

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO	
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DEP: 2020 DIRECCION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES	EVE: 378 FASE NACIONAL INCLUIDO CAPITULO I
TRA: 11 PCT-PATENTE DE INVENCION CAPITULOS I Y II	FOLIOS: 5
ACT: 519 PRESENTACION	

DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogado(a)/Señor(a)
LUZ CLEMENCIA DE PÁEZ

Asunto: Radicación: 14-1809- -2
Trámite: 11
Evento: 378
Actuación: 519
Oficio: 14958
Folios: 5

Patente de Invención	X			Patente de Modelo de Utilidad	
Vía Nacional					
Vía PCT (Fase Nacional)	X	Capítulo I	X	Capítulo II	
No. Solicitud Internacional	PCT/JP2012/065925				
Fecha de Presentación Internacional	15/06/2012				

Como resultado del Examen de Fondo realizado, con fundamento en el Artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

Descripción:	Rad. No. 14-001809-00000-0000	07/Enero2014
Reivindicaciones:	Rad. No. 14-001809-00000-0000	07/Enero2014
Prioridad:	JP 2011-151807	08/Julio/2011

2. Análisis de la Prioridad

Se acepta la reivindicación de prioridad porque esta solicitud fue presentada dentro del plazo establecido (Art. 9 D 486) y su contenido técnico corresponde con el de la prioridad reivindicada.

3. Objeto de la invención

De acuerdo con lo establecido en el numeral 1.2.2.2 del capítulo primero del Título 10 de la Circular Única para efectos del examen de patentabilidad, se tendrá en cuenta la tasa pagada por el solicitante al momento de comenzar el examen para las reivindicaciones adicionales; esto es que cuando la solicitud contenga más de diez (10) reivindicaciones y no se haya pagado la tasa complementaria, sólo se estudiarán las cubiertas por la tasa pagada. En el presente caso se tiene en cuenta la totalidad del capítulo reivindicatorio presentado.

Título de la solicitud: “Composición fungicida y método para controlar enfermedades de las plantas”.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud consiste en la necesidad de suministrar una composición fungicida que controle las enfermedades de las plantas.

Para resolver este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona una composición fungicida que comprende, como ingredientes activos, (a) 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoi)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina o sus sales y (b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por bixafen, fluxapiraxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan.

El objeto de la presente solicitud se relaciona con la Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (CIP): A01N43/40, 43/56, 45/02, 43/90, 47/16; A01P3/00.

4. Reivindicaciones relativas a un uso o a un segundo uso (Art 14 y 21 D 486)

El uso de las reivindicaciones 5-6 no es patentable, de acuerdo con el Art 14. A pesar de que la solicitante encabeza dichas reivindicaciones como “un método” se refiere al uso de la composición objeto de la invención para controlar las enfermedades de plantas.

5. De la Solicitud de Patente

Título

El título no corresponde con el objeto de la solicitud porque es muy general, la invención se refiere a composiciones fungicidas que comprenden 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoi)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina o sus sales y un fungicida seleccionado del grupo de bixafen, fluxapiraxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan. Se sugiere hacer la corrección correspondiente.

6. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

El estado de la técnica se determinó con base en la fecha de presentación de la solicitud de prioridad, 08 de julio de 2011, y se encontraron los siguientes documentos que anticipan el objeto de esta solicitud:

Ítem	Documento	Título	Fecha de Publicación
D1	WO2010/002026	Fungicidal composition and method for controlling plant diseases	07/Enero/2010
D2	Artículo	FRAC Code list: Fungicide sorted by mode of action	31/Diciembre/2009

D1¹ divulga (reivindicaciones, compuesto 35, pág. 4, líneas 27-28, ejemplos) una composición fungicida sinérgica contra el mildiú polvoriento del trigo que comprende como ingredientes activos: (a) un derivado de benzoilpiridina de fórmula (I) como 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoi)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina y (b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por pentiopirad o boscalid.

