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(54) **SYNERGISTIC HERBICIDAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING PENOX SULAM AND GLYPHOSATE**  
SYNERGISTISCHE HERBIZIDZUSAMMENSETZUNG MIT PENOX SULAM UND GLYPHOSAT  
COMPOSITION HERBICIDE SYNERGIQUE CONTENANT DU PENOX SULAME ET DU  
GLYPHOSATE

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- **DATABASE CAPLUS [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2009, "Growth and seed production of horseweed (Conyza canadensis) populations resistant to glyphosate, ALS-inhibiting, and multiple (glyphosate + ALS-inhibiting) herbicides", XP002727333, Database accession no. 2009:1167315 & WEED SCIENCE, vol. 57, no. 5, 2009, pages 494-504,**
- **DATABASE CAPLUS [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2009, Kruger, Greg R. et al.: "Frequency, distribution, and characterization of horseweed (Conyza canadensis) biotypes with resistance to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides", XP002727334, Database accession no. 2009:1529163 & WEED SCIENCE, vol. 57, no. 6, 2009, pages 652-659,**

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**WO-A1-2012/058361 WO-A2-2011/094386**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DATABASE CAPLUS [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2002, Shaw, David R. et al.: "Weed control from herbicide combinations with glyphosate", XP002727335, Database accession no. 2002:238899 &amp; WEED TECHNOLOGY, vol. 16, no. 1, 2002, pages 1-6,</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DATABASE CAPLUS [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; 2006, Hacault, Kristin M. et al.: "Emergence timing and control of dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>) in spring wheat", XP002727336, Database accession no. 2006:85519 &amp; WEED SCIENCE, vol. 54, no. 1, 2006, pages 172-181,</li></ul> |
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## Description

**[0001]** This invention concerns a synergistic herbicidal composition containing (a) penoxsulam and (b) glyphosate for controlling the growth of undesirable vegetation, especially in vines, range and pasture, industrial vegetation management, rights of way and in any glyphosate tolerant crop. These compositions are disclosed as providing improved post-emergence herbicidal weed control.

**[0002]** The protection of crops from weeds and other vegetation which inhibit crop growth is a constantly recurring problem in agriculture. To help combat this problem, researchers in the field of synthetic chemistry have produced an extensive variety of chemicals and chemical formulations effective in the control of such unwanted growth. Chemical herbicides of many types have been disclosed in the literature and a large number are in commercial use.

**[0003]** In some cases, herbicidal active ingredients have been shown to be more effective in combination than when applied individually and this is referred to as "synergism." As described in the Herbicide Handbook of the Weed Science Society of America, Ninth Edition, 2007, p. 429 "'synergism' [is] an interaction of two or more factors such that the effect when combined is greater than the predicted effect based on the response to each factor applied separately." The present invention is based on the discovery that penoxsulam and glyphosate, already known individually for their herbicidal efficacy, display a synergistic effect when applied in combination.

**[0004]** The present invention concerns a synergistic herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) penoxsulam and (b) glyphosate, wherein the weight ratio of glyphosate to penoxsulam is from 4:1 to 448:1. The compositions may also contain an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant and/or carrier.

**[0005]** The present invention also concerns herbicidal compositions for and methods of controlling the growth of undesirable vegetation, particularly in range and pasture, industrial vegetation management, rights of way and in any glyphosate tolerant crop, and the use of these synergistic compositions.

**[0006]** The species spectra of penoxsulam and glyphosate, i.e., the weed species which the respective compounds control, are broad and highly complementary. It has now been found that a combination of penoxsulam and glyphosate exhibits a synergistic action in the control broadleaf signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*, BRAPP), yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, CYPES), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*, ECHCG), morningglory (*Ipomoea*, *hederacea*, IPO-HE), Chinese sprangletop (*Leptochloa chinensis*, LEFCH) ryegrass (*Lolium* spp, LOLSS), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*, MATCH), and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*, POAAN) at application rates equal to or lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

**[0007]** Penoxsulam is the common name for 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Penoxsulam controls *Echinochloa* spp., as well as many broadleaf, sedge and aquatic weeds in rice, and *Apera* spp. grass in cereals, as well as many broadleaf weeds in aquatics, many cereal crops, range and pasture, IVM and turf.

