

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 12-019954- -00006-0000

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Tra. 11 PATENTEIYII Eve: 378 FASENACIONALI
Act. 523 RESPUESTA Folios: 25 **26**

Señor Director
DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio
E. S. D.

Trámite : 011
Evento : 378
Actuación : 523

Referencia : Expediente No. **12.019.954**
Asunto : Solicitud de patente para: **DERIVADOS DE N1-ACIL-5-FLUOROPYRIMIDINONA**
Solicitante : DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC
Fecha de solicitud : 06 de Febrero de 2012

1. Yo, Luz Clemencia DE PÁEZ, en mi condición de apoderada de la sociedad solicitante de la patente de la referencia, me refiero al oficio No. **10666** notificado por fijación en lista el 25 de Junio de 2013.

2. Mediante memorial del 18 de septiembre de 2013 se solicitó oportunamente plazo para responder la acción oficial No. **10666**.

3. Mediante oficio No. **10666** se puso en conocimiento del solicitante el informe que contiene las observaciones hechas por su Despacho sobre la presente solicitud de patente. Las observaciones realizadas en el oficio se refieren a la claridad del pliego reivindicatorio, a la reivindicación 4 relativa a un uso, y al nivel inventivo de las reivindicaciones 1 a 3 en vista de los documentos D1: US3368938A y D2: WO9733890A1.

4. Respuesta a las objeciones

De este modo y con el objeto de atender las objeciones arriba mencionadas, se desea presentar las siguientes modificaciones, aclaraciones y argumentos:

"EXCELENCIA LEGAL EN UN MUNDO SIN FRONTERAS"

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4.1 Modificación de una solicitud en trámite

De acuerdo con el artículo 34 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, donde se establece que la modificación de una solicitud es posible en cualquier momento del trámite mientras no implique una ampliación de la solicitud inicial, me permito presentar un nuevo pliego reivindicatorio conformado por 3 reivindicaciones.

Se han introducido las siguientes modificaciones al capítulo reivindicatorio:

- La reivindicación 1 ha sido modificada para recitar solo los grupos R¹, R² y R³ que se encuentran ejemplificados en la presente descripción.
- Se han eliminado las expresiones “*opcionalmente*”, “*opcionalmente sustituido*”, “*sistema de anillo saturado o insaturado de 5 ó 6 miembros*”, “*un sistema de anillo fusionado 5-6*”, “*un sistema de anillo fusionado 6-6 que contienen cada uno 1 a 3 heteroátomos*”, “*material transportador fisiológicamente aceptable*”, del pliego reivindicatorio.
- Las reivindicaciones 2 a 4 han sido eliminadas.
- Se han introducido las nuevas reivindicaciones 2 y 3. Estas nuevas reivindicaciones se encuentran soportadas por al menos los compuestos 1 a 12 divulgados en los compuestos 1 a 3, páginas 32-34, y los compuestos 4 a 12 divulgados en la Tabla 1, página 38-41 de la presente descripción.

Así, las reivindicaciones son ahora muy claras y precisas en el momento de señalar la naturaleza de la invención reivindicada y es evidente que las características técnicas esenciales de la invención están establecidas.

Por lo anterior, las objeciones formuladas por el Examinador en cuanto a la claridad y concisión del pliego reivindicatorio se ven superadas. En consecuencia, se solicita atentamente tener en cuenta este nuevo pliego reivindicatorio para el nuevo análisis de patentabilidad.

4.2 Argumentos a favor de la falta de Nivel Inventivo

El artículo 18 de la Decisión 486 señala lo siguiente:

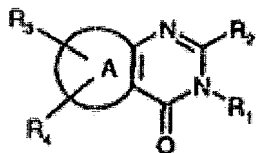
“Artículo 18.- Se considerará que una invención tiene nivel inventivo, si para una persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia técnica correspondiente, esa invención no hubiese resultado obvia ni se hubiese derivado de manera evidente del estado de la técnica.”

Una invención se considerará inventiva si la misma no hubiese resultado obvia a partir del arte previo para una persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia. Esto a su vez implica que el Examinador a cargo de esta evaluación debe colocarse en el momento exacto en el que el inventor buscaba resolver el problema técnico contemplado en la solicitud y para el cual poseía la literatura y el conocimiento disponibles en dicho momento.

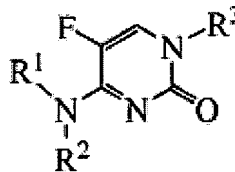
Siguiendo entonces los lineamientos de la Jurisprudencia aplicable al análisis del nivel inventivo de una solicitud de patente, se considera que una anterioridad o una combinación de dos anterioridades puede afectar dicho requerimiento de patentabilidad, si una persona medianamente versada en la materia encuentra enseñanzas o sugerencias claras que, a partir de un conocimiento medio en dicho campo, le permitan llegar de manera obvia a la invención reivindicada. Adicionalmente se considera que una mejora sustancial, un efecto inesperado o una ventaja con respecto al arte previo es un indicio de nivel inventivo, por cuanto aporta un salto tecnológico en la regla técnica.

A este respecto, respetuosamente manifestamos nuestro desacuerdo con el análisis llevado a cabo por el Examinador y con las conclusiones del mismo y solicitamos atentamente la reconsideración de las razones por las cuales se objeta el nivel inventivo, con base en la siguiente información:

En primer lugar, el compuesto divulgado en D2 es estructuralmente distinto del compuesto de las presentes reivindicaciones. El compuesto pirimidin-4-ona de D2 y el 5-fluorocitosina de la presente reivindicación 1 son presentados a continuación:



D2



Presente reivindicación 1

Con respecto a dichos compuestos, amablemente señalamos las siguientes diferencias:

- D2 divulga la cetona en la posición 4 (una 4-pirimidona), mientras que la presente reivindicación 1 divulga la cetona en la posición 2 (una 2-pirimidona).
- D2 divulga un anillo sustituido unido a las posiciones 5 y 6, mientras que la presente reivindicación 1 divulga un átomo de flúor en la posición 5 y amina (NR¹R²) en la posición 6.
- D2 Divulga una sustitución de R₂ de OR₅, SR₆, o NR₇R₈ en la posición (2) restante, mientras que la presente reivindicación 1 divulga un hidrógeno en la posición (6) restante.

Adicionalmente, es importante indicar que la combinación de la cetona de la posición 2 y la amina de la posición 4 de las presentes reivindicaciones corresponden a un derivado de citosina, mientras que en el D2 no corresponde a un derivado de citosina.

En segundo lugar, D2 no divulga una sustitución de acilo en el anillo de pirimidina. En este sentido, el señor Examinador afirma que D2 da a conocer una fórmula en donde R₃ es C(=O)R₈ con R₈ como C₁-C₄ alquilo, R₁ es C₁-C₄ alquilo, y R₂ es OR₅ con R₅ como C₁-C₄ y A es tienil. Sin embargo, R₃ se encuentra unido a un anillo tienil (anillo de 5 miembros con heteroátomo de azufre), no el anillo de pirimidina.

En tercer lugar, D2 no describe una sustitución de N-acilo. El grupo acilo de R₃ en D2 se encuentra unido a A, un anillo tienil. Así, es importante resaltar que una sustitución N-acilo implica que el acilo esté sustituido con un átomo de nitrógeno (el N- del N-acilo).

En consecuencia, D2 no habría conducido a una persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia a incluir un sustituyente de N-acilo en el anillo de pirimidina de D1. Por lo tanto, la presente invención es nueva e inventiva en vista del arte previo citado por el señor Examinador.

Por otro lado, con respecto a las nuevas reivindicaciones 2 y 3, atentamente señalamos que no hay nada en D1 o en D2 que divulgue o sugiera un compuesto en el cual R¹ y R² sean tomados juntos para formar =CHN(CH₃)₂.

Así entonces, es claro que la materia de invención revelada en la presente solicitud de patente se debe tener como inventiva frente a las enseñanzas de los documentos D1 y/o D2 citados toda vez que dichos documentos no enseñan ni sugieren como un todo las características técnicas esenciales de la presente invención y una persona versada en la materia no se vería motivada a proporcionar un compuesto de formula (I) tal como el de la presente invención, con el fin de proporcionar compuestos novedosos de derivados de N1-acil-5-fluoropirimidinona que exhiba actividad fungicida con mejores propiedades que los existentes en el estado de la técnica. Por lo tanto, un técnico con conocimientos medios en la materia no estaba en condiciones de plantearse el problema, tampoco de resolverlo en la forma en que se reivindica y tampoco de prever el resultado, por lo que la presente solicitud posee la altura inventiva para que se le conceda el privilegio solicitado.

En consecuencia de lo anterior, la invención de la presente invención tiene nivel inventivo en vista de los documentos D1 y D2 del estado de la técnica citados por el Examinador.

4.3 Concesión de Solicitudes equivalentes

Si bien entendemos y aceptamos que cada país es autónomo en la concesión o negación de los privilegios de patente, queremos resaltar el hecho que el análisis de los requisitos para el otorgamiento de esos derechos es prácticamente universal. La presente

invención fue concedida por la Oficina de Patentes de Estados Unidos de América, patente No. US8470839 (B2).

4.4 Conclusión

Por todo lo anterior, el documento D1, el documento D2, o su combinación, no resultan anterioridades válidas capaces de afectar el nivel inventivo de la invención de la presente solicitud. Por lo tanto, consideramos que el Examinador está excluyendo el hecho de que el inventor en el momento de solucionar el problema técnico de la solicitud tuvo que emplear habilidad inventiva, pues la presente invención no resulta de la mera extrapolación de las enseñanzas del arte previo, como se afirma. Se está desconociendo el mérito investigativo empleado y que está aportando una ventaja al arte previo.

5. Puesto que se ha dado respuesta a todas las objeciones formuladas por el Examinador, se solicita atentamente proceder al otorgamiento de la solicitud de patente. En este sentido, respetuosamente recordamos al Examinador que la patente no podrá ser negada con base en objeciones diferentes a las expuestas en la acción oficial No. 10666, toda vez que al no haber sido trasladadas a mi representada, dicha decisión violaría tanto el tenor literal del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 como el derecho constitucional al debido proceso. En este evento, y con base en el inciso 2 del artículo 45, respetuosamente solicitamos al Examinador expedir una nueva acción oficial que permita a mi representada contra argumentar las mismas o modificar la solicitud con el fin de cumplir los requisitos de patentabilidad.

De otro lado, respetuosamente manifiesto que a pesar de eliminar materia del pliego reivindicatorio originalmente presentado, mi representada no renuncia a la protección que pueda obtener sobre dicha materia y se reserva el derecho de presentar una solicitud divisional que la contenga durante el trámite de la presente solicitud, beneficiándose de la fecha de prioridad inicialmente reivindicada.

6. Anexos

- Nuevo pliego reivindicatorio conformado por 3 reivindicaciones
- Copia de la patente concedida en EE.UU.

