

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
8 July 2010 (08.07.2010)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2010/075994 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A01N 43/653 (2006.01) *C12N 15/82* (2006.01)
A01N 47/02 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2009/009216

(22) International Filing Date:
22 December 2009 (22.12.2009)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
08173031.9 29 December 2008 (29.12.2008) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **BAYER CROPSCIENCE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT** [DE/DE]; Alfred-Nobel-Strasse 50, 40789 Monheim (DE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **ANDERSCH , Wolfram** [DE/DE]; Schlodderdicher Weg 77, 51469 Bergisch Gladbach (DE). **HUNGENBERG, Heike** [DE/DE]; Grünwaldstr. 39b, 40764 Langenfeld (DE). **SPRINGER, Bernd** [DE/DE]; Haferkamp 8, 51061 Köln (DE). **SACHAU, Stefan** [DE/DE]; Friesenwall 1, 50672 Köln (DE). **ROOIJEN, Casper Isaak** [NL/DE]; Johann-Sebastian-Bach- Str .74, 40789 Monheim (DE).

(74) Common Representative: **BAYER CROPSCIENCE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**; Business Planning and Administration, Law and Patents, Patents and Licensing, Alfred-Nobel-Strasse 50, 40789 Monheim (DE).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: TREATMENT OF TRANSGENIC CROPS WITH MIXTURES OF FIPROLES AND CHLORONICOTINYLS

(57) Abstract: The Invention relates to methods for increasing the production potential of plants and/or controlling pests in plants with at least one transgenic modification related to yield increase as compared to a corresponding wild-type plant, comprising treating the location where the plant with at least one transgenic modification is growing or is expected to grow and/or the transgenic plant with at least one transgenic modification or propagation material of the plant with at least one transgenic modification with an effective amount of an insecticidal composition comprising a component A, selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, acetamiprid, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, and thiamethoxam; and a component B, selected from the group consisting of fipronil and ethiprole.



WO 2010/075994 A1

Treatment of transgenic crops with mixtures of fiproles and chloronicotinyls

5 The invention relates to a method for improving the utilization of the production potential of transgenic plants.

In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the proportion of transgenic plants in agriculture, even if regional differences are still noticeable to date. Thus, for example, the proportion of transgenic maize in the USA has doubled from 26% to 52% since 2001, while transgenic maize has hardly been of any practical importance in Germany. However, in other
10 European countries, for example in Spain, the proportion of transgenic maize is already about 12%.

Transgenic plants are employed mainly to utilize the production potential of respective plant varieties in the most favourable manner, at the lowest possible input of production means. The aim of the genetic modification of the plants is in particular the generation of resistance in the plants to certain pests or harmful organisms or else herbicides and also to abiotic stress (for example
15 drought, heat or elevated salt levels). It is also possible to modify a plant genetically to increase certain quality or product features, such as, for example, the content of selected vitamins or oils, or to improve certain fibre properties.

Herbicide resistance or tolerance can be achieved, for example, by incorporating genes into the useful plant for expressing enzymes to detoxify certain herbicides, so that a relatively unimpeded
20 growth of these plants is possible even in the presence of these herbicides for controlling broad-leaved weeds and weed grasses. Examples which may be mentioned are cotton varieties or maize varieties which tolerate the herbicidally active compound glyphosate (Roundup®), (Roundup Ready®, Monsanto) or the herbicides glufosinate or oxylinil.

More recently, there has also been the development of useful plants comprising two or more
25 genetic modifications ("stacked transgenic plants" or multiply transgenic crops). Thus, for example, Monsanto has developed multiply transgenic maize varieties which are resistant to the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) and the Western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera*). Also known are maize and cotton crops which are both resistant to the Western corn rootworm and the cotton bollworm and tolerant to the herbicide Roundup®.

30 It has now been found that the utilization of the production potential of transgenic useful plants can be improved even more by treating the plants with insecticidal compositions comprising of a chloronicotinyl insecticide or sulfoxaflor as component A and and a phenylpyrazole insecticide as

component B.

Preferably, the insecticidal compositions according to the invention are binary mixtures, wherein:

component A is selected from the group consisting of: imidacloprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, acetamiprid, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, thiamethoxam, sulfoxaflor; and

5 component B is selected from the group consisting of fipronil and ethiprole.

Particularly preferred are binary insecticidal compositions, wherein:

component A is selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, thiacloprid, sulfoxaflor or clothianidin; and

10 component B is selected from the group consisting of fipronil and ethiprole.

More particularly preferred are binary insecticidal compositions, wherein:

component A is imidacloprid; and

component B is fipronil or ethiprole.

15

Also more particularly preferred are binary insecticidal compositions, wherein:

component A is clothianidin.

Also more particularly preferred are binary insecticidal compositions, wherein:

component A is sulfoxaflor.

20

Within the insecticidal compositions, the weight ratio between component A and component B is typically between 1000 to 1 and 1 to 125, preferably between 125 to 1 and 1 to 50 and particularly preferred between 25 to 1 and 1 to 5.

25 Here, the term "treatment" includes all measures resulting in a contact between the active compound and at least one plant part. "Plant parts" are to be understood as meaning all above-ground and below-ground parts and organs of plants, such as shoot, leaf, flower and root, by way of

example leaves, needles, stalks, stems, flowers, fruit bodies, fruits and seed, and also roots, tubers and rhizomes. The plant parts also include harvested material and also vegetative and generative propagation material, for example cuttings, tubers, rhizomes, slips and seed.

5 According to the invention all plants and plant parts can be treated. By plants is meant all plants and plant populations such as desirable and undesirable wild plants, cultivars and plant varieties (whether or not protectable by plant variety or plant breeder's rights). Cultivars and plant varieties can be plants obtained by conventional propagation and breeding methods which can be assisted or supplemented by one or more biotechnological methods such as by use of double haploids,
10 protoplast fusion, random and directed mutagenesis, molecular or genetic markers or by bioengineering and genetic engineering methods. By plant parts is meant all above ground and below ground parts and organs of plants such as shoot, leaf, blossom and root, whereby for example leaves, needles, stems, branches, blossoms, fruiting bodies, fruits and seed as well as roots, corms and rhizomes are listed. Crops and vegetative and generative propagating material,
15 for example cuttings, corms, rhizomes, runners and seeds also belong to plant parts.

Among the plants that can be protected by the method according to the invention, mention may be made of major field crops like corn, soybean, cotton, *Brassica* oilseeds such as *Brassica napus* (e.g. canola), *Brassica rapa*, *B. juncea* (e.g. mustard) and *Brassica carinata*, rice, wheat, sugarbeet, sugarcane, oats,
20 rye, barley, millet, triticale, flax, vine and various fruits and vegetables of various botanical taxa such as *Rosaceae sp.* (for instance pip fruit such as apples and pears, but also stone fruit such as apricots, cherries, almonds and peaches, berry fruits such as strawberries), *Ribesioideae sp.*, *Juglandaceae sp.*, *Betulaceae sp.*, *Anacardiaceae sp.*, *Fagaceae sp.*, *Moraceae sp.*, *Oleaceae sp.*, *Actinidaceae sp.*, *Lauraceae sp.*, *Musaceae sp.* (for instance banana trees and plantings), *Rubiaceae sp.* (for instance
25 coffee), *Theaceae sp.*, *Sterculiaceae sp.*, *Rutaceae sp.* (for instance lemons, oranges and grapefruit) ; *Solanaceae sp.* (for instance tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, eggplant), *Liliaceae sp.*, *Compositae sp.* (for instance lettuce, artichoke and chicory - including root chicory, endive or common chicory), *Umbelliferae sp.* (for instance carrot, parsley, celery and celeriac), *Cucurbitaceae sp.* (for instance
30 cucumber - including pickling cucumber, squash, watermelon, gourds and melons), *Alliaceae sp.* (for instance onions and leek), *Cruciferae sp.* (for instance white cabbage, red cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, pak choi, kohlrabi, radish, horseradish, cress, Chinese cabbage), *Leguminosae sp.* (for instance peanuts, peas and beans - such as climbing beans and broad beans), *Chenopodiaceae sp.* (for instance mangold, spinach beet, spinach, beetroots), *Malvaceae* (for instance
okra), *Asparagaceae* (for instance asparagus); horticultural and forest crops; ornamental plants; as well
35 as genetically modified homologues of these crops.

The method of treatment according to the invention can be used in the treatment of genetically modified

organisms (GMOs), e.g. plants or seeds. Genetically modified plants (or transgenic plants) are plants of which a heterologous gene has been stably integrated into genome. The expression "heterologous gene" essentially means a gene which is provided or assembled outside the plant and when introduced in the nuclear, chloroplastic or mitochondrial genome gives the transformed plant new or improved agronomic
5 or other properties by expressing a protein or polypeptide of interest or by downregulating or silencing other gene(s) which are present in the plant (using for example, antisense technology, cosuppression technology or RNA interference – RNAi - technology). A heterologous gene that is located in the genome is also called a transgene. A transgene that is defined by its particular location in the plant genome is called a transformation or transgenic event.

10 Depending on the plant species or plant cultivars, their location and growth conditions (soils, climate, vegetation period, diet), the treatment according to the invention may also result in superadditive ("synergistic") effects. Thus, for example, reduced application rates and/or a widening of the activity spectrum and/or an increase in the activity of the active compounds and compositions which can be used according to the invention, better plant growth, increased
15 tolerance to high or low temperatures, increased tolerance to drought or to water or soil salt content, increased flowering performance, easier harvesting, accelerated maturation, higher harvest yields, bigger fruits, larger plant height, greener leaf color, earlier flowering, higher quality and/or a higher nutritional value of the harvested products, higher sugar concentration within the fruits, better storage stability and/or processability of the harvested products are possible, which exceed the
20 effects which were actually to be expected.

At certain application rates, the active compound combinations according to the invention may also have a strengthening effect in plants. Accordingly, they are also suitable for mobilizing the defense system of the plant against attack by unwanted microorganisms. This may, if appropriate, be one of the
25 reasons of the enhanced activity of the combinations according to the invention, for example against fungi. Plant-strengthening (resistance-inducing) substances are to be understood as meaning, in the present context, those substances or combinations of substances which are capable of stimulating the defense system of plants in such a way that, when subsequently inoculated with unwanted microorganisms, the treated plants display a substantial degree of resistance to these microorganisms.
30 In the present case, unwanted microorganisms are to be understood as meaning phytopathogenic fungi, bacteria and viruses. Thus, the substances according to the invention can be employed for protecting plants against attack by the abovementioned pathogens within a certain period of time after the treatment. The period of time within which protection is effected generally extends from 1 to 10 days, preferably 1 to 7 days, after the treatment of the plants with the active compounds.

35 Plants and plant cultivars which are preferably to be treated according to the invention include all plants which have genetic material which impart particularly advantageous, useful traits to these plants (whether obtained by breeding and/or biotechnological means).

Plants and plant cultivars which are also preferably to be treated according to the invention are resistant against one or more biotic stresses, i.e. said plants show a better defense against animal and microbial pests, such as against nematodes, insects, mites, phytopathogenic fungi, bacteria, viruses and/or viroids.

- 5 Plants and plant cultivars which may also be treated according to the invention are those plants which are resistant to one or more abiotic stresses. Abiotic stress conditions may include, for example, drought, cold temperature exposure, heat exposure, osmotic stress, flooding, increased soil salinity, increased mineral exposure, ozone exposure, high light exposure, limited availability of nitrogen nutrients, limited availability of phosphorus nutrients, shade avoidance.
- 10 Plants and plant cultivars which may also be treated according to the invention, are those plants characterized by enhanced yield characteristics. Increased yield in said plants can be the result of, for example, improved plant physiology, growth and development, such as water use efficiency, water retention efficiency, improved nitrogen use, enhanced carbon assimilation, improved photosynthesis, increased germination efficiency and accelerated maturation. Yield can
- 15 furthermore be affected by improved plant architecture (under stress and non-stress conditions), including but not limited to, early flowering, flowering control for hybrid seed production, seedling vigor, plant size, internode number and distance, root growth, seed size, fruit size, pod size, pod or ear number, seed number per pod or ear, seed mass, enhanced seed filling, reduced seed dispersal, reduced pod dehiscence and lodging resistance. Further yield traits include seed composition, such
- 20 as carbohydrate content, protein content, oil content and composition, nutritional value, reduction in anti-nutritional compounds, improved processability and better storage stability.

Examples of plants with the above-mentioned traits are non-exhaustively listed in Table A and B.

- Plants that may be treated according to the invention are hybrid plants that already express the
- 25 characteristic of heterosis or hybrid vigor which results in generally higher yield, vigor, health and resistance towards biotic and abiotic stresses). Such plants are typically made by crossing an inbred male-sterile parent line (the female parent) with another inbred male-fertile parent line (the male parent). Hybrid seed is typically harvested from the male sterile plants and sold to growers. Male sterile plants can sometimes (e.g. in corn) be produced by detasseling, i.e. the mechanical removal
- 30 of the male reproductive organs (or males flowers) but, more typically, male sterility is the result of genetic determinants in the plant genome. In that case, and especially when seed is the desired product to be harvested from the hybrid plants it is typically useful to ensure that male fertility in the hybrid plants is fully restored. This can be accomplished by ensuring that the male parents have appropriate fertility restorer genes which are capable of restoring the male fertility in hybrid plants
- 35 that contain the genetic determinants responsible for male-sterility. Genetic determinants for male sterility may be located in the cytoplasm. Examples of cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) were for instance described in Brassica species (WO 92/05251, WO 95/09910, WO 98/27806, WO 05/002324, WO 06/021972 and US 6,229,072). However, genetic determinants for male sterility can also be located in the nuclear genome. Male sterile plants can also be obtained by plant

biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering. A particularly useful means of obtaining male-sterile plants is described in WO 89/10396 in which, for example, a ribonuclease such as barnase is selectively expressed in the tapetum cells in the stamens. Fertility can then be restored by expression in the tapetum cells of a ribonuclease inhibitor such as barstar (e.g. WO 91/02069).

5

Plants or plant cultivars (obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may be treated according to the invention are herbicide-tolerant plants, i.e. plants made tolerant to one or more given herbicides. Such plants can be obtained either by genetic transformation, or by selection of plants containing a mutation imparting such herbicide tolerance.

- 10 Herbicide-resistant plants are for example glyphosate-tolerant plants, i.e. plants made tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate or salts thereof. Plants can be made tolerant to glyphosate through different means. For example, glyphosate-tolerant plants can be obtained by transforming the plant with a gene encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS). Examples of such EPSPS genes are the AroA gene (mutant CT7) of the bacterium *Salmonella*
15 *typhimurium* (Comai et al., 1983, Science 221, 370-371), the CP4 gene of the bacterium *Agrobacterium sp.* (Barry et al., 1992, Curr. Topics Plant Physiol. 7, 139-145), the genes encoding a Petunia EPSPS (Shah et al., 1986, Science 233, 478-481), a Tomato EPSPS (Gasser et al., 1988, J. Biol. Chem. 263, 4280-4289), or an Eleusine EPSPS (WO 01/66704). It can also be a mutated EPSPS as described in for example EP 0837944, WO 00/66746, WO 00/66747 or WO02/26995.
20 Glyphosate-tolerant plants can also be obtained by expressing a gene that encodes a glyphosate oxido-reductase enzyme as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,776,760 and 5,463,175. Glyphosate-tolerant plants can also be obtained by expressing a gene that encodes a glyphosate acetyl transferase enzyme as described in for example WO 02/36782, WO 03/092360, WO 05/012515 and WO 07/024782. Glyphosate-tolerant plants can also be obtained by selecting plants containing
25 naturally-occurring mutations of the above-mentioned genes, as described in for example WO 01/024615 or WO 03/013226.

- Other herbicide resistant plants are for example plants that are made tolerant to herbicides inhibiting the enzyme glutamine synthase, such as bialaphos, phosphinothricin or glufosinate. Such plants can be obtained by expressing an enzyme detoxifying the herbicide or a mutant glutamine
30 synthase enzyme that is resistant to inhibition. One such efficient detoxifying enzyme is an enzyme encoding a phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (such as the bar or pat protein from *Streptomyces* species). Plants expressing an exogenous phosphinothricin acetyltransferase are for example described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,561,236; 5,648,477; 5,646,024; 5,273,894; 5,637,489; 5,276,268; 5,739,082; 5,908,810 and 7,112,665.

- 35 Further herbicide-tolerant plants are also plants that are made tolerant to the herbicides inhibiting the enzyme hydroxyphenylpyruvatedioxygenase (HPPD). Hydroxyphenylpyruvatedioxygenases are enzymes that catalyze the reaction in which para-hydroxyphenylpyruvate (HPP) is transformed into homogentisate. Plants tolerant to HPPD-inhibitors can be transformed with a gene encoding a naturally-occurring resistant HPPD enzyme, or a gene encoding a mutated HPPD enzyme as

described in WO 96/38567, WO 99/24585 and WO 99/24586. Tolerance to HPPD-inhibitors can also be obtained by transforming plants with genes encoding certain enzymes enabling the formation of homogentisate despite the inhibition of the native HPPD enzyme by the HPPD-inhibitor. Such plants and genes are described in WO 99/34008 and WO 02/36787. Tolerance of
5 plants to HPPD inhibitors can also be improved by transforming plants with a gene encoding an enzyme prephenate deshydrogenase in addition to a gene encoding an HPPD-tolerant enzyme, as described in WO 2004/024928.

Still further herbicide resistant plants are plants that are made tolerant to acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitors. Known ALS-inhibitors include, for example, sulfonylurea, imidazolinone,
10 triazolopyrimidines, pyrimidinyoxy(thio)benzoates, and/or sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinone herbicides. Different mutations in the ALS enzyme (also known as acetohydroxyacid synthase, AHAS) are known to confer tolerance to different herbicides and groups of herbicides, as described for example in Tranel and Wright (2002, Weed Science 50:700-712), but also, in U.S. Patent No. 5,605,011, 5,378,824, 5,141,870, and 5,013,659. The production of sulfonylurea-tolerant plants and
15 imidazolinone-tolerant plants is described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,605,011; 5,013,659; 5,141,870; 5,767,361; 5,731,180; 5,304,732; 4,761,373; 5,331,107; 5,928,937; and 5,378,824; and international publication WO 96/33270. Other imidazolinone-tolerant plants are also described in for example WO 2004/040012, WO 2004/106529, WO 2005/020673, WO 2005/093093, WO 2006/007373, WO 2006/015376, WO 2006/024351, and WO 2006/060634. Further
20 sulfonylurea- and imidazolinone-tolerant plants are also described in for example WO 07/024782. Other plants tolerant to imidazolinone and/or sulfonylurea can be obtained by induced mutagenesis, selection in cell cultures in the presence of the herbicide or mutation breeding as described for example for soybeans in U.S. Patent 5,084,082, for rice in WO 97/41218, for sugar beet in U.S. Patent 5,773,702 and WO 99/057965, for lettuce in U.S. Patent 5,198,599, or for sunflower in WO
25 01/065922.

