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(54) **PESTICIDE NANO-SUSPENSION**

PESTIZIDE NANOSUSPENSION

NANO-SUSPENSION PESTICIDE

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- **ELEK N ET AL: "Novaluron nanoparticles: Formation and potential use in controlling agricultural insect pests", COLLOIDS AND SURFACES. A, PHYSICACHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING ASPECTS, ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 372, no. 1-3, 3 December 2010 (2010-12-03), pages 66-72, XP027513403, ISSN: 0927-7757, DOI: 10.1016/J.COLSURFA.2010.09.034 [retrieved on 2010-11-04]**
- **ZENG HUI ET AL: "System Investigation of the Formation of Beta-Cypermethrin Nanosuspension: Influence of the Formulation Variables", JOURNAL OF DISPERSION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 30, no. 1, 1 January 2009 (2009-01-01), pages 76-82, XP009174669, ISSN: 0193-2691, DOI: 10.1080/01932690802483312**
- **CERDEIRA A M ET AL: "Miconazole nanosuspensions: Influence of formulation variables on particle size reduction and physical stability", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS, ELSEVIER BV, NL, vol. 396, no. 1-2, 30 August 2010 (2010-08-30), pages 210-218, XP027169593, ISSN: 0378-5173 [retrieved on 2010-06-19]**

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- "Jeffspersperse X3503 Dispersant. A VOC-Free Dispersant for the Dispersion of Carbon Black and Organic Pigments in Water-Based Inks and Coatings", Technical Bulletin, 1 April 2010 (2010-04-01), pages 1-6, XP055100830, Retrieved from the Internet:
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Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to aqueous dispersions of active agents such as insecticides, herbicides and fungicides. In particular the present invention relates to such dispersions in which the particles are of sub-micron diameter.

[0002] Many active agents, such as insecticides, herbicides and fungicides are relatively insoluble in aqueous media. In order to apply them efficiently to crops it is thus necessary to formulate them in a manner that facilitates their dilution in the water based spray media used in practice, by the farmer or contract spray operator. Active agents that are relatively insoluble in aqueous media can often be dissolved in organic solvents which are then emulsified, with the use of suitable surface active agents, in the aqueous spray media. This type of formulation is known as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). This is undesirable for the purposes of applying these agents to crops because of the negative environmental impact and the health risks associated with exposure to many such organic solvents. Organic solvents also add unnecessary cost to the formulation.

[0003] Relatively insoluble active agents may be formulated in a manner, so as to enable the application of the agent to the crops, as a colloidal suspension in water. Such colloidal suspensions can be formed by the dilution of the formulation, (containing suitable surface active agents), in the form of a water dispersible powder (WP), a suspension concentrate (SC), or a water dispersible granule (WG). Alternatively, the active may be encapsulated in a polymer wall and such a capsule suspension (CS) diluted for use as a colloidal aqueous spray.

[0004] The mean particle diameter of suspensions diluted from WP, SC, WG and CS formulations of active agents, are in the micron range, with typical mean values of between 1-5 μm (microns). This value provides the physical stability on dilution, with the use of suitable surface active agents, that is sufficient to ensure a maintenance of the concentration of the active agent, i.e. minimal settling, without blocking of the spray nozzles during the spray application of the active agent to the crop being treated.

[0005] It is well known that the rate of dissolution of an active agent is related to, amongst other properties, the particle size distribution of the active agent, with a smaller mean particle size distribution providing an increase in the rate of solubility.

[0006] It is also known that insoluble active agents with mean particle size distributions in the nano-sized range, might provide superior properties, with regard to the mobility of such active agents across cell walls, so that the active agent may better penetrate the pests, against which these agents are active. It may therefore be advantageous to provide a composition comprising active agents, such as insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, that provide a stable aqueous dispersion of such active agents on dilution, with a small mean particle size.

[0007] Chih-Ping Chin ET AL: "New Approach to Pesticide Delivery Using Nanosuspensions: Research and Applications", Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, vol. 50, no. 12, 15 June 2011 (2011-06-15), pages 7637-7643, XP55090485, relates to a two-step milling process for preparing a nanosuspension in a system of active compound/surfactant/water.

[0008] ELEK N ET AL: "Novaluron nanoparticles: Formation and potential use in controlling agricultural insect pests", COLLOIDS AND SURFACES. A, PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING ASPECTS, ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 372, no. 1-3, 3 December 2010 (2010-12-03), pages 66-72, XP027513403, relates to a method of preparing nanoparticles of novaluron, a water-insoluble insecticide.

[0009] ZENG HUI ET AL: "System Investigation of the Formation of Beta-Cypermethrin Nanosuspension: Influence of the Formulation Variables", JOURNAL OF DISPERSION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS GROUP, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 30, no. 1, 1 January 2009 (2009-01-01), pages 76-82, XP009174669, relates to effects of formulation variables on the formation of beta-cypermethrin nanosuspension.

[0010] CERDEIRA A M ET AL: "Miconazole nanosuspensions: Influence of formulation variables on particle size reduction and physical stability", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICS, ELSEVIER BV, NL, vol. 396, no. 1-2, 30 August 2010 (2010-08-30), pages 210-218, XP027169593, relates to the influence of formulation variables on particle size reduction and physical stability of miconazole nanosuspensions.

[0011] WO 2008/032328 relates to nanoparticles of a water-insoluble organic compound in the form of a redispersible powder or aqueous dispersion.

[0012] US 2007/122436 relates to active compound formulations which, in addition to at least one active compound, comprise at least one random radical copolymer.

[0013] WO 2011/037968 relates to metconazole compositions and methods of use thereof.

[0014] WO 2005/087002 relates to the field of pesticidal compositions, particularly, to a process for preparing pesticidal compositions of nanoparticulate active ingredients.

[0015] US 2007/081947 relates to solid active substance formulations comprising solid active substances, dispersants, and polymers which together result in a fine-particle, predominantly amorphous mixture.

[0016] US 2011/014255 relates to a crop protection formulation which is capable of generating nanoparticles.

[0017] WO 03/039254 relates to solid crop protection formulations comprising a random radical copolymer and cinidon-ethyl.

[0018] WO 2012/045994 relates especially to processes for preparing improved compositions comprising a nano-dispersion of at least one active agent in at least one solid carrier material.

[0019] In the first aspect of the invention, there is provided the composition of claim 1. In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided the method of claim 13. In a further aspect of the invention, there is provided the use of claim 15.

[0020] There is provided a composition, comprising an aqueous dispersion of particles, wherein the composition additionally comprises one or more active agents selected from: insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, together with a suitable surface active agent, and a process for producing such a composition.

[0021] The mean particle diameter of particles in the composition is less than 500nm, or more preferably less than 300nm. The particles in the composition will also preferably have a narrow distribution of particles diameters, so that none are in the micron range. The particle size distribution of the composition described in this specification is typically measured by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS), sometimes called Photon Correlation Spectroscopy (PCS) or Quasi-Elastic Light Scattering (QELS) and is the only technique able to measure particles in dispersion in a fast, routine manner with little or no sample preparation. The preparation required for other techniques can change the properties of the particles, for example aggregates can be created or destroyed.

[0022] The advantage of having small particles, for example particles of diameter less than 500 nm or preferably less than 300nm, is that they are more easily able to penetrate cell walls and also have a more rapid rate of dissolution in water. They therefore demonstrate the required biological effect against the pest, with a smaller dose of the active agent. This means that less of the active agent needs to be applied, which is advantageous in terms of cost and in terms of reducing the effect of active agents on non-target organisms.

