + TX, Entomite-M®) + TX, *Lbalia leucospoides* + TX, *Lecanoideus floccissimus* + TX, *Lemophagus errabundus* + TX, *Leptomastidea abnormis* + TX, *Leptomastix dactylopii* (Leptopar®) + TX, *Leptomastix epona* + TX, *Lindorus lophanthae* + TX, *Lipolexis oregmae* + TX, *Lucilia caesar* (Natufly®) + TX, *Lysiphlebus testaceipes* + TX, *Macrolophus caliginosus* (Mirical-N® + TX, Macroline c® + TX, Mirical®) + TX, *Mesoseiulus longipes* + TX, *Metaphycus flavus* + TX, *Metaphycus lounsburyi*
- 25 + TX, *Micromus angulatus* (Milacewing®) + TX, *Microterys flavus* + TX, *Muscidifurax raptorellus* and *Spalangia cameroni* (Biopar®) + TX, *Neodryinus typhlocybae* + TX, *Neoseiulus californicus* + TX, *Neoseiulus cucumeris* (THRYPEX®) + TX, *Neoseiulus fallaxis* + TX, *Nesideocoris tenuis* (NesidioBug® + TX, Nesibug®) + TX, *Ophyra aenescens* (Biofly®) + TX, *Orius insidiosus* (Thripor-I®
- 30 + TX, Oriline i®) + TX, *Orius laevigatus* (Thripor-L® + TX, Oriline l®) + TX, *Orius majusculus* (Oriline m®) + TX, *Orius strigicollis* (Thripor-S®) + TX, *Pauesia juniperorum* + TX, *Pediobius foveolatus* + TX, *Phasmarhabditis hermaphrodita* (Nemaslug®) + TX, *Phymastichus coffea* + TX, *Phytoseiulus macropilus* + TX, *Phytoseiulus persimilis* (Spidex® + TX, Phytoline p®) + TX, *Podisus maculiventris* (Podisus®) + TX, *Pseudacteon curvatus* + TX, *Pseudacteon obtusus* + TX, *Pseudacteon tricuspsis* +
- 35 TX, *Pseudaphycus maculipennis* + TX, *Pseudleptomastix mexicana* + TX, *Psyllaephagus pilosus* + TX, *Psytalia concolor* (complex) + TX, *Quadrastichus* spp. + TX, *Rhyzobius lophanthae* + TX, *Rodolia cardinalis* + TX, *Rumina decollate* + TX, *Semiellacher petiolatus* + TX, *Sitobion avenae* (Erivbank®) + TX, *Steinernema carpocapsae* (Nematac C® + TX, Millenium® + TX, BioNem C® + TX, NemAttack® + TX, Nemastar® + TX, Capsanem®) + TX, *Steinernema feltiae* (NemaShield® + TX, Nemasys F® +

