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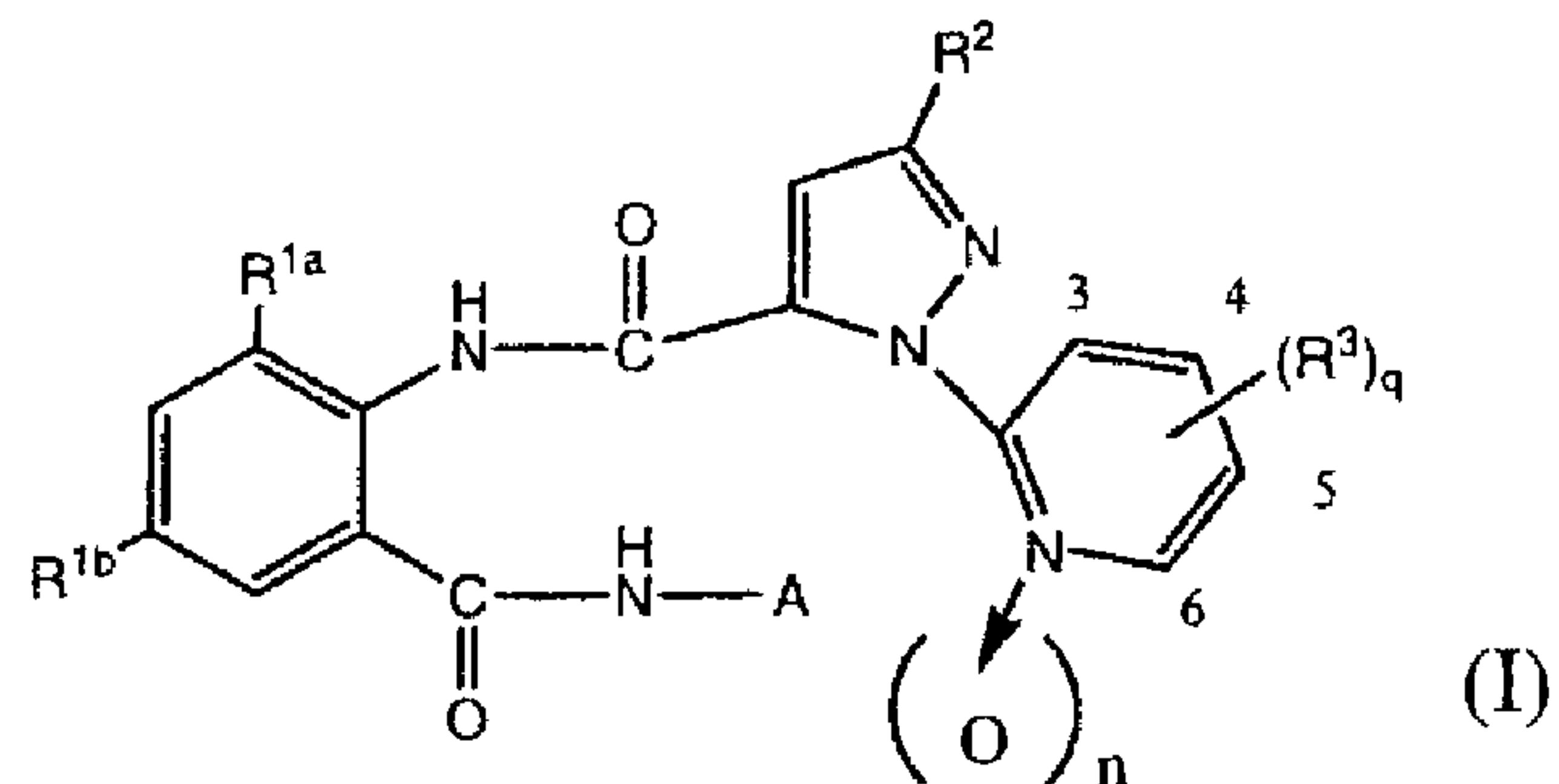
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(54) Titre : COMPOSITION PESTICIDE RENFERMANT DE L'ANTHRANILAMIDE OU UN DE SES SELS ET UN AUTRE PESTICIDE
(54) Title: PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING ANTHRANILAMIDE OR A SALT THEREOF AND ANOTHER PESTICIDE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of at least one anthranilamide compound represented by the formula (I)

(see formula I)

or its salt and other pesticide: wherein each of R_{1a} and R_{1b} which are independent of each other, is halogen; each of R₂ and R₃ is halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or cyano;

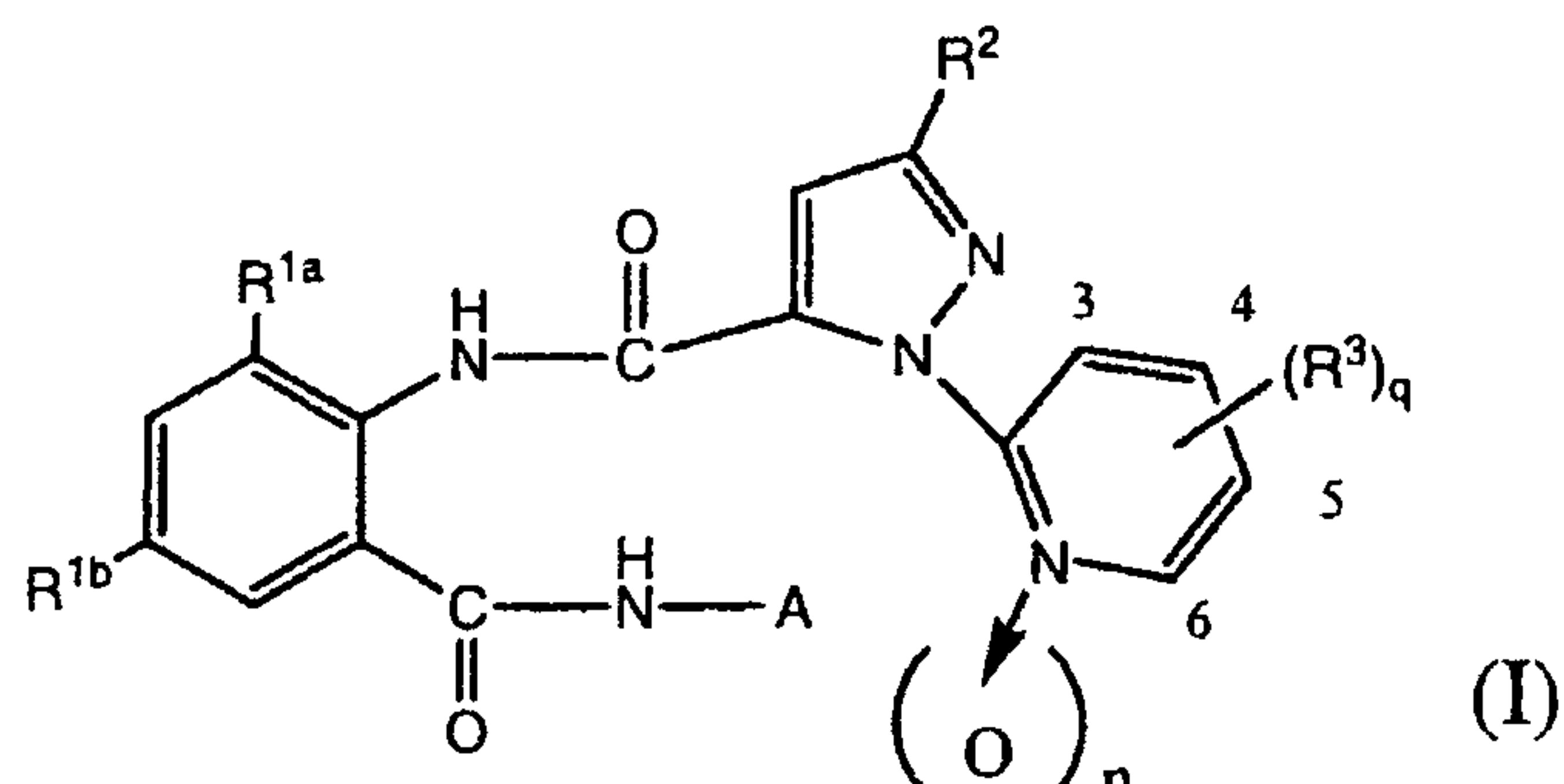
A is alkyl substituted by Y; Y is C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl and haloalkyl; n is 0 or 1; and

q is an integer of from 0 to 4; provided that R_{1a} and R_{1b} are not simultaneously chlorine nor bromine.

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ABSTRACT

A pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of at least one anthranilamide compound represented by the formula (I)



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or its salt and other pesticide: wherein each of R_{1a} and R_{1b} which are independent of each other, is halogen; each of R₂ and R₃ is halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or cyano; A is alkyl substituted by Y; Y is C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl and haloalkyl; n is 0 or 1; and q is an integer of from 0 to 4; provided that R_{1a} and R_{1b} are not simultaneously chlorine nor bromine.

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DESCRIPTION

PESTICIDAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING ANTHRANILAMIDE OR A SALT THEREOF
AND ANOTHER PESTICIDE

This is a divisional application of Canadian Patent
5 Application No. 2,672,184 filed December 12, 2007. It should be
understood that the expression "the present invention" or the like
used in this specification encompasses not only the subject matter of
this divisional application but that of the parent application also.

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The present invention relates to pesticidal compositions
comprising anthranilamide compounds of the formula (I) described
hereinafter or their salts and other pesticides.

BACKGROUND ART

Heretofore, an organophosphorus compound, a carbamate
15 compound, a pyrethroid compound or the like has been used as an
effective ingredient for an insecticide, but as this result, some
insects have had a resistance to these insecticides in recent years.
Therefore, it is demanded to provide an insecticide effective for
these insects having a resistance.

20 An anthranilamide compound of the formula (I) described
hereinafter or its salt is disclosed in Patent Document 1. Further,
Patent Document 2 discloses in test A and test C at pages 83 to 85 a
controlling effect of a combination of a specific anthranilamide
compound with imidacloprid or thiamethoxam against diamondback moth
25 or aphid.

Patent Document 1: WO2005/077934

Patent Document 2: WO2006/055922

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DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