[0023] A major problem with producing a composition of an active agent with such a small particle size distribution, is that as the particle size is reduced, the charge density on the surface of the particle increases, such that the short range attractive forces thus produced, lead to the irreversible agglomeration of the particles, both during the particle size reduction process and on storage shortly after.

[0024] It is known that, for conventional dispersions in the micron range of particle size, there are two means of stabilising particles, namely by charge and steric stabilisation, using dispersants. These types of surfactant modify the surface charge of the particle, the zeta potential, so that a repulsive force thus produced, prevents the agglomeration that leads to the increase in mean particle size and thus settling of the active agent on storage. The degree and type of charge desired (more than +30 mV, or less than -30mV for charge stabilisation and zero for steric stabilisation), can be measured using standard techniques, for example using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano-ZS machine.

[0025] It was found that, in the case of dispersions in the sub-micron range, surfactants known to those skilled in the art, although producing the required zeta potential values (more than +30 mV, or less than -30mV) for the particles in the micron sized range, were not suitable for use, to allow the production of the sub-micron particles desired. The use of charge stabilisation led to a high degree of flocculation and the addition of further dispersant to replace the depleted amount as the particle size reduced and thus surface area increased, did not prevent irreversible agglomeration of the particles formed on milling. Similarly, when steric stabilisation techniques were applied, the polymeric dispersants employed by those skilled in the art, were not effective, even though they produced the neutral charge for particles in the micron sized range. The addition of additional polymeric dispersant to replace the depleted amount as the particle size reduced and thus surface area increased, simply led to an increase in viscosity and thus made the reduction in particle size impossible.

[0026] Surprisingly, it was discovered that when a composition comprising a dispersion of an active agent, isoproturon, in a solution of a polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer (Jeffspers X3204) was milled, using a suitable micro-media mill containing suitable grinding media, a mean particle size of less than 300 nm was obtained. More surprisingly, the suspension thus obtained was stable for an extended period of time with no irreversible agglomeration or crystal growth and with no change in the mean particle size. Even more surprisingly, when this composition was diluted and applied to a crop, the rate of use of the active could be significantly reduced, maintaining an excellent degree of control of the pest against which isoproturon is active, with a reduced effect on non-target organisms.

[0027] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art, by the examples contained herein, the advantages of the invention described in this specification.

[0028] The composition may comprise one or more herbicides which may be any herbicide having a solubility in water of less than 100ppm. The herbicide may have a crystalline phase and a melting point sufficiently high that it does not melt during mechanical milling, for example with glass beads, to reduce the size of the particles. The one or more herbicides may be selected from:

Atrazine, bromoxynil, butafenacil, buturon, cafenstrole, chlomethoxyfen, chlorflurenol-methyl, chlornitrofen, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, chlorophthalim, chlorthal-dimethyl, cinidon-ethyl, clomeprop, daimuron, desmedipham, dichlobenil, diclosulam, difenoxuron, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron, dinoterb, dipropetryn, diuron, flumetsulam, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, flupoxam, fluridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet-methyl, haloxyfop, ioxynil, isomethiozin, isoproturon, isoxaben, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, karbutilate, lenacil, mefenacet, methabenzthiazuron, methazole, meto-

sulam, naproanilide, neburon, nitrilin, norflurazon, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxaziclomefone, penoxsulam, pentoxazone, perfluidone, phenisopam, phenmedipham, picolinafen, prodiamine, prometryn, propazine, propyzamide, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, pyribenzoxim, pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinoxamine, saflufenacil, siduron, simazine, terbutylazine, terbutryn, thidiazimin, thiencarbazone-methyl, tralkoxydim and trietazine,

[0029] The composition may comprise one or more insecticides which may be any insecticide having a solubility in water of less than 100ppm. The insecticide may have a crystalline phase and a melting point sufficiently high that it does not melt during mechanical milling, for example with glass beads, to reduce the size of the particles. The one or more insecticides may be selected from:

abamectin, beta-cyfluthrin, bistrifluron, buprofezin, chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, chlorfluazuron, chromafenozide, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, diafenthiuron, diflubenzuron, fipronil, flubendiamide, flucycloxuron, flufenoxuron, halofenozide, hexaflumuron, hydramethylnon, lufenuron, metaflumizone, methiocarb, methoxyfenozide, novaluron, noviflumuron, pyridaben, spinetoram, spinosad, spirotetramat, tebufenozide, teflubenzuron, thiodicarb, tralomethrin and triflumuron.

[0030] The composition may comprise one or more fungicides which may be any fungicide having a solubility in water of less than 100ppm. The fungicide may have a crystalline phase and a melting point sufficiently high that it does not melt during mechanical milling, for example with glass beads, to reduce the size of the particles.

[0031] The one or more fungicides may be selected from:

ametocradin, amisulbrom, anilazine, azoxystrobin, benodanil, benomyl, benquinox, bitertanol, boscalide, captan, captan, carbendazim, carpropamide, chinomethionat, chlobenthiazon, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlozolinate, copper hydroxide sulfate, cyazofamide, cyproconazole, dichlorfuanid, dichlone, dichlorophen, diclobutrazol, diclocymet, diclomezine, dicloran, diethofencarb, dimethomorph, dimoxystrobin, diniconazole, dithianon, epoxiconazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenhexamide, fencpiclonil, fludioxonil, fluopicolide, fluoroimide, fluotrimazole, fluoxastrobine, fluquinconazole, flusulfamide, flutianil, flutolanil, folpet, fuberidazole, halacrinat, hexaconazole, iprodione, iprovalicarb, kresoxim-methyl, mepanipyrim, metconazole, methfuroxam, myclozolin, nuarimol, oxpoconazole, pencycuron, procymidone, prothioconazole, quinoxifen, quintozone, simeconazole, tebuconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, triadimenol, triticonazole, valifenalate

[0032] The composition may comprise two or more herbicides. The composition may comprise two or more insecticides. The composition may comprise two or more fungicides. The composition may comprise a mixture of active agents comprising one or more herbicides and/or with one or more insecticides and/or one or more fungicides. The composition may comprise two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more active agents selected from herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.

[0033] The composition may comprise a mixture of isoproturon (3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea and diflufenican (N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-3-pyridinecarboxamide).

[0034] The composition may further comprise an antifoam agent.

[0035] The composition comprises at least 25% by weight of an active agent selected from the lists of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides and combinations of such listed herein. The surface active agent may be selected to provide particles with zero charge. The surface active agent is a comb polymer. The surface active agent may be Jeffspers X3204

[0036] The composition comprises at least 25% by weight of one or more active ingredients, and may comprise 30% by weight of one or more active ingredients, 40% by weight of one or more active ingredients, 50% by weight of one or more active ingredients.

The surface active agent is a comb polymer. The surface active agent is a polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer.

[0037] The surface active agent may be any surface active agent that, combined with the active ingredients allows particles of a suitable size having a near zero surface charge to be produced. The suitable size is less than 500 nm, preferably less than 300 nm. The particles may have a mean zero charge and a narrow charge distribution.

[0038] The composition may comprise 0.5 - 50% of each ingredient.

[0039] The viscosity of the composition may be less than 1000 cps, may be less than 800 cps, may be less than 500 cps or may be less than 200 cps.

[0040] The composition may comprise 23.0% 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea, 9.2% N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-3-pyridinecarboxamide, 18.1 %

[0041] Polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer (Jeffspers X3204) and 0.9% Dimethylpolysiloxane fluid emulsion.