- TX, BioNem F® + TX, Steinernema-System® + TX, NemAttack® + TX, Nemaplus® + TX, Exhibitline sf® + TX, Scia-rid® + TX, Entonem® + TX, *Steinernema kraussei* (Nemasys L® + TX, BioNem L® + TX, Exhibitline srb®) + TX, *Steinernema riobrave* (BioVector® + TX, BioVektor®) + TX, *Steinernema scapterisci* (Nematac S®) + TX, *Steinernema* spp. + TX, *Steinernematid* spp. (Guardian Nematodes®) + TX, *Stethorus punctillum* (Stethorus®) + TX, *Tamarixia radiata* + TX, *Tetrastichus setifer* + TX, *Thripobius semiluteus* + TX, *Torymus sinensis* + TX, *Trichogramma brassicae* (Tricholine b®) + TX, *Trichogramma brassicae* (Tricho-Strip®) + TX, *Trichogramma evanescens* + TX, *Trichogramma minutum* + TX, *Trichogramma ostrinae* + TX, *Trichogramma platneri* + TX, *Trichogramma pretiosum* + TX, *Xanthopimpla stemmator*, and
- other biologicals including: abscisic acid + TX, bioSea® + TX, *Chondrostereum purpureum* (Chontrol Paste®) + TX, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Collego®) + TX, Copper Octanoate (Cueva®) + TX, Delta traps (Trapline d®) + TX, *Erwinia amylovora* (Harpin) (ProAct® + TX, Ni-HIBIT Gold CST®) + TX, Ferri-phosphate (Ferramol®) + TX, Funnel traps (Trapline y®) + TX, Gallex® + TX, Grower's Secret® + TX, Homo-brassonolide + TX, Iron Phosphate (Lilly Miller Worry Free Ferramol Slug & Snail Bait®) + TX, MCP hail trap (Trapline f®) + TX, *Microctonus hyperodae* + TX, *Mycoleptodiscus terrestris* (Des-X®) + TX, BioGain® + TX, Aminomite® + TX, Zenox® + TX, Pheromone trap (Thripline ams®) + TX, potassium bicarbonate (MilStop®) + TX, potassium salts of fatty acids (Sanova®) + TX, potassium silicate solution (Sil-Matrix®) + TX, potassium iodide + potassiumthiocyanate (Enzicur®) + TX, SuffOil-X® + TX, Spider venom + TX, *Nosema locustae* (Semaspore Organic Grasshopper Control®) + TX, Sticky traps (Trapline YF® + TX, Rebell Amarillo®) + TX and Traps (Takitrapline y + b®) + TX.

The references in brackets behind the active ingredients, e.g. [3878-19-1] refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registry number. The above described mixing partners are known. Where the active ingredients are included in "The Pesticide Manual" [The Pesticide Manual - A World Compendium; Thirteenth Edition; Editor: C. D. S. Tomlin; The British Crop Protection Council], they are described therein under the entry number given in round brackets hereinabove for the particular compound; for example, the compound "abamectin" is described under entry number (1). Where "[CCN]" is added hereinabove to the particular compound, the compound in question is included in the "Compendium of Pesticide Common Names", which is accessible on the internet [A. Wood; Compendium of Pesticide Common Names, Copyright © 1995-2004]; for example, the compound "acetoprole" is described under the internet address <http://www.alanwood.net/pesticides/acetoprole.html>.

Most of the active ingredients described above are referred to hereinabove by a so-called "common name", the relevant "ISO common name" or another "common name" being used in individual cases. If the designation is not a "common name", the nature of the designation used instead is given in round brackets for the particular compound; in that case, the IUPAC name, the IUPAC/Chemical Abstracts name, a "chemical name", a "traditional name", a "compound name" or a "development code" is used

or, if neither one of those designations nor a "common name" is used, an "alternative name" is employed. "CAS Reg. No" means the Chemical Abstracts Registry Number.

The active ingredient mixture of the compounds of formula I selected selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A297, and Table P, and with active ingredients described above comprises a compound selected from one compound defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231, and Table P, and an active ingredient as described above preferably in a mixing ratio of from 100:1 to 1:6000, especially from 50:1 to 1:50, more especially in a ratio of from 20:1 to 1:20, even more especially from 10:1 to 1:10, very especially from 5:1 and 1:5, special preference being given to a ratio of from 2:1 to 1:2, and a ratio of from 4:1 to 2:1 being likewise preferred, above all in a ratio of 1:1, or 5:1, or 5:2, or 5:3, or 5:4, or 4:1, or 4:2, or 4:3, or 3:1, or 3:2, or 2:1, or 1:5, or 2:5, or 3:5, or 4:5, or 1:4, or 2:4, or 3:4, or 1:3, or 2:3, or 1:2, or 1:600, or 1:300, or 1:150, or 1:35, or 2:35, or 4:35, or 1:75, or 2:75, or 4:75, or 1:6000, or 1:3000, or 1:1500, or 1:350, or 2:350, or 4:350, or 1:750, or 2:750, or 4:750. Those mixing ratios are by weight.

