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V. Joseph

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METHODS FOR TREATING BLAST DISEASE, SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE, OR A COMBINATION THEREOF ON A RICE PLANT

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METHODS FOR TREATING BLAST DISEASE, SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE, OR A COMBINATION THEREOF ON A RICE PLANT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is broadly in the field of agriculture, more precisely in the field of crop protection of rice.

- 5 In particular, the invention concerns a method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 Rice is the staple food crop for a large part of the human population in the world today. Rice blast disease suffered by rice crops, which is caused by *Pyricularia oryzae* fungus, is one of the most crucial factors that hinders the production of rice in the areas around the globe where rice crops are cultivated. Rice blast disease that attacks rice crops may result in the loss of rice yield as much as 61% or as equal as 3.65 tons per hectare (Suganda et al., Jurnal Agrikultura, 2016, 27 (3): 154-159). The rice blast disease could attack rice on every part of the plant, including the leaves, midribs, neck, panicles, and rice grains, which may cause crop failure.

- 15 The symptoms of rice blast disease on the rice crops are varied, and depend on the crops' resistance level. In the case of more vulnerable plants, spots will appear which are damp and greenish grey with dark green colour on the edges. Whereas on the more resistant varieties, the spots are small in size which is around 1-2 mm and brown or dark brown.

- 20 One of the other severe diseases in rice is sheath blight, which is caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*. Sheath blight disease has been reported to cut harvest by 20-35% in several countries that produce the world's rice (Inagaki, Scl. Rep. Fac. Agric. Meljo Univ., 2001, 37: 57-66). *Rhizoctonia solani* fungal infection can affect the amount of filled grain on every panicle, the length of the panicle, and the percentage of grain filling. The first symptom is greenish-grey spots that develop on the midrib of leaves near a water surface. The spots are elliptical or oval, 1 cm long, spans 2-3 cm, and stick together. The border of the spots and the variation in colour gives a clear pattern on the infected parts of the plant. In a humid condition, the fungal mycelium can appear white, and the fungus forms irregular sclerotia. With optimal humidity, leaf blades that come in contact with nearby infected stems can become infected as well. These symptoms are usually apparent during the ripening phase and can be found on the leaves of rice.

- 30 Suggestions to control blast disease and sheath blight disease include the usage of resistant varieties, balanced fertilization, fungicides, and cultural practices. The most predominant control method is that of using resistant variety plants. However, fungi such as *Pyricularia oryzae* are proven to be able to

adapt in a rapid manner, so that it could disrupt the resistance established by the resistant varieties. Thus, the control through the use of fungicide is still the most reliable method. Nevertheless, the perpetual usage of fungicide could also trigger the occurrence of resistant strains.

In view of the above-mentioned matters, there remains a need in the art for further and/or improved methods to control blast disease and sheath blight disease on rice plants.

WO 2020/104645 concerns the use of a composition comprising a choline salt of a C8-C10 fatty acid as a fungicide on a plant or plant part. The C8-C10 fatty acids, such as caprylic acid, pelargonic acid or capric acid, are described as having satisfactory fungicidal activity on plants with strongly reduced or even without phytotoxic effects when formulated as the choline salt of the fatty acid, despite the commonly known use of such fatty acids as a contact herbicide. WO 2020/104645 is not concerned with the prevention or control of blast disease or sheath blight disease on rice plants.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have found that choline pelargonate can be used as an effective fungicide against blast disease and/or sheath blight on a rice plant or part thereof. The present inventors found that the results obtained with choline pelargonate against blast disease on rice plants were unexpectedly superior to those obtained against blast disease on other crops such as barley.

Accordingly, a first aspect of the invention relates to a method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

By extensive experimental testing, the inventors have found that the efficacy level of the use of choline pelargonate is similar or even superior to the efficacy level of the use of commercially available reference products (e.g., Nordox 56 WP, Allied Botanical Corporation, Philippines for preventive treatment of blast disease; Antracol 70 WP, Bayer CropScience for preventive treatment of sheath blight; or Amistar Top 325 SC, Syngenta Bangladesh for curative treatment of blast disease or sheath blight). Advantageously, the present use of choline pelargonate against blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof results in reduced losses of rice and increased rice yields, even outperforming those obtained after use of commercially available reference products.

Moreover, the present inventors have found that the highest efficacy levels against blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof, and the highest rice yields are obtained upon preventive treatment with choline pelargonate, i.e. when choline pelargonate is applied to the rice plant or part

thereof prior to the manifestation of symptoms of blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof.

Hence, the present invention preferably provides a method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising
5 applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant before the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.

In addition, the inventors have unexpectedly found that choline pelargonate (e.g. at concentrations causing no phytotoxicity) provides a complete stop-effect on the development of blast disease and
10 sheath bight on rice plants upon curative treatment. This finding is surprising given that the main control methods of blast disease and sheath blight involves the use of systemic fungicides, while pelargonic acid typically is known to function as a contact (i.e. non-systemic) herbicide. Choline pelargonate would thus not be expected to function as a systemic fungicide for curative disease control.

Accordingly, the present invention preferably provides a method for preventing or controlling blast
15 disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof; preferably before
20 the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 25%.

Furthermore, the use of choline pelargonate against blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof causes no phytotoxicity on the rice plant or part thereof.

A further aspect relates to the use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline
25 pelargonate in the prevention or control of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof.

The above and further aspects and preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the following sections and in the appended claims. The subject-matter of appended claims is hereby specifically incorporated in this specification.

30 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” include both singular and plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

The terms “comprising”, “comprises” and “comprised of” as used herein are synonymous with “including”, “includes” or “containing”, “contains”, and are inclusive or open-ended and do not exclude additional, non-recited members, elements or method steps. The terms also encompass “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of”.

- 5 The recitation of numerical ranges by endpoints includes all numbers and fractions subsumed within the respective ranges, as well as the recited endpoints.

The term “about” as used herein when referring to a measurable value such as a parameter, an amount, a temporal duration, and the like, is meant to encompass variations of and from the specified value, in particular variations of +/-10% or less, preferably +/-5% or less, more preferably +/-1% or less,
 10 and still more preferably +/-0.1% or less of and from the specified value, insofar such variations are appropriate to perform in the disclosed invention. It is to be understood that the value to which the modifier “about” refers is itself also specifically, and preferably, disclosed.

Whereas the term “one or more”, such as one or more members of a group of members, is clear per se, by means of further exemplification, the term encompasses *inter alia* a reference to any one of said
 15 members, or to any two or more of said members, such as, e.g., any ≥ 3 , ≥ 4 , ≥ 5 , ≥ 6 or ≥ 7 etc. of said members, and up to all said members.

All documents cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Unless otherwise specified, all terms used in disclosing the invention, including technical and scientific terms, have the meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this
 20 invention belongs. By means of further guidance, term definitions may be included to better appreciate the teaching of the present invention.

By extensive experiment testing, the present inventors have found that choline pelargonate can be used as an effective fungicide, both for preventive and curative disease control, against blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof.

- 25 Accordingly, a first aspect of the invention relates to a method of treatment of blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. Preferably, the method is an agricultural method.