**[0008]** Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine is a EPSP synthase inhibitor. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Glyphosate provides non-selective post-emergence weed control.

**[0009]** The international patent applications WO2012/058361 and WO2011/094386 disclose synergistic combinations of penoxsulam with oryzalin and oxyfluorfen, respectively. In their examples, glyphosate was further added.

The combination of glyphosate with triazolopyrimidine ALS-inhibitors such as florasum or cloransulam is also known, e.g. from Davis, Vince M et al.: "Growth and seed production of horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) populations resistant to glyphosate, ALS-inhibiting, and multiple (glyphosate + ALS-inhibiting) herbicides" (CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 2009; abstract no.: 2009:1167315); Kruger, Greg R. et al.: "Frequency, distribution, and characterization of horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*) biotypes with resistance to glyphosate and ALS-inhibiting herbicides" (CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 2009; abstract no.: 2009:1529163); Shaw, David R. et al.: "Weed control from herbicide combinations with glyphosate" (CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 2002; abstract no.: 2002:238899); and Hacault, Kristin M. et al.: "Emergence timing and control of dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) in spring wheat" (CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, 2006; abstract no.: 2006:85519).

**[0010]** The term herbicide is used herein to mean an active ingredient that kills, controls or otherwise adversely modifies the growth of plants. An herbicidally effective or vegetation-controlling amount is an amount of active ingredient which causes an adversely modifying effect and includes deviations from natural development, killing, regulation, desiccation, retardation, and the like. The terms plants and vegetation include germinant seeds, emerging seedlings, plants emerging from vegetative propagules, and established vegetation.

**[0011]** Herbicidal activity is exhibited by the compounds of the synergistic mixture when they are applied directly to the plant or to the locus of the plant at any stage of growth. The effect observed depends upon the plant species to be controlled, the stage of growth of the plant, the application parameters of dilution and spray drop size, the particle size of solid components, the environmental conditions at the time of use, the specific compound employed, the specific adjuvants and carriers employed, the soil type, and the like, as well as the amount of chemical applied. These and other factors can be adjusted as is known in the art to promote non-selective or selective herbicidal action. Generally, it is preferred to apply the composition of the present invention postemergence to relatively immature undesirable vegetation to achieve the maximum control of weeds.

**[0012]** In the composition of this invention, the weight ratio of glyphosate to penoxsulam at which the herbicidal effect is synergistic lies within the range from 4:1 to 448:1. The rate at which the synergistic composition is applied will depend upon the particular type of weed to be controlled, the degree of control required, and the timing and method of application. In general, the composition of the invention can be applied at an application rate from 112.5 grams of active ingredient per hectare (gai/ha) to 2310 gai/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. Penoxsulam is applied at a rate from 2.5 g/ha to 70 g/ha and glyphosate is applied at a rate from 110 g/ha to 2240 g/ha.

**[0013]** The components of the synergistic mixture of the present invention can be applied either separately or as part of a multipart herbicidal system.

