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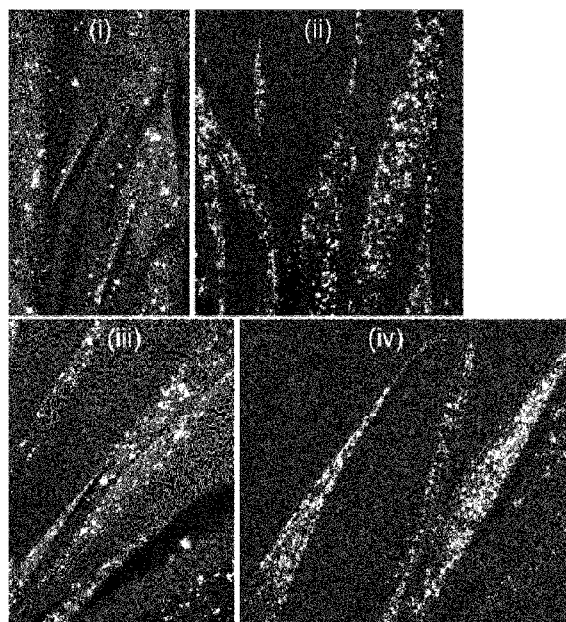
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(54) Title: LOW DRIFT, RAINFASTNESS, HIGH UPTAKE AND ULV TANK MIX ADJUVANT FORMULATION

Figure 1



(57) **Abstract:** Low drift, rainfastness, high uptake and ULV tank mix adjuvant formulation The instant invention refers to a tank mix adjuvant formulation comprising providing improved drift, high uptake and rainfastness to an agrochemical formulation comprising at least one agrochemical pesticide. Further the invention is directed to the tank mix of an agrochemical formulation comprising at least one pesticide with the adjuvant combination, as well as the use of both the adjuvant formulation and the ready tank mix for ULV applications and conventional spray volume applications.



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Low drift, rainfastness, high uptake and ULV tank mix adjuvant formulation

The instant invention refers to a tank mix adjuvant formulation comprising providing improved drift, high uptake and rainfastness to an agrochemical formulation comprising at least one agrochemical pesticide. Further the invention is directed to the tank mix of an agrochemical formulation comprising at least one pesticide with the adjuvant combination, as well as the use of both the adjuvant formulation and the ready tank mix for ULV applications and conventional spray volume applications.

The efficient foliar application of agricultural products for controlling disease infections, insect infestations and weeds is an important contributor for the supply of sufficient food for the increasing population in our world. This is commonly achieved by spray application of a dilution of the agricultural product in water. However, the spray application process is not always very efficient, with possible off-target losses occurring from drift of fine spray droplets, poor retention from spray droplets bouncing off and rolling off leaf surfaces, poor wetting and coverage on the target plants, poor uptake of active ingredients into the target plants, and wash-off of the active ingredient by rainfall. There is therefore a need to improve the efficiency of spray application of agricultural products onto target plants.

The solution is found by a combination of materials that can be formulated as an adjuvant formulation (also referred to as adjuvant mixture or adjuvant combination or adjuvant composition) that can be added to the spray dilution of the agricultural products to reduce off-target drift, increase the retention on leaves, increase the wetting, coverage and uptake, and reduce the wash-off by rainfall. Furthermore, it is especially important that the adjuvant mixture is effective at low spray volumes (typically less than or equal to 25 to 50 l/ha depending on the crop canopy density, and extending up to 50 to 80 l/ha for orchards) where application technologies such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), unmanned ground vehicles (UGV) and low spray volume boom spray vehicles can provide lower CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, it is important that the adjuvant mixture does not produce high levels of foam, especially at low spray volumes.

Another aspect of the instant invention is the reduction of foam or foaming, which in particular in highly concentrated formulations comprising a relatively high amount of surfactants is an issue.

The present invention relates to adjuvant compositions for tank-mixture with crop protection products: their use for foliar application; their use at low spray volumes; their use by unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned guided vehicles (UGV), and tractor mounted boom sprayers fitted with conventional nozzles but also pulse width modulation spray nozzles or rotating disc droplet applicators; and their application for controlling agricultural pests, weeds or diseases, in particular on waxy leaves.

Modern agriculture faces many challenges in producing sufficient food in a safe and sustainable way. There is therefore a need to utilise crop protection products to enhance the safety, quality and yield while minimising the impact to the environment and agricultural land. Many crop protection products, whether chemical or biological, are normally applied at relatively high spray volumes, for example in selected cases >50 L/ha, and often >150-400 L/ha. A consequence of this is that much energy must be expended to carry the high volume of spray liquid and then apply it to the crop by spray application. This can be performed by large tractors which on account of their weight and also the weight of the spray liquid produce CO₂ from the mechanical work involved and also cause detrimental compaction of the soil, affecting root growth, health and yield of the plants, as well as the energy subsequently expended in remediating these effects.

Moreover, when applying such spray formulations, a more or less pronounced drifting of the spray solution containing the active substance(s) may be observed, depending on the wind conditions, nozzle type, and other application parameters such as, for example, nozzle pressure, boom height, and tractor speed.

Pesticide spray drift is a major source of concern in relation to the environmental impact of agriculture on natural ecosystems and urban areas. Furthermore, this drift is undesirable because it causes a certain part of the applied agrochemical to be lost as far as the intended application rate of the treated area is concerned.

- 5 More importantly, the drifting material might cause damage to neighbouring crops and especially, have effects on the local environment (e.g., surface water, non-target flora and fauna) as well as bystanders and occupants in residential areas.

10 There is a need for a solution that significantly reduces the drift of the active ingredients / formulations, both when sprayed, while at the same time preferably reducing high volumes of spray liquid and reducing the weight of the equipment required to apply the product.

Various methods are used to prevent the drifting of the spray outside the field borders. The use of natural or artificial windbreaks is well known. However, it has been described that even when such screens are used, drift can cause deposition of the active substances behind such borders (e.g., “Deposition of spray drift behind border structures”, M. De Schampheleire et al. Crop Protection 28 (2009) 1061-1075).

15 Another frequently used drift mitigation measure is buffer zones, either off-crop or in-crop. A disadvantage of off-crop buffer zones is that part of the field cannot be sown with a crop, an economic cost to the farmer. A disadvantage of in-crop buffer zones is that part of the crop is not protected adequately, resulting in a lower yield and perhaps resistance development. Clearly, this is something farmers want to prevent.

20 Next to physically limiting spray drift, it is also possible to alter the structure of the spray cloud so that less drops are prone to drift – i.e., typically those drops prone to drift have a diameter under 100 µm. This can be done by choosing different types of nozzles, changing the pressure at which the spray cloud is produced, or by changing the properties of the spray liquid itself. Especially changing nozzles and / or nozzle pressure is something farmers do not prefer to do because it is time consuming and makes the

25 production of their crop more expensive. Also, the equipment necessary on sprayer to deal with variable application rates is not common. For these reasons, a more acceptable way to optimise a spray cloud, so that it leads to less or more limited drift, is by adjusting the properties of the spray liquid.

Although other factors such as meteorological conditions and spray boom height contribute to the potential for drift, spray droplet size distribution has been found to be a predominant factor. Teske et.

30 al. (Teske M. E., Hewitt A. J., Valcore, D. L. 2004. The Role of Small Droplets in Classifying Drop Size Distributions ILASS Americas 17th Annual Conference: Arlington VA) have reported a value of < 156 microns (µm) as the fraction of the spray droplet distribution that contributes to drift. Other researchers consider droplets with diameter < 150 µm to be most drift-prone (J. H. Combellack, N. M. Westen and R. G. Richardson, Crop Prot., 1996, 15, 147–152, O. Permin, L. N. Jorgensen and K.

35 Persson, Crop Prot., 1992, 11, 541 – 546). Another group H. Zhu, R. W. Dexter, R. D. Fox, D. L. Reichard, R. D. Brazee and H. E. Ozkan, J. Agric. Engineering Res., 1997, 67, 35–45.) cites a value of < 200 µm as the driftable fraction. Based on theoretical studies and computer simulations, spray droplets with diameter < 100 µm have been identified as the most drift-prone (H. Holterman, Kinetics and evaporation of water drops in air, 2003, IMAG Report 2003-12; P. A. Hobson, P. C. H. Miller, P. J.

40 Walklate, C. R. Tuck and N. M. Western, J. Agr. Eng. Res., 1993, 54, 293–305; P. C. H. Miller, The measurement of spray drift, Pesticide Outlook, 2003, 14, 205–209). A good estimation of droplet size likely to contribute to drift, therefore, is the fraction below about 100 µm (driftable fraction). The smaller the droplets the longer is the residence time in the air and the higher is the tendency to evaporate and / or to drift rather than deposit within the field borders. A way to minimize the drift effect is by

45 adding suitable drift control agents to pesticide formulations that increase the size of the droplets in the spray cloud – i.e., shift the droplet spectra towards larger droplets. When searching for solutions to overcome the drift problem, it has to be taken into account that the biological performance of the

resulting application is not reduced. The use of formulation (both in-can and tank-mix) that increase the spray droplet size may reduce the efficacy to some extent, mainly because of reduced cover (e.g., “Biological efficacy of herbicides and fungicides applied with low-drift and twin-fluid nozzles” P.K.Jensen et al. Crop Protection 20 (2001)57-64). Retention of larger droplets on leaf surfaces can be reduced as they run-off or bounce or shatter and redistribute. Fewer larger droplets adhering to the leaf surface can reduce overall biological efficacy. Furthermore, for crops where the spray cloud has to penetrate into the canopy of the crop, very large droplets can pass directly through canopies, or bounce off leaves, or shatter and redistribute to soil. All these effects of applying active compound in large droplets may add to reduced efficacy.

It also has to be taken into account that many compounds added to a formulation to improve efficacy, storage and other important properties often have a negative effect on drift properties of the spray broth, i.e. tend to reduce droplet size or enhance evaporation afterwards.

There is a need for a solution that significantly reduces the high volumes of spray liquid and reduces the weight of the equipment required to apply the product.

In agriculture, low spray volume application technologies including unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned guided vehicles (UGV), and tractor mounted boom sprayers fitted with pulse width modulation spray nozzles or rotating disc droplet applicators are offering farmers solutions to apply products with low spray volumes, typically down to 10 to 20 l/ha or less. These solutions have advantages including for example that they require significantly less water which is important in regions where the supply of water is limited, require less energy to transport and apply the spray liquid, are faster both from quicker filling of the spray tank and faster application, reduce the CO₂ generation from both the reduced volume of spray liquid to transport and from the use of smaller and lighter vehicles, reduced soil compaction damage, and enabling the use of cheaper application systems.

However, Wang *et al* [Field evaluation of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) sprayer: effect of spray volume on deposition and the control of pests and disease in wheat. *Pest Management Science* 2019 doi/epdf/10.1002/ps.5321] demonstrated that as the spray volume is decreased from 450 and 225 l/ha to 28.1, 16.8 and 9.0 l/ha, the coverage (% area), number of spray deposits per area, and diameter of the spray deposits as measured on water sensitive paper all decreased (see Table 3 in Wang *et al*, 2019). In parallel, the biological control efficacy for both wheat aphid control and powdery mildew control decreased at low spray volumes with the greatest decrease observed at 9.0 l/ha, followed by 16.8 l/ha (see Figures 6, 7 and 8 in Wang *et al*, 2019).

There is therefore a need to design formulation systems that overcome the reduction in the coverage and diameter of the spray deposits at low spray volumes even through the number of spray deposits per area is decreasing: as the spray volume decreases, the number of spray droplets per unit area decreases proportionately for the same spray droplet spectra size. This is especially necessary below 25 l/ha, more especially below 17 l/ha, and even more especially at 10 l/ha and below.

Moreover, due to an increase in concentration of adjuvants in the spray solution to enhance the uptake into the plant, there is a higher chance for wash-off of the spray solution due to the higher local concentration of adjuvants.

Also, higher concentrations of surfactants in low spray volume formulations and spray broths usually lead to a smaller droplet size which in turn increases drift.

Therefore, there is a need to provide formulations which, when sprayed not only at “normal” volumes (50-500 l/ha) but also at ultra-low spray volumes according to the present invention, show a low drift while at the same time have a good or acceptable uptake.

The solution is provided by adjuvant formulations according to claim 1 and specifically by formulations containing specific drift reducing agents in combination with selected uptake agents at specific concentrations. Such formulations provide minimized or at least maintained drift while simultaneously providing increased coverage and increased diameter of spray deposits at low spray volumes, while maintaining or improving uptake and thus biological efficacy. Furthermore, the increased coverage and increased diameter of spray deposits is comparable to the coverage obtained at normal higher spray volumes.

Moreover, the formulations exemplifying the invention are particularly effective on hard to wet leaf surfaces where more conventional spray volumes have poor retention and coverage.

For low volume applications a particular advantage of the invention stemming from the low total amount of all ingredients compared to the level required at normal higher spray volumes is lower cost of formulations and their ease of production. Further advantages include improved formulation stability and simplified manufacture, less cost of goods as well as less impact on the environment.

Formulations, also for tank mixes, known in the prior art containing drift reducing agents are principally designed for much higher spray volumes and generally contain lower concentrations of uptake enhancing agents in the spray broth. Nevertheless, due to the high spray volumes used in the prior art, the total amount of agents used and therefore in the environment is higher than according to the present invention.

The concentration of the drift reducing agents is an important element of the invention, since in particular for oil based drift retardants, which also are used as penetration enhancers, suitable effects occur already at much lower concentrations than any effect on the penetration of actives. Thus, with low amounts of said oils and little impact on the environment drift can be reduced significantly. "Low amounts of said drift reducing agents (also referred to as drift retardants) means less than 25 g/l. This means, that already with an amount of 5 to 10 g/ha good drift reduction can be achieved instead of conventional 100 – 500 g/ha, which has to be present for an uptake effect.

On the other hand, high oil contents increase volume of product, manufacture complexity and can decrease product stability, thus they should be avoided if not necessary as uptake enhancer or solvent.

The minimum concentration of drift reducing agents is achieved, normally at 0.5. g/l.

With regard to the uptake agents in low volume applications, in a spray volume of 500 l/ha as it is used in the prior art, about 250 g/ha of uptake agents would be required to achieve suitable uptake. Hence, faced with the task to reduce the spray volume, the skilled person would apply the same concentration of uptake agents in the formulation. For example, for a spray volume of 10 l/ha about 5 g/ha (about 0.05% in the spray broth) uptake agent would be required. However, at such a low volume with such low concentration of uptake agents sufficient uptake cannot be achieved (see examples).

Moreover, as pointed out above, according to the present invention, uptake enhancers have to be present to enable uptake of the active ingredients into the plants to enhance biological efficacy.

As has been shown in prior applications, we have found that increasing the concentration of uptake agents as the spray volume decreases can compensate for the loss in coverage (due to increased uptake) from the reduction in spray volume. It was surprisingly found that for every reduction of the spray volume by 50%, the concentration of uptake agent should roughly be doubled.

Thus, although the absolute concentration of the uptake agents is increased compared to ready mix formulations known in the art, the relative total amount per ha can be decreased, which is advantageous, both economically and ecologically, while coverage by and efficacy of the formulation according to the

invention is improved, maintained or at least kept at an acceptable level when other benefits of the low volume applications are considered, e.g. less costs of formulation due to less cost of goods, smaller vehicles with less working costs, less compacting of soil etc.

5 Further, we have surprisingly found that the formulations according to the present invention show low drift, and an comparable or enhanced uptake of active ingredient when compared to formulations without drift retardant agents known in the art.

