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(54) Title: COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING PLANT DISEASES

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a composition for controlling plant diseases comprising, as active ingredients, a compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam; and so on.

DESCRIPTION

COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING PLANT DISEASES

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a composition for controlling plant diseases and a method for controlling plant diseases.

10 Background Art

α -Substituted phenylacetic acid compounds (see, for example, WO 95/27,693) and ethaboxam (see, for example, KR-B-0124552) are conventionally known as active ingredients of agents for controlling plant diseases. Nevertheless, there is
15 a continuing need for more highly active agents for controlling plant diseases.

Disclosure of Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide a
20 composition for controlling plant diseases and a method for controlling plant diseases and so on, having excellent control effect for plant diseases.

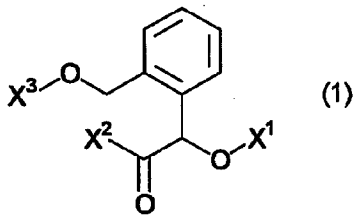
The present invention provides a composition for controlling plant diseases and a method for controlling plant
25 diseases, having an improved control effect for plant diseases by combining a compound represented by the following formula (1) with ethaboxam.

Specifically, the present invention takes the

following constitutions.

[1] A composition for controlling plant diseases comprising, as active ingredients, a compound represented by formula (1):

5 [Formula 1]



wherein X¹ represents a methyl group, a difluoromethyl group or an ethyl group; X² represents a methoxy group or a methylamino group; and X³ represents a phenyl group, a 2-
10 methylphenyl group or a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group;

and ethaboxam;

[2] The composition according to [1], which has a weight ratio of the compound represented by formula (1) to ethaboxam falling within the range of from 0.01:1 to 200:1;

15 [3] A seed treatment agent comprising, as active ingredients, the compound represented by formula (1) of [1] and ethaboxam;

[4] A plant seed treated with effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1) of [1] and ethaboxam;

20 [5] A method for controlling plant diseases which comprises applying, to a plant or a locus where a plant is allowed to grow, effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1) of [1] and ethaboxam; and

[6] Combined use for controlling plant diseases of

the compound represented by formula (1) of [1] and ethaboxam;
and so on.

The composition according to the present invention
exhibits an excellent control effect for plant diseases.

5

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

The compound represented by formula (1) for use in
the composition for controlling plant diseases according to
the present invention is described.

10

Examples of the compound represented by formula (1)
include the following compounds:

a compound in which X^1 is a methyl group, a
difluoromethyl group or an ethyl group in formula (1);

15

a compound in which X^1 is a methyl group in formula
(1);

a compound in which X^2 is a methoxy group or a
methylamino group in formula (1);

a compound in which X^1 is a methyl group and X^2 is a
methoxy group in formula (1);

20

a compound in which X^1 is a methyl group and X^2 is
methylamino group in formula (1);

a compound in which X^3 is a phenyl group, a 2-
methylphenyl group or a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group in formula
(1);

25

a compound in which X^3 is a phenyl group or a 2,5-
dimethylphenyl group in formula (1);

a compound in which X^1 is a methyl group, X^2 is a
methoxy group, and X^3 is a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group in formula

(1);

a compound in which X¹ is a methyl group, X² is methylamino group, and X³ is a phenyl group in formula (1); and

5 a compound in which X¹ is a methyl group, X² is methylamino group, and X³ is a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group in formula (1).

Specific examples of the compound represented by
10 formula (1) are shown.

In the compound represented by formula (1), X¹, X² and X³ are one of the combinations of substituents shown in Table 1.

Table 1

X ¹	X ²	X ³
CH ₃	OCH ₃	Ph
CH ₃	OCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
CH ₃	OCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph
CH ₃	NHCH ₃	Ph
CH ₃	NHCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
CH ₃	NHCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph
CHF ₂	OCH ₃	Ph
CHF ₂	OCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
CHF ₂	OCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph
CHF ₂	NHCH ₃	Ph
CHF ₂	NHCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
CHF ₂	NHCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph
C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃	Ph
C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph
C ₂ H ₅	NHCH ₃	Ph
C ₂ H ₅	NHCH ₃	2-CH ₃ Ph
C ₂ H ₅	NHCH ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ Ph

The compound represented by formula (1) may have isomers such as stereoisomers such as optical isomers based on an asymmetric carbon atoms and tautomers, and any isomer can be contained and used solely or in a mixture of any isomer ratio in the present invention.

The compound represented by formula (1) may be in a form of a solvate (for example, hydrate) and it can be used in a form of a solvate in the present invention.

The compound represented by formula (1) may be in a form of a crystal form and/or an amorphous form and it can be used in any form in the present invention.

The compound represented by formula (1) is a compound described in WO95/27,693 pamphlet. These compounds can be synthesized, for example, by a method described in the pamphlet.

Ethaboxam for use in the composition for controlling plant diseases according to the present invention in combination with the compound represented by formula (1) is a compound described in KR-B-0124552 and can be obtained from commercial agents or prepared using well-known methods.

In the composition for controlling plant diseases according to the present invention, the weight ratio of the compound represented by formula (1) to ethaboxam is typically in the range of 0.01:1 to 200:1, preferably 0.025:1 to 125:1. When used as a dusting powder, the range of 0.05:1 to 125:1 is more preferable, and when used as a seed treatment agent, the

range of 0.025:1 to 100:1 is more preferable.

The composition for controlling plant diseases according to the present invention may be a simple mixture of the compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam. Alternatively, the composition for controlling plant diseases is typically produced by mixing the compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam with an inert carrier, and adding to the mixture a surfactant and other adjuvants as needed so that the mixture can be formulated into an oil agent, an emulsion, a flowable agent, a wettable powder, a granulated wettable powder, a powder agent, a granule agent and so on. The composition for controlling plant diseases mentioned above can be used as a seed treatment agent of the present invention as it is or added with other inert ingredients.

In the composition for controlling plant diseases according to the present invention, the total amount of the compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam is typically in the range of 0.1 to 99% by weight, preferably 0.2 to 90% by weight.