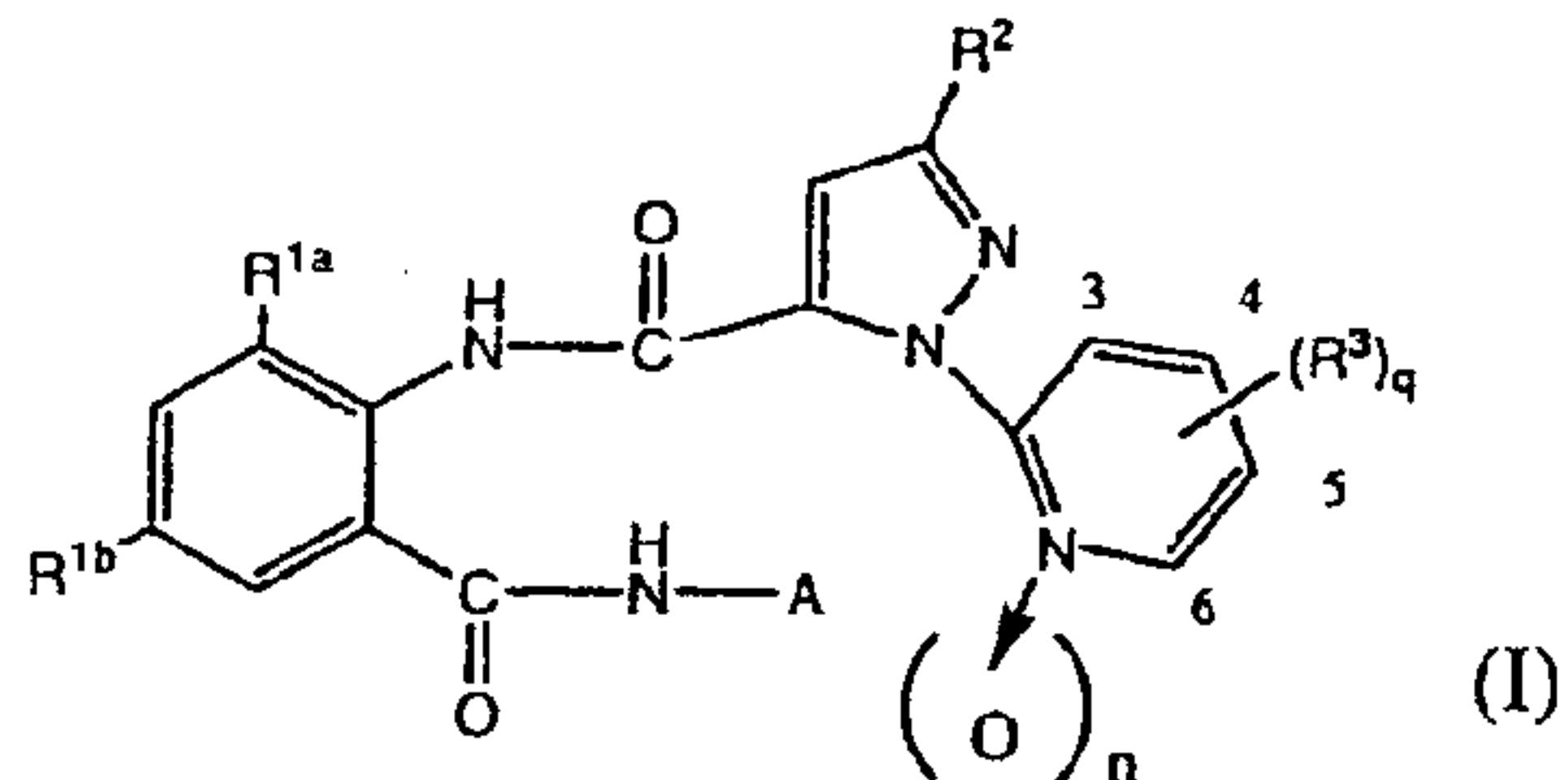
Conventional pesticides have respectively
5 characteristic spectrums and effects, but have some
problems that the effects are sometimes unsatisfactory to
certain pests, that their residual activities are
sometimes poor and the effects are not satisfactorily
maintained for a certain period of time, and that
10 satisfactory pesticidal effects can not be practically
achieved depending on applications. Also, even if there
are some pesticides excellent in their pesticidal effects,
they are demanded to be improved in respect of safety to
fishes, crustacea and domestic animals and are also
15 demanded to achieve a high pesticidal effect at a small
dosage.

The present inventors have intensively studied
20 and as a result of the study, they
have discovered that by combining an anthranilamide
compound of the following formula (I) or its salt with
other pesticide, unexpected effects of killing pests
grown in some place by one time and reducing a dosage
25 than in a case of using an active compound respectively
alone, can be achieved.

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That is, the present invention generally relates to a pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of at least one anthranilamide compound represented by the formula (I) or its salt and other pesticide:



5 wherein each of R^{1a} and R^{1b} which are independent of each other, is halogen; each of R^2 and R^3 is halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy or cyano; A is alkyl substituted by Y; Y is C_{3-4} cycloalkyl which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the 10 group consisting of halogen, alkyl and haloalkyl; n is 0 or 1; and q is an integer of from 0 to 4; provided that R^{1a} and R^{1b} are not simultaneously chlorine nor bromine.

The present invention further provides a method for controlling pests by applying synergistically effective 15 amounts of the above anthranilamide compound or its salt and other pesticide.

In the above formula (I), the number of substituents Y in A may be 1 or more, and if more, the respective substituents Y may be the same or different. Further, 20 the positions for substitution of the substituents Y may be any positions. The number of substituents Y in A is preferably 1.

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The number of halogen, alkyl or haloalkyl as the substituent for the C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl in Y, may be 1 or more, and if more, the respective substituents may be the same or different. Further, the positions for 5 substitution for the respective substituents may be any positions. The C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl in Y is preferably unsubstituted, or when it has the above substituents, the number of such substituents is preferably from 1 to 5.

As the halogen or halogen as the substituent in R^{1a}, 10 R^{1b}, R², R³ or Y, an atom of fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine may be mentioned. The number of halogens as substituents may be 1 or more, and if more, the respective halogens may be the same or different. Further, the positions for substitution of such halogens 15 may be any positions.

In the above formula (I), the alkyl or alkyl moiety in R², R³, A or Y may be linear or branched. As its specific example, C₁₋₆ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl or hexyl may 20 be mentioned.

As a specific example of the C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl or cycloalkyl moiety in Y, cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl may be mentioned, and cyclopropyl is particularly preferred.

The salt of the anthranilamide compound of the above 25 formula (I) includes all kinds so long as they are agriculturally acceptable. For example, an alkali metal salt such as a sodium salt or a potassium salt; an

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alkaline earth metal salt such as a magnesium salt or a calcium salt; an ammonium salt such as a dimethylammonium salt or a triethylammonium salt; an inorganic acid salt such as a hydrochloride, a perchlorate, a sulfate or a 5 nitrate; or an organic acid salt such as an acetate or a methanesulfonate, may be mentioned.

The anthranilamide compound of the formula (I) may have optical isomers or geometrical isomers, and such isomers and mixtures thereof are both included in the 10 present invention. Further, in the present invention, various isomers other than those mentioned above, may be included within the scope of the common knowledge in this technical field. Further, depending upon the type of such an isomer, the chemical structure may be different 15 from the above-mentioned formula (I), but it is obvious to one skilled in the art that such a structure is in isomeric relation and thus falls within the scope of the present invention.

The anthranilamide compound of the above formula (I) 20 or its salt can be obtained by the method disclosed in Patent Document 1.

According to one embodiment, the parent application more particularly relates to a pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of an anthranilamide compound or a salt thereof and another insecticide, wherein the weight 5 ratio of the anthranilamide compound or a salt thereof to the another insecticide is from 1:10,000 to 2:1, and wherein the anthranilamide compound is N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and the another insecticide 10 is flonicamid.

The pesticidal composition of the parent application has a stably high pesticidal effect against pests, and pests can be controlled by this composition.

In an aspect, this divisional application relates to a 15 pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of an anthranilamide compound or a salt thereof (a) and another insecticide (b), a fungicide (c) or a mixture thereof, wherein: the anthranilamide compound is N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1- 20 (3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide; the insecticide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of fosthiazate, permethrin, deltamethrin, bifenthrin, zeta cypermethrin, phenothrin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, chlormuazuron, flufenoxuron, 25 lufenuron, tebufenozide, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, chlorfenapyr, fipronil, fenbutatin oxide, azadirachtin, amitraz, acequinocyl, cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon, and pyridaben; and the fungicide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of tricyclazole, probenazole, fthalide, 30 flutolanil, mepronil, tiadinil, pencycuron, azoxystrobin, validamycin, kasugamycin, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon,

diclomezine, dicloctmet and carpropamid; wherein the weight ratio of (a) to (b) or (c) is: (a) to (b): fosthiazate (1:5000-1:2500), permethrin (1:620-1:155), deltamethrin (1:40), bifenthrin (1:160-60:1), zeta-cypermethrin (1:300-1:40), phenothrin 5 (1:5000-1:1250), imidacloprid (1:5000-16:1), acetamiprid (1:5000-1:1250), thiacloprid (1:10000-1:5000), clothianidin (1:2500-1:1250), dinotefuran (1:2500-1:310), chlorfluazuron (1:1-4:1), flufenoxuron (1:4-1:1), lufenuron (1:3-2), tebufenozide (1:150), spinosad (1:620-1:150), emamectin-benzoate 10 (1:1-4:1), chlorfenapyr (1:80-1:40), fipronil (1:80-1:20), fenbutatin oxide (1:40000-1:20000), azadirachtin (1:310), amitraz (1:6250-1:3125), acequinocyl (1:15000-1:3750), cyromazine (1:5000-1:500), pyridalyl (1:300-1:40), propargite (1:20000-1:2500), pyrifluquinazon (1:10000-1:5000), or pyridaben 15 (1:40000-1:10000), (a) to (c): tricyclazole (1:250-1:6743), probenazole (1:500-1:67), fthalide (1:20000-1:125), flutolanil (1:313-1:83), mepronil (1:938-1:234), tiadinil (1:10000-1:2500), pencycuron (1:12500-1:6250), azoxystrobin (1:63-1:31), validamycin (1:5000-1:1250), kasugamycin (1:8), isoprothiolane 20 (1:1000-1:250), pyroquilon (1:20000-1:2500), diclomezine (1:250-1:67), dicloctmet (1:3750-1:1), or carpropamid (1:250-1:67).

In a further aspect, this divisional application relates to the composition described herein for use in 25 controlling pests.

In a further aspect, this divisional application relates to the use of the composition described herein for use in controlling pests.

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BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Now, some of anthranilamide compounds of the formula (I) or their salts preferred as an active compound in the pesticidal composition of the present invention are exemplified below, but the present invention is by no means restricted thereto.

- (1) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R^{1b} is fluorine or chlorine.
- (2) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R^{1b} is chlorine.
- (3) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R² is halogen, haloalkyl or haloalkoxy.
- (4) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R³ is halogen.
- (5) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R³ is halogen and 3- or 5-monosubstituted, or 3,5-disubstituted.
- (6) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein Y is cyclopropyl.
- (7) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein Y is cyclopropyl, and such cyclopropyl is substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl and haloalkyl.
- (8) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R² is halogen, haloalkyl or haloalkoxy, R³ is halogen or haloalkyl, A is alkyl substituted by Y, Y is cyclopropyl which may be substituted by at least one substituent

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selected from the group consisting of halogen and alkyl, n is 0, and q is 1.

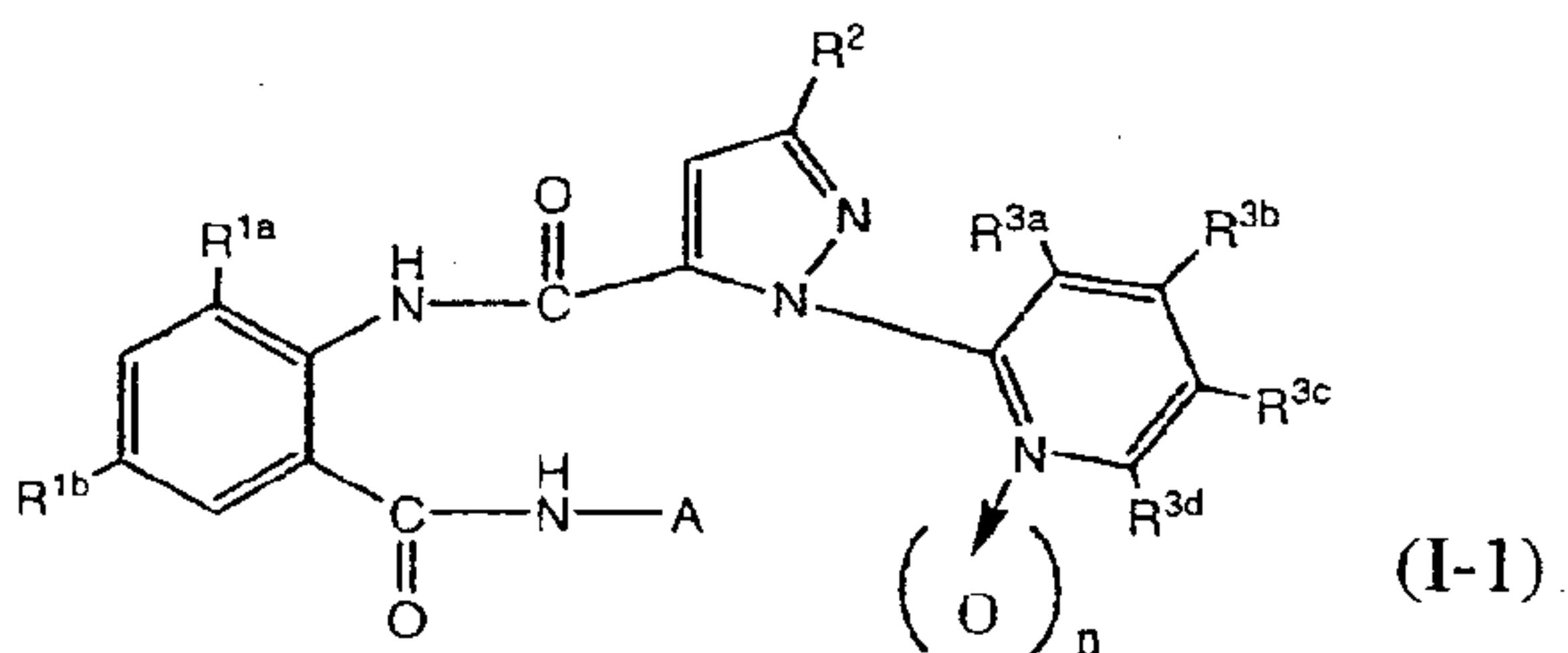
(9) A compound as defined in the above (8), wherein R³ is 3-monosubstituted.