D2² da a conocer (pág. 4, Tabla) que los fungicidas boscalid, pentiopirad, bixafen, fluxapiraxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram y sedaxan tienen el mismo mecanismo bioquímico de acción en la ruta biosintética de los patógenos que afectan a las plantas, específicamente afectan la respiración de estos al inhibir la succinato dehidrogenasa.

1 http://worldwide.espacenet.com/publicationDetails/originalDocument?CC=WO&NR=2010002026A2&KC=A2&FT=D&ND=3&date=20100107&DB=worldwide.espacenet.com&locale=en_EP

2 FRAC Code List© Fungicidesortedby mode of action(includingFRAC Code numbering)En http://www.frac.info/frac/publication/anhang/frac_code_list_2010.pdf

Asimismo, que los compuestos pentiopirad, bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan pertenecen al mismo grupo químico, correspondiente al de las pirazol carboxamidas.

7. Examen de Patentabilidad (Art 14 D486)

Nivel inventivo (Art 18 D486)

La reivindicación 1 consiste en una composición fungicida que comprende, como ingredientes activos, (a) 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina o sus sales y (b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan.

Comparación de las características técnicas esenciales, con las del estado de la técnica:

Características esenciales	D1	D2
Composición fungicida que comprende, como ingredientes activos:	Composición fungicida que comprende, como ingredientes activos (reivindicación 1):	No se menciona
(a) 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina o sus sales y	(a) un derivado de benzoilpiridina de fórmula (I) como 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina (Compuesto 35, pág. 4, líneas 27-28) y	No se menciona
(b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan.	(b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por pentiopirad o boscalid.	Boscalid, pentiopirad, bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram y sedaxan tienen el mismo mecanismo de acción. inhiben la succinato dehidrogenasa en patógenos de las plantas (Tabla)

El documento D1 se considera el estado de la técnica cercano a la invención definida en la reivindicación 1 porque divulga una composición fungicida sinérgica contra el mildiú polvoriento del trigo que comprende como ingredientes activos: (a) un derivado de benzoilpiridina de fórmula (I) como 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina (Compuesto 35, pág. 4, líneas 27-28) y (b) al menos un fungicida seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por pentiopirad o boscalid.

La diferencia entre la invención, definida en la reivindicación 1 y la composición del documento D1 consiste en que el principio activo (b) es seleccionado del grupo que está compuesto por bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan.

El efecto que logra el incluir esta característica es que se presenta un efecto sinérgico entre el compuesto 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina y bixafen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin y sedaxan contra el mildiú polvoriento del trigo, así como con el compuesto penflufen contra el moho gris del poroto.

Por lo tanto, el problema técnico objetivo que pretende resolver esta invención se puede formular como la necesidad de suministrar composiciones alternativas que comprendan 3-(2,4,3-trimetoxi-6-metilbenzoil)-5-cloro-2-metoxi-4-metilpiridina y otro fungicida con efecto sinérgico sobre patógenos que afectan a las plantas.

Sin embargo, el documento D2 da a conocer que los fungicidas boscalid, pentiopirad, bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram y sedaxan tienen el mismo mecanismo bioquímico de acción en la ruta biosintética de los patógenos que afectan a las plantas, específicamente afectan la respiración de estos al inhibir la succinato dehidrogenasa. Asimismo, que los compuestos pentiopirad, bixafen, fluxapiroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram, ametoctradin, fenpirazamina y sedaxan pertenecen al mismo grupo químico, correspondiente al de las pirazol carboxamidas (pág. 4, Tabla).

En consecuencia, la persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia, incluiría otros inhibidores de la succinato deshidrogenasa como bixafen, fluxapirroxad, penflufen, isopirazam, fluopiram y sedaxan, tal como lo enseña el documento D2, en lugar de pentiopirad o boscalid, también inhibidores de la succinato deshidrogenasa, de las composiciones herbicidas del documento D1, para llegar así al objeto de la reivindicación 1 de la solicitud, por lo cual se considera obvia.

En conclusión, la reivindicación 1 cumple el requisito de novedad (Art. 16), pero no cumple con el requisito de nivel inventivo (Art. 18).