Examples of the solid carrier used in formulation include fine powders or granules such as minerals such as kaolin clay, attapulgite clay, bentonite, montmorillonite, acid white clay, pyrophyllite, talc, diatomaceous earth and calcite; natural organic materials such as corn rachis powder and walnut husk powder; synthetic organic materials such as urea; salts such as calcium carbonate and ammonium sulfate;

synthetic inorganic materials such as synthetic hydrated silicon oxide; and as a liquid carrier, aromatic hydrocarbons such as xylene, alkylbenzene and methylnaphthalene; alcohols such as 2-propanol, ethyleneglycol, propylene glycol, and ethylene glycol monoethyl ether; ketones such as acetone, cyclohexanone and isophorone; vegetable oil such as soybean oil and cotton seed oil; petroleum aliphatic hydrocarbons, esters, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile and water.

Examples of the surfactant include anionic surfactants such as alkyl sulfate ester salts, alkylaryl sulfonate salts, dialkyl sulfosuccinate salts, polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether phosphate ester salts, lignosulfonate salts and naphthalene sulfonate formaldehyde polycondensates; and nonionic surfactants such as polyoxyethylene alkyl aryl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkylpolyoxypropylene block copolymers and sorbitan fatty acid esters and cationic surfactants such as alkyltrimethylammonium salts.

Examples of the other formulation auxiliary agents include water-soluble polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysaccharides such as Arabic gum, alginic acid and the salt thereof, CMC (carboxymethyl-cellulose), Xanthan gum, inorganic materials such as aluminum magnesium silicate and alumina sol, preservatives, coloring agents and stabilization agents such as PAP (acid phosphate isopropyl) and BHT.

The composition for controlling plant diseases according to the present invention is effective for the

following plant diseases.

Diseases of rice: blast (*Magnaporthe grisea*),
Helminthosporium leaf spot (*Cochliobolus miyabeanus*), sheath
blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*), and bakanae disease (*Gibberella*
5 *fujikuroi*).

Diseases of wheat: powdery mildew (*Erysiphe*
graminis), Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *F.*
avenacerum, *F. culmorum*, *Microdochium nivale*), rust (*Puccinia*
striiformis, *P. graminis*, *P. recondita*), pink snow mold
10 (*Micronectriella nivale*), Typhula snow blight (*Typhula* sp.),
loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*), bunt (*Tilletia caries*), eyespot
(*Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*), leaf blotch
(*Mycosphaerella graminicola*), glume blotch (*Stagonospora*
nodorum), and yellow spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*).

15 Diseases of barley: powdery mildew (*Erysiphe*
graminis), Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *F.*
avenacerum, *F. culmorum*, *Microdochium nivale*), rust (*Puccinia*
striiformis, *P. graminis*, *P. hordei*), loose smut (*Ustilago*
nuda), scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), net blotch (*Pyrenophora*
20 *teres*), spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), leaf stripe
(*Pyrenophora graminea*), and Rhizoctonia damping-off
(*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Diseases of corn: smut (*Ustilago maydis*), brown spot
(*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*), copper spot (*Gloeocercospora*
25 *sorghii*), southern rust (*Puccinia polysora*), gray leaf spot
(*Cercospora zeaе-maydis*), and Rhizoctonia damping-off
(*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Diseases of citrus: melanose (*Diaporthe citri*), scab (*Elsinoe fawcetti*), penicillium rot (*Penicillium digitatum*, *P. italicum*), and brown rot (*Phytophthora parasitica*, *Phytophthora citrophthora*).

5 Diseases of apple: blossom blight (*Monilinia mali*), canker (*Valsa ceratosperma*), powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*), *Alternaria* leaf spot (*Alternaria alternata* apple pathotype), scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), bitter rot (*Colletotrichum acutatum*), crown rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*),
10 blotch (*Diplocarpon mali*), and ring rot (*Botryosphaeria berengeriana*).

Diseases of pear: scab (*Venturia nashicola*, *V. pirina*), black spot (*Alternaria alternata* Japanese pear pathotype), rust (*Gymnosporangium haraeaeum*), and phytophthora
15 fruit rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*);

Diseases of peach: brown rot (*Monilinia fructicola*), scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum*), and phomopsis rot (*Phomopsis* sp.).

Diseases of grape: anthracnose (*Elsinoe ampelina*),
20 ripe rot (*Glomerella cingulata*), powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*), rust (*Phakopsora ampelopsidis*), black rot (*Guignardia bidwellii*), and downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*).

Diseases of Japanese persimmon: anthracnose
25 (*Gloeosporium kaki*), and leaf spot (*Cercospora kaki*, *Mycosphaerella nawae*).

Diseases of gourd: anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lagenarium*), powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea*), gummy

stem blight (*Mycosphaerella melonis*), Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum*), downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*), *Phytophthora* rot (*Phytophthora* sp.), and damping-off (*Pythium* sp.);

5 Diseases of tomato: early blight (*Alternaria solani*), leaf mold (*Cladosporium fulvum*), and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*).

Diseases of eggplant: brown spot (*Phomopsis vexans*), and powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*).

10 Diseases of cruciferous vegetables: *Alternaria* leaf spot (*Alternaria japonica*), white spot (*Cercospora brassicae*), clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*), and downy mildew (*Peronospora parasitica*).

Diseases of welsh onion: rust (*Puccinia allii*), and
15 downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*).

Diseases of soybean: purple seed stain (*Cercospora kikuchii*), sphaeloma scad (*Elsinoe glycines*), pod and stem blight (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *sojae*), septoria brown spot
20 (*Septoria glycines*), frog-eye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojae*), rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*), brown stem rot (*Phytophthora sojae*), and *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Diseases of kidney bean: anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lindemthianum*).

25 Diseases of peanut: leaf spot (*Cercospora personata*), brown leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) and southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*).

Diseases of garden pea: powdery mildew (*Erysiphe*

5 pisi), and root rot (*Fusarium solani* f. sp. pisi).

Diseases of potato: early blight (*Alternaria solani*), late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), pink rot (*Phytophthora erythroseptica*), and powdery scab (*Spongospora*
5 *subterranean* f. sp. *subterranea*).

Diseases of strawberry: powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca humuli*), and anthracnose (*Glomerella cingulata*).

Diseases of tea: net blister blight (*Exobasidium reticulatum*), white scab (*Elsinoe leucospila*), gray blight
10 (*Pestalotiopsis* sp.), and anthracnose (*Colletotrichum theae-sinensis*).