The term “agricultural” as used herein refers to the activity or business of growing crops including rice.

- 30 As used throughout this specification, the term “treatment” refers to the alleviation or measurable reduction of one or more measurable symptoms or markers of a disease such as blast disease, sheath

blight, or a combination thereof. Measurable reduction includes any statistically significant decline in a measurable symptom or marker. Generally, the term encompasses both curative treatments and treatments directed to reduce symptoms and/or slow progression of the disease. The terms encompass both the curative treatment of an already developed disease, as well as prophylactic or preventative measures or treatment, wherein the aim is to prevent or lessen the chances of incidence of a disease. In embodiments, the treatment may be a curative treatment. In other embodiments, the treatment may be a preventative treatment. The present inventors have surprisingly found that application of choline pelargonate suppressed the development of blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof with a high efficacy level (e.g. at dosages causing no phytotoxicity), and allowed to increase rice yields, even outperforming the rice yields obtained after preventive and curative treatment by commercially available reference products.

The terms “preventive treatment”, “protective treatment” or “protectant treatment” as used herein refer to preventing or lessening the chances of incidence of blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof, such as to prevent occurrence, development and progression of blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof.

The term “curative treatment” as used herein refers to treating of an already developed blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof, such as reducing, stabilizing, suppressing, and curing an already developed blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof.

The phrases “preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof” and “treating blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof” may be used interchangeably herein, and encompass both the actual treatment of an already developed blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof, such as reducing, stabilizing, suppressing, and curing an already developed blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof, as well as prophylactic or preventive measures, wherein the aim is to prevent or lessen the chances of incidence of blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof, such as to prevent occurrence, development and progression of blast disease, sheath blight disease, or combination thereof.

The terms “blast disease”, “rice blast”, “rice blast disease”, or “blight disease” may be used interchangeably and refer to a disease on rice plants caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*.

Pyricularia oryzae, also known as rice blast fungus, rice rotten neck, rice seedling blight, blast of rice, oval leaf spot of graminea, pitting disease, ryegrass blast, Johnson spot, and neck blast is a plant pathogenic fungus that causes blast disease affecting rice and cereals including wheat, rye, barley, and pearl millet. *Pyricularia oryzae* is also referred to as *Magnaporthe grisea*, *Pyricularia grisea*, *Ceratosphaeria grisea*, *Dactylaria grisea*, *Dactylaria oryzae*, *Phragmoportha grisea*, or *Trichothecium*

griseum. The names *Pyricularia grisea* and *Magnaporthe grisea* are most used for this pathogen and relate to different stages of the pathogen life cycle: *Pyricularia grisea* is the anamorph and *Magnaporthe grisea* is the teleomorph.

The symptoms of blast disease include lesions that can be found on all above-ground parts of the plant, including leaves, leaf collars, necks, panicles, pedicels, and seeds, as well as on the roots. Preferably, the symptoms of blast disease include lesions on the leaves. Initial symptoms are white to grey-green lesions or spots with darker borders produced on all parts of the shoot, while older lesions are elliptical or spindle-shaped and whitish to grey with necrotic borders. Lesions may enlarge and coalesce to kill the entire leaf. Blast disease also prevents maturation of the actual grain.

Generally, it is possible to identify (determine) in each rice area a rice a development stage range (i.e. BBCH range) in which the symptoms of blast disease start to appear. This BBCH range corresponds to the timing of the fungicide treatments. Further, development stage ranges (i.e. BBCH range) in which the symptoms of blast disease worsen or increase may be determined. These BBCH ranges correspond to the timing of further fungicide treatments. For instance, in Italy the treatments are focused on BBCH ranges: 37-43; 49-53; 61-67. However, the appearance of the symptoms may be different (earlier or later) according to the climatic conditions favourable for the disease development and host plant attack. In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice appear from BBCH 21 to BBCH 53, such as from BBCH 30 to BBCH 53, e.g. from BBCH 30 or later, such as from BBCH 31, from BBCH 32, from BBCH 33, from BBCH 34, from BBCH 35, from BBCH 36 or later. In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice appear from BBCH 37 to BBCH 43, such as from BBCH 37 or later, such as from BBCH 38, from BBCH 39, from BBCH 40, from BBCH 41, from BBCH 42, or from BBCH 43. In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice appear from BBCH 49 to BBCH 53. In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice appear from BBCH 61 to BBCH 67.

The terms “sheath blight”, “rice sheath blight”, “sheath blight disease” or “rice sheath blight disease” may be used interchangeably herein and refer to a disease on rice plants caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*.

Rhizoctonia solani is a plant pathogenic fungus with a wide host range. *Rhizoctonia solani* is also referred to as *Moniliopsis aderholdii*, *Moniliopsis solani*, *Rhizoctonia grisea*, *Rhizoctonia napaeae*.

The symptoms of sheath blight include circular or oblong lesions, usually green-grey and water-soaked, on the lower leaves. The first symptom is greenish-grey spots that develop on the midrib of leaves near a water surface. The spots are elliptical or oval, 1 cm long, spans 2-3 cm, and stick together. The border of the spots and the variation in colour gives a clear pattern on the infected parts of the plant. In a humid condition, the fungal mycelium can appear white, and the fungus forms irregular sclerotia. With

optimal humidity, leaf blades that come in contact with nearby infected stems can become infected as well.

In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice start to appear during the late tillering to joint elongation stages (BBCH 25-35) of plant growth and become more aggressive as the rice plant shifts to the panicle differentiation (reproductive) stage (BBCH >51). In embodiments, the symptoms of sheath blight on rice appear from BBCH 25 to BBCH 35, such as from BBCH 25 or later such as from BBCH 26, from BBCH 27, from BBCH 28, from BBCH 29, or from BBCH 30 or later, such as from BBCH 31, from BBCH 32, from BBCH 33, from BBCH 34 or from BBCH 35.

As mentioned above, blast disease is caused by the fungus *Pyricularia oryzae*, sheath blight is caused by the fungus *Rhizoctonia solani*.

Accordingly, an aspect relates to a method for preventing or combatting a fungal infection on a rice plant or a part thereof, wherein the fungal infection is *Pyricularia oryzae*, *Rhizoctonia solani*, or a combination thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

The phrases “preventing or combating a fungal infection” and “treating a fungal infection” may be used interchangeably herein, and encompass both the actual treatment of an already developed fungal infection, such as reducing, controlling, stabilizing, and suppressing an already developed fungal infection, as well as prophylactic or preventive measures, wherein the aim is to prevent or lessen the chances of incidence of a fungal infection, such as to prevent occurrence, development and progression of a fungal infection.

The terms “fungal infection” or “fungal disease” may be used interchangeably herein.

In embodiments of the methods or uses, as taught herein, the fungal infection is a fungal infection naturally occurring on rice plants such as *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Pyricularia oryzae*, or a combination thereof.

The terms “rice plant”, “rice producing plant” or “rice producing crop” refers to a plant which is capable of producing rice.