Puesto que las reivindicaciones dependientes 2-4 no mencionan características inventivas adicionales tampoco se pueden considerar inventivas.

8. Conclusión

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud están afectados así:

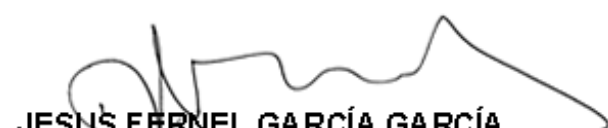
Ítem	Documento	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
D1	WO2010/002026	1 - 4	Nivel inventivo
D2	Artículo	1 - 4	Nivel inventivo

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta (60) días contados a partir del día siguiente de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Se invita al solicitante se sirva indicar, si así lo considera, su renuncia al término faltante de sesenta (60) días para dar respuesta a este requerimiento y presentarla por escrito.

Finalmente, se le recuerda al solicitante que si como respuesta a este requerimiento llegara a modificar el capítulo reivindicatorio y éste contenga más de diez (10) reivindicaciones, no pagará la tasa de modificación voluntaria pero sí la correspondiente al pago por reivindicación adicional.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única No. 10 de 2001.



JESÚS FERNEL GARCÍA GARCÍA
Director de Nuevas Creaciones (E)

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha 2014-12-09

Elaboró: Rubiela Pacanchique Vargas
Revisó: Gloria Jacqueline Alfonso Roza



FRAC Code List^{©*}: Fungicides sorted by mode of action (including FRAC Code numbering)

INTRODUCTION

The following table lists commercial fungicides according to their mode of action and resistance risk. The most important bactericides are also included.

The Table headings are defined as:

MOA Code

Different letters (A to I, with added numbers) are used to distinguish fungicide groups according to their biochemical mode of action (MOA) in the biosynthetic pathways of plant pathogens. The grouping was made according to processes in the metabolism starting from nucleic acids synthesis (A) to secondary metabolism, e.g. melanin synthesis (I) at the end of the list, followed by host plant defence inducers (P), recent molecules with an unknown mode of action and unknown resistance risk (U, transient status, mostly not longer than 8 years, until information about mode of action and mechanism of resistance becomes available), and multi-site inhibitors (M).

Target Site and Code

If available, the biochemical mode of action is given. In many cases the precise target site is not known. However, a grouping can be made due to cross resistance profiles within a group or in relation to other groups.

Group Name

The Group Names listed are based on chemical relatedness of structures which are accepted in literature (e.g. The Pesticide Manual). They are based on different sources (chemical structure, site of action, first important representative in group).

Chemical Group

Grouping is based on chemical considerations. Nomenclature is according to IUPAC and Chemical Abstract name.

Common name

BSI/ISO accepted (or proposed) common name for an individual active ingredient expected to appear on the product label as definition of the product.

Comments on Resistance

Details are given for the (molecular) mechanism of resistance and the resistance risk. If field resistance is known to one member of the Group, it is most likely but not exclusively valid that cross resistance to other group members will be present. There is increasing evidence that the degree of cross resistance can differ between group members and pathogen species or even within species. For the latest information on resistance and cross resistance status of a particular pathogen / fungicide combination, it is advised to contact local FRAC representatives, product manufacturer's representatives or crop protection advisors. The intrinsic risk for resistance evolution to a given fungicide group is estimated to be **low, medium or high** according to the principles described in FRAC Monographs 1, 2 and 3. Resistance management is driven by intrinsic risk of fungicide, pathogen risk and agronomic risk (see FRAC pathogen risk list).

Similar classification lists of fungicides have been published by T. Locke on behalf of FRAG – UK (Fungicide Resistance, August 2001), and by P. Leroux (Classification des fongicides agricoles et résistance, Phytoma, La Défense des Végétaux, No. 554, 43-51, November 2002).