It also has been found, that despite the high concentration of uptake agents (uptake enhancers), the drift reduction of the formulations according to the present invention is also comparable or better than those of the reference formulations based on the prior art.

10 Further, it was found that when methyl esters of vegetable oils are used as b), there is also a positive effect observed on foaming.

As pointed out above, the formulations of the present invention are particularly suited for low volume applications depending on the leaf surface texture. Bico *et al* [Wetting of textured surfaces, Colloids and Surfaces A, 206 (2002) 41-46] have established that compared to smooth surfaces, textured surfaces
15 can enhance the wetting for formulation spray dilutions with contact angles $<90^\circ$ and reduce the wetting for contact angles $>90^\circ$.

This is also the case for leaf surfaces, in particular textured leaf surfaces, when sprayed in a method according to the invention.

20 Textured leaf surfaces include leaves containing micron-scale wax crystals on the surface such as wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage for example, and leaves with surface textures such as lotus plant leaves for example. The surface texture can be determined by scanning electron microscope (SEM) observations and the leaf wettability determined by measuring the contact angle made by a drop of water on the leaf surface.

25 In summary, the object of the present invention is to provide an adjuvant formulation which can be applied in ultra-low volumes, i.e. < 20 l/ha, while still providing good leaf coverage, uptake and biological efficacy against fungicidal pathogens, weeds and pests, and providing good rain-fastness, and at the same time reducing the amounts of additional additives applied per ha, as well as a method of using said formulation at ultra-low volumes (< 20 l/ha), and the use of said formulation for
30 application in ultra-low volumes as defined above.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to the use of the compositions according to the invention for foliar application.

If not otherwise indicated, % in this application means percent by weight (%w/w).

35 It is understood that in case of combinations of various components, the percentages of all components of the formulations always sum up to 100.

Further, if not otherwise indicated, the reference "to volume" for water indicates that water is added to a total volume of a formulation of 1000 ml (1l). For the sake of clarity it is understood that if unclear the density of the formulation is understood as to be 1 g/cm^3 . Further, if not otherwise indicated, the reference "to 100" for the carrier indicates that the carrier, e.g. water" is added in an amount that the
40 combination adds up to 100 % w/w.

In the context of the present invention aqueous based agrochemical compositions comprise at least 5% of water and include suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions or capsule suspensions, preferably suspension concentrates and aqueous suspensions.

5 Further, it is understood, that the preferred given ranges of the application volumes or application rates as well as of the respective ingredients as given in the instant specification can be freely combined and all combinations are disclosed herein, however, in a more preferred embodiment, the ingredients are preferably present in the ranges of the same degree of preference, and even more preferred the ingredients are present in the most preferred ranges.

10 In one aspect, the invention refers to an adjuvant combination comprising:

- a) One or more drift reducing ingredients
- b) One or more rain-fast additives,
- d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,
- e) other formulants,
- 15 f) optionally one or more carriers to 100%.

If not otherwise indicated in the present invention the carrier is usually used to volume the formulation. Preferably, the concentration of carrier in the formulation according to the invention is at least 5 % w/w, more preferred at least 10 % w/w such as at least 20% w/w, at least 40% w/w , at least 50% w/w, at
20 at least 60% w/w, at least 70 % w/w and at least 80 % w/w or respectively at least 50 g/l, more preferred at least 100 g/l such as at least 200g/l, at least 400g/l , at least 500g/l, at least 600 g/l, at least 700 g/l and at least 800 g/l .

25 The adjuvant formulation is preferably used in a spray application to be used on crops.

In a preferred embodiment according to the present invention, also for the following embodiments in the specification, the carrier is mandatory and further preferred the carrier is water.

In a preferred embodiment the formulation of the instant invention comprises

- 30 a) One or more drift reducing ingredients,
- b) One or more rain-fast additives,
- d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,
- e1) Optionally a suitable non-ionic surfactant and/or suitable ionic surfactant.,
- e2) Optionally, a rheological modifier,
- 35 e3) At least one suitable antifoam substance,
- e4) Optionally, suitable antifreeze agents,
- e5) Optionally, suitable other formulants.
- f) carrier to 100%.

In one preferred embodiment e3 and e4 are mandatory.

In another embodiment at least one of e3, e4 and e5 are mandatory, preferably, at least two of e3, e4 and e5 are mandatory, and in yet another embodiment e1, e2, e3, e4 and e5 are mandatory.

5 In a preferred embodiment component a) is present in 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%.

In a preferred embodiment component b) is present in 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %.

10 In a preferred embodiment component d) is present in 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %.

In a preferred embodiment component e) is present in 10 to 40, preferably from 15 to 38%, and most preferred from 18 to 38 %.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component e1) is present in 0 to 15 %, preferably from 0,5 to 12 %, and most preferred from 1 to 10 %.

15 In a preferred embodiment the one or more component e2) is present in 0 to 5 %, preferably from 0.1 to 4 %, and most preferred from 0.2 to 3%.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component e3) is present in 0.01 to 1.5 %, preferably from 0.05 to 1 %, and most preferred from 0.1 to 0.5%.

20 In a preferred embodiment the one or more component e4) is present in 5 to 38 %, preferably from 10 to 35 %, and most preferred from 15 to 35 %.

In a preferred embodiment the one or more component e5) is present in 0 to 20 %, preferably from 0.01 to 12 %, and most preferred from 0.05 to 8 %.

% of e1 to e5 always refer to the total composition.

25

In one embodiment the formulation comprises the components a) to f) in the following amounts

a) from 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%,

b) from 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %,

d) from 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %,

30 e) 10 to 40, preferably from 15 to 38%, and most preferred from 18 to 38 %,

f) carrier to 100.

In one embodiment the formulation comprises the components a) to f) in the following amounts

a) from 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%.

35 b) from 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %,

d) from 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %,

- e3) from 0.01 to 1.5 %, preferably from 0.05 to 1 %, and most preferred from 0.1 to 0.5%,
- e4) from 5 to 38 %, preferably from 10 to 35 %, and most preferred from 15 to 35 %,
- f) carrier to 100.

5

In one embodiment the formulation comprises the components a) to f) in the following amounts

- a) from 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%.
- b) from 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %,
- d) from 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %,
 - e1) from 0 to 15 %, preferably from 0,5 to 12 %, and most preferred from 1 to 10 %,
 - e2) from 0 to 5 %, preferably from 0.1 to 4 %, and most preferred from 0.2 to 3%,
 - e3) from 0.01 to 1.5 %, preferably from 0.05 to 1 %, and most preferred from 0.1 to 0.5%,
 - e4) from 5 to 38 %, preferably from 10 to 35 %, and most preferred from 15 to 35 %,
 - e5) from 0 to 20 %, preferably from 0.01 to 12 %, and most preferred from 0.05 to 8 %.,
- f) carrier to 100.

15

As indicated above, component f) is always is added to 100%.

In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention the formulation consists only of the above described ingredients a) to f) in the specified amounts and ranges.

- 20 In a preferred embodiment the herbicide is used in combination with a safener, which is preferably selected from the group comprising isoxadifen-ethyl and mefenpyr-diethyl.

In one embodiment the instant invention refers to a tank mix comprising the adjuvant combination of the instant invention and the use of said combinations in tank mixes.

- 25 The instant invention further applies to a method of application of the above referenced adjuvant formulations, wherein the resulting tank mix formulation are preferably applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.

- 30 More preferred, the instant invention applies to a method of application of the above referenced adjuvant formulations, wherein the resulting tank mix formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha, and the amount of b) is present in 5 to 250 g/l, preferably from 8 to 120 g/l, and most preferred from 10 to 80 g/l, wherein in a further preferred embodiment a) is present from 5 to 500 g/l, preferably from 10 to 300 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 200 g/l, and even further preferred c) is present in an amount from 10 to 150 g/l, preferably from 25 to 150 g/l, and most preferred from 30 to 120 g/l, and more preferred also d) is present in an amount from 5 to 250 g/l, preferably from 10 to 100 g/l, and most preferred from 20 to 80 g/l .

- 35 In an alternative embodiment the instant invention further applies to a method of application of the above referenced adjuvant formulations, wherein the resulting tank mix formulation are preferably applied at a spray volume of between 50 and 500 l/ha, more preferred between 100 and 250 l/ha.

In another aspect the instant invention applies to a method of application of the above referenced resulting tank mix formulations,

wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha, and

- 5 wherein preferably the applied amount of a) to the crop is between 2 and 150 g/ha, preferably between 5 and 120 g/ha, and more preferred between 20 and 100 g/ha.

Further, the drift reducing agent a) is preferably applied from 0.01 g/ha to 50 g/ha, more preferably from 0.1 g/ha to 40 g/ha, and most preferred from 1 g/ha to 30 g/ha.

- 10 In one embodiment in the applications described above, the active ingredient (ai) of the agrochemical formulation and the resulting tank mix is preferably applied from 2 and 150 g/ha, preferably between 5 and 120 g/ha, and more preferred between 20 and 100 g/ha, while correspondingly the uptake agent is preferably applied from 10 g/ha to 100 g/ha, more preferably from 20 g/ha to 80 g/ha, and most preferred from 40 g/ha to 60 g/ha.

- 15 In particular the formulations of the instant invention are useful for application with a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha on plants or crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably on wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage.

Further, the instant invention refers to a method of treating crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage, with a spray volume of between 1 and 20 l/ha, preferably 2 and 15 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.

- 20 The instant invention also refers to agrochemical adjuvant compositions according to the instant invention for use in tank mixes, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 25 l/ha, preferably 2 and 10 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.

In a preferred embodiment the above described applications are applied on crops with textured leaf surfaces, preferably on wheat, barley, rice, rapeseed, soybean (young plants) and cabbage.

- 25 In one embodiment the active ingredient is a fungicide or a mixture of two fungicides or a mixture of three fungicides.

In another embodiment the active ingredient is an insecticide or a mixture of two insecticides or a mixture of three insecticides.

- 30 In yet another embodiment the active ingredient is a herbicide or a mixture of two herbicides or a mixture of three herbicides, wherein preferably in the mixtures on mixing partner is a safener.

Suitable pesticides are listed in the specification below.

- 35 In the context of the present invention, suitable formulation types are by definition suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions or capsule suspensions, emulsion concentrates, water dispersible granules, oil dispersions, emulsifiable concentrates, dispersible concentrates, wettable granules, preferably suspension concentrates, aqueous suspensions, suspo-emulsions and oil dispersions, wherein in the case of non-aqueous formulations or solid formulations the sprayable formulation are obtained by adding water.

Figures

Figure 1 shows spray deposits on wheat leaves. (i) and (iii) are at a spray dilution concentration of 15 l/ha, (ii) and (iv) are at a spray dilution concentration of 200 l/ha. (i) and (ii) are Rudis SC, (iii) and (iv) are Rudis SC mixed with recipe 1.1 illustrative of the invention. Images are from example 1.

5

Active ingredients / Pesticides to be used in tank mix applications:

The active compounds identified here by their common names are known and are described, for example, in the pesticide handbook ("The Pesticide Manual" 16th Ed., British Crop Protection Council 2012) or can be found on the Internet (e.g. <http://www.alanwood.net/pesticides>). The classification is based on the current IRAC Mode of Action Classification Scheme at the time of filing of this patent application.

Examples of fungicides according to the invention are:

- 1) Inhibitors of the ergosterol biosynthesis, for example (1.001) cyproconazole, (1.002) difenoconazole, (1.003) epoxiconazole, (1.004) fenhexamid, (1.005) fenpropidin, (1.006) fenpropimorph, (1.007) fenpyrazamine, (1.008) fluquinconazole, (1.009) flutriafol, (1.010) imazalil, (1.011) imazalil sulfate, (1.012) ipconazole, (1.013) metconazole, (1.014) myclobutanil, (1.015) paclobutrazol, (1.016) prochloraz, (1.017) propiconazole, (1.018) prothioconazole, (1.019) pyrisoxazole, (1.020) spiroxamine, (1.021) tebuconazole, (1.022) tetraconazole, (1.023) triadimenol, (1.024) tridemorph, (1.025) triticonazole, (1.026) (1R,2S,5S)-5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.027) (1S,2R,5R)-5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.028) (2R)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1R)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.029) (2R)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1S)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.030) (2R)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.031) (2S)-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-4-[(1R)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.032) (2S)-2-(1-chloro-cyclopropyl)-4-[(1S)-2,2-dichlorocyclopropyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.033) (2S)-2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.034) (R)-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.035) (S)-[3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.036) [3-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-5-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,2-oxazol-4-yl](pyridin-3-yl)methanol, (1.037) 1-({(2R,4S)-2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl}methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.038) 1-({(2S,4S)-2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl}methyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.039) 1-{{3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.040) 1-{{rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.041) 1-{{rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl}methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl thiocyanate, (1.042) 2-[(2R,4R,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.043) 2-[(2R,4R,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.044) 2-[(2R,4S,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.045) 2-[(2R,4S,5S)-1-(2,4-dichloro-phenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.046) 2-[(2S,4R,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.047) 2-[(2S,4R,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.048) 2-[(2S,4S,5R)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-

trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.049) 2-[(2S,4S,5S)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.050) 2-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-2,6,6-trimethylheptan-4-yl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.051) 2-[2-chloro-4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.052) 2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.053) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-ol, (1.054) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pentan-2-ol, (1.055) mefentrifluconazole, (1.056) 2-{{[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.057) 2-{{[rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluoro-phenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.058) 2-{{[rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione, (1.059) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(chloromethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol, (1.060) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.061) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{[rel(2R,3R)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.062) 5-(allylsulfanyl)-1-{{[rel(2R,3S)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole, (1.063) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.064) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)phenyl]sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.065) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)phenyl]sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.066) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-(pentafluoroethoxy)phenyl]sulfanyl}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.067) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-[(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.068) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-[(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.069) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-[(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.070) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-{{[3-[(pentafluoroethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}phenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.071) N'-(2,5-dimethyl-4-phenoxyphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.072) N'-(4-{{[3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfanyl}-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.073) N'-(4-{{[3-[(difluoromethyl)sulfanyl]phenoxy}-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.074) N'-[5-bromo-6-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yloxy)-2-methylpyridin-3-yl]-N-ethyl-N-methylimido-formamide, (1.075) N'-(4-[(4,5-dichloro-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)oxy]-2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.076) N'-(5-bromo-6-[(1R)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.077) N'-(5-bromo-6-[(1S)-1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.078) N'-(5-bromo-6-[(cis-4-isopropyl-cyclohexyl)oxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.079) N'-(5-bromo-6-[(trans-4-isopropylcyclohexyl)oxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.080) N'-(5-bromo-6-[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ethoxy]-2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimido-formamide, (1.081) ipfentrifluconazole, (1.082) 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.083) 2-[6-(4-bromophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.084) 2-[6-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridyl]-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol, (1.085) 3-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(3-chloro-2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-propyl]imidazole-4-carbonitrile, (1.086) 4-[[6-[rac-(2R)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-2-hydroxy-3-(5-thioxo-4H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-3-pyridyl]oxy]benzonitrile, (1.087) N-isopropyl-N'-[5-methoxy-2-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoro-1-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)phenyl]-N-methylimidoformamide, (1.088) N'-(5-bromo-2-methyl-6-[(1-propoxypropan-2-yl)oxy]pyridin-3-yl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimido-formamide, (1.089) hexaconazole, (1.090) penconazole, (1.091) fenbuconazole.

2) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex I or II, for example (2.001) benzovindiflupyr, (2.002) bixafen, (2.003) boscalid, (2.004) carboxin, (2.005) fluopyram, (2.006) flutolanil, (2.007) fluxapyroxad, (2.008) furametpyr, (2.009) Isofetamid, (2.010) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric enantiomer 1R,4S,9S), (2.011) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric enantiomer 1S,4R,9R), (2.012) isopyrazam (anti-epimeric racemate

1RS,4SR,9SR), (2.013) isopyrazam (mixture of syn-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9RS and anti-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9SR), (2.014) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric enantiomer 1R,4S,9R), (2.015) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric enantiomer 1S,4R,9S), (2.016) isopyrazam (syn-epimeric racemate 1RS,4SR,9RS), (2.017) penflufen, (2.018) penthiopyrad, (2.019) pydiflumetofen, (2.020) Pyraziflumid, (2.021) sedaxane, (2.022) 1,3-dimethyl-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.023) 1,3-dimethyl-N-[(3R)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.024) 1,3-dimethyl-N-[(3S)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.025) 1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-N-[2'-(trifluoromethyl)biphenyl-2-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.026) 2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)benzamide, (2.027) 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.028) inpyrfluxam, (2.029) 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[(3S)-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.030) fluindapyr, (2.031) 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3R)-7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.032) 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(3S)-7-fluoro-1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.033) 5,8-difluoro-N-[2-(2-fluoro-4-{[4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]oxy}phenyl)ethyl]quinazolin-4-amine, (2.034) N-(2-cyclopentyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.035) N-(2-tert-butyl-5-methylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.036) N-(2-tert-butylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.037) N-(5-chloro-2-ethylbenzyl)-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.038) isoflucypram, (2.039) N-[(1R,4S)-9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.040) N-[(1S,4R)-9-(dichloromethylene)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.041) N-[1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxypropan-2-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.042) N-[2-chloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.043) N-[3-chloro-2-fluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.044) N-[5-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.045) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-N-[5-methyl-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.046) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-fluoro-6-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.047) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropyl-5-methylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.048) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbothioamide, (2.049) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.050) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-N-(5-fluoro-2-isopropylbenzyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.051) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-4,5-dimethylbenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.052) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.053) N-cyclopropyl-3-(difluoromethyl)-N-(2-ethyl-5-methylbenzyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.054) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropyl-5-fluorobenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.055) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropyl-5-methylbenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.056) N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-cyclopropylbenzyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, (2.057) pyrapropoyne, (2.058) N-[rac-(1S,2S)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)-nicotinamide, (2.059) N-[(1S,2S)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)cyclobutyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)nicotinamide.

3) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex III, for example (3.001) ametocetradin, (3.002) amisulbrom, (3.003) azoxystrobin, (3.004) coumethoxystrobin, (3.005) coumoxystrobin, (3.006) cyazofamid, (3.007) dimoxystrobin, (3.008) enoxastrobin, (3.009) famoxadone, (3.010) fenamidone,

(3.011) flufenoxystrobin, (3.012) fluoxastrobin, (3.013) kresoxim-methyl, (3.014) metominostrobin, (3.015) orysastrobin, (3.016) picoxystrobin, (3.017) pyraclostrobin, (3.018) pyrametostrobin, (3.019) pyraoxystrobin, (3.020) trifloxystrobin, (3.021) (2E)-2-{2-[(1E)-1-(3-[(E)-1-fluoro-2-phenylvinyl]oxy}phenyl)ethylidene]amino}oxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methylacetamide, (3.022) (2E,3Z)-5-{[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy}-2-(methoxyimino)-N,3-dimethylpent-3-enamide, (3.023) (2R)-2-{2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-methoxy-N-methylacetamide, (3.024) (2S)-2-{2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]phenyl}-2-methoxy-N-methylacetamide, (3.025) fenpicoxamid, (3.026) mandestrobin, (3.027) N-(3-ethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-formamido-2-hydroxybenzamide, (3.028) (2E,3Z)-5-{[1-(4-chloro-2-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy}-2-(methoxyimino)-N,3-dimethylpent-3-enamide, (3.029) methyl {5-[3-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-2-methylbenzyl}carbamate, (3.030) metyltetraprole, (3.031) florylpicoxamid.

4) Inhibitors of the mitosis and cell division, for example (4.001) carbendazim, (4.002) diethofencarb, (4.003) ethaboxam, (4.004) fluopicolide, (4.005) pencycuron, (4.006) thiabendazole, (4.007) thiophanate-methyl, (4.008) zoxamide, (4.009) pyridachlometyl, (4.010) 3-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methylpyridazine, (4.011) 3-chloro-5-(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)-6-methyl-4-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyridazine, (4.012) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.013) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-bromo-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.014) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-bromophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.015) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.016) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.017) 4-(2-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.018) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.019) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chloro-6-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.020) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.021) 4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.022) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-3,6-dimethylpyridazine, (4.023) N-(2-bromo-6-fluorophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.024) N-(2-bromophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.025) N-(4-chloro-2,6-difluorophenyl)-4-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-amine, (4.026) fluopimomide.

5) Compounds capable to have a multisite action, for example (5.001) bordeaux mixture, (5.002) captafol, (5.003) captan, (5.004) chlorothalonil, (5.005) copper hydroxide, (5.006) copper naphthenate, (5.007) copper oxide, (5.008) copper oxychloride, (5.009) copper(2+) sulfate, (5.010) dithianon, (5.011) dodine, (5.012) folpet, (5.013) mancozeb, (5.014) maneb, (5.015) metiram, (5.016) metiram zinc, (5.017) oxine-copper, (5.018) propineb, (5.019) sulfur and sulfur preparations including calcium polysulfide, (5.020) thiram, (5.021) zineb, (5.022) ziram, (5.023) 6-ethyl-5,7-dioxo-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[3',4':5,6][1,4]dithiino[2,3-c][1,2]thiazole-3-carbonitrile.

6) Compounds capable to induce a host defence, for example (6.001) acibenzolar-S-methyl, (6.002) isotianil, (6.003) probenazole, (6.004) tiadinil.

7) Inhibitors of the amino acid and/or protein biosynthesis, for example (7.001) cyprodinil, (7.002) kasugamycin, (7.003) kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate, (7.004) oxytetracycline, (7.005) pyrimethanil, (7.006) 3-(5-fluoro-3,3,4,4-tetramethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinoline.

8) Inhibitors of the ATP production, for example (8.001) silthiofam.

9) Inhibitors of the cell wall synthesis, for example (9.001) benthiavalicarb, (9.002) dimethomorph, (9.003) flumorph, (9.004) iprovalicarb, (9.005) mandipropamid, (9.006) pyrimorph, (9.007) valifenalate, (9.008) (2E)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-1-(morpholin-4-yl)prop-2-

en-1-one, (9.009) (2Z)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-3-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)-1-(morpholin-4-yl)prop-2-en-1-one.

10) Inhibitors of the lipid and membrane synthesis, for example (10.001) propamocarb, (10.002) propamocarb hydrochloride, (10.003) tolclofos-methyl.

5 11) Inhibitors of the melanin biosynthesis, for example (11.001) tricyclazole, (11.002) tolprocarb.

12) Inhibitors of the nucleic acid synthesis, for example (12.001) benalaxyl, (12.002) benalaxyl-M (kiralaxyl), (12.003) metalaxyl, (12.004) metalaxyl-M (mefenoxam).

13) Inhibitors of the signal transduction, for example (13.001) fludioxonil, (13.002) iprodione, (13.003) procymidone, (13.004) proquinazid, (13.005) quinoxifen, (13.006) vinclozolin.

10 14) Compounds capable to act as an uncoupler, for example (14.001) fluazinam, (14.002) meptyldinocap.

15) Further fungicides selected from the group consisting of (15.001) abscisic acid, (15.002) benthiazole, (15.003) bethoxazin, (15.004) capsimycin, (15.005) carvone, (15.006) chinomethionat, (15.007) cufraneb, (15.008) cyflufenamid, (15.009) cymoxanil, (15.010) cyprosulfamide, (15.011) flutianil, (15.012) fosetyl-aluminium, (15.013) fosetyl-calcium, (15.014) fosetyl-sodium, (15.015) methyl isothiocyanate, (15.016) metrafenone, (15.017) mildiomyacin, (15.018) natamycin, (15.019) nickel dimethyldithiocarbamate, (15.020) nitrothal-isopropyl, (15.021) oxamocarb, (15.022) oxathiapiprolin, (15.023) oxyfenthiin, (15.024) pentachlorophenol and salts, (15.025) phosphorous acid and its salts, (15.026) propamocarb-fosetilate, (15.027) pyriofenone (chlazafenone), (15.028) tebufloquin, (15.029) tecloftalam, (15.030) tolnifanide, (15.031) 1-(4-{4-[(5R)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl)-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanone, (15.032) 1-(4-{4-[(5S)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-1,3-thiazol-2-yl}piperidin-1-yl)-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanone, (15.033) 2-(6-benzylpyridin-2-yl)quinazoline, (15.034) dipymetitrone, (15.035) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl}-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.036) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-chloro-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl}-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.037) 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-(4-{5-[2-fluoro-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl}-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)piperidin-1-yl]ethanone, (15.038) 2-[6-(3-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylpyridin-2-yl]quinazoline, (15.039) 2-{(5R)-3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoro-methyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}-3-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate, (15.040) 2-{(5S)-3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}-3-chlorophenyl methanesulfonate, (15.041) ipflufenquin, (15.042) 2-{2-fluoro-6-[(8-fluoro-2-methylquinolin-3-yl)oxy]phenyl}propan-2-ol, (15.043) fluoxapiprolin, (15.044) 2-{3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-5-yl}phenyl methanesulfonate, (15.045) 2-phenylphenol and salts, (15.046) 3-(4,4,5-trifluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinoline, (15.047) quinofumelin, (15.048) 4-amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2-ol (tautomeric form: 4-amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2(1H)-one), (15.049) 4-oxo-4-[(2-phenylethyl)amino]butanoic acid, (15.050) 5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-thiol, (15.051) 5-chloro-N'-phenyl-N'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)thiophene-2-sulfonohydrazide, (15.052) 5-fluoro-2-[(4-fluorobenzyl)oxy]pyrimidin-4-amine, (15.053) 5-fluoro-2-[(4-methylbenzyl)oxy]pyrimidin-4-amine, (15.054) 9-fluoro-2,2-dimethyl-5-(quinolin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzoxazepine, (15.055) but-3-yn-1-yl {6-[(Z)-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(phenyl)methylene]amino}oxy)methylpyridin-2-yl}carbamate, (15.056) ethyl (2Z)-3-amino-2-cyano-3-phenylacrylate, (15.057) phenazine-1-carboxylic acid, (15.058) propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate, (15.059) quinolin-8-ol, (15.060) quinolin-8-ol sulfate (2:1), (15.061) tert-butyl {6-[(Z)-(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)(phenyl)methylene]amino}oxy)methylpyridin-2-

- yl} carbamate, (15.062) 5-fluoro-4-imino-3-methyl-1-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one, (15.063) aminopyrifin, (15.064) (N'-[2-chloro-4-(2-fluorophenoxy)-5-methylphenyl]-N-ethyl-N-methylimido-formamide), (15.065) (N'-(2-chloro-5-methyl-4-phenoxyphenyl)-N-ethyl-N-methylimidoformamide), (15.066) (2-{2-[(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinolin-3-yl)oxy]-6-fluorophenyl}propan-2-ol), (15.067) (5-bromo-1-(5,6-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline), (15.068) (3-(4,4-difluoro-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydrothieno[2,3-c]pyridin-7-yl)quinoline), (15.069) (1-(4,5-dimethyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline), (15.070) 8-fluoro-3-(5-fluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinolone, (15.071) 8-fluoro-3-(5-fluoro-3,3,4,4-tetramethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)quinolone, (15.072) 3-(4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1-yl)-8-fluoroquinoline, (15.073) (N-methyl-N-phenyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide), (15.074) methyl {4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl} carbamate, (15.075) (N-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}cyclopropanecarboxamide), (15.076) N-methyl-4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.077) N-[(E)-methoxyimino-methyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.078) N-[(Z)-methoxyiminomethyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.079) N-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.080) N-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.081) 2,2-difluoro-N-methyl-2-[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]acetamide, (15.082) N-allyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]acetamide, (15.083) N-[(E)-N-methoxy-C-methyl-carbonimidoyl]-4-(5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.084) N-[(Z)-N-methoxy-C-methyl-carbonimidoyl]-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.085) N-allyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.086) 4,4-dimethyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]pyrrolidin-2-one, (15.087) N-methyl-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzenecarbothioamide, (15.088) 5-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]pyrrolidin-2-one, (15.089) N-((2,3-difluoro-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl)methyl)-3,3,3-trifluoro-propanamide, (15.090) 1-methoxy-1-methyl-3-[[4-[5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.091) 1,1-diethyl-3-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.092) N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phen-yl]methyl]propanamide, (15.093) N-methoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]-methyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.094) 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.095) N-methoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]cyclopropanecarboxamide, (15.096) N,2-dimethoxy-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.097) N-ethyl-2-methyl-N-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]propanamide, (15.098) 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoro-methyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.099) 1,3-dimethoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.100) 3-ethyl-1-methoxy-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]urea, (15.101) 1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]-methyl]piperidin-2-one, (15.102) 4,4-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]-methyl]isooxazolidin-3-one, (15.103) 5,5-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.104) 3,3-dimethyl-1-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]piperidin-2-one, (15.105) 1-[[3-fluoro-4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]-phenyl)methyl]azepan-2-one, (15.106) 4,4-dimethyl-2-[[4-(5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]-phenyl)methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.107) 5,5-dimethyl-2-[[4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl]methyl]isoxazolidin-3-one, (15.108) ethyl 1-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate, (15.109) N,N-dimethyl-1-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine, (15.110) N-{2,3-difluoro-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzyl}butanamide, (15.111) N-(1-methylcyclopropyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.112) N-(2,4-

difluorophenyl)-4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]benzamide, (15.113) 1-(5,6-dimethylpyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.114) 1-(6-(difluoromethyl)-5-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydro-isoquinoline, (15.115) 1-(5-(fluoromethyl)-6-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.116) 1-(6-(difluoromethyl)-5-methoxy-pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.117) 4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl dimethyl-carbamate, (15.118) N-{4-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl]phenyl}propanamide, (15.119) 3-[2-(1-{[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.120) 9-fluoro-3-[2-(1-{[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.121) 3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.122) 3-[2-(1-{[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetyl}piperidin-4-yl)-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-9-fluoro-1,5-dihydro-2,4-benzodioxepin-6-yl methanesulfonate, (15.123) 1-(6,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyridin-3-yl)-4,4-difluoro-3,3-dimethyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, (15.124) 8-fluoro-N-(4,4,4-trifluoro-2-methyl-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)quinoline-3-carboxamide, (15.125) 8-fluoro-N-[(2S)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-methyl-1-phenylbutan-2-yl]quinoline-3-carboxamide, (15.126) N-(2,4-dimethyl-1-phenylpentan-2-yl)-8-fluoroquinoline-3-carboxamide and (15.127) N-[(2S)-2,4-dimethyl-1-phenylpentan-2-yl]-8-fluoroquinoline-3-carboxamide.