The phrase “part of a rice plant” as used herein refers to any one or more of the leaves, the stems, the roots, the panicles, and the seeds of the rice plant. The leaves, the stems and the roots are the vegetative organs. The panicles and the seeds are the reproductive organs. Reference to the “leaf” may include the leaf blade, the leaf collar and the leaf sheath. Reference to the “panicle” may include the pedicels (which carry the spikelets) and flowers. The terms “seed”, “grain” or “paddy” can be used

interchangeably herein and refer to the rice grain composed of the rice envelope, the endosperm and the embryo.

In embodiments, the part of a rice plant may be any one or more of the leaves (including the leaf blade, the leaf collar and the leaf sheath), the stems, the panicles (including the pedicels and the flowers), the seeds, and the roots. In embodiments, the part of a rice plant may be any one or more of the leaves, the stems, the panicles, and the seeds. In embodiments, the part of a rice plant may be any one or more of the leaves and the stems.

In embodiments, the leaves, the stems, the panicles, the seeds, and the roots of the rice plant, when treated according to the methods as taught herein, may be attached to (e.g. growing on) the rice plant.

Post-harvest methods of treating the seeds (grains) are not included in the methods as taught herein.

The phrases “locus of a rice plant” or “locus of growth of a rice plant” as used herein refer to an area in close proximity of a rice plant. For instance, the locus of a rice plant may be a circular area around the stem of a rice plant such as a circular area having a diameter of at most 1 meter, for instance at most 50 centimetres (cm), at most 40 cm, at most 30 cm, at most 20 cm, at most 10 cm, or at most 5 cm, around the stem of a rice plant.

The term “rice” as used herein refers to the seed of the rice plant.

Rice plants as used herein refer to the grass species of the genera *Oryza*, *Zizania* and *Porteresia*. The term encompasses food crop rice plants (including the major food crop rice species *Oryza sativa* and *Oryza glaberrima*) and wild rice plants including the species *Porteresia coarctata* and four species of grasses forming the genus *Zizania*.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the rice plant may be selected from the group consisting of *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice), *Oryza glaberrima* (African rice), *Oryza australiensis*, *Oryza barthii*, *Oryza brachyantha*, *Oryza coarctata*, *Oryza eichingeri*, *Oryza grandiglumis*, *Oryza latifolia*, *Oryza longiglumis*, *Oryza longistaminata*, *Oryza meyeriana*, *Oryza minuta*, *Oryza neocaledonica*, *Oryza officinalis*, *Oryza punctata*, *Oryza ridleyi*, *Oryza rufipogon*, *Oryza schlechteri*, *Zizania palustris*, *Zizania aquatica*, *Zizania texana*, *Zizania latifolia*, and *Porteresia coarctata*.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the rice plant may be selected from the group consisting of *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice), *Oryza glaberrima* (African rice), *Oryza australiensis*, *Oryza barthii*, *Oryza brachyantha*, *Oryza coarctata*, *Oryza eichingeri*, *Oryza grandiglumis*, *Oryza latifolia*, *Oryza longiglumis*, *Oryza longistaminata*, *Oryza meyeriana*, *Oryza minuta*, *Oryza neocaledonica*, *Oryza officinalis*, *Oryza punctata*, *Oryza ridleyi*, *Oryza rufipogon*, and *Oryza schlechteri*.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the rice plant may be *Oryza sativa*. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the rice plant may be *Oryza sativa indica* or *Oryza sativa japonica*.

5 In embodiments, the methods as taught herein comprise applying (i.e. administering, delivering, providing, putting on) choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

The terms “choline pelargonate”, “choline nonanoate” or “trimethylethanolamine pelargonate” can be used interchangeably and refer to the choline salt of pelargonic acid. At the concentrations described herein, choline pelargonate appears to have no unacceptable toxic or hazardous effects on
10 humans, non-target organisms or the environment; for instance when sprayed on the rice plant. Additionally, as shown in the experimental section, the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate against sheath blight or blast disease on rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) at all tested dosages does not cause phytotoxicity symptoms on the rice plants.

The term “pelargonic acid” as used herein can also be referred to as “nonanoic acid” or “1-octanecarboxylic acid” or a C9 fatty acid, and refers to an organic compound composed of a nine-carbon chain terminating in a carboxylic acid functional group.
15

Choline pelargonate may be applied herein as part of a composition, in particular an antifungal composition, such as an aqueous composition comprising choline pelargonate.

The terms “composition”, “formulation”, or “preparation” may be used interchangeably herein and
20 refer to a mixture comprising choline pelargonate as an active ingredient and one or more auxiliaries.

The terms “active ingredient” or “active component” can be used interchangeably and broadly refer to a compound or substance which, when provided in an effective amount, achieves a desired outcome. Typically, an active ingredient as intended herein may achieve such outcome(s) through interacting with and/or modulating with the rice plant, part hereof, or locus of the rice plant.

25 In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be an aqueous composition or a liquid. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may comprise between 0.001% (w/v) and 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. Typically, the composition comprising choline pelargonate may be a liquid or aqueous composition comprising between 0.001% (w/v) to 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. For instance, the composition comprising choline
30 pelargonate may be a liquid or aqueous composition comprising between 0.005% (w/v) and 65% (w/v), between 0.01% (w/v) and 60% (w/v), between 0.05% (w/v) and 55% (w/v), or between 0.1% (w/v) and 50% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.

The compositions as taught herein may comprise ready-to-use compositions which can be applied with suitable apparatus to the plant, but also concentrates or concentrated formulations which have to be diluted with water prior to use. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be a sprayable liquid or a concentrate.

- 5 In embodiments, the composition as taught herein may be formulated in a ready-to-use format, such as a spray or sprayable liquid, or a dip, comprising a non-phytotoxic amount of choline pelargonate which upon administration is effective to inhibit the growth of *Rhizoctonia solani* and/or *Pyricularia oryzae* on the rice plant or part hereof.

10 In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be a spray, sprayable liquid or a dip. Preferably, choline pelargonate is present in the composition as taught herein in an effective amount.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition as taught herein may be an aqueous composition, in particular a sprayable liquid or a dip, comprising between 0.001% (w/v) and 5.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably between 0.001% (w/v) and 2.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, such as between 0.001% (w/v) and 1.50% (w/v) or between 0.001% (w/v) and 1.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. In embodiments, the composition as taught herein may be an aqueous composition, in particular a sprayable liquid or a dip, comprising between 0.001% (w/v) and 4.0% (w/v), between 0.001% (w/v) and 3.5% (w/v), between 0.01% (w/v) and 3.0% (w/v), between 0.01% (w/v) and 2.5% (w/v), or between 0.05% (w/v) and 2.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, such as between 0.1% (w/v) and 2.5% (w/v), between 0.1% (w/v) and 2.0% (w/v) or between 0.1% (w/v) and 1.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. For instance, the composition as taught herein may be an aqueous composition, in particular a sprayable liquid or a dip, comprising between 0.1% (w/v) and 0.8% (w/v), between 0.2% (w/v) and 0.8% (w/v), between 0.3% (w/v) and 0.8% (w/v), or between 0.4% (w/v) and 0.8% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. Such concentrations advantageously allow effective treatment of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. Such concentrations also reduce rice losses and increases rice yield as compared to no treatment or treatment with commercially available reference products.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be a concentrate.