FRAC Code

Numbers and letters are used to distinguish the fungicide groups according to their cross resistance behaviour. The numbers were assigned primarily according to the time of product introduction to the market (numbers 1 to 45, status 2009). The letters refer to P = host plant defence inducers, M = multi-site inhibitors, and U = unknown mode of action and unknown resistance risk. Reclassification of compounds based on new research may result in codes to expire. This is most likely in the U – section when the mode of actions gets clarified. These codes are not re-used for new groups. The respective lines are deleted from the list for better readability.

Last update: December 2009

Next update: December 2010

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MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
A: nucleic acids synthesis	A1: RNA polymerase I	PA – fungicides (PhenylAmides)	acylalanines	benalaxyl furalaxyl metalaxyl metalaxyl-M (=mefenoxam)	Resistance and cross resistance well known in various Oomycetes but mechanism unknown.	4
			oxazolidinones	oxadixyl	High risk. See FRAC Phenylamide Guidelines for resistance management	
			butyrolactones	ofurace		
	A2: adenosin-deaminase	hydroxy-(2-amino-) pyrimidines	hydroxy-(2-amino-) pyrimidines	bupirimate dimethirimol ethirimol	Medium risk Resistance and cross resistance known in powdery mildews. Resistance management required.	8
	A3: DNA/RNA synthesis (proposed)	heteroaromatics	isoxazoles	hymexazole	Resistance not known.	32
			isothiazolones	octhilinone		
A4: DNA topoisomerase type II (gyrase)	carboxylic acids	carboxylic acids	oxolinic acid	Bactericide. Resistance known. Risk in fungi unknown. Resistance management required.	31	
B: mitosis and cell division	B1: β-tubuline assembly in mitosis	MBC - fungicides (Methyl Benzimidazole Carbamates)	benzimidazoles	benomyl carbendazim fuberidazole thiabendazole	Resistance common in many fungal species. Several target site mutations, mostly E198A/G/K, F200Y in β-tubulin gene.	1
			thiophanates	thiophanate thiophanate-methyl	Positive cross resistance between the group members. Negative cross resistance to N-Phenylcarbamates. High risk. See FRAC Benzimidazole Guidelines for resistance management.	
	B2: β-tubulin assembly in mitosis	N-phenyl carbamates	N-phenyl carbamates	diethofencarb	Resistance known. Target site mutation E198K. Negative cross resistance to benzimidazoles. High risk. Resistance management required.	10
	B3: β-tubulin assembly in mitosis	benzamides	toluamides	zoxamide	Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	22
	B4: cell division (proposed)	phenylureas	phenylureas	pencycuron	Resistance not known	20
	B5: delocalisation of spectrin-like proteins	benzamides	pyridinylmethyl-benzamides	fluopicolide	Resistance not known	43

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
C. respiration	C1: complex I NADH Oxido-reductase	pyrimidinamines	pyrimidinamines	diflumetorim	Resistance not known.	39
	C2: complex II: succinate-dehydrogenase	SDHI (Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors)	phenyl-benzamides	benodanil flutolanil mepronil	Resistance known for several fungal species in field populations and lab mutants. Target site mutations in sdh gene, e.g. H/Y (or H/L) at 257, 267, 272 or P225L, dependent on fungal species. Resistance management required. Medium to high risk. See FRAC SDHI Guidelines for resistance management.	7
			pyridinyl-ethyl-benzamides	fluopyram		
			furan- carboxamides	fenfuram		
			oxathiin-carboxamides	carboxin oxycarboxin		
			thiazole-carboxamides	thifluzamide		
			pyrazole-carboxamides	bixafen furametpyr isopyrazam penflufen penthioopyrad sedaxane		
			pyridine-carboxamides	boscalid		
	C3: complex III: cytochrome bc1 (ubiquinol oxidase) at Qo site (<i>cyt b gene</i>)	QoI-fungicides (Quinone outside Inhibitors)	methoxy-acrylates	azoxystrobin enestrobin picoxystrobin pyraoxystrobin	Resistance known in various fungal species. Target site mutations in cyt b gene (G143A, F129L) and additional mechanisms. Cross resistance shown between all members of the QoI group. High risk. See FRAC QoI Guidelines for resistance management.	11
			methoxy-carbamates	pyraclostrobin pyrametostrobin		
			oximino acetates	kresoxim-methyl trifloxystrobin		
			oximino-acetamides	dimoxystrobin metominostrobin orysastrobin		
			oxazolidine-diones	Famoxadone		
			dihydro-dioxazines	Fluoxastrobin		
			Imidazolinones	Fenamidone		
			benzyl-carbamates	Pyribencarb		
	C4: complex III: cytochrome bc1(ubiquino-ne reductase) at Qi site	QiI - fungicides (Quinone inside Inhibitors)	cyano- imidazole	cyazofamid	Resistance risk unknown but assumed to be medium to high (mutations at target site known in model organisms). Resistance management required.	21
			sulfamoyl-triazole	Amisulbrom		
	C5: uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation		dinitrophenyl crotonates	Binapacryl meptyldinocap dinocap	Resistance not known. Also acaricidal activity.	29
			2,6-dinitro-Anilines	Fluazinam	Low risk. However, resistance claimed in <i>Botrytis</i> in Japan.	
			pyrimidinone-hydrazones	Ferimzone	Resistance not known.	
	C6: inhibitors of oxidative phosphorylation, ATP synthase	organo tin compounds	tri phenyl tin compounds	fentin acetate fentin chloride fentin hydroxide	Some resistance cases known. Low to medium risk.	30
	C7: ATP production (proposed)	thiophene-carboxamides	thiophene-carboxamides	Silthiofam	Resistance reported. Risk low.	38