Plants or plant cultivars (obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention are insect-resistant transgenic plants, i.e. plants made resistant to attack by certain target insects. Such plants can be obtained by genetic
30 transformation, or by selection of plants containing a mutation imparting such insect resistance. An "insect-resistant transgenic plant", as used herein, includes any plant containing at least one transgene comprising a coding sequence encoding:

1) an insecticidal crystal protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or an insecticidal portion thereof, such as the insecticidal crystal proteins listed by Crickmore et al. (1998,
35 Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 62: 807-813), updated by Crickmore et al. (2005) at the *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin nomenclature, online at: http://www.lifesci.sussex.ac.uk/Home/Neil_Crickmore/Bt/), or insecticidal portions thereof, e.g., proteins of the Cry protein classes Cry1Ab, Cry1Ac, Cry1B, Cry1C, Cry1D, Cry1F, Cry2Ab, Cry3Aa, or Cry3Bb or insecticidal portions thereof (e.g. EP 1999141 and

WO 2007/107302); or

2) a crystal protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or a portion thereof which is insecticidal in the presence of a second other crystal protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or a portion thereof, such as the binary toxin made up of the Cry34 and Cry35 crystal proteins (Moellenbeck et al. 2001, Nat. Biotechnol. 19: 668-72; Schnepf et al. 2006, Applied Environm. Microbiol. 71, 1765-1774) or the binary toxin made up of the Cry1A or Cry1F proteins and the Cry2Aa or Cry2Ab or Cry2Ae proteins (US Patent Appl. No. 12/214,022 and EP 08010791.5); or

3) a hybrid insecticidal protein comprising parts of different insecticidal crystal proteins from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, such as a hybrid of the proteins of 1) above or a hybrid of the proteins of 2) above, e.g., the Cry1A.105 protein produced by corn event MON89034 (WO 2007/027777); or

4) a protein of any one of 1) to 3) above wherein some, particularly 1 to 10, amino acids have been replaced by another amino acid to obtain a higher insecticidal activity to a target insect species, and/or to expand the range of target insect species affected, and/or because of changes introduced into the encoding DNA during cloning or transformation, such as the Cry3Bb1 protein in corn events MON863 or MON88017, or the Cry3A protein in corn event MIR604; or

5) an insecticidal secreted protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or *Bacillus cereus*, or an insecticidal portion thereof, such as the vegetative insecticidal (VIP) proteins listed at: http://www.lifesci.sussex.ac.uk/home/Neil_Crickmore/Bt/vip.html, e.g., proteins from the VIP3Aa protein class; or

6) a secreted protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or *Bacillus cereus* which is insecticidal in the presence of a second secreted protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or *B. cereus*, such as the binary toxin made up of the VIP1A and VIP2A proteins (WO 94/21795); or

7) a hybrid insecticidal protein comprising parts from different secreted proteins from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or *Bacillus cereus*, such as a hybrid of the proteins in 1) above or a hybrid of the proteins in 2) above; or

8) a protein of any one of 5) to 7) above wherein some, particularly 1 to 10, amino acids have been replaced by another amino acid to obtain a higher insecticidal activity to a target insect species, and/or to expand the range of target insect species affected, and/or because of changes introduced into the encoding DNA during cloning or transformation (while still encoding an insecticidal protein), such as the VIP3Aa protein in cotton event COT102; or

9) a secreted protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or *Bacillus cereus* which is insecticidal in the presence of a crystal protein from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, such as the binary toxin made up of VIP3 and Cry1A or Cry1F (US Patent Appl. No. 61/126083 and 61/195019), or the binary toxin made up of the VIP3 protein and the Cry2Aa or Cry2Ab or Cry2Ae proteins (US Patent Appl. No. 12/214,022 and EP 08010791.5).

10) a protein of 9) above wherein some, particularly 1 to 10, amino acids have been

replaced by another amino acid to obtain a higher insecticidal activity to a target insect species, and/or to expand the range of target insect species affected, and/or because of changes introduced into the encoding DNA during cloning or transformation (while still encoding an insecticidal protein)

5

Of course, an insect-resistant transgenic plant, as used herein, also includes any plant comprising a combination of genes encoding the proteins of any one of the above classes 1 to 10. In one embodiment, an insect-resistant plant contains more than one transgene encoding a protein of any one of the above classes 1 to 10, to expand the range of target insect species affected when using
10 different proteins directed at different target insect species, or to delay insect resistance development to the plants by using different proteins insecticidal to the same target insect species but having a different mode of action, such as binding to different receptor binding sites in the insect.

15 An “insect-resistant transgenic plant”, as used herein, further includes any plant containing at least one transgene comprising a sequence producing upon expression a double-stranded RNA which upon ingestion by a plant insect pest inhibits the growth of this insect pest, as described e.g. in WO 2007/080126.

20 Plants or plant cultivars (obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention are tolerant to abiotic stresses. Such plants can be obtained by genetic transformation, or by selection of plants containing a mutation imparting such stress resistance. Particularly useful stress tolerance plants include:

25 1) plants which contain a transgene capable of reducing the expression and/or the activity of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) gene in the plant cells or plants as described in WO 00/04173, WO/2006/045633, EP 04077984.5, or EP 06009836.5.

2) plants which contain a stress tolerance enhancing transgene capable of reducing the expression and/or the activity of the PARG encoding genes of the plants or plants cells, as described e.g. in WO 2004/090140.

30 3) plants which contain a stress tolerance enhancing transgene coding for a plant-functional enzyme of the nicotineamide adenine dinucleotide salvage synthesis pathway including nicotinamidase, nicotinate phosphoribosyltransferase, nicotinic acid mononucleotide adenyl transferase, nicotineamide adenine dinucleotide synthetase or nicotine amide phosphorybosyltransferase as described e.g. in EP 04077624.7, WO 2006/133827,
35 PCT/EP07/002433, EP 1999263, or WO 2007/107326.

Plants or plant cultivars (obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention show altered quantity, quality and/or storage-stability of the harvested product and/or altered properties of specific ingredients of the harvested

product such as :

- 1) transgenic plants which synthesize a modified starch, which in its physical-chemical characteristics, in particular the amylose content or the amylose/amylopectin ratio, the degree of branching, the average chain length, the side chain distribution, the viscosity behaviour, the gelling strength, the starch grain size and/or the starch grain morphology, is changed in comparison with the synthesised starch in wild type plant cells or plants, so that this is better suited for special applications. Said transgenic plants synthesizing a modified starch are disclosed, for example, in EP 0571427, WO 95/04826, EP 0719338, WO 96/15248, WO 96/19581, WO 96/27674, WO 97/11188, WO 97/26362, WO 97/32985, WO 97/42328, WO 97/44472, WO 97/45545, WO 98/27212, WO 98/40503, WO99/58688, WO 99/58690, WO 99/58654, WO 00/08184, WO 00/08185, WO 00/08175, WO 00/28052, WO 00/77229, WO 01/12782, WO 01/12826, WO 02/101059, WO 03/071860, WO 2004/056999, WO 2005/030942, WO 2005/030941, WO 2005/095632, WO 2005/095617, WO 2005/095619, WO 2005/095618, WO 2005/123927, WO 2006/018319, WO 2006/103107, WO 2006/108702, WO 2007/009823, WO 00/22140, WO 2006/063862, WO 2006/072603, WO 02/034923, EP 06090134.5, EP 06090228.5, EP 06090227.7, EP 07090007.1, EP 07090009.7, WO 01/14569, WO 02/79410, WO 03/33540, WO 2004/078983, WO 01/19975, WO 95/26407, WO 96/34968, WO 98/20145, WO 99/12950, WO 99/66050, WO 99/53072, US 6,734,341, WO 00/11192, WO 98/22604, WO 98/32326, WO 01/98509, WO 01/98509, WO 2005/002359, US 5,824,790, US 6,013,861, WO 94/04693, WO 94/09144, WO 94/11520, WO 95/35026, WO 97/20936
- 2) transgenic plants which synthesize non starch carbohydrate polymers or which synthesize non starch carbohydrate polymers with altered properties in comparison to wild type plants without genetic modification. Examples are plants producing polyfructose, especially of the inulin and levan-type, as disclosed in EP 0663956, WO 96/01904, WO 96/21023, WO 98/39460, and WO 99/24593, plants producing alpha-1,4-glucans as disclosed in WO 95/31553, US 2002031826, US 6,284,479, US 5,712,107, WO 97/47806, WO 97/47807, WO 97/47808 and WO 00/14249, plants producing alpha-1,6 branched alpha-1,4-glucans, as disclosed in WO 00/73422, plants producing alternan, as disclosed in e.g. WO 00/47727, WO 00/73422, EP 06077301.7, US 5,908,975 and EP 0728213,
- 3) transgenic plants which produce hyaluronan, as for example disclosed in WO 2006/032538, WO 2007/039314, WO 2007/039315, WO 2007/039316, JP 2006304779, and WO 2005/012529.
- 4) transgenic plants or hybrid plants, such as onions with characteristics such as 'high soluble solids content', 'low pungency' (LP) and/or 'long storage' (LS), as described in US Patent Appl. No. 12/020,360 and 61/054,026.

Plants or plant cultivars (that can be obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention are plants, such as cotton plants, with altered fiber characteristics. Such plants can be obtained by genetic transformation, or by selection of plants contain a mutation imparting such altered fiber characteristics and include:

- 5 a) Plants, such as cotton plants, containing an altered form of cellulose synthase genes as described in WO 98/00549
- b) Plants, such as cotton plants, containing an altered form of rsw2 or rsw3 homologous nucleic acids as described in WO 2004/053219
- c) Plants, such as cotton plants, with increased expression of sucrose phosphate synthase
10 as described in WO 01/17333
- d) Plants, such as cotton plants, with increased expression of sucrose synthase as described in WO 02/45485
- e) Plants, such as cotton plants, wherein the timing of the plasmodesmatal gating at the basis of the fiber cell is altered, e.g. through downregulation of fiber-selective β -1,3-glucanase as described in WO 2005/017157, or as described in EP 08075514.3 or US
15 Patent Appl. No. 61/128,938
- f) Plants, such as cotton plants, having fibers with altered reactivity, e.g. through the expression of N-acetylglucosaminetransferase gene including nodC and chitin synthase genes as described in WO 2006/136351

20

Plants or plant cultivars (that can be obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention are plants, such as oilseed rape or related Brassica plants, with altered oil profile characteristics. Such plants can be obtained by genetic transformation, or by selection of plants contain a mutation imparting such altered oil
25 profile characteristics and include:

- a) Plants, such as oilseed rape plants, producing oil having a high oleic acid content as described e.g. in US 5,969,169, US 5,840,946 or US 6,323,392 or US 6,063,947
- b) Plants such as oilseed rape plants, producing oil having a low linolenic acid content as described in US 6,270,828, US 6,169,190 or US 5,965,755
- 30 c) Plant such as oilseed rape plants, producing oil having a low level of saturated fatty acids as described e.g. in US Patent No. 5,434,283

Plants or plant cultivars (that can be obtained by plant biotechnology methods such as genetic engineering) which may also be treated according to the invention are plants, such as oilseed rape
35 or related Brassica plants, with altered seed shattering characteristics. Such plants can be obtained by genetic transformation, or by selection of plants contain a mutation imparting such altered seed shattering characteristics and include plants such as oilseed rape plants with delayed or reduced

seed shattering as described in US Patent Appl. No. 61/135,230 and EP 08075648.9.

Particularly useful transgenic plants which may be treated according to the invention are plants containing transformation events, or combination of transformation events, that are the subject of petitions for non-regulated status, in the United States of America, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) whether such petitions are granted or are still pending. At any time this information is readily available from APHIS (4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737, USA), for instance on its internet site (URL http://www.aphis.usda.gov/brs/not_reg.html). On the filing date of this application the petitions for nonregulated status that were pending with APHIS or granted by APHIS were those listed in table B which contains the following information:

- Petition : the identification number of the petition. Technical descriptions of the transformation events can be found in the individual petition documents which are obtainable from APHIS, for example on the APHIS website, by reference to this petition number. These descriptions are herein incorporated by reference.
- Extension of Petition : reference to a previous petition for which an extension is requested.
- Institution : the name of the entity submitting the petition.
- Regulated article : the plant species concerned.
- Transgenic phenotype : the trait conferred to the plants by the transformation event.
- Transformation event or line : the name of the event or events (sometimes also designated as lines or lines) for which nonregulated status is requested.
- APHIS documents : various documents published by APHIS in relation to the Petition and which can be requested with APHIS.

Additional particularly useful plants containing single transformation events or combinations of transformation events are listed for example in the databases from various national or regional regulatory agencies (see for example http://gmoinfo.jrc.it/gmp_browse.aspx and <http://www.agbios.com/dbase.php>).

Further particularly transgenic plants include plants containing a transgene in an agronomically neutral or beneficial position as described in any of the patent publications listed in Table C.

In a particularly preferred variant, the process according to the invention is used for treating transgenic vegetable, maize, soya bean, cotton, tobacco, rice, potato and sugar beet varieties. These are preferably plants that comprise Bt toxins.

The vegetable plants or varieties are, for example, the following useful plants:

- potatoes: preferably starch potatoes, sweet potatoes and table potatoes;
- root vegetables: preferably carrots, turnips (swedes, stubble turnips (*Brassica rapa* var. *rapa*), spring turnips, autumn turnips (*Brassica campestris* ssp. *rapifera*), *Brassica rapa* L. ssp. *rapa* f. *teltowiensis*), scorzonera, Jerusalem artichoke, turnip-rooted parsley, parsnip, radish and horseradish;
- tuber vegetables: preferably kohlrabi, beetroot, celeriac, garden radish;
- bulb crops: preferably scallion, leek and onions (planting onions and seed onions);
- brassica vegetables: preferably headed cabbage (white cabbage, red cabbage, kale, savoy cabbage), cauliflowers, broccoli, curly kale, marrow-stem kale, seakale and Brussels sprouts;
- fruiting vegetables: preferably tomatoes (outdoor tomatoes, vine-ripened tomatoes, beef tomatoes, greenhouse tomatoes, cocktail tomatoes, industrial and fresh market tomatoes), melons, eggplants, aubergines, pepper (sweet pepper and hot pepper, Spanish pepper), chilli pepper, pumpkins, courgettes and cucumbers (outdoor cucumbers, greenhouse cucumbers snake gourds and gherkins);
- vegetable pulses: preferably bush beans (as sword beans, string beans, flageolet beans, wax beans, corn beans of green- and yellow-podded cultivars), pole beans (as sword beans, string beans, flageolet beans, wax beans of green-, blue- and yellow-podded cultivars), broadbeans (field beans, Windsor beans, cultivars having white- and black-spotted flowers), peas (chickling vetch, chickpeas, marrow peas, shelling peas, sugar-peas, smooth peas, cultivars having light- and dark-green fresh fruits) and lentils;
- green vegetables and stem vegetables: preferably Chinese cabbage, round-headed garden lettuce, curled lettuce, lamb's-lettuce, iceberg lettuce, romaine lettuce, oakleaf lettuce, endives, radicchio, lollo rossa, rucola lettuce, chicory, spinach, chard (leaf chard and stem chard) and parsley;
- other vegetables: preferably asparagus, rhubarb, chives, artichokes, mint varieties, sunflowers, Florence fennel, dill, garden cress, mustard, poppy seed, peanuts, sesame and salad chicory.

Particularly preferred transgenic plants according to the invention are cotton, corn and soybean plants.

Most preferred are transgenic soybean plants.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are those treatments with the insecticidal compositions wherein the transgenic plant:

- 5 a.) is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or Table B: B-1 to B-85, or
- b.) comprises one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or
- c.) displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to C-11, or
- 10 d.) comprises a transgenic event selected from Table D from D-1 to D-48.

Especially preferred embodiments of the invention are those treatments in which the insecticidal compositions consist of imidacloprid and ethiprole, and wherein the transgenic plant:

- e.) is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or Table B: B-1 to B-85, or
- 15 f.) comprises one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or
- g.) displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to C-11, or
- h.) comprises a transgenic event selected from Table D from D-1 to D-48.

20

Further especially preferred embodiments of the invention are those treatments in which the insecticidal compositions consist of imidacloprid and fipronil, and wherein the transgenic plant:

- i.) is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or Table B: B-1 to B-85, or
- j.) comprises one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in
- 25 Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or
- k.) displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to

C-11, or

- l.) comprises a transgenic event selected from Table D from D-1 to D-48.

Further especially preferred embodiments of the invention are those treatments in which the
5 insecticidal compositions consist of clothianidin and fipronil, and wherein the transgenic plant:

m.) is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or Table B: B-1 to B-85, or

n.) comprises one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in
Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or

o.) displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to
10 C-11, or

p.) comprises a transgenic event selected from Table D from D-1 to D-48.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the transgenic plants are treated with the insecticidal compositions to obtain a synergistic increase in:

- 15 (i) the insecticidal efficacy and/or
(ii) the spectrum of activity against harmful pests and/or
(iii) the control of pests which display a partial or complete resistance or tolerance against
the the insecticidal compositions or the plant to be engineered to be resistant against
wildtype or sensitive strains of foresaid pest.

20

The methods to determine the resistance of pests against active ingredients are well known to the person of ordinary skill in the art. Such methods can e.g. be found on the website of the "Insecticide Resistance Action Committee" under <http://www.irc-online.org>.

25 In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the treatment of a transgenic plant with the insecticidal compositions results in an increased yield of the transgenic plant, wherein the transgenic plant:

a.) is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or Table B: B-1 to B-85, or

30 b.) comprises of one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or

c.) displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to C-11, or

d.) comprises a transgenic event selected from Table D from D-1 to D-48.

5 Particularly preferred transgenic plants according to the invention are corn, cotton or soybean plants.

Most preferred are transgenic soybean plants.

Particularly preferred is the method according to this invention, wherein the transgenic plant is selected from corn, cotton or soybean, and wherein the insecticidal composition is comprised of
10 imidacloprid or clothianidin or sulfoxaflor and fipronil or ethiprole.

Most particularly preferred is the method according to this invention, wherein the transgenic plant is selected from soybean, and wherein the insecticidal composition is comprised of imidacloprid or clothianidin or sulfoxaflor and fipronil.

According to the invention the transgenic plants to be treated with the insecticidal compositions can
15 also contain combinations of transgenic events or traits that are disclosed in Tables A, B, C, and D.

Table A:

Non-exhaustive list of transgenic plants and events for working the invention. Source: AgBios database (AGBIOS, P.O. Box 475, 106 St. John St. Merrickville, Ontario K0G1N0, CANADA) which can be accessed under: <http://www.agbios.com/dbase.php>

No.	Transgenic event	Company	Description	Crop
A-1	ASR368	Scotts Seeds	Glyphosate tolerance derived by inserting a modified 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> , parent line B99061	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> <i>Creeping Bentgrass</i>
A-2	H7-1	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant sugar beet produced by inserting a gene encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
A-3	T120-7	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience (AgrEvo))	Introduction of the PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> , an aerobic soil bacteria. PPT normally acts to inhibit glutamine synthetase, causing a fatal accumulation of ammonia. Acetylated PPT is inactive.	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
A-4	GTSB77	Novartis Seeds; Monsanto Company	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant sugar beet produced by inserting a gene encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	<i>Beta vulgaris sugar Beet</i>
A-5	23-18-17, 23-198	Monsanto Company (formerly Calgene)	High laurate (12:0) and myristate (14:0) canola produced by inserting a thioesterase encoding gene from the California bay laurel (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>).	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-6	45A37, 46A40	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	High oleic acid and low linolenic acid canola produced through a combination of chemical mutagenesis to select for a fatty acid desaturase mutant with elevated oleic acid, and traditional back-crossing to introduce the low linolenic acid trait.	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-7	46A12, 46A16	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Combination of chemical mutagenesis, to achieve the high oleic acid trait, and traditional breeding with registered canola varieties.	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-8	GT200	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant canola produced by inserting genes encoding the enzymes 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)

				synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> and glyphosate oxidase from <i>Ochrobactrum anthropi</i> .	
A-9	GT73, RT73	Monsanto Company		Glyphosate herbicide tolerant canola produced by inserting genes encoding the enzymes 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> and glyphosate oxidase from <i>Ochrobactrum anthropi</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-10	HCN10	Aventis CropScience		Introduction of the PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> , an aerobic soil bacteria. PPT normally acts to inhibit glutamine synthetase, causing a fatal accumulation of ammonia. Acetylated PPT is inactive.	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-11	HCN92	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))		Introduction of the PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> , an aerobic soil bacteria. PPT normally acts to inhibit glutamine synthetase, causing a fatal accumulation of ammonia. Acetylated PPT is inactive.	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-12	MS1, RF1 =>PGS1	Aventis CropScience (formerly Plant Genetic Systems)		Male-sterility, fertility restoration, pollination control system displaying glufosinate herbicide tolerance. MS lines contained the barnase gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> , RF lines contained the barstar gene from the same bacteria, and both lines contained the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-13	MS1, RF2 =>PGS2	Aventis CropScience (formerly Plant Genetic Systems)		Male-sterility, fertility restoration, pollination control system displaying glufosinate herbicide tolerance. MS lines contained the barnase gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> , RF lines contained the barstar gene from the same bacteria, and both lines contained the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-14	MS8xRF3	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))		Male-sterility, fertility restoration, pollination control system displaying glufosinate herbicide tolerance. MS lines contained the barnase gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> , RF lines contained the barstar gene from the same bacteria, and both lines contained the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-15	NS738, NS1471, NS1473	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.		Selection of somaclonal variants with altered acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzymes, following chemical mutagenesis. Two lines (P1,P2)	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)

			were initially selected with modifications at different unlinked loci. NS738 contains the P2 mutation only.	
A-16	OXY-235	Aventis CropScience (formerly Rhône Poulenc Inc.)	Tolerance to the herbicides bromoxynil and ioxynil by incorporation of the nitrilase gene from <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-17	PHY14, PHY35	Aventis CropScience (formerly Plant Genetic Systems)	Male sterility was via insertion of the barnase ribonuclease gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ; fertility restoration by insertion of the barstar RNase inhibitor; PPT resistance was via PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-18	PHY36	Aventis CropScience (formerly Plant Genetic Systems)	Male sterility was via insertion of the barnase ribonuclease gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ; fertility restoration by insertion of the barstar RNase inhibitor; PPT resistance was via PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-19	T45 (HCN28)	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Introduction of the PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> , an aerobic soil bacteria. PPT normally acts to inhibit glutamine synthetase, causing a fatal accumulation of ammonia. Acetylated PPT is inactive.	<i>Brassica napus</i> (Argentine Canola)
A-20	HCR-1	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Introduction of the glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerance trait from transgenic <i>B. napus</i> line T45. This trait is mediated by the phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>S. viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (Polish Canola)
A-21	ZSR500/502	Monsanto Company	Introduction of a modified 5-enol-pyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) and a gene from <i>Achromobacter</i> sp that degrades glyphosate by conversion to aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) and glyoxylate by interspecific crossing with GT73.	<i>Brassica rapa</i> (Polish Canola)
A-22	55-1/63-1	Cornell University	Papaya ringspot virus (PRSV) resistant papaya produced by inserting the coat protein (CP) encoding sequences from this plant potyvirus.	<i>Carica papaya</i> (Papaya)
A-23	RM3-3, RM3-4, RM3-6	Bejo Zaden BV	Male sterility was via insertion of the barnase ribonuclease gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ; PPT resistance was via the bar gene from <i>S. hygroscopicus</i> , which encodes the PAT enzyme.	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (Chicory)
A-24	A, B	AgriTope Inc.	Reduced accumulation of S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), and consequently reduced ethylene synthesis, by introduction of the gene encoding S-adenosylmethionine hydrolase.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (Melon)