Señor Director,


LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PAEZ

C.C. 35.456.344 de Usaquén

T.P.A. No. 23.555

COLO-10975-0841-081-4
SGD\SGD\ID-254328\WPC10975
No. M-2013-254328\SGD

REIVINDICACIONES

1. Un compuesto de la fórmula I:

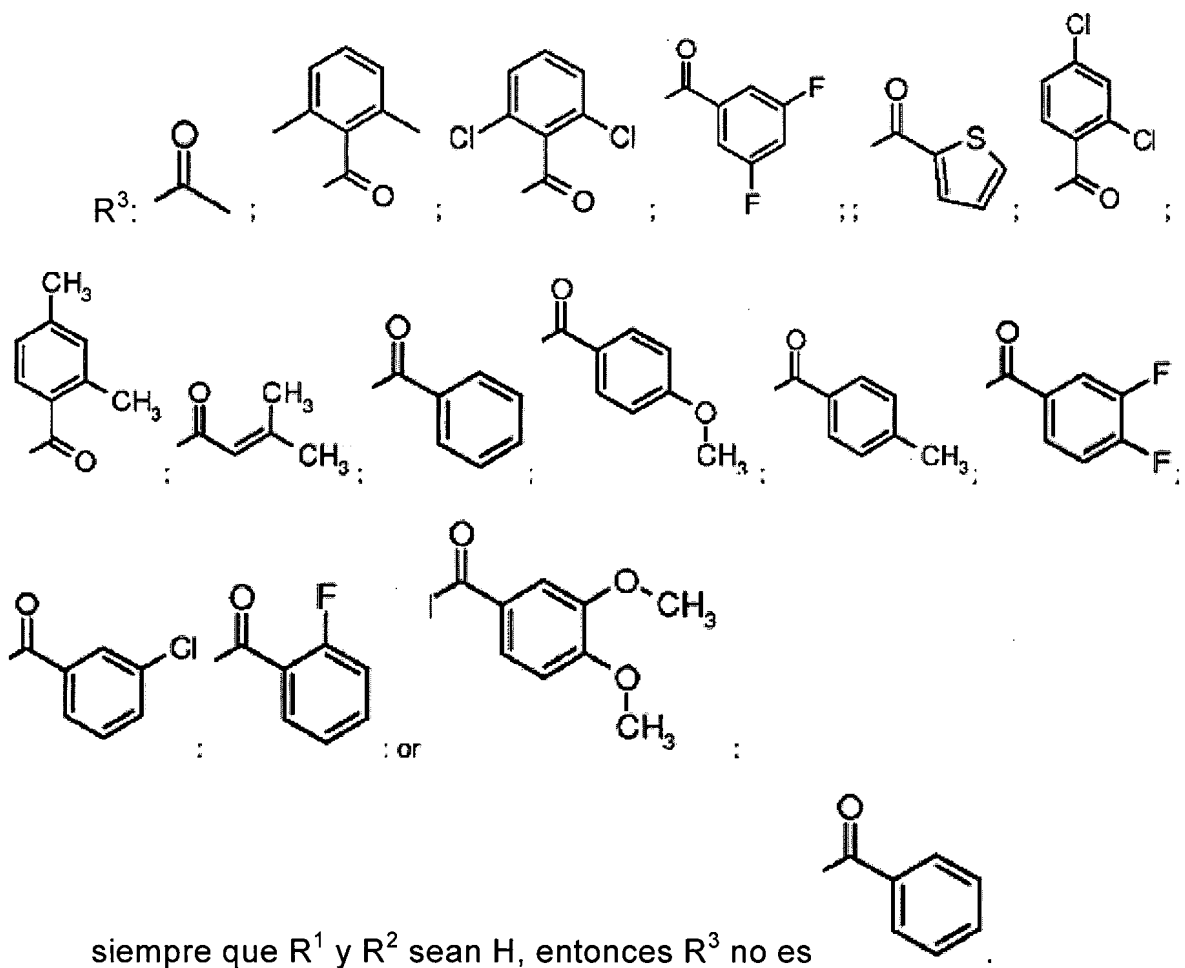


Fórmula I

en donde R^1 es: H; ; o ;

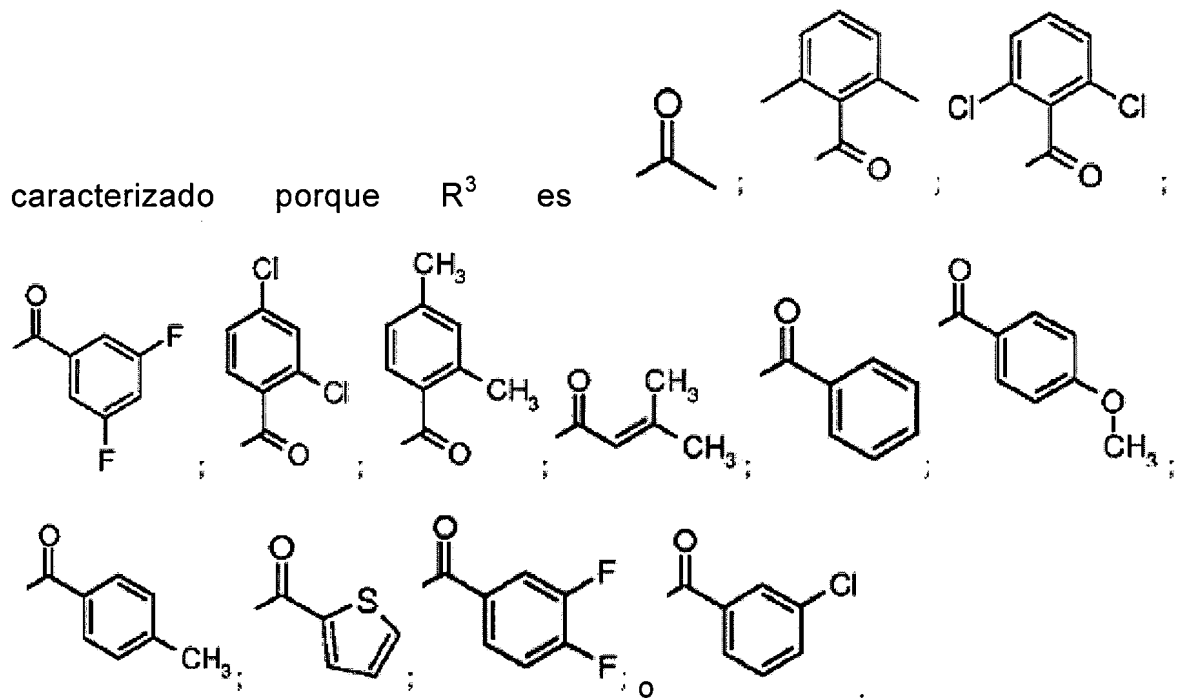
R^2 es: H; o CH_3 ;

como alternativa R^1 y R^2 se pueden tomar juntos para formar $=CHN(CH_3)_2$; y



2. El compuesto tal como se describe en la reivindicación 1, caracterizada porque R^1 y R^2 son tomados juntos para formar $=CHN(CH_3)_2$.

3. El compuesto tal como se describe en la reivindicación 2,





US008470839B2

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(12) **United States Patent**
Boebel et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,470,839 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 25, 2013**

(54) **N1-ACYL-5-FLUOROPYRIMIDINONE
DERIVATIVES**

(75) Inventors: **Timothy A. Boebel**, Indianapolis, IN (US); **Kristy Bryan**, Carmel, IN (US); **Beth Lorschach**, Indianapolis, IN (US); **Timothy P. Martin**, Noblesville, IN (US); **W. John Owen**, Carmel, IN (US); **Mark A. Pobanz**, Zionsville, IN (US); **Scott Thornburgh**, Carmel, IN (US); **Jeffery D. Webster**, New Palestine, IN (US); **Chenglin Yao**, Westfield, IN (US)

(73) Assignee: **Dow Agrosciences, LLC.**, Indianapolis, IN (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 170 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/851,236**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 5, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0034490 A1 Feb. 10, 2011

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/232,223, filed on Aug. 7, 2009.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
C07D 239/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **514/274; 544/317**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **544/317; 514/274**
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Deepak Rao

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — C. W. Arnett; Faegre Baker Daniels LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This present disclosure is related to the field of N1-acyl-5-fluoropyrimidinones and their derivatives and to the use of these compounds as fungicides.

6 Claims, No Drawings

N1-ACYL-5-FLUOROPYRIMIDINONE DERIVATIVES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

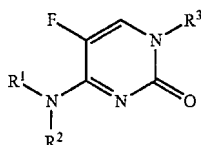
This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/232,223 filed Aug. 7, 2009.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Fungicides are compounds, of natural or synthetic origin, which act to protect and/or cure plants against damage caused by agriculturally relevant fungi. Generally, no single fungicide is useful in all situations. Consequently, research is ongoing to produce fungicides that may have better performance, are easier to use, and cost less.

The present disclosure relates to N1-acyl-5-fluoropyrimidinone compounds and their use as fungicides. The compounds of the present disclosure may offer protection against ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, deuteromycetes and oomycetes.

One embodiment of the present disclosure may include compounds of Formula I:



Formula I

wherein R¹ is:

- H;
- C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
- C₁-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
- C₃-C₆ alkynyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
- phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;
- (CHR⁶)_mOR⁷;
- C(=O)R⁸;
- C(=S)R⁸;
- C(=O)OR⁸;
- C(=S)OR⁸;
- (CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;
- C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or
- C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;
- C(=S)R⁸;
- C(=O)OR⁸;
- C(=S)OR⁸;
- S(O)₂R⁸;
- (CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;
- C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or
- C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

wherein m is an integer 1-3;

R² is:

- H; or
- C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with R⁴;

alternatively R¹ and R² may be taken together to form =CR¹¹N(R¹²)R¹³;

R³:

- C(=O)R⁸; or
- C(=S)R⁸;

R⁴ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ haloalkylthio, amino, halothio, C₁-C₃ alkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxyl, or C₃-C₆ trialkylsilyl;

R⁵ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, C₁-C₆ haloalkylthio, halothio, amino, C₁-C₆ alkylamino, C₂-C₆ dialkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl, or C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, nitro, hydroxyl, or cyano;

R⁶ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁷ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁸ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, benzyl, wherein the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R⁹ and R¹⁰ may be taken together to form a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹¹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹² is H, cyano, hydroxyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R¹¹ and R¹² may be taken together to form a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkyl carbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵; and

alternatively R¹² and R¹³ may be taken together to form a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵.

Another embodiment of the present disclosure may include a fungicidal composition for the control or prevention of

fungal attack comprising the compounds described below and a phytologically acceptable carrier material.

Yet another embodiment of the present disclosure may include a method for the control or prevention of fungal attack on a plant, the method including the steps of applying a fungicidally effective amount of one or more of the compounds described below to at least one of the fungus, the plant, an area adjacent to the plant, and the seed adapted to produce the plant.

The term "alkyl" refers to a branched, unbranched, or cyclic carbon chain, including methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, hexyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and the like.

The term "alkenyl" refers to a branched, unbranched or cyclic carbon chain containing one or more double bonds including ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, isopropenyl, isobutenyl, cyclohexenyl, and the like.

The term "alkynyl" refers to a branched or unbranched carbon chain containing one or more triple bonds including propynyl, butynyl and the like.

As used throughout this specification, the term 'R' refers to the group consisting of C_{2-8} alkyl, C_{3-8} alkenyl or C_{3-8} alkynyl, unless stated otherwise.

The term "alkoxy" refers to an —OR substituent.

The term "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to a —C(O)—OR substituent.

The term "alkylcarbonyl" refers to a —C(O)—R substituent.

The term "alkylsulfonyl" refers to an —SO₂—R substituent.

The term "haloalkylsulfonyl" refers to an —SO₂—R substituent where R is fully or partially substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "alkylthio" refers to an —S—R substituent.