Diseases of tobacco: brown spot (*Alternaria longipes*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum tabacum*), downy mildew
15 (*Peronospora tabacina*), and black shank (*Phytophthora nicotianae*).

Diseases of rapeseed: sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*), and *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

20 Diseases of cotton: *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Diseases of sugar beat: *Cercospora* leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*), leaf blight (*Thanatephorus cucumeris*),
Root rot (*Thanatephorus cucumeris*), and *Aphanomyces* root rot
25 (*Aphanomyces cochlioides*).

Diseases of rose: black spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*), powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*), and downy mildew (*Peronospora sparsa*).

Diseases of chrysanthemum and asteraceous plants:
downy mildew (*Bremia lactucae*), leaf blight (*Septoria*
chrysanthemi-indici), and white rust (*Puccinia horiana*).

Diseases of various groups: diseases caused by
5 *Pythium* spp. (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium debarianum*,
Pythium graminicola, *Pythium irregulare*, *Pythium ultimum*),
gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*), and *Sclerotinia* rot (*Sclerotinia*
sclerotiorum).

Disease of Japanese radish: *Alternaria* leaf spot
10 (*Alternaria brassicicola*).

Diseases of turfgrass: dollar spot (*Sclerotinia*
homeocarpa), and brown patch and large patch (*Rhizoctonia*
solani).

Disease of banana: sigatoka (*Mycosphaerella*
15 *fijiensis*, *Mycosphaerella musicola*).

Disease of sunflower: downy mildew (*Plasmopara*
halstedii).

Seed diseases or diseases in the early stages of the
growth of various plants caused by *Aspergillus* spp.,
20 *Penicillium* spp., *Fusarium* spp., *Gibberella* spp., *Tricoderma*
spp., *Thielaviopsis* spp., *Rhizopus* spp., *Mucor* spp., *Corticium*
spp., *Phoma* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp. and *Diplodia* spp..

Viral diseases of various plants mediated by
Polymixa spp. or *Olpidium* spp. and so on.

25

Examples of the diseases on which a high control
effect is expected among the above include *Rhizoctonia*
damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of wheat, corn, rice,

soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sugar beat and turfgrass, damping-off and root rot of wheat, barley, corn, rice, sorghum, soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sugar beat and turfgrass caused by *Pythium* spp. (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium debarianum*, *Pythium graminicola*, *Pythium irregulare*, *Pythium ultimum*), seed diseases and diseases in the early stages of the growth of wheat, corn, cotton, soybean, rapeseed and turfgrass caused by *Fusarium* spp., pink snow mold (*Microdochium nivale*), *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*), *Fusarium* head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *F. avenacerum*, *F. culmorum*, *Microdochium nivale*) and eyespot (*Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*) of wheat, diseases of citrus: melanose (*Diaporthe citri*) and scab (*Elsinoe fawcetti*), purple seed stain (*Cercospora kikuchii*), rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) and brown stem rot (*Phytophthora sojae*) of soybean, black shank (*Phytophthora nicotianae*) of tobacco, *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of cotton, *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and sclerotinia rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) of rapeseed, anthracnose (*Elsinoe ampelina*), ripe rot (*Glomerella cingulata*), powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*), black rot (*Guignardia bidwellii*) and gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) of grape, dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*) and brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of turfgrass, scab (*Venturia nashicola*, *V. pirina*) of pear, blossom blight (*Monilinia mali*), scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), powdery mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*), blotch (*Diplocarpon mali*) and ring rot (*Botryosphaeria berengeriana*) of apple, brown rot (*Monilinia fructicola*) and phomopsis rot (*Phomopsis* sp.) of

peach, early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*) of peanut, gray blight (*Pestalotiopsis* sp.) and anthracnose (*Colletotrichum theae-sinensis*) of tea, *Cercospora* leaf spot (*Cercospora beticola*), leaf blight (*Thanatephorus cucumeris*),
5 root rot (*Thanatephorus cucumeris*) and *Aphanomyces* root rot (*Aphanomyces cochlioides*) of sugar beat, sigatoka (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis*, *Mycosphaerella musicola*) of banana, blast (*Magnaporthe grisea*) and bakanae disease (*Gibberella fujikuroi*) of rice, *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of gourd, downy mildew (*Plasmopara halstedii*) of
10 sunflower, late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) and black scarf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of potato, gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Sclerotinia* rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) of the other crops.

15

Examples of the diseases on which a particularly high control effect is expected among the above include *Rhizoctonia* damping-off (*Rhizoctonia solani*) of wheat, corn, rice, soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sugar beat and turfgrass,
20 damping-off and root rot of wheat, barley, corn, rice, sorghum, soybean, cotton, rapeseed, sugar beat and turfgrass caused by *Pythium* spp. (*Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Pythium debarianum*, *Pythium graminicola*, *Pythium irregulare*, *Pythium ultimum*), seed diseases and diseases in the early stages of
25 the growth of wheat, corn, cotton, soybean, rapeseed and turfgrass caused by *Fusarium* spp., brown stem rot (*Phytophthora sojae*) of soybean, black shank (*Phytophthora nicotianae*) of tobacco, downy mildew (*Plasmopara halstedii*) of

sunflower, late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) and of potato, *Aphanomyces* root rot (*Aphanomyces cochlioides*) of sugar beat.

Plant diseases can be controlled by applying
5 effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1)
and ethaboxam to the plant pathogens or a place where the
plant pathogens inhabit or a place (plant, soil) where the
plant pathogens may inhabit.

Plant diseases can be controlled by applying
10 effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1)
and ethaboxam to a plant or a place where a plant is allowed
to grow. As a plant which is the object of application, stalk
and leaves of the plant, seed of the plant, bulbs of the plant
can be included. Here, the bulb means a bulb, corm, rhizoma,
15 stem tuber, root tuber and rhizophore.

When the application is conducted to plant diseases,
a plant or the soil where the plant is allowed to grow, the
compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam may be
separately applied for the same period, but they are typically
20 applied as a composition for controlling plant diseases of the
present invention from the viewpoint of simplicity of the
application.