**[0014]** The synergistic mixture of the present invention can be applied in conjunction with one or more other herbicides to control a wider variety of undesirable vegetation. When used in conjunction with other herbicides, the composition can be formulated with the other herbicide or herbicides, tank-mixed with the other herbicide or herbicides or applied sequentially with the other herbicide or herbicides. Some of the herbicides that can be employed in conjunction with the synergistic composition of the present invention include: 4-CPA; 4-CPB; 4-CPP; 2,4-D; 3,4-DA; 2,4-DB; 3,4-DB; 2,4-DEB; 2,4-DEP; 3,4-DP; 2,3,6-TBA; 2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-TB; acetochlor, acifluorfen, aclonifen, acrolein, alachlor, allidochlor, alloxidim, allyl alcohol, alorac, ametrifone, ametryn, amibuzin, amicarbazone, amidosulfuron, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, amiprofos-methyl, amitrole, ammonium sulfamate, anilofos, anisuron, asulam, atraton, atrazine, azafenidin, azimsulfuron, aziprotryne, barban, BCPC, beflubutamid, benazolin, bencarbazone, benfluralin, benfuresate, bensulfuron, bensulide, bentazone, benzadox, benzfendazole, benzipram, benzobicyclon, benzofenap, benzoofluor, benzoylprop, benzthiazuron, bicyclopyrone, bifenox, bilanafos, bispyribac, borax, bromacil, bromobonil, bromobutide, bromoxynil, bromoxynil, brompyrazon, butachlor, butafenacil, butamifos, butenachlor, buthidazole, buthiuron, butralin, butroxydim, buturon, butylate, cacodylic acid, cafenstrole, calcium chlorate, calcium cyanamide, cambendichlor, carbasulam, carbetamide, carboxazole chlorprocarb, carfentrazone, CDEA, CEPC, chlormethoxyfen, chloramben, chloranocryl, chlorazifop, chlorazine, chlorbromuron, chlorbufam, chloreturon, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, chlorflurazole, chlortoluron, chlorsulfuron, chlorthal, chlorthiamid, cinidon-ethyl, cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, cisanilide, clethodim, clidinate, clodinafop, clofop, clomazone, clomeprop, cloprop, cloproxydim, clopyralid, cloransulam, CMA, copper sulfate, CPMF, CPPC, credazine, cresol, cumyluron, cyanatryl, cyanazine, cycloate, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cycluron, cyhalofop, cyperquat, cyprazine, cyprazole, cypromid, daimuron, dalapon, dazomet, delachlor, desmedipham, desmetryn, di-allate, dicamba, dichlobenil, dichloralurea, dichlormate, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, diclofop, diclosulam, diethamquat, diethyl, difenopenten, difenoxuron, difenzoquat, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron, dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, dimexano, dimidazon, dinitramine, dinofenat, dinoprop, dinosam, dinoseb, dinoterb, diphenamid, dipropetryn, diquat, disul, dithiopyr, diuron, DMPA, DNOC, DSMA, EBEP, eglinazine, endothal, epronaz, EPTC, erbon, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron, ethidimuron, ethiolate, ethofumesate, ethoxyfen, ethoxysulfuron, etinofen, etniproamid, etobenzanid, EXD, fenasulam, fenoprop, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenoxasulfone, fenteracol, fenthiaprop, fentrazamide, fenuron, ferrous sulfate, flamprop, flamprop-M, flazasulfuron, florasulam, fluazifop, fluazifop-P, fluazolate, flucarbazone, flucetosulfuron, fluchloralin, flufenacet, flufenican, flufenpyr, flumetsulam, flumezin, flumiclorac, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, fluometuron, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen, fluoromidone, fluoronitrofen, fluothuron, flupoxam, flupropacil, flupropanate, flupyrsulfuron, fluridone, fluorchloridone, fluroxypyr, flurtamone, fluthiacet, fomesafen, foramsulfuron, fosamine, furyloxyfen, glufosinate, glufosinate-P, halosafen, halosulfuron, haloxydine, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-P, hexachloroacetone, hexaflurate, hexazinone, imazamethabenz, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin, imazethapyr, imazosulfuron, indanofan, indaziflam, iodobonil, iodomethane, iodosulfuron, ioxynil, ipazine, ipfencarbazone, iprymidam, isocarbamid, isocil, isomethiozin, isonoron, isopinate, isopropalin, isoproturon, isouron, isoxaben, isoxachlortole, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, karbutilate, ketospiradox, lactofen, lenacil, linuron, MAA, MAMA, MCPA, MCPA-thioethyl, MCPB, mecoprop, mecoprop-P, medinoterb, mefenacet, mefluidide, mesoprazine, mesosulfuron, mesotrione, metam, metamifop, metamitron, metazachlor, metazosulfuron, metflurazon, methabenzthiazuron, methalpropalin, methazole, methiobencarb, methiozin, methiuron, methometon, methoprotetryn, methyl bromide, methyl isothiocyanate, methylidymron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, metolachlor, metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron, molinate, monalide, monisouron, monochloroacetic acid, monolinuron, monuron, morfamquat, MSMA, naproanilide, napropamide, naptalam, neburon, nicosulfuron, nipyraclufen, nitratin, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen, norflurazon, noruron, OCH, orben carb, *ortho*-dichlorobenzene, orthosulfamuron, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxapyrazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefone, oxyfluorfen, parafluron, paraquat, pebulate, pelargonic acid, pendimethalin, pentachlorophenol, pentanochlor, pentoxazone, perfluidone, pethoxamid, phenisopham, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, phenobenzuron, phenylmercury acetate, picloram, picolinafen, pinoxaden, piperophos, potassium arsenite, potassium azide, potassium cyanate, pretilachlor, primisulfuron, procyzazine, prodiamine, profluzol, profluralin, profoxydim, proglazine, prometon, prometryn, propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop, propazine, propham, propisochlor, propoxycarbazone, propyrisulfuron, propyzamide, prosulfalin, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, proxan, prynachlor, pydanon, pyraclonil, pyraflufen, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate, pyrazosulfuron, pyrazoxyfen, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyriclor, pyridafol, pyridate, pyriftalid, pyriminobac, pyrimisulfan, pyriothobac, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam, quinclorac, quinmerac, quinclamine, quinon-