5 (10) A compound of the above formula (I) wherein R² is halogen, haloalkyl or haloalkoxy, R³ is halogen, A is alkyl substituted by Y, Y is cyclopropyl, n is 0, and q is 1.

(11) A compound as defined in the above (10), wherein R³ is 10 3-monosubstituted.

(12) A compound as defined in the above (11) wherein R^{1b} is chlorine.

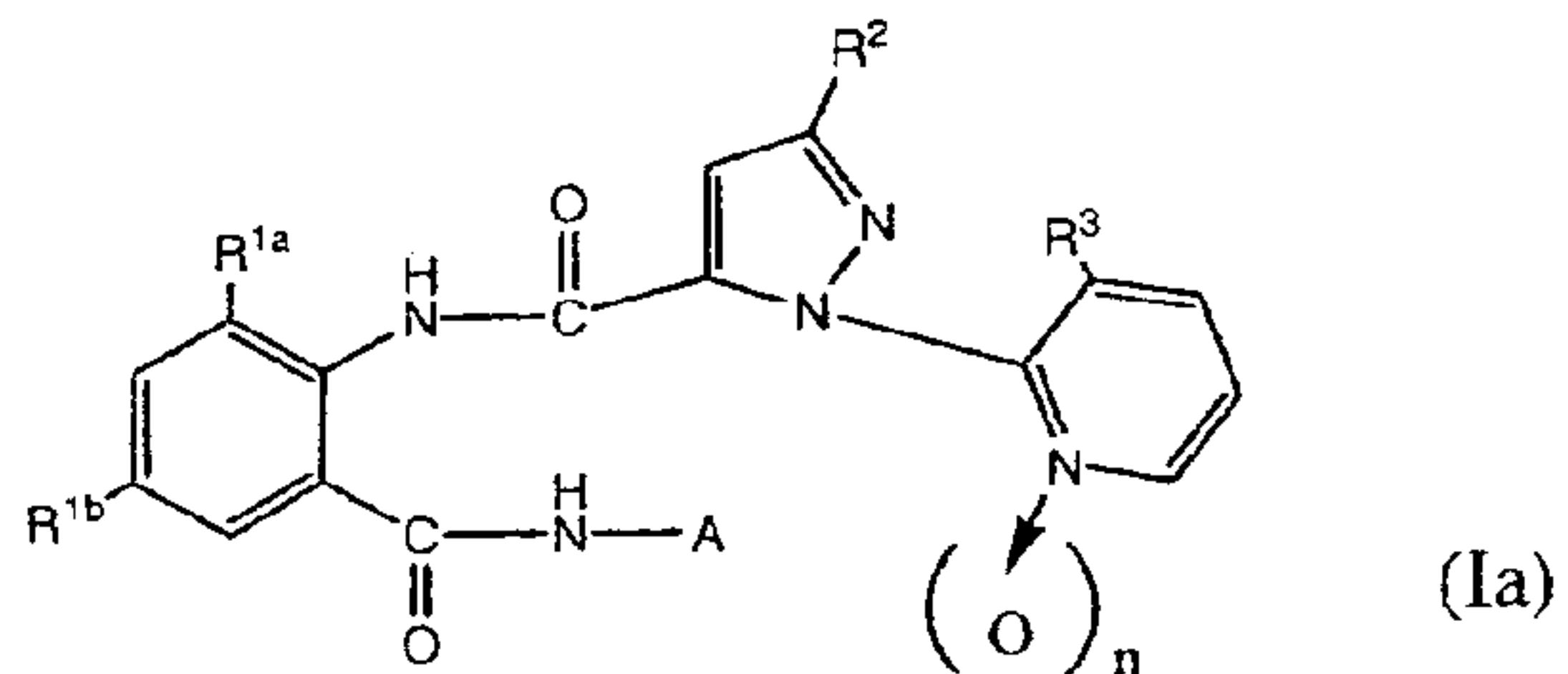
(13) A compound of the formula (I) which is represented by the formula (I-1):



15 wherein R^{1a} is bromine, R^{1b} is fluorine or chlorine, R² is halogen, haloalkyl or haloalkoxy, R^{3a} is halogen or haloalkyl, each of R^{3b}, R^{3c} and R^{3d} is a hydrogen atom, A is alkyl substituted by Y, Y is cyclopropyl which may be substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, alkyl and haloalkyl.

20 (14) A compound as defined in the above (13) wherein Y is cyclopropyl.

(15) A compound of the formula (I) which is represented by the formula (Ia):



wherein R^{1a} is bromine, R^{1b} is fluorine or chlorine, each of R² and R³ is halogen or -CF₃, A is alkyl substituted by Y, Y is C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl which may be substituted by halogen or alkyl, and n is 0 or 1.

(16) A compound of the formula (I) which is represented by the above formula (Ia), wherein R^{1b} is fluorine or chlorine, each of R² and R³ is halogen or -CF₃, A is -X-Y, X is alkylene, Y is C₃₋₄ cycloalkyl which may be substituted by halogen or alkyl, and n is 0 or 1.

(17) A compound of the formula (I) which is represented by the above formula (Ia), wherein R^{1b} is fluorine or chlorine, each of R² and R³ is halogen or -CF₃, A is -X-Y, X is alkylene, Y is cyclopropyl, and n is 0 or 1.

(18) A compound as defined in the above (17) wherein R^{1b} is chlorine.

(19) A compound as defined in the above (17) wherein R^{1b} is fluorine.

(20) At least one compound selected from the group consisting of N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-

chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Compound No. 1), N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (compound No. 2) and N-[2-bromo-4-fluoro-6-[(α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Compound No. 3).

(21) N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide.

(22) N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide.

(23) N-[2-bromo-4-fluoro-6-[(α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide.

In the present invention, as other pesticide to be combined with the compound of the formula (I) or its salt, an insecticide and/or a fungicide may be mentioned.

Preferred compounds as the insecticide are exemplified below.

(A) Organophosphorus compounds

(A-1) profenofos

(A-2) dichlorvos

(A-3) fenamiphos

(A-4) fenitrothion

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- (A-5) EPN
- (A-6) diazinon
- (A-7) chlorpyrifos
- (A-8) acephate
- 5 (A-9) prothiofos
- (A-10) fosthiazate
- (A-11) cadusafos
- (A-12) dislufoton
- (A-13) isoxathion
- 10 (A-14) isofenphos
- (A-15) ethion
- (A-16) etrimfos
- (A-17) quinalphos
- (A-18) dimethylvinphos
- 15 (A-19) dimethoate
- (A-20) sulprofos
- (A-21) thiometon
- (A-22) vamidothion
- (A-23) pyraclofos
- 20 (A-24) pyridaphenthion
- (A-25) pirimiphos-methyl
- (A-26) propaphos
- (A-27) phosalone
- (A-28) formothion
- 25 (A-29) malathion
- (A-30) tetrachlovinphos
- (A-31) chlorfenvinphos

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(A-32) cyanophos

(A-33) trichlorfon

(A-34) methidathion

(A-35) phenthroate

5 (A-36) ESP

(A-37) azinphos-methyl

(A-38) fenthion

(A-39) heptenophos

(A-40) methoxychlor

10 (A-41) parathion

(A-42) phosphocarb

(A-43) demeton-S-methyl

(A-44) monocrotophos

(A-45) methamidophos

15 (A-46) imicyafos

(A-47) parathion-methyl

(A-48) terbufos

(A-49) phosphamidon

(A-50) phosmet

20 (A-51) phorate

(A-52) chlorpyrifos-methyl

(B) Carbamate compounds

(B-1) carbaryl

(B-2) propoxur

25 (B-3) aldicarb

(B-4) carbofuran

(B-5) thiodicarb

(B-6) methomyl

(B-7) Oxamyl

(B-8) ethiofencarb

(B-9) pirimicarb

5 (B-10) fenobucarb

(B-11) carbosulfan

(B-12) benfuracarb

(B-13) bendiocarb

(B-14) furathiocarb

10 (B-15) isoprocarb

(B-16) metolcarb

(B-17) xylylcarb

(B-18) XMC

(B-19) fenothiocarb

15 (C) Pyrethroid compounds

(C-1) fenvalerate

(C-2) permethrin

(C-3) cypermethrin

(C-4) deltamethrin

20 (C-5) cyhalothrin

(C-6) tefluthrin

(C-7) ethofenprox

(C-8) cyfluthrin

(C-9) fenpropathrin

25 (C-10) flucythrinate

(C-11) fluvalinate

(C-12) cycloprothrin

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(C-13) lambda-cyhalothrin

(C-14) pyrethrin

(C-15) esfenvalerate

(C-16) tetramethrin

5 (C-17) resmethrin

(C-18) protrifenbute

(C-19) bifenthrin

(C-20) zeta-cypermethrin

(C-21) acrinathrin

10 (C-22) alpha-cypermethrin

(C-23) allethrin

(C-24) gamma-cyhalothrin

(C-25) theta-cypermethrin

(C-26) tau-fluvalinate

15 (C-27) tralomethrin

(C-28) profluthrin

(C-29) beta-cypermethrin

(C-30) beta-cyfluthrin

(C-31) metofluthrin

20 (C-32) phenothrin

(D) Neonicotinoid compounds

(D-1) imidacloprid

(D-2) nitenpyram

(D-3) acetamiprid

25 (D-4) thiacloprid

(D-5) thiamethoxam

(D-6) clothianidin

- (D-7) dinotefuran
- (D-8) nithiazine
- (E) Benzoylurea compounds
 - (E-1) diflubenzuron
 - 5 (E-2) chlorfluazuron
 - (E-3) teflubenzuron
 - (E-4) flufenoxuron
 - (E-5) triflumuron
 - (E-6) hexaflumuron
- 10 (E-7) lufenuron
- (E-8) novaluron
- (E-9) noviflumuron
- (E-10) bistrifluron
- (E-11) fluazuron
- 15 (F) Nereistoxin derivatives
 - (F-1) cartap
 - (F-2) thiocyclam
 - (F-3) bensultap
 - (F-4) thiosultap-sodium
- 20 (G) Hydrazine compounds
 - (G-1) tebufenozide
 - (G-2) chlomafenozide
 - (G-3) methoxyfenozide
 - (G-4) halofenizide
- 25 (H) Juvenile hormone-like compounds
 - (H-1) methoprene
 - (H-2) pyriproxyfen

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- (H-3) fenoxy carb
- (H-4) diofenolan
- (I) Antibiotics and semisynthetic antibiotics
 - (I-1) spinosad
 - 5 (I-2) emamectin-benzoate
 - (I-3) avermectin
 - (I-4) milbemectin
 - (I-5) ivermectin
 - (I-6) lepimectin
- 10 (I-7) DE-175 (spinetoram)
- (I-8) abamectin
- (I-9) emamectin
- (J) Pyrrole compounds
 - (J-1) chlorfenapyr
- 15 (K) Thiadiazine compounds
 - (K-1) buprofezin
- (L) Silane compounds
 - (L-1) silafluofen
- (M) Organochlorine compounds
 - (M-1) dicofol
 - 20 (M-2) tetradifon
 - (M-3) endosulfan
 - (M-4) dienochlor
 - (M-5) dieledrin
- 25 (N) Pyrazole compounds
 - (N-1) fenpyroximate
 - (N-2) fipronil

(N-3) tebufenpyrad

(N-4) ethiprole

(N-5) tolfenpyrad

(N-6) acetoprole

5 (N-7) pyrafluprole

(N-8) pyriproxyfen

(O) Organotin compounds

(O-1) fenbutatin oxide

(O-2) cyhexatin

10 (P) Natural products

(P-1) azadirachtin

(P-2) rotenone

(Q) Microbial pesticides

(Q-1) Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai

15 (Q-2) Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki

(Q-3) Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis

(Q-4) Bacillus thuringiensis japonensis

(Q-5) Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrionis

(Q-6) insecticidal crystal protein produced by Bacillus
20 thuringiensis

(Q-7) insect viruses

(Q-8) baculovirus

(Q-9) entomopathogenic fungi

(Q-10) nematophagous fungi

25 (R) Repellents

(R-1) deet

(S) Insecticides not included in the above (A) to (R)

- (S-1) flonicamid
- (S-2) hexythiazox
- (S-3) amitraz
- (S-4) chlordimeform
- 5 (S-5) triazamate
- (S-6) pymetrozine
- (S-7) pyrimidifen
- (S-8) indoxacarb
- (S-9) acequinocyl
- 10 (S-10) etoxazole
- (S-11) cyromazine
- (S-12) 1,3-dichloropropene
- (S-13) diafenthiuron
- (S-14) benlothiaz
- 15 (S-15) flufenirim
- (S-16) pyridalyl
- (S-17) spiromesifen
- (S-18) spirotetramat
- (S-19) propargite
- 20 (S-20) clofentezine
- (S-21) metaflumizone
- (S-22) flubendiamide
- (S-23) cyflumetofen
- (S-24) chlorantraniliprole
- 25 (S-25) cyenopyrafen
- (S-26) pyrifluquinazon
- (S-27) fenazaquin

- (S-28) pyridaben
- (S-29) fluacrypyrim
- (S-30) spirodiclofen
- (S-31) bifenazate
- 5 (S-32) amidoflumet
- (S-33) chlorobenzoate
- (S-34) sulfluramid
- (S-35) hydramethylnon
- (S-36) metaldehyde
- 10 (S-37) ryanodine
- (S-38) HGW-86

Some of more preferred insecticides to be used as an active compound of the pesticidal composition of the present invention are described below.