[0042] The composition may comprise no organic solvent.

[0043] There is provided a method of providing an aqueous dispersion of particles comprising one or more active agents and a surface active agent comprising the steps of:

a mixing one or more active agents having a solubility of less than 100ppm with a surface active agent and a sufficient amount of water to give an aqueous dispersion comprising at least 25 wt percent active agent;

b reducing the mean diameter of particles in the aqueous dispersion to less than 300 nm by mechanical means, wherein the surface active agent is selected to provide particles with a mean zero charge .

[0044] The particles may have a mean zero charge and a narrow charge distribution, for example the charge distribution may be less than 10 mV, less than 5 mV or less than 3 mV.

[0045] There is provided a method of controlling pests or weeds comprising the step of diluting the composition as described herein with water and applying to a site an effective amount of the diluted composition.

[0046] There is provided a method of selecting a surface active agent for a composition as described herein comprising the step of:

- i) selecting one or more active agents having an aqueous solubility of less than 100 ppm;
- ii) selecting a surface active agent that provides the particles with a mean zero charge when the mean diameter of the particles in an aqueous dispersion is less than 300 nm.

[0047] Any combination of active agents and surface active agent may be tested to see if it provides particles of a suitable size with a mean zero charge or a near zero charge using methods known in the art. For example using the Malvern Zetasizer Nano-ZS machine as described herein. Particles suitable for use have a solubility of less than 100 ppm in water.

[0048] There is provided the use of a comb polymer as a surface active agent in a composition comprising an aqueous dispersion of particles, wherein the particles comprise a surface active agent and one or more active agents selected from: herbicides, insecticides or fungicides.

[0049] The skilled man will appreciate that preferred features of any one embodiment and/or aspect of the invention may be applied to all other embodiments and/or aspects of the invention.

[0050] The present invention will be further described in more detail, by way of example only, with reference to the following figures in which:

Figure 1 - illustrates Zeta Potential Distribution for Jeffspers X3204

Figure 2 - Efficacy data has been generated for the weed species in Figure 2,

Figure 3 - shows minimum effective dose efficacy of Blutron and Blutron plus against Annual meadow grass (POAAN) weeds,

Figure 4 - shows a summary of the efficacy of Blutron applied pre and post emergence against various annual grass and broad leaved weed species,

Figure 5 - shows a summary of the efficacy of Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence against various annual grass and broad leaved weed species,

Figure 6 - shows a Summary of the efficacy of Blutron and Blutron plus against Annual meadow grass (POAAN).

Development and manufacture of Isoproturon 250g/L and Diflufenican 100g/L nano-suspension formulation

[0051] A nano-suspension formulation containing 250 grams per litre of Isoproturon and 100 grams per litre of Diflufenican was made.

Introduction

[0052] The aim of this project was to develop a stable nano-suspension formulation which contained 250 grams per litre of Isoproturon and 100 grams per litre of Diflufenican which had an average particle size of 200nm, in order to provide a formulation with improved properties on dilution and subsequent use.

[0053] A 2 step process was required to produce a nano-suspension formulation, i.e.

- Step 1 - High shear mixing
- Step 2 - Grinding

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[0054] The initial step required the mixing of slurry of Isoproturon and Diflufenican formulation on the Silverson high shear mixer.

[0055] Secondly, the slurry was passed through the Dynomill using 300 to 400 μ m diameter glass beads until the correct average particle size had been reached.

Nano-Suspension Preparation

[0056]

Formulation

Component	%w/w
3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea (Isoproturon Technical - 98.5%)	23.0
N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy] -3-pyridinecarboxamide (Diflufenican Technical - 99.0%)	9.2
Polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer (Jeffspers X3204)	18.1
Dimethylpolysiloxane fluid emulsion (Rhodorsil 426R)	0.9
Water	48.8 100.0%

[0057] The specific gravity for the above formulation is 1.102

Step 1 - High Shear Mixing

[0058] The Isoproturon and Diflufenican slurry was formed by initially mixing the surfactants, anti-foam and tap water into a solution. Into this solution, unmilled Isoproturon and Diflufenican technical was added under stirring. The slurry was then formed by using a Silverson mixer, at maximum speed, for thirty minutes.

Step 2 - Grinding

[0059] The prepared slurry was milled in the Dynomill filled to 85% capacity with 300-400 μ m glass beads. The slurry was pumped through and recycled using the Autoclave Peristaltic Pump on setting 1. The grinding chamber was cooled with tap water. The grinding of the slurry typically took 3 hours.

Physical Chemical Properties

Test formulation 175-061, batch size 1000g was prepared and tested

[0060]

Appearance

Sample	Appearance
175-061	White, mild odour, slightly viscous liquid

Dispersibility

Sample	No. of Inversions
175-061	5

Suspensibility

Sample	Suspensibility
175-061	100 %

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Wet Sieve

Sample	WS150 μ m	WS75 μ m
175-061	0.01 %	0.03 %

Persistent Foam

Sample	10 seconds	1 minute	3 minutes	12 minutes
175-061	33 ml	28 ml	24 ml	19 ml

Particle Size

Sample	D50
175-061	252 nm

Operating conditions for the Dyno-Mill KDL for the manufacture of Isoproturon 250g/L and Diflufenican 50g/L (Blutron) nano-suspension formulation.

[0061] Conditions used for milling the particles to the desired size.

Machine used:	Dyno-Mill KDL
Chamber Volume:	600ml
Bead Fill:	85%
Agitator Speed:	6000rpm
Grinding Media:	300 μ m - 400 μ m Diameter Glass Beads
Flow Rate:	2 litres per hour
Separating System:	100 μ m Rotating Gap
Recycling:	Yes (Continuous)
Batch Size:	1 litre

Making zeta potential measurements using the Malvern Zetasizer Nano-ZS machine

[0062] Measurement of zeta potentials in an aqueous medium.

Sample Preparation

Stock Solution

[0063] A stock solution is prepared by weighing the following components directly into a McCrone Micronising Mill polythene grinding jar filled with 48 sintered corundum grinding elements:

Component	%w/w	Batch(g)
Technical	5.0	1.0
Agrilan F502	0.5	0.1
Rhodosil 426R	0.5	0.1
HPLC Grade Water	94.0	18.8

[0064] Seal the jar and put in the McCrone Micronising Mill for 30 minutes.

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Blank Solution

[0065] Into a 100ml beaker, pipette 2 drops of stock solution into 50ml of HPLC grade water. Mix well.

5 Sample Solutions

[0066] Into a 100ml beaker, pipette 2 drops of stock solution and 3 drops of surfactants solution (10%), into 50ml of HPLC grade water. Mix well.

[0067] The following surfactants should be considered, however this is not an exhaustive list,

10 **[0068]** Anionic surfactants such as

- Borresperse 3A
- Galoryl DT505
- Lomar D
- 15 • Morwet D425

Cationic surfactants such as

[0069]

20

- Aerosol C-61
- Darvan 7
- Geroon SC/213

25 Non-ionic surfactants such as

[0070]

- Airvol
- 30 • Atlox 4913
- Triton X-100

Procedure

35 **[0071]**

1. Switch on the Zetasizer by pressing the button located on the back of the machine.
2. Initialize the software by clicking on the Zetasizer icon located on the connected computers desktop.
3. Open or create a measurement file,
40 File → Open → Measurement File.
4. Fill a clear disposable zeta cell with prepared sample solution and insert into Zetasizer.
5. Select measurement type,
Measure → Start SOP → Zeta → Method.
6. Enter the sample details and click Start.
- 45 7. Record the mean zeta potential (mV), Kcps, and the number and type of peaks.
8. Readings should be taken at RT, 37°C and 54°C.

Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g)

50 **[0072]**

- Blutron applied pre and post emergence at the rate of 1.01 product/ha generally achieved good levels of control (>85%) of various annual grass and broad leaved weed species.
- Against various weed species, Blutron applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) achieved significantly higher control compared to that of standard IPU formulations applied at approved label rates (Arelon, IPU 250g and IPU TransCel, IPU 250g).
- The overall efficacy of Blutron applied PRE emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) was generally comparable and occasionally higher compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates

(Hurricane SC, DFF 50g).

- The overall efficacy of Blutron applied POST emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) was generally higher or occasionally similar compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates (Hurricane SC, DFF 50g).
- The overall efficacy of Blutron applied PRE and POST emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) was comparable to that of standard reference products applied at approved label rates.

Blutron Plus (IPU 250g + DFF 100g)

[0073]

- Blutron applied pre and post emergence at the rate of 1.01 product/ha generally achieved good levels of control (>85%) of various annual grass and broad leaved weed species.
- Against various weed species, Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) achieved significantly higher control compared to that of standard IPU formulations applied at approved label rates (Arelon, IPU 250g and IPU TransCel, IPU 250g).
- The overall efficacy of Blutron plus applied PRE emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) was generally comparable and occasionally higher compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates (Hurricane SC, DFF 100g).
- The overall efficacy of Blutron plus applied POST emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) was generally higher or occasionally similar compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates (Hurricane SC, DFF 100g).
- The overall efficacy of Blutron plus applied PRE and POST emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) was comparable to that of standard reference products applied at approved label rates.

Blutron - Efficacy against Annual meadow grass (POAAN)

[0074]

- Across 14 of the trials reviewed, Blutron applied pre and post emergence at the rate of 1.01 product/ha achieved good levels of control (>85%) of Annual meadow grass.
- Across 5 trials, Blutron applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) achieved significantly higher control compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates (Hurricane SC, DFF 50g).

Blutron plus - Efficacy against Annual meadow grass (POAAN)

[0075]

- Across 14 of the trials reviewed, Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at the rate of 1.01 product/ha achieved good levels of control (>85%) of Annual meadow grass.
- Across 7 trials, Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) achieved significantly higher control compared to that of standard DFF formulation applied at approved label rates (Hurricane SC, DFF 100g).

Overall conclusions

[0076] Overall dose response was evident for major weeds (POAAN, CIRAR, FUMOF, GERDI, GALAP, MATCH, PAPRH, STEME, URTDI, URTUR) across 13 of the trials.

[0077] The efficacy of Blutron applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds within 8 trials, reached below 85%.

[0078] The efficacy of Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds within 7 trials, reached below 85%.

[0079] Across 11 trials, the efficacy of Blutron applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds was significantly higher than that of DFF formulation applied at equivalent rate (50 g ai/ha).

[0080] Across 9 trials, the efficacy of Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds was significantly higher than that of DFF formulation applied at equivalent rate (100 g ai/ha).

[0081] Generally across all the trials, the efficacy of Blutron and Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate

of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds was significantly higher than that of IPU formulations applied at equivalent rates (250 g ai/ha).

[0082] The efficacy of Blutron and Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at rate of 1.01 product/ha against all weeds or for certain weeds was generally comparable to that of standard reference product applied at approved label rates.

[0083] Across four trials, Blutron and Blutron plus applied pre and post emergence at 1.01 product/ha and at twice these rates to simulate sprayer overlap, caused no significant persistent phytotoxic damage or effects on crop yield.

Claims

1. A composition comprising an aqueous dispersion of particles, wherein the particles comprise a surface active agent and one or more active agents selected from herbicides, insecticides or fungicides, the mean particle diameter measured by Dynamic Light Scattering is 500 nanometers or less, the surface active agent is a polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer, and wherein the composition comprises at least 25 % by weight of active agent.
2. The composition according to claim 1 wherein the mean particle diameter measured by Dynamic Light Scattering is 300 nanometers or less.
3. The composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the particles have a mean zero charge.
4. The composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the particles have a narrow charge distribution, wherein the charge distribution is less than 10 mV.
5. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the one or more herbicides are selected from: Atrazine, bromoxynil, butafenacil, buturon, cafenstrole, chlormethoxyfen, chlorflurenol-methyl, chlornitrofen, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, chlorphthalim, chlorthal-dimethyl, cinidon-ethyl, clomeprop, daimuron, desmedipham, dichlobenil, diclosulam, difenoxuron, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron, dinoterb, dipropetryn, diuron, flumetsulam, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, flupoxam, fluridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet-methyl, haloxyfop, ioxynil, isomethiozin, isoproturon, isoxaben, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, karbutilate, lenacil, mefenacet, methabenzthiazuron, methazole, metosulam, naproanilide, neburon, nitralin, norflurazon, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxaziclomefone, penoxsulam, pentoxazone, perfluidone, phenisopam, phenmedipham, picolinafen, prodiamine, prometryn, propazine, propyzamide, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, pyribenzoxim, pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinclamine, saflufenacil, siduron, simazine, terbutylazine, terbutryn, thidiazimin, thienencarbazone-methyl, tralkoxydim and trietazine.
6. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the one or more insecticides are selected from: abamectin, beta-cyfluthrin, bistrifluron, buprofezin, chlorantraniliprole, chlorfenapyr, chlorfluazuron, chromafenozide, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, diafenthiuron, diflubenzuron, fipronil, flubendiamide, flucycloxuron, flufenoxuron, halofenozide, hexaflumuron, hydramethylnon, lufenuron, metaflumizone, methiocarb, methoxyfenozide, novaluron, noviflumuron, pyridaben, spinetoram, spinosad, spirotetramat, tebufenozide, teflubenzuron, thiodicarb, tralomethrin and triflumuron.
7. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the one or more fungicides are selected from: ametoctradin, amisulbrom, anilazine, azoxystrobin, benodanil, benomyl, benquinox, bitertanol, boscalide, captafol, captan, carbendazim, carpropamide, chinomethionat, chlobenthiazone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlozolinate, copper hydroxide sulfate, cyazofamide, cyproconazole, dichlorfluanid, dichlone, dichlorophen, diclobutrazol, diclocymet, diclomezine, dicloran, diethofencarb, dimethomorph, dimoxystrobin, diniconazole, dithianon, epoxiconazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenhexamide, fenciclonil, fludioxonil, fluopicolide, fluoroimide, fluotrimazole, fluoxastrobine, fluquinconazole, flusulfamide, flutianil, flutolanil, folpet, fuberidazole, halacrinat, hexaconazole, iprodione, iprovalicarb, kresoxim-methyl, mepanipyrim, metconazole, methfuroxam, myclozolin, nuarimol, oxpoconazole, pencycuron, procymidone, prothioconazole, quinoxifen, quintozone, simeconazole, tebuconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, triadimenol, triticonazole, valifenalate.
8. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition comprises two or more active agents.
9. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the surface active agent is selected to provide particles with a mean zero charge.

10. The composition according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition comprises isoproturon and diflufenican.

11. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims comprising 23.0% 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea, 9.2% N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-3-pyridinecarboxamide, 18.1 % Polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer and 0.9% Dimethylpolysiloxane fluid emulsion; wherein the polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer is Jeffperse (RTM) X3204.