The controlling method of the present invention
includes treatment of stalk and leaves of a plant, treatment
25 of the place where the plant is allowed to grow such as the
soil, treatment of the seeds such as seed sterilization/seed
coating and treatment of the bulb such as potato sets.

As the treatment of stalk and leaves of a plant in

the control method of the present invention, specifically, for example, application onto the surface of the plant such as spraying to the stalk and leaves and spraying to the trunk can be included.

5 As the treatment of the soil in the control method of the present invention, for example, spraying onto the soil, admixing with the soil, perfusion of an agent liquid into the soil (irrigation of an agent liquid, injection into the soil, dripping of an agent liquid) can be included and the examples
10 of the place to be treated include a planting hole, a furrow, peripheral of the planting hole, peripheral of the planting furrow, the entire surface of the growing area, the parts between the soil and the plant, area between roots, area beneath the trunk, main furrow, growing soil, box for raising
15 seedlings, tray for raising seedlings, seedbed. The treatment can be performed before dissemination, at the time of dissemination, immediately after the dissemination, during the raising period of seedlings, before settled planting, at the time of settled planting and growing time after settled
20 planting. In the soil treatment mentioned above, the active ingredients may be applied to the plant at the same time, or solid manure such as paste manure containing the active ingredients may be applied to the soil. The active ingredients may be mixed in irrigating liquid, and, for
25 example, may be injected to irrigating facilities (irrigating tube, irrigating pipe, sprinkler, etc.), mixed into the flooding liquid between furrows, or mixed into a water culture medium. Alternatively, the irrigating liquid and the active

ingredients may be mixed beforehand and, for example, used for treatment by an appropriate irrigating method including the irrigating method mentioned above and the other methods such as sprinkling and flooding.

5 Treatment of a seed in the control method of the present invention is, for example, a method for treating a seed, a bulb or the like to be protected from plant diseases with a composition for controlling plant diseases of the present invention and specific examples thereof include a
10 spraying treatment in which a suspension of the composition for controlling plant diseases of the present invention is atomized and sprayed on the seed surface or the bulb surface; smearing treatment in which a wettable powder, an emulsion, a flowable agent or the like of the composition for controlling
15 plant diseases of the present invention as it is or added with a small amount of water is applied on the seed surface or the bulb surface; immersing treatment in which the seed is immersed in a solution of the composition for controlling plant diseases of the present invention for a certain period
20 of time; film coating treatment and pellet coating treatment.

When a plant or the soil for growing a plant is treated with the compound represented by formula (1) and ethaboxam, the amount for the treatment may be changed
25 depending on the kind of the plant to be treated, the kind and the occurring frequency of the diseases to be controlled, formulation form, treatment period, climatic condition and so on, but the total amount of the compound represented by

formula (1) and ethaboxam (hereinbelow referred to as the amount of the active ingredients) per 10,000m² is typically 1 to 5000 g and preferably 2 to 400 g.

The emulsion, wettable powder, flowable agent or the like is typically diluted with water, and then sprinkled for treatment. In this case, the concentration of the active ingredients is typically in the range of 0.0001 to 3% by weight and preferably 0.0005 to 1% by weight. The powder agent, granule agent or the like is typically used for treatment without dilution.

In the treatment of seeds, the amount of the applied active ingredients is typically in the range of 0.001 to 20 g, preferably 0.01 to 5 g per 1 kg of seeds.

The control method of the present invention can be used in agricultural lands such as fields, paddy fields, lawns and orchards or in non-agricultural lands.

The present invention can be used to control diseases in agricultural lands for cultivating the following "plant" and the like without adversely affecting the plant and so on.

Examples of the crops are as follows:

crops: corn, rice, wheat, barley, rye, oat, sorghum, cotton, soybean, peanut, buckwheat, beet, rapeseed, sunflower, sugar cane, tobacco, etc.;

vegetables: solanaceous vegetables (eggplant, tomato, pimento, pepper, potato, etc.), cucurbitaceous vegetables (cucumber, pumpkin, zucchini, water melon, melon,

squash, etc.), cruciferous vegetables (Japanese radish, white turnip, horseradish, kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, leaf mustard, broccoli, cauliflower, etc.), asteraceous vegetables (burdock, crown daisy, artichoke, lettuce, etc.), liliaceous
5 vegetables (green onion, onion, garlic, and asparagus),
ammiaceous vegetables (carrot, parsley, celery, parsnip, etc.), chenopodiaceous vegetables (spinach, Swiss chard, etc.), lamiaceous vegetables (Perilla frutescens, mint, basil, etc.), strawberry, sweet potato, Dioscorea japonica,
10 colocasia, etc.,
 flowers,
 foliage plants,
 turf grasses,
 fruits: pomaceous fruits (apple, pear, Japanese
15 pear, Chinese quince, quince, etc.), stone fleshy fruits
(peach, plum, nectarine, Prunus mume, cherry fruit, apricot, prune, etc.), citrus fruits (Citrus unshiu, orange, lemon, rime, grapefruit, etc.), nuts (chestnuts, walnuts, hazelnuts, almond, pistachio, cashew nuts, macadamia nuts, etc.), berries
20 (blueberry, cranberry, blackberry, raspberry, etc.), grape, kaki fruit, olive, Japanese plum, banana, coffee, date palm, coconuts, etc.,
 trees other than fruit trees; tea, mulberry,
flowering plant, roadside trees (ash, birch, dogwood,
25 Eucalyptus, Ginkgo biloba, lilac, maple, Quercus, poplar, Judas tree, Liquidambar formosana, plane tree, zelkova, Japanese arborvitae, fir wood, hemlock, juniper, Pinus, Picea, and Taxus cuspidate), etc.

The aforementioned "plants" include plants, to which resistance to HPPD inhibitors such as isoxaflutole, ALS inhibitors such as imazethapyr or thifensulfuron-methyl, EPSP synthetase inhibitors such as glyphosate, glutamine synthetase inhibitors such as the glufosinate, acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors such as sethoxydim, PPO inhibitors such as flumioxazin, and herbicides such as bromoxynil, dicamba, 2,4-D, etc. has been conferred by a classical breeding method or genetic engineering technique.