30 In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be a concentrate comprising between 5.0% (w/v) and 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably between 10% (w/v) and 60% (w/v) or between 10% (w/v) and 50% (w/v) of choline pelargonate. For instance, the composition may be a concentrate comprising between 15% (w/v) and 55% (w/v), between 20% (w/v)

and 50% (w/v), between 25% (w/v) and 45% (w/v), between 30% (w/v) and 40% (w/v), or between 30% (w/v) and 35% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.

Advantageously, choline pelargonate is a stable compound which can be easily concentrated, stored, and diluted before use. This allows the production of a concentrated composition comprising choline pelargonate, which can then easily be diluted, for instance with water, to obtain a composition with a concentration of choline pelargonate which is effective to inhibit the growth of one or more phytopathogenic fungi on a rice plant or part thereof without phytotoxic effects. The availability of a concentrated composition allows for additional benefits in production ease, transport and storage costs. It is understood that the ready-to-use antifungal compositions as taught herein comprise an active but non-phytotoxic amount of choline pelargonate. "Active but non-phytotoxic amount" shall mean an amount of choline pelargonate which is sufficient to control or to kill the undesirable fungi, which amount at the same time does not exhibit noteworthy symptoms of phytotoxicity.

In embodiments, the composition may be formulated as a powder. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may be a solid or powdered composition.

The term "powder" refers to a dry, bulk solid composed of many very fine particles that may flow freely when shaken or tilted.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition as taught herein may be a solid or powdered composition comprising from 70% (w/w) to 100% (w/w) of choline pelargonate. In embodiments, the composition as taught herein may be a solid or powdered composition comprising from 75% (w/w) to 100% (w/w), from 80% (w/w) to 100% (w/w), from 90% (w/w) to 100% (w/w), or from 95% (w/w) to 99% (w/w) of choline pelargonate. In embodiments, the composition as taught herein may comprise at least 70% (w/w), at least 80% (w/w), at least 90% (w/w), at least 95% (w/w) or up to 100% (w/w) of choline pelargonate, particularly when formulated as a powder.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the composition may further comprise one or more auxiliaries or auxiliary agents such as a solvent, a carrier, a surfactant, a sticker (e.g. an additive or adjuvant to improve adhesive properties of the composition to the plant or part thereof), an antifreeze agent, a thickener, a buffering agent, an antifoaming agent, an antioxidant, a preservative, an aroma, or a colorant.

Suitable auxiliary agents and inert agents are known in the art and are commercially available. In general, the active compound (i.e. choline pelargonate) can be combined with any solid or liquid additive customarily used for formulation purposes. A carrier is to be understood as meaning a natural or synthetic, organic or inorganic substance which is mixed or combined with the active compounds

for better applicability, in particular for application to plants or plant parts. The carrier, which may be solid or liquid, is generally inert and should be suitable for use in agriculture. For instance, liquid carriers may include water, organic solvents, and mineral oils and vegetable oils. Suitable liquefied gaseous extenders or carriers are liquids which are gaseous at ambient temperature and under atmospheric pressure, for example aerosol propellants, such as butane, propane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Suitable surfactants are emulsifiers, dispersants or wetting agents having ionic or nonionic properties, or mixtures of these surfactants. It is possible to use colorants such as inorganic pigments, for example iron oxide, titanium oxide, Prussian blue, and organic dyes, such as alizarin dyes, azo dyes and metal phthalocyanine dyes, and trace nutrients, such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc. Stabilizers, such as low-temperature stabilizers, preservatives, antioxidants, light stabilizers or other agents which improve chemical and/or physical stability may also be present. The composition may further comprise other crop protection agents and/or pesticidal agents.

Examples of typical compositions comprising choline pelargonate include water-soluble liquids (SL), emulsifiable concentrates (EC), emulsions in water (EW), suspension concentrates (SC, SE, FS, OD), water-dispersible granules (WG), granules (GR) and capsule concentrates (CS), as known in the art.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate may be applied to the rice plant, part thereof, or to the locus of growth of the rice plant.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate may be applied to the rice plant, part of the rice plant, or to the locus of growth of the rice plant, present on a field.

The terms “field” or “agricultural field” may be used interchangeably herein and refer to an area of land used for agricultural purposes such as cultivating crops or cultivating rice plants.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to the part of the rice plant, such as to a leaf, when the part of the rice plant, such as the leaf, is present on or attached to (e.g. is growing on) the rice plant.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to any one or more of the leaves, the stems, the panicles, the seeds, and the roots. In embodiments, the method may comprise applying choline pelargonate or the composition to the whole of the above-ground part of the rice plant. In certain embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to (e.g., sprayed on) the whole of the above-ground part of the rice plant. Accordingly, in embodiments, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to (e.g., sprayed on) any one or more of the leaves, the stems, the

panicles, and the seeds of the rice plant. In embodiments, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to (e.g., sprayed on) any one or more of the leaves and the stems of the rice plant. In embodiments, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be applied to (e.g., sprayed on) the leaves of the rice plant.

- 5 Hence, an aspect provides a method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the leaves, the leaf collars, the necks, and the stems of the rice plant.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be sprayed on the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. In
10 embodiments, sprayable liquids may be applied by spraying the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant by conventional spraying equipment as known in the art, such as airplanes, backpack sprayers, tractor mounted boom sprayers etc.

In embodiments, application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice
15 plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be carried out directly or by action on their surroundings or habitat using customary treatment methods, for example by dipping, spraying, atomizing, irrigating, evaporating, dusting, fogging, broadcasting, foaming, painting, spreading-on, watering (drenching) or drip irrigating. In embodiments, the method may comprise spraying, sprinkling, showering, spritzing, spreading in droplets, spattering; dispersing, diffusing, or douching the
20 rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant with choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein.

In embodiments, the application may be single application or frequent (multiple) applications, at the same or varying time intervals. In embodiments, the application may be performed at least once, at least two times, at least three times, at least four times, at least five times, or at least six times.
25 Preferably, the application may be performed at least five times. Such a treatment regimen advantageously results in effective treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. Such a treatment regimen also reduces rice losses and increases rice yield as compared to no treatment or treatment with commercially available reference products.

30 The time interval between two subsequent applications may be from three days to four weeks (one month). For instance, the time interval between two subsequent applications may be from four days to three weeks, from five days to two weeks, or from six days to ten days. The time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least four days, at least five days, at least six days, at least seven

days (one week), at least eight days, at least nine days, at least ten days, or at least two weeks. Preferably, the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Preferably, the application may be performed at least two times, such as at least three times, at least four times or at least five times, and the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Such a treatment regimen advantageously results in effective treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. Such a treatment regimen also reduces rice losses and increases rice yield as compared to no treatment or treatment with commercially available reference products.

In embodiments of the methods as taught herein, the timing of the application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be before (“preventive application”) or after (“curative application”) the manifestation of the fungal disease, in particular blast disease or sheath blight, or the symptoms thereof.