amid, quizalofop, quizalofop-P, rhodethanil, rimsulfuron, saflufenacil, S-metolachlor, sebuthylazine, secbumeton, sethoxydim, siduron, simazine, simeton, simetryn, SMA, sodium arsenite, sodium azide, sodium chlorate, sulcotrione, sulfallate, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron, sulfosulfuron, sulfuric acid, sulglycapin, swep, TCA, tebutam, tebuthiuron, tefuryltrione, tembotrione, tepraloxydim, terbacil, terbucarb, terbutylchlor, terbumeton, terbuthylazine, terbutryn, tetrafluron, thenylchlor, thiazafluron, thiazopyr, thidiazimin, thidiazuron, thien carbazone-methyl, thifensulfuron, thiobencarb, tiocarbazil, tioclorim, topramezone, tralkoxydim, triafamone, tri-allate, triasulfuron, triaziflam, tribenuron, tricamba, triclopyr, tridiphane, trietazine, trifloxysulfuron, trifluralin, triflusulfuron, trifop, trifopsime, trihydroxytriazine, trimeturon, tripropindan, tritac trito-sulfuron, vernolate, xylachlor and salts, esters, optically active isomers and mixtures thereof.

**[0015]** The synergistic composition of the present invention can, further, be used in conjunction with glufosinate, dicamba, imidazolinones, sulfonyleureas, or 2,4-D on glyphosate-tolerant, glufosinate-tolerant, dicamba-tolerant, imidazolinone-tolerant, sulfonyleurea-tolerant and 2,4-D-tolerant crops. It is generally preferred to use the synergistic composition of the present invention in combination with herbicides that are selective for the crop being treated and which complement the spectrum of weeds controlled by these compounds at the application rate employed. It is further generally preferred to apply the synergistic composition of the present invention and other complementary herbicides at the same time, either as a combination formulation or as a tank mix.

**[0016]** The synergistic composition of the present invention can generally be employed in combination with known herbicide safeners, such as benoxacor, benthocarb, brassinolide, cloquintocet (mexyl), cyometrinil, daimuron, dichlor-mid, dicyclonon, dimepiperate, disulfoton, fenchlorazole-ethyl, fenclorim, flurazole, fluxofenim, furilazole, harpin proteins, isoxadifen-ethyl, mefenpyr-diethyl, MG 191, MON 4660, naphthalic anhydride (NA), oxabetrinil, R29148 and N-phenyl-sulfonylbenzoic acid amides, to enhance their selectivity.