- 15 (1) At least one member selected from the group consisting of organophosphorus compounds, carbamate compounds, pyrethroid compounds, neonicotinoid compounds, benzoylurea compounds, nereistoxin derivatives, hydrazine compounds, juvenile hormone-like compounds, antibiotics, 20 semisynthetic antibiotics, pyrrole compounds, thiadiazine compounds, silane compounds, organochlorine compounds, pyrazole compounds, organotin compounds, natural products, microbial pesticides, repellents, flonicamid, hexythiazox, amitraz, chlordimeform, triazamate, pymetrozine, 25 pyrimidifen, indoxacarb, acequinocyl, etoxazole, cyromazine, 1,3-dichloropropene, diafenthiuron, benclothiaz, flufennerim, pyridalyl, spiromesifen,

spirotetramat, propargite, clofentezine, metaflumizone, flubendiamide, cyflumetofen, chlorantraniliprole, cyenopyrafen, pyrifluquinazon, fenazaquin, pyridaben, fluacrypyrim, spirodiclofen, bifenazate, amidoflumet, 5 chlorobenzoate, sulfluramid, hydramethylnon, metaldehyde, ryanodine and HGW-86.

(2) At least one member selected from the group consisting of profenofos, dichlorvos, fenamiphos, fenitrothion, EPN, diazinon, chlorpyrifos, acephate, 10 prothiofos, fosthiazate, cadusafos, dislufoton, isoxathion, isofenphos, ethion, etrimfos, quinalphos, dimethylvinphos, dimethoate, sulprofos, thiometon, vamidothion, pyraclofos, pyridaphenthion, pirimiphos-methyl, propaphos, phosalone, formothion, malathion, 15 tetrachlovinphos, chlorfenvinphos, cyanophos, trichlorfon, methidathion, phenthoate, ESP, azinphos-methyl, fenthion, heptenophos, methoxychlor, parathion, phosphocarb, demeton-S-methyl, monocrotophos, methamidophos, imicyafos, parathion-methyl, terbufos, phosphamidon, phosmet, 20 phorate, chlorpyrifos-methyl, carbaryl, propoxur, aldicarb, carbofuran, thiodicarb, methomyl, oxamyl, ethiofencarb, pirimicarb, fenobucarb, carbosulfan, benfuracarb, bendiocarb, furathiocarb, isoproc carb, metolcarb, xylylcarb, XMC, fenothiocarb, fenvalerate, 25 permethrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, cyhalothrin, tefluthrin, ethofenprox, cyfluthrin, fenpropathrin, flucythrinate, fluvalinate, cycloprothrin, lambda-

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cyhalothrin, pyrethrin, esfenvalerate, tetramethrin,
resmethrin, protrifenthrin, bifenthrin, zeta-cypermethrin,
acrinathrin, alpha-cypermethrin, allethrin, gamma-
cyhalothrin, theta-cypermethrin, tau-fluvalinate,
5 tralomethrin, profluthrin, beta-cypermethrin, beta-
cyfluthrin, metofluthrin, phenothrin, imidacloprid,
nitenpyram, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam,
clothianidin, dinotefuran, nithiazine, diflubenzuron,
chlorfluazuron, teflubenzuron, flufenoxuron, triflumuron,
10 hexaflumuron, lufenuron, novaluron, noviflumuron,
bistrifluron, fluazuron, cartap, thiocyclam, bensultap,
thiosultap-sodium, tebufenozide, chlomafenozide,
methoxyfenozide, halofenizide, methoprene, pyriproxyfen,
fenoxy carb, diofenolan, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate,
15 avermectin, milbemectin, ivermectin, lepimectin, DE-175,
abamectin, emamectin, chlorfenapyr, buprofezin,
silafluofen, dicofol, tetradifon, endosulfan, dienochlor,
dieldrin, fenpyroximate, fipronil, tebufenpyrad,
ethiprole, tolfenpyrad, acetoprole, pyrafluprole,
20 pyriproxyfen, fenbutatin oxide, cyhexatin, azadirachtin,
rotenone, Bacillus thuringienses aizawai, Bacillus
thuringienses kurstaki, Bacillus thuringienses
israelensis, Bacillus thuringienses japonensis, Bacillus
thuringienses tenebrionis, insecticidal crystal protein
25 produced by Bacillus thuringienses, insect viruses,
baculovirus, etomopathogenic fungi, nematophagous fungi,
deet, flonicamid, hexythiazox, amitraz, chlordimeform,

triazamate, pymetrozine, pyrimidifen, indoxacarb, acequinocyl, etoxazole, cyromazine, 1,3-dichloropropene, diafenthiuron, benclothiaz, flufenim, pyridalyl, spiromesifen, spirotetramat, propargite, clofentezine, 5 metaflumizone, flubendiamide, cyflumetofen, chlorantraniliprole, cyenopyrafen, pyrifluquinazon, fenazaquin, pyridaben, fluacrypyrim, spirodiclofen, bifenazate, amidoflumet, chlorobenzoate, sulfluramid, hydramethylnon, metaldehyde, ryanodine and HGW-86.

10 (3) At least one member selected from the group consisting of organophosphorus compounds, pyrethroid compounds, neonicotinoid compounds, benzoylurea compounds, hydrazine compounds, antibiotics, semisynthetic antibiotics, pyrrole compounds, pyrazole compounds, 15 organotin compounds, natural products, flonicamid, amitraz, acequinocyl, cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon and pyridaben.

(4) At least one member selected from the group consisting of profenofos, dichlorvos, fenamiphos, 20 fenitrothion, EPN, diazinon, chlorpyrifos, acephate, prothiofos, fosthiazate, cadusafos, dislufoton, isoxathion, isofenphos, ethion, etrimfos, quinalphos, dimethylvinphos, dimethoate, sulprofos, thiometon, vamidothion, pyraclofos, pyridaphenthion, pirimiphos- 25 methyl, propaphos, phosalone, formothion, malathion, tetrachlovinphos, chlorfenvinphos, cyanophos, trichlorfon, methidathion, phenthionate, ESP, azinphos-methyl, fenthion,

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heptenophos, methoxychlor, parathion, phosphocarb,
demeton-S-methyl, monocrotophos, methamidophos, imicyafos,
parathion-methyl, terbufos, phosphamidon, phosmet,
phorate, chlorpyrifos-methyl, fenvalerate, permethrin,
5 cypermethrin, deltamethrin, cyhalothrin, tefluthrin,
ethofenprox, cyfluthrin, fenpropothrin, flucythrinate,
fluvalinate, cycloprothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, pyrethrin,
esfenvalerate, tetramethrin, resmethrin, protrifenbute,
bifenthrin, zeta-cypermethrin, acrinathrin, alpha-
10 cypermethrin, allethrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, theta-
cypermethrin, tau-fluvalinate, tralomethrin, profluthrin,
beta-cypermethrin, beta-cyfluthrin, metofluthrin,
phenothrin, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, acetamiprid,
thiacloprid, thiamethoxam, clothianidin, dinotefuran,
15 nithiazine, diflubenzuron, chlorfluazuron, teflubenzuron,
flufenoxuron, triflumuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron,
novaluron, noviflumuron, bistrifluron, fluazuron,
tebufenozide, chlomafenozide, methoxyfenozide,
halofenizide, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, avermectin,
20 milbemectin, ivermectin, lepimectin, DE-175, abamectin,
emamectin, chlorfenapyr, fenpyroximate, fipronil,
tebufenpyrad, ethiprole, tolfenpyrad, acetoprole,
pyrafluprole, pyriproxyfen, fenbutatin oxide, cyhexatin,
azadirachtin, rotenone, flonicamid, amitraz, acequinocyl,
25 cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon and
pyridaben.

(5) At least one member selected from the group

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consisting of fosthiazate, permethrin, deltamethrin, bifenthrin, zeta-cypermethrin, phenothrin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, chlorfluazuron, flufenoxuron, lufenuron, tebufenozide, 5 spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, chlorfenapyr, fipronil, fenbutatin oxide, azadirachtin, flonicamid, amitraz, acequinocyl, cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon and pyridaben.

(6) At least one member selected from the group 10 consisting of fosthiazate, deltamethrin, bifenthrin, zeta-cypermethrin, phenothrin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, chlorfluazuron, flufenoxuron, tebufenozide, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, chlorfenapyr, fipronil, fenbutatin oxide, azadirachtin, 15 flonicamid, acequinocyl, cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon and pyridaben.

(7) At least one member selected from the group 20 consisting of fosthiazate, bifenthrin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, chlorfluazuron, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, fenbutatin oxide, azadirachtin, flonicamid, pyridalyl and pyridaben.

In the present invention, preferred compounds as the fungicide to be combined with the compound of the formula (I) or its salt are described below.

25 [1] Pyrimidinamine compounds

[1-1] mepanipyrim

[1-2] pyrimethanil

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- [1-3] cyprodinil
- [2] Pyridinamine compounds
- [2-1] fluazinam
- [3] Azole compounds
- 5 [3-1] triadimefon
- [3-2] bitertanol
- [3-3] triflumizole
- [3-4] etaconazole
- [3-5] propiconazole
- 10 [3-6] penconazole
- [3-7] flusilazole
- [3-8] myclobutanil
- [3-9] cyproconazole
- [3-10] tebuconazole
- 15 [3-11] hexaconazole
- [3-12] furconazole-cis
- [3-13] prochloraz
- [3-14] metconazole
- [3-15] epoxiconazole
- 20 [3-16] tetraconazole
- [3-17] oxpoconazole fumarate
- [3-18] sipconazole
- [3-19] prothioconazole
- [3-20] triadimenol
- 25 [3-21] flutriafol
- [3-22] difenoconazole
- [3-23] fluquinconazole

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- [3-24] fenbuconazole
- [3-25] bromuconazole
- [3-26] diniconazole
- [3-27] tricyclazole
- 5 [3-28] probenazole
- [3-29] simeconazole
- [3-30] pefurazoate
- [3-31] ipconazole
- [3-32] imibenconazole
- 10 [4] Quinoxaline compounds
 - [4-1] quinomethionate
 - [5] Dithiocarbamate compounds
 - [5-1] maneb
 - [5-2] zineb
- 15 [5-3] mancozeb
 - [5-4] polycarbamate
 - [5-5] metiram
 - [5-6] propineb
 - [5-7] thiram
- 20 [6] Organic chlorine compounds
 - [6-1] fthalide (phthalide)
 - [6-2] chlorothalonil
 - [6-3] quintozen
- [7] Imidazole compounds
- 25 [7-1] benomyl
 - [7-2] thiophanate-Methyl
 - [7-3] carbendazim