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
C: respiration (continued)	C8: complex III: cytochrome bc1 (ubiquinone reductase) at Q x (unknown) site	QxI – fungicide (Quinone x Inhibitor)	triazolo-pyrimidylamine	ametoctradin	Resistance risk assumed to be medium to high (single site inhibitor). Resistance management required.	45
	D1: methionine biosynthesis (proposed) (<i>cgs</i> gene)	AP - fungicides (Anilino-Pyrimidines)	anilino-pyrimidines	cyprodinil mepanipyrim pyrimethanil	Resistance known in <i>Botrytis</i> and <i>Venturia</i> , sporadically in <i>Oculimacula</i> . Medium risk. See FRAC Anilinopyrimidine Guidelines for resistance management.	9
D: amino acids and protein synthesis	D2: protein synthesis	enopyranuronic acid antibiotic	enopyranuronic acid antibiotic	blasticidin-S	Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	23
	D3: protein synthesis	hexopyranosyl antibiotic	hexopyranosyl antibiotic	kasugamycin	Resistance known in fungal and bacterial (<i>P. glumae</i>) pathogens. Medium risk. Resistance management required.	24
	D4: protein synthesis	glucopyranosyl antibiotic	glucopyranosyl antibiotic	streptomycin	Bactericide. Resistance known. High risk. Resistance management required.	25
	D5: protein synthesis	tetracycline antibiotic	tetracycline antibiotic	oxytetracycline	Bactericide. Resistance known. High risk. Resistance management required.	41
	E1: Signal transduction (mechanism unknown)	aza-naphthalenes	quinolines	quinoxifen	Resistance to quinoxifen known. Medium risk. Resistance management required. Cross resistance found in <i>Erysiphe (Uncinula) necator</i> but not in <i>Blumeria graminis</i> .	13
E: signal transduction	E2: MAP/Histidine-Kinase in osmotic signal transduction (<i>os-2</i> , <i>HOG1</i>)		quinazolinone	proquinazid		
	E3: MAP/Histidine-Kinase in osmotic signal transduction (<i>os-1</i> , <i>Daf1</i>)	dicarboximides	dicarboximides	chlozolate iprodione procymidone vinclozolin	Resistance found sporadically, mechanism speculative. Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	12
					Resistance common in <i>Botrytis</i> and some other pathogens. Several mutations in OS-1, mostly I365S. Cross resistance common between the group members. Medium to high risk. See FRAC Dicarboximide Guidelines for resistance management.	2