**[0017]** In practice, it is preferable to use the synergistic composition of the present invention in mixtures containing an herbicidally effective amount of the herbicidal components along with at least one agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier. Suitable adjuvants or carriers should not be phytotoxic to valuable crops, particularly at the concentrations employed in applying the compositions for selective weed control in the presence of crops, and should not react chemically with herbicidal components or other composition ingredients. Such mixtures can be designed for application directly to weeds or their locus or can be concentrates or formulations that are normally diluted with additional carriers and adjuvants before application. They can be solids, such as, for example, dusts, granules, water-dispersible granules, or wettable powders, or liquids, such as, for example, emulsifiable concentrates, solutions, emulsions or suspensions.

**[0018]** Suitable agricultural adjuvants and carriers that are useful in preparing the herbicidal mixtures of the invention are well known to those skilled in the art. Some of these adjuvants include, but are not limited to, crop oil concentrate (mineral oil (85%) + emulsifiers (15%)); nonylphenol ethoxylate; benzylcocoalkyldimethyl quaternary ammonium salt; blend of petroleum hydrocarbon, alkyl esters, organic acid, and anionic surfactant; C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>11</sub> alkylpolyglycoside; phosphated alcohol ethoxylate; natural primary alcohol (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>) ethoxylate; di-sec-butylphenol EO-PO block copolymer; polysiloxane-methyl cap; nonylphenol ethoxylate + urea ammonium nitrate; emulsified methylated seed oil; tridecyl alcohol (synthetic) ethoxylate (8EO); tallow amine ethoxylate (15 EO); PEG(400) dioleate-99.

**[0019]** Liquid carriers that can be employed include water, toluene, xylene, petroleum naphtha, crop oil, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, amyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerine, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, N,N-dimethyl alkylamides, dimethyl sulfoxide, liquid fertilizers and the like. Water is generally the carrier of choice for the dilution of concentrates.

**[0020]** Suitable solid carriers include talc, pyrophyllite clay, silica, attapulgius clay, kaolin clay, kieselguhr, chalk, diatomaceous earth, lime, calcium carbonate, bentonite clay, Fuller's earth, cottonseed hulls, wheat flour, soybean flour, pumice, wood flour, walnut shell flour, lignin, and the like.

**[0021]** It is usually desirable to incorporate one or more surface-active agents into the compositions of the present invention. Such surface-active agents are advantageously employed in both solid and liquid compositions, especially those designed to be diluted with carrier before application. The surface-active agents can be anionic, cationic or nonionic in character and can be employed as emulsifying agents, wetting agents, suspending agents, or for other purposes. Surfactants conventionally used in the art of formulation and which may also be used in the present formulations are described, *inter alia*, in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual," MC Publishing Corp., Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1998 and in "Encyclopedia of Surfactants," Vol. I-III, Chemical Publishing Co., New York, 1980-81. Typical surface-active agents include salts of alkyl sulfates, such as diethanolammonium lauryl sulfate; alkylarylsulfonate salts, such as calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; alkylphenol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as nonylphenol-C<sub>18</sub> ethoxylate; alcohol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as tridecyl alcohol-C<sub>16</sub> ethoxylate; soaps, such as sodium stearate; alkylnaphthalene-sulfonate salts, such as sodium dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonate; dialkyl esters of sulfosuccinate salts, such as sodium di(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate; sorbitol esters, such as sorbitol oleate; quaternary amines, such as lauryl trimethylammonium chloride; polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, such as polyethylene glycol stearate; block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; salts of mono- and dialkyl phosphate esters; vegetable or seed oils such as soybean oil, rapeseed/canola oil, olive oil, castor oil, sunflower seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil,

linseed oil, palm oil, peanut oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, tung oil and the like; and esters of the above vegetable oils, particularly methyl esters.

**[0022]** Oftentimes, some of these materials, such as vegetable or seed oils and their esters, can be used interchangeably as an agricultural adjuvant, as a liquid carrier or as a surface active agent.