In embodiments of the methods as taught herein, the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed before the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed before the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, the method may comprise a preventive application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein. In embodiments, the method may comprise a preventive treatment regimen of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein. The preventive application or preventive treatment regimen with choline pelargonate (e.g. at dosages causing no phytotoxicity) advantageously results in a high efficacy of treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof and increased rice yields, even outperforming the efficacy and rice yields obtained after preventive or curative treatment by commercially available reference products and after curative treatment by choline pelargonate.

The term “preventive application” as used herein refers to an application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant before the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.

The term “preventive treatment regimen” as used herein refers to a treatment regimen wherein the applications are preventive applications as defined herein.

In embodiments, the timing of the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be before the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, when more than one application is performed, the subsequent application(s) of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant are also performed before the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.

In embodiments, the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, the method may comprise a curative application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein. In embodiments, the method may comprise a curative treatment regimen of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein. The curative application or curative treatment regimen unexpectedly results in a high efficacy of treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof and increased rice yields, despite the commonly known use of pelargonic acid as a contact herbicide. The curative application or curative treatment regimen with choline pelargonate (e.g. at dosages causing no phytotoxicity) advantageously outperforms the efficacy and rice yields obtained after curative treatment by commercially available reference products.

The term “curative application” as used herein refers to an application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant after the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.

The term “curative treatment regimen” as used herein refers to a treatment regimen wherein the applications are curative applications as defined herein.

In embodiments, the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the

manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, and before the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 25%. In embodiments, the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, and before the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%. For example, the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, and before the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 4%, at most 3%, at most 2%, or at most 1%. Such curative application or curative treatment regimen with choline pelargonate (e.g. at dosages causing no phytotoxicity) results in a high efficacy of treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof and improved rice yields outperforming the efficacy and rice yields obtained after curative treatment by commercially available reference products.

In embodiments, the method may comprise a curative application or curative treatment regimen of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein, wherein the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof at the first application is at most 25%, at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%. In embodiments, the method may comprise a curative application or curative treatment regimen of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein wherein the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof at the first application is at most 4.5%, at most 4%, at most 3.5%, at most 3%, at most 2.5%, at most 2%, at most 1.5%, or at most 1%.

In embodiments, the timing of the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be after the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, preferably before the intensity of the symptoms is at most 25%, at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%. In embodiments, when more than one application is performed, the subsequent application(s) of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant are performed after the manifestation (or appearance, occurrence) of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or

combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, preferably before or after the intensity of the symptoms is at most 25%, at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%.

The timing of the manifestation of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof depends on many different factors and conditions, including the species of the rice plant, the variety of the rice plant, the weather conditions, etc. Based on experience, the farmer will know or will be able to determine (e.g. predict) the timing of the manifestation of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof or of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof based on the prevailing factors and conditions. The determination (e.g. prediction) of the timing of the fungal disease may be based on the use of a decision support system (DSS), for example used in Europe and the United States. The DSS combines climatic data with data related to spores detector in the fields to predict the probability of the pathogen attack. According to the prediction of the risk, the farmer can apply choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein.

Generally, in embodiments, the method may comprise applying choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 15 to day 70 after sowing of the rice seeds. Preferably, the method may comprise applying choline pelargonate or the composition (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 20 to day 65 after sowing of the rice seeds.

In embodiments, the preventive application may be performed by applying choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 15 to day 30 after sowing of the rice seeds. In embodiments, the preventive application may be performed by applying choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 20 to day 30 after sowing of the rice seeds.

In embodiments, the curative application may be performed by applying choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 31 to day 70 after sowing of the rice seeds. In embodiments, the curative application may be performed by applying choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein (e.g. for the first time) to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant on day 31 to day 65, on day 31 to day 55, or on day 31 to day 45 after sowing of the rice seeds.

In embodiments, the method as taught herein comprises applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant in an amount effective to prevent or control the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination

thereof on the rice plant or part thereof. In embodiments, the method as taught herein comprises applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant in an amount effective to prevent or combat the fungal infection by *Rhizoctonia solani* and/or *Pyricularia oryzae* on the rice plant or part thereof.

5 In embodiments, the composition comprising choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.1 L/ha to 10 L/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. In embodiments, the composition comprising choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.5L/ha to 10L/ha, 1 L/ha to 10 L/ha, 2 L/ha to 8 L/ha, or 2L/ha to 6L/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. Preferably, choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein
10 is applied at a concentration of 3 L/ha to 7L/ha, such as 4 L/ha to 6 L/ha, to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. Such dosages advantageously allow more effective treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof when compared with a commercially available reference product.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of at least 0.01 kg/ha to the
15 rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. In embodiments, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of at least 0.02 kg/ha, at least 0.04 kg/ha, at least 0.06 kg/ha, at least 0.08 kg/ha, or at least 0.1 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. For instance, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of at least 0.2 kg/ha, at least 0.4 kg/ha, at least 0.6 kg/ha, at least 0.8 kg/ha, at least 1.0 kg/ha, at least 1.5 kg/ha, at least 2.0 kg/ha, or at least
20 2.5 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

In embodiments, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. In embodiments, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.04 kg/ha to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, or 0.2 kg/ha to 10 kg/ha, 0.4 kg/ha to 8.0 kg/ha, 0.5 kg/ha to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.6 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, 0.8 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha,
25 0.75 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/h, 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. Preferably, choline pelargonate is applied at a concentration of 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.5 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. Such dosages advantageously result in more effective treatment of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof when
30 compared with a commercially available reference product.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10 kg/ha, such as at a concentration of 0.04 kg/ha to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant,

part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, and the application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed before the manifestation of the blast disease or the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease on the rice plant or part thereof. Preferably, the application may be performed at least
5 two times, and the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Such application provides high efficacy of treatment of the blast disease on the rice plant or part thereof—and hence high rice yields.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10 kg/ha, such as at a concentration of 0.04 kg/ha
10 to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, and the application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of the blast disease or the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease on the rice plant or part thereof, preferably before the intensity of the symptoms is at
15 most 25%. Preferably, the application may be performed at least five times, and the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Such application provides high efficacy of treatment of the blast disease on the rice plant or part thereof, and hence high rice yields.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10 kg/ha, such as at a concentration of 0.04 kg/ha
20 to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, and the application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed before the manifestation of the sheath blight or the manifestation of symptoms of the sheath blight on the rice plant or part thereof. Preferably, the application may be performed at least
25 two times, and the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Such application provides high efficacy of treatment of the sheath blight on the rice plant or part thereof, and hence high rice yields.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, choline pelargonate may be applied at a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10 kg/ha, such as at a concentration of 0.04 kg/ha
30 to 5.0 kg/ha, 0.1 kg/ha to 4.0 kg/ha, 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha, or 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, and the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant may be performed after the manifestation of the sheath blight or the manifestation of symptoms of the

sheath blight on the rice plant or part thereof, preferably before the intensity of the symptoms is at most 25%. Preferably, the application may be performed at least four times, and the time interval between two subsequent applications may be at least one week. Such application provides high efficacy of treatment of the sheath blight on the rice plant or part thereof, and hence high rice yields.

- 5 In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%.