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
F: lipids and membrane synthesis	F1	formerly dicarboximides				
	F2: phospholipid biosynthesis, methyltrans-ferase	phosphoro-thiolates	phosphoro-thiolates	edifenphos iprobenfos (IBP) pyrazophos	Resistance known in specific fungi. Low to medium risk. Resistance management required if used for risky pathogens.	6
		dithiolanes	dithiolanes	isoprothiolane		
	F3: lipid peroxidation (proposed)	AH-fungicides (Aromatic Hydrocarbons) (chlorophenyls, nitroanilines)	aromatic hydrocarbons	biphenyl chloroneb dicloran quintozone (PCNB) tecnazene (TCNB) tolclofos-methyl	Resistance known in some fungi. Low to medium risk. Cross resistance patterns complex due to different activity spectra.	14
		heteroaromatics	1,2,4-thiadiazoles	etridiazole		
	F4: cell membrane permeability, fatty acids (proposed)	carbamates	carbamates	iodocarb propamocarb prothiocarb	Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	28
	F5: phospholipid biosynthesis and cell wall deposition (proposed)	CAA-fungicides (Carboxylic Acid Amides)	cinnamic acid amides	dimethomorph flumorph	Resistance known in <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> but not in <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> . Cross resistance between all members of the CAA group. Low to medium risk. See FRAC CAA Guidelines for resistance management	40
			valinamide carbamates	benthiavalicarb iprovalicarb valifenalate		
			mandelic acid amides	mandipropamid		
	F6: microbial disrupters of pathogen cell membranes	Microbial (<i>Bacillus</i> sp.)	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> and the fungicidal lipopeptides they produce	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> strain QST 713	No resistance reported. Assumed to be low risk based on mode of action of non-specific membrane disruption	44

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
G: sterol biosynthesis in membranes	G1: C14- demethylase in sterol biosynthesis (<i>erg11/cyp51</i>)	DMI-fungicides (DeMethylation Inhibitors) (SBI: Class I)	piperazines	triforine	There are big differences in the activity spectra of DMI fungicides. Resistance is known in various fungal species. Several resistance mechanisms are known incl. target site mutations in cyp51 (<i>erg 11</i>) gene, e.g. V136A, Y137F, A379G, I381V; cyp51 promotor; ABC transporters and others. Generally wise to accept that cross resistance is present between DMI fungicides active against the same fungus. DMI fungicides are Sterol Biosynthesis Inhibitors (SBIs), but show no cross resistance to other SBI classes. Medium risk. See FRAC SBI Guidelines for resistance management.	3
			pyridines	pyrifenoxy		
			pyrimidines	fenarimol nuarimol		
			imidazoles	imazalil oxpoconazole pefurazoate prochloraz triflumizole		
			triazoles	azaconazole bitertanol bromuconazole cyproconazole difenoconazole diniconazole epoxiconazole etaconazole fenbuconazole fluquinconazole flusilazole flutriafol hexaconazole imibenconazole ipconazole metconazole myclobutanil penconazole propiconazole prothioconazole simeconazole tebuconazole tetraconazole triadimefon triadimenol triticonazole		
	G2: Δ^{14} -reductase and $\Delta^8 \rightarrow \Delta^7$ -isomerase in sterol biosynthesis (<i>erg24, erg2</i>)	Amines ("Morpholines") (SBI: Class II)	morpholines	aldimorph dodemorph fenpropimorph tridemorph	Decreased sensitivity for powdery mildews. Cross resistance within the group generally found but not to other SBI classes. Low to medium risk. See FRAC SBI Guidelines for resistance management.	5
			piperidines	fenpropidin piperalin		
			spiroketal-amines	spiroxamine		
	G3: 3-keto reductase, C4- de-methylation (<i>erg27</i>)	hydroxylanilides (SBI: Class III)	hydroxylanilides	fenhexamid	Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	17
	G4: squalene-epoxidase in sterol biosynthesis (<i>erg1</i>)	(SBI class IV)	thiocarbamates	pyributicarb	Resistance not known, fungicidal and herbicidal activity	18
			allylamines	naftifine terbinafine	Medical fungicides only	