A-25	CZW-3	Asgrow (USA); Seminis Vegetable Inc. (Canada)	Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV), zucchini yellow mosaic (ZYMV) and watermelon mosaic virus (WMV) 2 resistant squash (Curcubita pepo) produced by inserting the coat protein (CP) encoding sequences from each of these plant viruses into the host genome.	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (Squash)
A-26	ZW20	Upjohn (USA); Seminis Vegetable Inc. (Canada)	Zucchini yellow mosaic (ZYMV) and watermelon mosaic virus (WMV) 2 resistant squash (Curcubita pepo) produced by inserting the coat protein (CP) encoding sequences from each of these plant potyviruses into the host genome.	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (Squash)
A-27	66	Florigene Pty Ltd.	Delayed senescence and sulfonyleurea herbicide tolerant carnations produced by inserting a truncated copy of the carnation aminocyclopropane cyclase (ACC) synthase encoding gene in order to suppress expression of the endogenous unmodified gene, which is required for normal ethylene biosynthesis. Tolerance to sulfonyleurea herbicides was via the introduction of a chlorsulfuron tolerant version of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) encoding gene from tobacco.	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Carnation)
A-28	4, 11, 15, 16 959A, 988A, 1226A, 1351A, 1363A, 1400A	Florigene Pty Ltd.	Modified colour and sulfonyleurea herbicide tolerant carnations produced by inserting two anthocyanin biosynthetic genes whose expression results in a violet/mauve colouration. Tolerance to sulfonyleurea herbicides was via the introduction of a chlorsulfuron tolerant version of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) encoding gene from tobacco.	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Carnation)
A-29		Florigene Pty Ltd.	Introduction of two anthocyanin biosynthetic genes to result in a violet/mauve colouration; Introduction of a variant form of acetolactate synthase (ALS).	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Carnation)
A-30	A2704-12, A2704-21, A5547-35	Aventis CropScience	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant soybean produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-31	A5547-127	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant soybean produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)

A-32	DP356043	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Soybean event with two herbicide tolerance genes: glyphosate N-acetyltransferase, which detoxifies glyphosate, and a modified acetolactate synthase (A)	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-33	G94-1, G94-19, G168	DuPont Canada Agricultural Products	High oleic acid soybean produced by inserting a second copy of the fatty acid desaturase (GmFad2-1) encoding gene from soybean, which resulted in "silencing" of the endogenous host gene.	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-34	GTS 40-3-2	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate tolerant soybean variety produced by inserting a modified 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-35	GU262	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant soybean produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-36	MON89788	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate-tolerant soybean produced by inserting a modified 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding <i>aroA</i> (<i>epsps</i>) gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> CP4.	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-37	OT96-15	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada	Low linolenic acid soybean produced through traditional cross-breeding to incorporate the novel trait from a naturally occurring <i>fan1</i> gene mutant that was selected for low linolenic acid.	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-38	W62, W98	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant soybean produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Glycine max</i> L. (Soybean)
A-39	15985	Monsanto Company	Insect resistant cotton derived by transformation of the DP50B parent variety, which contained event 531 (expressing Cry1Ac protein), with purified plasmid DNA containing the <i>cry2Ab</i> gene from <i>B. thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-40	19-51A	DuPont Canada Agricultural Products	Introduction of a variant form of acetolactate synthase (ALS).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-41	281-24-236	DOW AgroSciences LLC	Insect-resistant cotton produced by inserting the <i>cry1F</i> gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>aizawai</i> . The PAT encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> was introduced as a selectable marker.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)

A-42	3006-210-23	DOW AgroSciences LLC	Insect-resistant cotton produced by inserting the cry1Ac gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> . The PAT encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> was introduced as a selectable marker.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-43	31807/31808	Calgene Inc.	Insect-resistant and bromoxynil herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting the cry1Ac gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> and a nitrilase encoding gene from <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-44	BXN	Calgene Inc.	Bromoxynil herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting a nitrilase encoding gene from <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-45	COT102	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Insect-resistant cotton produced by inserting the vip3A(a) gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> AB88. The APH4 encoding gene from <i>E. coli</i> was introduced as a selectable marker.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-46	DAS-21Ø23-5 x DAS-24236-5	DOW AgroSciences LLC	WideStrike™, a stacked insect-resistant cotton derived from conventional cross-breeding of parental lines 3006-210-23 (OECD identifier: DAS-21Ø23-5) and 281-24-236 (OECD identifier: DAS-24236-5).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-47	DAS-21Ø23-5 x DAS-24236-5 x MON88913	DOW AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi- Bred International Inc.	Stacked insect-resistant and glyphosate-tolerant cotton derived from conventional cross-breeding of WideStrike cotton (OECD identifier: DAS-21Ø23-5 x DAS-24236-5) with MON88913, known as RoundupReady Flex (OECD identifier: MON-88913-8).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-48	DAS-21Ø23-5 x DAS-24236-5 x MON-Ø1445-2	DOW AgroSciences LLC	WideStrike™/Roundup Ready® cotton, a stacked insect-resistant and glyphosate-tolerant cotton derived from conventional cross-breeding of WideStrike cotton (OECD identifier: DAS-21Ø23-5 x DAS-24236-5) with MON1445 (OECD identifier: MON-Ø1445-2).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-49	LLCotton25	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-50	LLCotton25 x MON15985	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Stacked herbicide tolerant and insect resistant cotton combining tolerance to glufosinate ammonium herbicide from LLCotton25 (OECD identifier: ACS-GHØØ1-3) with resistance to insects from MON15985 (OECD identifier: MON-15985-7)	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-51	GBH614	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting 2mepsps gene into variety Coker312 by <i>Agrobacterium</i> under the control of Ph4a748At and TPotpC	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)

A-52	MON1445/1698	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting a naturally glyphosate tolerant form of the enzyme 5-enolpyruvyl shikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from <i>A. tumefaciens</i> strain CP4.	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-53	MON15985 x MON88913	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and glyphosate tolerant cotton produced by conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON88913 (OECD identifier: MON-88913-8) and 15985 (OECD identifier: MON-15985-7). Glyphosate tolerance is derived from MON88913 which contains two genes encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> . Insect resistance is derived from MON15985 which was produced by transformation of the DP50B parent variety, which contained event 531 (expressing Cry1Ac protein), with purified plasmid DNA containing the cry2Ab gene from <i>B. thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-54	MON-15985-7 x MON-Ø1445-2	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant cotton derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines 15985 (OECD identifier: MON-15985-7) and MON1445 (OECD identifier: MON-Ø1445-2).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-55	MON531/757/1076	Monsanto Company	Insect-resistant cotton produced by inserting the cry1Ac gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> HD-73 (B.t.k.).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-56	MON88913	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant cotton produced by inserting two genes encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-57	MON-ØØ531-6 x MON-Ø1445-2	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant cotton derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON531 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØ531-6) and MON1445 (OECD identifier: MON-Ø1445-2).	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L. (Cotton)
A-58	X81359	BASF Inc.	Tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides by selection of a naturally occurring mutant.	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Sunflower)
A-59	RH44	BASF Inc.	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetoxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Lens culinaris</i> (Lentil)

A-60	FP967	University of Saskatchewan, Crop Dev. Centre	A variant form of acetolactate synthase (ALS) was obtained from a chlorsulfuron tolerant line of <i>A. thaliana</i> and used to transform flax.	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L. (Flax, Linseed)
A-61	5345	Monsanto Company	Resistance to lepidopteran pests through the introduction of the cry1Ac gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>Kurstaki</i> .	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-62	8338	Monsanto Company	Introduction of a gene sequence encoding the enzyme 1-amino-cyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid deaminase (ACCD) that metabolizes the precursor of the fruit ripening hormone ethylene.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-63	1345-4	DNA Plant Technology Corporation	Delayed ripening tomatoes produced by inserting an additional copy of a truncated gene encoding 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) synthase, which resulted in downregulation of the endogenous ACC synthase and reduced ethylene accumulation.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-64	35 1 N	AgriTope Inc.	Introduction of a gene sequence encoding the enzyme S-adenosylmethionine hydrolase that metabolizes the precursor of the fruit ripening hormone ethylene	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-65	B, Da, F	Zeneca Seeds	Delayed softening tomatoes produced by inserting a truncated version of the polygalacturonase (PG) encoding gene in the sense or anti-sense orientation in order to reduce expression of the endogenous PG gene, and thus reduce pectin degradation.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-66	FLAVR SAVR	Calgene Inc.	Delayed softening tomatoes produced by inserting an additional copy of the polygalacturonase (PG) encoding gene in the anti-sense orientation in order to reduce expression of the endogenous PG gene and thus reduce pectin degradation.	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> (Tomato)
A-67	J101, J163	Monsanto Company and Forage Genetics International	Glyphosate herbicide tolerant alfalfa (<i>lucerne</i>) produced by inserting a gene encoding the enzyme 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from the CP4 strain of <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> .	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (Alfalfa)
A-68	C/F/93/08-02	Societe National d'Exploitation des Tabacs et Allumettes	Tolerance to the herbicides bromoxynil and ioxynil by incorporation of the nitrilase gene from <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> .	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (Tobacco)
A-69	Vector 21-41	Vector Tobacco Inc.	Reduced nicotine content through introduction of a second copy of the tobacco quinolinic acid phosphoribosyltransferase (QTPase) in the antisense orientation. The NPTII encoding gene from <i>E. coli</i> was introduced as a selectable marker to identify transformants.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. (Tobacco)

A-70	CL121, CL141, CFX51	BASF Inc.	Tolerance to the imidazolinone herbicide, imazethapyr, induced by chemical mutagenesis of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme using ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Rice)
A-71	IMINTA-1, IMINTA-4	BASF Inc.	Tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides induced by chemical mutagenesis of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme using sodium azide.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Rice)
A-72	LLRICE06, LLRICE62	Aventis CropScience	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant rice produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces hygrosopicus</i> .	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Rice)
A-73	LLRICE601	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant rice produced by inserting a modified phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Streptomyces hygrosopicus</i> .	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Rice)
A-74	C5	United States Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service	Plum pox virus (PPV) resistant plum tree produced through <i>Agrobacterium</i> -mediated transformation with a coat protein (CP) gene from the virus.	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Plum)
A-75	PWC16	BASF Inc.	Tolerance to the imidazolinone herbicide, imazethapyr, induced by chemical mutagenesis of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme using ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS).	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (Rice)
A-76	ATBT04-6, ATBT04-27, ATBT04-30, ATBT04-31, ATBT04-36, SPBT02-5, SPBT02-7	Monsanto Company	Colorado potato beetle resistant potatoes produced by inserting the cry3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i>).	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato)
A-77	BT6, BT10, BT12, BT16, BT17, BT18, BT23	Monsanto Company	Colorado potato beetle resistant potatoes produced by inserting the cry3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i>).	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato)
A-78	RBMT15-101, SEMT15-02, SEMT15-15	Monsanto Company	Colorado potato beetle and potato virus Y (PVY) resistant potatoes produced by inserting the cry3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i>) and the coat protein encoding gene from PVY.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato)

A-79	RBMT21-129, RBMT21-350, RBMT22-082	Monsanto Company	Colorado potato beetle and potato leafroll virus (PLRV) resistant potatoes produced by inserting the cry3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i>) and the replicase encoding gene from PLRV.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. (Potato)
A-80	AP205CL	BASF Inc.	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-81	AP602CL	BASF Inc.	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-82	BW255-2, BW238-3	BASF Inc.	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-83	BW7	BASF Inc.	Tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides induced by chemical mutagenesis of the acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) gene using sodium azide.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-84	MON71800	Monsanto Company	Glyphosate tolerant wheat variety produced by inserting a modified 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from the soil bacterium <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> , strain CP4.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-85	SWP965001	Cyanamid Crop Protection	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-86	Teal 11A	BASF Inc.	Selection for a mutagenized version of the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), also known as acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetolactate pyruvate- lyase.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> (Wheat)
A-87	176	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Insect-resistant maize produced by inserting the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> . The genetic modification affords resistance to attack by the European corn borer (ECB).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-88	3751IR	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Selection of somaclonal variants by culture of embryos on imidazolinone containing media.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

A-89	676, 678, 680	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Male-sterile and glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting genes encoding DNA adenine methylase and phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> , respectively.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-90	ACS-ZMØØ3-2 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines T25 (OECD identifier: ACS-ZMØØ3-2) and MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØ81Ø-6).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-91	B16 (DLL25)	Dekalb Genetics Corporation	Glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting the gene encoding phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-92	BT11 (X4334CBR, X4734CBR)	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Insect-resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> , and the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>S. viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-93	BT11 x MIR604	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines BT11 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-BTØ11-1) and MIR604 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-IR6Ø5-5). Resistance to the European Corn Borer and tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium (Liberty) is derived from BT11, which contains the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> , and the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>S. viridochromogenes</i> . Corn rootworm-resistance is derived from MIR604 which contains the mcr3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-94	BT11 x MIR604 x GA21	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines BT11 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-BTØ11-1), MIR604 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-IR6Ø5-5) and GA21 (OECD unique identifier: MON-ØØØ21-9). Resistance to the European Corn Borer and tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium (Liberty) is derived from BT11, which contains the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> , and the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from <i>S. viridochromogenes</i> . Corn rootworm-	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

				resistance is derived from MIR604 which contains the mcr3A gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> . Tolerance to glyphosate herbicide is derived from GA21 which contains a modified EPSPS gene from maize.	
A-95	CBH-351	Aventis CropScience		Insect-resistant and glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant maize developed by inserting genes encoding Cry9C protein from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp <i>tolworthi</i> and phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-96	DAS-06275-8	DOW AgroSciences LLC		Lepidopteran insect resistant and glufosinate ammonium herbicide-tolerant maize variety produced by inserting the cry1F gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var <i>aizawai</i> and the phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-97	DAS-59122-7	DOW AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.		Corn rootworm-resistant maize produced by inserting the cry34Ab1 and cry35Ab1 genes from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> strain PS149B1. The PAT encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> was introduced as a selectable marker.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-98	DAS-59122-7 x NK603	DOW AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.		Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines DAS-59122-7 (OECD unique identifier: DAS-59122-7) with NK603 (OECD unique identifier: MON-ØØ6Ø3-6). Corn rootworm-resistance is derived from DAS-59122-7 which contains the cry34Ab1 and cry35Ab1 genes from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> strain PS149B1. Tolerance to glyphosate herbicide is derived from NK603.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-99	DAS-59122-7 x TC1507 x NK603	DOW AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.		Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines DAS-59122-7 (OECD unique identifier: DAS-59122-7) and TC1507 (OECD unique identifier: DAS-Ø15Ø7-1) with NK603 (OECD unique identifier: MON-ØØ6Ø3-6). Corn rootworm-resistance is derived from DAS-59122-7 which contains the cry34Ab1 and cry35Ab1 genes from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> strain PS149B1. Lepidopteran resistance and tolerance to glufosinate ammonium herbicide is derived from TC1507. Tolerance to glyphosate herbicide is derived from NK603.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-100	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x	DOW AgroSciences		Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

	MON-ØØ6Ø3-6	LLC	from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines 1507 (OECD identifier: DAS-Ø15Ø7-1) and NK603 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØ6Ø3-6).	
A-101	DBT418	Dekalb Genetics Corporation	Insect-resistant and glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant maize developed by inserting genes encoding Cry1AC protein from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp <i>kurstaki</i> and phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-102	DK404SR	BASF Inc.	Somaclonal variants with a modified acetyl-CoA-carboxylase (ACCase) were selected by culture of embryos on sethoxydim enriched medium.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-103	Event 3272	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Maize line expressing a heat stable alpha-amylase gene amy797E for use in the dry-grind ethanol process. The phosphomannose isomerase gene from <i>E.coli</i> was used as a selectable marker.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-104	EXP191ØIT	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. (formerly Zeneca Seeds)	Tolerance to the imidazolinone herbicide, imazethapyr, induced by chemical mutagenesis of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme using ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-105	GA21	Monsanto Company	Introduction, by particle bombardment, of a modified 5-enolpyruvyl shikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS), an enzyme involved in the shikimate biochemical pathway for the production of the aromatic amino acids.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-106	IT	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Tolerance to the imidazolinone herbicide, imazethapyr, was obtained by <i>in vitro</i> selection of somaclonal variants.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-107	LY038	Monsanto Company	Altered amino acid composition, specifically elevated levels of lysine, through the introduction of the cordapA gene, derived from <i>Corynebacterium glutamicum</i> , encoding the enzyme dihydrodipicolinate synthase (cDHDPs).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-108	MIR604	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Corn rootworm resistant maize produced by transformation with a modified cry3A gene. The phosphomannose isomerase gene from <i>E.coli</i> was used as a selectable marker.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-109	MIR604 x GA21	Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines MIR604 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-IR6Ø5-5) and GA21 (OECD unique identifier: MON-ØØØ21-9). Corn rootworm-resistance is derived from MIR604 which contains the mery3A gene from <i>Bacillus</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

			thuringiensis. Tolerance to glyphosate herbicide is derived from GA21.	
A-110	MON80100	Monsanto Company	Insect-resistant maize produced by inserting the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> . The genetic modification affords resistance to attack by the European corn borer (ECB).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-111	MON802	Monsanto Company	Insect-resistant and glyphosate herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting the genes encoding the Cry1Ab protein from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> and the 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) from <i>A. tumefaciens</i> strain CP4.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-112	MON809	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	Resistance to European corn borer (<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>) by introduction of a synthetic cry1Ab gene. Glyphosate resistance via introduction of the bacterial version of a plant enzyme, 5-enolpyruvyl shikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-113	MON810	Monsanto Company	Insect-resistant maize produced by inserting a truncated form of the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> HD-1. The genetic modification affords resistance to attack by the European corn borer (ECB).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-114	MON810 x MON88017	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and glyphosate tolerant maize derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-Ø81Ø-6) and MON88017 (OECD identifier: MON-88Ø17-3). European corn borer (ECB) resistance is derived from a truncated form of the cry1Ab gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> HD-1 present in MON810. Corn rootworm resistance is derived from the cry3Bb1 gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kumamotoensis</i> strain EG4691 present in MON88017. Glyphosate tolerance is derived from a 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> strain CP4 present in MON88017.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-115	MON832	Monsanto Company	Introduction, by particle bombardment, of glyphosate oxidase (GOX) and a modified 5-enolpyruvyl shikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS), an enzyme involved in the shikimate biochemical pathway for the production of the aromatic amino acids.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-116	MON863	Monsanto Company	Corn root worm resistant maize produced by inserting the cry3Bb1 gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kumamotoensis</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