In embodiments, the intensity (I) of crop damage caused by the fungal disease, such as blast disease or sheath blight, may be calculated by the formula (1):

$$10 \quad I = \frac{\sum (n \times v)}{NV} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

wherein I = intensity of crop damage; n = number of tillers in each scale of attack; v = the value of the scale of attacks for each attack category; V = the highest attack scale value specified; N = the total number of tillers observed.

- 15 The scale of the attack of the blast disease may be determined as follows: 0 = no attack; 1 = spots: the size of a needle tip; 2 = spots: larger than a needle tip; 3 = spots: necrotic patches, round and somewhat oval, 1-2 mm long with brown edges; 4 = typical slots of 1-2 mm long, leaf area affected by less than 2%; 5 = typical blast leaf area affected by 2-10%; 6 = typical blast leaf area affected by 11-25%; 7 = typical blast leaf area affected by 26-50%; 8 = typical blast leaf area affected by 51-75%; 9 = typical blast leaf area affected by 76-100%.

- 20 The scale of the attack of the sheath blight may be determined as follows: 0 = no attack; 1 = early symptoms of leaf damage; 3 = symptoms of more than 25% damage in the first and second panicle; 5 = symptoms of damage of more than 25% on the first, second and third panicle; 7 = symptoms of damage of more than 25% on all grief; 9 = all tillers rot.

- 25 In embodiments, the efficacy level (in percentage) of a fungicide (such as choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein) may be calculated according to formula (2):

$$\text{efficacy level (\%)} = (ISK - ISP) (ISK)^{-1} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

wherein: ISK = intensity of crop damage by the fungal disease in the control (without fungicide); and ISP = intensity of crop damage by the fungal disease in fungicide treatment. The intensity of crop damage may be calculated by formula (1) as provided herein.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be at least 65%, at least 70%, or at least 75%, preferably at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%. Advantageously, in embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein may be at least 65%, at least 70%, or at least 75%, preferably at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate, preferably when applied at a concentration of 0.8 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the efficacy level of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95%.

In embodiments, the rice yield after application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be enhanced (i.e., increased) by at least about 5% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., the rice yield after application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be at least about 1.05-fold) the rice yield without fungicide treatment (i.e., untreated control) or the rice yield after application of a commercially available reference fungicide.

The terms “rice yield” or “dried paddy harvest” as used herein refer to the average weight of harvested rough rice (*gabah kering panen* or GKP) per surface area. The rice yield may be expressed as kg/ha or kg/m².

Examples of commercially available contact reference fungicides include Nordox 56 WP (Allied Botanical Corporation, Philippines; a.i.: Copper oxide), Antracol 70 WP (Bayer CropScience; a.i.: Propineb), Seltima (BASF; a.i.: pyraclostrobin), Thiopron (UPL Europe Ltd; a.i.: Sulphur).

Examples of commercially available systemic reference fungicides include Amistar Top 325 SC (Syngenta Bangladesh; a.i.: azoxystrobin and difenoconazole), Zerox (Dhanuka; a.i.: propiconazole), Luna experience (Bayer; a.i.: Fluopyram and Tebuconazole), Roko (Biostadt; a.i.: thiophanate methyl).

In embodiments, the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein may be enhanced by (i.e., increased by) at least about 10% (i.e., may be at least 1.10-fold), at least about 15% (i.e., 1.15-fold), at least about 20% (i.e., 1.20-fold), at least about 25% (i.e., 1.25-fold), at least about 30% (i.e., 1.30-fold), at least about 35% (i.e., 1.35-fold), at least about 40% (i.e., 1.40-fold), at least about 45% (i.e., 1.45-fold), at least about 50% (i.e., 1.50-fold), at least about 55% (i.e., 1.55-fold), at least about 60% (i.e., 1.60-fold), at least about 65% (i.e., 1.65-fold), at least about 70% (i.e., 1.70-fold), at least about 75% (i.e., 1.75-fold), at least about 80% (i.e., 1.80-fold), at least about 85% (i.e., 1.85-fold), at least about 90% (i.e., 1.90-fold), at least about 95% (i.e., 1.95-fold), or at least about 100% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., 2-fold) the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) without fungicide treatment (i.e., untreated control) or the rice yield after application of a commercially available reference fungicide.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be enhanced (i.e., increased) by at least about 5% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., the rice yield after a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be at least about 1.05-fold) the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of a commercially available reference fungicide or application of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating blast disease, the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be enhanced by (i.e., increased by) at least about 10% (i.e., 1.10-fold), at least about 15% (i.e., 1.15-fold), at least about 20% (i.e., 1.20-fold), at least about 25% (i.e., 1.25-fold), at least about 30% (i.e., 1.30-fold), at least about 35% (i.e., 1.35-fold), at least about 40% (i.e., 1.40-fold), at least about 45% (i.e., 1.45-fold), at least about 50% (i.e., 1.50-fold), at least about 55% (i.e., 1.55-fold), at least about 60% (i.e., 1.60-fold), at least about 65% (i.e., 1.65-fold), at least about 70% (i.e., 1.70-

fold), at least about 75% (i.e., 1.75-fold), at least about 80% (i.e., 1.80-fold), at least about 85% (i.e., 1.85-fold), at least about 90% (i.e., 1.90-fold), at least about 95% (i.e., 1.95-fold), or at least about 100% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., 2-fold) the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of a commercially available reference fungicide or application of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein.

In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be enhanced (i.e., increased) by at least about 5% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., the rice yield after a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein may be at least about 1.05-fold) the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of a commercially available reference fungicide or application of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant. In embodiments of the methods or uses as taught herein for treating sheath blight, the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of choline pelargonate at a preventive treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant, may be enhanced by (i.e., increased by) at least about 10% (i.e., 1.10-fold), at least about 15% (i.e., 1.15-fold), at least about 20% (i.e., 1.20-fold), at least about 25% (i.e., 1.25-fold), at least about 30% (i.e., 1.30-fold), at least about 35% (i.e., 1.35-fold), at least about 40% (i.e., 1.40-fold), at least about 45% (i.e., 1.45-fold), at least about 50% (i.e., 1.50-fold), at least about 55% (i.e., 1.55-fold), at least about 60% (i.e., 1.60-fold), at least about 65% (i.e., 1.65-fold), at least about 70% (i.e., 1.70-fold), at least about 75% (i.e., 1.75-fold), at least about 80% (i.e., 1.80-fold), at least about 85% (i.e., 1.85-fold), at least about 90% (i.e., 1.90-fold), at least about 95% (i.e., 1.95-fold), or at least about 100% relative to (i.e., compared with) (i.e., 2-fold) the rice yield (e.g. expressed as kg/area) after application of a commercially available reference fungicide or application of choline pelargonate at a curative treatment regimen as taught herein, preferably when applied at a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

Accordingly, an aspect of the present invention provides a method for enhancing (i.e., increasing) the rice yield of a rice plant relative to (i.e., compared with) the rice yield without fungicide treatment (i.e., untreated control) or the rice yield after application of a commercially available reference fungicide, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

A further aspect relates to the use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate in the prevention or control of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof.