The term "halothio" refers to a sulfur substituted with three or five F substituents.

The term "haloalkylthio" refers to an alkylthio, which is substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "alkylaminocarbonyl" refers to a —C(O)—N(H)—R substituent.

The term "dialkylaminocarbonyl" refers to a —C(O)—NR₂ substituent.

The term "alkylcycloalkylamino" refers to a cycloalkylamino substituent that is substituted with an alkyl group.

The term "trialkylsilyl" refers to —SiR₃.

The term "cyano" refers to a —C≡N substituent.

The term "hydroxyl" refers to an —OH substituent.

The term "amino" refers to a —NH₂ substituent.

The term "alkylamino" refers to a —N(H)—R substituent.

The term "dialkylamino" refers to a —NR₂ substituent.

The term "alkoxyalkoxy" refers to —O(CH₂)_nO(CH₂)_mCH₃ where n is 1-3 and m is 0-2.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" refers to an alkoxy substitution on an alkyl.

The term "haloalkoxyalkyl" refers to an alkoxy substitution on an alkyl which is fully or partially substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "hydroxyalkyl" refers to an alkyl which is substituted with a hydroxyl group.

The term "haloalkoxy" refers to an —OR—X substituent, wherein X is Cl, F, Br, or I, or any combination thereof.

The term "haloalkyl" refers to an alkyl, which is substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "haloalkenyl" refers to an alkenyl, which is substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "haloalkynyl" refers to an alkynyl which is substituted with Cl, F, I, or Br or any combination thereof.

The term "halogen" or "halo" refers to one or more halogen atoms, defined as F, Cl, Br, and I.

The term "hydroxycarbonyl" refers to a —C(O)—OH substituent.

The term "nitro" refers to a —NO₂ substituent.

Throughout the disclosure, reference to the compounds of Formula I is read as also including optical isomers and salts of Formula I, and hydrates thereof. Specifically, when Formula I contains a branched chain alkyl group, it is understood that such compounds include optical isomers and racemates thereof. Exemplary salts include: hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, and the like. Additionally, the compounds of Formula I may include tautomeric forms.

Certain compounds disclosed in this document can exist as one or more isomers. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that one isomer may be more active than the others. The structures disclosed in the present disclosure are drawn in only one geometric form for clarity, but are intended to represent all geometric and tautomeric forms of the molecule.

It is also understood by those skilled in the art that additional substitution is allowable, unless otherwise noted, as long as the rules of chemical bonding and strain energy are satisfied and the product still exhibits fungicidal activity.

Another embodiment of the present disclosure is a use of a compound of Formula I, for protection of a plant against attack by a phytopathogenic organism or the treatment of a plant infested by a phytopathogenic organism, comprising the application of a compound of Formula I, or a composition comprising the compound to soil, a plant, a part of a plant, foliage, and/or seeds.

Additionally, another embodiment of the present disclosure is a composition useful for protecting a plant against attack by a phytopathogenic organism and/or treatment of a plant infested by a phytopathogenic organism comprising a compound of Formula I and a phytologically acceptable carrier material.

Additional features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following detailed description of the illustrative embodiments exemplifying the best mode of carrying out the invention as presently perceived.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT DISCLOSURE

The compounds of the present disclosure may be applied by any of a variety of known techniques, either as the compounds or as formulations comprising the compounds. For example, the compounds may be applied to the roots, seeds or foliage of plants for the control of various fungi, without damaging the commercial value of the plants. The materials may be applied in the form of any of the generally used formulation types, for example, as solutions, dusts, wettable powders, flowable concentrates, or emulsifiable concentrates.

Preferably, the compounds of the present disclosure are applied in the form of a formulation, comprising one or more of the compounds of Formula I with a phytologically acceptable carrier. Concentrated formulations may be dispersed in water, or other liquids, for application, or formulations may be dust-like or granular, which may then be applied without further treatment. The formulations can be prepared according to procedures that are conventional in the agricultural chemical art.

The present disclosure contemplates all vehicles by which one or more of the compounds may be formulated for delivery and use as a fungicide. Typically, formulations are applied as aqueous suspensions or emulsions. Such suspensions or

emulsions may be produced from water-soluble, water suspendible, or emulsifiable formulations which are solids, usually known as wettable powders; or liquids, usually known as emulsifiable concentrates, aqueous suspensions, or suspension concentrates. As will be readily appreciated, any material to which these compounds may be added may be used, provided it yields the desired utility without significant interference with the activity of these compounds as antifungal agents.

Wettable powders, which may be compacted to form water dispersible granules, comprise an intimate mixture of one or more of the compounds of Formula I, an inert carrier and surfactants. The concentration of the compound in the wettable powder may be from about 10 percent to about 90 percent by weight based on the total weight of the wettable powder, more preferably about 25 weight percent to about 75 weight percent. In the preparation of wettable powder formulations, the compounds may be compounded with any finely divided solid, such as prophyllite, talc, chalk, gypsum, Fuller's earth, bentonite, attapulgite, starch, casein, gluten, montmorillonite clays, diatomaceous earths, purified silicates or the like. In such operations, the finely divided carrier and surfactants are typically blended with the compound(s) and milled.

Emulsifiable concentrates of the compounds of Formula I may comprise a convenient concentration, such as from about 10 weight percent to about 50 weight percent of the compound, in a suitable liquid, based on the total weight of the concentrate. The compounds may be dissolved in an inert carrier, which is either a water-miscible solvent or a mixture of water-immiscible organic solvents, and emulsifiers. The concentrates may be diluted with water and oil to form spray mixtures in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. Useful organic solvents include aromatics, especially the high-boiling naphthalenic and olefinic portions of petroleum such as heavy aromatic naphtha. Other organic solvents may also be used, for example, terpenic solvents, including rosin derivatives, aliphatic ketones, such as cyclohexanone, and complex alcohols, such as 2-ethoxyethanol.

Emulsifiers which may be advantageously employed herein may be readily determined by those skilled in the art and include various nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric emulsifiers, or a blend of two or more emulsifiers. Examples of nonionic emulsifiers useful in preparing the emulsifiable concentrates include the polyalkylene glycol ethers and condensation products of alkyl and aryl phenols, aliphatic alcohols, aliphatic amines or fatty acids with ethylene oxide, propylene oxides such as the ethoxylated alkyl phenols and carboxylic esters solubilized with the polyol or polyoxyalkylene. Cationic emulsifiers include quaternary ammonium compounds and fatty amine salts. Anionic emulsifiers include the oil-soluble salts (e.g., calcium) of alkylaryl sulfonic acids, oil-soluble salts or sulfated polyglycol ethers and appropriate salts of phosphated polyglycol ether.

Representative organic liquids which may be employed in preparing the emulsifiable concentrates of the compounds of the present invention are the aromatic liquids such as xylene, propyl benzene fractions; or mixed naphthalene fractions, mineral oils, substituted aromatic organic liquids such as dioctyl phthalate; kerosene; dialkyl amides of various fatty acids, particularly the dimethyl amides of fatty glycols and glycol derivatives such as the n-butyl ether, ethyl ether or methyl ether of diethylene glycol, and the methyl ether of triethylene glycol and the like. Mixtures of two or more organic liquids may also be employed in the preparation of the emulsifiable concentrate. Organic liquids include xylene, and propyl benzene fractions, with xylene being most pre-

ferred in some cases. Surface-active dispersing agents are typically employed in liquid formulations and in an amount of from 0.1 to 20 percent by weight based on the combined weight of the dispersing agent with one or more of the compounds. The formulations can also contain other compatible additives, for example, plant growth regulators and other biologically active compounds used in agriculture.

Aqueous suspensions comprise suspensions of one or more water-insoluble compounds of Formula I, dispersed in an aqueous vehicle at a concentration in the range from about 5 to about 50 weight percent, based on the total weight of the aqueous suspension. Suspensions are prepared by finely grinding one or more of the compounds, and vigorously mixing the ground material into a vehicle comprised of water and surfactants chosen from the same types discussed above. Other components, such as inorganic salts and synthetic or natural gums, may also be added to increase the density and viscosity of the aqueous vehicle. It is often most effective to grind and mix at the same time by preparing the aqueous mixture and homogenizing it in an implement such as a sand mill, ball mill, or piston-type homogenizer.

Aqueous emulsions comprise emulsions of one or more water-insoluble pesticidally active ingredients emulsified in an aqueous vehicle at a concentration typically in the range from about 5 to about 50 weight percent, based on the total weight of the aqueous emulsion. If the pesticidally active ingredient is a solid it must be dissolved in a suitable water-immiscible solvent prior to the preparation of the aqueous emulsion. Emulsions are prepared by emulsifying the liquid pesticidally active ingredient or water-immiscible solution thereof into an aqueous medium typically with inclusion of surfactants that aid in the formation and stabilization of the emulsion as described above. This is often accomplished with the aid of vigorous mixing provided by high shear mixers or homogenizers.

The compounds of Formula I can also be applied as granular formulations, which are particularly useful for applications to the soil. Granular formulations generally contain from about 0.5 to about 10 weight percent, based on the total weight of the granular formulation of the compound(s), dispersed in an inert carrier which consists entirely or in large part of coarsely divided inert material such as attapulgite, bentonite, diatomite, clay or a similar inexpensive substance. Such formulations are usually prepared by dissolving the compounds in a suitable solvent and applying it to a granular carrier which has been preformed to the appropriate particle size, in the range of from about 0.5 to about 3 mm. A suitable solvent is a solvent in which the compound is substantially or completely soluble. Such formulations may also be prepared by making a dough or paste of the carrier and the compound and solvent, and crushing and drying to obtain the desired granular particle.

Dusts containing the compounds of Formula I may be prepared by intimately mixing one or more of the compounds in powdered form with a suitable dusty agricultural carrier, such as, for example, kaolin clay, ground volcanic rock, and the like. Dusts can suitably contain from about 1 to about 10 weight percent of the compounds, based on the total weight of the dust.

The formulations may additionally contain adjuvant surfactants to enhance deposition, wetting and penetration of the compounds onto the target crop and organism. These adjuvant surfactants may optionally be employed as a component of the formulation or as a tank mix. The amount of adjuvant surfactant will typically vary from 0.01 to 1.0 percent by volume, based on a spray-volume of water, preferably 0.05 to 0.5 volume percent. Suitable adjuvant surfactants include, but

are not limited to ethoxylated nonyl phenols, ethoxylated synthetic or natural alcohols, salts of the esters or sulfosuccinic acids, ethoxylated organosilicones, ethoxylated fatty amines and blends of surfactants with mineral or vegetable oils. The formulations may also include oil-in-water emulsions such as those disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/495,228, the disclosure of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

The formulations may optionally include combinations that contain other pesticidal compounds. Such additional pesticidal compounds may be fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, nematocides, miticides, arthropodocides, bactericides or combinations thereof that are compatible with the compounds of the present invention in the medium selected for application, and not antagonistic to the activity of the present compounds. Accordingly, in such embodiments, the other pesticidal compound is employed as a supplemental toxicant for the same or for a different pesticidal use. The compounds of Formula I and the pesticidal compound in the combination can generally be present in a weight ratio of from 1:100 to 100:1.