The mixtures as described above can be used in a method for controlling pests, which comprises applying a composition comprising a mixture as described above to the pests or their environment, with the exception of a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy and diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.

The mixtures comprising a compound of formula I selected from the compounds defined in the Tables A-1 to A-231, and Table P, and one or more active ingredients as described above can be applied, for example, in a single "ready-mix" form, in a combined spray mixture composed from separate formulations of the single active ingredient components, such as a "tank-mix", and in a combined use of the single active ingredients when applied in a sequential manner, i.e. one after the other with a reasonably short period, such as a few hours or days. The order of applying the compounds of formula I and the active ingredients as described above is not essential for working the present invention.

The compositions according to the invention can also comprise further solid or liquid auxiliaries, such as stabilizers, for example unepoxidized or epoxidized vegetable oils (for example epoxidized coconut oil, rapeseed oil or soya oil), antifoams, for example silicone oil, preservatives, viscosity regulators, binders and/or tackifiers, fertilizers or other active ingredients for achieving specific effects, for example bactericides, fungicides, nematocides, plant activators, molluscicides or herbicides.

The compositions according to the invention are prepared in a manner known per se, in the absence of auxiliaries for example by grinding, screening and/or compressing a solid active ingredient and in the presence of at least one auxiliary for example by intimately mixing and/or grinding the active ingredient with the auxiliary (auxiliaries). These processes for the preparation of the compositions and

the use of the compounds I for the preparation of these compositions are also a subject of the invention.

5 The application methods for the compositions, that is the methods of controlling pests of the abovementioned type, such as spraying, atomizing, dusting, brushing on, dressing, scattering or pouring - which are to be selected to suit the intended aims of the prevailing circumstances - and the use of the compositions for controlling pests of the abovementioned type are other subjects of the invention. Typical rates of concentration are between 0.1 and 1000 ppm, preferably between 0.1 and 500 ppm, of active ingredient. The rate of application per hectare is generally 1 to 2000 g of active
10 ingredient per hectare, in particular 10 to 1000 g/ha, preferably 10 to 600 g/ha.

A preferred method of application in the field of crop protection is application to the foliage of the plants (foliar application), it being possible to select frequency and rate of application to match the danger of infestation with the pest in question. Alternatively, the active ingredient can reach the plants
15 via the root system (systemic action), by drenching the locus of the plants with a liquid composition or by incorporating the active ingredient in solid form into the locus of the plants, for example into the soil, for example in the form of granules (soil application). In the case of paddy rice crops, such granules can be metered into the flooded paddy-field.

20 The compounds of formula I of the invention and compositions thereof are also be suitable for the protection of plant propagation material, for example seeds, such as fruit, tubers or kernels, or nursery plants, against pests of the abovementioned type. The propagation material can be treated with the compound prior to planting, for example seed can be treated prior to sowing. Alternatively, the compound can be applied to seed kernels (coating), either by soaking the kernels in a liquid
25 composition or by applying a layer of a solid composition. It is also possible to apply the compositions when the propagation material is planted to the site of application, for example into the seed furrow during drilling. These treatment methods for plant propagation material and the plant propagation material thus treated are further subjects of the invention. Typical treatment rates would depend on the plant and pest/fungi to be controlled and are generally between 1 to 200 grams per 100 kg of
30 seeds, preferably between 5 to 150 grams per 100 kg of seeds, such as between 10 to 100 grams per 100 kg of seeds.

The term seed embraces seeds and plant propagules of all kinds including but not limited to true seeds, seed pieces, suckers, corns, bulbs, fruit, tubers, grains, rhizomes, cuttings, cut shoots and the
35 like and means in a preferred embodiment true seeds.

The present invention also comprises seeds coated or treated with or containing a compound of formula I. The term "coated or treated with and/or containing" generally signifies that the active ingredient is for the most part on the surface of the seed at the time of application, although a greater

or lesser part of the ingredient may penetrate into the seed material, depending on the method of application. When the said seed product is (re)planted, it may absorb the active ingredient. In an embodiment, the present invention makes available a plant propagation material adhered thereto with a compound of formula I. Further, it is hereby made available, a composition comprising a plant
5 propagation material treated with a compound of formula I.