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
H: glucan synthesis	H3: trehalase and inositol-biosynthesis	glucopyranosyl antibiotic	glucopyranosyl antibiotic	validamycin	Resistance not known	26
	H4: chitin synthase	polyoxins	peptidyl pyrimidine nucleoside	polyoxin	Resistance known. Medium risk. Resistance management required.	19
I: melanin synthesis in cell wall	I1: reductase in melanin biosynthesis	MBI-R (Melanin Biosynthesis Inhibitors – Reductase)	isobenzo-furanone	fthalide	Resistance not known	16.1
			pyrrolo-quinolinone	pyroquilon		
			triazolobenzo-thiazole	tricyclazole		
	I2: dehydratase in melanin biosynthesis	MBI-D (Melanin Biosynthesis Inhibitors – Dehydratase)	cyclopropane-carboxamide	carpropamid	Resistance known. Medium risk. Resistance management required.	16.2
			carboxamide	diclocymet		
			propionamide	fenoxanil		
P: host plant defence induction	P1: salicylic acid pathway	benzo-thiadiazole BTH	benzo-thiadiazole BTH	acibenzolar-S-methyl	Resistance not known	P
	P2	benzisothiazole	benzisothiazole	probenazole (also antibacterial and antifungal activity)	Resistance not known	
	P3	thiadiazole-carboxamide	thiadiazole-carboxamide	tiadinil isotianil	Resistance not known	
	P4 (proposed)	natural compound		laminarin	Resistance not known	

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
Unknown mode of action (U numbers not appearing in the list derive from reclassified fungicides)	unknown	cianoacetamide-oxime	cianoacetamide-oxime	cymoxanil	Resistance claims described. Low to medium risk. Resistance management required.	27
	unknown	phosphonates	ethyl phosphonates	fosetyl-Al	Few resistance cases reported in few pathogens. Low risk	33
				phosphorous acid and salts		
	unknown	phthalamic acids	phthalamic acids	teclofthalam (Bactericide)	Resistance not known	34
	unknown	benzotriazines	benzotriazines	triazoxide	Resistance not known	35
	unknown	benzene-sulfonamides	benzene-sulfonamides	flusulfamide	Resistance not known	36
	unknown	pyridazinones	pyridazinones	diclomezine	Resistance not known	37
	unknown	thiocarbamate	thiocarbamate	methasulfocarb	Resistance not known	42
	microtubule disruption (proposed)	thiazole carboxamide	ethylamino-thiazole carboxamide	ethaboxam	Resistance not known	U5
	unknown	phenyl-acetamide	phenyl-acetamide	cyflufenamid	Resistance in <i>Sphaerotheca</i> . Resistance management required	U6
	actin disruption (proposed)	benzophenone	benzophenone	metrafenone	Less sensitive isolates detected in wheat powdery mildew. Medium risk. Resistance management required.	U8
	Cell membrane disruption (proposed)	guanidines	guanidines	dodine	Resistance known in <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> . Low to medium risk. Resistance management recommended.	U12
not classified	unknown	diverse	diverse	mineral oils, organic oils, potassium bicarbonate, material of biological origin	Resistance not known	NC

MOA	TARGET SITE AND CODE	GROUP NAME	CHEMICAL GROUP	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS	FRAC CODE
Multi-site contact activity	multi-site contact activity	inorganic	inorganic	copper (different salts)	Generally considered as a low risk group without any signs of resistance developing to the fungicides No cross resistance between group members M1 to M9	M1
		inorganic	inorganic	sulphur		M2
		dithiocarbamates and relatives	dithio-carbamates and relatives	ferbam mancozeb maneb metiram propineb thiram zineb ziram		M3
		phthalimides	phthalimides	captan captafol folpet		M4
		chloronitriles (phthalonitriles)	chloronitriles (phthalonitriles)	chlorothalonil		M5
		sulfamides	sulfamides	dichlofluanid tolylfluanid		M6
		guanidines	guanidines	guazatine iminocadine		M7
		triazines	triazines	anilazine		M8
		quinones (anthraquinones)	quinones (anthra-quinones)	dithianon		M9