A-117	MON88017	Monsanto Company	Corn rootworm-resistant maize produced by inserting the cry3Bb1 gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kumamotoensis</i> strain EG4691. Glyphosate tolerance derived by inserting a 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> strain CP4.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-118	MON89034	Monsanto Company	Maize event expressing two different insecticidal proteins from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> providing resistance to number of lepidopteran pests.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-119	MON89034 x MON88017	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and glyphosate tolerant maize derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON89034 (OECD identifier: MON-89034-3) and MON88017 (OECD identifier: MON-88017-3). Resistance to Lepidopteran insects is derived from two crygenes present in MON89043. Corn rootworm resistance is derived from a single cry gene and glyphosate tolerance is derived from the 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> present in MON88017.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-120	MON-00603-6 x MON-00810-6	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines NK603 (OECD identifier: MON-00603-6) and MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-00810-6).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-121	MON-00810-6 x LY038	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and enhanced lysine content maize derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-00810-6) and LY038 (OECD identifier: REN-0038-3).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-122	MON-00863-5 x MON-00603-6	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON863 (OECD identifier: MON-00863-5) and NK603 (OECD identifier: MON-00603-6).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-123	MON-00863-5 x MON-00810-6	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines MON863 (OECD identifier: MON-00863-5) and MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-00810-6)	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

A-124	MON-ØØ863-5 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the stacked hybrid MON-ØØ863-5 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 and NK603 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØ6Ø3-6).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-125	MON-ØØØ21-9 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6	Monsanto Company	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant corn hybrid derived from conventional cross-breeding of the parental lines GA21 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØØ21-9) and MON810 (OECD identifier: MON-ØØ81Ø-6).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-126	MS3	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Male sterility caused by expression of the barnase ribonuclease gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ; PPT resistance was via PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-127	MS6	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Male sterility caused by expression of the barnase ribonuclease gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> ; PPT resistance was via PPT-acetyltransferase (PAT).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-128	NK603	Monsanto Company	Introduction, by particle bombardment, of a modified 5-enolpyruvyl shikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS), an enzyme involved in the shikimate biochemical pathway for the production of the aromatic amino acids.	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-129	SYN-BTØ11-1 x MON-ØØØ21-9	Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines BT11 (OECD unique identifier: SYN-BTØ11-1) and GA21 (OECD unique identifier: MON-ØØØ21-9).	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-130	T14, T25	Bayer CropScience (Aventis CropScience(AgrEvo))	Glufosinate herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase (PAT) encoding gene from the aerobic actinomycete <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-131	TC1507	Mycogen (c/o Dow AgroSciences); Pioneer (c/o Dupont)	Insect-resistant and glufosinate ammonium herbicide tolerant maize produced by inserting the cry1F gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. aizawai and the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i> .	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)

A-132	TC1507 x DAS-59122-7	DOW AgroSciences LLC and Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	<p>Stacked insect resistant and herbicide tolerant maize produced by conventional cross breeding of parental lines TC1507 (OECD unique identifier: DAS-Ø15Ø7-1) with DAS-59122-7 (OECD unique identifier: DAS-59122-7). Resistance to lepidopteran insects is derived from TC1507 due to the presence of the cry1F gene from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. aizawai. Corn rootworm-resistance is derived from DAS-59122-7 which contains the cry34Ab1 and cry35Ab1 genes from <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> strain PS149B1. Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium herbicide is derived from TC1507 from the phosphinothricin N-acetyltransferase encoding gene from <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenes</i>.</p>	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-133	DP-Ø9814Ø-6 (Event 98140)	Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.	<p>Corn line 98140 was genetically engineered to express the GAT4621 (glyphosate acetyltransferase) and ZM-HRA (modified version of a maize acetolactate synthase) proteins. The GAT4621 protein, encoded by the gat4621 gene, confers tolerance to glyphosate-containing herbicides by acetylating glyphosate and thereby rendering it non-phytotoxic. The ZM-HRA protein, encoded by the zm-hra gene, confers tolerance to the ALS-inhibiting class of herbicides.</p>	<i>Zea mays</i> L. (Maize)
A-134	ASR368	Scotts Seeds	<p>Glyphosate tolerance derived by inserting a modified 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) encoding gene from <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>, parent line B99061</p>	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> <i>Creeping Bentgrass</i>

In one embodiment of the invention, the plants A-1 to A-134 of Table A, in total, or parts thereof, or propagation material of said plant are treated or contacted with the insecticidal compositions alone, or in the form of formulated products comprising the insecticidal compositions.

Table B

Non-exhaustive list of transgenic plants to work the invention from on APHIS database of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The database can be found on : http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/efoia/index.shtml

5 Abbreviations used in this table:

CMV-cucumber mosaic virus CPB-colorado potato beetle PLRV- potato leafroll virus PRSV-papaya ringspot virus
 PVY-potato virus Y WMV2- watermelon mosaic virus 2 ZYMV-zucchini yellow mosaic virus

No.	Petition	Extension of Petit-ion No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Trans-formation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-1	08-315-01p		Florigene	Rose	Altered Flower Color	Rosa X hybrida	
B-2	07-253-01p		Syngenta	Corn	Lepidopteran resistant	MIR-162 Maize	
B-3	07-152-01p		Pioneer	Corn	glyphosate & Imidazolinone tolerant	HT-98140	
B-4	07-108-01p		Syngenta	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant	COT67B	
B-5	06-354-01p		Pioneer	Soy-bean	High Oleic Acid	DP-3Ø5423-1	
B-6	06-332-01p		Bayer CropScience	Cotton	Glyphosate tolerant	GHB614	
B-7	05-280-01p		Syngenta	Corn	Thermostable alpha-amylase	3272	
B-8	04-337-01p		University of Florida	Papaya	Papaya Ringspot Virus Resistant	X17-2	
B-9	04-110-01p		Monsanto & Forage Genetics	Alfalfa	Glyphosate Tolerant	J101, J163	04-110-01p.com
B-10	03-104-01p		Monsanto & Scotts	Creeping bentgrass	Glyphosate Tolerant	ASR368	
B-11	06-298-01p		Monsanto	Corn	European Corn Borer resistant	MON 89034	06-298-01p.com
B-12	06-271-01p		Pioneer	Soybean	Glyphosate & acetolactate synthase tolerant	356043 (DP-356Ø43-5)	06-271-01p.com

No.	Petition	Extension of Petition No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Trans-formation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-13	<u>06-234-01p</u>	<u>98-329-01p</u>	Bayer CropScience	Rice	Phosphinothricin tolerant	LLRICE601	<u>06-234-01p_com</u>
B-14	<u>06-178-01p</u>		Monsanto	Soybean	Glyphosate tolerant	MON 89788	<u>06-178-01p_com</u>
B-15	<u>04-362-01p</u>		Syngenta	Corn	Corn Rootworm Protected	MIR604	<u>04-362-01p_com</u>
B-16	<u>04-264-01p</u>		ARS	Plum	Plum Pox Virus Resistant	C5	<u>04-264-01p_com</u>
B-17	<u>04-229-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	High Lysine	LY038	<u>04-229-01p_com</u>
B-18	<u>04-125-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant	MON 88017	<u>04-125-01p_com</u>
B-19	<u>04-086-01p</u>		Monsanto	Cotton	Glyphosate Tolerant	MON 88913	<u>04-086-01p_com</u>
B-20	<u>03-353-01p</u>		Dow	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant	59122	<u>03-353-01p_com</u>
B-21	<u>03-323-01p</u>		Monsanto	Sugar Beet	Glyphosate Tolerant	H7-1	<u>03-323-01p_com</u>
B-22	<u>03-181-01p</u>	<u>00-136-01p</u>	Dow	Corn	Lepidopteran Resistant & Phosphinothricin tolerant	TC-6275	<u>03-181-01p_com</u>
B-23	<u>03-155-01p</u>		Syngenta	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant	COT 102	<u>03-155-01p_com</u>
B-24	<u>03-036-01p</u>		Mycogen/Dow	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant	281-24-236	<u>03-036-01p_com</u>
B-25	<u>03-036-02p</u>		Mycogen/Dow	Cotton	Lepidopteran Resistant	3006-210-23	<u>03-036-02p_com</u>
B-26	<u>02-042-01p</u>		Aventis	Cotton	Phosphinothricin tolerant	LLCotton25	<u>02-042-01p_com</u>
B-27	<u>01-324-01p</u>	<u>98-216-01p</u>	Monsanto	Rapeseed	Glyphosate tolerant	RT200	<u>01-324-01p_com</u>
B-28	<u>01-206-01p</u>	<u>98-278-01p</u>	Aventis	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin tolerant & pollination control	MS1 & RF1/RF2	<u>01-206-01p_com</u>
B-29	<u>01-206-02p</u>	<u>97-205-01p</u>	Aventis	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin tolerant	Topas 19/2	<u>01-206-02p_com</u>
B-30	<u>01-137-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	Corn Rootworm Resistant	MON 863	<u>01-137-01p_com</u>
B-31	<u>01-121-01p</u>		Vector	Tobacco	Reduced nicotine	Vector 21-41	<u>01-121-01p_com</u>

No.	Petition	Extension of Petition No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Transformation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-32	<u>00-342-01p</u>		Monsanto	Cotton	Lepidopteran resistant	Cotton Event 15985	<u>00-342-01p.com</u>
B-33	<u>00-136-01p</u>		Mycogen c/o Dow & Pioneer	Corn	Lepidopteran resistant phosphinothricin tolerant	Line 1507	<u>00-136-01p.com</u>
B-34	<u>00-011-01p</u>	<u>97-099-01p</u>	Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant	NK603	<u>00-011-01p.com</u>
B-35	<u>99-173-01p</u>	<u>97-204-01p</u>	Monsanto	Potato	PLRV & CPB resistant	RBMT22-82	<u>99-173-01p.com</u>
B-36	<u>98-349-01p</u>	<u>95-228-01p</u>	AgrEvo	Corn	Phosphinothricin tolerant and Male sterile	MS6	<u>98-349-01p.com</u>
B-37	<u>98-335-01p</u>		U. of Saskatchewan	Flax	Tolerant to soil residues of sulfonyl urea herbicide	CDC Triffid	<u>98-335-01p.com</u>
B-38	<u>98-329-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Rice	Phosphinothricin tolerant	LLRICE06, LLRICE62	<u>98-329-01p.com</u>
B-39	<u>98-278-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin tolerant & Pollination control	MS8 & RF3	<u>98-278-01p.com</u>
B-40	<u>98-238-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Soybean	Phosphinothricin tolerant	GU262	<u>98-238-01p.com</u>
B-41	<u>98-216-01p</u>		Monsanto	Rapeseed	Glyphosate tolerant	RT73	<u>98-216-01p.com</u>
B-42	<u>98-173-01p</u>		Novartis Seeds & Monsanto	Beet	Glyphosate tolerant	GTSB77	<u>98-173-01p.com</u>
B-43	<u>98-014-01p</u>	<u>96-068-01p</u>	AgrEvo	Soybean	Phosphinothricin tolerant	A5547-127	<u>98-014-01p.com</u>
B-44	<u>97-342-01p</u>		Pioneer	Corn	Male sterile & Phosphinothricin tolerant	676, 678, 680	<u>97-342-01p.com</u>
B-45	<u>97-339-01p</u>		Monsanto	Potato	CPB & PVY resistant	RBMT15-101, SEMT15- 02, SEMT15-15	<u>97-339-01p.com</u>
B-46	<u>97-336-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Beet	Phosphinothricin tolerant	T-120-7	<u>97-336-01p.com</u>

No.	Petition	Extension of Petition No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Transformation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-47	<u>97-287-01p</u>		Monsanto	Tomato	Lepidopteran resistant	5345	<u>97-287-01p_com</u>
B-48	<u>97-265-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Corn	Phosphinothricin tolerant & Lep. resistant	CBH-351	<u>97-265-01p_com</u>
B-49	<u>97-205-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Rapeseed	Phosphinothricin tolerant	T45	<u>97-205-01p_com</u>
B-50	<u>97-204-01p</u>		Monsanto	Potato	CPB & PLRV resistant	RBMT21-129 & RBMT21- 350	<u>97-204-01p_com</u>
B-51	<u>97-148-01p</u>		Bejo	Cichorium intybus	Male sterile	RM3-3, RM3-4, RM3-6	<u>97-148-01p_com</u>
B-52	<u>97-099-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant	GA21	<u>97-099-01p_com</u>
B-53	<u>97-013-01p</u>		Calgene	Cotton	Bromoxynil tolerant & Lepidopteran resistant	Events 31807 & 31808	<u>97-013-01p_com</u>
B-54	<u>97-008-01p</u>		Du Pont	Soybean	Oil profile altered	G94-1, G94-19, G-168	<u>97-008-01p_com</u>
B-55	<u>96-317-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	Glyphosate tolerant & ECB resistant	MON802	<u>96-317-01p_com</u>
B-56	<u>96-291-01p</u>		DeKalb	Corn	European Corn Borer resistant	DBT418	<u>96-291-01p_com</u>
B-57	<u>96-248-01p</u>	<u>92-196-01p</u>	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	1 additional FLAVRS AVR line	<u>96-248-01p_com</u>
B-58	<u>96-068-01p</u>		AgrEvo	Soybean	Phosphinothricin tolerant	W62, W98, A2704-12, A2704-21, A5547-35	<u>96-068-01p_com</u>
B-59	<u>96-051-01p</u>		Cornell U	Papaya	PRSV resistant	55-1, 63-1	<u>96-051-01p_com</u>
B-60	<u>96-017-01p</u>	<u>95-093-01p</u>	Monsanto	Corn	European Corn Borer resistant	MON809 & MON810	<u>96-017-01p_com</u>
B-61	<u>95-352-01p</u>		Asgrow	Squash	CMV, ZYMV, WMV2 resistant	CZW-3	<u>95-352-01p_com</u>
B-62	<u>95-338-01p</u>		Monsanto	Potato	CPB resistant	SBT02-5 & -7, ATBT04-6 & -27, -30, -31, -36	<u>95-338-01p_com</u>
B-63	<u>95-324-01p</u>		Agriptope	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	35 1 N	<u>95-324-01p_com</u>
B-64	<u>95-256-01p</u>		Du Pont	Cotton	Sulfonylurea tolerant	19-51a	<u>95-256-01p_com</u>

No.	Petition	Extension of Petition No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Trans-formation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-65	<u>95-228-01p</u>		Plant Genetic Systems	Corn	Male sterile	MS3	<u>95-228-01p_com</u>
B-66	<u>95-195-01p</u>		Northrup King	Corn	European Corn Borer resistant	Bt11	<u>95-195-01p_com</u>
B-67	<u>95-179-01p</u>	<u>92-196-01p</u>	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	2 additional FLAVRS AVR lines	<u>95-179-01p_com</u>
B-68	<u>95-145-01p</u>		DeKalb	Corn	Phosphinothricin tolerant	B16	<u>95-145-01p_com</u>
B-69	<u>95-093-01p</u>		Monsanto	Corn	Lepidopteran resistant	MON 80100	<u>95-093-01p_com</u>
B-70	<u>95-053-01p</u>		Monsanto	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	8338	<u>95-053-01p_com</u>
B-71	<u>95-045-01p</u>		Monsanto	Cotton	Glyphosate tolerant	1445, 1698	<u>95-045-01p_com</u>
B-72	<u>95-030-01p</u>	<u>92-196-01p</u>	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	20 additional FLAVRS AVR lines	<u>95-030-01p_com</u>
B-73	<u>94-357-01p</u>		AgriEvo	Corn	Phosphinothricin tolerant	T14, T25	<u>94-357-01p_com</u>
B-74	<u>94-319-01p</u>		Ciba Seeds	Corn	Lepidopteran resistant	Event 176	<u>94-319-01p_com</u>
B-75	<u>94-308-01p</u>		Monsanto	Cotton	Lepidopteran resistant	531, 757, 1076	<u>94-308-01p_com</u>
B-76	<u>94-290-01p</u>		Zeneca & Petoseed	Tomato	Fruit polygalacturonase level decreased	B, Da, F	<u>94-290-01p_com</u>
B-77	<u>94-257-01p</u>		Monsanto	Potato	Coleopteran resistant	BT6, BT10, BT12, BT16, BT17, BT18, BT23	<u>94-257-01p_com</u>
B-78	<u>94-230-01p</u>	<u>92-196-01p</u>	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	9 additional FLAVRS AVR lines	<u>94-230-01p_com</u>
B-79	<u>94-228-01p</u>		DNA Plant Tech	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	1345-4	<u>94-228-01p_com</u>
B-80	<u>94-227-01p</u>	<u>92-196-01p</u>	Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	Line N73 1436-111	<u>94-227-01p_com</u>
B-81	<u>94-090-01p</u>		Calgene	Rapeseed	Oil profile altered	pCGN3828-212/86- 18 & 23	<u>94-090-01p_com</u>
B-82	<u>93-258-01p</u>		Monsanto	Soybean	Glyphosate tolerant	40-3-2	<u>93-258-01p_com</u>
B-83	<u>93-196-01p</u>		Calgene	Cotton	Bromoxynil tolerant	BXN	<u>93-196-01p_com</u>
B-84	<u>92-204-01p</u>		Upjohn	Squash	WMV2 & ZYMV resistant	ZW-20	<u>92-204-01p_com</u>

No.	Petition	Extension of Petition No.	Institution	Plant	Trait	Trans-formation Event or Line	Final EA & Determination
B-85	92-196-01p		Calgene	Tomato	Fruit ripening altered	FLAVR SAVR	92-196-01p com

In one embodiment of the invention, the plants B-1 to B-85 of Table B, in total, or parts thereof, or propagation material of said plant are treated or contacted with the insecticidal compositions alone, or in the form of formulated products comprising the insecticidal compositions.

Table C

Non-exhaustive list of traits to work the invention with references to documents in which they are described.

5

No.	Trait	Reference
C-1	Water use efficiency	WO 2000/073475
	Nitrogen use efficiency	WO 1995/009911 WO 1997/030163 WO 2007/092704 WO 2007/076115 WO 2005/103270 WO 2002/002776
C-2	Improved photosynthesis	WO 2008/056915 WO 2004/101751
C-3	Nematode resistance	WO 1995/020669 WO 2001/051627 WO 2008/139334 WO 2008/095972 WO 2006/085966 WO 2003/033651 WO 1999/060141 WO 1998/012335 WO 1996/030517 WO 1993/018170
C-4	Reduced pod dehiscence	WO 2006/009649 WO 2004/113542 WO 1999/015680 WO 1999/000502 WO 1997/013865 WO 1996/030529 WO 1994/023043
C-5	Aphid resistance	WO 2006/125065 WO 1997/046080 WO 2008/067043 WO 2004/072109
C-6	Sclerotinia resistance	WO 2006/135717 WO 2006/055851 WO 2005/090578 WO 2005/000007 WO 2002/099385 WO 2002/061043
C-7	Botrytis resistance	WO 2006/046861 WO 2002/085105
C-8	Bremia resistance	US 20070022496 WO 2000/063432 WO 2004/049786
C-9	Erwinia resistance	WO 2004/049786

No.	Trait	Reference
C10	Closterovirus resistance	WO 2007/073167 WO 2007/053015 WO 2002/022836
C-11	Tobamovirus resistance	WO 2006/038794

In one embodiment of the invention, the plants comprising or expressing traits of C-1 to C-11 of Table C, in total, or parts thereof, or propagation material of said plant are treated or contacted with the insecticidal compositions alone, or in the form of formulated products comprising the insecticidal compositions.

Table D

Non-exhaustive list of transgenic events and traits the invention can be worked on with reference to patent applications.