12. A composition according to any one of the previous claims wherein the composition does not comprise an organic solvent.

13. A method of providing an aqueous dispersion of particles comprising one or more active agents and a surface active agent comprising the steps of:

a) mixing one or more active agents having an aqueous solubility of less than 100 ppm with a surface active agent and a sufficient amount of water to give an aqueous dispersion comprising at least 25 wt percent active agent;

b) reducing the mean diameter of particles in the aqueous dispersion measured by Dynamic Light Scattering to less than 300 nm by mechanical means, wherein the surface active agent is selected to provide particles with a mean zero charge;

wherein the surface active agent is a polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer.

14. A non-therapeutic method of controlling pests comprising the step of diluting the composition of any one of claims 1 to 12 with water and applying to a site an effective amount of the diluted composition.

15. Use of a comb polymer as a surface active agent in a composition comprising an aqueous dispersion of particles, wherein the particles comprise a surface active agent and one or more active agents selected from herbicides, insecticides or fungicides, the mean particle diameter measured by Dynamic Light Scattering is 500 nanometers or less, the surface active agent is a polyetheralkanolamine comb polymer, and wherein the composition comprises at least 25 % by weight of active agent.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammensetzung, die eine wässrige Dispersion von Partikeln aufweist, wobei die Partikel einen grenzflächenaktiven Stoff und einen oder mehrere Wirkstoffe umfassen, die unter den Herbiziden, Insektiziden oder Fungiziden ausgewählt sind, wobei der durch dynamische Lichtstreuung gemessene mittlere Partikeldurchmesser 500 nm oder weniger beträgt, der grenzflächenaktive Stoff ein Polyetheralkanolamin-Kammpolymer ist und die Zusammensetzung mindestens 25 Gew.-% Wirkstoff enthält.

2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der durch dynamische Lichtstreuung gemessene mittlere Partikeldurchmesser 300 nm oder weniger beträgt.

3. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Partikel im Mittel keine Ladung aufweisen.

4. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Partikel eine enge Ladungsverteilung aufweisen, wobei die Ladungsverteilung weniger als 10 mV beträgt.

5. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das eine oder die mehreren Herbizide ausgewählt sind unter: Atrazin, Bromoxynil, Butafenacil, Buturon, Cafenstrol, Chlormethoxyfen, Chlorflurenol-methyl, Chlornitrofen, Chlortoluron, Chloroxuron, Chlorphthalim, Chlorthal-dimethyl, Cinidon-ethyl, Clomeprop, Daimuron, Desmedipham, Dichlobenil, Diclosulam, Difenoxuron, Diflufenican, Diflufenzopyr, Dimefuron, Dinoterb, Dipropetryn, Diuron, Flumetsulam, Flumioxazin, Flumipropyn, Flupoxam, Fluridon, Flurtamone, Fluthiacet-methyl, Haloxyfop, Ioxynil, Isomethiozin, Isoproturon, Isoxaben, Isoxaflutol, Isoxapyrifop, Karbutilat, Lenacil, Mefenacet, Methabenzthiazuron, Methazol, Metosulam, Naproanilid, Neburon, Nitratin, Norflurazon, Oryzalin, Oxadiargyl, Oxaziclonofon, Penoxsulam, Pentoxazone, Perfluidon, Phenisopam, Phenmedipham, Picolinafen, Prodiamin, Prometryn, Propazin,

Propyzamid, Pyraflufen-ethyl, Pyrazolynat, Pyrazoxyfen, Pyribenzoxim, Pyroxsulam, Quinclorac, Quinoclam, Saflufenacil, Siduron, Simazin, Terbutylazin, Terbutryn, Thidiazimin, Thien carbazon-methyl, Tralkoxydim und Trietazin.

- 5 6. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das eine oder die mehreren Insektizide ausgewählt sind unter: Abamectin, beta-Cyfluthrin, Bistrifluron, Buprofezin, Chlorantraniliprol, Chlorfenapyr, Chlorfluazuron, Chromafenozid, Cyfluthrin, Deltamethrin, Diafenthiuron, Diflubenzuron, Fipronil, Flubendiamid, Flucyclo-xuron, Flufenoxuron, Halofenozid, Hexaflumuron, Hydramethylnon, Lufenuron, Metaflumizone, Methiocarb, Me-thoxyfenozid, Novaluron, Noviflumuron, Pyridaben, Spinetoram, Spinosad, Spirotetramat, Tebufenozid, Teflubenzuron, Thiodicarb, Tralomethrin und Triflumuron.
- 10 7. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei das eine oder die mehreren Fungizide ausgewählt sind unter: Ametoctradin, Amisulbrom, Anilazin, Azoxystrobin, Benodanil, Benomyl, Benquinox, Biter-tanol, Boscalid, Captafol, Captan, Carbendazim, Carpropamid, Chinomethionat, Chlobenthiazone, Chloroneb, Chlorthalonil, Chlozolate, Kupferhydroxidsulfat, Cyazofamid, Cyproconazol, Dichlofluanid, Dichlone, Dichloro-phen, Diclobutrazol, Diclocymet, Diclomezin, Dicloran, Diethofencarb, Dimethomorph, Dimoxystrobin, Diniconazol, Dithianon, Epoxiconazol, Famoxadon, Fenamidon, Fenarimol, Fenbuconazol, Fenfuram, Fenhexamid, Fenciclonil, Fludioxonil, Fluopicolid, Fluorimid, Fluotrimazol, Fluoxastrobine, Fluquinconazol, Flusulfamid, Flutianil, Flutolanil, Folpet, Fuberidazol, Halacrinat, Hexaconazol, Iprodion, Iprovalicarb, Kresoxim-methyl, Mepanipyrim, Metconazol, Methfuroxam, Myclobutin, Nuaimol, Oxpoconazol, Pencycuron, Procymidon, Prothioconazol, Quinoxifen, Quinto-zen, Simeconazol, Tebuconazol, Thiabendazol, Thifluzamid, Thiophanat-methyl, Thiram, Triadimenol, Triticonazol und Valifenalat.
- 15 8. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zusammensetzung zwei oder mehr Wirkstoffe enthält.
- 20 9. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der grenzflächenaktive Stoff so ausgewählt ist, dass die Partikel im Mittel keine Ladung aufweisen.
- 25 10. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zusammensetzung Isoproturon und Diflufenican enthält.
- 30 11. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, die enthält: 23,0 % 3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-1,1-dimethylharnstoff, 9,2 % N-(2,4-Difluorphenyl)-2-[3-(trifluormethyl)phenoxy]-3-pyridincarboxamid, 18,1 % Polyetheralkanolamin-Kammpolymer und 0,9 % Dimethylpolysiloxanfluidemulsion, wobei es sich bei dem Polyetheralkanolamin-Kammpolymer um Jeffperse (RTM) X3204 handelt.
- 35 12. Zusammensetzung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zusammensetzung keine organischen Lösemittel enthält.
- 40 13. Verfahren zum Bereitstellen einer wässrigen Dispersion von Partikeln, die einen oder mehrere Wirkstoffe und einen grenzflächenaktiven Stoff umfassen, wobei das Verfahren Schritte umfasst zum:
 - 45 (a) Mischen eines oder mehrerer Wirkstoffe mit einer Wasserlöslichkeit von weniger als 100 ppm mit einem grenzflächenaktiven Stoff und Wasser in einer ausreichenden Menge zur Bildung einer wässrigen Dispersion, die mindestens 25 Gew.-% Wirkstoff enthält;
 - (b) Reduzieren des durch dynamische Lichtstreuung gemessenen mittleren Partikeldurchmessers in der wässrigen Dispersion auf weniger als 30 nm mit Hilfe von mechanischen Mitteln, wobei der grenzflächenaktive Stoff so gewählt ist, dass die Partikel im Mittel keine Ladung aufweisen;
- 50 wobei es sich bei dem grenzflächenaktiven Stoff um ein Polyetheralkanolamin-Kammpolymer handelt.
- 55 14. Nichttherapeutisches Verfahren zur Schädlingsbekämpfung, das einen Schritt der Verdünnung einer Zusammen-setzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 mit Wasser und Aufbringen einer wirksamen Menge der verdünnten Zusammensetzung an einem Ort umfasst.
15. Verwendung eines Kammpolymers als grenzflächenaktiven Stoff in einer Zusammensetzung, die ein wässrige Dispersion von Partikeln aufweist, wobei die Partikel einen grenzflächenaktiven Stoff und einen oder mehrere Wirk-