**[0023]** Other additives commonly used in agricultural compositions include compatibilizing agents, antifoam agents, sequestering agents, neutralizing agents and buffers, corrosion inhibitors, dyes, odorants, spreading agents, penetration aids, sticking agents, dispersing agents, thickening agents, freezing point depressants, antimicrobial agents, and the like. The compositions may also contain other compatible components, for example, other herbicides, plant growth regulants, fungicides, insecticides, and the like and can be formulated with liquid fertilizers or solid, particulate fertilizer carriers such as ammonium nitrate, urea and the like.

**[0024]** The concentration of the active ingredients in the synergistic composition of the present invention is generally from 0.1 to 98 percent by weight. Concentrations from 10 to 90 percent by weight are often employed. In compositions designed to be employed as concentrates, the active ingredients are generally present in a concentration from 5 to 98 weight percent, preferably 10 to 90 weight percent. Such compositions are typically diluted with an inert carrier, such as water, before making a postemergence, foliar application to exposed weed and crop foliage, or applied as a dry or liquid formulation directly into flooded rice fields. The diluted compositions usually applied as a postemergence, foliar application to weeds or the locus of weeds generally contain 0.25 to 20 weight percent active ingredient and preferably contain 0.4 to 14 weight percent.

**[0025]** The present compositions can be applied to weeds or their locus by the use of conventional ground or aerial dusters, sprayers, and granule applicators, by addition to irrigation or paddy water, and by other conventional means known to those skilled in the art.

**[0026]** The following examples illustrate the present invention.

#### Examples

##### Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Activity of Mixtures in the Greenhouse

**[0027]** Seeds of the desired test plant species were planted in 80% mineral spoil/20% grit planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 7.2 and an organic matter content of 2.9 percent, in plastic pots with a surface area of 128 square centimeters (cm<sup>2</sup>). The growing medium was steam sterilized. The plants were grown for 7-19 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14-hour (h) photoperiod which was maintained at 29 °C during the day and 26 °C during the night. Nutrients and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were treated with postemergence foliar applications when they reached the second to fourth true leaf stage. All treatments were applied using a randomized complete block trial design, with 4 replications per treatment.

**[0028]** Formulated amounts of penoxsulam and glyphosate IPA salt were placed in 60 milliliter (mL) glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 60 mL of a water solution containing Agri-dex crop oil concentrate in a 1% volume per volume (v/v) ratio. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 liters per hectare (L/ha). Spray solutions of the mixtures were prepared by adding the stock solutions to the appropriate amount of dilution solution to form 12 mL spray solution with active ingredients in single and two way combinations. Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha at a spray height of 18 inches (43 centimeters (cm)) above average plant canopy. The weed spectrum included broadleaf signalgrass (*Brachiaria platyphylla*, BRAPP), yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, CYPES), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crusgalli*, ECHCG), morningglory (*Ipomoea, hederacea*, IPOHE), and Chinese sprangletop (*Leptochloa chinensis*, LEFCH).

**[0029]** The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. Treatments were rated at 16 days after application (DAA) as compared to the untreated control plants. Visual weed control was scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill. Results are reported in Tables 1-3.

##### Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Activity of Mixtures under Field Conditions Methodology

**[0030]** Trial site was located in commercially grown vines of European grape (*Vitis vinifera*). The trial was conducted using normal research methodology. Trial plots were between 2 m wide by 6 10 m long. All treatments were applied using a randomized complete block trial design with 3 replications per treatment. The trial sites had naturally occurring populations of weeds. The weed spectrum included, but was not limited to, ryegrass (*Lolium* spp, LOLSS), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla*, MATCH), and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*, POAN).

**[0031]** Treatments consisted of tank mixes of an oil dispersion of penoxsulam and commercially available formulation

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of glyphosate applied in water. The application volume was 250 liters per hectare (L/ha). Application was made using a precision gas hand sprayer at 250 kPa pressure using a 2 m boom with flat fan (80015VS) nozzles to broadcast the treatments to the weeds and to the soil.