No.	Plant species	Transgenic event	Trait	Patent reference
D-1	Corn	PV-ZMGT32 (NK603)	Glyphosate tolerance	US 2007-056056
D-2	Corn	MIR604	Insect resistance (Cry3a055)	EP 1 737 290
D-3	Corn	LY038	High lysine content	US 7,157,281
D-4	Corn	3272	Self processing corn (alpha-amylase)	US 2006-230473
D-5	Corn	PV-ZMIR13 (MON863)	Insect resistance (Cry3Bb)	US 2006-095986
D-6	Corn	DAS-59122-7	Insect resistance (Cry34Ab1/Cry35Ab1)	US 2006-070139
D-7	Corn	TC1507	Insect resistance (Cry1F)	US 7,435,807
D-8	Corn	MON810	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	US 2004-180373
D-9	Corn	VIP1034	Insect resistance	WO 03/052073
D-10	Corn	B16	Glufosinate resistance	US 2003-126634
D-11	Corn	GA21	Glyphosate resistance	US 6,040,497
D-12	Corn	GG25	Glyphosate resistance	US 6,040,497
D-13	Corn	GJ11	Glyphosate resistance	US 6,040,497
D-14	Corn	FI117	Glyphosate resistance	US 6,040,497
D-15	Corn	GAT-ZM1	Glufosinate tolerance	WO 01/51654
D-16	Corn	DP-098140-6	Glyphosate tolerance / ALS inhibitor tolerance	WO 2008/112019
D-17	Wheat	Event 1	Fusarium resistance (trichothecene 3-O-acetyltransferase)	CA 2561992
D-18	Sugar beet	T227-1	Glyphosate tolerance	US 2004-117870
D-19	Sugar beet	H7-1	Glyphosate tolerance	WO 2004-074492
D-20	Soybean	MON89788	Glyphosate tolerance	US 2006-282915
D-21	Soybean	A2704-12	Glufosinate tolerance	WO 2006/108674
D-22	Soybean	A5547-35	Glufosinate tolerance	WO 2006/108675

D-23	Soybean	DP-305423-1	High oleic acid / ALS inhibitor tolerance	WO 2008/054747
D-24	Rice	GAT-OS2	Glufosinate tolerance	WO 01/83818
D-25	Rice	GAT-OS3	Glufosinate tolerance	US 2008-289060
D-26	Rice	PE-7	Insect resistance (Cry1Ac)	WO 2008/114282
D-27	Oilseed rape	MS-B2	Male sterility	WO 01/31042
D-28	Oilseed rape	MS-BN1/RF-BN1	Male sterility/restoration	WO 01/41558
D-29	Oilseed rape	RT73	Glyphosate resistance	WO 02/36831
D-30	Cotton	CE43-67B	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128573
D-31	Cotton	CE46-02A	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128572
D-32	Cotton	CE44-69D	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128571
D-33	Cotton	1143-14A	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128569
D-34	Cotton	1143-51B	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128570
D-35	Cotton	T342-142	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2006/128568
D-36	Cotton	event3006-210-23	Insect resistance (Cry1Ac)	WO 2005/103266
D-37	Cotton	PV-GHGT07 (1445)	Glyphosate tolerance	US 2004-148666
D-38	Cotton	MON88913	Glyphosate tolerance	WO 2004/072235
D-39	Cotton	EE-GH3	Glyphosate tolerance	WO 2007/017186
D-40	Cotton	T304-40	Insect-resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO2008/122406
D-41	Cotton	Cot202	Insect resistance (VIP3)	US 2007-067868
D-42	Cotton	LLcotton25	Glufosinate resistance	WO 2007/017186
D-43	Cotton	EE-GH5	Insect resistance (Cry1Ab)	WO 2008/122406
D-44	Cotton	event 281-24-236	Insect resistance (Cry1F)	WO 2005/103266
D-45	Cotton	Cot102	Insect resistance (Vip3A)	US 2006-130175
D-46	Cotton	MON 15985	Insect resistance (Cry1A/Cry2Ab)	US 2004-250317
D-47	Bent Grass	Asr-368	Glyphosate tolerance	US 2006-162007
D-48	Brinjal	EE-1	Insect resistance (Cry1Ac)	WO 2007/091277

In one embodiment of the invention, the plants comprising a transgenic event or expressing a trait of D-1 to D-48 of Table D, in total, or parts thereof, or propagation material of said plant are treated or contacted with the insecticidal compositions alone, or in the form of formulated products comprising the insecticidal compositions.

In one embodiment, the formulated products comprising the insecticidal compositions, contain another active ingredient. In particular this can be a fungicide or an acaricide, a nematicide, or an insecticide, or a herbicidal safener.

10

Typically, the weight ratio between the insecticidal compositions and another active ingredient is between 1000 to 1 and 1 to 125, preferably between 125 to 1 and 1 to 50 and particularly preferred between 25 to 1 and 1 to 5.

Preferred are the following fungicides selected from the group consisting of:

F1) a compound capable to inhibit the nucleic acid synthesis like benalaxyl, benalaxyl-M, bupirimate, clozylacon, dimethirimol, ethirimol, furalaxyl, hymexazol, mefenoxam, metalaxyl, metalaxyl-M, ofurace, oxadixyl, oxolinic acid ;

5 F2) a compound capable to inhibit the mitosis and cell division like benomyl, carbendazim, diethofencarb, ethaboxam, fuberidazole, pencycuron, thiabendazole, thiophanate-methyl, zoxamide;

F3) a compound capable to inhibit the respiration for example

as CI-respiration inhibitor like diflumetorim ;

10 as CII-respiration inhibitor like boscalid, carboxin, fenfuram, flutolanil, furametpyr, furmecyclox, mepronil, oxycarboxin, penthiopyrad, thifluzamide ;

as CIII-respiration inhibitor like amisulbrom, azoxystrobin, cyazofamid, dimoxystrobin, enestrobin, famoxadone, fenamidone, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, oryastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin ;

F4) a compound capable of to act as an uncoupler like dinocap, fluazinam, meptyldinocap;

15 F5) a compound capable to inhibit ATP production like fentin acetate, fentin chloride, fentin hydroxide, silthiofam;

F6) a compound capable to inhibit AA and protein biosynthesis like andoprism, blasticidin-S, cyprodinil, kasugamycin, kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate, mepanipyrim, pyrimethanil;

20 F7) a compound capable to inhibit the signal transduction like fencpiclonil, fludioxonil, quinoxifen;

F8) a compound capable to inhibit lipid and membrane synthesis like biphenyl, chlozolate, edifenphos, etridiazole, iodocarb, iprobenfos, iprodione, isoprothiolane, procymidone, propamocarb, propamocarb hydrochloride, pyrazophos, tolclofos-methyl, vinclozolin ;

25 F9) a compound capable to inhibit ergosterol biosynthesis like aldimorph, azaconazole, bitertanol, bromuconazole, cyproconazole, diclobutrazole, difenoconazole, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, dodemorph, dodemorph acetate, epoxiconazole, etaconazole, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenhexamid, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fluquinconazole, flurprimidol, flusilazole, flutriafol, furconazole, furconazole-cis, hexaconazole, imazalil, imazalil sulfate, imibenconazole, ipconazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, naftifine, nuarimol, oxpoconazole,

paclobutrazol, pefurazoate, penconazole, prochloraz, propiconazole, prothioconazole, pyributicarb, pyrifenox, simeconazole, spiroxamine, tebuconazole, terbinafine, tetraconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, tridemorph, triflumizole, triforine, triticonazole, uniconazole, viniconazole, voriconazole ;

5 F10) a compound capable to inhibit cell wall synthesis like benthiavalicarb, dimethomorph, flumorph, iprovalicarb, mandipropamid, polyoxins, polyoxorim, validamycin A;

F11) a compound capable to inhibit melanine biosynthesis like carpropamid, diclocymet, fenoxanil, phthalide, pyroquilon, tricyclazole;

10 F12) a compound capable to induce a host defence like acibenzolar-S-methyl, probenazole, tiadinil;

F13) a compound capable to have a multisite action like Bordeaux mixture, captafol, captan, chlorothalonil, copper naphthenate, copper oxide, copper oxychloride, copper preparations such as copper hydroxide, copper sulphate, dichlofluanid, dithianon, dodine, dodine free base, ferbam, fluorofolpet, folpet, guazatine, guazatine acetate, iminoctadine, iminoctadine albesilate, iminoctadine triacetate, mancopper, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, metiram zinc, oxine-copper, propineb, sulphur and sulphur preparations including calcium polysulphide, thiram, tolylfluanid, zineb, ziram ;

F14) a compound selected in the following list: (2E)-2-(2-{{6-(3-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)-5-fluoropyrimidin-4-yl}oxy}phenyl)-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methylacetamide, (2E)-
 20 2-{2-{{(1E)-1-(3-{{(E)-1-fluoro-2-phenylvinyl}oxy}phenyl)ethylidene}amino}oxy)methyl}phenyl}-2-(methoxyimino)-N-methylacetamide, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)cycloheptanol, 1-[(4-methoxyphenoxy)methyl]-2,2-dimethylpropyl-1H-imidazole-1-carboxylate, 1-methyl-N-[2-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, 2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine, 2-butoxy-6-iodo-3-propyl-4H-chromen-4-one, 2-chloro-N-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-4-yl)nicotinamide, 2-phenylphenol and salts, 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[2-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(9R)-9-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[(9S)-9-isopropyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, 3-(difluoromethyl)-N-[4'-(3,3-dimethylbut-1-yn-1-yl)biphenyl-2-yl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, 3,4,5-trichloropyridine-2,6-dicarbonitrile, 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3-dimethylisoxazolidin-3-yl]pyridine, 3-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-6-methylpyridazine, 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-3,6-dimethylpyridazine, 5-chloro-7-

(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, 8-hydroxy-quinoline sulfate, benthiazole, bethoxazin, capsimycin, carvone, chinomethionat, cufraneb, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, debacarb, dichlorophen, diclomezine, dicloran, difenzoquat, difenzoquat methylsulphate, diphenylamine, ecomate, ferimzone, flumetover, fluopicolide, 5 fluoroimide, flusulfamide, fosetyl-aluminium, fosetyl-calcium, fosetyl-sodium, hexachlorobenzene, irumamycin, isotianil, methasulfocarb, methyl (2E)-2-{2-[(cyclopropyl[(4-methoxyphenyl)imino]methyl}thio)methyl]phenyl}-3-methoxyacrylate, methyl 1-(2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-5-carboxylate, methyl isothiocyanate, metrafenone, mildiomycin, N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-10 carboxamide, N-(3-ethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-(formylamino)-2-hydroxybenzamide, N-(4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl)-N-ethyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide, N-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3-[3-methoxy-4-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]propanamide, N-[(4-chlorophenyl)(cyano)methyl]-3-[3-methoxy-4-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)phenyl]propanamide, N-[(5-bromo-3-chloropyridin-2-yl)methyl]-2,4-dichloronicotinamide, N-[1-(5-bromo-3-chloropyridin-2-yl)ethyl]-2,4-dichloronicotinamide, N-[1-15 (5-bromo-3-chloropyridin-2-yl)ethyl]-2-fluoro-4-iodonicotinamide, N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)phenyl]-5-fluoro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[(Z)-[(cyclopropylmethoxy)imino][6-(difluoromethoxy)-2,3-difluorophenyl]methyl]-2-phenylacetamide, N-{2-[1,1'-bi(cyclopropyl)-2-yl]phenyl}-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-{2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl]ethyl}-2-20 (trifluoromethyl)benzamide, natamycin, N-ethyl-N-methyl-N'-{2-methyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4-[3-(trimethylsilyl)propoxy]phenyl}imidofornamide, N-ethyl-N-methyl-N'-{2-methyl-5-(difluoromethyl)-4-[3-(trimethylsilyl)propoxy]phenyl}imidofornamide, nickel dimethyldithiocarbamate, nitrothal-isopropyl, O-{1-[(4-methoxyphenoxy)methyl]-2,2-dimethylpropyl} 1H-imidazole-1-carbothioate, octhilonone, oxamocarb, oxyfenthin, 25 pentachlorophenol and salts, phosphorous acid and its salts, piperalin, propamocarb fosetylate, propanosine-sodium, proquinazid, pyribencarb, pyrrolnitrite, quintozene, S-allyl-5-amino-2-isopropyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-1-carbothioate, tecloftalam, tecnazene, triazoxide, trichlamide, valiphenal, zarilamid.

Particularly preferred fungicides as additional actives ingredients are the following fungicides 30 selected from the group consisting of: azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, orysastrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, bixafen, boscalid, isopyrazam, metalaxyl, penthiopyrad, 3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid (2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-amide, N-(2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid amide, dimethomorph, 35 fluopicolide, difenoconazole, ipconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, metconazol, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triticonazole, prochloraz, carbendazim, fluazinam, cyprodinil,

pyrimethanil, fludioxonil, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, iprodione, vinclozolin, famoxadone, probenazole, captan, folpet, 5-ethyl-6-octyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-7-ylamine, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, thiram, dithianon, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminium, chlorothalonil, thiophanate methyl, cymoxanil, 5 metrafenone, spiroxamine, bixafen, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)- 3-difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[2-(4'-trifluoromethylthio)-biphenyl]-3-difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-phenyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoro-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(cis-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-10 difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(trans-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide , N-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-(1 -methylethyl)-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide.

Preferred are the following Insecticides/acaricides/nematicides selected from the group consisting of:

15 (1) Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors, for example

carbamates, e.g. alanycarb, aldicarb, aldoxycarb, allyxycarb, aminocarb, bendiocarb, benfuracarb, bufencarb, butacarb, butocarboxim, butoxycarboxim, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, cloethocarb, dimetilan, ethiofencarb, fenobucarb, fenothiocarb, formetanate, furathiocarb, 20 isoprocarb, metam-sodium, methiocarb, methomyl, metolcarb, oxamyl, pirimicarb, promecarb, propoxur, thiodicarb, thiofanox, trimethacarb, XMC, and xylylcarb; or

organophosphates, e.g. acephate, azamethiphos, azinphos (-methyl, -ethyl), bromophos-ethyl, bromfenvinfos (-methyl), butathiofos, cadusafos, carbophenothion, chlorethoxyfos, chlorfenvinphos, chlormephos, chlorpyrifos (-methyl/-ethyl), coumaphos, cyanofenphos, 25 cyanophos, chlorfenvinphos, demeton-S-methyl, demeton-S-methylsulphon, dialifos, diazinon, dichlofenthion, dichlorvos/DDVP, dicrotophos, dimethoate, dimethylvinphos, dioxabenzofos, disulfoton, EPN, ethion, ethoprophos, etrimfos, famphur, fenamiphos, fenitrothion, fensulfothion, fenthion, flupyrazofos, fonofos, formothion, fosmethilan, fosthiazate, heptenophos, iodofenphos, iprobenfos, isazofos, isofenphos, isopropyl, O-salicylate, isoxathion, malathion, mecarbam, 30 methacrifos, methamidophos, methidathion, mevinphos, monocrotophos, naled, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, parathion (-methyl/-ethyl), phenthoate, phorate, phosalone, phosmet, phosphamidon, phosphocarb, phoxim, pirimiphos (-methyl/-ethyl), profenofos, propaphos, propetamphos, prothiofos, prothoate, pyraclofos, pyridaphenthion, pyridathion, quinalphos, sebufos, sulfotep, sulprofos, tebupirimfos, temephos, terbufos, tetra-35 chlorvinphos, thiometon, triazophos, trichlorfon, vamidothion, and imicyafos.

(2) GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists, for example

organochlorines, e.g. camphechlor, chlordane, endosulfan, gamma-HCH, HCH, heptachlor, lindane, and methoxychlor; or

fiproles (phenylpyrazoles), e.g. acetoprole, ethiprole, fipronil, pyrafluprole, pyriprole, and vaniliprole.

5 (3) Sodium channel modulators/voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers, for example

pyrethroids, e.g. acrinathrin, allethrin (d-cis-trans, d-trans), beta-cyfluthrin, bifenthrin, bioallethrin, bioallethrin S-cyclopentyl isomer, bioethanomethrin, biopermethrin, bioresmethrin, chlovaporthrin, cis-cypermethrin, cis-resmethrin, cis-permethrin, clocythrin, cycloprothrin, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, cypermethrin (alpha-, beta-, theta-, zeta-), cyphenothrin, deltamethrin, empenthrin (1R isomer),
10 esfenvalerate, etofenprox, fenfluthrin, fenpropathrin, fenpyrithrin, fenvalerate, flubrocycrin, flucythrinate, flufenprox, flumethrin, fluvalinate, fubfenprox, gamma-cyhalothrin, imiprothrin, kadethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, metofluthrin, permethrin (cis-, trans-), phenothrin (1R trans isomer), prallethrin, profluthrin, protrifenbute, pyresmethrin, resmethrin, RU 15525, silafluofen, tau-fluvalinate, tefluthrin, terallethrin, tetramethrin (-1R- isomer), tralomethrin, transfluthrin, ZXI
15 8901, pyrethrin (pyrethrum), eflusilanat;

DDT; or methoxychlor.

(4) Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonists/antagonists, for example

chloronicotinylns, e.g. acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, imidaclothiz, nitenpyram, nithiazine, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam, AKD-1022,

20 nicotine, bensultap, cartap, thiosultap-sodium, and thiocylam.

(5) Allosteric acetylcholine receptor modulators (agonists), for example

spinosyns, e.g. spinosad and spinetoram.

(6) Chloride channel activators, for example

mectins/macrolides, e.g. abamectin, emamectin, emamectin benzoate, ivermectin, lepimectin, and
25 milbemectin; or

juvenile hormone analogues, e.g. hydroprene, kinoprene, methoprene, epofenonane, triprene, fenoxycarb, pyriproxifen, and diofenolan.

(7) Active ingredients with unknown or non-specific mechanisms of action, for example

gassing agents, e.g. methyl bromide, chloropicrin and sulfuryl fluoride;

- selective antifeedants, e.g. cryolite, pymetrozine, pyrifluquinazon and flonicamid; or
mite growth inhibitors, e.g. clofentezine, hexythiazox, etoxazole.
- (8) Oxidative phosphorylation inhibitors, ATP disruptors, for example
diafenthiuron;
- 5 organotin compounds, e.g. azocyclotin, cyhexatin and fenbutatin oxide; or
propargite, tetradifon.
- (9) Oxidative phosphorylation decouplers acting by interrupting the H⁺ proton gradient, for example
chlorfenapyr, binapacryl, dinobuton, dinocap and DNOC.
- (10) Microbial disruptors of the insect gut membrane, for example *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains.
- 10 (11) Chitin biosynthesis inhibitors, for example benzoylureas, e.g. bistrifluron, chlorfluazuron,
diflubenzuron, fluazuron, flucyclohexuron, flufenoxuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron, novaluron, novi-
flumuron, penfluron, teflubenzuron or triflumuron.
- (12) Buprofezin.
- (13) Moulting disruptors, for example cyromazine.
- 15 (14) Ecdysone agonists/disruptors, for example
diacylhydrazines, e.g. chromafenozide, halofenozide, methoxyfenozide, tebufenozide, and
Fufenozide (JS118); or
azadirachtin.
- (15) Octopaminergic agonists, for example amitraz.
- 20 (16) Site III electron transport inhibitors/site II electron transport inhibitors, for example
hydramethylnon; acequinocyl; fluacrypyrim; or cyflumetofen and cyenopyrafen.
- (17) Electron transport inhibitors, for example
Site I electron transport inhibitors, from the group of the METI acaricides, e.g. fenazaquin,
fenpyroximate, pyrimidifen, pyridaben, tebufenpyrad, tolfenpyrad, and rotenone; or
- 25 voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers, e.g. indoxacarb and metaflumizone.
- (18) Fatty acid biosynthesis inhibitors, for example tetroneic acid derivatives, e.g. spiroadiclofen and

spiromesifen; or

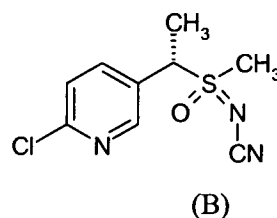
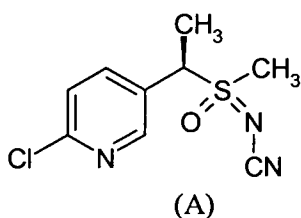
tetramic acid derivatives, e.g. spirotetramat.

(19) Neuronal inhibitors with unknown mechanism of action, e.g. bifenazate.

(20) Ryanodine receptor effectors, for example diamides, e.g. flubendiamide, (R),(S)-3-chloro-N¹-
5 {2-methyl-4-[1,2,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]phenyl}-N²-(1-methyl-2-
methylsulphonyl)ethylphthalamide, chlorantraniliprole (Rynaxypyr), or Cyantraniliprole
(Cyazypyr).