Examples of insecticides according to the invention are:

(1) Acetylcholinesterase(AChE)-inhibitors, e.g. Carbamates Alanycarb, Aldicarb, Bendiocarb, Benfuracarb, Butocarboxim, Butoxycarboxim, Carbaryl, Carbofuran, Carbosulfan, Ethiofencarb, Fenobucarb, Formetanate, Furathiocarb, Isoprocarb, Methiocarb, Methomyl, Metolcarb, Oxamyl, Pirimicarb, Propoxur, Thiodicarb, Thiofanox, Triazamate, Trimethacarb, XMC andan Xyllycarb, or organophosphates , e.g. Acephat, Azamethiphos, Azinphos-ethyl, Azinphos-methyl, Cadusafos, Chlorethoxyfos, Chlorfenvinphos, Chlormephos, Chlorpyrifos-methyl, Coumaphos, Cyanophos, Demeton-S-methyl, Diazinon, Dichlorvos/DDVP, Dicrotophos, Dimethoat, Dimethylvinphos, Disulfoton, EPN, Ethion, Ethoprophos, Famphur, Fenamiphos, Fenitrothion, Fenthion, Fosthiazat, Heptenophos, Imicyafos, Isofenphos, Isopropyl-O-(methoxyaminothio-phosphoryl)salicylat, Isoxathion, Malathion, Mecarbam, Methamidophos, Methidathion, Mevinphos, Monocrotophos, Naled, Omethoate, Oxydemeton-methyl, Parathion-methyl, Phenthoat, Phorat, Phosalon, Phosmet, Phosphamidon, Phoxim, Pirimiphos-methyl, Profenofos, Propetamphos, Prothiofos, Pyraclofos, Pyridaphenthion, Quinalphos, Sulfotep, Tebupirimfos, Temephos, Terbufos, Tetrachlorvinphos, Thiometon, Triazophos, Triclorfon andand Vamidothion.

(2) GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists, preferably Cyclodien-organochlorine selected from the group of Chlordan and Endosulfan, or Phenylpyrazole (Fiprole) selected from Ethiprol and Fipronil.

(3) Sodium channel modulators / voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers, for example pyrethroids, e.g. Acrinathrin, Allethrin, d-cis-trans Allethrin, d-trans Allethrin, Bifenthrin, Bioallethrin, Bioallethrin S-cyclopentenyl isomer, Bioresmethrin, Cycloprothrin, Cyfluthrin, beta-Cyfluthrin, Cyhalothrin, lambda-Cyhalothrin, gamma-Cyhalothrin, Cypermethrin, alpha-Cypermethrin, beta-Cypermethrin, theta-Cypermethrin, zeta-Cypermethrin, Cyphenothrin [(1R)-trans isomers], Deltamethrin, Empenthrin [(EZ)-(1R) isomers], Esfenvalerate, Etofenprox, Fenpropathrin, Fenvalerate, Flucythrinate, Flumethrin, tau-Fluvalinate, Halfenprox, Imiprothrin, Kadethrin, Momfluorothrin, Permethrin, Phenothrin [(1R)-trans isomer), Prallethrin, Pyrethrine (pyrethrum), Resmethrin, Silafluofen, Tefluthrin, Tetramethrin, Tetramethrin [(1R) isomers)], Tralomethrin and Transfluthrin or DDT or Methoxychlor.

(4) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive activators, preferably Neonicotinoids selected from Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, Dinotefuran, Imidacloprid, Nitenpyram, Thiacloprid and

Thiamethoxam, or Nicotin, or Sulfoximine selected from Sulfoxaflor, or Butenolide selected from Flupyradifurone, or Mesoionics selected from Triflumezopyrim.

(5) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) allosteric activators, preferably Spinosynes selected from Spinetoram and Spinosad.

5 (6) Allosteric modulators of the glutamate-dependent chloride channel (GluCl), preferably Avermectine/Milbemycine selected from Abamectin, Emamectin-benzoate, Lepimectin and Milbemectin.

(7) Juvenile hormone mimetics, preferably Juvenile hormone-analogs selected from Hydropren, Kinopren and Methopren, or Fenoxycarb or Pyriproxyfen.

10 (8) Various non-specific (multi-site) inhibitors, preferably Alkylhalogenides selected from Methylbromide and other Alkylhalogenides, or Chloropicrin or Sulfurylfluorid or Borax or Tartar emetic or Methylisocyanate generators selected from Diazomet and Metam.

(9) TRPV channel modulators of chordotonal organs selected from Pymetrozin and Pyrifluquinazon.

(10) Mite growth inhibitors selected from Clofentezin, Hexythiazox, Diflovidazin and Etoxazol.

15 (11) Microbial disruptors of the insect intestinal membrane selected from *Bacillus thuringiensis* Subspezies israelensis, *Bacillus sphaericus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Subspezies aizawai, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Subspezies kurstaki, *Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies tenebrionis and B.t.-plant proteins selected from Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1Fa, Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab, VIP3A, mCry3A, Cry3Ab, Cry3Bb and Cry34Ab1/35Ab1.

20 (12) Mitochondrial ATP synthase inhibitors, preferably ATP-disruptors selected from Diafenthiuron, or Organo-tin-compounds selected from Azocyclotin, Cyhexatin and Fenbutatin-oxid, or Propargit or Tetradifon.

(13) Decoupler of oxidative phosphorylation by disturbance of the proton gradient selected from Chlorfenapyr, DNOC and Sulfluramid.

25 (14) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor channel blocker selected from Bensultap, Cartap-hydrochlorid, Thiocyclam and Thiosultap-Sodium.

(15) Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, Typ 0, selected from Bistrifluron, Chlorfluazuron, Diflubenzuron, Flucycloxuron, Flufenoxuron, Hexaflumuron, Lufenuron, Novaluron, Noviflumuron, Teflubenzuron and Triflumuron.

30 (16) Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, Typ 1 selected from Buprofezin.

(17) Molting disruptor (especially dipteras, i.e. two-winged insects) selected from Cyromazin.

(18) Ecdyson receptor agonists selected from Chromafenozid, Halofenozid, Methoxyfenozid and Tebufenozid.

(19) Octopamin-receptor-agonists selected from Amitraz.

35 (20) Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors selected from Hydramethylnon, Acequinocyl and Fluacrypyrim.

(21) Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors, preferably so-called METI-acaricides selected from Fenazaquin, Fenpyroximat, Pyrimidifen, Pyridaben, Tebufenpyrad and Tolfenpyrad, or Rotenon (Derris).

40 (22) Blocker of the voltage-dependent sodium channel selected from Indoxacarb and Metaflumizone.

- (23) Inhibitors of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, preferably tetronic and tetramic acid derivatives selected from Spirodiclofen, Spiromesifen, Spirotetramat and Spidoxamate (IUPAC Name: 11-(4-chloro-2,6-xylyl)-12-hydroxy-1,4-dioxa-9-azadispiro[4.2.4.2]tetradec-11-en-10-one).
- (24) Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors, preferably Phosphines selected from Aluminiumphosphid, Calciumphosphid, Phosphin and Zinkphosphid, or Cyanides selected from Calciumcyanid, Potassiumcyanid and Sodiumcyanid.
- (25) Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors, preferably beta-Ketonitril derivative selected from Cyenopyrafen and Cyflumetofen, or Carboxanilide selected from Pyflubumid.
- (28) Ryanodinreceptor-modulators, preferably Diamide selected from Chlorantraniliprol, Cyantraniliprol and Flubendiamid.
- (29) Modulators of chordotonal organs (with undefined target structure) selected from Flonicamid.
- (30) other active ingredients selected from Acynonapryr, Afidopyropen, Afoxolaner, Azadirachtin, Benclothiaz, Benzoximat, Benzpyrimoxan, Bifenazat, Broflanilid, Bromopropylat, Chinomethionat, Chloroprallethrin, Cryolit, Cyclaniliprol, Cycloxaprid, Cyhalodiamid, Dicloromezotiaz, Dicofof, Dimpopyridaz, epsilon-Metofluthrin, epsilon-Momfluthrin, Flometoquin, Fluazaindolizin, Fluensulfon, Flufenimer, Flufenoxystrobin, Flufiprol, Fluhexafon, Fluopyram, Flupyrimin, Fluralaner, Fluxametamid, Fufenozid, Guadipyr, Heptafluthrin, Imidaclothiz, Iprodione, Isocycloseram, kappa-Bifenthrin, kappa-Tefluthrin, Lotilaner, Meperfluthrin, Oxazosulfinyl, Paichongding, Pyridalyl, Pyrifluquinazon, Pyriminostrobin, Spirobudiclofen, Spiropidion, Tetramethylfluthrin, Tetraniliprol, Tetrachlorantraniliprol, Tigolaner, Tioxazafen, Thiofluoximat and Iodmethan; products from *Bacillus firmus* (I-1582, BioNeem, Votivo), as well as following compounds: 1-{2-Fluor-4-methyl-5-[(2,2,2-trifluorethyl)sulfinyl]phenyl}-3-(trifluormethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-amin (known from WO2006/043635) (CAS 885026-50-6), {1'-[(2E)-3-(4-Chlorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-yl]-5-fluorospiro[indol-3,4'-piperidin]-1(2H)-yl}(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)methanon (known from WO2003/106457) (CAS 637360-23-7), 2-Chlor-N-[2-{1-[(2E)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-yl]piperidin-4-yl}-4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]isonicotinamid (known from WO2006/003494) (CAS 872999-66-1), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-on (known from WO 2010052161) (CAS 1225292-17-0), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-methoxy-2-oxo-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-ethylcarbonat (known from EP 2647626) (CAS-1440516-42-6), 4-(But-2-in-1-yloxy)-6-(3,5-dimethylpiperidin-1-yl)-5-fluorpyrimidin (known from WO2004/099160) (CAS 792914-58-0), PF1364 (known from JP2010/018586) (CAS-Reg.No. 1204776-60-2), (3E)-3-[1-[(6-Chlor-3-pyridyl)methyl]-2-pyridyliden]-1,1,1-trifluorpropan-2-on (known from WO2013/144213) (CAS 1461743-15-6), N-[3-(Benzylcarbamoyl)-4-chlorophenyl]-1-methyl-3-(pentafluorethyl)-4-(trifluormethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO2010/051926) (CAS 1226889-14-0), 5-Brom-4-chlor-N-[4-chlor-2-methyl-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-2-(3-chlor-2-pyridyl)pyrazol-3-carboxamid (known from CN103232431) (CAS 1449220-44-3), 4-[5-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(cis-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid, 4-[5-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(trans-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid and 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluormethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-2-methyl-N-(cis-1-oxido-3-thietanyl)benzamid (known from WO 2013/050317 A1) (CAS 1332628-83-7), N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid, (+)-N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid and (-)-N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluorpropyl)sulfinyl]propanamid (known from WO 2013/162715 A2, WO 2013/162716 A2, US 2014/0213448 A1) (CAS 1477923-37-7), 5-[[[(2E)-3-Chlor-2-propen-1-yl]amino]-1-[2,6-dichlor-4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluormethyl)sulfinyl]-1H-pyrazol-3-carbonitrile (known from CN 101337937 A) (CAS 1105672-

77-2), 3-Brom-N-[4-chlor-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)thioxomethyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid, (Liudaibenjiaxuanan, known from CN 103109816 A) (CAS 1232543-85-9); N-[4-Chlor-2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]carbonyl]-6-methylphenyl]-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-3-(fluormethoxy)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO 2012/034403 A1) (CAS 1268277-22-0),

5 N-[2-(5-Amino-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-4-chlor-6-methylphenyl]-3-brom-1-(3-chlor-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from WO 2011/085575 A1) (CAS 1233882-22-8), 4-[3-[2,6-Dichlor-4-[(3,3-dichlor-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]phenoxy]propoxy]-2-methoxy-6-(trifluormethyl)pyrimidin (known from CN 101337940 A) (CAS 1108184-52-6); (2E)- and 2(Z)-2-[2-(4-Cyanophenyl)-1-[3-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]ethyliden]-N-[4-(difluormethoxy)phenyl]hydrazincarboxamid (known from

10 CN 101715774 A) (CAS 1232543-85-9); Cyclopropancarbonsäure-3-(2,2-dichlorethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenylester (known from CN 103524422 A) (CAS 1542271-46-4); (4aS)-7-Chlor-2,5-dihydro-2-[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-[(trifluormethyl)thio]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazin-4a(3H)-carbonsäuremethylester (known from CN 102391261 A) (CAS 1370358-69-2); 6-Desoxy-3-O-ethyl-

15 2,4-di-O-methyl-1-[N-[4-[1-[4-(1,1,2,2,2-pentafluorethoxy)phenyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]phenyl]carbamat]- α -L-mannopyranose (known from US 2014/0275503 A1) (CAS 1181213-14-8); 8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (CAS 1253850-56-4), (8-anti)-8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (CAS 933798-27-

20 7), (8-syn)-8-(2-Cyclopropylmethoxy-4-trifluormethylphenoxy)-3-(6-trifluormethylpyridazin-3-yl)-3-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan (known from WO 2007040280 A1, WO 2007040282 A1) (CAS 934001-66-8), N-[3-Chlor-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-ethyl-3-[(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)thio]-propanamid (known from WO 2015/058021 A1, WO 2015/058028 A1) (CAS 1477919-27-9) and N-[4-(Aminothioxomethyl)-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-carboxamid (known from CN 103265527 A) (CAS 1452877-50-7), 5-(1,3-Dioxan-2-yl)-4-[[4-(trifluormethyl)phenyl]methoxy]-pyrimidin (known from WO 2013/115391 A1) (CAS 1449021-97-9), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-methoxy-1-methyl-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-2,4-dion (known from WO 2014/187846 A1) (CAS 1638765-58-8), 3-(4-Chlor-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-8-methoxy-1-methyl-2-oxo-1,8-diazaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-carbonsäureethylester (known from WO

30 2010/066780 A1, WO 2011/151146 A1) (CAS 1229023-00-0), 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-Dichlor-4-fluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-3-isoxazolyl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-4-isoxazolidinyl]-2-methylbenzamid (known from WO 2011/067272, WO2013/050302) (CAS 1309959-62-3).