Examples of a "plant" on which resistance has been conferred by a classical breeding method include rape, wheat, sunflower and rice resistant to imidazolinone ALS inhibitory herbicides such as imazethapyr, which are already commercially available under a product name of Clearfield (registered trademark). Similarly, there is soy bean on which resistance to sulfonyleurea ALS inhibitory herbicides such as thifensulfuron-methyl has been conferred by a classical breeding method, which is already commercially available under a product name of STS soy bean. Similarly, examples on which resistance to acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors such as trioxime or aryloxy phenoxypropionic acid herbicides has been conferred by a classical breeding method include SR corn. The plant on which resistance to acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors has been conferred is described in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA), vol. 87, pp. 7175-7179 (1990). A variation of acetyl-CoA carboxylase resistant to an acetyl-CoA

carboxylase inhibitor is reported in Weed Science, vol. 53, pp. 728-746 (2005) and a plant resistant to acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors can be generated by introducing a gene of such an acetyl-CoA carboxylase variation into a plant by genetically engineering technology, or by introducing a variation conferring resistance into a plant acetyl-CoA carboxylase. Furthermore, plants resistant to acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibitors or ALS inhibitors or the like can be generated by introducing a site-directed amino acid substitution variation into an acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene or the ALS gene of the plant by introduction a nucleic acid into which has been introduced a base substitution variation represented Chimeraplasty Technique (Gura T. 1999. Repairing the Genome's Spelling Mistakes. Science 285: 316-318) into a plant cell.

Examples of a plant on which resistance has been conferred by genetic engineering technology include corn, soy bean, cotton, rape, sugar beet resistant to glyphosate, which is already commercially available under a product name of RoundupReady (registered trademark), AgrisureGT, etc. Similarly, there are corn, soy bean, cotton and rape which are made resistant to glufosinate by genetic engineering technology, a kind, which is already commercially available under a product name of LibertyLink (registered trademark). A cotton made resistant to bromoxynil by genetic engineering technology is already commercially available under a product name of BXN likewise.

The aforementioned "plants" include genetically engineered crops produced using such genetic engineering techniques, which, for example, are able to synthesize selective toxins as known in genus *Bacillus*.

5 Examples of toxins expressed in such genetically engineered crops include: insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus cereus* or *Bacillus popilliae*; δ -endotoxins such as Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1F, Cry1Fa2, Cry2Ab, Cry3A, Cry3Bb1 or Cry9C, derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis*; insecticidal
10 proteins such as VIP1, VIP2, VIP3, or VIP3A; insecticidal proteins derived from nematodes; toxins generated by animals, such as scorpion toxin, spider toxin, bee toxin, or insect-specific neurotoxins; mold fungi toxins; plant lectin; agglutinin; protease inhibitors such as a trypsin inhibitor, a
15 serine protease inhibitor, patatin, cystatin, or a papain inhibitor; ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIP) such as lycine, corn-RIP, abrin, luffin, saporin, or briodin; steroid-metabolizing enzymes such as 3-hydroxysteroid oxidase, ecdysteroid-UDP-glucosyl transferase, or cholesterol oxidase;
20 an ecdysone inhibitor; HMG-COA reductase; ion channel inhibitors such as a sodium channel inhibitor or calcium channel inhibitor; juvenile hormone esterase; a diuretic hormone receptor; stilbene synthase; bibenzyl synthase; chitinase; and glucanase.

25 Toxins expressed in such genetically engineered crops also include: hybrid toxins of δ -endotoxin proteins such as Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1F, Cry1Fa2, Cry2Ab, Cry3A, Cry3Bb1, Cry9C, Cry34Ab or Cry35Ab and insecticidal proteins such as

VIP1, VIP2, VIP3 or VIP3A; partially deleted toxins; and modified toxins. Such hybrid toxins are produced from a new combination of the different domains of such proteins, using a genetic engineering technique. As a partially deleted toxin, 5 Cry1Ab comprising a deletion of a portion of an amino acid sequence has been known. A modified toxin is produced by substitution of one or multiple amino acids of natural toxins.

Examples of such toxins and genetically engineered plants capable of synthesizing such toxins are described in 10 EP-A-0 374 753, WO 93/07278, WO 95/34656, EP-A-0 427 529, EP-A-451 878, WO 03/052073, etc.

Toxins contained in such genetically engineered plants are able to confer resistance particularly to insect pests belonging to Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera 15 and Nematodes, to the plants.

Genetically engineered plants, which comprise one or multiple insecticidal pest-resistant genes and which express one or multiple toxins, have already been known, and some of such genetically engineered plants have already been on the 20 market. Examples of such genetically engineered plants include YieldGard (registered trademark) (a corn variety for expressing Cry1Ab toxin), YieldGard Rootworm (registered trademark) (a corn variety for expressing Cry3Bb1 toxin), YieldGard Plus (registered trademark) (a corn variety for 25 expressing Cry1Ab and Cry3Bb1 toxins), Herculex I (registered trademark) (a corn variety for expressing phosphinotricine N-acetyl transferase (PAT) so as to confer resistance to Cry1Fa2 toxin and glufosinate), NuCOTN33B (registered trademark) (a

cotton variety for expressing Cry1Ac toxin), Bollgard I (registered trademark) (a cotton variety for expressing Cry1Ac toxin), Bollgard II (registered trademark) (a cotton variety for expressing Cry1Ac and Cry2Ab toxins), VIPCOT (registered trademark) (a cotton variety for expressing VIP toxin),
5 NewLeaf (registered trademark) (a potato variety for expressing Cry3A toxin), NatureGard (registered trademark) Agrisure (registered trademark) GT Advantage (GA21 glyphosate-resistant trait), Agrisure (registered trademark) CB Advantage
10 (Bt11 corn borer (CB) trait), and Protecta (registered trademark).

The aforementioned "plants" also include crops produced using a genetic engineering technique, which have
15 ability to generate antipathogenic substances having selective action.

A PR protein and the like have been known as such antipathogenic substances (PRPs, EP-A-0 392 225). Such antipathogenic substances and genetically engineered crops
20 that generate them are described in EP-A-0 392 225, WO 95/33818, EP-A-0 353 191, etc.