- [7-4] thiabendazole
- [7-5] fuberiazole
- [7-6] cyazofamid
- [8] Cyanoacetamide compounds
- 5 [8-1] cymoxanil
- [9] Phenylamide compounds
- [9-1] metalexyl
- [9-2] metalexyl-M
- [9-3] mefenoxam
- 10 [9-4] oxadixyl
- [9-5] ofurace
- [9-6] benalaxyd
- [9-7] benalaxyd-M (another name: kiralaxyd, chiralaxyd)
- [9-8] furalaxyd
- 15 [9-9] cyprofuram
- [10] Sulfenic acid compounds
- [10-1] dichlofluanid
- [11] Copper compounds
- [11-1] cupric hydroxide
- 20 [11-2] oxine copper
- [12] Isoxazole compounds
- [12-1] hymexazol
- [13] Organophosphorus compounds
- [13-1] fosetyl-Al
- 25 [13-2] tolcofos-methyl
- [13-3] edifenphos
- [13-4] iprobenfos

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- [13-5] S-benzyl O,O-diisopropylphosphorothioate
- [13-6] O-ethyl S,S-diphenylphosphorodithioate
- [13-7] aluminummethylhydrogene phosphonate
- [14] N-Halogenothioalkyl compounds
- 5 [14-1] captan
- [14-2] captafol
- [14-3] folpet
- [15] Dicarboximide compounds
- [15-1] procymidone
- 10 [15-2] iprodione
- [15-3] vinclozolin
- [16] Benzanilide compounds
- [16-1] flutolanil
- [16-2] mepronil
- 15 [16-3] zoxamid
- [16-4] tiadinil
- [17] Anilide compounds
- [17-1] carboxin
- [17-2] oxycarboxin
- 20 [17-3] thifluzamide
- [17-4] MTF-753 (penthopyrad)
- [17-5] boscalid
- [18] Piperazine compounds
- [18-1] triforine
- 25 [19] Pyridine compounds
- [19-1] pyrifenoxy
- [20] Carbinol compounds

- [20-1] fenarimol
- [20-2] flutriafol
- [21] Pepridine compounds
 - [21-1] fenpropidine
- 5 [22] Morpholine compounds
 - [22-1] fenpropimorph
 - [22-2] spiroxamine
 - [22-3] tridemorph
- [23] Organotin compounds
- 10 [23-1] fentin Hydroxide
- [23-2] fentin Acetate
- [24] Urea compounds
 - [24-1] pencycuron
- [25] Cinnamic acid compounds
- 15 [25-1] dimethomorph
- [25-2] flumorph
- [26] Phenylcarbamate compounds
 - [26-1] diethofencarb
- [27] Cyanopyrrole compounds
- 20 [27-1] fludioxonil
- [27-2] fenpiclonil
- [28] Strobilurin compounds
 - [28-1] azoxystrobin
 - [28-2] kresoxim-methyl
- 25 [28-3] metominofen
- [28-4] trifloxystrobin
- [28-5] picoxystrobin

- [28-6] oryzastrobin
- [28-7] dimoxystrobin
- [28-8] pyraclostrobin
- [28-9] fluoxastrobin
- 5 [29] Oxazolidinone compounds
 - [29-1] famoxadone
 - [30] Thiazole carboxamide compounds
 - [30-1] ethaboxam
 - [31] Silyl amide compounds
- 10 [31-1] silthiopham
 - [32] Aminoacid amidecarbamate compounds
 - [32-1] iprovalicarb
 - [32-2] benthiavalicarb-isopropyl
 - [33] Imidazolidine compounds
- 15 [33-1] fenamidone
 - [34] Hydroxyanilide compounds
 - [34-1] fenhexamid
 - [35] Benzene sulfonamide compounds
 - [35-1] flusulfamid
- 20 [36] Oxime ether compounds
 - [36-1] cyflufenamid
 - [37] Phenoxyamide compounds
 - [37-1] fenoxanil
 - [38] Anthraquinone compounds
- 25 [39] Crotonic acid compounds
 - [40] Antibiotics
 - [40-1] validamycin

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- [40-2] kasugamycin
- [40-3] polyoxins
- [41] Guanidine compounds
 - [41-1] iminoctadine
- 5 [42] Other compounds
 - [42-1] isoprothiolane
 - [42-2] pyroquilon
 - [42-3] diclomezine
 - [42-4] quinoxyfen
- 10 [42-5] propamocarb hydrochloride
- [42-6] chloropicrin
- [42-7] dazomet
- [42-8] metam-sodium
- [42-9] nicobifen
- 15 [42-10] metrafenone
- [42-11] MTF-753
- [42-12] UBF-307
- [42-13] dicloctemet
- [42-14] proquinazid
- 20 [42-15] amisulbrom (another name: amibromdole)
- [42-16] KIF-7767 (KUF-1204, pyribencarb methyl, mepyracarb)
- [42-17] Syngenta 446510 (mandipropamid, dipromandamid)
- [42-18] carpropamid
- 25 [42-19] BCF051
- [42-20] BCM061
- [42-21] BCM062

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Some of more preferred fungicides to be used as an active compound of the pesticidal composition of the present invention are described below.

(1) At least one member selected from the group
5 consisting of pyrimidinamine compounds, pyridinamine compounds, azole compounds, quinoxaline compounds, dithiocarbamate compounds, organic chlorine compounds, imidazole compounds, cyanoacetamide compounds, phenylamide compounds, sulfenic acid compounds, copper 10 compounds, isoxazole compounds, organophosphorus compounds, N-halogenothioalkyl compounds, dicarboximide compounds, benzanilide compounds, anilide compounds, piperazine compounds, pyridine compounds, carbinol compounds, piperidine compounds, morpholine compounds, 15 organotin compounds, urea compounds, cinnamic acid compounds, phenylcarbamate compounds, cyanopyrrole compounds, strobilurin compounds, oxazolidinone compounds, thiazole carboxamide compounds, silyl amide compounds, aminoacid amidecarbamate compounds, imidazolidine 20 compounds, hydroxyanilide compounds, benzene sulfonamide compounds, oxime ether compounds, phenoxyamide compounds, anthraquinone compounds, crotonic acid compounds, antibiotics, guanidine compounds, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon, diclomezine, quinoxifen, propamocarb 25 hydrochloride, chloropicrin, dazomet, metam-sodium, nicobifen, metrafenone, MTF-753, UBF-307, diclocymet, proquinazid, amisulbrom, KIF-7767, Syngenta 446510,

carpropamid, BCF051, BCM061 and BCM062.

(2) At least one member selected from the group consisting of mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil, cyprodinil, fluazinam, triadimefon, bitertanol, triflumizole,
5 etaconazole, propiconazole, penconazole, flusilazole, myclobutanil, cyproconazole, tebuconazole, hexaconazole, furconazole-cis, prochloraz, metconazole, epoxiconazole, tetraconazole, oxpoconazole fumarate, sipconazole, prothioconazole, triadimenol, flutriafol, difenoconazole,
10 fluquinconazole, fenbuconazole, bromuconazole, diniconazole, tricyclazole, probenazole, simeconazole, pefurazoate, ipconazole, imibenconazole, quinomethionate, maneb, zineb, mancozeb, polycarbamate, metiram, propineb, thiram, fthalide, chlorothalonil, quintozen, benomyl,
15 thiophanate-Methyl, carbendazim, thiabendazole, fuberiazole, cyazofamid, cymoxanil, metalaxyl, metalaxyl-M, mefenoxam, oxadixyl, ofurace, benalaxyl, benalaxyl-M, furalaxyl, cyprofuram, dichlofluanid, cupric hydroxide, oxine copper, hymexazol, fosetyl-Al, tolcofos-methyl,
20 edifenphos, iprobenfos, S-benzyl O,O-diisopropylphosphorothioate, O-ethyl S,S-diphenylphosphorodithioate, aluminummethylhydrogen phosphonate, captan, captafol, folpet, procymidone, iprodione, vinclozolin, flutolanil, mepronil, zoxamid,
25 tiadinil, carboxin, oxycarboxin, thifluzamide, MTF-753, boscalid, triforine, pyrifenox, fenarimol, flutriafol, fenpropidine, fenpropimorph, spiroxamine, tridemorph,

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fentin hydroxide, fentin acetate, pencycuron,
dimethomorph, flumorph, diethofencarb, fludioxonil,
fenpiclonil, azoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominofen,
trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin, oryzastrobin,
5 dimoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, fluoxastrobin, famoxadone,
ethaboxam, silthiopham, iprovalicarb, benthiavalicarb-
isopropyl, fenamidone, fenhexamid, flusulfamid,
cyflufenamid, fenoxanil, anthraquinone compounds,
crotonic acid compounds, validamycin, kasugamycin,
10 polyoxins, iminoctadine, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon,
diclomezine, quinoxyfen, propamocarb hydrochloride,
chloropicrin, dazomet, metam-sodium, nicobifen,
metrafenone, MTF-753, UBF-307, diclocymet, proquinazid,
amisulbrom, KIF-7767, Syngenta 446510, carpropamid,
15 BCF051, BCM061 and BCM062.

(3) At least one member selected from the group
consisting of azole compounds, organic chorine compound,
benzanilide compounds, urea compounds, strobilurin
compound, antibiotics, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon,
20 diclomezine, diclocymet and carpropamid.

(4) At least one member selected from the group
consisting of tricyclazole, probenazole, fthalide,
flutolanil, mepronil, tiadinil, pencycuron, azoxystrobin,
validamycin, kasugamycin, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon,
25 diclomezine, diclocymet and carpropamid.

Preferred embodiments of the pesticidal compositions
of the present invention are described below. The

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compositions of the present invention are particularly useful, for example, as agents for controlling various pests which become problematic in the agricultural and horticultural fields, i.e. agricultural and horticultural pesticides, agents for controlling sanitary insect pests which are sanitarily harmful to the human, i.e. control agents against sanitary insect pests, agents for controlling pests harmful to trees and turf, i.e. control agents against pests on trees and turf, agents for controlling pests harmful to clothes and household goods, i.e. control agents against clothes and household goods insect pests, and agents for controlling pests which are parasitic on animals i.e. pesticides against parasites on animals.

The agricultural and horticultural pesticides are useful as an insecticide, a miticide, a nematicide, a soil pesticide and a fungicide, and they are effective for controlling plant parasitic mites such as two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus urticae), carmine spider mite (Tetranychus cinnabarinus), kanzawa spider mite (Tetranychus kanzawai), citrus red mite (Panonychus citri), European red mite (Panonychus ulmi), broad mite (Polyphagotarsonemus latus), pink citrus rust mite (Aculops pelekassi) and bulb mite (Rhizoglyphus echinopus); agricultural insect pests such as diamondback moth (Plutella xylostella), cabbage armyworm (Mamestra brassicae), common cutworm (Spodoptera litura), codling

moth (Laspeyresia pomonella), bollworm (Heliothis zea), tobacco budworm (Heliothis virescens), gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar), rice leafroller (Cnaphalocrocis medinalis), smaller tea tortrix (Adoxophyes sp.), summer 5 fruit tortrix (Adoxophyes orana fasciata), peach fruit moth (Carposina nipponensis), oriental fruit moth (Grapholita molesta), black cutworm (Agrotis ipsilon), cutworm (Agrotis segetum), colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata), cucurbit leaf beetle 10 (Aulacophora femoralis), boll weevil (Anthrenus grandis), aphids, planthoppers, leafhoppers, scales, bugs, whiteflies, thrips, grasshoppers, anthomyiid flies, scarabs, ants, leafminer flies; plant parasitic nematodes such as root-knot nematodes, cyst nematodes, root-lesion 15 nematodes, rice white-tip nematode (Aphelenchoides besseyi), strawberry bud nematode (Nothotylenchus acris), pine wood nematode (Bursaphelenchus xylophilus); gastropods such as slugs and snails; soil pests such as isopods such as pillbugs (Armadillidium vulgare) and 20 pillbugs (Porcellio scaber); stored grain insect pests such as angoumois grai moth (Sitotroga cerealella), adzuki bean weevil (Callosobruchus chinensis), red flour beetle (Tribolium castaneum) and mealworms.