Seed treatment comprises all suitable seed treatment techniques known in the art, such as seed dressing, seed coating, seed dusting, seed soaking and seed pelleting. The seed treatment application of the compound formula I can be carried out by any known methods, such as spraying or
10 by dusting the seeds before sowing or during the sowing/planting of the seeds.

The compounds of the invention can be distinguished from other similar compounds by virtue of greater efficacy at low application rates and/or different pest control, which can be verified by the person skilled in the art using the experimental procedures, using lower concentrations if necessary,
15 for example 10 ppm, 5 ppm, 2 ppm, 1 ppm or 0.2 ppm; or lower application rates, such as 300, 200 or 100, mg of AI per m². The greater efficacy can be observed by an increased safety profile (against non-target organisms above and below ground (such as fish, birds and bees), improved physico-chemical properties, or increased biodegradability).

20 In each aspect and embodiment of the invention, "consisting essentially" and inflections thereof are a preferred embodiment of "comprising" and its inflections, and "consisting of" and inflections thereof are a preferred embodiment of "consisting essentially of" and its inflections.

The disclosure in the present application makes available each and every combination of
25 embodiments disclosed herein.

It should be noted that the disclosure herein in respect of a compound of formula I applies equally in respect of a compound of each of formulae I*, I'a, I-A, I'-A and Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P. Further the preferred enantiomer of formula I'a applies also to compounds of Tables A-1 to A-231 and
30 Table P. Also, made available herein is an agrochemically acceptable salt, stereoisomer, enantiomer, tautomer and/or N-oxide of the compound of formula formulae I*, I'a, I-A, I'-A, and Tables A-1 to A-231 and Table P.

Biological Examples:

35 The Examples which follow serve to illustrate the invention. Certain compounds of the invention can be distinguished from known compounds by virtue of greater efficacy at low application rates, which can be verified by the person skilled in the art using the experimental procedures outlined in the Examples, using lower application rates if necessary, for example 50 ppm, 24 ppm, 12.5 ppm, 6 ppm, 3 ppm, 1.5 ppm, 0.8 ppm or 0.2 ppm.

Example B1: *Diabrotica balteata* (Corn root worm)

Maize sprouts placed onto an agar layer in 24-well microtiter plates were treated with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions by spraying. After drying, the plates were infested with L2 larvae (6 to 10 per well). The samples were assessed for mortality and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 4 days after infestation.

The following compounds gave an effect of at least 80% control in at least one of the two categories (mortality or growth inhibition) at an application rate of 200 ppm:

P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7.

Example B2: *Euschistus heros* (Neotropical Brown Stink Bug)

Soybean leaves on agar in 24-well microtiter plates were sprayed with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions. After drying the leaves were infested with N2 nymphs. The samples were assessed for mortality and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 5 days after infestation.

Example B3: *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Western flower thrips):Feeding/contact activity

Sunflower leaf discs were placed on agar in 24-well microtiter plates and sprayed with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 DMSO stock solutions. After drying the leaf discs were infested with a Frankliniella population of mixed ages. The samples were assessed for mortality 7 days after infestation.

The following compounds resulted in at least 80% mortality at an application rate of 200 ppm:

P2, P3.

Example B4: *Chilo suppressalis* (Striped rice stemborer)

24-well microtiter plates with artificial diet were treated with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions by pipetting. After drying, the plates were infested with L2 larvae (6-8 per well). The samples were assessed for mortality, anti-feeding effect, and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 6 days after infestation. Control of *Chilo suppressalis* by a test sample is given when at least one of the categories mortality, anti-feedant effect, and growth inhibition is higher than the untreated sample.

The following compounds resulted in at least 80% control in at least one of the three categories (mortality, anti-feedant or growth inhibition)at an application rate of 200 ppm:

P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8.