Examples of such antipathogenic substances expressed in genetically engineered crops include: ion channel inhibitors such as a sodium channel inhibitor or a calcium
25 channel inhibitor (KP1, KP4 and KP6 toxins, etc., which are produced by viruses, have been known); stilbene synthase; bibenzyl synthase; chitinase; glucanase; a PR protein; and antipathogenic substances generated by microorganisms, such as

a peptide antibiotic, an antibiotic having a hetero ring, a protein factor associated with resistance to plant diseases (which is called a plant disease-resistant gene and is described in WO 03/000906). These antipathogenic substances and genetically engineered plants producing such substances are described in EP-A-0392225, WO95/33818, EP-A-0353191, etc.

The "plant" mentioned above includes plants on which advantageous characters such as characters improved in oil stuff ingredients or characters having reinforced amino acid content have been conferred by genetically engineering technology. Examples thereof include VISTIVE (registered trademark) low linolenic soy bean having reduced linolenic content) or high-lysine (high-oil) corn (corn with increased lysine or oil content).

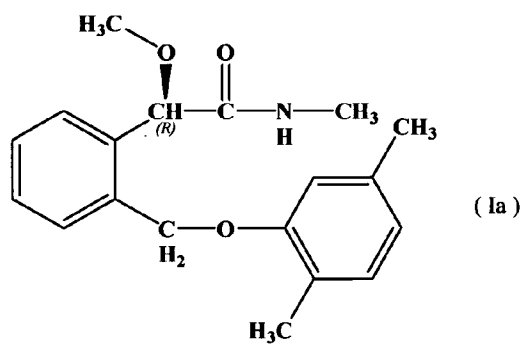
Stack varieties are also included in which a plurality of advantageous characters such as the classic herbicide characters mentioned above or herbicide tolerance genes, harmful insect resistance genes, antipathogenic substance producing genes, characters improved in oil stuff ingredients or characters having reinforced amino acid content are combined.

Examples

While the present invention will be more specifically described by way of formulation examples, seed treatment examples, and test examples in the following, the present invention is not limited to the following examples. In the following examples, the part represents part by weight

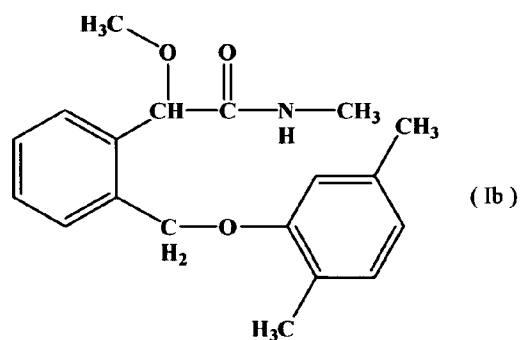
unless otherwise noted in particular.

The compound (1a) is a compound represented by formula (1) wherein X^1 is a methyl group, X^2 is a methylamino group, and X^3 is a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group and the compound has an R type steric structure according to Cahn-Ingold-Prelog order rule, and represented by the following formula (1a).



10

The compound (1b) is a compound represented by formula (1) wherein X^1 is a methyl group, X^2 is a methylamino group, and X^3 is a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group and the compound is an racemic body and represented by the following formula (1b).



15

Formulation example 1

Fully mixed are 2.5 parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 1.25 parts of ethaboxam, 14 parts of polyoxyethylene styrylphenyl ether, 6 parts of calcium dodecyl benzene sulfonate and 76.25 parts of xylene, so as to obtain respective emulsions.

Formulation example 2

Five (5) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 5 parts of ethaboxam, 35 parts of a mixture of white carbon and a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfate ammonium salt (weight ratio 1:1) and 55 parts of water are mixed, and the mixture is subjected to fine grinding according to a wet grinding method, so as to obtain respective flowable formulations.

Formulation example 3

Five (5) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 10 parts of ethaboxam, 1.5 parts of sorbitan trioleate and 28.5 parts of an aqueous solution containing 2 parts of polyvinyl alcohol are mixed, and the mixture is subjected to fine grinding according to a wet grinding method. Thereafter, 45 parts of an aqueous solution containing 0.05 part of Xanthan gum and 0.1 part of aluminum magnesium silicate is added to the resultant mixture, and 10 parts of propylene glycol is further added thereto. The obtained mixture is blended by stirring, so as to obtain respective flowable formulations.

Formulation example 4

Five (5) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 20 parts of ethaboxam, 1.5 parts of sorbitan trioleate and 28.5 parts of an aqueous solution containing 2 parts of polyvinyl alcohol are mixed, and the mixture is subjected to fine grinding according to a wet grinding method. Thereafter, 35 parts of an aqueous solution containing 0.05 part of Xanthan gum and 0.1 part of aluminum magnesium silicate is added to the resultant mixture, and 10 parts of propylene glycol is further added thereto. The obtained mixture is blended by stirring, so as to obtain respective flowable formulations.

15 Formulation example 5

Forty (40) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 5 parts of ethaboxam, 5 parts of propylene glycol (manufactured by Nacalai Tesque), 5 parts of SoprophorFLK (manufactured by Rhodia Nikka), 0.2 parts of an anti-form C emulsion (manufactured by Dow Corning), 0.3 parts of proxel GXL (manufactured by Arch Chemicals) and 49.5 parts of ion-exchange water are mixed so as to obtain a bulk slurry. 150 parts of glass beads (diameter = 1 mm) are put into 100 parts of the slurry, and the slurry is ground for 2 hours while being cooled with a cooling water. After ground, the resultant is filtered to remove the glass beads and respective flowable formulations are obtained.

Formulation example 6

Fifty (50) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 0.5 part of ethaboxam, 38.5 parts of NN kaolin clay (manufactured by Takehara Chemical Industrial), 10 parts of MorwetD425 and 1.5 parts of MorwerEFW (manufactured by Akzo Nobel Corp.) are mixed to obtain an AI premix. This premix is ground with a jet mill so as to obtain respective powders.

Formulation example 7

One (1) part of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 4 parts of ethaboxam, 1 part of synthetic hydrated silicon oxide, 2 parts of calcium lignin sulfonate, 30 parts of bentonite and 62 parts of kaolin clay are fully ground and mixed, and the resultant mixture is added with water and fully kneaded, and then subjected to granulation and drying so as to obtain respective granules.