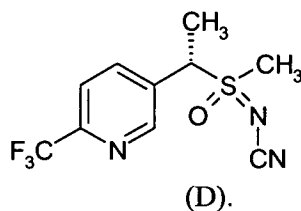
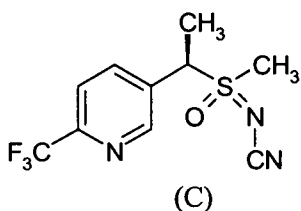
(21) Further active ingredients with unknown mechanism of action, for example amidoflumet,
benclonthiaz, benzoximate, bromopropylate, buprofezin, chinomethionat, chlordimeform,
10 chlorobenzilate, clothiazoben, cycloprene, dicofol, dicyclanil, fenoxacrim, fentrifanil,
flubenzimine, flufenerim, flutenzin, gossypure, japonilure, metoxadiazone, petroleum, potassium
oleate, pyridalyl, sulfluramid, tetrasul, triarathene or verbutine; or one of the following known
active compounds

4-[[[(6-bromopyrid-3-yl)methyl](2-fluorethyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from WO
15 2007/115644), 4-[[[(6-fluoropyrid-3-yl)methyl](2,2-difluorethyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known
from WO 2007/115644), 4-[[[(2-chlor-1,3-thiazol-5-yl)methyl](2-fluorethyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on
(known from WO 2007/115644), 4-[[[(6-chloropyrid-3-yl)methyl](2-fluorethyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-
on (known from WO 2007/115644), 4-[[[(6-chloropyrid-3-yl)methyl](2,2-difluorethyl)amino]furan-
2(5H)-on known from WO 2007/115644), 4-[[[(6-chlor-5-fluoropyrid-3-
20 yl)methyl](methyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from WO 2007/115643), 4-[[[(5,6-dichloropyrid-
3-yl)methyl](2-fluorethyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from WO 2007/115646), 4-[[[(6-chlor-5-
fluoropyrid-3-yl)methyl](cyclopropyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from WO 2007/115643), 4-
[[[(6-chloropyrid-3-yl)methyl](cyclopropyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from EP-A-0 539 588),
4-[[[(6-chloropyrid-3-yl)methyl](methyl)amino]furan-2(5H)-on (known from EP-A-0 539 588), [(6-
25 chlorpyridin-3-yl)methyl](methyl)oxido-λ⁴-sulfanylidencyanamid (known from WO 2007/149134),
[1-(6-chloropyridin-3-yl)ethyl](methyl)oxido-λ⁴-sulfanylidencyanamid (known from WO
2007/149134) and its diastereomeres (A) and (B)



(also known from WO 2007/149134), [(6-trifluoromethylpyridin-3-yl)methyl](methyl)oxido-λ⁴-

sulfanylidencyanamid (known from WO 2007/095229), or [1-(6-trifluormethylpyridin-3-yl)ethyl](methyl)oxido- λ^4 -sulfanylidencyanamid (known from WO 2007/149134) and its diastereomers (C) and (D), namely Sulfoxaflor



- 5 Particularly preferred acaricides, nematicides, or insecticides as additional active ingredients to the insecticidal compositions are selected from the group consisting of acephate, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dichlorvos, dimethoate, fenitrothion, methamidophos, methidathion, methyl-parathion, monocrotophos, phorate, profenofos, terbufos, aldicarb, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, methomyl, thiodicarb, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin,
- 10 deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin, tefluthrin, diflubenzuron, flufenoxuron, lufenuron, teflubenzuron, spirotetramat; clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, acetamiprid, thiacloprid; endosulfan, fipronil, abamectin, emamectin, spinosad, spinetoram, hydramethylnon; chlorfenapyr; fenbutatin oxide, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, flonicamid, flubendiamide, chlorantraniliprole, cyazypyr (HGW86), cyflumetofen.
- 15 Very particularly preferred acaricides, nematicides, or insecticides as additional active ingredients to the insecticidal compositions are selected from the group consisting of thiodicarb, cyfluthrin, tefluthrin, clothianidin, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, acetamiprid, thiacloprid; fipronil, abamectin, flubendiamide, chlorantraniliprole, cyazypyr.
- 20 Preferably, the insecticidal compositions is applied as a composition further comprising an agriculturally acceptable support, carrier or filler.

According to the invention, the term "support" denotes a natural or synthetic, organic or inorganic compound with which the active compound of formula (I) is combined or associated to make it easier to apply, notably to the parts of the plant. This support is thus generally inert and should be

25 agriculturally acceptable. The support may be a solid or a liquid. Examples of suitable supports include clays, natural or synthetic silicates, silica, resins, waxes, solid fertilisers, water, alcohols, in particular butanol, organic solvents, mineral and plant oils and derivatives thereof. Mixtures of

such supports may also be used.

The composition according to the invention may also comprise additional components. In particular, the composition may further comprise a surfactant. The surfactant can be an emulsifier, a dispersing agent or a wetting agent of ionic or non-ionic type or a mixture of such surfactants.

5 Mention may be made, for example, of polyacrylic acid salts, lignosulphonic acid salts, phenolsulphonic or naphthalenesulphonic acid salts, polycondensates of ethylene oxide with fatty alcohols or with fatty acids or with fatty amines, substituted phenols (in particular alkylphenols or arylphenols), salts of sulphosuccinic acid esters, taurine derivatives (in particular alkyl taurates), phosphoric esters of polyoxyethylated alcohols or phenols, fatty acid esters of polyols, and
10 derivatives of the present compounds containing sulphate, sulphonate and phosphate functions. The presence of at least one surfactant is generally essential when the active compound and / or the inert support are water-insoluble and when the vector agent for the application is water. Preferably, surfactant content may be comprised from 5% to 40% by weight of the composition.

Colouring agents such as inorganic pigments, for example iron oxide, titanium oxide,
15 ferrocyanblue, and organic pigments such as alizarin, azo and metallophthalocyanine dyes, and trace elements such as iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc salts can be used.

Optionally, other additional components may also be included, e.g. protective colloids, adhesives, thickeners, thixotropic agents, penetration agents, stabilisers, sequestering agents. More generally,
20 the active compounds can be combined with any solid or liquid additive, which complies with the usual formulation techniques.

In general, the composition according to the invention may contain from 0.05 to 99% by weight of active compounds, preferably from 10 to 70% by weight.

The combination or composition according to the invention can be used as such, in form of their
25 formulations or as the use forms prepared therefrom, such as aerosol dispenser, capsule suspension, cold fogging concentrate, dustable powder, emulsifiable concentrate, emulsion oil in water, emulsion water in oil, encapsulated granule, fine granule, flowable concentrate for seed treatment, gas (under pressure), gas generating product, granule, hot fogging concentrate, macrogranule, microgranule, oil dispersible powder, oil miscible flowable concentrate, oil miscible liquid, paste,
30 plant rodlet, powder for dry seed treatment, seed coated with a pesticide, soluble concentrate, soluble powder, solution for seed treatment, suspension concentrate (flowable concentrate), ultra low volume (ULV) liquid, ultra low volume (ULV) suspension, water dispersible granules or tablets, water dispersible powder for slurry treatment, water soluble granules or tablets, water soluble powder for seed treatment and wettable powder.

The treatment of plants and plant parts with the active compound combination according to the invention is carried out directly or by action on their environment, habitat or storage area by means of the normal treatment methods, for example by watering (drenching), drip irrigation, spraying, atomizing, broadcasting, dusting, foaming, spreading-on, and as a powder for dry seed treatment, a solution for seed treatment, a water-soluble powder for seed treatment, a water-soluble powder for slurry treatment, or by encrusting.

These compositions include not only compositions which are ready to be applied to the plant or seed to be treated by means of a suitable device, such as a spraying or dusting device, but also concentrated commercial compositions which must be diluted before application to the crop.

The active compounds within the composition according to the invention have potent microbicide activity and can be employed for controlling undesired micro-organisms, such as fungi or bacteria, in crop protection or in the protection of materials.

Within the composition according to the invention, fungicide compounds can be employed in crop protection for example for controlling Plasmodiophoromycetes, Oomycetes, Chytridiomycetes, Zygomycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and Deuteromycetes.

Within the composition according to the invention, bactericide compounds can be employed in crop protection for example for controlling Pseudomonadaceae, Rhizobiaceae, Enterobacteriaceae, Corynebacteriaceae and Streptomycetaceae.

The fungicide composition according to the invention can be used to curatively or preventively control the phytopathogenic fungi of plants or crops. Thus, according to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for curatively or preventively controlling the phytopathogenic fungi of plants or crops comprising the use of a fungicide composition according to the invention by application to the seed, the plant or to the fruit of the plant or to the soil in which the plant is growing or in which it is desired to grow.

The methods and compositions according to the invention can be used to control the following animal pests.

From the order of the Anoplura (Phthiraptera), for example, *Damalinia* spp., *Haematopinus* spp., *Linognathus* spp., *Pediculus* spp., *Trichodectes* spp.

From the class of the Arachnida, for example, *Acarus siro*, *Aceria sheldoni*, *Aculops* spp., *Aculus* spp., *Amblyomma* spp., *Argas* spp., *Boophilus* spp., *Brevipalpus* spp., *Bryobia praetiosa*, *Chorioptes* spp., *Dermanyssus gallinae*, *Eotetranychus* spp., *Epitrimerus pyri*, *Eutetranychus* spp., *Eriophyes* spp., *Hemitarsonemus* spp., *Hyalomma* spp., *Ixodes* spp., *Latrodectus mactans*,

Metatetranychus spp., Oligonychus spp., Ornithodoros spp., Panonychus spp., Phyllocoptruta oleivora, Polyphagotarsonemus latus, Psoroptes spp., Rhipicephalus spp., Rhizoglyphus spp., Sarcoptes spp., Scorpio maurus, Stenotarsonemus spp., Tarsonemus spp., Tetranychus spp., Vasates lycopersici.

- 5 From the class of the Bivalva, for example, Dreissena spp.

From the order of the Chilopoda, for example, Geophilus spp., Scutigera spp.

- From the order of the Coleoptera, for example, Acanthoscelides obtectus, Adoretus spp., Agelastica alni, Agriotes spp., Amphimallon solstitialis, Anobium punctatum, Anoplophora spp., Anthonomus spp., Anthrenus spp., Apogonia spp., Atomaria spp., Attagenus spp., Bruchidius obtectus, Bruchus spp., Ceuthorrhynchus spp., Cleonus mendicus, Conoderus spp., Cosmopolites spp., Costelytra zealandica, Curculio spp., Cryptorhynchus lapathi, Dermestes spp., Diabrotica spp., Epilachna spp., Faustinus cubae, Gibbium psylloides, Heteronychus arator, Hylamorphia elegans, Hylotrupes bajulus, Hypera postica, Hypothenemus spp., Lachnosterna consanguinea, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus, Lixus spp., Lyctus spp., Meligethes aeneus, Melolontha melolontha, Migdolus spp., Monochamus spp., Naupactus xanthographus, Niptus hololeucus, Oryctes rhinoceros, Oryzaephilus surinamensis, Otiorrhynchus sulcatus, Oxycetonia jucunda, Phaedon cochleariae, Phyllophaga spp., Popillia japonica, Premnotrypes spp., Psylliodes chrysocephala, Ptinus spp., Rhizobius ventralis, Rhizopertha dominica, Sitophilus spp., Sphenophorus spp., Sternechus spp., Symphyletes spp., Tenebrio molitor, Tribolium spp., Trogo-
20 derma spp., Tychius spp., Xylotrechus spp., Zabrus spp.

From the order of the Collembola, for example, Onychiurus armatus.

From the order of the Dermaptera, for example, Forficula auricularia.

From the order of the Diplopoda, for example, Blaniulus guttulatus.

- From the order of the Diptera, for example, Aedes spp., Anopheles spp., Bibio hortulanus, Calliphora erythrocephala, Ceratitis capitata, Chrysomyia spp., Cochliomyia spp., Cordylobia anthropophaga, Culex spp., Cuterebra spp., Dacus oleae, Dermatobia hominis, Drosophila spp., Fannia spp., Gastrophilus spp., Hylemyia spp., Hyppobosca spp., Hypoderma spp., Liriomyza spp., Lucilia spp., Musca spp., Nezzara spp., Oestrus spp., Oscinella frit, Pegomyia hyoscyami, Phorbia spp., Stomoxys spp., Tabanus spp., Tannia spp., Tipula paludosa, Wohlfahrtia spp.

- 30 From the class of the Gastropoda, for example, Arion spp., Biomphalaria spp., Bulinus spp., Deroceras spp., Galba spp., Lymnaea spp., Oncomelania spp., Succinea spp.

From the class of the helminths, for example, Ancylostoma duodenale, Ancylostoma ceylanicum, Ancylostoma braziliense, Ancylostoma spp., Ascaris lubricoides, Ascaris spp., Brugia malayi,

Brugia timori, Bunostomum spp., Chabertia spp., Clonorchis spp., Cooperia spp., Dicrocoelium spp., Dictyocaulus filaria, Diphyllbothrium latum, Dracunculus medinensis, Echinococcus granulosus, Echinococcus multilocularis, Enterobius vermicularis, Faciola spp., Haemonchus spp., Heterakis spp., Hymenolepis nana, Hyostrongylus spp., Loa Loa, Nematodirus spp.,
 5 Oesophagostomum spp., Opisthorchis spp., Onchocerca volvulus, Ostertagia spp., Paragonimus spp., Schistosomen spp., Strongyloides fuelleborni, Strongyloides stercoralis, Strongyloides spp., Taenia saginata, Taenia solium, Trichinella spiralis, Trichinella nativa, Trichinella britovi, Trichinella nelsoni, Trichinella pseudospiralis, Trichostrongylus spp., Trichuris trichuria, Wuchereria bancrofti.

10 It is furthermore possible to control protozoa, such as Eimeria.

From the order of the Heteroptera, for example, Anasa tristis, Antestiopsis spp., Blissus spp., Calocoris spp., Campylomma livida, Cavelerius spp., Cimex spp., Creontiades dilutus, Dasynus piperis, Dichelops furcatus, Diconocoris hewetti, Dysdercus spp., Euschistus spp., Eurygaster spp., Heliopeltis spp., Horcias nobilellus, Leptocoris spp., Leptoglossus phyllopus, Lygus spp.,
 15 Macropes excavatus, Miridae, Nezara spp., Oebalus spp., Pentomidae, Piesma quadrata, Piezodorus spp., Psallus seriatus, Pseudacysta perseae, Rhodnius spp., Sahlbergella singularis, Scotinophora spp., Stephanitis nashi, Tibraca spp., Triatoma spp.

From the order of the Homoptera, for example, Acyrthosipon spp., Aeneolamia spp., Agonoscena spp., Aleurodes spp., Aleurolobus barodensis, Aleurothrixus spp., Amrasca spp., Anuraphis cardui,
 20 Aonidiella spp., Aphanostigma piri, Aphis spp., Arboridia apicalis, Aspidiella spp., Aspidiotus spp., Atanus spp., Aulacorthum solani, Bemisia spp., Brachycaudus helichrysi, Brachycolus spp., Brevicoryne brassicae, Calligypona marginata, Carnecephala fulgida, Ceratovacuna lanigera, Cercopidae, Ceroplastes spp., Chaetosiphon fragaefolii, Chionaspis tegalensis, Chlorita onukii, Chromaphis juglandicola, Chrysomphalus ficus, Cicadulina mbila, Cocomytilus halli, Coccus
 25 spp., Cryptomyzus ribis, Dalbulus spp., Dialeurodes spp., Diaphorina spp., Diaspis spp., Doralis spp., Drosicha spp., Dysaphis spp., Dysmicoccus spp., Empoasca spp., Eriosoma spp., Erythroneura spp., Euscelis bilobatus, Geococcus coffeae, Homalodisca coagulata, Hyalopterus arundinis, Icerya spp., Idiocerus spp., Idioscopus spp., Laodelphax striatellus, Lecanium spp., Lepidosaphes spp., Lipaphis erysimi, Macrosiphum spp., Mahanarva fimbriolata, Melanaphis
 30 sacchari, Metcalfiella spp., Metopolophium dirhodum, Monellia costalis, Monelliopsis pecanis, Myzus spp., Nasonovia ribisnigri, Nephrotettix spp., Nilaparvata lugens, Oncometopia spp., Orthezia praelonga, Parabemisia myricae, Paratrioza spp., Parlatoria spp., Pemphigus spp., Peregrinus maidis, Phenacoccus spp., Phloeomyzus passerinii, Phorodon humuli, Phylloxera spp., Pinnaspis aspidistrae, Planococcus spp., Protopulvinaria pyriformis, Pseudaulacaspis pentagona,
 35 Pseudococcus spp., Psylla spp., Pteromalus spp., Pyrilla spp., Quadraspidotus spp., Quesada gigas, Rastrococcus spp., Rhopalosiphum spp., Saissetia spp., Scaphoides titanus, Schizaphis graminum, Selenaspis articulatus, Sogata spp., Sogatella furcifera, Sogatodes spp., Stictocephala festina,

Tenalaphara malayensis, Tinocallis caryaefoliae, Tomaspis spp., Toxoptera spp., Trialeurodes vaporariorum, Trioza spp., Typhlocyba spp., Unaspis spp., Viteus vitifolii.

From the order of the Hymenoptera, for example, Diprion spp., Hoplocampa spp., Lasius spp., Monomorium pharaonis, Vespa spp.

- 5 From the order of the Isopoda, for example, Armadillidium vulgare, Oniscus asellus, Porcellio scaber.

From the order of the Isoptera, for example, Reticulitermes spp., Odontotermes spp.

- From the order of the Lepidoptera, for example, Acronicta major, Aedia leucomelas, Agrotis spp., Alabama argillacea, Anticarsia spp., Barathra brassicae, Bucculatrix thurberiella, Bupalus piniarius, 10 Cacoecia podana, Capua reticulana, Carpocapsa pomonella, Cheimatobia brumata, Chilo spp., Choristoneura fumiferana, Clysia ambiguella, Cnaphalocerus spp., Earias insulana, Ephestia kuehniella, Euproctis chrysorrhoea, Euxoa spp., Feltia spp., Galleria mellonella, Helicoverpa spp., Heliothis spp., Hofmannophila pseudospretella, Homona magnanima, Hyponomeuta padella, Laphygma spp., Lithocolletis blancardella, Lithophane antennata, Loxagrotis albicosta, Lymantria 15 spp., Malacosoma neustria, Mamestra brassicae, Mocis repanda, Mythimna separata, Oria spp., Oulema oryzae, Panolis flammea, Pectinophora gossypiella, Phyllocnistis citrella, Pieris spp., Plutella xylostella, Prodenia spp., Pseudaletia spp., Pseudoplusia includens, Pyrausta nubilalis, Spodoptera spp., Thermesia gemmatilis, Tinea pellionella, Tineola bisselliella, Tortrix viridana, Trichoplusia spp.

- 20 From the order of the Orthoptera, for example, Acheta domesticus, Blatta orientalis, Blattella germanica, Grylotalpa spp., Leucophaea maderae, Locusta spp., Melanoplus spp., Periplaneta americana, Schistocerca gregaria.

From the order of the Siphonaptera, for example, Ceratophyllus spp., Xenopsylla cheopis.

From the order of the Symphyla, for example, Scutigera immaculata.

- 25 From the order of the Thysanoptera, for example, Baliothrips biformis, Enneothrips flavens, Frankliniella spp., Heliothrips spp., Hercinothrips femoralis, Kakothrips spp., Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus, Scirtothrips spp., Taeniothrips cardamoni, Thrips spp.

From the order of the Thysanura, for example, Lepisma saccharina.

- The phytoparasitic nematodes include, for example, Anguina spp., Aphelenchoides spp., 30 Belonoaimus spp., Bursaphelenchus spp., Ditylenchus dipsaci, Globodera spp., Heliocotylenchus spp., Heterodera spp., Longidorus spp., Meloidogyne spp., Pratylenchus spp., Radopholus similis, Rotylenchus spp., Trichodorus spp., Tylenchorhynchus spp., Tylenchulus spp., Tylenchulus

semipenetrans, *Xiphinema* spp.

If appropriate, the compounds according to the invention can, at certain concentrations or application rates, also be used as herbicides, safeners, growth regulators or agents to improve plant properties, or as microbicides, for example as fungicides, antimycotics, bactericides, viricides
5 (including agents against viroids) or as agents against MLO (*Mycoplasma*-like organisms) and RLO (*Rickettsia*-like organisms). If appropriate, they can also be employed as intermediates or precursors for the synthesis of other active compounds.

The active compounds can be converted to the customary formulations, such as solutions, emulsions, wettable powders, water- and oil-based suspensions, powders, dusts, pastes, soluble powders, soluble
10 granules, granules for broadcasting, suspension-emulsion concentrates, natural materials impregnated with active compound, synthetic materials impregnated with active compound, fertilizers and microencapsulations in polymeric substances.

These formulations are produced in a known manner, for example by mixing the active compounds with extenders, that is liquid solvents and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surfactants, that is
15 emulsifiers and/or dispersants and/or foam-formers. The formulations are prepared either in suitable plants or else before or during the application.

Suitable for use as auxiliaries are substances which are suitable for imparting to the composition itself and/or to preparations derived therefrom (for example spray liquors, seed dressings) particular properties such as certain technical properties and/or also particular biological properties.
20 Typical suitable auxiliaries are: extenders, solvents and carriers.