Example B5: *Plutella xylostella* (Diamond back moth)

24-well microtiter plates with artificial diet were treated with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions by pipetting. After drying, *Plutella* eggs were pipetted through a

plastic stencil onto a gel blotting paper and the plate was closed with it. The samples were assessed for mortality and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 8 days after infestation.

The following compounds gave an effect of at least 80% in at least one of the two categories (mortality or growth inhibition) at an application rate of 200 ppm:

5 P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8.

Example B6: *Myzus persicae* (Green peach aphid): Feeding/Contact activity

Sunflower leaf discs were placed onto agar in a 24-well microtiter plate and sprayed with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions. After drying, the leaf discs were infested
10 with an aphid population of mixed ages. The samples were assessed for mortality 6 days after infestation.

Example B7: *Myzus persicae* (Green peach aphid): Systemic activity

Roots of pea seedlings infested with an aphid population of mixed ages were placed directly into
15 aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 DMSO stock solutions. The samples were assessed for mortality 6 days after placing seedlings into test solutions.

Example B8: *Myzus persicae* (Green peach aphid): Intrinsic activity

Test compounds prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions were applied by pipette into 24-
20 well microtiter plates and mixed with sucrose solution. The plates were closed with a stretched Parafilm. A plastic stencil with 24 holes was placed onto the plate and infested pea seedlings were placed directly on the Parafilm. The infested plate was closed with a gel blotting paper and another plastic stencil and then turned upside down. The samples were assessed for mortality 5 days after infestation.

25 The following compounds resulted in at least 80% mortality at a test rate of 12 ppm:
P3.

Example B9: *Spodoptera littoralis* (Egyptian cotton leaf worm)

Cotton leaf discs were placed onto agar in 24-well microtiter plates and sprayed with aqueous test
30 solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions. After drying the leaf discs were infested with five L1 larvae. The samples were assessed for mortality, anti-feeding effect, and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 3 days after infestation. Control of *Spodoptera littoralis* by a test sample is given when at least one of the categories mortality, anti-feedant effect, and growth inhibition is higher than the untreated sample.

35 The following compounds resulted in at least 80% control in at least one of the three categories (mortality, anti-feedant effect, or growth inhibition) at an application rate of 200 ppm:
P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7.

Example B10: *Spodoptera littoralis* (Egyptian cotton leaf worm)

Test compounds were applied by pipette from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions into 24-well plates and mixed with agar. Lettuce seeds were placed onto the agar and the multi well plate was closed by another plate which contained also agar. After 7 days the compound was absorbed by the roots and the lettuce grew into the lid plate. The lettuce leaves were then cut off into the lid plate. Spodoptera
5 eggs were pipetted through a plastic stencil onto a humid gel blotting paper and the lid plate was closed with it. The samples were assessed for mortality, anti-feedant effect and growth inhibition in comparison to untreated samples 6 days after infestation.

Example B11: *Thrips tabaci* (Onion thrips): Feeding/Contact activity

10 Sunflower leaf discs were placed on agar in 24-well microtiter plates and sprayed with aqueous test solutions prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions. After drying the leaf discs were infested with a thrips population of mixed ages. The samples were assessed for mortality 6 days after infestation.

15 Example B12: *Myzus persicae* (Green Peach Aphid)

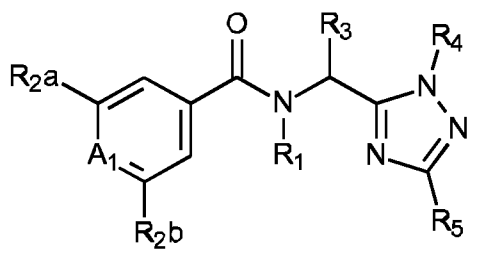
Test compounds prepared from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions were applied by a liquid handling robot into 96-well microtiter plates and mixed with a sucrose solution. Parafilm was stretched over the 96-well microtiter plate and a plastic stencil with 96 holes was placed onto the plate. Aphids were sieved into the wells directly onto the Parafilm. The infested plates were closed with a gel blotting card
20 and a second plastic stencil and then turned upside down. The samples were assessed for mortality 5 days after infestation.