Formulation example 8

One (1) part of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 40 parts of ethaboxam, 3 parts of calcium lignin sulfonate, 2 parts of sodium lauryl sulfate and 54 parts of synthetic hydrated silicon oxide are fully ground and mixed so as to obtain respective wettable powders.

Formulation example 9

One (1) part of the compound (1a) or the compound (1b), 2 parts of ethaboxam, 87 parts of kaolin clay and 10 parts of talc are fully ground and mixed so as to obtain

respective powders.

Formulation example 10

Two (2) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound
5 (1b), 0.25 part of ethaboxam, 14 parts of polyoxyethylene
styrylphenyl ether, 6 parts of calcium dodecyl benzene
sulfonate and 77.75 parts of xylene are fully mixed, so as to
obtain respective emulsions.

10 Formulation example 11

Ten (10) parts of the compound (1a) or the compound
(1b), 2.5 parts of ethaboxam, 1.5 parts of sorbitan trioleate,
30 parts of an aqueous solution containing 2 parts of
polyvinyl alcohol are subjected to fine grinding according to
15 a wet grinding method. Thereafter, 47.5 parts of an aqueous
solution containing 0.05 part of Xanthan gum and 0.1 part of
aluminum magnesium silicate is added to the ground solution,
and 10 parts of propylene glycol is further added thereto.
The obtained mixture is blended by stirring, so as to obtain
20 respective flowable formulations.

Formulation example 12

One (1) part of the compound (1a) or the compound
(1b), 20 parts of ethaboxam, 1 part of synthetic hydrated
25 silicon oxide, 2 parts of calcium lignin sulfonate, 30 parts
of bentonite and 47 parts of kaolin clay are ground and mixed,
and the resultant mixture is added with water and fully
kneaded, and then subjected granulation and drying so as to

obtain respective granules.

Formulation example 13

Forty (40) parts of the compound (1a) or the
5 compound (1b), 1 part of ethaboxam, 3 parts of calcium lignin
sulfonate, 2 parts of sodium lauryl sulfate and 54 parts of
synthetic hydrated silicon oxide are fully ground and mixed so
as to obtain respective wettable powders.

10 Seed treatment example 1

An emulsion prepared as in Formulation example 1 is
used for smear treatment in an amount of 500 ml per 100 kg of
dried sorghum seeds using a rotary seed treatment machine
(seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege GmbH) so as to
15 obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 2

A flowable formulation prepared as in Formulation
example 2 is used for smear treatment in an amount of 50 ml
20 per 10 kg of dried rape seeds using a rotary seed treatment
machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege GmbH) so
as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 3

25 A flowable formulation prepared as in Formulation
example 3 is used for smear treatment in an amount of 40 ml
per 10 kg of dried corn seeds using a rotary seed treatment
machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege GmbH) so

as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 4

Five (5) parts of a flowable formulation prepared as
5 in Formulation example 4, 5 parts of pigment BPD6135
(manufactured by Sun Chemical) and 35 parts of water are mixed
to prepare a mixture. The mixture is used for smear treatment
in an amount of 60 ml per 10 kg of dried rice seeds using a
rotary seed treatment machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-
10 Ulrich Hege GmbH) so as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 5

A powder agent prepared as in Formulation example 5
is used for powder coating treatment in an amount of 50 g per
15 10 kg of dried corn seeds so as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 6

An emulsion prepared as in Formulation example 1 is
used for smear treatment in an amount of 500 ml per 100 kg of
20 dried sugar beet seeds using a rotary seed treatment machine
(seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege GmbH) so as to
obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 7

25 A flowable formulation prepared as in Formulation
example 2 is used for smear treatment in an amount of 50 ml
per 10 kg of dried soy bean seeds using a rotary seed
treatment machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege

GmbH) so as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 8

A flowable formulation prepared as in Formulation
5 example 3 is used for smear treatment in an amount of 50 ml
per 10 kg of dried wheat seeds using a rotary seed treatment
machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich Hege GmbH) so
as to obtain treated seeds.

10 Seed treatment example 9

Five (5) parts of a flowable formulation prepared as
in Formulation example 4, 5 parts of pigment BPD6135
(manufactured by Sun Chemical) and 35 parts of water are mixed
and the resultant mixture is used for smear treatment in an
15 amount of 70 ml per 10 kg of potato tuber pieces using a
rotary seed treatment machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-
Ulrich Hege GmbH) so as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 10

20 Five (5) parts of a flowable formulation prepared as
in Formulation example 4, 5 parts of pigment BPD6135
(manufactured by Sun Chemical) and 35 parts of water are mixed
and the resultant mixture is used for smear treatment in an
amount of 70 ml per 10 kg of sunflower seeds using a rotary
25 seed treatment machine (seed dresser, produced by Hans-Ulrich
Hege GmbH) so as to obtain treated seeds.

Seed treatment example 11

A powder prepared as in Formulation example 6 is used for powder coating treatment in an amount of 40 g per 10 kg of dried cotton seeds so as to obtain treated seeds.

5 Test Example 1

A plastic pot was filled with sandy soil, and tomato (Patio) was then disseminated. The tomato was allowed to grow in a green house for 20 days. A wettable powder of the compound (1b) and a wettable powder of ethaboxam were
10 respectively diluted with water and then tank-mixed so as to prepare tank-mixed liquids containing compound (1b) and ethaboxam in predetermined concentration. The tank-mixed liquids were subjected to foliage application such that they could be sufficiently adhered to the leaves of the
15 aforementioned tomato plants. After the foliage application, the plants were air-dried. Thereafter, a suspension of sporangia of *Phytophthora infestans*, pathogen of tomato late blight, was sprayed onto the leaf surface of the tomato plants to inoculate the pathogen. They were placed at 20 to 22°C
20 under high humidity for one night after the inoculation, cultured in a greenhouse for 5 days, and thereafter control effect was checked.

As a comparison, the respective wettable powders described above were diluted with water in predetermined
25 concentration so as to prepare compound (1b) liquids and a ethaboxam liquid respectively and they were subjected to similar disease control test. In order to calculate the control value, the incidence of disease was also determined in

the case in which the plants had not been treated with the agent. The relative incidence of disease of each treated area was determined as the incidence of disease of the area assuming that the incidence of disease of untreated area was represented as 100, and the control value was calculated by Equation 1 based on the incidence of disease thus determined.