stoffe umfassen, die unter den Herbiziden, Insektiziden oder Fungiziden ausgewählt sind, wobei der durch dynamische Lichtstreuung gemessene mittlere Partikeldurchmesser 500 nm oder weniger beträgt, der grenzflächenaktiven Stoff ein Polyetheralkanolamin-Kammpolymer ist und die Zusammensetzung mindestens 25 Gew.-% Wirkstoff enthält.

5

Revendications

1. Composition comprenant une dispersion aqueuse de particules, où les particules comprennent un agent tensio-actif et un ou plusieurs agent(s) actif(s) choisi(s) entre des herbicides, des insecticides ou des fongicides, le diamètre moyen de particules mesuré par Diffusion Dynamique de la Lumière est inférieur ou égal à 500 nanomètres, l'agent tensio-actif est un polymère en peigne de polyéthéralcanolamine, et où la composition comprend au moins 25 % en poids d'agent actif.
2. Composition selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le diamètre moyen de particules mesuré par Diffusion Dynamique de la Lumière est inférieur ou égal à 300 nanomètres.
3. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les particules ont une charge moyenne nulle.
4. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les particules présentent une distribution de charge étroite, où la distribution de charge est inférieure à 10 mV.
5. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le ou les plusieurs herbicide(s) est/sont choisi(s) entre : Atrazine, bromoxynil, butafénacil, buturon, cafenstrole, chlométhoxyfène, chlorflurénol-méthyle, chlornitrofène, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, chlorophthalim, chlorthal-diméthyl, cinidon-éthyl, cloméprop, daimuron, desméthiphame, dichlobénil, diclosulam, difénoxuron, diflufénican, diflufenzopyr, diméfuron, dinoterbe, dipropétryne, diuron, flumetsulam, flumioxazine, flumipropylène, flupoxam, fluridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet-méthyle, haloxyfop, ioxynil, isométhiozine, isoproturon, isoxabène, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, karbutilate, lénacile, méfénacet, méthabenzthiazuron, méthazole, métosulam, naproanilide, néburon, nitraline, norflurazon, oryzaline, oxadiargyl, oxazicloméfone, penoxsulame, pentoxazone, perfluidone, phénisopam, phenméthiphame, picolinafène, prodiamine, prométryne, propazine, propylamide, pyraflutène-éthyl, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfène, pyribenzoxime, pyroxsulam, quinclozac, quincloamine, saflufénacil, siduron, simazine, terbutylazine, terbutryne, thidiazimine, thiéncarbazone-méthyle, tralkoxydime et triéthazine.
6. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le ou les plusieurs insecticide(s) est/sont choisi(s) entre : abamectine, bêta-cyfluthrine, bistrifluron, buprofézine, chlorantranilprole, chlorfénapyr, chlorfluazuron, chromafénozide, cyfluthrine, deltaméthrine, diafenthion, diflubenzuron, fipronil, flubendiamide, flucycloxuron, flufénoxuron, halofénozide, hexaflumuron, hydraméthylnone, lufénuron, métaflumizone, méthiocarbe, méthoxyfénozide, novaluron, noviflumuron, pyridabène, spinétoram, spinosad, spirotétramate, tebufénozide, téflubenzuron, thiodicarbe, tralométhrine et triflumuron.
7. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le ou les plusieurs fongicide(s) est/sont choisi(s) entre : amétoctradine, amisulbrom, anilazine, azoxystrobine, benodanil, benomyl, benquinox, biterbutanol, boscalide, captafol, captane, carbendazime, carpropamide, chinométhionate, chlobenthiazone, chloronèbe, chlorothalonil, chlozolate, sulfate d'hydroxyde de cuivre, cyazofamide, cyproconazole, dichlorfluamide, dichlorone, dichlorophène, diclobutrazol, diclocymète, diclomézine, diclorane, diéthofencarbe, diméthomorphe, dimoxystrobine, diniconazole, dithianon, époxiconazole, famoxadone, fénamidone, fénarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenhexamide, fénpiclonil, fludioxonil, fluopicolide, fluoroimide, fluotrimazole, fluoxastrobine, fluquinconazole, flusulfamide, flutianil, flutolanil, folpet, fubéridazole, halacrine, hexaconazole, iprodione, iprovalicarbe, krésoxim-méthyle, mépaniprim, metconazole, méthfuroxame, myclozoline, nuarimol, oxpoconazole, pencycuron, procymidone, prothioconazole, quinoxifène, quitozène, siméconazole, tébuconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-méthyle, thirame, triadimérol, triticonazole, valifénate.
8. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la composition comprend deux agents actifs ou plus.
9. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'agent tensio-actif est choisi

pour fournir des particules ayant une charge moyenne nulle.

10. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la composition comprend de l'isoproturon et du diflufénican.

11. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes comprenant 23,0 % de 3-(4-isopropylphényl)-1,1-diméthylurée, 9,2 % de N-(2,4-difluorophényl)-2-[3-(trifluorométhyl)phénoxy]-3-pyridine-carboxamide, 18,1 % de polymère en peigne de polyéther-alcanolamine et 0,9 % d'émulsion fluide de diméthylpoly-siloxane ; où le polymère en peigne de polyétheralcanolamine est Jeffsperser (RTM) X3204.

12. Composition selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la composition ne comprend pas un solvant organique.

13. Procédé permettant de fournir une dispersion aqueuse de particules comprenant un ou plusieurs agent(s) actif(s) et un agent tensio-actif comprenant les étapes consistant :

a) à mélanger un ou plusieurs agent(s) actif(s) ayant une solubilité aqueuse inférieure à 100 ppm avec un agent tensio-actif et une quantité d'eau suffisante pour obtenir une dispersion aqueuse comprenant au moins 25 pour cent en poids d'agent actif ;

b) à réduire le diamètre moyen des particules dans la dispersion aqueuse mesuré par Diffusion Dynamique de la Lumière à moins de 300 nm par des moyens mécaniques, où l'agent tensio-actif est choisi pour fournir des particules ayant une charge moyenne nulle ;

où l'agent tensio-actif est un polymère en peigne de polyétheralcanolamine.

14. Procédé non thérapeutique de lutte contre les parasites comprenant l'étape de dilution de la composition de l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12 avec de l'eau et d'application sur un site d'une quantité efficace de la composition diluée.