[0032] The treated and control pots were rated blind at various intervals after application, with the last evaluation taken 16 days after application. Ratings were based on Percent (%) Visual weed control, where 0 corresponds to no control and 100 corresponds to complete control. Results are reported in Table 4.

### Evaluation

[0033] Data was collected and analyzed using various statistical methods.

[0034] Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S. R. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 1967 15, 20-22).

[0035] The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture;

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

[0036] The results are summarized in Tables 1-4.

**Table 1. Control of CYPES and LEFCH in the greenhouse with Penoxsulam plus 53 grams ai/ha of Glyphosate**

Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	CYPES		LEFCH	
			Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
1.3	0	16	5.8	-	-	-
0	53	16	8.2	-	-	-
1.3	53	16	47	13.6	-	-
2.5	0	16	31.8	-	-	-
0	53	16	8.2	-	-	-
2.5	53	16	73.5	37.1	-	-
5	0	16	-	-	-	-
0	53	16	-	-	-	-
5	53	16	-	-	-	-
10	0	16	-	-	6.3	-
0	53	16	-	-	1	-
10	53	16	-	-	22.5	7.4

**CYPES** = yellow nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus*  
**LEFCH** = Chinese sprangletop, *Leptochloa chinensis*  
**grams ai/ha** = grams of active ingredient per hectare  
**Obs** = Observed control (%)  
**Exp\*** = Expected control (%)

**Table 2. Control of CYPES and BRAPP in the greenhouse with Penoxsulam plus 110 grams ai/ha of Glyphosate**

Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	CYPES		BRAPP	
			Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
1.3	0	16	6	-	9	-
0	110	16	17	-	15	-
1.3	110	16	60	22	47	23
2.5	0	16	-	-	10	-
0	110	16	-	-	15	-

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(continued)

	Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	CYPES		BRAPP	
				Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
5	2.5	110	16	-	-	45	23
	5	0	16	44	-	4	-
	0	110	16	17	-	15	-
	5	110	16	83	52	39	18
10	10	0	16	65	-	-	-
	0	110	16	17	-	-	-
	10	110	16	86	71	-	-
15	<b>CYPES</b> = yellow nutsedge, <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> <b>BRAPP</b> = broadleaf signalgrass, <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> <b>grams ai/ha</b> = grams of active ingredient per hectare <b>Obs</b> = Observed control (%) <b>Exp*</b> = Expected control (%)						

Table 3. Control of CYPES, ECHCG, IPOHE and LEFCH in the greenhouse with Penoxsulam plus 210 grams ai/ha of Glyphosate

	Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	CYPES		ECHCG		IPOHE		LEFCH	
				Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
25	1.3	0	16	6	-	63	-	16	-	5	-
	0	210	16	25	-	17	-	31	-	41	-
	1.3	210	16	66	29	78	70	61	42	69	45
	2.5	0	16	32	-	62	-	31	-	1	-
30	0	210	16	25	-	17	-	31	-	41	-
	2.5	210	16	80	49	84	69	67	59	82	42
	5	0	16	44	-	-	-	31	-	2	-
	0	210	16	25	-	-	-	31	-	41	-
	5	210	16	87	58	-	-	65	53	85	42
35	10	0	16	65	-	-	-	31	-	6	-
	0	210	16	25	-	-	-	31	-	41	-
	10	210	16	89	74	-	-	71	53	86	45
40	<b>CYPES</b> = yellow nutsedge, <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> <b>LEFCH</b> = Chinese sprangletop, <i>Leptochloa chinensis</i> <b>ECHCG</b> = barnyardgrass, <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <b>IPOHE</b> = morningglory, <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> <b>grams ai/ha</b> = grams of active ingredient per hectare <b>Obs</b> = Observed control (%) <b>Exp*</b> = Expected control (%)										
45											

Table 4. Synergistic control of MATCH, POAAN and LOLSS in the field with 20 + 720 grams ai/ha of Penoxsulam + Glyphosate, respectively

	Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	MATCH		POAAN		LOLSS	
				Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
50	20	0	27	0	-	0	-	-	-
	0	720	27	50	-	93	-	-	-
	20	720	27	100	50	100	93	-	-
55	20	0	61	-	-	-	-	0	-
	0	720	61	-	-	-	-	60	-



(continued)

Penoxsulam (rate in grams ai/ha)	Glyphosate	Days After Application	MATCH		POAAN		LOLSS	
			Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*	Obs	Exp*
20	720	61	-	-	-	-	93	60
<p><b>LOLSS</b> = ryegrass, <i>Lolium spp.</i>  <b>MATCH</b> = scented mayweed, <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>  <b>POAAN</b> = annual bluegrass, <i>Poa annua</i>  <b>grams ai/ha</b> = grams of active ingredient per hectare  <b>Obs</b> = Observed control (%)  <b>Exp*</b> = Expected control (%)</p>								

## Claims

1. A synergistic herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) penoxsulam and (b) glyphosate, wherein the weight ratio of glyphosate to penoxsulam is from 4:1 to 448:1.
2. The synergistic herbicidal mixture of Claim 1 in which glyphosate is an agriculturally acceptable salt.
3. An herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally effective amount of the synergistic herbicidal mixture of Claim 1 and an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant and/or carrier.
4. A method of controlling undesirable vegetation which comprises contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof with an herbicidally effective amount of the synergistic herbicidal mixture of Claim 1.
5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the undesirable vegetation is in vines, pasture, rangeland, industrial vegetation management, aquatics or turf.
6. The method of claim 4 wherein the undesirable vegetation is in a glyphosate tolerant crop.

## Patentansprüche

1. Eine synergistische herbizide Mischung umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge von (a) Penoxsulam und (b) Glyphosat, wobei das Gewichtsverhältnis von Glyphosat zu Penoxsulam von 4:1 bis 448:1 beträgt.
2. Die synergistische herbizide Mischung gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher Glyphosat als ein landwirtschaftlich akzeptables Salz vorliegt.
3. Eine herbizide Zusammensetzung umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge der synergistischen herbiziden Mischung gemäß Anspruch 1 und einen landwirtschaftlich akzeptablen Hilfs- und/oder Trägerstoff.
4. Ein Verfahren zur Bekämpfung unerwünschter Vegetation, welches das In-Kontakt-Bringen der Vegetation oder des Ortes derselben mit einer herbizid wirksamen Menge der synergistischen herbiziden Mischung gemäß Anspruch 1 umfasst.
5. Das Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die unerwünschte Vegetation in Wein, Weiden, Farmland, im industriellen Vegetationsmanagement, aquatischen Systemen oder Rasen vorhanden ist.
6. Das Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die unerwünschte Vegetation in einer glyphosattoleranten Nutzpflanze vorliegt.

**Revendications**

1. Mélange herbicide synergique constitué, en quantité à effet herbicide,

- a) de pénoxsulame,  
b) et de glyphosate,

dans lequel le rapport pondéral du glyphosate au pénoxsulame vaut de 4 /1 à 448/1.

2. Mélange herbicide synergique conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel le glyphosate se trouve à l'état de sel admissible en agriculture..

3. Composition herbicide comprenant, en une quantité à effet herbicide, un mélange herbicide synergique conforme à la revendication 1, et un adjuvant et/ou un véhicule admissible(s) en agriculture.

4. Procédé de lutte contre des végétaux indésirables, comportant le fait de mettre en contact avec les végétaux ou l'endroit où ils poussent un mélange herbicide synergique conforme à la revendication 1, en une quantité à effet herbicide.

5. Procédé conforme à la revendication 4, dans lequel les végétaux indésirables se trouvent dans des vignes, des pâturages, des prairies, des zones d'aménagement végétal industriel, des espaces aquatiques ou des pelouses (gazon).

6. Procédé conforme à la revendication 4, dans lequel les végétaux indésirables se trouvent dans une culture tolérante au glyphosate.

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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