Suitable extenders are, for example, water, polar and non-polar organic chemical liquids, for example from the classes of the aromatic and non-aromatic hydrocarbons (such as paraffins, alkylbenzenes, alkylnaphthalenes, chlorobenzenes), the alcohols and polyols (which, if appropriate, may also be substituted, etherified and/or esterified), the ketones (such as acetone, cyclohexanone),
25 esters (including fats and oils) and (poly)ethers, the unsubstituted and substituted amines, amides, lactams (such as *N*-alkylpyrrolidones) and lactones, the sulphones and sulphoxides (such as dimethyl sulphoxide).

If the extender used is water, it is also possible to employ, for example, organic solvents as auxiliary solvents. Essentially, suitable liquid solvents are: aromatics such as xylene, toluene or
30 alkylnaphthalenes, chlorinated aromatics and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzenes, chloroethylenes or methylene chloride, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, for example petroleum fractions, mineral and vegetable oils, alcohols such as butanol or glycol and also their ethers and esters, ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone or cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents such as dimethyl sulphoxide, and also water.

Suitable solid carriers are:

for example, ammonium salts and ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals, such as finely divided silica, alumina and silicates; suitable solid carriers for granules are: for example, crushed and
5 fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, and also synthetic granules of inorganic and organic meals, and granules of organic material such as paper, sawdust, coconut shells, maize cobs and tobacco stalks; suitable emulsifiers and/or foam-formers are: for example, nonionic and anionic emulsifiers, such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, for example alkylaryl polyglycol ethers, alkylsulphonates, alkyl sulphates,
10 arylsulphonates and also protein hydrolysates; suitable dispersants are nonionic and/or ionic substances, for example from the classes of the alcohol-POE and/or -POP ethers, acid and/or POP-POE esters, alkyl aryl and/or POP-POE ethers, fat and/or POP-POE adducts, POE- and/or POP-polyol derivatives, POE- and/or POP-sorbitan- or -sugar adducts, alkyl or aryl sulphates, alkyl- or arylsulphonates and alkyl or aryl phosphates or the corresponding PO-ether adducts. Furthermore,
15 suitable oligo- or polymers, for example those derived from vinylic monomers, from acrylic acid, from EO and/or PO alone or in combination with, for example, (poly)alcohols or (poly)amines. It is also possible to employ lignin and its sulphonic acid derivatives, unmodified and modified celluloses, aromatic and/or aliphatic sulphonic acids and their adducts with formaldehyde.

Tackifiers such as carboxymethylcellulose and natural and synthetic polymers in the form of powders,
20 granules or latices, such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate, as well as natural phospholipids such as cephalins and lecithins, and synthetic phospholipids, can be used in the formulations.

It is possible to use colorants such as inorganic pigments, for example iron oxide, titanium oxide and Prussian Blue, and organic dyestuffs, such as alizarin dyestuffs, azo dyestuffs and metal
25 phthalocyanine dyestuffs, and trace nutrients such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc.

Other possible additives are perfumes, mineral or vegetable, optionally modified oils, waxes and nutrients (including trace nutrients), such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc.

30 Stabilizers, such as low-temperature stabilizers, preservatives, antioxidants, light stabilizers or other agents which improve chemical and/or physical stability may also be present.

The formulations generally comprise between 0.01 and 98% by weight of active compound, preferably between 0.5 and 90%.

One skilled in the art will, of course, recognize that the formulation and mode of application of a

toxicant may affect the activity of the material in a given application. Thus, for agricultural and general household pest use the present insecticidal compounds may be formulated as a granular of relatively large particle size (for example, 8/16 or 4/8 US Mesh), as water-soluble or water-dispersible granules, as powdery dusts, as wettable powders, as emulsifiable concentrates, as aqueous emulsions, as solutions, or as any of other known types of useful formulations, depending on the desired mode of application. It is to be understood that the amounts specified in this specification are intended to be approximate only, as if the word "about" were placed in front of the amounts specified.

These insecticidal compositions may be applied either as water-diluted sprays, or dusts, or granules to the areas in which suppression of insects is desired. These formulations may contain as little as 0.1%, 0.2% or 0.5% to as much as 95% or more by weight of active ingredient.

Dusts are free flowing admixtures of the active ingredient with finely divided solids such as talc, natural clays, kieselguhr, flours such as walnut shell and cottonseed flours, and other organic and inorganic solids which act as dispersants and carriers for the toxicant; these finely divided solids have an average particle size of less than about 50 microns. A typical dust formulation useful herein is one containing 1.0 part or less of the insecticidal compound and 99.0 parts of talc.

Wettable powders, also useful formulations for insecticides, are in the form of finely divided particles that disperse readily in water or other dispersant. The wettable powder is ultimately applied to the locus where insect control is needed either as a dry dust or as an emulsion in water or other liquid. Typical carriers for wettable powders include Fuller's earth, kaolin clays, silicas, and other highly absorbent, readily wet inorganic diluents. Wettable powders normally are prepared to contain about 5-80% of active ingredient, depending on the absorbency of the carrier, and usually also contain a small amount of a wetting, dispersing or emulsifying agent to facilitate dispersion. For example, a useful wettable powder formulation contains 80.0 parts of the insecticidal compound, 17.9 parts of Palmetto clay, and 1.0 part of sodium lignosulfonate and 0.3 part of sulfonated aliphatic polyester as wetting agents. Additional wetting agents and/or oils will frequently be added to a tank mix for to facilitate dispersion on the foliage of the plant.

Other useful formulations for insecticidal applications are emulsifiable concentrates (ECs) which are homogeneous liquid compositions dispersible in water or other dispersant, and may consist entirely of the insecticidal compound and a liquid or solid emulsifying agent, or may also contain a liquid carrier, such as xylene, heavy aromatic naphthas, isophorone, or other non-volatile organic solvents. For insecticidal application these concentrates are dispersed in water or other liquid carrier and normally applied as a spray to the area to be treated. The percentage by weight of the essential active ingredient may vary according to the manner in which the composition is to be applied, but in general comprises 0.5 to 95% of active ingredient by weight of the insecticidal composition.

Flowable formulations are similar to ECs, except that the active ingredient is suspended in a liquid carrier, generally water. Flowables, like ECs, may include a small amount of a surfactant, and will typically contain active ingredients in the range of 0.5 to 95%, frequently from 10 to 50%, by weight of the composition. For application, flowables may be diluted in water or other liquid vehicle, and are normally applied as a spray to the area to be treated.

Typical wetting, dispersing or emulsifying agents used in agricultural formulations include, but are not limited to, the alkyl and alkylaryl sulfonates and sulfates and their sodium salts; alkylaryl polyether alcohols; sulfated higher alcohols; polyethylene oxides; sulfonated animal and vegetable oils; sulfonated petroleum oils; fatty acid esters of polyhydric alcohols and the ethylene oxide addition products of such esters; and the addition product of long-chain mercaptans and ethylene oxide. Many other types of useful surface-active agents are available in commerce. Surface-active agents, when used, normally comprise 1 to 15% by weight of the composition.

Other useful formulations include suspensions of the active ingredient in a relatively non-volatile solvent such as water, corn oil, kerosene, propylene glycol, or other suitable solvents.

Still other useful formulations for insecticidal applications include simple solutions of the active ingredient in a solvent in which it is completely soluble at the desired concentration, such as acetone, alkylated naphthalenes, xylene, or other organic solvents. Granular formulations, wherein the toxicant is carried on relative coarse particles, are of particular utility for aerial distribution or for penetration of cover crop canopy. Pressurized sprays, typically aerosols wherein the active ingredient is dispersed in finely divided form as a result of vaporization of a low-boiling dispersant solvent carrier may also be used. Water-soluble or water-dispersible granules are free flowing, non-dusty, and readily water-soluble or water-miscible. In use by the farmer on the field, the granular formulations, emulsifiable concentrates, flowable concentrates, aqueous emulsions, solutions, etc., may be diluted with water to give a concentration of active ingredient in the range of say 0.1% or 0.2% to 1.5% or 2%.

The active compound according to the invention can be used in its commercially available formulations and in the use forms, prepared from these formulations, as a mixture with other active compounds, such as insecticides, attractants, sterilizing agents, bactericides, acaricides, nematocides, fungicides, growth-regulating substances, herbicides, safeners, fertilizers or semiochemicals.

When used as insecticides, the active compounds according to the invention can furthermore be present in their commercially available formulations and in the use forms, prepared from these formulations, as a mixture with synergists. Synergists are compounds which increase the action of the active compounds, without it being necessary for the synergistic agent added to be active itself.

When used as insecticides, the active compounds according to the invention can furthermore be present in their commercially available formulations and in the use forms, prepared from these

formulations, as a mixture with inhibitors which reduce degradation of the active compound after use in the environment of the plant, on the surface of parts of plants or in plant tissues.

The active compound content of the use forms prepared from the commercially available formulations can vary within wide limits. The active compound concentration of the use forms can
5 be from 0.00000001 to 95% by weight of active compound, preferably between 0.00001 and 1% by weight.

The compounds are employed in a customary manner appropriate for the use forms.

All plants and plant parts can be treated in accordance with the invention. Plants are to be understood as meaning in the present context all plants and plant populations such as desired and
10 undesired wild plants or crop plants (including naturally occurring crop plants). Crop plants can be plants which can be obtained by conventional plant breeding and optimization methods or by biotechnological and genetic engineering methods or by combinations of these methods, including the transgenic plants and including the plant cultivars protectable or not protectable by plant breeders' rights. Plant parts are to be understood as meaning all parts and organs of plants above
15 and below the ground, such as shoot, leaf, flower and root, examples which may be mentioned being leaves, needles, stalks, stems, flowers, fruit bodies, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers and rhizomes. The plant parts also include harvested material, and vegetative and generative propagation material, for example cuttings, tubers, rhizomes, offshoots and seeds.

Treatment according to the invention of the plants and plant parts with the active compounds is
20 carried out directly or by allowing the compounds to act on the surroundings, habitat or storage space by the customary treatment methods, for example by immersion, spraying, evaporation, fogging, scattering, painting on, injection and, in the case of propagation material, in particular in the case of seeds, also by applying one or more coats.

Treatment according to the invention of the plants and plant parts with the active compound
25 combinations is carried out directly or by allowing the compounds to act on the surroundings, habitat or storage space by the customary treatment methods, for example by immersion, spraying, evaporation, fogging, scattering, painting on, and, in the case of propagation material, in particular in the case of seeds, also by applying one or more coats.

30 Besides the treatment of plants or plant parts other than seeds, the methods and compositions of the invention are particularly suitable for the treatment of seeds. A large part of the damage caused by pests and pathogens on cultigens occurs by infestation of the seed during storage and after sowing the seed in the ground as well as during and immediately after germination of the plants. This phase is especially critical since the roots and shoots of the growing plant are particularly sensitive and
35 even a small amount of damage can lead to withering of the whole plant. There is therefore

considerable interest in protecting the seed and the germinating plant by the use of suitable agents.

The control of pests and pathogens by treatment of the seeds of plants has been known for a considerable time and is the object of continuous improvement. However, there are a number of problems in the treatment of seed that cannot always be satisfactorily solved. Therefore it is
5 worthwhile to develop methods for the protection of seeds and germinating plants which makes the additional application of plant protection agents after seeding or after germination of the plants superfluous. It is further worthwhile to optimize the amount of the applied active material such that the seed and the germinating plants are protected against infestation by pests as best as possible without the plants themselves being damaged by the active compound applied. In particular,
10 methods for the treatment seed should also take into account the intrinsic insecticidal and fungicidal properties of transgenic plants in order to achieve optimal protection of the seed and germinating plants with a minimal expenditure of plant protection agents.

The present invention relates therefore especially to a method for the protection of seed and germinating plants from infestation with pests and pathogens in that the seed is treated with a
15 combination of the invention.

The invention comprises a procedure in which the seed the treated at the same time with components A and B of the insecticidal compositions, and optionally further active ingredients. It further comprises a method in which the seed is treated with components A and B of the insecticidal compositions, and optional further active ingredients, separately.

20 The invention also comprises a seed, which has been treated with components A and B of the insecticidal compositions, and optional further active ingredients, at the same time or separately, and which still contains an effective amount of these insecticidal compositions. For the latter seed, the active ingredients can be applied in separate layers. These layers can optionally be separated by an additional layer that may or may not contain an active ingredient.

25 The time interval between the application of different layers of the style compounds is in general not critical.

In addition the invention relates also to the use of the combination of the invention for the treatment seed for protection of the seed and the germinating plants from pests. Furthermore the invention relates to seed which was treated with an agent of the invention for protection from pests.

30 One of the advantages of the invention is because of the special systemic properties of the agents of the invention treatment with these agents protects not only the seed itself from pests but also the plants emerging after sprouting. In this way the direct treatment of the culture at the time of sowing or shortly thereafter can be omitted.

The agents of the invention are suitable for the protection of seed of plant varieties of all types as

already described which are used in agriculture, in greenhouses, in forestry, in garden construction or in vineyards. In particular, this concerns seed of maize, peanut, canola, rape, poppy, olive, coconut, cacao, soy cotton, beet, (e.g. sugar beet and feed beet), rice, millet, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sunflower, sugar cane or tobacco. The agents of the invention are also suitable for the treatment of the seed of fruit plants and vegetables as previously described. Particular importance is attached to the treatment of the seed of maize, soy, cotton, wheat and canola or rape. Thus, for example, the combination of number (1) is particularly suitable for the treatment of maize seed.

As already described, the treatment of transgenic seed with an agent of the invention is of particular importance. This concerns the seeds of plants which generally contain at least one heterologous gene that controls the expression of a polypeptide with special insecticidal properties. The heterologous gene in transgenic seed can originate from microorganisms such as *Bacillus*, *Rhizobium*, *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia*, *Trichoderma*, *Clavibacter*, *Glomus* or *Gliocladium*. The present invention is particularly suitable for the treatment of transgenic seed that contains at least one heterologous gene that originates from *Bacillus* sp. and whose gene product exhibits activity against the European corn borer and/or western corn rootworm. Particularly preferred is a heterologous gene that originates from *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

Within the context of the present invention the agent of the invention is applied to the seed alone or in a suitable formulation. Preferably the seed is handled in a state in which it is so stable, that no damage occurs during treatment. In general treatment of the seed can be carried out at any time between harvest and sowing. Normally seed is used that was separated from the plant and has been freed of spadix, husks, stalks, pods, wool or fruit flesh. Use of seed that was harvested, purified, and dried to moisture content of below 15 % w/w. Alternatively, seed treated with water after drying and then dried again can also be used.

In general care must be taken during the treatment of the seed that the amount of the agent of the invention and/or further additive applied to the seed is so chosen that the germination of the seed is not impaired and the emerging plant is not damaged. This is to be noted above all with active compounds which can show phytotoxic effects when applied in certain amounts.

The compositions of the invention can be applied directly, that is without containing additional components and without being diluted. It is normally preferred to apply the agent to the seed in the form of a suitable formulation. Suitable formulations and methods for seed treatment are known to the person skilled in the art and are described, for example, in the following documents: US 4,272,417 A, US 4,245,432 A, US 4,808,430 A, US 5,876,739 A, US 2003/0176428 A1, WO 2002/080675 A1, WO 2002/028186 A2.

Compositions, which are especially useful for seed treatment, are e.g.:

- A Soluble concentrates (SL, LS)
- D Emulsions (EW, EO, ES)
- E Suspensions (SC, OD, FS)
- F Water-dispersible granules and water-soluble granules (WG, SG)
- 5 G Water-dispersible powders and water-soluble powders (WP, SP, WS)
- H Gel-Formulations (GF)
- I Dustable powders (DP, DS)

Conventional seed treatment formulations include for example flowable concentrates FS, solutions LS, powders for dry treatment DS, water dispersible powders for slurry treatment WS, water-soluble powders SS and emulsion ES and EC and gel formulation GF. These formulations can be applied to the seed diluted or undiluted. Application to the seeds is carried out before sowing, either directly on the seeds or after having pregerminated the latter. Preferred are FS formulations.

In the treatment of seed, the application rates of the inventive combination are generally from 0.1 to 10 kg per 100 kg of seed. The separate or joint application of the compounds I and II or of the combinations of the compounds I and II is carried out by spraying or dusting the seeds, the seedlings, the plants or the soils before or after sowing of the plants or before or after emergence of the plants.

The invention also relates to the propagation products of plants, and especially the seed comprising, that is, coated with and/or containing, a combination as defined above or a composition containing the combination of two or more active ingredients or a combination of two or more compositions each providing one of the active ingredients. The seed comprises the inventive combinations in an amount of from 0.1 g to 10 kg per 100 kg of seed.

The composition comprising a combination of pesticides 45 can be applied "neat", that is, without any diluting or additional components present. However, the composition is typically applied to the seeds in the form of a pesticide formulation. This formulation may contain one or more other desirable components including but not limited to liquid diluents, binders to serve as a matrix for the pesticide, fillers for protecting the seeds during stress conditions, and plasticizers to improve flexibility, adhesion and/or spreadability of the coating. In addition, for oily pesticide formulations containing little or no filler, it may be desirable to add to the formulation drying agents such as calcium carbonate, kaolin or bentonite clay, perlite, diatomaceous earth or any other adsorbent material. Use of such components in seed treatments is known in the art. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,876,739. The skilled artisan can readily select desirable components to use in the pesticide

formulation depending on the seed type to be treated and the particular pesticide that is selected. In addition, readily available commercial formulations of known pesticides may be used, as demonstrated in the examples below.

The seeds may also be treated with one or more of the following ingredients: other pesticides,
5 including compounds which act only below the ground; fungicides, such as captan, thiram, metalxyl, fludioxonil, oxadixyl, and isomers of each of those materials, and the like; herbicides, including compounds selected from acetamides, triazines, dinitroanilines, glycerol ethers, pyridazinones, uracils, phenoxy, ureas, and benzoic acids; herbicidal safeners such as benzoxazine, benzhydryl derivatives, N,N-diallyl dichloroacetamide, various dihaloacyl,
10 oxazolidinyl and thiazolidinyl compounds, ethanone, naphthalic anhydride compounds, and oxime derivatives; fertilizers; and biocontrol agents such as naturally-occurring or recombinant bacteria and fungi from the genera *Rhizobium*, *Bacillus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia*, *Trichoderma*, *Glomus*, *Gliocladium* and mycorrhizal fungi. These ingredients may be added as a separate layer on the seed or alternatively may be added as part of the pesticide composition.

15 Preferably, the amount of the novel composition or other ingredients used in the seed treatment should not inhibit germination of the seed, or cause phytotoxic damage to the seed.

The composition of the present invention can be in the form of a suspension; emulsion; slurry of particles in an aqueous medium (e.g., water); wettable powder; wettable granules (dry flowable); and dry granules. If formulated as a suspension or slurry, the concentration of the active ingredient
20 in the formulation is preferably about 0.5% to about 99% by weight (w/w), preferably 5-40%.

As mentioned above, other conventional inactive or inert ingredients can be incorporated into the formulation. Such inert ingredients include but are not limited to: conventional sticking agents, dispersing agents such as methylcellulose (Methocel A15LV or Methocel A15C, for example, serve as combined dispersant/sticking agents for use in seed treatments), polyvinyl alcohol (e.g.,
25 Elvanol 51-05), lecithin (e.g., Yelkinol P), polymeric dispersants (e.g., polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate PVP/VA S-630), thickeners (e.g., clay thickeners such as Van Gel B to improve viscosity and reduce settling of particle suspensions), emulsion stabilizers, surfactants, antifreeze compounds (e.g., urea), dyes, colorants, and the like. Further inert ingredients useful in the present invention can be found in McCutcheon's, vol. 1, "Emulsifiers and Detergents" MC Publishing Company,
30 Glen Rock, N.J., U.S.A., 1996. Additional inert ingredients useful in the present invention can be found in McCutcheon's, vol.2, "Functional Materials," MC Publishing Company, Glen Rock, N.J., U.S.A., 1996.

The pesticides, compositions of pesticide combinations, and formulations of the present invention can be applied to seeds by any standard seed treatment methodology, including but not limited to
35 mixing in a container (e.g., a bottle or bag), mechanical application, tumbling, spraying, and immersion. Any conventional active or inert material can be used for contacting seeds with

pesticides according to the present invention, such as conventional film-coating materials including but not limited to water-based film coating materials such as Sepiret (Seppic, Inc., Fairfield, N.J.) and Opacoat (Berwind Pharm. Services, Westpoint, Pa.).