Accordingly a related aspect provides the use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate in the prevention or combat of a fungal infection on a rice plant or part thereof, wherein the fungal infection is *Rhizoctonia solani* or *Pyricularia oryzae*.

Hence, an aspect provides the use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate as a fungicide against *Rhizoctonia solani* or *Pyricularia oryzae* on a rice plant or part thereof.

In embodiments, the fungicide is a contact fungicide. Preferably, the fungicide is a systemic fungicide.

Accordingly, an aspect provides the use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate as a systemic fungicide against *Rhizoctonia solani* or *Pyricularia oryzae* on a rice plant or part thereof. This is unexpected given the known use of pelargonic acid as a contact (i.e. non-systemic) herbicide.

The present application also provides aspects and embodiments as set forth in the following Statements:

1. A method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.
2. The method according to statement 1, wherein the rice plant is selected from the group consisting of *Oryza sativa*, *Oryza glaberrima*, *Oryza australiensis*, *Oryza barthii*, *Oryza brachyantha*, *Oryza coarctata*, *Oryza eichingeri*, *Oryza grandiglumis*, *Oryza latifolia*, *Oryza longiglumis*, *Oryza longistaminata*, *Oryza meyeriana*, *Oryza minuta*, *Oryza neocaledonica*, *Oryza officinalis*, *Oryza punctata*, *Oryza ridleyi*, *Oryza rufipogon*, *Oryza schlechteri*, *Zizania palustris*, *Zizania aquatica*, *Zizania texana*, *Zizania latifolia*, and *Porteresia coarctata*.
3. The method according to statement 1 or 2, wherein the rice plant is *Oryza sativa*; preferably wherein the rice plant is *Oryza sativa indica* or *Oryza sativa japonica*.
4. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 3, wherein the composition is an aqueous composition.

5. The method according to any of one statements 1 to 4, wherein the composition is a sprayable liquid or a concentrate.
6. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 5, wherein the composition comprises between 0.001% (v/v) and 70% (v/v) of choline pelargonate.
- 5 7. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 6, wherein the composition is a concentrate comprising between 5.0% (w/v) and 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably between 10% (w/v) and 60% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.
8. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 6, wherein the composition is a sprayable liquid comprising between 0.001% (w/v) and 5.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably
10 between 0.1% (w/v) and 2.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, more preferably between 0.1% (w/v) and 1.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.
9. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 8, wherein the composition further comprises one or more auxiliaries such as a solvent, a carrier, a surfactant, a sticker, an antifreeze agent, a thickener, a buffering agent, an antifoaming agent, an antioxidant, a preservative, an
15 aroma, or a colorant.
10. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 9, wherein the method comprises applying choline pelargonate or the composition to the whole of the above-ground part of the rice plant.
11. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 10, wherein the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant
20 is performed before the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.
12. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 10, wherein the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant is performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or
25 combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.
13. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 10 or 12, wherein the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant is performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, and before the intensity
30 of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 25%, such as at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%.

14. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 13, wherein choline pelargonate is applied in a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant; preferably wherein choline pelargonate is applied in a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

5 15. The method according to any one of statements 1 to 14, wherein choline pelargonate or the composition is sprayed on the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.

16. Use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate in the prevention or control of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof.

The above aspects and embodiments are further supported by the following non-limiting examples.

10 EXAMPLES

Comparative example 1: Evaluation of the use according to an embodiment of the invention of a composition comprising choline pelargonate against blast disease on winter barley

A winter barley pot trial was established to determine the efficacy of composition comprising choline pelargonate (referred to as "BPA 056") as a protective (or preventive) and curative treatment against
15 blast disease (*Magnaporthe oryzae*) on barley.

Methodology

Experimental design

A pot trial was sown using the winter barley cultivar SY Venture (day 0). Seed were sown into 9 cm diameter pots at a rate of 10 seed per pot, with three replicate pots sown per treatment. Pots were
20 transferred to the glasshouse and grown at 23°C until plants reached the first leaf fully emerged growth stage (BBCH 11). The trial consisted of 10 treatments and was inoculated with a spore suspension of *M. oryzae*.

Product application

The treatments applied to the trial are detailed in Table 1. The composition ("BPA 056") comprised
25 42% (w/v) choline pelargonate or 0.42 kg choline pelargonate per L of the composition. Sprays were applied at a high-water volume (2 ml per replicate pot which is equivalent to 3125 L/ha) when plants were at BBCH 11 (protectant treatment day 11 and curative treatment day 14). Inoculated and uninoculated controls were sprayed with 2 ml of water. Treatments were applied using handheld atomiser sprayers. Curative treatments were applied on removal from the moisture chamber once
30 moisture has dried from the inoculated leaves.

The dose of 0.5%, 0.75% and 1% (v/v) is the concentration of the composition comprising choline pelargonate in the spray solution.

Table 1: Treatment list and application timing in a trial to test the efficacy of different compositions and treatment regimens for control of blast disease on winter barley plants

Number	Product	Dose (v/v)	Amount of product per replicate pot (µl)	Timing
1	BPA056	1%	20	1-day pre inoculation
2	BPA056	0.75%	15	1-day pre inoculation
3	BPA056	0.5%	10	1-day pre inoculation
4	Proline 275	0.72 l/ha	0.46	1-day pre inoculation
5	BPA056	1%	20	2-days post inoculation
6	BPA056	0.75%	15	2-days post inoculation
7	BPA056	0.5%	10	2-days post inoculation
8	Proline 275	0.72 l/ha	0.46	2-days post inoculation
9	Untreated - inoculated	-	-	-
10	Untreated - uninoculated	-	-	-

5

Inoculation

Each pot was inoculated with 2 ml of a spore suspension when plants were at BBCH 11 (day 12) using handheld atomiser sprayers. The spore suspension applied contained conidia of *M. oryzae* at a concentration of 4×10^4 spores ml⁻¹.

- 10 Immediately after inoculation plants were transferred to moisture chambers (100 % humidity) and incubated at a temperature of approximately 25°C. Plants were removed from the moisture chambers after two days incubation and transferred to a quarantine glasshouse set at 23°C.

Leaf assessment

- 15 Disease was assessed once symptoms had fully developed on the inoculated controls. Disease severity was assessed as a percentage of the total leaf area affected by disease symptoms on the first leaf (the leaf treated/inoculated) of five plants per replicate pot. Leaves assessed were selected at random from each replicate pot.

Statistical analysis

Differences between treatments were determined through calculation of the least significant difference of the means using Genstat version 16 with analysis using ANOVA. Percentage values were transformed using an angular transformation before statistical analysis was carried out.

5 Results and discussion

Symptoms of blast disease caused by *M. oryzae* were assessed on day 24 (12 days after inoculation) when plants were at BBCH 13 (three leaves fully unfolded). Only the first leaves were assessed, that is leaves which emerged post-treatment were not assessed. Disease levels on untreated plants were assessed at 39.6 % of the leaf area affected (Table2, transformed data).