15. Utilisation d'un polymère en peigne comme agent tensio-actif dans une composition comprenant une dispersion aqueuse de particules, où les particules comprennent un agent tensio-actif et un ou plusieurs agent(s) actif(s) choisi(s) entre des herbicides, des insecticides ou des fongicides, le diamètre moyen de particules mesuré par Diffusion Dynamique de la Lumière est inférieur ou égal à 500 nanomètres, l'agent tensio-actif est un polymère en peigne de polyétheralcanolamine, et où la composition comprend au moins 25 % en poids d'agent actif.

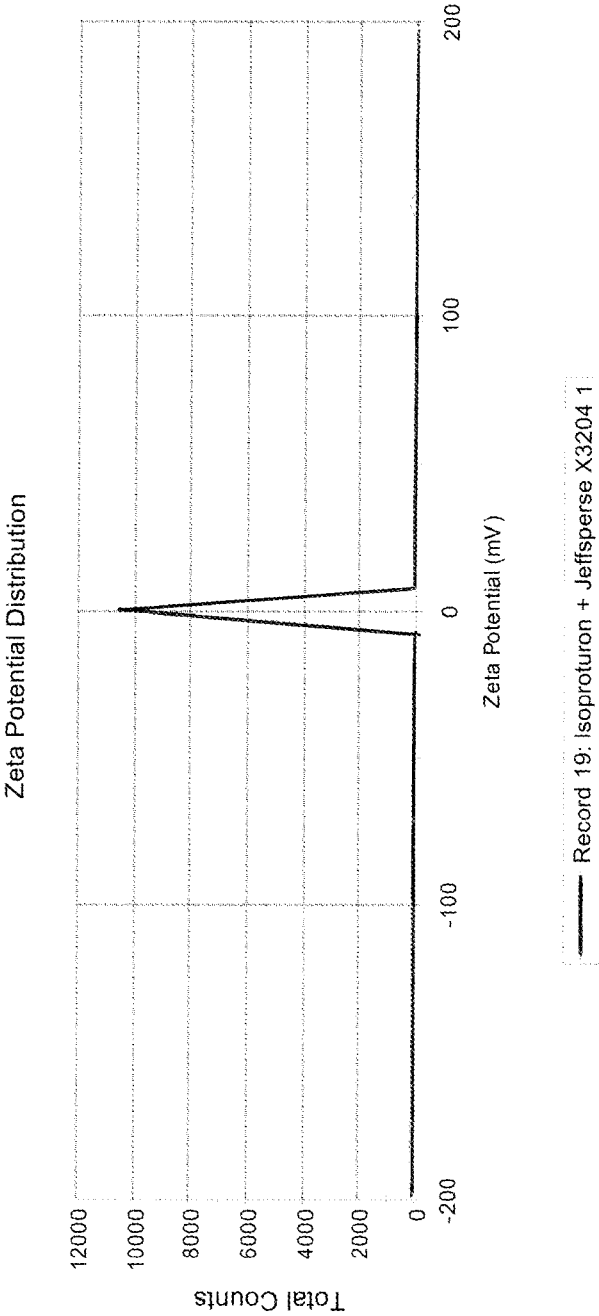


Figure 1

EPPO Code	Scientific Name	Common Name
BRNN	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Oilseed rape
CAPBP	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
CHEAL	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lambs quarters
CIRAR	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle
FUMOF	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common fumitory
GALAP	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
MATSS	<i>Matricaria spp.</i>	Mayweed species
PAPSS	<i>Papaver spp.</i>	Poppy
PLASS	<i>Plantago spp.</i>	Plantain
POAAN	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadowgrass
RUMOB	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaf dock
SENVU	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel
SINAR	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Wild mustard
STEME	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
URTDI	<i>Urtica spp.</i>	Nettle
VERSS	<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Speedwell species

Figure 2

Days After Application	Rate (l/ha)	10 -20 DA-A	21 -50 DA-A	51 -80 DA-A	>81DA-A
		Efficacy as mean % control (number of trials assessed at this timing) (minimum-maximum % control range)			
Blutron					
POAAN-Pre emergence					
Blutron (IPU 188g + DFF 37.5g)	1.0	68.7 (3) (21.3-99.8)	80.3 (9) (38.8-99)	87.3 (3) (68-99.5)	87 (10) (56.3-99.3)
Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g)	0.75	66.7 (3) (25-100)	88 (9) (59.8-99.5)	87 (3) (68.5-100)	90.4 (10) (62.5-100)
POAAN-Post emergence					
Blutron (IPU 188g + DFF 37.5g)	1.0	44 (7) (1.5-88.8)	49.9 (8) (2.5-94.3)	62.7 (8) (6.3-97.8)	81.3 (6) (66.8-98.5)
Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g)	0.75	51.3 (7) (32.5-85.5)	62.1 (8) (8.3-98.5)	70.8 (8) (11.3-96.8)	7.51 (6) (40-99.3)
Blutron plus					
POAAN-Pre emergence					
Blutron Plus (IPU 188g + DFF 75g)	1.0	69 (3) (2.5-94.5)	90 (9) (80-99.3)	95 (3) (91.3-100)	95.7 (10) (82.5-99.5)
Blutron Plus (IPU 250g + DFF 100g)	0.75	71.7 (3) (30-100)	94 (9) (82.5-99.8)	97.7 (3) (95.3-99.5)	96.2 (10) (77.5-100)
POAAN-Post emergence					
Blutron Plus (IPU 188g + DFF 75g)	1.0	51.8 (7) (23.8-82.5)	56.9 (8) (1.3-93.8)	66 (8) (10-99)	77.8 (6) (63.8-93.3)
Blutron Plus (IPU 250g + DFF 100g)	0.75	55.3 (7) (32.5-87)	62.9 (8) (2.5-94.8)	72.5 (8) (1.5-99)	8.5 (6) (72.5-96.8)

Figure 3

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)				Efficacy vs Pendimethalin	Efficacy vs Picona
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (50g)			
Pre emergence								
S11-03313-04	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	STEME (<2 %GC)	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Higher*	Comparable
	VERPE	Y	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	SENVU	Y	Higher*	Similar	Comparable	Comparable	Higher	Comparable
S11-03313-05	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Similar
	SINAR	Y	Higher	Higher	Comparable	Comparable	Higher	Similar
	VERHE	Y	Higher*	Higher	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Similar	Higher*	Higher*	Higher	Similar
S11-03313-06	SENVU	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Similar	Similar	Higher*	Similar
	STEME (<5 plts/m²)	Y	Higher*	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar	Similar
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	FUMOF	N					Lower *	Lower *
S11-03313-01	GALAP	N					Comparable	Lower *
	POAAN	Y	Higher	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
	MATSS	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
	URTUR	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
S11-03314-02	SENVU	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
	CAPBP	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*(1st ass.timing)	Similar	Similar	-
	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
S11-03314-06	MATCH	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Similar	Comparable	-
	POAAN	N	Higher*	-	inconsistent	Lower*	Lower*	
	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar	Similar	-
	CIRAR	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar	Similar	-
S11-03314-08	CHEAL	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Higher*	Similar	-
	RUMOB	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Higher*	Similar	-
	GALAP	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Higher*	Similar	-