Examples of herbicides according to the invention are:

Acetochlor, acifluorfen, acifluorfen-sodium, aclonifen, alachlor, allidochlor, alloxydim, alloxydim-

35 sodium, ametryn, amicarbazone, amidochlor, amidosulfuron, 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(7-fluoro-1H-indol-6-yl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminocyclopyrachlor-potassium, aminocyclopyrachlor-methyl, aminopyralid, amitrole, ammoniumsulfamate, anilofos, asulam, atrazine, azafenidin, azimsulfuron, beflubutamid, benazolin, benazolin-ethyl, benfluralin, benfuresate, bensulfuron, bensulfuron-methyl, bensulide, bentazone, benzobicyclon, benzofenap, bicyclopiron,

40 bifenox, bilanafos, bilanafos-sodium, bispyribac, bispyribac-sodium, bixlozone, bromacil, bromobutide, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, bromoxynil-butyrate, -potassium, -heptanoate, and -octanoate, busoxinone, butachlor, butafenacil, butamifos, butenachlor, butralin, butroxydim, butylate, cafenstrole, carbetamide, carfentrazone, carfentrazone-ethyl, chloramben, chlorbromuron, 1-{2-chloro-3-[(3-cyclopropyl-5-hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)carbonyl]-6-(trifluormethyl)phenyl}piperidin-2-on, 4-{2-chloro-3-

45 [(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzoyl}-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat, chlorfenac, chlorfenac-sodium, chlorfenprop, chlorflurenol, chlorflurenol-methyl, chloridazon, chlorimuron, chlorimuron-ethyl, 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-(morpholin-4-ylmethyl)benzoyl]-3-hydroxycyclohex-2-en-1-on, 4-{2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)-3-[(2,2-

trifluoroethoxy)methyl]benzoyl}-1-ethyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat, chlorophthalim, chlorotoluron, chlorthal-dimethyl, 3-[5-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-2-yl]-4-hydroxy-1-methylimidazolidine-2-on, chlorsulfuron, cinidon, cinidon-ethyl, cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, clacyfos, clethodim, clodinafop, clodinafop-propargyl, clomazone, clomeprop, clopyralid, cloransulam, 5 cloransulam-methyl, cumyluron, cyanamide, cyanazine, cycloate, cyclopyranil, cyclopyrimorate, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cyhalofop, cyhalofop-butyl, cyprazine, 2,4-D, 2,4-D-butotyl, -butyl, -dimethylammonium, -diolamin, -ethyl, -2-ethylhexyl, -isobutyl, -isooctyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, -triisopropanolammonium, and -trolamine, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DB-butyl, -dimethylammonium, -isooctyl, -potassium, and -sodium, daimuron (dymron), dalapon, dazomet, n-decanol, desmedipham, 10 detosyl-pyrazolate (DTP), dicamba, dichlobenil, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, diclofop, diclofop-methyl, diclofop-P-methyl, diclosulam, difenzoquat, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, diflufenzopyr-sodium, dimefuron, dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, 3-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)carbonyl]-1-methylchinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dion, 1,3-dimethyl-4-[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-yl-1,3-dimethyl-15 1H-pyrazol-4-carboxylat, dimetrasulfuron, dinitramine, dinoterb, diphenamid, diquat, diquat-dibromid, dithiopyr, diuron, DMPA, DNOC, endothal, EPTC, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron, ethametsulfuron-methyl, ethiozin, ethofumesate, ethoxyfen, ethoxyfen-ethyl, ethoxysulfuron, etobenzanid, ethyl-[(3-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl]phenoxy}pyridin-2-yl)oxy]acetat, F-9960, F-5231, i.e. N-{2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[4-(3-fluoropropyl)-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1H-tetrazol-1-yl]phenyl}ethanesulfonamide, F-7967, i. 20 e. 3-[7-chloro-5-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-4-yl]-1-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxaprop-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenoxasulfone, fenquinotrine, fentrazamide, flamprop, flamprop-M-isopropyl, flamprop-M-methyl, flazasulfuron, florasulam, fluazifop, fluazifop-P, fluazifop-butyl, fluazifop-P-butyl, 25 flucarbazone, flucarbazone-sodium, flucetosulfuron, fluchloralin, flufenacet, flufenpyr, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumetsulam, flumiclorac, flumiclorac-pentyl, flumioxazin, fluometuron, flurenol, flurenol-butyl, -dimethylammonium and -methyl, fluoroglycofen, fluoroglycofen-ethyl, flupropanate, flupyr-sulfuron, flupyr-sulfuron-methyl-sodium, fluridone, fluoro-chloridone, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr-meptyl, flurtamone, fluthiacet, fluthiacet-methyl, fomesafen, fomesafen-sodium, foramsulfuron, 30 fosamine, glufosinate, glufosinate-ammonium, glufosinate-P-sodium, glufosinate-P-ammonium, glufosinate-P-sodium, glyphosate, glyphosate-ammonium, -isopropylammonium, -diammonium, -dimethylammonium, -potassium, -sodium, and -trimesium, H-9201, i.e. O-(2,4-dimethyl-6-nitrophenyl) O-ethyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate, halauxifen, halauxifen-methyl, halosafen, halosulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-P, haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl, haloxyfop-P-ethoxyethyl, 35 haloxyfop-methyl, haloxyfop-P-methyl, hexazinone, HW-02, i.e. 1-(dimethoxyphosphoryl) ethyl-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetate, 4-hydroxy-1-methoxy-5-methyl-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-2-yl]imidazolidine-2-on, 4-hydroxy-1-methyl-3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-2-yl]imidazolidine-2-on, (5-hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)(3,3,4-trimethyl-1,1-dioxido-2,3-dihydro-1-benzothiophen-5-yl)methanon, 6-[(2-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-en-1-yl)carbonyl]-1,5-dimethyl-3-(2-methylphenyl)chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dion, imazamethabenz, 40 imazamethabenz-methyl, imazamox, imazamox-ammonium, imazapic, imazapic-ammonium, imazapyr, imazapyr-isopropylammonium, imazaquin, imazaquin-ammonium, imazethapyr, imazethapyr-immonium, imazosulfuron, indanofan, indaziflam, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, ioxynil, ioxynil-octanoate, -potassium and -sodium, ipfencarbazone, isoproturon, isouron, 45 isoxaben, isoxaflutole, karbutilate, KUH-043, i.e. 3-([5-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl)sulfonyl-5,5-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazole, keto-spiradox, lactofen, lenacil, linuron, MCPA, MCPA-butotyl, -dimethylammonium, -2-ethylhexyl, -isopropylammonium, -potassium, and -sodium, MCPB, MCPB-methyl, -ethyl and -sodium, mecoprop, mecoprop-sodium, and -butotyl, mecoprop-P, mecoprop-P-butotyl, -dimethylammonium, -2-ethylhexyl, and -potassium, mefenacet, mefluidide, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron-methyl, mesotrione, 50

methabenzthiazuron, metam, metamifop, metamitron, metazachlor, metazasulfuron, methabenzthiazuron, methiopyrsulfuron, methiozolin, 2-({2-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl]-6-(trifluormethyl)pyridin-3-yl}carbonyl)cyclohexan-1,3-dion, methyl isothiocyanate, 1-methyl-4-[(3,3,4-trimethyl-1,1-dioxido-2,3-dihydro-1-benzothiophen-5-yl)carbonyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-ylpropan-1-sulfonat, metobromuron, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, molinat, monolinuron, monosulfuron, monosulfuron-ester, MT-5950, i.e. N-(3-chloro-4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpentan amide, NGGC-011, napropamide, NC-310, i.e. [5-(benzyloxy)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl](2,4-dichlorophenyl)-methanone, neburon, nicosulfuron, nonanoic acid (pelargonic acid), norflurazon, oleic acid (fatty acids), orbencarb, orthosulfamuron, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefon, oxyfluorfen, paraquat, paraquat dichloride, pebulate, pendimethalin, penoxsulam, pentachlorophenol, pentoxazone, pethoxamid, petroleum oils, phenmedipham, picloram, picolinafen, pinoxaden, piperophos, pretilachlor, primisulfuron, primisulfuron-methyl, prodiamine, profoxydim, prometon, prometryn, propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop, propazine, propham, propisochlor, propoxy-carbazine, propoxycarbazine-sodium, propyrisulfuron, propyzamide, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, pyraclonil, pyraflufen, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate (pyrazolate), pyrazosulfuron, pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, pyrazoxyfen, pyribambenz, pyribambenz-isopropyl, pyribambenz-propyl, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyridafol, pyridate, pyriftalid, pyriminobac, pyriminobac-methyl, pyrimi-sulfan, pyriithiobac, pyriithiobac-sodium, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinmerac, quino-clamine, quizalofop, quizalofop-ethyl, quizalofop-P, quizalofop-P-ethyl, quizalofop-P-tefuryl, QYM-201, QYR-301, rimsulfuron, saflufenacil, sethoxydim, siduron, simazine, simetryn, SL-261, sulcotrion, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron, sulfometuron-methyl, sulfosulfuron, SYN-523, SYP-249, i.e. 1-ethoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobut-3-en-2-yl 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-nitrobenzoate, SYP-300, i.e. 1-[7-fluoro-3-oxo-4-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-3-propyl-2-thioxoimidazolidine-4,5-dione, 2,3,6-TBA, TCA (trichloroacetic acid), TCA-sodium, tebuthiuron, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, tepraloxydim, terbacil, terbucarb, terbumeton, terbuthylazin, terbutryn, tetflupyrolimet, thenylchlor, thiazopyr, thiencarbazine, thiencarbazine-methyl, thifensulfuron, thifensulfuron-methyl, thiobencarb, tiafenacil, tolpyralate, topramezone, tralkoxydim, triafamone, tri-allate, triasulfuron, triaziflam, tribenuron, tribenuron-methyl, triclopyr, trietazine, trifloxysulfuron, trifloxysulfuron-sodium, trifludimoxazin, trifluralin, triflusulfuron, triflusulfuron-methyl, tritosulfuron, urea sulfate, vernolate, ZJ-0862, i.e. 3,4-dichloro-N-{2-[(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)oxy]benzyl}aniline.

The active ingredient is preferably selected from the group comprising fungicides selected from the group comprising classes as described here above (1) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex, in particular azoles, (2) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex I or II, (3) Inhibitors of the respiratory chain at complex, (4) Inhibitors of the mitosis and cell division, (6) Compounds capable to induce a host defence, (10) Inhibitors of the lipid and membrane synthesis, and (15).

Further preferred, the active ingredient as fungicide is selected from the group comprising Trifloxystrobin, Bixafen, Prothioconazole, Inpyrfluxam, Isoflucypram, Fluopicolide, Fluopyram, Fluoxapiprolin, Isotianil.

40 The insecticide is preferably selected from the group comprising insecticides selected from the group comprising classes as described here above (2 GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists, (3) Sodium channel modulators / voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers (4) (4) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive activators, (23) Inhibitors of acetyl-CoA carboxylase, (28) Ryanodine receptor-modulators, (30) other active ingredients.

45 Also further preferred, the at least one active ingredient as insecticide is selected from the group comprising Spirotetramat, Tetraniiprole, Ethiprole, Imidacloprid, Deltamethrin, Flupyradifuron, Spidoxamat.

Lastly further preferred, the active ingredient as herbicide is selected from the group comprising Triafamone, Tembotrione, Thien carbazone-methyl, preferably in combination with safeners Isoxadifen-ethyl and Cyprosulfamat.

Even more preferred, the active ingredient is selected from the group comprising trifloxystrobin, bixafen, prothioconazole, inpyrfluxam, isoflucypram, fluopicolide, fluopyram, fluoxapiprolin, isotianil, , spirotetramat, tetraniliprole, ethiprole, , imidacloprid, deltamethrin, flupyradifuron, spidoxamat, triafamone, tembotrione, thien carbazone-methyl, isoxadifen-ethyl and cyprosulfamat.

All named active ingredients as described here above can be present in the form of the free compound or, if their functional groups enable this, an agrochemically active salt thereof.

Furthermore, mesomeric forms as well as stereoisomers or enantiomers, where applicable, shall be enclosed, as these modifications are well known to the skilled artisan, as well as polymorphic modifications.

If not otherwise specified, in the present invention solid, agrochemical active compounds a) are to be understood as meaning all substances customary for plant treatment, whose melting point is above 20°C.

Drift reducing agents a)

Suitable drift reducing agents are poly(ethylene oxides), wherein the polymer has an average molecular weight preferably from 0.5 to 12 million g/mol, more preferred from 0.75 to 10 million g/mol, and most preferred from 1 to 8 million g/mol, and hydroxypropyl guar, as well as vegetable oils and vegetable oil esters and diesters (including esters with glycerine and propylene glycol).

Particularly preferred are methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, butyl, hexyl and ethylhexyl esters.

More preferred the vegetable oils and esters are selected from the group consisting of methyl oleate, methyl palmitate, rape seed oil methyl ester, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, ethylhexyl palmitate, ethylhexyl oleate, mixture of ethylhexyl myristate/laurate, ethylhexyl laurate, mixture of ethylhexyl caprylate/caprate, diisopropyl adipate, coconut oil propyleneglycol diester, sunflower oil, rapeseed oil, corn oil, soybean oil, rice bran oil, olive oil, peanut oil, mixed caprylic and capric triglycerides, and mixed decanoyl and octanoyl glycerides.

In particular preferred are methyl esters of vegetable oils, most preferred rape seed oil methyl ester.

Also suitable as drift reducing agent are mineral oils.

Rain-fast additives (b):

Suitable rain-fast additives are acrylic based emulsion polymers or polymer dispersions and styrene based emulsion polymers or polymer dispersions d) are aqueous polymer dispersions with a Tg in the range from -100°C to 30°C, preferably between -60°C and 20°C, more preferably between -50°C and 10°C, most preferably between -45°C and 5°C, for example Acronal V215, Acronal 3612, Licomer ADH 205 and Atplus FA. Particularly preferred are Licomer ADH205, and Atplus FA.

Preferably, the polymer is selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, styrene polymers, vinyl polymers and derivatives thereof, polyolefins, polyurethanes and natural polymers and derivatives thereof.

5 More preferably, the polymer is selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, styrene butadiene copolymers, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, partially hydrolysed polyvinyl acetate, methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymers, carboxy-modified polyvinyl alcohol, acetoacetyl-modified polyvinyl alcohol, diacetone-modified polyvinyl alcohol and silicon-modified polyvinyl alcohol, isopropylene-maleic anhydride copolymer, polyurethane, cellulose, gelatine, caesin, oxidised starch, starch-vinyl acetate graft copolymers, 10 hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose and acetyl cellulose.

Most preferably the polymer is selected from copolymers of an acrylate and a styrene, wherein . Said acrylate selected from the list comprising 2-ethyl-hexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, sec-butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl acrylate, acrylic acid, acrylamide, iso-butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, or 15 combinations thereof. Said styrene selected from the list comprising styrene, tert-butyl styrene, para-methyl styrene, or combinations thereof.

In a preferred embodiment the polymer, as described above, has a molecular weight of no more than 40000, preferably no more than 10000.

In a preferred embodiment the polymer D is an emulsion polymer as described in WO 2017/202684.

20 The glass transition temperature (T_g) is known for many polymers and is determined in the present invention, if not defined otherwise, according to ASTM E1356-08 (2014) "Standard Test Method for Assignment of the Glass Transition Temperatures by Differential Scanning Calorimetry" wherein the sample is dried prior to DSC at 110°C for one hour to eliminate effect of water and/or solvent, DSC sample size of 10-15 mg, measured from -100°C to 100°C at 20°C/min under N₂, with T_g defined as 25 midpoint of the transition region.

Uptake enhancers (d)

The uptake enhancer may also be selected from the following group of compounds:

Other suitable uptake enhancers are alcohol ethoxylates, preferably selected from the group comprising ethoxylated alcohols, propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated carboxylic acids, propoxy-ethoxylated 30 carboxylic acids, or ethoxylated mono-, di- or triesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 5-40 EO units. Said ethoxylated or propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols or carboxylic acids are optionally further modified by addition of a methyl radical to the remaining alcohol functionality (cf. "Me end-capped"). The term "alcohols" according to d) refers to alcohols that can be branched or linear, saturated or unsaturated, with 6-22 carbon atoms and optionally carry additional 35 substituents, such as OH groups. The term "carboxylic acids" according to d) refers to carboxylic acids that can be branched or linear, saturated or unsaturated, with 6-22 carbon atoms and optionally carry additional substituents, such as OH groups.