The results are shown in Table 2.

"Equation 1"; Control value = $100(A - B)/A$

10 A: Incidence of disease of plant in untreated area
 B: Incidence of disease of plant in treated area

Generally, the control value expected for the case in which the given two kinds of active ingredient compounds are mixed and used for the treatment, the so-called control value expectation is calculated from the following Colby's calculating equation.

"Equation 2"; $E = X + Y - (X \times Y)/100$

20 X: Control value (%) when active ingredient compound
 A is used for treatment in M ppm or in M g per 100 kg of seeds

 Y: Control value (%) when active ingredient compound
 B is used for treatment in N ppm or in N g per 100 kg of seeds

 E: Control value (%) expected for the case in which
 active ingredient compound A in M ppm or in M g per 100 kg of
25 seeds and active ingredient compound B in N ppm or in N g per
 100 kg of seeds are mixed and used for treatment (hereinbelow
 referred to as "control value expectation")

"Synergetic effect (%)" = (Actual control value) ×

100/(Control value expectation)

Table 2

Test compounds		Actual control value	Control value expectation	Synergistic effect (%)
Compound (1b)	Ethaboxam			
50 ppm	0.4 ppm	80	32.5	246
10 ppm	0.4 ppm	25	13	192
50 ppm	0 ppm	25	-	-
10 ppm	0 ppm	5	-	-
0 ppm	0.4 ppm	10	-	-

5 Test Example 2

An acetone solution of the compound (1b) and an acetone solution of ethaboxam were mixed to prepare mixed liquids containing the compound (1b) and ethaboxam in predetermined concentration. These mixed liquids were adhered on the surface of cucumber (Sagamihanjiro) seeds and allowed to stand still overnight to obtain treated seeds. A plastic pot was filled with sandy soil and the treated seeds were disseminated on it. Then the seeds were covered with sandy soil which had been mixed with a bran medium on which *Pythium ultimum*, pathogen of cucumber damping-off, had been allowed to grow. They were irrigated and allowed to grow at 18°C under humidity for 13 days, and thereafter control effect was checked. The incidence of disease was calculated by Equation 3 and the control value was calculated by Equation 1 based on the incidence of disease.

As a comparison, acetone solutions containing the compound (1b) in the predetermined concentration and an acetone solution containing ethaboxam in the predetermined concentration were prepared and subjected to similar tests.

5

"Equation 3"

Incidence of disease = (Number of no emerging seedlings and number of seedlings in which development of disease was observed) × 100 / (Number of total disseminated seeds)

10

The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Test compounds		Actual control value	Control value expectation	Synergistic effect (%)
Compound(1b) g ai/100kg-seed	Ethaboxam g ai/100kg-seed			
20	10	93	77	121
10	10	93	75	124
5	10	80	75	106
20	0	13	-	-
10	0	6.7	-	-
5	0	6.7	-	-
0	10	73	-	-

15 Test Example 3

A plastic pot was filled with sandy soil, and grape (Berry A) was then disseminated. The grape was allowed to grow in a green house for 40 days. A wettable powder of the

compound (1b) and a wettable powder of ethaboxam were respectively diluted with water and then tank-mixed so as to prepare tank-mixed liquids containing compound (1b) and ethaboxam in predetermined concentration. The tank-mixed liquids were subjected to foliage application such that they could be sufficiently adhered to the underside of the leaves of the aforementioned grape plants. After the foliage application, the plants were air-dried. Thereafter, an aqueous suspension of sporangia of *Plasmopara viticola*, pathogen of grape downy mildew, was sprayed on the grape plants to inoculate the pathogen. They were placed at 23°C under high humidity for one day after the inoculation, cultured in a greenhouse at 23°C for 5 days. The grape plants were thereafter placed at 23°C under high humidity for one day and infected area was checked.

As a comparison, the respective wettable powders described above were diluted with water in predetermined concentration so as to prepare compound (1b) liquids and an ethaboxam liquid respectively and they were subjected to similar disease control test. In order to calculate the control value, the incidence of disease was also determined in the case in which the plants had not been treated with the agent. The relative incidence of disease of each treated area was determined as the incidence of disease of the area assuming that the incidence of disease of untreated area was represented as 100, and the control value was calculated by Equation 1 based on the incidence of disease thus determined.

The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Test compounds		Actual control value
Compound (lb)	Ethaboxam	
2 ppm	2 ppm	62
2 ppm	0.4 ppm	45
2 ppm	0 ppm	2
0 ppm	2 ppm	35
0 ppm	0.4 ppm	1

Industrial Applicability

According to the present invention, a composition for controlling plant diseases having high activity, and a method for effectively controlling plant diseases can be provided.

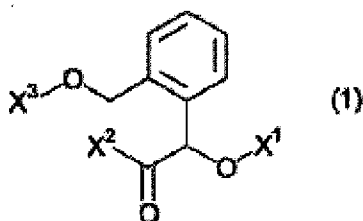
Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", and variations such as "comprises" and "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or step or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or step or group of integers or steps.

The reference in this specification to any prior publication (or information derived from it), or to any matter which is known, is not, and should not be taken as an acknowledgment or admission or any form of suggestion that that prior publication (or information derived from it) or known matter forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of endeavour to which this specification relates.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A composition for controlling plant diseases comprising, as active ingredients, a compound represented by formula (1):

[Formula 1]



wherein X¹ represents a methyl group, a difluoromethyl group or an ethyl group; X² represents a methoxy group or a methylamino group; and X³ represents a phenyl group, a 2-methylphenyl group or a 2,5-dimethylphenyl group;

and ethaboxam.

2. The composition according to claim 1, which has a weight ratio of the compound represented by formula (1) to ethaboxam falling within the range of from 0.01:1 to 200:1.

3. A seed treatment agent comprising, as active ingredients, the compound represented by formula (1) of claim 1 and ethaboxam.

4. A plant seed treated with effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1) of claim 1 and ethaboxam.

5. A method for controlling plant diseases which comprises applying, to a plant or a locus where a plant is allowed to grow, effective amounts of the compound represented by formula (1) of claim 1 and ethaboxam.

6. Combined use for controlling plant diseases of the compound represented by formula (1) of claim 1 and ethaboxam.