The compounds of the present disclosure may also be combined with other fungicides to form fungicidal mixtures and synergistic mixtures thereof. The fungicidal compounds of the present disclosure are often applied in conjunction with one or more other fungicides to control a wider variety of undesirable diseases. When used in conjunction with other fungicide(s), the presently claimed compounds may be formulated with the other fungicide(s), tank mixed with the other fungicide(s) or applied sequentially with the other fungicide(s). Such other fungicides may include 2-(thiocyanatomethylthio)-benzothiazole, 2-phenylphenol, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate, ametocetradin, amisulbrom, antimycin, *Ampelomyces quisqualis*, azaconazole, azoxystrobin, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus subtilis* strain QST713, benalaxyl, benomyl, benthiavalicarb-isopropyl, benzylaminobenzenesulfonate (BABS) salt, bicarbonates, biphenyl, bismethiazol, bitertanol, bixafen, blasticidin-S, borax, Bordeaux mixture, bossily, bromuconazole, bupirimate, calcium polysulfide, captafol, captan, carbendazim, carboxin, carpropamid, carvone, chlazafenone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlozolinate, *Coniothyrium minitans*, copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, copper sulfate (tribasic), cuprous oxide, cyazofamid, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprodinil, dazomet, debacarb, diammonium ethylenebis-(dithiocarbamate), dichlofluanid, dichlorophen, diclocymet, diclomezine, dichloran, diethofencarb, difenoconazole, difenzoquat ion, diflumentorim, dimethomorph, dimoxystrobin, diniconazole, diniconazole-M, dinobuton, dinocap, diphenylamine, dithianon, dodemorph, dodemorph acetate, dodine, dodine free base, edifenphos, enestrobin, epoxiconazole, ethaboxam, ethoxyquin, etridiazole, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenhexamid, fenoxanil, fenpiclonil, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fenpyrazamine, fentin, fentin acetate, fentin hydroxide, ferbam, ferimzone, fluazinam, fludioxonil, flumorph, fluopicolide, fluopyram, fluoroimide, fluoxastrobin, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flusulfamide, flutianil, flutolanil, flutriafol, fluxapyroxad, folpet, formaldehyde, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminium, fuberidazole, furalaxyl, furametpyr, guazatine, guazatine acetates, GY-81, hexachlorobenzene, hexaconazole, hymexazol, imazalil, imazalil sulfate, imibenconazole, iminoctadine, iminoctadine triacetate, iminoctadine tris(albesilate), iodocarb, ipconazole, ipfenpyrazolone, iprobenfos, iprodione, iprovalicarb, isoprothiolane, isopyrazam, isotianil, laminarin, kasugamycin, kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate, kresoxim-methyl,

mancopper, mancozeb, mandipropamid, maneb, mepanipyrim, mepronil, mercuric chloride, mercuric oxide, mercurous chloride, metalaxyl, mefenoxam, meptyl-dinocap, metalaxyl-M, metam, metam-ammonium, metam-potassium, metam-sodium, metconazole, methasulfocarb, methyl iodide, methyl isothiocyanate, metiram, metominostrobin, metrafenone, mildiomycin, myclobutanil, nabam, nitrothal-isopropyl, nuarimol, octhilinone, ofurace, oleic acid (fatty acids), orysastrobin, oxadixyl, oxine-copper, oxpoconazole fumarate, oxycarboxin, pefurazoate, penconazole, pencycuron, penflufen, pentachlorophenol, pentachlorophenyl laurate, penthiopyrad, phenylmercury acetate, phosphonic acid, phthalide, picoxystrobin, polyoxin B, polyoxins, polyoxorim, potassium bicarbonate, potassium hydroxyquinoline sulfate, probenazole, prochloraz, procymidone, propamocarb, propamocarb hydrochloride, propiconazole, propineb, proquinazid, prothioconazole, pyraclostrobin, pyrametostrobin, pyraoxystrobin, pyrazophos, pyribencarb, pyributicarb, pyrifenoxy, pyrimethanil, pyriofenone, pyroquilon, quinochloramine, quinoxifen, quintozone, *Reynoutria sachalinensis* extract, sedaxane, siltiofiam, simeconazole, sodium 2-phenylphenoxide, sodium bicarbonate, sodium pentachlorophenoxide, spiroxamine, sulfur, SYP-Z071, SYP-Z048, tar oils, tebuconazole, tebufloquin, tecnazene, tetraconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, thidiazinil, tolclofos-methyl, tolylfluanid, triadimefon, triadimenol, triazoxide, tricyclazole, tridemorph, trifloxystrobin, triflumizole, triforine, triticonazole, validamycin, valifenalate, valiphenal, vinclozolin, zineb, ziram, zoxamide, *Candida oleophila*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Gliocladium* spp., *Phlebiopsis gigantea*, *Streptomyces griseoviridis*, *Trichoderma* spp., (RS)-N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-(methoxymethyl)-succinimide, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloro-1,1,3,3-tetrafluoroacetone hydrate, 1-chloro-2,4-dinitronaphthalene, 1-chloro-2-nitropropane, 2-(2-heptadecyl-2-imidazolin-1-yl)ethanol, 2,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1,4-dithiane 1,1,4,4-tetraoxide, 2-methoxyethylmercury acetate, 2-methoxyethylmercury chloride, 2-methoxyethylmercury silicate, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methylrhodanine, 4-(2-nitroprop-1-enyl) phenyl thiocyanateme, ampropylfos, anilazine, azithiram, barium polysulfide, Bayer 32394, benodanil, benquinox, bentazuron, benzamacril; benzamacril-isobutyl, benzamorf, binapacryl, bis(methylmercury) sulfate, bis(tributyltin) oxide, buthiobate, cadmium calcium copper zinc chromate sulfate, carbamorph, CECA, chlobenthiazole, chloranilformethan, chlorfenazole, chlorquinox, climbazole, cyclafuramid, cypendazole, cyprofuram, decafentin, dichlone, dichlozoline, diclobutrazol, dimethirimol, dinoceton, dinosulfon, dinoterbon, dipyrithione, ditalimfos, dodicin, draxoxolon, EBP, ESBP, etaconazole, etem, ethirim, fenaminosulf, fenapanil, fenitropan, 5-fluorocytosine and profungicides thereof, fluotrimazole, furcarbanil, furconazole, furconazole-lec, furmecyclox, furophanate, glyodine, griseofulvin, halacrinat, Hercules 3944, hexylthiofos, ICIA0858, isopamphos, isovaledione, mebenil, mecarbinzid, metazoxolon, methfuroxam, methylmercury dicyandiamide, metsulfosax, milneb, mucochloric anhydride, myclozolin, N-3,5-dichlorophenyl-succinimide, N-3-nitrophenyllitaconimide, natamycin, N-ethylmercurio-4-toluenesulfonanilide, nickel bis (dimethyldithiocarbamate), OCH, phenylmercury dimethyldithiocarbamate, phenylmercury nitrate, phosphiphen, picolinamide UK-2A and derivatives thereof, prothiocarb; prothiocarb hydrochloride, pyracarbolid, pyridinyl, pyroxychlor, pyroxyfur, quinacetol; quinacetol sulfate, quinazamid, quinconazole, rabenzazole, salicylanilide, SSF-109, sultropen, tecoram, thiadifluor, thicyofen, thiochlorfen-

phim, thiophanate, thioquinox, tioxyimid, triamiphos, triarimol, triazbutil, trichlamide, urbacid, and zarilamide, and any combinations thereof.

Additionally, the compounds of the present invention may be combined with other pesticides, including insecticides, nematocides, miticides, arthropodicides, bactericides or combinations thereof that are compatible with the compounds of the present invention in the medium selected for application, and not antagonistic to the activity of the present compounds to form pesticidal mixtures and synergistic mixtures thereof. The fungicidal compounds of the present disclosure may be applied in conjunction with one or more other pesticides to control a wider variety of undesirable pests. When used in conjunction with other pesticides, the presently claimed compounds may be formulated with the other pesticide(s), tank mixed with the other pesticide(s) or applied sequentially with the other pesticide(s). Typical insecticides include, but are not limited to: antibiotic insecticides such as allosamidin and thuringiensin; macrocyclic lactone insecticides such as spinosad and spinetoram; avermectin insecticides such as abamectin, doramectin, emamectin, eprinomectin, ivermectin and selamectin; milbemycin insecticides such as lepimectin, milbemectin, milbemycin oxime and moxidectin; arsenical insecticides such as calcium arsenate, copper acetoarsenite, copper arsenate, lead arsenate, potassium arsenite and sodium arsenite; botanical insecticides such as abbasine, azadirachtin, d-limonene, nicotine, pyrethrins, cinerins, cinerin I, cinerin II, jasmolin I, jasmolin II, pyrethrin I, pyrethrin II, quassia, rotenone, ryania and sabadilla; carbamate insecticides such as bendiocarb and carbaryl; benzofuran methylcarbamate insecticides such as benfuracarb, carbofuran, carbosulfan, decarbofuran and furathiocarb; dimethylcarbamate insecticides dimitan, dimetilan, hyquin carb and pirimicarb; oxime carbamate insecticides such as alancarb, aldicarb, aldoxycarb, butocarboxim, butoxycarboxim, methomyl, nitrilcarb, oxamyl, tazimcarb, thiocarboxime, thiodicarb and thiofanox; phenyl methylcarbamate insecticides such as allylxcarb, aminocarb, bufencarb, butacarb, carbanolate, cloethocarb, dicresyl, dioxacarb, EMPC, ethiofencarb, fenethacarb, fenobucarb, isoprocarb, methiocarb, metolcarb, mexacarbate, promacryl, promecarb, propoxur, trimethacarb, XMC and xylylcarb; dessicant insecticides such as boric acid, diatomaceous earth and silica gel; diamide insecticides such as chlorantraniliprole, cyantraniliprole and flubendiamide; dinitrophenol insecticides such as dinex, dinoprop, dinosam and DNOC; fluorine insecticides such as barium hexafluorosilicate, cryolite, sodium fluoride, sodium hexafluorosilicate and sulfuramid; formamidine insecticides such as amitraz, chlordimeform, formetanate and formparanate; fumigant insecticides such as acrylonitrile, carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, chloropicrin, para-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethyl formate, ethylene dibromide, ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, hydrogen cyanide, iodomethane, methyl bromide, methylchloroform, methylene chloride, naphthalene, phosphine, sulfuryl fluoride and tetrachloroethane; inorganic insecticides such as borax, calcium polysulfide, copper oleate, mercurous chloride, potassium thiocyanate and sodium thiocyanate; chitin synthesis inhibitors such as bistrifluoron, buprofezin, chlorfluazuron, cyromazine, diflubenzuron, flucycloxuron, flufenoxuron, hexaflumuron, lufenuron, nov-aluron, noviflumuron, penfluoron, teflubenzuron and triflumuron; juvenile hormone mimics such as epofenonane, fenoxycarb, hydroprene, kinoprene, methoprene, pyriproxyfen and triprene; juvenile hormones such as juvenile hormone I, juvenile hormone II and juvenile hormone III; moulting hormone agonists such as chromafenozide, halofenozide,