Example B13: *Plutella xylostella* (Diamondback Moth)

96-well microtiter plates containing artificial diet were treated with aqueous test solutions, prepared
25 from 10'000 ppm DMSO stock solutions, by a liquid handling robot. After drying, eggs (~30 per well) were infested onto a netted lid which was suspended above the diet. The eggs hatch and L1 larvae move down to the diet. The samples were assessed for mortality 9 days after infestation.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula I



wherein

- 5 A₁ is N or C-R_{2c};
 R_{2c} is H, halogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy;
 R_{2a} is C₃-C₆cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkyl substituted with one to three substituents independently
 selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₃-C₆cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl, C₃-
 C₆cycloalkylC₁-C₄alkyl substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from C₁-
 10 C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C₁-C₅cyanoalkyl, C₃-C₆cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl,
 C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, or C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl;
 R_{2b} is H, halogen, C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkylthio, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₁-C₃haloalkoxy, SF₅,
 or CN;
 R₁ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆cyanoalkyl, aminocarbonylC₁-C₆alkyl, hydroxycarbonylC₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-
 15 C₆nitroalkyl, trimethylsilaneC₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl,
 C₂-C₆haloalkynyl, C₃-C₄cycloalkylC₁-C₂alkyl-, C₃-C₄cycloalkylC₁-C₂alkyl- wherein the C₃-C₄cycloalkyl
 group is substituted with 1 or 2 halo atoms, oxetan-3-yl-CH₂-, benzyl or benzyl substituted with halo or
 C₁-C₆haloalkyl;
 R₃ is C₁-C₃alkyl or C₁-C₃haloalkyl;
 20 R₄ is selected from unsubstituted pyridine, unsubstituted pyrimidine, unsubstituted pyrazine,
 unsubstituted pyridazine, substituted pyridine, substituted pyrimidine, substituted pyrazine and
 substituted pyridazine, wherein in each case, independently of each other, the substitution is one
 substituent selected from C₁-C₃alkyl, C₁-C₃haloalkyl, C₁-C₃alkoxy, C₃-C₄cycloalkyl, halogen and
 hydroxyl; and
 25 R₅ is halogen, amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, di(C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, hydroxy, cyano, C₃-C₄halocycloalkyl, C₂-
 C₆haloalkenyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-
 C₄alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, (C₁-C₃alkyl)sulfonylamino, (C₁-
 C₃alkyl)sulfonyl(C₁-C₃alkyl)amino, (C₁-C₃alkyl)NHC(O), (C₁-C₃alkyl)₂NC(O), (C₃-C₆cycloalkyl)NHC(O),
 (C₃-C₆cycloalkyl)(C₁-C₃alkyl)NC(O), (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)(C₁-C₃alkyl)N, (C₁-C₃alkyl)C(O)NH,
 30 diphenylmethanimine, or C₁-C₃haloalkoxy; or agrochemically acceptable salts, stereoisomers,
 enantiomers, tautomers and N-oxides of the compounds of formula I.

2. The compound according to claim 1 wherein R₃ is methyl.

3. The compound according to either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein A_1 is N.

4. The compound according to either claim 1 or claim 2 wherein A_1 is $C-R_{2c}$, where R_{2c} is hydrogen or halogen; preferably hydrogen.