Suitable components according to d) by way of example are:

- 40 - ethoxylated linear and/or branched fatty alcohols (e.g. Genapol® X-type of Clariant) with 2-20 EO units;
- methyl end-capped, ethoxylated linear and/or branched fatty alcohols (e.g. Genapol® XM-type of Clariant) comprising 2-20 EO units;

- ethoxylated coconut alcohols (e.g. Genapol® C-types of Clariant) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- ethoxylated C12/15 alcohols (e.g. Synperonic® A-types of Croda) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, branched or linear, e.g. Antarox® B/848 of Solvay, Atlas® G5000 of Croda, Lucramul® HOT 5902 of Levaco;
- 5 - propoxy-ethoxylated fatty acids, Me end-capped, e.g. Leofat® OC0503M of Lion;
- alkyl ether citrate surfactants (e.g. Adsee CE range, Akzo Nobel);
- alkylpolysaccharides (e.g. Agnique® PG8107, PG8105 of BASF; Atplus® 438, AL-2559, AL-2575 of Croda);
- 10 - ethoxylated mono- or diesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 10-40 EO units (e.g. Crovol® product range of Croda);
- castor oil ethoxylates comprising an average of 5-40 EO units (e.g. Berol® range of Nouryon, Emulsogen® EL range of Clariant);
- ethoxylated oleic acid (e.g. Alkamuls® A and AP) comprising 2-20 EO units;
- ethoxylated sorbitan fatty acid esters comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 10-50 EO units (e.g. Arlatone® T, Tween range).
- 15

Other formulants (e) :

e1 Suitable non-ionic surfactants or dispersing aids e1) are all substances of this type which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents. Preferably, polyethylene oxide-polypropylene oxide block copolymers, preferably having a molecular weight of more than 6,000 g/mol or a polyethylene oxide content of more than 45%, more preferably having a molecular weight of more than 6,000 g/mol and a polyethylene oxide content of more than 45%, polyoxyalkylenamine derivatives, polyvinylpyrrolidone, copolymers of polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone, and copolymers of (meth)acrylic acid and (meth)acrylic acid esters. Out of the examples mentioned above selected classes can be optionally phosphated, sulphonated or sulphated and neutralized with bases.

Possible anionic surfactants e1) are all substances of this type which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents. Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of alkylsulphonic or alkylphosphoric acids as well as alkylarylsulphonic or alkylarylphosphoric acids are preferred. A further preferred group of anionic surfactants or dispersing aids are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of polystyrenesulphonic acids, salts of polyvinylsulphonic acids, salts of alkyl-naphthalene sulphonic acids, salts of naphthalene-sulphonic acid-formaldehyde condensation products, salts of condensation products of naphthalenesulphonic acid, phenolsulphonic acid and formaldehyde, and salts of lignosulphonic acid.

e2 A rheological modifier is an additive that when added to the recipe at a concentration that reduces the gravitational separation of the dispersed active ingredient during storage results in a substantial increase in the viscosity at low shear rates. Low shear rates are defined as 0.1 s^{-1} and below and a substantial increase as greater than x2 for the purpose of this invention. The viscosity can be measured by a rotational shear rheometer.

Suitable rheological modifiers e2) by way of example are:

- Polysaccharides including xanthan gum, and hydroxyethyl cellulose. Examples are Kelzan[®], Rhodopol[®] G and 23, Satiaxane[®] CX911 and Natrosol[®] 250 range.
- Clays including montmorillonite, bentonite, sepeolite, attapulgite, laponite, hectorite. Examples are Veegum[®] R, Van Gel[®] B, Bentone[®] 34, 38, CT, HC, EW, Pangel[®] M100, M200, M300, S, M, W, Attagel[®] 50, Laponite[®] RD,
- Fumed and precipitated silica, examples are Aerosil[®] 200, Sipernat[®] 22.

Preferred are xanthan gum, montmorillonite clays, bentonite clays and fumed silica.

e3 Suitable antifoam substances e3) are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Silicone oils, silicone oil preparations are preferred. Examples are Silcolapse[®] 426 and 432 from Bluestar Silicones, Silfoam[®] SRE and SC132 from Wacker, SAF-184[®] from Silchem, Foam-Clear ArraPro-S[®] from Basildon Chemical Company Ltd, SAG[®] 1572, SAG[®] 1500 and SAG[®] 30 from Momentive [Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones, CAS No. 63148-62-9]. Preferred is SAG[®] 1572.

e4 Suitable antifreeze agents are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Suitable examples are propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, urea and glycerine.

e5 Suitable other formulants e5) are selected from biocides, colourants, pH adjusters, buffers, stabilisers, antioxidants, inert filling materials, humectants, crystal growth inhibitors, micronutrients by way of example are:

Possible preservatives are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Suitable examples for preservatives are preparations containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [CAS-No. 26172-55-4], 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [CAS-No. 2682-20-4] or 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one [CAS-No. 2634-33-5]. Examples which may be mentioned are Preventol[®] D7 (Lanxess), Kathon[®] CG/ICP (Dow), Acticide[®] SPX (Thor GmbH) and Proxel[®] GXL (Arch Chemicals).

Possible colourants are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Titanium dioxide, carbon black, zinc oxide, blue pigments, Brilliant Blue FCF, red pigments and Permanent Red FGR may be mentioned by way of example.

Possible pH adjusters and buffers are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Citric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrogen phosphate (Na₂HPO₄), sodium dihydrogen phosphate (NaH₂PO₄), potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH₂PO₄), potassium hydrogen phosphate (K₂HPO₄), may be mentioned by way of example.

Suitable stabilisers and antioxidants are all substances which can customarily be employed in agrochemical agents for this purpose. Butylhydroxytoluene [3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluol, CAS-No. 128-37-0] is preferred.

Carriers (f) are those which can customarily be used for this purpose in agrochemical formulations.

A carrier is a solid or liquid, natural or synthetic, organic or inorganic substance that is generally inert, and which may be used as a solvent. The carrier generally improves the application of the compounds, for instance, to plants, plants parts or seeds. Examples of suitable

solid carriers include, but are not limited to, ammonium salts, in particular ammonium sulfates, ammonium phosphates and ammonium nitrates, natural rock flours, such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk,

quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite and diatomaceous earth, silica gel and synthetic rock flours, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates. Examples of typically useful solid carriers for preparing granules include, but are not limited to crushed and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, synthetic granules of inorganic and organic flours and granules of organic material such as paper, sawdust, coconut shells, maize cobs and tobacco stalks.

Preferred solid carriers are selected from clays, talc and silica.

Examples of suitable *liquid carriers* include, but are not limited to, water, organic solvents and combinations thereof. Examples of suitable *solvents* include polar and nonpolar organic chemical liquids, for example from the classes of

- 10 - alcohols and polyols (which may optionally also be substituted, etherified and/or esterified, such as ethanol, propanol, butanol, benzylalcohol, cyclohexanol or glycol, 2-ethyl hexanol),
- ethers such as dioctyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl isosorbide, solketal, cyclopentyl methyl ether, solvents offered by Dow under the Dowanol Product Range e.g. Dowanol DPM, anisole, phenetole, different molecular weight grades of dimethyl polyethylene glycol, different molecular weight
- 15 grades of dimethyl polypropylene glycol, dibenzyl ether
- ketones (such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone, cycloheptanone, acetophenone, propiophenone),
- lactate esters, such as methyl lactate, ethyl lactate, propyl lactate, butyl lactate, 2-ethyl hexyl lactate
- (poly)ethers such as different molecular weight grades of polyethylene glycol, different molecular
- 20 weight grades of polypropylene glycol
- unsubstituted and substituted amines
- amides (such as dimethylformamide, or N,N-dimethyl lactamide, or N-formyl morpholine, or fatty acid amides such N,N-dimethyl decanamide or N,N-dimethyl dec-9-en-amide) and esters thereof
- lactams (such as 2-pyrrolidone, or N-alkylpyrrolidones, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, or N-
- 25 butylpyrrolidone, or N-octylpyrrolidone, or N-dodecylpyrrolidone or N-methyl caprolactam, N-alkyl caprolactam)
- lactones (such as gamma-butyrolactone, gamma-valerolactone, delta-valerolactone, or alpha-methyl gamma-butyrolactone
- sulfones and sulfoxides (such as dimethyl sulfoxide),
- 30 - nitriles, such as linear or cyclic alkyl nitriles, in particular acetonitrile, cyclohexane carbonitrile, octanonitrile, dodecanonitrile).
- linear and cyclic carbonates, such as diethyl carbonate, dipropyl carbonate, dibutyl carbonate, dioctyl carbonate, or ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, glycerine carbonate
- 35 Most preferred the carrier is water.

These spray liquids are applied by customary methods, i.e., for example, by spraying, pouring or injecting, in particular by spraying, and most particular by spraying by UAV.

The application rate of the formulations according to the invention can be varied within a relatively wide range. It is guided by the particular active agrochemicals and by their amount in the formulations.

5 With the aid of the formulations according to the invention it is possible to deliver active agrochemical to plants and/or their habitat in a particularly advantageous way.

The present invention is also directed to the use of agrochemical compositions according to the invention for the application of the agrochemical active compounds contained to plants and/or their habitat.

10 With the formulations of the invention it is possible to treat all plants and plant parts. By plants here are meant all plants and plant populations, such as desirable and unwanted wild plants or crop plants (including naturally occurring crop plants). Crop plants may be plants which can be obtained by conventional breeding and optimization methods or by biotechnological and gene-technological methods or combinations of these methods, including the transgenic plants and including the plant cultivars which can or cannot be protected by varietal property rights. By plant parts are to be meant
15 all above-ground and below-ground parts and organs of the plants, such as shoot, leaf, flower and root, an exemplary listing embracing leaves, needles, stems, trunks, flowers, fruit bodies, fruits and seeds and also roots, tubers and rhizomes. The plant parts also include harvested material and also vegetative and generative propagation material.

20 What may be emphasized in this context is the particularly advantageous effect of the formulations according to the invention with regard to their use in cereal plants such as, for example, wheat, oats, barley, spelt, triticale and rye, but also in maize, sorghum and millet, rice, sugar cane, soya beans, sunflowers, potatoes, cotton, oilseed rape, canola, tobacco, sugar beet, fodder beet, asparagus, hops and fruit plants (comprising pome fruit such as, for example, apples and pears, stone fruit such as, for example, peaches, nectarines, cherries, plums and apricots, citrus fruits such as, for example, oranges,
25 grapefruits, limes, lemons, kumquats, tangerines and satsumas, nuts such as, for example, pistachios, almonds, walnuts and pecan nuts, tropical fruits such as, for example, mango, papaya, pineapple, dates and bananas, and grapes) and vegetables (comprising leaf vegetables such as, for example, endives, corn salad, Florence fennel, lettuce, cos lettuce, Swiss chard, spinach and chicory for salad use, cabbages such as, for example, cauliflower, broccoli, Chinese leaves, Brassica oleracea (L.)
30 convar. acephala var. sabellica L. (curly kale, feathered cabbage), kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, red cabbage, white cabbage and Savoy cabbage, fruit vegetables such as, for example, aubergines, cucumbers, capsicums, table pumpkins, tomatoes, courgettes and sweetcorn, root vegetables such as, for example celeriac, wild turnips, carrots, including yellow cultivars, Raphanus sativus var. niger and var. radicola, beetroot, scorzonera and celery, legumes such as, for example, peas and beans, and
35 vegetables from the Allium family such as, for example, leeks and onions.

The treatment of the plants and plant parts in accordance with the invention with the inventive formulations is carried out directly or by action on their environment, habitat or storage area in accordance with the customary treatment methods, for example by dipping, spraying, vaporizing, atomizing, broadcasting or painting on and, in the case of propagation material, especially seeds,
40 additionally by single or multiple coating.

The active agrochemicals comprised develop a better biological activity than when applied in the form of the corresponding conventional formulations.

If not otherwise defined in this application, the molecular weight refers to the weight-average molecular weight M_w which is determined by GPC in methylene chloride at 25 °C with polystyrene
45 as the standard.

Materials Tables

Table MAT1: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred drift reducing materials – Polymers (b)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Polyox® WSR N12K	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 1million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR N60K	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 2million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR 301	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 4million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
Polyox® WSR 308	Poly(ethylene oxide) (average molecular weight 8million g/mol)	25322-68-3	Dupont
AgRho® DR2000	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® HP-120	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® HP-8	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay
Jaguar® 308 NB	hydroxypropyl guar	68442-94-4. 39421-75-5	Solvay

5 Table MAT2: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred drift reducing materials a) – Oils

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Radia® 7060	methyl oleate	112-62-9	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7120	methyl palmitate	112-39-0	Oleon NV, BE
AGNIQUE ME® 18 RD-F, Edenor® MESU	Rape seed oil methyl ester	67762-38-3. 85586-25-0	Clariant BASF
Crodamol® EO	ethyl oleate	111-62-6	Croda
Estol® 1514 Crodamol® IPM	iso-propyl myristate	110-27-0	Croda
Radia® 7732 Crodamol® IPP	iso-propyl palmitate	142-91-6	Oleon NV, BE Croda, UK
Radia® 7129 Crodamol® OP	ethylhexyl palmitate	29806-73-3	Oleon NV, BE Croda, UK
Radia® 7130	ethylhexyl oleate	26399-02-0	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7128	ethylhexyl myristate/laurate C12/C14	29806-75-5	Oleon NV, BE
Radia® 7127	ethylhexyl laurate	20292-08-4	Oleon NV, BE

Radia® 7126	ethylhexyl caprylate/caprate C8/10	63321-70-0	Oleon NV, BE
Crodamol DA	di-isopropyl adipate	6938-94-9	Croda
Crodamol PC DAB	Propyleneglycol di-ester of coconut fatty acids	85409-09-2	Croda
Sunflower oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-21-6	
Rapeseed oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8002-13-9	
Corn oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-30-7	
Soybean oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	8001-22-7	
Rice bran oil	Triglycerides from different C14-C18 fatty acids, predominantly unsaturated	68553-81-1	
Olive oil			
Peanut oil			
Radia® 7104	Caprylic, capric triglycerides, neutral vegetable oil	73398-61-5. 65381-09-1	Oleon NV, BE
Miglyol 812N	Glycerides, mixed decanoyl and octanoyl	73398-61-5. 65381-09-1	IOI Oleochemical
Exxsol® D80	Hydrotreated light distillates (petroleum)	64742-47-8	Exxon Mobil
Exxsol® D100	Hydrotreated light distillates (petroleum)	64742-47-8	Exxon Mobil
Solvesso® 200ND	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic, naphthalene depleted	64742-94-5	ExxonMobil
Kristol® M14 Marcol® 82 Ondina® 917	White mineral oil (petroleum), C14-C30 branched and linear	8042-47-5	Carless ExxonMobil Shell
Exxsol®D130 Banole® 50	White mineral oil (petroleum)	64742-46-7	ExxonMobil Total
Genera®-12	White mineral oil (petroleum)	72623-86-0	Total
Genera®-9	White mineral oil (petroleum)	97862-82-3	Total
Genera®-9	White mineral oil (petroleum)	97862-82-3	Total
Solvesso® 200ND	Mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons (C9-C11), naphthalene depleted	64742-94-5	ExxonMobil
Genera®-9	White mineral oil (petroleum)	97862-82-3	Total
BANOL	Paraffinic mineral oil	64742-46-7	Total
ENSPRAY N (SK Oil)	Severely hydrotreated heavy paraffinic distillates	64742-5+7	SK Corporation

Table MAT5: Exemplified trade names of preferred wash-off reducing materials b)