Figure 4

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)				
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs IPU TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (50g)	Efficacy vs Pendimethalin	Efficacy vs Picona
S11-03314-10	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	VEROF	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	VIOAR	Y	Higher*	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
S11-03314-12	POAAN	Y	Similar	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
	MATIN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	POAAN	Y	Higher* (2nd ass.t)	-	Higher* (2nd ass.t)	Comparable	-
S11-03314-14	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	GERDI (< 5 pl/m ²)	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	VERPE	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-
	Post emergence						
S11-0331 5-01	POAAN	Y	Comparable	Higher	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable
	GALAP	N	Higher*	Higher*	Higher (last asse.t)	Comparable	Comparable
	FUMOF	N	Higher*	Similar	Higher* (last asse.t)	Lower	Lower
S11-0331 5-03	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Lower*	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable
	MATCH	Y	Higher*	Higher	Similar	Similar	Comparable
	GALAP	Y	Higher	Higher*	Similar	Comparable	Higher*
S11-0331 5-02	POAAN (high population)	N	Similar	Similar	Higher* (last asse.t)	Lower* (last asse.t)	Lower* (last asse.t)
S11-03316-01	POAAN	N	Similar	-	Higher*	-	-
S11-03317-02	POAAN	N	Lower*	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	STEME	N	Similar	-	Similar	Comparable	-
	URTUR	N	Similar	-	Higher*	Higher*	-
S11-03317-03	POAAN	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
S11-03317-04	POAAN	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	PAPRH	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar	-
	POAAN	N	Lower*	-	Comparable	Lower*	-
S11-03317-01	GALAP	Y	Higher* (last ass.t)	-	Comparable	Similar	-
	VERPE	Y	Comparable	-	Comparable	Comparable	-

Figure 4 - Continued

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)				
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs IPU TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (50g)	Efficacy vs Pendimethalin	Efficacy vs Piconal
S11-03317-05	POAAN	N	Higher*	-	Comparable	Lower*	-
	PLASS	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-
	VEROF	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	URTDI	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Higher (last ass.t)	-
	BRNN	Y	Higher	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	PAPSS	N	Similar	-	Similar	Lower	-
	CAPBP	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	VIOAR	Y	Higher*	-	Comparable	Comparable	-

Figure 4 - Continued

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)			
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs IPU TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (100g)	Efficacy vs Pendimethalin Piconia
Pre emergence						
S11-03313-04	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	STEME (<2 %GC)	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Comparable	Higher*
	VERPE	Y	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable	Comparable
	SENVU	Y	Higher*	Similar	Comparable	Higher
S11-03313-05	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Higher	Similar
	SINAR	Y	Higher	Higher	Comparable	Higher
	VERHE	Y	Higher*	Higher	Comparable	Comparable
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Similar	Higher*	Similar
S11-03313-06	SENVU	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Similar	Higher*
	STEME (<5 plts/m ²)	Y	Higher*	Similar	Similar	Similar
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable
	FUMOF	N				Lower *
S11-03313-01	GALAP	N				Comparable
	POAAN	Y	Higher	-	Similar	Comparable
	MATSS	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	URTUR	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
S11-03314-02	SENVU	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	CAPBP	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar
	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
S11-03314-06	MATCH	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable
	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	CIRAR	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
S11-03314-08	CHEAL	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	RUMOB	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable
	GALAP	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable

Figure 5

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)				
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs IPU TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (100g)	Efficacy vs Pendimethalin	Efficacy vs Piconia
S11-03314-10	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	VEROF	Y	Higher*	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
	VIOAR	Y	Higher*	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
S11-03314-12	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
	MATIN	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-
	POAAN	Y	Higher*	-	Higher* (2nd ass.t)	Comparable	-
S11-03314-14	STEME	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	GERDI (< 5 pl/m ²)	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	VERPE	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-
Post emergence							
S11-0331 5-01	POAAN	Y	Comparable	Higher	Higher*	Comparable	Comparable
	GALAP	N	Higher*	Similar	Similar	Lower	Lower
	FUMOF	N	Higher*	Similar	Comparable	Lower*	Lower
S11-0331 5-03	POAAN	Y	Higher*	Higher* (last asse.t)	Comparable	Higher* (last asse.t)	Higher* (last asse.t)
	MATCH	Y	Higher* (last asse.t)	Similar	Lower*	Similar	Similar
	GALAP	Y	Higher* (last asse.t)	Higher* (last asse.t)	Lower*	Higher* (last asse.t)	Higher* (last asse.t)
S11-0331 5-02	POAAN (high population)	N	Similar	Similar	Similar	Lower* (last asse.t)	Lower* (last asse.t)
S11-03316-01	POAAN	N	Higher	-	Higher*	-	-
	POAAN	N	Similar	-	Higher*	Higher*	-
	STEME	N	Similar	-	Comparable	Comparable	-
S11-03317-02	URTUR	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Higher*	-
	POAAN	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
	POAAN	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Comparable	-
S11-03317-04	PAPRH	Y	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar	-
	POAAN	N	Comparable	-	Higher*	Similar	-
	GALAP	Y	Higher* (last ass.t)	-	Comparable	Similar	-
S11-03317-01	VERPE	Y	Comparable	-	Comparable	Comparable	-

Figure 5 - Continued

Trial ID	Weeds	Efficacy >85% (Y/N)	Efficacy of Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 100g) vs Standards (Higher/Lower/Comparable/Similar)				
			Efficacy vs Arelon (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs IPU TransCel (IPU 250g)	Efficacy vs DFF (100g)	Efficacy vs Pendimethalin	Efficacy vs Piconia
S11-03317-05	POAAN	N	Higher*	-	Higher*	Similar	-
	PLASS	Y	Higher*		Higher	Higher	-
	VEROF	Y	Higher*	-	Higher	Similar	-
	URTDI	Y	Comparable	-	Higher*	Higher (last asse.t)	-
	BRNN	Y	Higher	-	Higher	Comparable	-
	PAPSS	N	Similar	-	Higher*	Lower	-
	CAPBP	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-
	VIOAR	Y	Higher*	-	Similar	Comparable	-

Figure 5 - Continued

Days After Application	10-20 DA-A	21-50 DA-A	51-80 DA-A	>81DA-A
	Efficacy as mean % control (number of trials assessed at this timing) (minimum-maximum% control range)			
	POAAN-Pre emergence (Blutron)			
Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g)	66.7 (3) (25-100)	88 (9) (59.8-99.5)	87 (3) (68.5-100)	90.4 (10) (62.5-100)
Hurricane SC (DFF 50g)	40.8 (3) (17.5-77.5)	75.9 (9) (51.5-99)	88.3 (3) (71.5-99.5)	76.2 (10) (28.8-98.8)
POAAN-Post emergence (Blutron)				
Blutron (IPU 250g + DFF 50g)	51.3 (7) (32.5-85.5)	62.1 (8) (8.3-98.5)	70.8 (8) (11.3-96.8)	75.1 (6) (40-99.3)
Hurricane SC (DFF 50g)	27.9 (7) (1.3-72.5)	27.8 (8) (0-85)	35.5 (8) (2.5-86.5)	45.4 (6) (0-73.8)
POAAN-Pre emergence (Blutron plus)				
Blutron Plus (IPU 250g + DFF 100g)	71.7 (3) (30-100)	94 (9) (82.5-99.8)	97.7 (3) (95.3-99.5)	96.2 (10) (77.5-100)
Hurricane SC (DFF 100g)	57.4 (3) (27.5-74.8)	82.7 (9) (54.3-99)	97.8 (3) (94.5-99.8)	91 (10) (68.8-99)
POAAN-Post emergence (Blutron plus)				
Blutron Plus (IPU 250g + DFF 100g)	55.3 (7) (32.5-87)	62.9 (8) (2.5-94.8)	72.5 (8) (15-99)	85 (6) (72.5-96.8)
Hurricane SC (DFF 100g)	44.3 (7) (6.3-99)	28.3 (8) (0-99)	43.8 (8) (6.8-98.5)	47.3 (6) (5-72.5)

Figure 6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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