methoxyfenozide and tebufenozide; moulting hormones such as α -ecdysone and ecdysterone; moulting inhibitors such as diofenolan; precocenes such as precocene I, precocene II and precocene III; unclassified insect growth regulators such as dicyclanil; nereistoxin analogue insecticides such as bensultap, cartap, thiocyclam and thiosultap; nicotinoid insecticides such as flonicamid; nitroguanidine insecticides such as clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam; nitromethylene insecticides such as nitenpyram and nithiazine; pyridylmethyl-amine insecticides such as acetamiprid, imidacloprid, nitenpyram and thiacloprid; organochlorine insecticides such as bromo-DDT, camphechlor, DDT, pp'-DDT, ethyl-DDD, HCH, gamma-HCH, lindane, methoxychlor, pentachlorophenol and TDE; cyclodiene insecticides such as aldrin, bromocyclen, chlorbicyclen, chlordane, chlordacone, dieldrin, dilor, endosulfan, alpha-endosulfan, endrin, HEOD, heptachlor, HHDN, isobenzan, isodrin, kelevan and mirex; organophosphate insecticides such as bromfeninfos, chlorfenvinfos, crotoxyphos, dichlorvos, dicrotophos, dimethylvinphos, fospirate, heptenophos, methocrotophos, mevinphos, monocrotophos, naled, naftalofos, phosphamidon, propaphos, TEPP and tetrachlorvinphos; organothiophosphate insecticides such as dioxabenzofos, fosmethilan and phenthoate; aliphatic organothiophosphate insecticides such as acethion, amiton, cadusafos, chlorethoxyfos, chlormephos, demephion, demephion-O, demephion-S, demeton, demeton-O, demeton-S, demeton-methyl, demeton-O-methyl, demeton-S-methyl, demeton-S-methylsulphon, disulfoton, ethion, ethoprophos, IPSP, isothioate, malathion, methacrifos, oxydemeton-methyl, oxydeprofos, oxydisulfoton, phorate, sulfotep, terbufos and thiometon; aliphatic amide organothiophosphate insecticides such as amidithion, cyanthoate, dimethoate, ethoate-methyl, formothion, mecarbam, omethoate, prothoate, sophamide and vamidothion; oxime organothiophosphate insecticides such as chlorphoxim, phoxim and phoxim-methyl; heterocyclic organothiophosphate insecticides such as azamethiphos, coumaphos, coumithoate, dioxathion, endothion, menazon, morphothion, phosalone, pyraclofos, pyridaphenthion and quinothion; benzothioiopyran organothiophosphate insecticides such as dithicrofos and thicrofos; benzotriazine organothiophosphate insecticides such as azinphos-ethyl and azinphos-methyl; isoindole organothiophosphate insecticides such as dialifos and phosmet; isoxazole organothiophosphate insecticides such as isoxathion and zolaprofos; pyrazolopyrimidine organothiophosphate insecticides such as chlorprazophos and pyrazophos; pyridine organothiophosphate insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and chlorpyrifos-methyl; pyrimidine organothiophosphate insecticides such as butathiofos, diazinon, etrimfos, lirimfos, pirimiphos-ethyl, pirimiphos-methyl, primidophos, pyrimitate and tebupirimfos; quinoxaline organothiophosphate insecticides such as quinalphos and quinalphos-methyl; thiadiazole organothiophosphate insecticides such as athidathion, lythidathion, methidathion and prothidathion; triazole organothiophosphate insecticides such as isazofos and triazophos; phenyl organothiophosphate insecticides such as azothoate, bromophos, bromophos-ethyl, carbophenothion, chlorthiophos, cyanophos, cythioate, dicapthon, dichlofenthion, etaphos, famphur, fenchlorphos, fenitrothion fensulfothion, fenthion, fenthion-ethyl, heterophos, jodfenphos, mesulfenfos, parathion, parathion-methyl, phenkapton, phosnichlor, profenofos, prothiofos, sulprofos, temephos, trichlormetaphos-3 and trifenofos; phosphonate insecticides such as butonate and trichlorfon; phosphonothioate insecticides such as mecarphon; phenyl ethylphosphonothioate insecticides such as fonofos and trichloronat; phenyl phenylphosphonothioate

Additionally, the compounds of the present invention may be combined with herbicides that are compatible with the compounds of the present invention in the medium selected for application, and not antagonistic to the activity of the present compounds to form pesticidal mixtures and synergistic mixtures thereof. The fungicidal compounds of the present disclosure may be applied in conjunction with one or more herbicides to control a wide variety of undesirable plants. When used in conjunction with herbicides, the presently claimed compounds may be formulated with the herbicide(s), tank mixed with the herbicide(s) or applied sequentially with the herbicide(s). Typical herbicides include, but are not limited to: amide herbicides such as allidochlor, beflubutamid, benzadox, benzipram, bromobutide, cafenstrole, CDEA, cyprazole, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, diphenamid, epronaz, etnipromid, fentrazamide, flupoxam, fomesafen, halosafen, isocarbamid, isoxaben, napropamide, naptalam, pethoxamid, propyzamide, quinonamid and tebutam; anilide herbicides such as chloranoceryl, cisanilide, clomeprop, cypromid, diflufenican, etobenzanid, fenasulam, flufenacet, flufenican, mefenacet, mefluidide, metamifop, monalide, naproanilide, pentanochlor, picolinafen and propanil; arylalanine herbicides such as benzoylprop, flamprop and flamprop-M; chloroacetanilide herbicides such as acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, butenachlor, delachlor, diethatyl, dimethachlor, metazachlor, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, pretiachlor, propachlor, propisochlor, prynachlor, terbuchlor, thenylchlor and xylachlor; sulfonanilide herbicides such as benzofluor, perfluidone, pyrimisulfan and profluaol; sul-

fonamide herbicides such as asulam, carbasulam, fenasulam and oryzalin; thioamide herbicides such as chlorthiamid; antibiotic herbicides such as bilanafos; benzoic acid herbicides such as chloramben, dicamba, 2,3,6-TBA and tricamba; 5 pyrimidinyloxybenzoic acid herbicides such as bispyribac and pyriminobac; pyrimidinylthiobenzoic acid herbicides such as pyriothiobac; phthalic acid herbicides such as chlorthal; picolinic acid herbicides such as aminopyralid, clopyralid and picloram; quinolinecarboxylic acid herbicides such as quinclorac and quinnerac; arsenical herbicides such as cacodylic acid, CMA, DSMA, hexaflurate, MAA, MAMA, MSMA, potassium arsenite and sodium arsenite; benzoylcy-10 clohexanedione herbicides such as mesotrione, sulcotrione, tefuryltrione and tembotrione; benzofuranyl alkylsulfonate herbicides such as benbifluresate and ethoflumesate; benzothiazole herbicides such as benzazolin; carbamate herbicides such as asulam, carboxazolechlorprocarb, dichlormate, fenasulam, karbutilate and terbucarb; carbanilate herbicides such as barban, BCPC, carbasulam, carbetamide, CEPC, chlorb-20 ufam, chlorpropham, CPPC, desmedipham, phenisopham, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, propham and swep; cyclohexene oxime herbicides such as alloxidim, butoxy-25 dim, clethodim, cloproxydim, cycloxydim, profoxydim, sethoxydim, tepaloxymid and tralkoxydim; cyclopropylisoxazole herbicides such as isoxachlortole and isoxaflutole; dicarboximide herbicides such as cinidon-ethyl, flumezin, flumiclorac, flumioxazin and flumipropyn; dinitroaniline herbicides such as benfluralin, butralin, dinitramine, ethalfluralin, fluchloralin, isopropalin, methalpropham, nitralin, oryza-30 lin, pendimethalin, prodiamine, profluralin and trifluralin; dinitrophenol herbicides such as dinofenate, dinoprop, dinosam, dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC, etofenox and medinoterb; diphenyl ether herbicides such as etofenox; nitrophenyl ether herbicides such as acifluorfen, aclonifen, bifenoxy, chlo-35 methoxyfen, chlornitrofen, etniproamid, fluorodifen, fluorglycofen, fluoronitrofen, fomesafen, furyloxyfen, halosafen, lactofen, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen and oxyfluorfen; thiocarbamate herbicides such as dalozet and metam; halogenated aliphatic herbicides such as alorac, chloropron, dalapon, flu-40 propanate, hexachloroacetone, iodomethane, methyl bromide, monochloroacetic acid, SMA and TCA; imidazolinone herbicides such as imazamethabenz, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin and imazethapyr; inorganic herbicides such as ammonium sulfamate, borax, calcium chlorate, cop-45 per sulfate, ferrous sulfate, potassium azide, potassium cyanate, sodium azide, sodium chlorate and sulfuric acid; nitrile herbicides such as bromobonil, bromoxynil, chloroxynil, dichlobenil, iodobonil, ioxynil and pyraclozil; organophosphorus herbicides such as amiprofos-methyl, anilofos, ben-50 sulide, bilanafos, butamifos, 2,4-DEP, DMPA, EBEP, fosamine, glufosinate, glufosinate-P, glyphosate and piperophos; phenoxy herbicides such as bromofenoxim, cloomeprop, 2,4-DEB, 2,4-DEP, difenopenten, disul, erbon, etniproamid, fenteracol and trifopstime; oxadiazoline herbicides such as methazole, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon; oxazole her-55 bicides such as fenoxasulfone; phenoxyacetic herbicides such as 4-CPA, 2,4-D, 3,4-DA, MCPA, MCPA-thioethyl and 2,4,5-T; phenoxybutyric herbicides such as 4-CPB, 2,4-DB, 3,4-DB, MCPB and 2,4,5-TB; phenoxypropionic herbicides such as cloprop, 4-CP, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, 3,4-DP, 60 fenoprop, mecoprop and mecoprop-P; aryloxyphenoxypropionic herbicides such as chlorazifop, clodinafop, clofop, cyhalofop, diclofop, fenoxaprop, fenoxaprop-P, fenthiafop, fluazifop, fluazifop-P, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-P, isoxapyrifop, metamifop, propaquizafop, quizalofop, quizalofop-P and tri-65 fop; phenylenediamine herbicides such as dinitramine and prodiamine; pyrazole herbicides such as pyroxasulfone; ben-