Product	Chemical name	Tg	MFFT	Supplier
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Atplus® FA	Aqueous styrene acrylic co-polymer emulsion dispersion	<30°C		Croda
Acronal® V215 Acronal® V115 Acronal® A245 Acronal® A240 Acronal® A225 Acronal® A145	aqueous acrylate co-polymer dispersion containing carboxylic groups.	- 43°C - 58°C - 45°C - 30°C - 45°C - 45°C		BASF
Acronal® 500 D Acronal® S 201	aqueous acrylic co-polymer dispersion	- 13°C - 25°C		BASF
Acronal® DS 3618 Acronal® 3612 Acronal® V 212 Acronal® DS 3502 Acronal® S 400	aqueous acrylic ester co-polymer dispersion	- 40°C + 12°C - 40°C + 4°C - 8°C		BASF
Licomer® ADH205 Licomer® ADH203	aqueous acrylic ester co-polymer dispersion containing carboxylic groups.	<30°C		Michelman
Primal® CM-160 Primal® CM-330	Aqueous acrylic copolymer emulsion polymer			DOW
Axilat® UltraGreen 5500	Aqueous acrylic emulsion polymer	- 15°C	0°C	Synthomer
Povol® 26/88	Polyvinyl alcohol			Kuraray
Gohsenex AGW-200	Denatured polyvinyl alcohol			Nippon Syntehtic chemical industry

Table MAT4: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred uptake enhancing compounds d)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Emulsogen® EL 400	Ethoxylated Castor Oil with 40 EO	61791-12-6	Clariant
Etocas® 10	Ethoxylated Castor Oil with 10 EO	61791-12-6	Croda
Crovol® CR70G	fats and glyceridic oils, vegetable, ethoxylated	70377-91-2	Croda
Synperonic® A3	alcohol ethoxylate (C12/C15-EO3)	68131-39-5	Croda
Synperonic® A7	alcohol ethoxylate (C12/C15-EO7)	68131-39-5	Croda
Genapol® X060	alcohol ethoxylate (iso-C13-EO6)	9043-30-5	Clariant
Alkamuls® A	Oleic acid, ethoxylated	9004-96-0	Solvay
Lucramul® HOT 5902	alcohol ethoxylate-propoxylate	64366-70-7	Levaco
Antarox B/848	Butyl alcohol propoxylate/ethoxylate	9038-95-3	Solvay
Tween® 80	Sorbitan monooleate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-65-6	Croda

Tween® 85	Sorbitan trioleate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-70-3	Croda
Tween® 20	Sorbitan monolaurate, ethoxylated (20EO)	9005-64-5	Croda
Genapol C 100	Alcohols, coco, ethoxylated	61791-13-7	Clariant

Table MAT6: Exemplified trade names and CAS-No's of preferred compounds e)

Product	Chemical name	Cas No.	Supplier
Synperonic® PE/F127	block-copolymer of polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide	9003-11-6	Croda
Synperonic® PE/L62	block-copolymer of polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide	9003-11-6	Croda
Synperonic® 13/7-85	Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated	78330-21-9	Croda
SAG® 1572	Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones	63148-62-9	Momentive
SAG® 1538	Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones	63148-62-9	Momentive
SAG® 1500	Dimethyl siloxanes and silicones	63148-62-9	Momentive
Aerosil R972	Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	68611-44-9	Evonik
Silcolapse® 454	Polydimethylsiloxanes and silica	9016-00-6	Bluestar Silicones
Silcolapse® 426R	Polydimethylsiloxanes and silica	9016-00-6	Bluestar Silicones
Rhodorsil® Antim EP 6703	absorbed poly(dimethylsiloxane) antifoam	unknown	Solvay
Propylene glycol	1,2-Propylene glycol	57-55-6	
Glycerine	Propane-1,2,3-triol	56-81-5	
Urea	CH ₄ N ₂ O	57-13-6	
Phosphoric acid	H ₃ PO ₄	7664-38-2	
Sodium hydrogen phosphate	Na ₂ HPO ₄	7558-79-4	
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate	NaH ₂ PO ₄	7558-80-7	
Citric Acid	C ₆ H ₈ O ₇	77-92-9	
Rhodopol® 23	Polysaccharide	11138-66-2	Solvay
Xanthan	Polysaccharide	11138-66-2	
Van Gel® B Veegum® R	Smectite-group minerals	12199-37-0	Vanderbilt

Sipernat® 22 S	synthetic amorphous silica (silicon dioxide)	112926-00-8 7631-86-9	Evonik
Proxel® GXL	1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one	2634-33-5	Arch Chemicals
Kathon® CG/ICP	5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one plus 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	26172-55-4 plus 2682-20-4	Dow
Acticide® MBS	Mixture of 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MIT) and 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT) in water	2682-20-4 2634-33-5	Thor GmbH

Experimental methods

Method 1: Method of preparation of recipes

- 5 The components were added to a vessel in the following order with stirring until homogeneous, carriers and other formulants (e), rain-fast additive (b), uptake enhancing additive (d) and then drift reducing additive (a).

Method 2 : Description for Fungicide Greenhouse tests

- 10 Seeds were laid out in “peat soil T” in plastic pots, covered with soil and cultivated in a greenhouse under optimum growth conditions. Two to three weeks after sowing, the test plants were treated at the one- to two-leaf stage. The test fungicide formulations were prepared with different concentrations and sprayed onto the surface of the plants using different water application rates: 200 l/ha as a standard conventional rate and 15 l/ha as an ultra-low-volume (ULV) application rate. The nozzle type used for
15 all applications was TeeJet TP 8002E, used with 2 bar and 500 - 600 mm height above plant level. Cereal plants were put in an 45° angle as this reflected best the spray conditions in the field for cereals. The ULV application rate was achieved by using a pulse-width-modulation (PWM) system attached to the nozzle and the track sprayer device at 30Hz, opening 8% - 100% (10 l/ha – 200 l/ha spray volume).

- 20 In a protective treatment the test plants were inoculated 1 day after the spray application with the respective disease and left to stand in the greenhouse for 1 to 2 weeks under optimum growth conditions. Then, the activity of the fungicide formulation was assessed visually.

In curative conditions plants were first inoculated with the disease and treated 1-3 days later with the fungicide formulations. Visual assessment of the disease was done 3-9 days after application of formulations (dat).

- 25 The practices for inoculation are well known to those skilled in the art.

Table M5: Diseases and crops used in the tests.

Plant species	Crop Variety	Disease	English Name	Abbreviation / EPPO Code disease
Soybean	Merlin	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	Soybean rust	PHAKPA
Wheat	Monopol	Puccinia recondita	Brown rust	PUCCRT
Barley	Gaulois	Pyrenophora teres	Net blotch	PYRNTE
Barley	Villa	Blumeria graminis	Powdery mildew	ERYSGH
Tomato	Rentita	Phytophthora infestans	Late blight	PHYTIN

Method 3 : Leaf wash-off

- 30 Apple or corn leaf sections were attached to a glass microscope slide. To this 0.9 to 1.4 µl drops of the different formulations diluted at the spray dilution in deionised water containing 5% CIPAC C water and a small amount of fluorescent tracer (Tinopal OB as a micron sized aqueous suspension) were applied with a micropipette and left to dry for 1 hour. Under UV illumination (365nm) the leaf deposits were imaged by a digital camera. The leaf sections were then held under gently running deionised water (flow rate approximately 300ml/minute at a height 10cm below the tap outlet) for 15s. The leaf sections
35 were allowed to dry and the deposits were re-imaged and compared to the original images. The amount of active ingredient washed off was visually estimated between 5 with most remaining and 1 with most removed. Three or more replicates were measured and the mean value recorded.

Method 4: Coverage (pipette)

Greenhouse plants in the development stage as indicated in Tables M1a & M1b were used for these experiments. A 1.4 µl drop of spray liquid containing a small amount of fluorescent tracer (Tinopal OB as a micron sized aqueous suspension) was pipetted on top without touching the leaf surface and left to dry. Under UV illumination (365nm) the leaf deposits were imaged by a digital camera and the area of the deposits measured using ImageJ software (www.fiji.com).

Method 5: Drift filter paper deposits

The formulations were diluted in water to the required concentration with a small amount of a fluorescent tracer (Tinopal SC), sprayed through a TeeJet 11002E nozzle at a pressure of 2 bar onto filter paper and the droplet size spectra measured using ImageJ.

The filter paper is photographed using a digital camera, with UV light [365nm] as the illuminating resource. In the pictures of filter paper, droplet deposits which are fluorescently labelled have much higher intensity than the filter paper and other background.

Images are processed in the ImageJ software (www.fiji.com). First, the RGB image is split into Red, Green and Blue channel, only the Green or Blue channel is used for further analysis, depending on the intensity of the original image. Next, the 'Subtract background' algorithm is applied to the single channel image to remove background noise, which in turn improve the contrast between the droplet deposits and the background. Afterward, an intensity threshold is generated automatically and applied by the software, resulting in a binary image where droplet deposits are remained with maximum intensity while the background such as the filter paper itself has zero intensity. Finally, the 'watershed' algorithm is applied to the binary image, in order to segment droplets that are connected in the image. All remained and segmented objects are detected and labelled with their positions and sizes. The size of each object represents the area of each deposit, is in the unit of μm^2 .

The nozzle used in the spray test has a VMD of 210µm with water. The Volume Median Diameter (VMD) is determined from the cumulative distribution functions (CDFs) of droplet volume V , droplets that have sizes smaller than VMD account for 50% of the total sprayed volume. Since there is no direct correlation between the deposit area obtained from filter paper and the actual droplet size/volume, the VMD of water has been used as a reference to rescale the CDFs of formulation sprays.

From ImageJ analysis, the area (A) of each droplet deposit on filter paper is recorded. The diameter of each deposit $d_A = (4A/\pi)^{1/2}$, the estimate droplet volume $V_{\text{estimate}} = \pi \cdot d_A^3/6$. The CDF of the basic formulation is plotted using the estimate droplet volume V_{estimate} , which is calculated from the deposit area on the filter paper, VMD of the basic formulation is also obtained from the CDF curve. With the assumption that the basic formulation has similar droplet size distribution as water, by matching the VMD of the basic formulation to VMD of water, a size factor $f = \text{VMD}_{\text{basic}}/\text{VMD}_{\text{water}}$ is generated. Given a droplet deposit area A from the filter paper, the actual droplet diameter $d = f \cdot (4A/\pi)^{1/2}$, the droplet volume $V = \pi \cdot d^3/6$.

The cumulative distributions of droplet volume V of different formulations are plotted with bins of logarithmic scale. From each cumulative distribution curve, the percentage of droplets that have diameters less than 150µm is counted. This volume percentage of fine droplets corresponds to the degree of drift potential. Using the percentage of a basic formulation (p_{basic}) as a reference, the relative difference of the percentage between a formulation with adjuvants (p) and the basic formulation is computed. The relative difference $r = p/p_{\text{basic}} \cdot 100\%$. If the relative difference (r) is lower than 100%, the formulation has lower potential for drift compared with a basic formulation, and vice versa.

Method 6: Persistent Foam

The persistent foam was determined according to CIPAC Method MT 47.1 with the conditions of using the recipe dose rate and spray volumes indicated in each example and the foam recorded after 1 minute and 3 minutes (www.cipac.org).

EXAMPLES

Example 1:

Table 1: Recipes 1.1 and 1.2.

Component (%w/w)	Recipe 1.1 illustrative of the invention	Recipe 1.2 illustrative of the invention	Recipe 1.3 reference
Rapeseed oil methyl ester	6.0	0.0	0.0
Rapeseed oil	0.0	6.0	0.0
Atplus® FA	15.0	0.0	15.0
Licomer® ADH205	0.0	14.0	0.0
Crovol® CR70G	50.0	0.0	50.0
Lucramol® HOT 5902	0.0	50.0	0.0
SAG® 1500	0.2	0.1	0.2
Propylene glycol	28.8	17.9	34.8
Water (deionised)	0.0	12.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

5 The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

10 The adjuvant recipes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 were tested with the following commercial products. Rudis® SC and Proline® SC are produced by Bayer AG and contains 480 g/l of prothioconazole for the control of fungal disease. Nativo® WG is produced by Bayer AG and contains 500 g/kg of tebuconazole and 250 g/kg of trifloxystrobin for the control of fungal disease.

15 The products Rudis® SC and Nativo® WG were dispersed in water at the rates in l/ha or kg/ha and in spray volumes l/ha as indicated. To a second dilution of Rudis® SC and Nativo® WG the adjuvant recipes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 according to the invention were added at a rate of 0.1 l/ha and the dilution used for the tests below. For greenhouse biological trials it is often necessary to use lower rates than in the field owing to differences in the performance between the greenhouse and the field. This practice is commonly known in the industry.

Greenhouse

Table 1.2: Biological efficacy of Rudis SC on PUCCRT / wheat.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of Rudis SC applied l/ha	Rate of a.i. g/ha	Rudis SC reference Efficacy [%]	Rudis SC + recipe 1.1 according to the invention Efficacy [%]
200	0.104	50	100	100
200	0.052	25	88	100
200	0.026	12.5	63	100
15	0.104	50	92	100
15	0.052	25	54	98
15	0.026	12.5	38	94

Method 2: wheat, 3 day curative, evaluation 7 dat.

The results show that Rudis® SC plus recipe 1.1 illustrative of the invention shows higher efficacy than Rudis® SC alone at 15 l/ha and 200 l/ha spray volume.

5 Table 1.3: Biological efficacy of Nativo WG on PuccRT / wheat.

Spray volume l/ha	Rate of Nativo WG applied kg/ha	Rate of TFS a.i. g/ha	Rate of TBZ a.i. g/ha	Nativo WG reference Efficacy [%]	Nativo WG + recipe 1.1 according to the invention Efficacy [%]
200	1.0	25	50	100	100
200	0.5	12.5	25	100	100
200	0.25	6.25	12.5	88	100
15	0.1	25	50	4	100
15	0.05	12.5	25	0	- *
15	0.025	6.25	12.5	0	100

Method 2: wheat, 3 day curative, evaluation 7 dat. * test error.

The results show that Nativo® WG plus recipe 1.1 illustrative of the invention shows higher efficacy than Nativo® WG alone at 15 l/ha and 200 l/ha spray volume. Furthermore, the high difference at 15 l/ha is surprising.

- 10 Images of the leaf deposits on sprayed wheat plants are shown in Figure 1 and show that both Rudis SC and Rudis SC + recipe 1.1 illustrative of the invention show poor coverage at 15 l/ha as expected for a spray applied at a low spray volume. The spreading on wheat plants is shown in Table 1.4 and Table 1.5, and it is surprising how Rudis SC + recipe 1.1 and Nativo WG + recipe 1.1 both illustrative of the invention shows higher biological efficacy illustrating that the uptake of the active ingredient by the uptake enhancing agent at low spray volumes has a surprisingly good biological effect.
- 15

Leaf wash-off

The wash-off was determined according to method 3.

20 Table 1.4: Leaf wash-off data.

Recipe	Amount of deposit remaining after 1h on corn leaves	Amount of deposit remaining after 1h on apple leaves
Nativo WG – 15 l/ha	++	++
Nativo WG – 200 l/ha	+++	++++
Nativo WG + Recipe 1.1 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	+++++	+++++
Nativo WG + Recipe 1.2 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	+++++	+++++
Nativo WG + Recipe 1.1 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	+++++	+++++
Nativo WG + Recipe 1.2 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	+++++	+++++

Nativo WG was used at a rate of 0.16 kg/ha and recipes 1.1 and 1.2 at a rate of 0.1 l/ha.

The results show that the addition of recipes 1.1 and 1.2 according to the invention reduced the amount of wash-off from Nativo WG. Furthermore, the effect is greatest at the low spray volume of 15 l/ha.