Seed coating: The subject combination of pesticides can be applied to a seed as a component of a seed coating. Seed coating methods and compositions that are known in the art are useful when they are modified by the addition of one of the embodiments of the combination of pesticides of the present invention. Such coating methods and apparatus for their application are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,918,413, 5,891,246, 5,554,445, 5,389,399, 5,107,787, 5,080,925, 4,759,945 and 4,465,017. Seed coating compositions are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,939,356, 5,882,713, 5,876,739, 5,849,320, 5,834,447, 5,791,084, 5,661,103, 5,622,003, 5,580,544, 5,328,942, 5,300,127, 4,735,015, 4,634,587, 4,383,391, 4,372,080, 4,339,456, 4,272,417 and 4,245,432, among others. Useful seed coatings contain one or more binders and at least one of the subject combinations of pesticides.

Useful seed coatings contain one or more binders and at least one of the subject combinations of pesticides.

Binders that are useful in the present invention preferably comprise an adhesive polymer that may be natural or synthetic and is without phytotoxic effect on the seed to be coated. The binder may be selected from polyvinyl acetates; polyvinyl acetate copolymers; polyvinyl alcohols; polyvinyl alcohol copolymers; celluloses, including ethylcelluloses, methylcelluloses, hydroxymethylcelluloses, hydroxypropyl-celluloses and carboxymethylcellulose; polyvinylpyrrolidones; polysaccharides, including starch, modified starch, dextrans, maltodextrins, alginate and chitosans; fats; oils; proteins, including gelatin and zeins; gum arabics; shellacs; vinylidene chloride and vinylidene chloride copolymers; calcium lignosulfonates; acrylic copolymers; polyvinylacrylates; polyethylene oxide; acrylamide polymers and copolymers; polyhydroxyethyl acrylate, methylacrylamide monomers; and polychloroprene.

It is preferred that the binder be selected so that it can serve as a matrix for the subject combination of pesticides. While the binders disclosed above may all be useful as a matrix, the specific binder will depend upon the properties of the combination of pesticides. The term "matrix", as used herein, means a continuous solid phase of one or more binder compounds throughout which is distributed as a discontinuous phase one or more of the subject combinations of pesticides. Optionally, a filler and/or other components can also be present in the matrix. The term matrix is to be understood to include what may be viewed as a matrix system, a reservoir system or a microencapsulated system. In general, a matrix system consists of a combination of pesticides of the present invention and filler uniformly dispersed within a polymer, while a reservoir system consists of a separate phase comprising the subject combination of pesticides, that is physically dispersed within a surrounding, rate-limiting, polymeric phase. Microencapsulation includes the

coating of small particles or droplets of liquid, but also to dispersions in a solid matrix.

The amount of binder in the coating can vary, but will be in the range of about 0.01 to about 25% of the weight of the seed, more preferably from about 0.05 to about 15%, and even more preferably from about 0.1% to about 10%.

- 5 As mentioned above, the matrix can optionally include a filler. The filler can be an absorbent or an inert filler, such as are known in the art, and may include wood flours, clays, activated carbon, sugars, diatomaceous earth, cereal flours, fine-grain inorganic solids, calcium carbonate, and the like. Clays and inorganic solids which may be used include calcium bentonite, kaolin, china clay, talc, perlite, mica, vermiculite, silicas, quartz powder, montmorillonite and mixtures thereof.
- 10 Sugars which may be useful include dextrin and maltodextrin. Cereal flours include wheat flour, oat flour and barley flour.

- The filler is selected so that it will provide a proper microclimate for the seed, for example the filler is used to increase the loading rate of the active ingredients and to adjust the control-release of the active ingredients. The filler can aid in the production or process of coating the seed. The amount
- 15 of filler can vary, but generally the weight of the filler components will be in the range of about 0.05 to about 75% of the seed weight, more preferably about 0.1 to about 50%, and even more preferably about 0.5% to 15%.

- The pesticides that are useful in the coating are those combinations of pesticides that are described herein. The amount of pesticide that is included in the coating will vary depending upon the type of
- 20 seed and the type of active ingredients, but the coating will contain an amount of the combination of pesticides that is pesticidally effective. When insects are the target pest, that amount will be an amount of the combination of insecticides that is insecticidally effective. As used herein, an insecticidally effective amount means that amount of insecticide that will kill insect pests in the larvae or pupal state of growth, or will consistently reduce or retard the amount of damage
- 25 produced by insect pests. In general, the amount of pesticide in the coating will range from about 0.005 to about 50% of the weight of the seed. A more preferred range for the pesticide is from about 0.01 to about 40%; more preferred is from about 0.05 to about 20%.

- The exact amount of the combination of pesticides that is included in the coating is easily determined by one of skill in the art and will vary depending upon the size of the seed to be coated.
- 30 The pesticides of the coating must not inhibit germination of the seed and should be efficacious in protecting the seed and/or the plant during that time in the target insect's life cycle in which it causes injury to the seed or plant. In general, the coating will be efficacious for approximately 0 to 120 days after sowing.

- The coating is particularly effective in accommodating high pesticidal loads, as can be required to
- 35 treat typically refractory pests, such as corn root worm, while at the same time preventing

unacceptable phytotoxicity due to the increased pesticidal load.

Optionally, a plasticizer can be used in the coating formulation. Plasticizers are typically used to make the film that is formed by the coating layer more flexible, to improve adhesion and spreadability, and to improve the speed of processing. Improved film flexibility is important to minimize chipping, breakage or flaking during storage, handling or sowing processes. Many plasticizers may be used. However, useful plasticizers include polyethylene glycol, glycerol, butylbenzylphthalate, glycol benzoates and related compounds. The range of plasticizer in the coating layer will be in the range of from about 0.1 to about 20% by weight.

When the combination of pesticides used in the coating is an oily type formulation and little or no filler is present, it may be useful to hasten the drying process by drying the formulation. This optional step may be accomplished by means well known in the art and can include the addition of calcium carbonate, kaolin or bentonite clay, perlite, diatomaceous earth, or any absorbent material that is added preferably concurrently with the pesticidal coating layer to absorb the oil or excess moisture. The amount of calcium carbonate or related compounds necessary to effectively provide a dry coating will be in the range of about 0.5 to about 10% of the weight of the seed.

The coatings formed with the combination of pesticides are capable of effecting a slow rate of release of the pesticide by diffusion or movement through the matrix to the surrounding medium.

The coating can be applied to almost any crop seed that is described herein, including cereals, vegetables, ornamentals and fruits.

In addition to the coating layer, the seed may be treated with one or more of the following ingredients: other pesticides including fungicides and herbicides; herbicidal safeners; fertilizers and/or biocontrol agents. These ingredients may be added as a separate layer or alternatively may be added in the pesticidal coating layer.

The pesticide formulation may be applied to the seeds using conventional coating techniques and machines, such as fluidized bed techniques, the roller mill method, rotostatic seed treaters, and drum coaters. Other methods, such as spouted beds may also be useful. The seeds may be presized before coating. After coating, the seeds are typically dried and then transferred to a sizing machine for sizing. Such procedures are known in the art.

The pesticide-treated seeds may also be enveloped with a film overcoating to protect the pesticide coating. Such overcoatings are known in the art and may be applied using conventional fluidized bed and drum film coating techniques.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a pesticide can be introduced onto or into a seed by use of solid matrix priming. For example, a quantity of the pesticide can be mixed with a solid matrix material and then the seed can be placed into contact with the solid matrix material for a

period to allow the pesticide to be introduced to the seed. The seed can then optionally be separated from the solid matrix material and stored or used, or the mixture of solid matrix material plus seed can be stored or planted directly. Solid matrix materials which are useful in the present invention include polyacrylamide, starch, clay, silica, alumina, soil, sand, polyurea, poly aery late, or any
5 other material capable of absorbing or adsorbing the pesticide for a time and releasing that pesticide into or onto the seed. It is useful to make sure that the pesticide and the solid matrix material are compatible with each other. For example, the solid matrix material should be chosen so that it can release the pesticide at a reasonable rate, for example over a period of minutes, hours, or days.

10 The present invention further embodies inhibition as another method of treating seed with the pesticide. For example, plant seed can be combined for a period of time with a solution comprising from about 1% by weight to about 75% by weight of the pesticide in a solvent such as water. Preferably the concentration of the solution is from about 5% by weight to about 50% by weight, more preferably from about 10% by weight to about 25% by weight. During the period that the
15 seed is combined with the solution, the seed takes up (imbibes) a portion of the pesticide. Optionally, the mixture of plant seed and solution can be agitated, for example by shaking, rolling, tumbling, or other means. After inhibition, the seed can be separated from the solution and optionally dried, for example by patting or air drying.

In yet another embodiment, a powdered pesticide can be mixed directly with seed. Optionally, a
20 sticking agent can be used to adhere the powder to the seed surface. For example, a quantity of seed can be mixed with a sticking agent and optionally agitated to encourage uniform coating of the seed with the sticking agent. The seed coated with the sticking agent can then be mixed with the powdered pesticide. The mixture can be agitated, for example by tumbling, to encourage contact of the sticking agent with the powdered pesticide, thereby causing the powdered pesticide to stick to
25 the seed.

The present invention also provides a seed that has been treated by the method described above. The treated seeds of the present invention can be used for the propagation of plants in the same manner as conventional treated seed. The treated seeds can be stored, handled, sowed and tilled in the same manner as any other pesticide treated seed. Appropriate safety measures should be taken
30 to limit contact of the treated seed with humans, food or feed materials, water and birds and wild or domestic animals.

Examples*Formula for the efficacy of the combination of two or more components*

The good insecticidal action of the active compound combinations according to the invention can
 5 be seen from the examples which follow. While the individual active compounds exhibit
 weaknesses with regard to the action, the combinations demonstrate an action which exceeds the
 simple summation of action.

The expected activity for a given combination of two (or more) active compounds can be
 calculated (cf. COLBY, S.R.; "Calculating Synergistic and Antagonistic Responses of Herbicide
 10 Combinations", Weeds 15, pages 20-22, 1967):'

If

X = the kill rate, expressed in % of the untreated control, when employing active compound A
 at an application rate of m ppm or m g/ha,

15 Y = the kill rate, expressed in % of the untreated control, when employing active compound B
 at an application rate of n ppm or n g/ha,

Z = the kill rate, expressed in % of the untreated control, when employing active compound C
 at an application rate of r ppm or r g/ha,

E = the kill rate, expressed in % of the untreated control, when employing active compounds A
 20 and B and C at application rates of m, n, and r ppm or m, n, and r g/ha,

then for a combination of two ore more components

$$25 \quad E_2 = X + Y + Z - \frac{X \cdot Y + X \cdot Z + Y \cdot Z}{100} + \frac{X \cdot Y \cdot Z}{10000}$$

If the actual insecticidal kill rate is higher than the calculated one, the kill rates of the combination
 are super additive, i.e. a synergistic effect is present. In this case, the kill rate that is actually
 observed has to be higher than the value, calculated using the formula above, for the expected kill
 rate (E).

Example 1: Leaf application Spodoptera frugiperda/cotton

Transgenic cotton plants containing lepidoptera and herbicide resistance were treated with the respective products against the fall army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

- 5 After the specified period of time, the mortality in % is determined. 100 % means that all the caterpillars have been killed; 0 % means that none of the caterpillars have been killed.

According to the present application in this test e.g. the following combination shows a synergistic effect in comparison to the single compounds:

Table 1: *Spodoptera frugiperda* – Test (Leaf application)

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Concentration in ppm</u>	<u>Mortality in % after 1^d</u>
Imidacloprid	100	50
Ethiprole	20	0
Fipronil	20	0
Cotton plant comprising a Bt gene of the Cry family and a glyphosate resistance gene		0
Imidacloprid + Ethiprole (5:1) on Cotton plant comprising a Bt gene of the Cry family and a glyphosate resistance gene	100 + 20	obs.* cal.** 100 50
According to the invention		
Imidacloprid + Fipronil (5:1) on Cotton plant comprising a Bt gene of the Cry family and a glyphosate resistance gene	100 + 20	obs.* cal.** 100 50
According to the invention		

- 10 * obs. = observed insecticidal efficacy
 ** cal. = efficacy calculated with Colby-formula

Example 2: Leaf application Spodoptera exigua/corn

- 15 Transgenic corn plants containing lepidoptera, coleoptera and/or herbicide resistance were treated with the respective products against the beet army worm (*Spodoptera exigua*).

After the specified period of time, the mortality in % is determined. 100 % means that all the caterpillars have been killed; 0 % means that none of the caterpillars have been killed.

- 20 According to the present application in this test e.g. the following combination shows a synergistic effect in comparison to the single compounds:

Table 2: *Spodoptera exigua* – Test (Leaf application)

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Concentration in ppm</u>	<u>Mortality in % after 4d</u>
Imidacloprid	100	10
	20	0
Fipronil	4	0
		60
VSN-BT Corn plant comprising one BT gene of the Cry family		40
Imidacloprid + Fipronil (25 : 1) on Corn plant comprising two BT genes of the Cry family According to the invention	100 + 4	obs.* cal.** 100 64
Imidacloprid + Fipronil (5 : 1) on Corn plant comprising one BT gene of the Cry family According to the invention	20 + 4	obs.* cal.** 80 40

* obs. = observed insecticidal efficacy

** cal. = efficacy calculated with Colby-formula

5

Example 3: Leaf application *Spodoptera frugiperda*/corn

Transgenic corn plants containing lepidoptera, coleoptera and/or herbicide resistance were treated with the respective products against the fall army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

10 After the specified period of time, the mortality in % is determined. 100 % means that all the caterpillars have been killed; 0 % means that none of the caterpillars have been killed.

According to the present application in this test e.g. the following combination shows a synergistic effect in comparison to the single compounds:

Table 3: *Spodoptera frugiperda* – Test (Leaf application)

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Concentration in ppm</u>	<u>Mortality in % after 4^d</u>
Imidacloprid	100	15
Fipronil	4	15
Corn plant comprising two BT genes of the Cry family		50
Imidacloprid + Fipronil (25 : 1) on Corn plant comprising two BT genes of the Cry family	100 + 4	obs.* 100 cal.** 63,875
According to the invention		

* obs. = observed insecticidal efficacy

** cal. = efficacy calculated with Colby-formula

5

Example 4: Drench application *Spodoptera frugiperda*/corn

Transgenic corn plants containing lepidoptera, coleoptera and/or herbicide resistance were treated with the respective products against the fall army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

After the specified period of time, the mortality in % is determined. 100 % means that all the caterpillars have been killed; 0 % means that none of the caterpillars have been killed.

10

According to the present application in this test e.g. the following combination shows a synergistic effect in comparison to the single compounds:

Table 4: *Spodoptera frugiperda* – Test (Drench application)

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>Concentration in ppm</u>	<u>Mortality in % after 4^d</u>
Imidacloprid	100	0
Fipronil	20	0
Corn plant comprising two BT genes of the Cry family		40
Imidacloprid + Fipronil (5 : 1) on Corn plant comprising two BT genes of the Cry family	100 + 20	obs.* 75 cal.** 40
According to the invention		

15

* obs. = observed insecticidal efficacy

** cal. = efficacy calculated with Colby-formula

Claims

- 1) A method for increasing the production potential of plants and/or controlling pests in plants with at least one transgenic modification related to yield increase as compared to a corresponding wild-type plant, comprising treating the location where the plant with at least one transgenic modification is growing or is expected to grow and/or the transgenic plant with at least one transgenic modification or propagation material of the plant with at least one transgenic modification with an effective amount of an insecticidal composition comprising a component A, selected from the group consisting of imidacloprid, thiacloprid, clothianidin, acetamiprid, dinotefuran, nitenpyram, sulfoxaflor and thiamethoxam; and a component B, selected from the group consisting of fipronil and ethiprole.
- 2) The method of claim 1, wherein the transgenic plant
- a. is selected from the plants listed in Table A: A-1 to A-134 or
 - b. is selected from the plants listed in Table B: B-1 to B-85, or
 - c. comprises one or more transgenic events selected from the transgenic events listed in Table A from A-1 to A-134 or in Table B from B-1 to B-85, or
 - d. displays a trait based one or several transgenic events as listed in Table C from C-1 to C-11, or
- 3) The method of claims 1 or 2, wherein component A is imidacloprid and component B is fipronil.
- 4) The method of claims 1 or 2, wherein component A is clothianidin and component B is fipronil.
- 5) The method of claims 1 or 2, wherein component A is sulfoxaflor and component B is fipronil.
- 6) The method of any of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the transgenic plants are selected from: maize, soybean, cotton, tobacco, rice, potato and sugar beet.
- 7) The method to any of the claims 1 to 6, wherein the transgenic plant is a soybean plant.
- 8) The method of any of the claims 1 to 7, wherein strains of the pests are targeted that are at least

partially resistant or tolerant to the transgenic events that confer resistance of the plant against the wildtype or sensitive strains of the aforesaid pest.

- 9) The method of any one of the claims 1 to 8, wherein an additional active ingredient is used with the insecticidal compositions, wherein this additional active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of acephate, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dichlorvos, dimethoate, fenitrothion, methamidophos, methidathion, methyl-parathion, monocrotophos, phorate, profenofos, terbufos, aldicarb, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, methomyl, thiodicarb, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin, zeta-cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda-cyhalothrin, permethrin, tefluthrin, diflubenzuron, flufenoxuron, lufenuron, teflubenzuron, spirotetramat; clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, acetamiprid, thiocloprid; endosulfan, ethiprole, abamectin, emamectin, spinosad, spinetoram.
- 10) The method of any one of the claims 1 to 9, wherein an additional active ingredient is used with the insecticidal compositions, wherein this additional active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, kresoxim-methyl, orysastrobin, pyraclostrobin, trifloxystrobin, bixafen, boscalid, isopyrazam, metalaxyl, penthiopyrad, 3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid (2',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-amide, N-(2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid amide, dimethomorph, fluopicolide, difenoconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, metconazol, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, tetraconazole, triticonazole, prochloraz, carbendazim, fluazinam, cyprodinil, pyrimethanil, fludioxonil, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, tridemorph, fenpropidin, iprodione, vinclozolin, famoxadone, probenazole, captan, folpet, 5-ethyl-6-octyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-7-ylamine, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, thiram, dithianon, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminium, chlorothalonil, thiophanate methyl, cymoxanil, metrafenone, spiroxamine, bixafen, N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)- 3-difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[2-(4'-trifluoromethylthio)-biphenyl]-3-difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[2-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-phenyl]- 1,3-dimethyl-5-fluoro-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(cis-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-(trans-2-bicyclopropyl-2-yl-phenyl)-3-difluoromethyl-1-methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide, N-[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-(1 -methylethyl)-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]-3-(difluoromethyl)-1 -methyl-1 H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide.

- 11) The method to any of the claims 1 to 10, wherein a seed is treated.
- 12) The method to any of the claims 1 to 11, for increasing the yield of the plant.
- 13) The method to any of the claims 1 to 11, for increasing the tolerance of the plant against abiotic stress.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/009216

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A01N43/653 A01N47/02 C12N15/82
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A01N C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, EMBASE, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2008/129060 A (BASF SE [DE]; VOESTE DIRK [DE]; HADEN EGON [DE]; MCKERSIE BRYAN [US];) 30 October 2008 (2008-10-30) the whole document	1-13
X	US 2004/078843 A1 (KERN MANFRED [DE]) 22 April 2004 (2004-04-22) paragraph [0026] - paragraph [0027]	1-13
X	DE 198 25 333 A1 (HOECHST SCHERING AGREVO GMBH [DE]) 9 December 1999 (1999-12-09) the whole document	1-13

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 March 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/04/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Chakravarty, Ashok

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/009216

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2008129060	A	30-10-2008	AR 067311 A1	07-10-2009
			AU 2008240710 A1	30-10-2008
			CA 2682294 A1	30-10-2008
			CN 101668860 A	10-03-2010
			EP 2076602 A2	08-07-2009
US 2004078843	A1	22-04-2004	AU 2002242678 A1	19-08-2002
			BR 0206926 A	25-02-2004
			DE 10104871 A1	08-08-2002
			WO 02062144 A2	15-08-2002
			EP 1367900 A2	10-12-2003
			EP 1967068 A2	10-09-2008
			JP 2004517945 T	17-06-2004
			KR 20030074780 A	19-09-2003
			MX PA03006934 A	18-11-2003
			US 2008064735 A1	13-03-2008
DE 19825333	A1	09-12-1999	AU 765028 B2	04-09-2003
			BR 9911616 A	06-02-2001
			CO 5060508 A1	30-07-2001
			WO 9963829 A2	16-12-1999
			EP 1083795 A2	21-03-2001
			MX 231540 B	24-10-2005
			US 6331531 B1	18-12-2001
ZA 200006870 A	10-05-2002			