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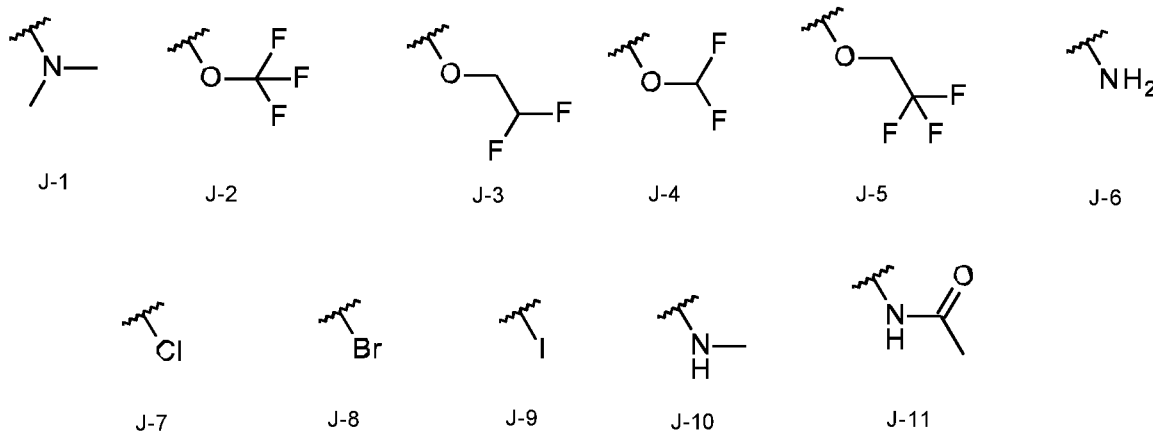
5. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein R_1 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl or $HCH\equiv CCH_2-$.

6. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R_{2a} is C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, cyano, and halogen, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl- C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from halogen, C_1-C_5 cyanoalkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_1-C_4 haloalkylsulfonyl or C_1-C_4 haloalkylsulfinyl.

7. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R_{2b} is halogen, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkylthio, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, or CN.

8. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R_4 is selected from 2-pyridine, 2-pyrimidine, 2-pyridine substituted with one substituent selected from cyclopropyl or halogen, and 2-pyrimidine substituted with one substituent selected from cyclopropyl or halogen.

9. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein R_5 is selected from J-1 to J-11



10. A composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9, one or more auxiliaries and diluent, and optionally one more other active ingredient.

11. A method

(i) of combating and controlling insects, acarines, nematodes or molluscs which comprises applying to a pest, to a locus of a pest, or to a plant susceptible to attack by a pest an

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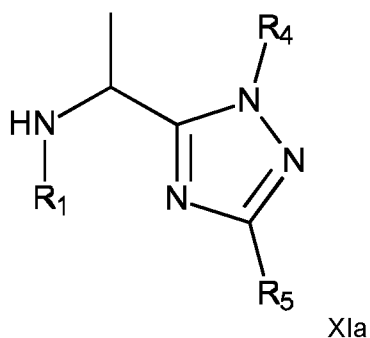
insecticidally, acaricidally, nematocidally or molluscicidally effective amount of a compound as defined as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 or a composition as defined claim 10; or

(ii) for the protection of plant propagation material from the attack by insects, acarines, nematodes or molluscs, which comprises treating the propagation material or the site, where the propagation material is planted, with an effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 or a composition as defined claim 10; or

(iii) of controlling parasites in or on an animal in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 or a composition as defined claim 10.

12. A plant propagation material, such as a seed, comprising, or treated with or adhered thereto, a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 9 or a composition as defined claim 10.

13. A compound of formula XIa



wherein R₁ is as defined in either claim 1 or 5, R₅ is as defined in either claim 1 or 9, and R₄ is selected from pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine, pyridazine, and pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrazine and pyridazine, each of which is substituted with one substituent selected from C1-C3alkyl, C1-C3haloalkyl, C1-C3alkoxy, C3-C4cycloalkyl, halogen and hydroxyl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/057546

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07D401/14 C07D403/04 A01N43/653 A01N47/02 A01N53/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07D A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2017/192385 A1 (ELANCO TIERGESUNDHEIT AG [CH]; LILLY CO ELI [US]) 9 November 2017 (2017-11-09) examples 34, 61, 73, 74 claims 1, 15 -----	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 April 2020

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/04/2020

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2020/057546

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