Further, as the fungicides, they are effective for 25 controlling diseases such as blast, brown spot or sheath blight of rice (Oryza sativa, etc.); powdery mildew, scab, rust, snow mold, snow blight, loose smut, eye spot, leaf

spot or glume blotch of cereals (Hordeum vulgare, Tricum aestivum, etc.); melanose or scab of citrus (Citrus spp., etc.); blossom blight, powdery mildew, Alternaria leaf spot or scab of apple (Malus pumila); scab or black spot of pear (Pyrus serotina, Pyrus ussuriensis, Pyrus communis); brown rot, scab or Phomopsis rot of peach (Prunus persica, etc.); anthracnose, ripe rot, powdery mildew or downy mildew of grape (Vitis vinifera spp., etc.); anthracnose or brown stem rot of Japanese persimmon (Diospyros kaki, etc.); anthracnose, powdery mildew, gummy stem blight or downy mildew of cucurbit (Cucumis melo, etc.); early blight, leaf mold or late blight of tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum); various Alternaria disease pathogens of cruciferous vegetables (Brassica sp., Raphanus sp., etc); late blight or early blight of potato (Solanum tuberosum); powdery mildew of strawberry (Fragaria, etc.); and gray mold or disease caused by Sclerotinia of various crops; and controlling soil diseases caused by plant pathogens such as Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Verticillium and Plasmodiophora.

As the controlling agents against sanitary insect pests, they are effective for controlling insects which carry pathogen to infect human with diseases, such as Culex tritaeniorhynchus, Aedes aegypti, Anopheles, Aedes albopictus, Anopheles sinensis, Aedes togoi, Mansonia, Aedes, Phlebotominae, Agriosphodrus, tsetse fly (Glossina), house mosquito (Culex pipiens), tropical rat

mite (Ornithonyssus bacoti), housefly (Musca domestica), cockroaches, Simulium, Chrysops, flea (Siphonaptera), tick (Ixodoidea), Trombiculidae and louse (Anoplura), insects which directly harm human by blood sucking, 5 biting or the like, such as hornet (Vespinae), paper wasp (Polistes) and Lymantriidae; nuisances such as ant (Formicidae), rough woodlouse (Porcellio scaber), spider (Araneae), pillbugs (Armadilidium vulgare), centipede (Chilopoda), millipede (Diplopoda) and Thereuonema 10 tuberculate; and domestic mites which causes alergtic diseases, such as mold mite (Tyrophagus putrescentiae), Dermatophagoides farinae and Chelacaropsis moorei. As the control agents against pests on trees and turf, they are effective for controlling trees pests such as 15 Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, Monochamus alternatus, Lymantria dispar, Monema flavescens, Hyphantria cunea, bagworm (Psychidae), Ceroplastes, Coccoidea, Stephanitis pyrioides and Dendrolimus spectabilis; and pests against turf such as Scarabaeidae, Spodoptera depravata, 20 Parapediasia teterrella, hunting billbug (Sphenophorus venatus) and Gryllotalpidae. Further, as the control agents against clothes and household goods insect pests, they are effective for controlling case making clothes moth (Tinea pellionella), black carpet beetle (Anthrenus scrophulariidae) and termite (Rhinotermitidae). Among 25 them, the agricultural and horticultural pesticides are particularly effective for controlling plant parasitic

mites, agricultural insect pests, plant parasitic nematodes, various diseases or the like. Further, they are effective against insect pests having acquired resistance to organophosphorus, carbamate and/or 5 synthetic pyrethroid insecticides. Moreover, the compounds of the formula (I) have excellent systemic properties, and by the application of the compounds of the formula (I) to soil treatment, not only noxious insects, noxious mites, noxious nematodes, noxious 10 gastropods and noxious isopods in soil but also foliage pests can be controlled.

The pesticides against parasites on animals are effective for controlling e.g. external parasites which are parasitic on the body surface of host animals (such 15 as the back, the axilla, the lower abdomen or inside of the thigh) or internal parasites which are parasitic in the body of host animals (such as the stomach, the intestinal tract, the lung, the heart, the liver, the blood vessels, the subcutis or lymphatic tissues), but 20 they are particularly effective for controlling the external parasites.

The external parasites may, for example, be animal parasitic acarina or fleas. Their species are so many that it is difficult to list all of them, and therefore, 25 their typical examples will be given.

The animal parasitic acarina may, for example, be ticks such as Boophilus microplus, Rhipicephalus

sanguineus, Haemaphysalis longicornis, Haemaphysalis flava, Haemaphysalis campanulata, Haemaphysalis concinna, Haemaphysalis japonica, Haemaphysalis kitaokai,

Haemaphysalis ias, Ixodes ovatus, Ixodes nipponensis,

5 Ixodes persulcatus, Amblyomma testudinarium, Haemaphysalis megaspinosa, Dermacentor reticulatus, and Dermacentor taiwanensis; common red mite (Dermanyssus gallinae); northern fowl mites such as Ornithonyssus sylviarum, and Ornithonyssus bursa; trombiculoids such as

10 Eutrombicula wichmanni, Leptotrombidium akamushi,

Leptotrombidium pallidum, Leptotrombidium fuji,

Leptotrombidium tosa, Neotrombicula autumnalis,

Eutrombicula alfreddugesi, and Helenicula miyagawai;

cheyletidae such as Cheyletiella yasguri, Cheyletiella

15 parasitivorax, and Cheyletiella blakei; sarcoptic mange

mites such as Psoroptes cuniculi, Chorioptes bovis,

Otodectes cynotis, Sarcoptes scabiei, and Notoedres cati;

and Demodicidae such as Demodex canis. The pesticides

against parasites on animals, are particularly effective

20 for the control of ticks among them.

The fleas may, for example, be externally parasitic

wingless insects belonging to Siphonaptera, more

specifically, fleas belonging to Pulicidae, Ceratophyllus,

etc. Fleas belonging to Pulicidae may, for example, be

25 Ctenocephalides canis, Ctenocephalides felis, Pulex

irritans, Echidnophaga gallinacea, Xenopsylla cheopis,

Leptopsylla segnis, Nosopsyllus fasciatus, and

Monopsyllus anisus. The pesticides against parasites on animals, are particularly effective for the control of fleas belonging to Pulicidae, particularly Ctenocephalides canis and Ctenocephalides felis, among them.

Other external parasites may, for example, be sucking lice (Anoplura) such as shortnosed cattle louse (Haematopinus eurysternus), horse sucking louse (Haematopinus asini), sheep louse, longnosed cattle louse (Linognathus vituli), and head louse (Pediculus capitis); biting lice such as dog biting louse (Trichodectes canis); and blood-sucking dipterous insects such as horsefly (Tabanus trigonus), biting midges (Culicoides schultzei), and blackfly (Simulium ornatum). Further, the internal parasites may, for example, be nematodes such as lung worms, whipworms (Trichuris), tuberous worms, gastric parasites, ascaris, and filarioidea; cestoda such as Spirometra erinacei, Diphyllobothrium latum, Dipylidium caninum, Taenia multiceps, Echinococcus granulosus and Echinococcus multilocularis; trematoda such as Schistosoma japonicum and Fasciola hepatica; and protozoa such as coccidia, malaria parasites (Plasmodium malariae), intestinal sarcocyst, toxoplasma, and cryptosporidium.

The host animals may, for example, be pet animals, domestic animals, and poultry, such as dogs, cats, mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs, squirrels, rabbits, ferrets,

birds (such as pigeons, parrots, hill mynas, Java sparrows, honey parrots, lovebirds and canaries), cows, horses, pigs, sheep, ducks and chickens. The pesticides against parasites on animals, are particularly effective 5 for the control of pests parasitic on pet animals or domestic animals, especially for the control of external parasites, among them. Among pet animals or domestic animals, they are effective particularly for dogs, cats, cows and horses.

10 In the present invention, the weight ratio of the active compounds of at least one compound of the formula (I) or its salt to other pesticide is from 1:100,000 to 100,000:1, preferably from 1:40,000 to 40,000:1, more preferably from 1:40,000 to 100:1. The pesticidal 15 composition of the present invention is, in the same manner as conventional agricultural chemicals, formulated together with agricultural adjuvants into an emulsifiable concentrate, a dust, granules, a wettable powder, water-dispersible granules, a suspension concentrate, a soluble 20 concentrate, an aerosol, a paste, etc. That is, the pesticidal composition of the present invention may be formulated by mixing the respective active compounds, or by mixing formulations of the respective active compounds. The ratio of the agricultural adjuvants is 25 from 1 to 99.999 parts by weight based on from 0.001 to 99 parts by weight of the active compounds, preferably from 5 to 99.99 parts by weight based on from 0.01 to 95

parts by weight, more preferably from 20 to 99.99 parts by weight based on from 0.01 to 80 parts by weight. In the actual application of such a formulation, it may be used as it is, or may be diluted to a predetermined 5 concentration with a diluent such as water.

As the agricultural adjuvants, there may be mentioned carriers, emulsifiers, suspending agents, dispersants, extenders, penetrating agents, wetting agents, thickeners, defoaming agents, stabilizers or 10 antifreezing agents. They may be added as the case requires. The carriers may be classified into solid carriers and liquid carriers. As the solid carriers, there may be mentioned powders of animal and plant origin, such as starch, activated carbon, soybean flour, wheat 15 flour, wood powder, fish powder or powdered milk; or mineral powders such as talc, kaolin, bentonite, calcium carbonate, zeolite, diatomaceous earth, white carbon, clay or alumina; sulfur powder; anhydrous sodium sulfate; and the like. As the liquid carriers, there may be 20 mentioned water; alcohols such as methyl alcohol or ethylene glycol; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone; ethers such as dioxane or tetrahydrofuran; aliphatic hydrocarbons such as kerosine, gas oil or the like; aromatic hydrocarbons such 25 as xylene, trimethylbenzene, tetramethylbenzene, cyclohexane or solvent naphtha; halogenated hydrocarbons such as chloroform or chlorobenzene; acid amides such as

dimethylformamide; esters such as ethyl acetate or glycerine ester of a fatty acid; nitriles such as acetonitrile; sulfur-containing compounds such as dimethyl sulfoxide; vegetable oils such as soybean oil or 5 corn oil; and the like.

The pesticidal composition of the present invention is applied in an active ingredient concentration of a compound of the formula (I) or its salt of from 0.001 to 100,000 ppm, preferably from 0.005 to 50,000 ppm, more 10 preferably from 0.005 to 20,000 ppm, and in an active ingredient concentration of other pesticide of from 0.0001 to 100,000 ppm, preferably from 0.0025 to 50,000 ppm, more preferably from 0.0025 to 20,000 ppm. The active ingredient concentration may optionally be changed 15 depending upon the formulation, the manner, purpose, timing or place of the application and the condition of the insect pests. For instance, aquatic noxious insects can be controlled by applying a formulation having the above-mentioned concentration to the site of the outbreak, 20 and thus, the concentration of the active ingredient in water is less than the above-mentioned range.

The amount of the application of the active ingredient per unit surface area is usually from about 0.001 to 50,000 g, preferably from 0.005 to 10,000 g, per 25 hectare as an active ingredient of a compound of the formula (I) or its salt, and from about 0.0001 to 50,000, preferably from 0.0025 to 10,000 g, per hectare as an

active ingredient of other pesticide. However, in a certain special case, the amount of the application may be outside the above range. Various formulations containing the compounds of the present invention or 5 their diluted compositions may be applied by conventional methods for application which are commonly employed, such as spraying (e.g. spraying, jetting, misting, atomizing, powder or grain scattering or dispersing in water), soil application (e.g. mixing or drenching), surface 10 application (e.g. coating, powdering or covering) or impregnation to obtain poisonous feed. Further, it is possible to feed domestic animals with a food containing the above active ingredient and to control the outbreak or growth of pests, particularly insects pests, with 15 their excrements. Furthermore, the active ingredient may also be applied by a so-called ultra low-volume application method. In this method, the composition may be composed of 100% of the active ingredient.

Further, a compound of the formula (I) or its salt 20 may be mixed with or may be used in combination with other agricultural chemicals, fertilizers or phytotoxicity-reducing agents, whereby synergistic effects or activities may sometimes be obtained. Such other agricultural chemicals include, for example, a 25 herbicide, an antivirus agent, an attractant, a plant hormone and a plant growth regulating agent. Especially, with a pesticidal composition having a compound of the

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formula (I) or its salt mixed with or used in combination with one or more active compounds of other agricultural chemicals, the application range, the application time, the pesticidal activities, etc. may be improved to 5 preferred directions. Each active compounds may separately be formulated so that they may be mixed for use at the time of application, or they may be formulated together. The present invention includes such a pesticidal composition.