zoilpyrazole herbicides such as benzofenap, pyrasulfotole, pyrazolynate, pyrazoxyfen, and topramezone; phenylpyrazole herbicides such as fluazolate, nipyraclufen, pioxaden and pyraflufen; pyridazine herbicides such as credazine, pyridafol and pyridate; pyridazinone herbicides such as brompyrazon, chloridazon, dimidazon, flufenpyr, metflurazon, norflurazon, oxapyrazon and pydanon; pyridine herbicides such as aminopyralid, clidinate, clopyralid, dithiopyr, fluoroxyppyr, haloxydine, picloram, picolinafen, pyriclor, thiazopyr and triclopyr; pyrimidinediamine herbicides such as iprymidam and tioclorim; quaternary ammonium herbicides such as cyperquat, diethamquat, difenzoquat, diquat, morfamquat and paraquat; thiocarbamate herbicides such as butylate, cycloate, di-allate, EPTC, esprocarb, ethiolate, isopollinate, methiobencarb, molinate, orbencarb, pebulate, pro-sulfocarb, pyributicarb, sulfallate, thiobencarb, tiocarbazi, tri-allate and vemolate; thiocarbonate herbicides such as dimexano, EXD and propan; thiourea herbicides such as methiuron; triazine herbicides such as dipropetryn, indaziflam, triaziflam and trihydroxytriazine; chlorotriazine herbicides such as atrazine, chlorazine, cyanazine, cyprazine, egl-nazine, ipazine, mesoprazine, procyazine, proglazine, propazine, sebuthylazine, simazine, terbuthylazine and tri-etazine; methoxytriazine herbicides such as atraton, metho-meton, prometon, sebumeton, simeton and terbumeton; methylthiotriazine herbicides such as ametryn, aziprotryne, cyanatryn, desmetryn, dimethametryn, methoprotryne, prometryn, simetryn and terbutryn; triazinone herbicides such as ametriflone, amibuzin, hexazinone, isomethiozin, metamitron and metribuzin; triazole herbicides such as ami-trole, cafenstrole, epronaz and flupoxam; triazolone herbi-cides such as amicarbazone, bencarbazone, carfentrazone, flucarbazone, ipfencarbazone, propoxycarbazone, sulfentra-zone and thienicarbazone-methyl; triazolopyrimidine herbi-cides such as cloransulam, diclosulam, florasulam, flumetsu-lam, metosulam, penoxsulam and pyroxsulam; uracil herbicides such as benzfendazole, bromacil, butafenacil, flu-propacil, isocil, lenacil, saflufenacil and terbacil; urea herbi-cides such as benzthiazuron, cumyluron, cycluron, dichlo-ralurea, diflufenzopyr, isonururon, isouron, methabenzthiazuron, monisouron and noruron; phenylurea herbicides such as anisuron, buturon, chlorbromuron, chlo-returon, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, daimuron, difenoxuron, dimefuron, diuron, fenuron, fluometuron, fluothiuuron, iso-proturon, linuron, methiuron, methylidymron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, metoxuron, monolinuron, monuron, nebu-ruron, parafluoron, phenobenzuron, siduron, tetrafluoron and thidiazuron; pyrimidinylsulfonylurea herbicides such as ami-dosulfuron, azimsulfuron, bensulfuron, chlorimuron, cyclo-sulfamuron, ethoxysulfuron, flazasulfuron, flucetosulfuron, flupyr-sulfuron, foramsulfuron, halosulfuron, imazosulfuron, mesosulfuron, metazosulfuron, nicosulfuron, orthosulfamu-ron, oxasulfuron, primisulfuron, propyrisulfuron, pyrazosul-furon, rimsulfuron, sulfometuron, sulfosulfuron and triflox-ysulfuron; triazinylsulfonylurea herbicides such as chlorsulfuron, cinosulfuron, ethametsulfuron, iodosulfuron, metsulfuron, prosulfuron, thifensulfuron, triasulfuron, tribe-nuron, triflusulfuron and tritosulfuron; thiadiazolylurea herbi-cides such as buthiuron, ethidimuron, tebuthiuron, thiaz-affluoron and thidiazuron; and unclassified herbicides such as acrolein, allyl alcohol, aminocyclopyrachlor, azafenidin, bentazone, benzobicyclon, bicyclopypyrone, buthidazole, cal-cium cyanamide, cambendichlor, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, chlorflurazole, chlorflurenol, cinmethylin, clomazone, CPMF, cresol, cyanamide, ortho-dichlorobenzene, dimepip-erate, endothal, fluoromidine, fluridone, fluorochloridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet, indanofan, methyl isothiocyanate,

OCH, oxaziclomefone, pentachlorophenol, pentoxazone, phenylmercury acetate, prosulfalin, pyribenzoxim, pyrifthalid, quincloamine, rhodethanil, sulglycapin, thidiazimin, tridiph-ane, trimeturon, tripropindan and tritac.

Another embodiment of the present disclosure is a method for the control or prevention of fungal attack. This method comprises applying to the soil, plant, roots, foliage, seed or locus of the fungus, or to a locus in which the infestation is to be prevented (for example applying to cereal plants), a fun-gicidally effective amount of one or more of the compounds of Formula I. The compounds are suitable for treatment of various plants at fungicidal levels, while exhibiting low phy-toxicity. The compounds may be useful both in a protectant and/or an eradicant fashion.

The compounds have been found to have significant fun-gicidal effect particularly for agricultural use. Many of the compounds are particularly effective for use with agricultural crops and horticultural plants. Additional benefits may include, but are not limited to, improving the health of a plant; improving the yield of a plant (e.g. increased biomass and/or increased content of valuable ingredients); improving the vigor of a plant (e.g. improved plant growth and/or greener leaves); improving the quality of a plant (e.g. improved con-tent or composition of certain ingredients); and improving the tolerance to abiotic and/or biotic stress of the plant.

It will be understood by those in the art that the efficacy of the compound for the foregoing fungi establishes the general utility of the compounds as fungicides.

The compounds have broad ranges of activity against fun-gal pathogens. Exemplary pathogens may include, but are not limited to, wheat leaf blotch (*Septoria tritici*, also known as *Mycosphaerella graminicola*), apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), and *Cercospora* leaf spots of sugar beets (*Cercospora beticola*), leaf spots of peanut (*Cercospora arachidicola* and *Cercosporidium personatum*) and other crops, and black sigatoka of bananas (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis*). The exact amount of the active material to be applied is dependent not only on the specific active material being applied, but also on the particular action desired, the fungal species to be con-trolled, and the stage of growth thereof, as well as the part of the plant or other product to be contacted with the compound. Thus, all the compounds, and formulations containing the same, may not be equally effective at similar concentrations or against the same fungal species.

The compounds are effective in use with plants in a dis-ease-inhibiting and phytologically acceptable amount. The term "disease-inhibiting and phytologically acceptable amount" refers to an amount of a compound that kills or inhibits the plant disease for which control is desired, but is not significantly toxic to the plant. This amount will generally be from about 0.1 to about 1000 ppm (parts per million), with 1 to 500 ppm being preferred. The exact amount of a com-pound required varies with the fungal disease to be con-trolled, the type of formulation employed, the method of application, the particular plant species, climate conditions, and the like. A suitable application rate is typically in the range from about 0.10 to about 4 pounds/acre (about 0.01 to 0.45 grams per square meter, g/m²).

Any range or desired value given herein may be extended or altered without losing the effects sought, as is apparent to the skilled person for an understanding of the teachings herein.

The compounds of Formula I may be made using well-known chemical procedures. Intermediates not specifically mentioned in this disclosure are either commercially avail-able, may be made by routes disclosed in the chemical litera-

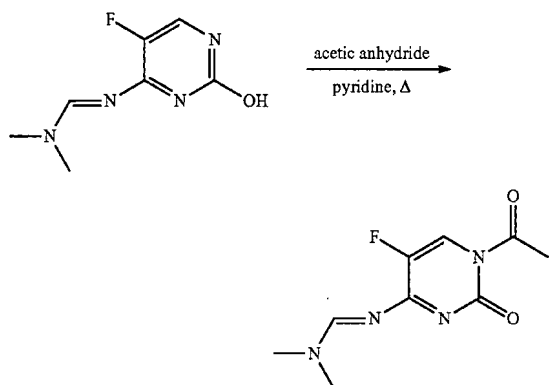
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ture, or may be readily synthesized from commercial starting materials utilizing standard procedures.

The following examples are presented to illustrate the various aspects of the compounds of the present disclosure and should not be construed as limitations to the claims.

EXAMPLE 1

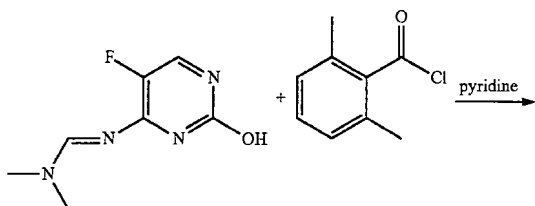
Preparation of N'-(1-acetyl-5-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylformamide (1)



N'-(5-Fluoro-2-hydroxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylformamide (70 milligrams (mg), 38 millimoles (mmol)) was suspended in pyridine (1 milliliter (mL)), and acetic anhydride (3 drops, excess) was added. The reaction vial was shaken and heated briefly with a heat gun until a clear solution resulted. Upon cooling, the reaction solution remained clear, and UltraPerformance Liquid Chromatography (UPLC) analysis indicated 100% conversion to a material with the molecular weight (MW) of the desired product. Evaporation yielded a solid residue which was shaken with a small amount of diethyl ether (Et₂O) and heptane and filtered to yield the title compound as a white solid (57 mg, 65%): mp 125-130° C. dec; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.88 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, 1H), 3.29 (br s, 6H), 2.81 (s, 3H); ESIMS m/z 227 ([M+H]⁺).

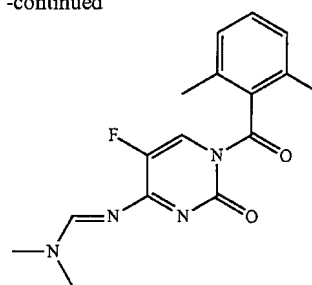
EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of N'-[1-(2,6-dimethylbenzoyl)-5-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-yl]-N,N-dimethylformamide (2)



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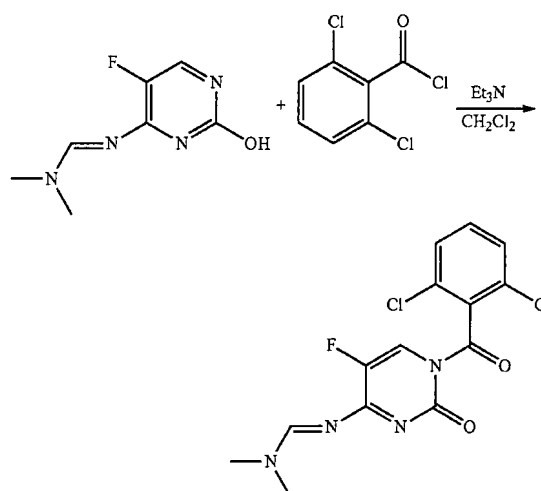
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To an 8 mL screw-cap vial were added pyridine (2 mL), N'-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mg, 0.54 mmol), and 2,6-dimethylbenzoyl chloride (102 mg, 0.60 mmol). The mixture was heated to 40° C. for 2 h, evaporated to dryness, and partitioned between ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and water (H₂O). The organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄), filtered, evaporated, and the residue was purified by reverse phase chromatography to yield the title compound as a white solid (63 mg, 37%): mp 120-150° C.; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.81 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=6.04 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.01 (m, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 6H); ESIMS m/z 317 ([M+H]⁺).

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of N'-[1-(2,6-dichlorobenzoyl)-5-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydro-pyrimidin-4-yl]-N,N-dimethylformamide (3)



To an 8 mL screw-cap vial were added dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂; 4 mL), N'-(5-fluoro-2-hydroxy-pyrimidin-4-yl)-N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mg, 0.54 mmol), and triethylamine (Et₃N; 120 mg, 1.2 mmol). To this mixture was added 2,6-dichlorobenzoyl chloride (113 mg, 0.54 mmol), and the resulting mixture was shaken at room temperature for 24 h. After evaporation to dryness, the residue was taken up in N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF; 2 mL), filtered, and placed directly onto a reverse phase chromatography column. After elution, the title compound was isolated as a pale yellow solid

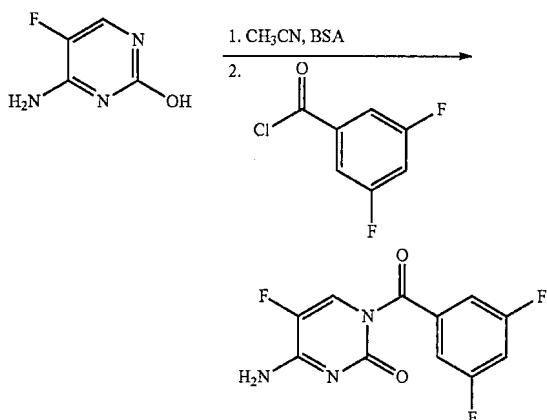
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(75 mg, 39%): mp 185-187° C.; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.20 (m, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H); ESIMS m/z 357 ([M+H]⁺).