5 Drift

The drift was determined according to method 5.

Table 1.5: Drift data.

Spray volume	Amount of driftable spray droplets (at %vol < 100 microns) from Rudis SC + recipe 1.1 according to the invention compared to Rudis SC + recipe 1.3 not according to the invention %
15 l/ha	74.3

Rudis SC was used at a rate of 0.104 l/ha and recipes 1.1 and 1.3 at a rate of 0.1 l/ha.

- 10 The results show that recipe 1.1 according to the invention containing methylated rape seed oil (b) shows a lower amount of driftable spray droplets less than 100 microns than the reference recipe 1.3 without added oil.

Example 2:

Table 2.1: Recipe 2.1.

Component (%w/w)	Recipe 2.1 illustrative of the invention
Sunflower oil	0.0
Atplus® FA	14.0
Synperonic® A7	48.0
SAG® 1572	0.5

Propylene glycol	29.5
Total	100

The method of preparation used was according to Method 1.

- 5 The adjuvant recipe 2.1 was tested with Nativo® WG as in Example 1. Nativo® WG was dispersed in water at the rate kg/ha and in spray volumes l/ha as indicated. To a second dilution of Nativo® WG the adjuvant recipe 2.1 according to the invention was added at a rate of 0.1 l/ha and the dilution used for the tests below.

Pipette spreading tests on leaves

The leaf deposit size was determined according to method 4.

- 10 Table 2.2: Spray dilution deposit size on non-textured apple leaves and textured soybean and rice leaves for Nativo WG and adjuvant 2.1.

Recipe	Deposit area mm ² apple	Deposit area mm ² soybean	Deposit area mm ² rice
Nativo WG – 15 l/ha	3.32	2.41	2.29
Nativo WG – 200 l/ha	4.10	2.31	2.53
Nativo WG + Recipe 2.1 according to the invention – 15 l/ha	4.33	5.15	41.23
Nativo WG + Recipe 2.1 according to the invention – 200 l/ha	6.3	5.88	12.88

Nativo WG was used at a rate of 0.16 kg/ha and recipe 2.1 at a rate of 0.1 l/ha.

- 15 The results show that Nativo WG + recipe 2.1 illustrative of the invention show greater leaf coverage from spreading compared to Nativo WG. Furthermore, recipe 2.1 shows greater coverage at 15 l/ha than 200 l/ha.

Leaf surfaces

- 20 In Tables M1a and M1b the contact angle of water on leaf surfaces for textured and non-textured is shown.

Table M1a Plants with textured leaves

Plant	Species	Contact angle of water ° (adaxial)
barley	Hordeum vulgare (var. Montoya)	143°
corn, BBCH-11	Zea mays	150°
corn, BBCH-12	Zea mays	149°
corn, BBCH-13/14	Zea mays	148°
soybean, BBCH-12	Glycine max	149°
soybean, BBCH-13	Glycine max	144°

rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	180°
wheat, BBCH-12	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	148°
fat-hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	137°
purple crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	144°

Table M1b Plants with non-textured leaves

Plant	Species	Contact angle of water ° (adaxial)
apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	104°
tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	106°
corn, BBCH-15/16	<i>Zea mays</i>	108°
corn, BBCH-17	<i>Zea mays</i>	107°
corn, BBCH-18	<i>Zea mays</i>	96°
corn, BBCH-19	<i>Zea mays</i>	87°
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	103°
redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	not measured

- 5 Examples of non-textured crops and plants include tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, carrot, celery, sugar beet, beetroot, spinach, lettuce, beans, peas, clover, apple, pear, peach, apricot, plum, mango, avocado, olive, citrus, orange, lemon, lime, grape, fig, cucumber, melon, water melon, strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, sunflower, pumpkin, soybean (\geq GS 16 (BBCH 16)), corn (\geq GS 15 (BBCH 15)), cotton.

- 10 Examples of textured crops and plants include garlic, onions, leeks, soybean (\leq GS 16 (BBCH 16)), oats, wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, pineapple, banana, linseed, lilies, orchids, corn (\leq GS 15 (BBCH 15)), cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, Cauliflower, rye, rapeseed, tulips and peanut.

Examples of non-textured weeds include *Abutilon theophrasti*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Datura stramonium*, *Galium aparine*, *Ipomoea purpurea*, *Polygonum lapathifolium*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Sida spinosa*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Stellaria media*, *Xanthium orientale*, *Cyperus rotundus*, and *Amaranthus retroflexus*.

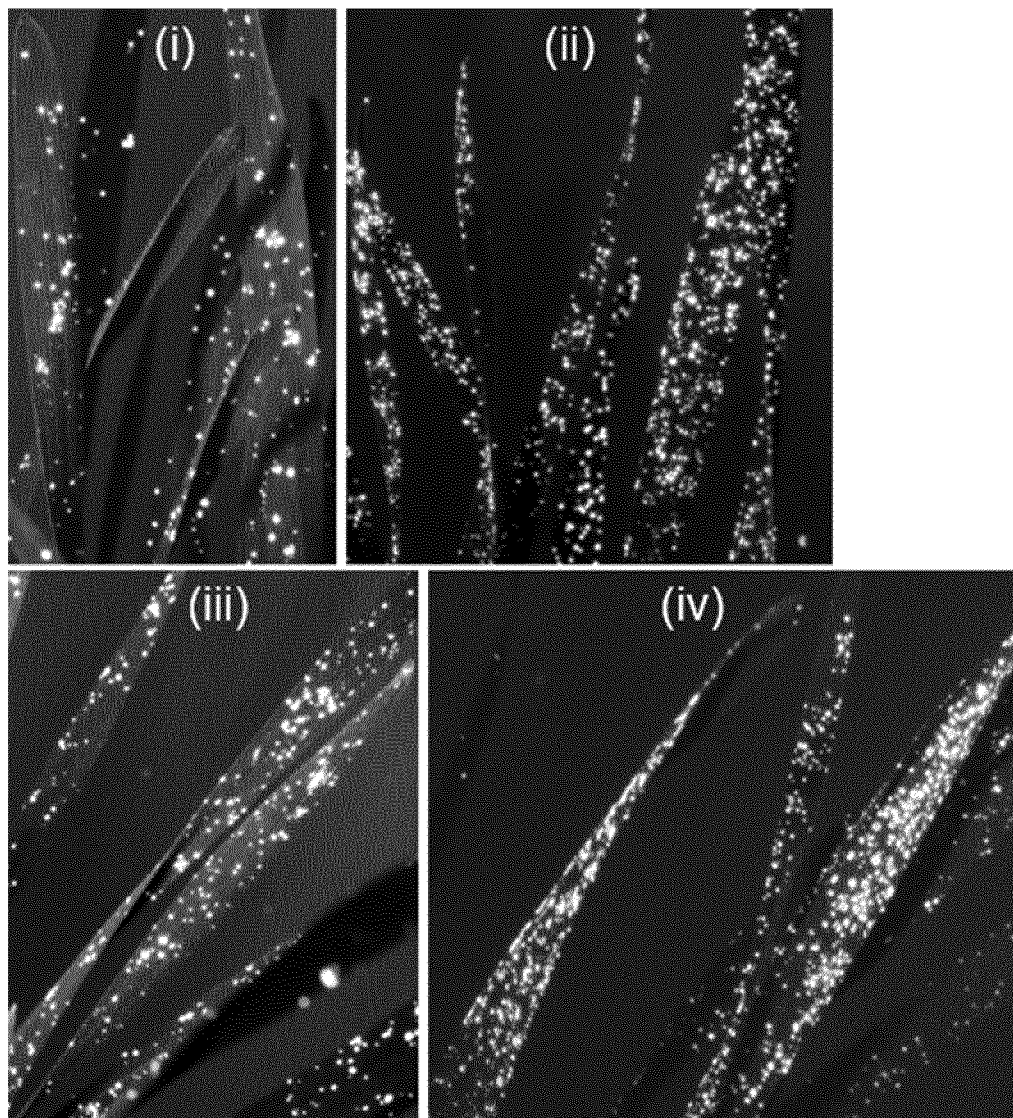
- 15 Examples of textured weeds include *Cassia obtusifolia*, *Chenopodium album*, *Agropyron repens*, *Alopecurus myosuroides*, *Apera spica-venti*, *Avena fatua*, *Brachiaria plantaginea*, *Bromus secalinus*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Poa annua*, *Setaria faberi* and *Sorghum halepense*.

Patent claims

1. Agricultural adjuvant compositions for tank-mixture with crop protection products comprising
 - a) One or more drift reducing ingredients
 - b) One or more rain-fast additives,
 - 5 d) One or more uptake enhancing agents,
 - e) other formulants,
 - f) optionally one or more carriers to 100%.
2. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to claim 1, wherein a) is selected from the group
10 comprising poly(ethylene oxides), wherein the polymer has an average molecular weight preferably from 0.5 to 12 million g/mol, hydroxypropyl guar, vegetable oils and vegetable oil esters and diesters.
3. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 2, wherein d) is
15 selected from the group comprising ethoxylated coconut alcohols, ethoxylated branched alcohols, propoxy-ethoxylated alcohols, ethoxylated mono- or diesters of glycerine comprising fatty acids with 8-18 carbon atoms and an average of 10-40 EO units, ethoxylated oleic acid.
4. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 3, wherein b) is an
20 emulsion polymer or polymer dispersion with T_g in the range from -100°C to 30°C, wherein said polymer is a copolymer of an acrylate and a styrene, wherein said acrylate is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethyl-hexyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, sec-butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, methyl acrylate, acrylic acid, acrylamide, iso-butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, or combinations thereof, and said styrene is selected from the group consisting of styrene, tert-butyl styrene, para-methyl styrene, or combinations thereof.
- 25 5. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, wherein a) is present in an amount from 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%.
6. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 5, wherein b) is
30 present in 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %.
7. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 7, wherein d) is
present in 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %.
8. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 7, wherein
35 component e) comprises at least one antifoam substance (e3) and at least one antifreeze agent (e4).
9. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to claim any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising the components a) to f) in the following amounts
 - a) from 2 to 25 %, preferably from 4 to 20% g/l, and most preferred from 5 to 15%.

- b) from 1 to 25 %, preferably from 5 to 20%, and most preferred from 8 to 18 %,
d) from 30 to 55 %, preferably from 35 to 55 %, and most preferred from 40 to 55 %,
e1) from 0 to 15 %, preferably from 0,5 to 12 %, and most preferred from 1 to 10 %,
e2) from 0 to 5 %, preferably from 0.1 to 4 %, and most preferred from 0.2 to 3%,
5 e3) from 0.01 to 1.5 %, preferably from 0.05 to 1 %, and most preferred from 0.1 to 0.5%,
e4) from 5 to 38 %, preferably from 10 to 35 %, and most preferred from 15 to 35 %,
e5) from 0 to 20 %, preferably from 0.01 to 12 %, and most preferred from 0.05 to 8 %.,
f) carrier to 100.
- 10 10. Agricultural adjuvant compositions according to one or more of claims 1 to 9 for use in tank mixes wherein the active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of trifloxystrobin, bixafen, prothioconazole, inpyrfluxam, isoflucypram, fluopicolide, fluopyram, fluoxapiprolin, isotianil, , spirotetramat, tetraniliprole, ethiprole, , imidacloprid, deltamethrin, flupyradifuron, spidoxamat, triafamone, tembotrione, thiencarbazone-methyl, isoxadifen-ethyl and cyprosulfamat.
- 15 11. Agrochemical adjuvant composition according to one or more claims 1 to 10 for use in tank mixes, wherein the formulation is applied at a spray volume of between 1 and 25 l/ha, preferably 2 and 20 l/ha, more preferably 5 and 15 l/ha.
- 20 12. Agrochemical adjuvant composition according to one or more claims 1 to 10 for use in tank mixes, wherein b) is applied from 0.01 g/ha to 50 g/ha, more preferably from 0.1 g/ha to 40 g/ha, and most preferred from 1 g/ha to 30 g/ha.
- 25 13. Agrochemical adjuvant composition according to one or more claims 1 to 10 for use in tank mixes, wherein c) is preferably applied from 5 g/ha to 150 g/ha, more preferably from 7.5 g/ha to 100 g/ha, and most preferred from 10 g/ha to 60 g/ha.
- 30 14. Agrochemical adjuvant composition according to one or more claims 1 to 10 for application on plants or crops with textured leaf surfaces.
15. Use of an agrochemical adjuvant composition according to one or more of the claims 1 to 10 in application of the agrochemical compounds for controlling harmful organisms, wherein the composition is applied by a UAV, UGV, PWM.

Figure 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2021/080847

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. A01N25/06 A01N25/30 A01N25/32 A01N37/50 A01N41/10 A01N43/56 A01N43/653 A01N43/66 A01N43/713 A01N43/80 A01N47/06 A01P3/00 A01P7/00 A01P13/00		
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) 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.
X	US 5 821 195 A (SANDBRINK JOSEPH J [US] ET AL) 13 October 1998 (1998-10-13)	1-3, 5-9, 11-15
Y	examples; table 37; example 31; tables 31 a, b	1-15

X	CN 106 665 569 A (JIANGSU ZHONGSHAN CHEMICAL CO LTD) 17 May 2017 (2017-05-17)	1-3, 5-9, 11-15
Y	the abstract; the claims, and the examples	1-15

X	CN 106 689 122 A (BEIJING GRAND AGROCHEM LTD) 24 May 2017 (2017-05-24)	1-3, 5-9, 11-15
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Y	the abstract; the claims, and the examples	1-15

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex. </div> </div>		
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents :</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"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)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"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</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
21 March 2022	30/03/2022	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Lorenzo Varela, M	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2021/080847

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	XIAONAN WANG ET AL: "Drift potential of UAV with adjuvants in aerial applications", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING, vol. 11, no. 5, 1 September 2018 (2018-09-01), pages 54-58, XP055710532, CN ISSN: 1934-6344, DOI: 10.25165/j.ijabe.20181105.3185 the whole document -----	1-15
Y	Debbie J Rae: "Use of spray oils with synthetic insecticides, acaricides and fungicides" In: "Spray Oils Beyond 2000: Sustainable Pest and Disease Management", 1 January 2002 (2002-01-01), XP055713596, ISBN: 978-1-86341-902-4 pages 248-266, the whole document -----	1-15
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X	US 2015/282478 A1 (BAUR PETER [DE] ET AL) 8 October 2015 (2015-10-08) the claims and the examples -----	1-3, 5-9, 11-15 1-15
X	US 2016/192642 A1 (LINDNER GREGORY JAMES [US] ET AL) 7 July 2016 (2016-07-07) the claims; paragraphs 148-182 and 232 -----	1-3, 5-9, 11-15 1-15
X	US 2018/332844 A1 (BAUR PETER [DE] ET AL) 22 November 2018 (2018-11-22) the claims; the examples, and paragraph 76 -----	1-3, 5-9, 11-15 1-15
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2021/080847

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>RICHARD J M ET AL: "Extended Summaries : IUPAC Conference The effects of six adjuvants on the rainfastness of chlorpyrifos formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate", PEST. SCI., vol. 55, 1 January 1999 (1999-01-01), pages 197-218, XP055779179, the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-15
T	<p>THE ADJUVANCY PROCESS: "Practical Guide to Adjuvants", CRODA, 1 January 2020 (2020-01-01), XP055789188, the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2021/080847

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CN 106665569	A	17-05-2017	NONE	
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