10 In addition, the agricultural chemicals which may be mixed with or may be used in combination with the compound of the formula (I) or its salt may, for example, be active compounds of herbicides as disclosed in Farm Chemicals Handbook (2002), particularly soil application 15 type.

EXAMPLES

Now, the present invention will be described with reference to Examples, but it should be understood that 20 the present invention is by no means restricted thereto.

First, typical examples and Preparation Examples of the compound of the formula (I) will be described.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-[(α -methyl- 25 cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Compound No. 1)

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1 g of triethylamine was gradually added dropwise to a mixed solution comprising 0.6 g of α -methyl-cyclopropylmethylamine hydrochloride and 40 ml of tetrahydrofuran under cooling with ice, followed by 5 stirring at room temperature for 1 hour. Then, a mixed solution comprising 0.85 g of 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-6-chloro-8-bromo-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one and 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran was gradually added dropwise. After completion of the 10 dropwise addition, the mixed solution was reacted for 4 hours under reflux. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and to the residue, ethyl acetate and water were added for extraction. The organic layer was washed with water and 15 a saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: n-hexane/ethyl acetate=1/2) to obtain 0.7 g of the desired 20 product having a melting point of 260.6°C.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-
[(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Compound 25 No. 2)

The desired product having a melting point of from 196 to 199°C was obtained in the same manner as in

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Preparation Example 1 except that cyclopropylmethylamine hydrochloride was used instead of α -methylcyclopropylmethylamine hydrochloride.

PREPARATION EXAMPLE 3

5 Preparation of N-[2-bromo-4-fluoro-6- $[\alpha$ -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide (Compound No. 3)

The desired product having a melting point of 219.2°C
10 was obtained in the same manner as in Preparation Example 1 except that 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-6-fluoro-8-bromo-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one was used instead of 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-6-chloro-8-bromo-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one.

15 Now, Formulation Examples of the pesticidal composition of the present invention will be described below, but the types of the active compounds and the agricultural adjuvants, the weight ratio, the formulation, etc. are not limited to specific Examples.

20 FORMULATION EXAMPLE 1

(1) Compound No. 1	10 parts by weight
(2) Clothianidin	10 parts by weight
(3) Clay	70 parts by weight
(4) White carbon	5 parts by weight
25 (5) Sodium polycarbonate	3 parts by weight
(6) Sodium alkyl naphthalene sulfonate	2 parts by weight

The above components are uniformly mixed to obtain a

wettable powder.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 2

(1) Compound No. 1	2 parts by weight
(2) Bifenthrin	3 parts by weight
5 (3) Talc	60 parts by weight
(4) Calcium carbonate	34.5 parts by weight
(5) Liquid paraffin	0.5 part by weight

The above components are uniformly mixed to obtain a dust.

10 FORMULATION EXAMPLE 3

(1) Compound No. 1	5 parts by weight
(2) Flonicamid	15 parts by weight
(3) N,N-Dimethylacetamide	20 parts by weight
(4) Polyoxyethylene tristyrylphenyl ether	
15	10 parts by weight
(5) Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	2 parts by weight
(6) Xylene	48 parts by weight

The above components are uniformly mixed and dissolved to obtain an emulsifiable concentrate.

20 FORMULATION EXAMPLE 4

(1) Clay	68 parts by weight
(2) Sodium ligninsulfonate	2 parts by weight
(3) Polyoxyethylenealkylaryl sulfate	5 parts by weight
(4) White carbon	25 parts by weight
25	A mixture of the above respective components, Compound No. 1 and azadirachtin are mixed in a weight ratio of 7:2:1 to obtain a wettable powder.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 5

(1) Compound No. 1 20 parts by weight
(2) Acetamiprid 30 parts by weight
(3) Sodium alkynaphthalene sulfonate
5 condensed with formaldehyde 2 parts by weight
(4) Silicone oil 0.2 part by weight
(5) Water 47.8 parts by weight
(6) Sodium polycarboxylate 5 parts by weight
(7) Anhydrous sodium sulfate 42.8 parts by weight
10 The above components (1) to (5) are uniformly mixed and pulverized to obtain a base liquid, to which the above components (6) and (7) are added, and the mixture is uniformly mixed, granulated and dried to obtain water-dispersible granules.

15 PREPARATION EXAMPLE 6

(1) Compound No. 1 3 parts by weight
(2) Fosthiazate 2 parts by weight
(3) Polyoxyethylene octyl phenyl ether 1 part by weight
(4) Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphate
20 0.1 part by weight
(5) Granular calcium carbonate 93.9 parts by weight
The above components (1) to (4) are preliminarily uniformly mixed and diluted with a proper amount of acetone, and then the mixture is sprayed onto the
25 component (5), and acetone is removed to obtain granules.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 7

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(1) Compound No. 1	1.5 parts by weight
(2) Chlorfluazuron	1 part by weight
(3) N,N-Dimethylacetamide	2.5 parts by weight
(4) Soybean oil	95.0 parts by weight

5 The above components are uniformly mixed and dissolved to obtain an ultra low volume formulation.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 8

(1) Compound No. 1	5 parts by weight
(2) Imidacloprid	35 parts by weight
10 (3) Potassium polyoxyethylene tristyrylphenyl ether	4 parts by weight
(4) Silicone oil	0.2 part by weight
(5) Xanthan gum	0.1 part by weight
(6) Ethylene glycol	5 parts by weight
15 (7) Water	50.7 parts by weight

The above components are uniformly mixed and pulverized to obtain a water-based suspension concentrate.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 9

(1) Compound No. 1	5 parts by weight
20 (2) Dinotefuran	5 parts by weight
(3) Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	80 parts by eight
(4) Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether	10 parts by weight

The above components are uniformly mixed to obtain a water-soluble concentrate.

25 Now, Test Examples will be described below.

Biological assay

In the following biological assays, an emulsifiable

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concentrate prepared by uniformly mixing and dissolving Compound No. 1, an emulsifying agent (SORPOL 2806B) and N,N-dimethylacetamide in a ratio of 5:5:90, and a commercially available insecticide or a commercially 5 available fungicide were used. They were diluted to a predetermined concentration with water containing a spreader (Shin-Rinoh 0.04%) and subjected to the test by themselves or as a mixed liquid.

TEST EXAMPLE 1

10 Test on controlling effects against common cutworm
(Spodoptera litura)

A leaf segment of cabbage was dipped for about 10 seconds in an insecticidal solution and dried in air. A wet filter paper was laid in a petri dish having a 15 diameter of 9 cm, and the dried leaf segment of cabbage was placed thereon. 10 Second-instar larvae of common cutworm were released therein and after putting a cover, left in a constant temperature chamber at 25°C with lightening. On the 5th or 6th day after release, dead 20 larvae were counted, and the mortality was calculated by the following equation. Here, the insects that were moribund were counted as dead insects. The test results are shown in Tables 1 to 35.

Mortality (%) = { (number of dead insects) / (number of 25 surviving insects+number of dead insects) } × 100

Further, the theoretical mortality (%) can be calculated from the colby's formula. When the mortality

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(%) is higher than the theoretical mortality (%), the pesticidal composition of the present invention has a synergistic effect regarding controlling of pests. The theoretical mortality (%) by the colby's formula are shown in brackets in Tables 1 to 35.

TABLE 1

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Flonicamid (ppm)			
	100	50	25	0
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01	100(10)	100(37)	100(10)	10
0	0	30	0	

TABLE 2

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Chlorfluazuron (ppm)			
	0.01	0.005	0.0025	0
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01	100(10)	100(10)	100(10)	10
0	0	0	0	

10 TABLE 3

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Imidacloprid (ppm)		
	50	12.5	0
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01	80(78)	30(28)	10
0	75	20	

TABLE 4

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Fosthiazate (ppm)	
	25	0
0.02	100(100)	100
0.01	90(89)	10
0.005	100(88)	0
0	88	

TABLE 5

		Acetamiprid (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		25	12.5	0
0.02		100 (100)	100 (100)	100
0.01		100 (10)	60 (0)	0
0.005		38 (10)	0 (0)	0
0		10	0	

TABLE 6

		Dinotefuran (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		12.5	6.2	3.1	0
0.02		100 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)	100
0.01		80 (13)	40 (0)	14 (0)	0
0.005		20 (13)	0 (0)	13 (0)	0
0		13	0	0	

5 TABLE 7

		Clothianidin (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		12.5	0
0.02		100 (100)	100
0.01		100 (96)	56
0.005		100 (93)	29
0		90	

TABLE 8

		Thiaclorpid (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		50.0	0
0.02		100 (100)	100
0.01		100 (86)	56
0.005		80 (77)	29
0		67	

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TABLE 9

		fenbutatin oxide (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	200	0	
0.02	100(100)	100	
0.01	30(10)	10	
0.005	10(0)	0	
0	0		

TABLE 10

		Emamectin-benzoate (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	0.01	0.005	0.0025	0	
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100	
0.01	90(72)	70(64)	70(60)	60	
0.005	30(30)	20(10)	0(0)	0	
0	30	10	0		

5 TABLE 11

		Pyridaben (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	200	100	0	
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100	
0.01	100(64)	100(60)	60	
0.005	30(10)	10(0)	0	
0	10	0		

TABLE 12

		Pyridalyl (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	1.5	0.4	0	
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100	
0.01	100(84)	60(20)	20	
0.005	100(80)	0(0)	0	
0	80	0		

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TABLE 13

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Spinosad (ppm)			
	6.2	3.1	1.5	0
0.02	100 (100)	100 (100)	100 (100)	100
0.01	80 (68)	100 (68)	70 (36)	20
0	60	60	20	

TABLE 14

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Tebufenozide (ppm)	
	1.5	0
0.02	100 (100)	100
0.01	100 (52)	40
0.005	20 (20)	0
0	20	

5 TABLE 15

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Propargite (ppm)			
	200	100	50	0
0.02	100 (90)	100 (90)	100 (90)	90
0.01	70 (0)	70 (0)	57 (0)	0
0	0	0	0	

TABLE 16

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Fipronil (ppm)		
	0.8	0.4	0
0.02	100 (96)	100 (91)	90
0.01	100 (60)	100 (10)	0
0.005	60 (60)	60 (10)	0
0	60	10	

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TABLE 17

		Bifenthrin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.8	0.4	0
0.02		100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01		80(46)	20(10)	10
0.005		76(40)	0(0)	0
0		40	0	

TABLE 18

		Cyromazine (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		50	25	0
0.02		100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01		100(76)	80(58)	40
0.005		100(60)	50(30)	0
0		60	30	

5 TABLE 19

		Chlorfenapyr (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.4	0
0.02		100(100)	100
0.01		100(52)	40
0.005		100(20)	0
0		20	

TABLE 20

		Flufenoxuron (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.04	0.02	0.01	0
0.02		100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01		100(68)	100(68)	80(60)	60
0.005		20(20)	20(20)	0(0)	0
0		20	20	0	

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TABLE 21

Azadirachtin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	3.1	0
0.02	100(100)	100
0.01	100(60)	60
0.005	0(0)	0
0	0	

TABLE 22

Phenothrin (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	25	12.5	0
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01	100(80)	100(20)	0
0.005	100(80)	100(20)	0
0	80	20	

5 TABLE 23

Aequinocyl (ppm)				
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	150	75	37.5	0
0.02	100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01	70(20)	70(20)	30(20)	20
0	0	0	0	

TABLE 24

Deltamethrin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	0.4	0
0.02	100(100)	100
0.01	100(37)	10
0.005	30(30)	0
0	30	

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TABLE 25

		Zeta-cypermethrin (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		1.5	0.8	0.4	0
0.02		100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01		80(28)	56(10)	40(10)	10
0.005		33(20)	20(0)	0(0)	0
0		20	0	0	

TABLE 26

		Pyrifluquinazon (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		100	50	25	0
0.02		100(100)	100(100)	100(100)	100
0.01		60(0)	30(0)	0(0)	0
0		0	0	0	

5 TABLE 27

		Permethrin (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		3.1	0
0.02		100(90)	90
0.01		100(78)	78
0.005		60(0)	0
0		0	

TABLE 28

		Lufenuron (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.0125	0
0.02		100(91)	70
0.01		100(82)	40
0.005		100(70)	0
0		70	

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TABLE 29

		Amitraz (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	62.5	0	
0.02	100(90)	90	
0.01	100(78)	78	
0	0		

TABLE 30

		Fthalide (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	200	100	50	0	
0.02	100(90)	100(90)	100(90)	90	
0.01	100(10)	100(10)	10(10)	10	
0	0	0	0		

5 TABLE 31

		Tiadinil (ppm)			
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	200	100	50	0	
0.02	100(70)	90(70)	100(70)	70	
0	0	0	0		

TABLE 32

		Pencycuron (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	125	0	
0.02	100(90)	90	
0.01	30(10)	10	
0	0		

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TABLE 33

		Validamycin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	50	25	0	
0.02	100(90)	100(90)	90	
0.01	30(10)	10(10)	10	
0	0	0		

TABLE 34

		Dicloctymet (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	75	37.5	18.8	0
0.02	100(60)	100(60)	60(60)	60
0	0	0	0	

5 TABLE 35

		Pyroquilon (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)	200	100	50	0
0.02	80(50)	60(50)	100(50)	50
0.01	10(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0
0	0	0	0	

TEST EXAMPLE 2

Test on controlling effects against green peach aphid

(Myzus persicae)

10 Japanese radish leaf (cut into about 2 cm x 3 cm) was put in a test tube in which water was put, and Larvae of green peach aphid were released on the leaf. On the next day, the larvae on the leaf were counted, and the leaf infested with the larvae was dipped for about 10 seconds in an insecticidal solution, dried in air and left in a constant temperature chamber at 25°C with

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lightening. On the third day after the dipping, dead larvae were counted, and the mortality was calculated from the following equation. Aphids that dropped from leaf or were moribund were included in the number of dead.