Compounds 4-12 in Table I were prepared according to Example 3.

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of 4-amino-1-(3,5-difluorobenzoyl)-5-fluoro-1H-pyrimidin-2-one (13)

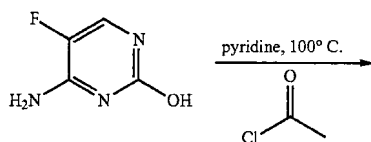


To an 8 mL screw-cap vial containing 4-amino-5-fluoropyrimidin-2-ol* (100 mg, 0.775 mmol) and acetonitrile (CH₃CN; 3 mL) was added bis-N,O-trimethylsilylacetamide (BSA; 378 microliters (μL), 1.55 mmol). The mixture was heated to 70° C. for 1 h resulting in a clear solution. After cooling to room temperature, 3,5-difluorobenzoyl chloride (182 μL, 1.55 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. A white precipitate formed and was collected by vacuum filtration. The solid was washed with Et₂O (1×10 mL) and air-dried overnight to yield the final product as a white solid (126 mg, 60%); mp 227-231° C.; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.54 (br s, 1H), 8.27 (br s, 1H), 8.14 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.35 (m, 3H); ESIMS m/z 270 (M+H), 268 (M-H). *4-Amino-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-ol can be purchased commercially.

Compounds 14-20 in Table I were prepared according to Example 4.

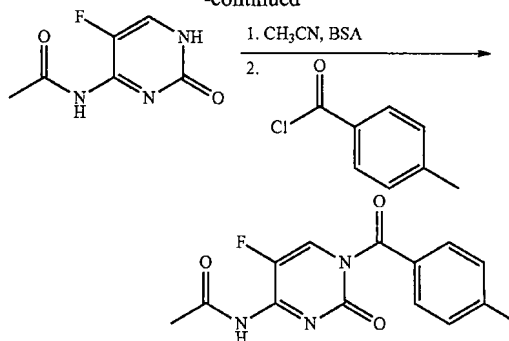
EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of N-(5-fluoro-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide (21)



18

-continued



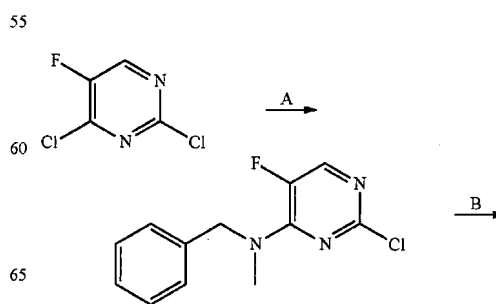
A) To a round-bottomed flask at room temperature was added 4-amino-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-ol* (5.0 g, 38.7 mmol) and dry pyridine (25 mL) followed acetyl chloride (3.35 mL, 42.6 mmol). The mixture was heated to 100° C. for 90 min causing the solid to dissolve. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature (during which a solid may precipitate out of solution). The solid was filtered and washed successively with small amounts of ethyl alcohol (EtOH), ice water and methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE, 50 mL) to give a white solid material. The crude solid was recrystallized from EtOH and dried at room temperature in a vacuum oven for 2 h to give a white solid (4.3 g, 65%). *4-Amino-5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-ol can be purchased commercially.

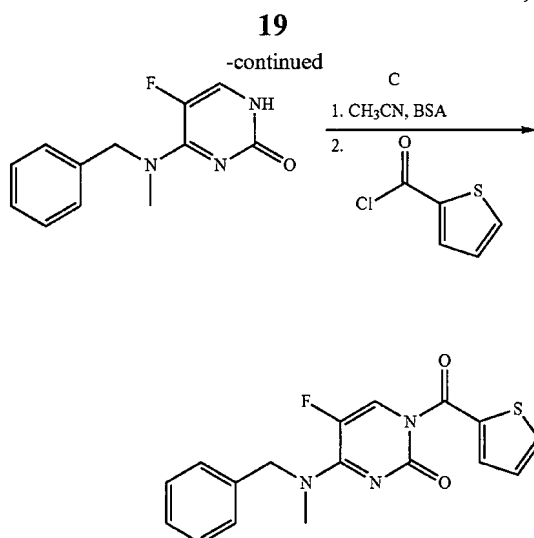
B) To a round-bottomed flask containing N-(5-fluoro-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide (350 mg, 2.04 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added 4-methylbenzoyl chloride (316 mg, 2.2 mmol) and Et₃N (454 mg, 4.5 mmol) at 0° C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride (satd aq NaCl) solution (1×15 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude solid was purified by reverse phase chromatography to yield N-(5-fluoro-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyrimidin-4-yl)acetamide as a white solid (16 mg, 3%); mp 146.9-148.2° C.; ¹H NMR (acetone-d₆) δ 9.75 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, J=2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

Compounds 22-24 in Table I were prepared according to Example 5.

EXAMPLE 6

Preparation of 4-(benzyl(methyl)amino)-5-fluoro-1-(thiophene-2-carbonyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-one (25)





A) To a suspension of 2,4-dichloro-5-fluoropyrimidine (0.30 g, 1.80 mmol) in dioxane (3.6 mL) were added N-ethyl-N-isopropylpropan-2-amine (0.23 g, 1.80 mmol) and N-methyl-1-phenylmethanamine (0.24 g, 1.98 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL), and the resulting solution was washed with H₂O (2×5 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to a light yellow oil which was purified by normal phase chromatography (40 g SiO₂; gradient, EtOAc/Hexanes) to give a colorless oil which solidified upon cooling. The solid was dried under high vacuum at 23° C. for 16 h to give N-benzyl-2-chloro-5-fluoro-N-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (0.34 g, 76%) as a white solid: mp 47-49° C.; ¹H NMR (300 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (d, J=6.4, 1H), 7.43-7.23 (m, 5H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 3.17 (d, J=3.3, 3H); EIMS m/z 251 (M)⁺.

B) To a suspension of N-benzyl-2-chloro-5-fluoro-N-methylpyrimidin-4-amine (7.5 g, 27.1 mmol) in dioxane/H₂O (1:1, 186 mL total volume) was added potassium hydroxide (KOH; 1.7 g, 27.1 mmol). The mixture was warmed to 100° C. and stirred for 72 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O (50 mL) and the pH was adjusted to 7 with 2 N HCl. The resulting white precipitate was collected by vacuum filtration, but the majority of the product remained in the aqueous phase. The solid and filtrate were combined and the solvent was removed by azeotropic distillation with CH₃CN in vacuo. The residue was dissolved/suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), adsorbed onto Celite (3.0 g) and purified by flash chromatography (24 g SiO₂; gradient, MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give 4-(benzylmethylamino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-2-ol (4.4 g, 45%) as a white solid: mp 122.8-123.6° C.; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.72 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.14 (m, 6H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 3.20 (d, J=3.2, 3H); ESIMS m/z 235 (M+2)⁺, 232 (M-H)⁻.

C) To a round-bottomed flask charged with 4-(benzyl(methyl)amino)-5-fluoropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (250 mg, 1.06 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (11 mL) and 2-thiophene carbonyl chloride (172 mg, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 eq) was added Et₃N (237 mg, 2.35 mmol) at 0° C. under N₂. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature after complete addition and stirred for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL), washed with satd aq NaCl solution (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated to dryness in vacuo at room temperature. The crude product was purified by reverse phase chromatography to yield the product as a white solid (23 mg, 6%): mp 101.3-102.4° C.; ¹H NMR (methanol-d₄) δ 8.10 (d, J=6.3 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J=3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.20 (m, 6H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 3.22 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 3H); ESIMS m/z 344 ([M+H]⁺).

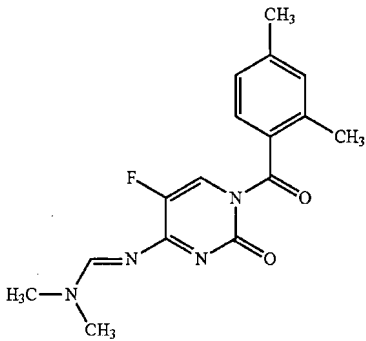
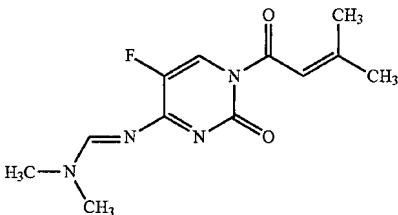
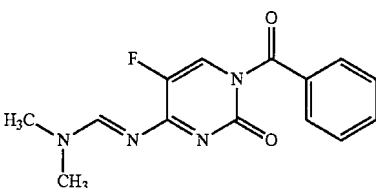
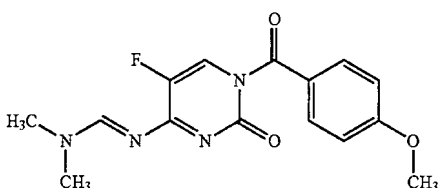
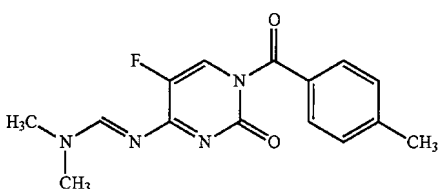
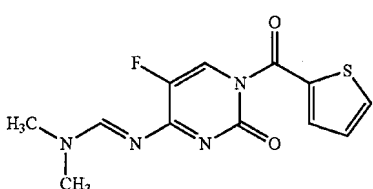
Compounds 26 and 27 in Table I were prepared according to Example 6.

TABLE I

Compounds and Related Characterization Data					
Cmpd	Structure	MS	mp (° C.)	Appearance	¹ H NMR ² (δ, solvent)
4		ESIMS ⁺ 357		clear colorless oil	(CDCl ₃) 8.85 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, J=5.06 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.30 (m, 3H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 3H)

2071

TABLE I-continued

Compounds and Related Characterization Data					
Cmpd	Structure	MS	mp (° C.)	Appearance	¹ H NMR ² (δ, solvent)
5		ESIMS ⁺ 317		white tacky solid	(CDCl ₃) 8.80 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H)
6		ESIMS 289 (M + Na)	128- 130		(CDCl ₃) 8.85 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (br s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H)
7		ESIMS m/z 289 ([M + H] ⁺)	137.3- 139.2	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.44 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.83-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H)
8		ESIMS m/z 319 ([M + H] ⁺)	126.2- 128.3	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.09-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.09 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H)
9		ESIMS m/z 303 ([M + H] ⁺)	128.8- 130.5	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H)
10		ESIMS m/z 295 ([M + H] ⁺)	154.8- 156.5	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, J = 4.9, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H)