5 The evaluation results are shown in Tables 36 to 45. Further, like Test Example 1, the theoretical mortality (%) by the colby's formula are shown in brackets in Tables 36 to 45.

Mortality (%) = (number of dead insects/number of
10 treated insects) × 100

TABLE 36

		Flonicamid (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		1.5	0.8	0
1.5		100(84)	82(67)	46
0.8		89(72)	80(43)	8
0		70	38	

TABLE 37

		Azadirachtin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		12.5	6.2	0
1.5		100(94)	100(46)	46
0.8		100(89)	85(8)	8
0		88	0	

15 TABLE 38

		Bifenthrin (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.05	0.025	0
1.5		85(48)	84(46)	46
0.8		71(11)	79(8)	8
0		4	0	

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TABLE 39

		Imidacloprid (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.1	0.05	0
0.8		97 (69)	83 (63)	8
0		67	60	

TABLE 40

		Probenazole (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		200	100	0
1.5		81 (37)	52 (28)	28
0.8		25 (23)	29 (11)	11
0		13	0	

5 TABLE 41

		Flutolanil (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		250	125	0
1.5		60 (32)	68 (28)	28
0.8		44 (16)	11 (11)	11
0		6	0	

TABLE 42

		Kasugamycin (ppm)	
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		11.5	0
1.5		68 (28)	28
0.8		11 (11)	11
0		0	

TABLE 43

		Tricyclazole (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		200	100	0
1.5		88 (28)	55 (37)	28
0.8		17 (11)	41 (23)	11
0		0	13	

TABLE 44

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Carpropamid (ppm)		
	200	100	0
1.5	100 (95)	96 (87)	28
0.8	95 (94)	95 (84)	11
0	93	82	

TABLE 45

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Diclomezine (ppm)		
	200	100	0
1.5	78 (28)	59 (28)	28
0.8	35 (11)	11 (11)	11
0	0	0	

5 TEST EXAMPLE 3

Test on controlling effects against green rice leafhopper
(Nephotettix cincticeps)

A rice seedling was dipped for about 10 seconds in
an insecticidal solution and dried in air. The root was
10 wrapped with absorbent cotton wet with water, and the
rice seedling was put in a test tube. 5 Second-instar
larvae of green rice leafhopper were released therein,
and after covering the opening of the test tube with
gauze, left in a constant temperature chamber at 25°C
15 with lightening (two replications were made). On the 5th
or 6th day after release, dead larvae were counted, and
the mortality was calculated by the following equation.

Here, the insects that were moribund were counted as dead
insects. The test results are shown in Tables 46 to 51.

20 Mortality (%) = { (number of dead insects) / (number of

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surviving insects+number of dead insects) } $\times 100$

Further, like Test Example 1, the theoretical mortality (%) by the colby's formula are shown in brackets in Tables 46 to 51.

5

TABLE 46

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Fthalide (ppm)			
	200	100	50	0
0.8	80(70)	90(70)	70(70)	70
0	0	0	0	

TABLE 47

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Mepronil (ppm)	
	187.5	0
0.8	100(90)	90
0.4	50(30)	30
0.2	10(0)	0
0	0	

10 TABLE 48

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Azoxystrobin (ppm)	
	25	0
0.8	100(93)	90
0.4	80(65)	50
0	30	

TABLE 49

Compound No. 1 (ppm)	Isoprothiolane (ppm)	
	200	0
0.8	100(85)	70
0.4	100(80)	60
0.2	90(60)	20
0	50	

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TABLE 50

		Diclocymet (ppm)		
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		0.8	0.4	0
0.8		100(100)	100(100)	100
0.4		100(90)	100(90)	90
0		0	0	

TABLE 51

		Probenazole (ppm)
Compound No. 1 (ppm)		200
0.8		60(40)
0.4		27(10)
0		0

5 TEST EXAMPLE 4

Test on controlling effects against housefly (Musca domestica)

10 g of a culture medium is put into a plastic cup having a diameter of 6 cm and a height of 3 cm, and then, 10 10 ml of an insecticidal solution prepared to bring the predetermined concentration of the compound of the present invention is added and mixed. 20 to 30 hatched larvae are released, and after putting a cover thereon, the cup is left in a constant temperature chamber at 25°C 15 with lightening for about 2 weeks. Thereafter, the number of adults is counted, and the percent inhibition of emergence is obtained by the following equation.

Percent inhibition of emergence (%) = (1 - (number of adults/number of released larvae)) × 100

20 Further, the theoretical percentage inhibition of

emergence (%) can be calculated by the colby's formula.

The pesticidal composition of the present invention provides a percent inhibition of emergence (%) higher than the theoretical value (%) and thereby has a synergistic effect regarding controlling of pests.

TEST EXAMPLE 5

Test on controlling effects against Formosan subterranean termite (Coptotermes formosanus)

A filter paper is laid in a glass petri dish having 10 a diameter of 9 cm, and 1 ml of an insecticidal solution prepared to bring the predetermined concentration of the compound of the present invention is applied. Then, 10 workers and one soldier of Formosan subterranean termite are released, and after putting a cover, the petri dish 15 is left in a constant temperature chamber at 25°C with lightening. After about one week from the treatment, the number of dead workers is counted, and the mortality is obtained by the following equation.

$$\text{Mortality (\%)} = (\text{number of dead workers}/10) \times 100$$

20 Further, like Test Example 1, the theoretical mortality (%) can be calculated by the colby's formula. The pesticidal composition of the present invention provides a mortality (%) higher than the theoretical mortality (%) and is thereby has a synergistic effect 25 regarding controlling of pests.

TEST EXAMPLE 6

Test on controlling effects against Haemaphysalis

longicornis

On an inner surface of a petri dish having a diameter of 9 cm, 1 ml of an acetone solution prepared to bring the predetermined concentration of the compound of the present invention is dropwise applied by a micropipette. After the inner surface of the petri dish is dried, about 100 larval ticks are put, and the petri dish is covered with a polyethylene sheet and sealed. The number of knockdown ticks after the contact with the solution is recorded, and the knockdown rate is obtained by the following equation.

Knockdown rate (%) = (number of knockdown ticks/number of released larvae)×100

Further, the theoretical knockdown rate (%) can be calculated from the colby's formula. The pesticidal composition of the present invention provides a knockdown rate (%) higher than the theoretical knockdown rate (%) and thereby has a synergistic effect regarding controlling of pests.

20 TEST EXAMPLE 7

Test on controlling effects against cat flea
(Ctenocephalides felis)

0.5 ml of an acetone solution prepared to bring the predetermined concentration of the compound of the present invention is dropped in a glass tube having a flat bottom (inner diameter: 2.6 cm, bottom area: 5.3 cm², height 12 cm). Acetone is evaporated at room

temperature to form a dry film containing the compound of the present invention on the bottom surface. Ten adults of cat flea (not-yet-blood-sucked adults within five days after adult emergence) are put. The number of dead fleas 5 after the contact with the dry film is recorded, and the mortality (%) is obtained by the following equation.

$$\text{Mortality (\%)} = (\text{number of dead insects}/\text{number of released insects}) \times 100$$

Further, like Test Example 1, the theoretical 10 mortality (%) can be calculated by the Colby's formula. The pesticidal composition of the present invention provides a mortality (%) higher than the theoretical mortality (%) and thereby has a synergistic effect regarding controlling of pests.

CLAIMS:

1. A pesticidal composition comprising synergistically effective amounts of an anthranilamide compound or a salt thereof (a) and another insecticide (b), a fungicide (c) or a mixture 5 thereof, wherein:

the anthranilamide compound is N-[2-bromo-4-chloro-6-
[[α -methyl-(cyclopropylmethyl)amino]carbonyl]-phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide;

the insecticide is at least one member selected from 10 the group consisting of fosthiazate, permethrin, deltamethrin, bifenthrin, zeta cypermethrin, phenothrin, imidacloprid, acetamiprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, chlorfluazuron, flufenoxuron, lufenuron, tebufenozide, spinosad, emamectin-benzoate, chlorfenapyr, fipronil, fenbutatin oxide, 15 azadirachtin, amitraz, acequinocyl, cyromazine, pyridalyl, propargite, pyrifluquinazon, and pyridaben; and

the fungicide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of tricyclazole, probenazole, fthalide, flutolanil, mepronil, tiadinil, pencycuron, azoxystrobin, 20 validamycin, kasugamycin, isoprothiolane, pyroquilon, diclomezine, dicloctemet and carpropamid;

wherein the weight ratio of (a) to (b) or (c) is:

(a) to (b):

fosthiazate (1:5000-1:2500), permethrin (1:620-1:155), 25 deltamethrin (1:40), bifenthrin (1:160-60:1), zeta-cypermethrin (1:300-1:40), phenothrin (1:5000-1:1250), imidacloprid (1:5000-16:1), acetamiprid (1:5000-1:1250), thiacloprid (1:10000-1:5000), clothianidin (1:2500-1:1250), dinotefuran

(1:2500-1:310), chlorfluazuron (1:1-4:1), flufenoxuron (1:4-1:1), lufenuron (1:3-2), tebufenozide (1:150), spinosad (1:620-1:150), emamectin-benzoate (1:1-4:1), chlorfenapyr (1:80-1:40), fipronil (1:80-1:20), fenbutatin oxide (1:40000-1:20000), azadirachtin

5 (1:310), amitraz (1:6250-1:3125), acequinocyl (1:15000-1:3750), cyromazine (1:5000-1:500), pyridalyl (1:300-1:40), propargite (1:20000-1:2500), pyrifluquinazon (1:10000-1:5000), or pyridaben (1:40000-1:10000),

(a) to (c):

10 tricyclazole (1:250-1:6743), probenazole (1:500-1:67), fthalide (1:20000-1:125), flutolanil (1:313-1:83), mepronil (1:938-1:234), tiadinil (1:10000-1:2500), pencycuron (1:12500-1:6250), azoxystrobin (1:63-1:31), validamycin (1:5000-1:1250), kasugamycin (1:8), isoprothiolane (1:1000-1:250), pyroquilon
15 (1:20000-1:2500), diclomezine (1:250-1:67), dicloctymet (1:3750-1:1), or carpropamid (1:250-1:67).

2. The composition according to claim 1, for use in controlling pests.

3. The composition for use according to claim 2, wherein
20 the pests are pests in agricultural or horticultural fields.

4. The composition for use according to claim 2, wherein the pests are parasitic on animals.

5. Use of the composition according to claim 1 for controlling pests.

25 6. The use according to claim 5, wherein the pests are pests in agricultural or horticultural fields.

7. The use according to claim 5, wherein the pests are parasitic on animals.