25-72

TABLE I-continued

Compounds and Related Characterization Data					
Cmpd	Structure	MS	mp (° C.)	Appearance	¹ H NMR ² (δ, solvent)
11		ESIMS m/z 325 ([M + H] ⁺)	130- 132	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.67 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18-8.09 (m, 1H), 8.05-7.96 (m, 1H), 7.77-7.65 (m, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H)
12		ESIMS m/z 323 ([M + H] ⁺)	95.3- 97.7	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.71 (s, 1H), 8.48 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, J = 4.4, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 7.94-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 26.4, 18.3 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.14 (s, 3H)
14		ESIMS m/z 234 ([M + H] ⁺), 232 ([M - H] ⁻)	213.2- 215.3	white solid	(methanol-d ₄) 8.04-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 5.6 Hz 1H), 7.64-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.51-7.40 (m, 2H)
15		ESIMS m/z 262 ([M - H] ⁻)	257.9- 259.6	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.28 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H)
16		ESIMS m/z 252 ([M + H] ⁺), 250 ([M - H] ⁻)	228.3- 229.7	white solid	(methanol-d ₄) 7.90 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (m, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.04 (m, 3H)
17		ESIMS m/z 248 ([M + H] ⁺), 246 ([M - H] ⁻)	257- 259.5	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.19-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H)
18		ESIMS m/z 294 ([M + H] ⁺), 292 ([M - H] ⁻)	170- 172	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H)
19		ESIMS m/z 240 ([M + H] ⁺), 238 ([M - H] ⁻)	223.1- 225.2	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.39 (dd, J = 2.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (dd, J = 5.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.35 (m, 1H)

20

TABLE I-continued

Compounds and Related Characterization Data						
Cmpd	Structure	MS	mp (° C.)	Appearance	¹ H NMR ² (δ, solvent)	
20		ESIMS m/z 270 ([M + H] ⁺), 268 ([M - H] ⁻)	150- 152	white solid	(DMSO-d ₆) 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.7, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.51 (m, 2H)	
22		ESIMS m/z 276 ([M + H] ⁺), 274 ([M - H] ⁻)	122.8- 123.6	white solid	(CDCl ₃) 8.43 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.67 (dd, J = 10.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J = 9.8, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H)	
23		ESIMS m/z 310 ([M + H] ⁺)	129.5- 131	off-white solid	(acetone- d ₆) 9.78 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.20-8.07 (m, 1H), 7.89-7.79 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.44 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H)	
24		ESIMS m/z 282 ([M + H] ⁺)		yellow gum	(acetone- d ₆) 9.78 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 8.09-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.30 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H)	
26		ESIMS m/z 374 ([M + H] ⁺)		brown liquid	(acetone- d ₆) 8.16 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 8.08-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.58 (dt, J = 9.9, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 5H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 3.24 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 3H)	
27		ESIMS m/z 368 ([M + H] ⁺)		liquid	(acetone- d ₆) 8.14 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 8.12-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.13-7.09 (m, 2H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 3H)	

EXAMPLE 5

Evaluation of Fungicidal Activity: Leaf Blotch of Wheat (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*; Anamorph: *Septoria tritici*; Bayer Code SEPTTR)

Wheat plants (variety Yuma) were grown from seed in a greenhouse in 50% mineral soil/50% soil-less Metro mix until the first leaf was fully emerged, with 7-10 seedlings per pot. These plants were inoculated with an aqueous spore suspension of *Septoria tritici* either prior to or after fungicide treatments. After inoculation the plants were kept in 100%

relative humidity (one day in a dark dew chamber followed by two to three days in a lighted dew chamber) to permit spores to germinate and infect the leaf. The plants were then transferred to a greenhouse for disease to develop.

60 The following table presents the activity of typical compounds of the present disclosure when evaluated in these experiments. The effectiveness of the test compounds in controlling disease was determined by assessing the severity of disease on treated plants, then converting the severity to percent control based on the level of disease on untreated, inoculated plants.

In each case of Table II the rating scale is as follows:

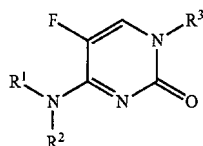
% Disease Control	Rating
76-100	A
51-75	B
26-50	C
0-25	D
Not Tested	E

TABLE II

One-Day Protectant (1DP) and Three-Day Curative (3DC) Activity of Compounds on SEPTTR at 100 ppm		
Cmpd	SEPTTR 100 PPM 1DP	SEPTTR 100 PPM 3DC
1	A	A
2	A	A
3	B	A
4	A	A
5	A	A
6	A	A
7	A	A
8	A	A
9	A	A
10	A	A
11	A	A
12	E	E
13	A	A
14	A	A
15	A	A
16	A	A
17	A	A
18	A	A
19	A	A
20	A	A
21	E	E
22	E	E
23	E	E
24	E	E
25	E	E
26	E	E
27	E	E

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula II:



wherein R¹ is:

- H;
 C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
 C₁-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
 C₃-C₆ alkynyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;
 phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl
 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or
 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or
 with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring
 system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each
 ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl
 or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;
 —(CHR⁶)_mOR⁷;
 —C(=O)R⁸;
 —C(=S)R⁸;
 —C(=O)OR⁸;
 —C(=S)OR⁸;

- (CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;
 —C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or
 —C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;
 —C(=S)R⁸;
 —C(=O)OR⁸;
 —C(=S)OR⁸;
 —S(O)₂R⁸;
 —(CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;
 —C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or
 —C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

wherein m is an integer 1-3;

R² is:

- H; or
 C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with R⁴;
 alternatively R¹ and R² may be taken together to form =CR¹¹
 (R¹²)R¹³
 R³:

- C(=O)R⁸; or
 —C(=S)R⁸;

R⁴ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl,
 C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄
 haloalkylthio, amino, halothio, C₁-C₃ alkylamino,
 C₂-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₆
 alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxyl, or C₃-C₆ trialkylsilyl;

R⁵ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl,
 C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, C₁-C₆
 haloalkylthio, halothio, amino, C₁-C₆ alkylamino,
 C₂-C₆ dialkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, or C₂-C₆
 alkylcarbonyl, nitro, hydroxyl, or cyano;

R⁶ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl or benzyl
 wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be option-
 ally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁷ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆
 haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phe-
 nyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl
 may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅, or with a 5-or
 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or
 with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring
 system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each
 ring maybe optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅, biphenyl
 or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅;

R⁸ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkynyl, C₁-C₆
 haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein
 each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally
 substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered
 saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused
 ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each con-
 taining 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be
 optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl
 optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, wherein R⁸ is not an
 unsubstituted phenyl when both R¹ and R² are H, and
 wherein R⁸ is not methyl group;

R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl,
 C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of
 the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted
 with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or
 unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system,
 or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3
 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally sub-
 stituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally
 substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl,
 C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, benzyl, wherein the benzyl may be
 optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R⁹ and R¹⁰ may be taken together to form a
 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring contain-

ing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

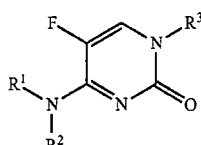
R¹¹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹² is H, cyano, hydroxyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆, alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R¹¹ and R¹² may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆, alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵; and alternatively R¹² and R¹³ may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵.

2. A formulation for the control of a fungal pathogen, comprising a formulation that includes at least one compound of Formula II



Formula II

wherein R¹ is:

H;

C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

C₁-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

C₃-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

—(CHR⁶)_mOR⁷;

—C(=O)R⁸;

—C(=S)R⁸;

—C(=O)OR⁸;

—C(=S)OR⁸;

—(CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or

—C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=S)OR⁸;

—C(=O)OR⁸;

—C(=S)OR⁸;

—S(O)₂R⁸;

—(CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or

—C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

wherein m is an integer 1-3;

R² is:

H; or

C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with R⁴;

alternatively R¹ and R² may be taken together to form —CR¹¹N(R¹²)R¹³;

R³:

—C(=O)R⁸; or

—C(=S)R⁸;

R⁴ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ haloalkylthio, amino, halothio, C₁-C₃ alkylamino,

C₂-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxyl, or C₃-C₆ trialkylsilyl;

R⁵ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, C₁-C₆ haloalkylthio, halothio, amino, C₁-C₆ alkylamino, C₂-C₆ dialkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, nitro, hydroxyl, or cyano;

R⁶ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁷ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkenyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁸ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkenyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵ wherein R⁵ is not an unsubstituted phenyl when both R¹ and R² are H, and wherein R⁸ is not methyl group;

R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, benzyl, wherein the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R⁹ and R¹⁰ may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹¹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹² is H, cyano, hydroxyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆, alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R¹¹ and R¹² may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆, alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵; and alternatively R¹² and R¹³ may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵; and a phytologically acceptable carrier material.

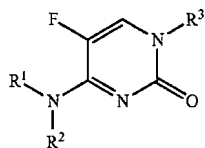
3. The formulation of claim 2 wherein the formulation is suitable for the control of at least one fungal pathogen selected from the group consisting of: *Venturia inaequalis*, *Septoria tritici*, Leaf Spot of Sugarbeets (*Cercospora beti-*

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cola), *Cercospora arachidicola* and *Cercosporidium personatum*, and *Mycosphaerella Jijiensis*.

4. A method for the control and prevention of fungal attack on a plant, the method including the steps of:

applying a fungicidally effective amount of at least one of the compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein R¹ is:

H;

C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

C₁-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

C₃-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁴;

phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl

may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or

6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or

with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring

system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each

ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl

or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

—(CHR⁶)_mOR⁷;

—C(=O)R⁸;

—C(=S)R⁸;

—C(=O)OR⁸;

—C(=S)OR⁸;

—(CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or

—C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=S)R⁸;

—C(=O)OR⁸;

—C(=S)OR⁸;

—S(O)₂R⁸;

—(CHR⁶)_mN(R⁹)R¹⁰;

—C(=O)N(R⁹)R¹⁰; or

—C(=S)N(R⁹)R¹⁰;

wherein m is an integer 1-3;

R² is:

H; or

C₁-C₆ alkyl optionally substituted with R⁴;

alternatively R¹ and R² may be taken together to form

—CR¹¹N(R¹²)R¹³;

R³:

—C(=O)R⁸; or

—C(=S)R⁸;

R⁴ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkyl,

C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄

haloalkylthio, amino, halothio, C₁-C₃ alkylamino,

C₂-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₆

alkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxyl, or C₃-C₆ trialkylsilyl;

R⁵ is independently halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl,

C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₁-C₆ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆ alkylthio, C₁-C₆

haloalkylthio, halothio, amino, C₁-C₆ alkylamino,

C₂-C₆ dialkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆

alkylcarbonyl, nitro, hydroxyl, or cyano;

R⁶ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl or benzyl

wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be option-

ally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁷ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkenyl, C₁-C₆

haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phe-

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nyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R₅;

R⁸ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₃-C₆ alkenyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R⁹ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, or with a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring system, or with a 5-6 fused ring system, or with a 6-6 fused ring system each containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵, biphenyl or naphthyl optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxyalkyl, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, benzyl, wherein the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R⁹ and R¹⁰ may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹¹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹² is H, cyano, hydroxyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

alternatively R¹¹ and R¹² may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

R¹³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, phenyl or benzyl wherein each of the phenyl or the benzyl may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵; and alternatively R¹² and R¹³ may be taken together to form a 5-or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated ring containing 1-3 heteroatoms wherein each ring may be optionally substituted with 1-3 R⁵;

to at least one surface selected from the group consisting of: a plant, an area adjacent to a plant, soil adapted to support growth of a plant, a root of a plant, foliage of a plant, and a seed adapted to produce a plant.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the method further includes the step of

creating a formulation that includes at least one compound of said Formula I and phylogenetically acceptable carrier material.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the compound of Formula I is suitable for the control of at least one fungal pathogen selected from the group consisting of: *Venturia inaequalis*, *Septoria tritici*, *Cercospora beticola*, *Cercospora arachidicola*, *Cercosporidium personatum*, and *Mycosphaerella Jijiensis*.

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