10 Table 2: Results of leaf area affected (%) in a trial to test the efficacy of different compositions and treatment regimens for control of blast disease on winter barley plants

Number	Application timing	Product	Raw data	Transformed data*	**
1	Protectant	BPA056 (1%)	20.7	25.98	c
2	Protectant	BPA056 (0.75%)	35.3	35.93	de
3	Protectant	BPA056 (0.5%)	52.0	45.7	f
4	Protectant	Proline 275 (0.72 l/ha)	0.0	0	a
5	Curative	BPA056 (1%)	35.3	35.58	de
6	Curative	BPA056 (0.75%)	39.0	38.29	def
7	Curative	BPA056 (0.5%)	27.3	30.7	cd
8	Curative	Proline 275 (0.72 l/ha)	3.6	10.55	b
9	Control	Inoculated	41.0	39.56	ef
10	Control	Uninoculated	0	0	a

* Disease data were transformed using an angular transformation before any statistical analysis was carried out. **Transformed data with the same letter are not significantly different at 5% significance level (LSD (5%) = 7.77)

15 Plants treated with protectant treatments of BPA056 (1%) or Proline (0.72 L/ha), or curative treatment of BPA056 (0.5%) or Proline (0.72 L/ha) resulted in a significant ($p = 0.05$) reduction in symptoms caused by *M. oryzae* compared to the inoculated control. All other treatment gave disease levels that were not significantly different from the inoculated control (Table 2, transformed data).

The level of control achieved with a commercially available reference product (Proline 275 at 0.72 L/ha), whether applied as a protectant or a curative treatment, was significantly greater than any of

20

the BPA056 treatments. In view thereof, the excellent results obtained with BPA056 in field trials on rice (as described in Examples 1 and 2) could not be expected.

Example 1: Field efficacy test of the use according to an embodiment of the invention of a composition comprising choline pelargonate against blast disease on rice plants

- 5 A field trial was established to determine the efficacy of composition comprising choline pelargonate (referred to as “BPA 056”) as a protectant and curative treatment against blast disease on rice plants.

Material and Methods

Field tests referred in this experiment are all experimental testing performed under field conditions. Location of testing: Bojong Terong Sub-Village, Palabuan Village, Ujungjaya District, Sumedang
10 Regency, West Java.

The trial used rice variety of Inpari 32 or other commonly used varieties around the trial location and were susceptible to the rice blast disease (*Pyricularia oryzae*).

- 15 Rice seeds free of pest and disease were used. Application of fertilizer was in accordance with local recommendations. Plant maintenance was carried out in the best ways to achieve the purpose of the trial.

- Seedlings were used 20 days after sowing. Amount of seed per planting hole 2-3 seed. In accordance with the habits of farmers in Indonesia and based on the approval of the pesticide commission, the dimensions of one plot were a size of 10 m x 10 m, the number of sample plants observed was 25 clumps per plot, and the distance among plots is bunds with a width of 50 cm. Planting date started at
20 day 0.

Plot Lay-out

- Randomized complete block design with 9 treatment regimens as provided in Table 3, and 3 replications. In brief, there were 9 different treatment regimens as reported in Table 3. Each treatment regimen was performed on three different plots (replicates). Each plot had a dimension of 10 m x 10
25 m. Plots were distributed according to a randomized complete block design.

- Water volume used: 400 L/ha. The contact dose is the final concentration of the composition in the spray solution. For instance, Nordox was applied at final concentration of 2 g/L of spray solution. To express it as grams of Nordox per hectare: $2 \text{ g/L} \times 400 \text{ L/ha} = 800 \text{ g}$ of Nordox per hectare. For example, AmistarTop 325 SC was applied at final concentration of 300 mL/ha. To express it as mL/L of spray
30 solution: $300 \text{ mL}/400 \text{ L} = 0.75 \text{ mL/L}$. For example, BPA056 was applied at 2 L/ha. To express it as mL/L of spray solution: $2000 \text{ mL}/400 \text{ L} = 5 \text{ mL/L}$ of spray solution.

The composition comprising choline pelargonate (referred to as “BPA 056”) had a concentration of 42% (w/v) choline pelargonate or 42 g choline pelargonate per 100 mL of the composition or 420 g (i.e. 0.42 kg) per L. The concentration of the choline pelargonate in the spray solution was: 2L composition x 0.42 kg choline pelargonate/L composition = 0.84 kg choline pelargonate; 4L composition x 0.42 L choline pelargonate/L composition = 1.68 kg choline pelargonate; or 6L composition x 0.42 L choline pelargonate/L composition = 2.52 kg choline pelargonate.

The concentration of choline pelargonate in the spray solution is thus $0.84 \text{ kg}/400 \text{ L} = 0.21 \text{ kg}/100 \text{ L} = 210 \text{ g}/100 \text{ L} = 2.10 \text{ g}/\text{L} = 0.21 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml} = 0.21\% \text{ (w/v)}$; $1.68 \text{ kg}/400 \text{ L} = 0.42 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml} = 0.42\% \text{ (w/v)}$; or $2.52 \text{ kg}/400 \text{ L} = 0.63 \text{ g}/100 \text{ ml} = 0.63\% \text{ (w/v)}$.

- 10 The contact doses of the active ingredients were for the preventive reference product: 448 g/ha; for the curative reference product: 60 g/ha Azoxystrobin and 37.5 g/ha Difenoconazole; for BPA056 2l/ha: 0.84 kg/ha; for BPA056 4l/ha: 1.68 kg/ha; and for BPA056 6l/ha: 2.52 kg/ha.

Table 3: Tested compositions, dosages, and treatment timings in a trial to test the efficacy of different compositions and treatment regimens for control of blast disease on rice plants

No	Treatment	Concentration active ingredient (a.i.) in composition	Contact dose composition	Timing of first application	Day of application
1	Untreated	-	-	-	-
2	Preventive reference product (Nordox 56 WP)	Copper oxide 56% (w/v)	2 g/L or 800 g/ha	Before manifestation of symptoms	1. Day 20 2. Day 27
3	Curative reference product (AmistarTop 325 SC)	Azoxystrobin 200 g/l + Difenoconazole 125 g/l	300 ml/ha	When at each plot symptoms began to appear with an intensity that is less than 5%	1. Day 34 2. Day 41 3. Day 48 4. Day 55 5. Day 62
4	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline pelargonate 42%	2 l/ha	Before manifestation of symptoms	1. Day 20 2. Day 27
5	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline pelargonate 42%	4 l/ha		

No	Treatment	Concentration active ingredient (a.i.) in composition	Contact dose composition	Timing of first application	Day of application
6	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline pelargonate 42%	6 l/ha		
7	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline pelargonate 42%	2 l/ha	When at each plot symptoms began to appear with an intensity that is less than 5%	1. Day 34
8	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline pelargonate 42%	4 l/ha		2. Day 41
9	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline pelargonate 42%	6 l/ha		3. Day 48
					4. Day 55
					5. Day 62

Data Assessment

Data assessment of plant damages by the target pest as well as crop production data were analysed in accordance with experimental design used with 5% difference level in treated and control plants.

Ways and means of application

- 5 The farmers were taught how to use the fungicide sprayer application backs carrying semiautomatic high pressure with 400 l/ha or base on calibration.

Timing and number of applications

For Timing A: The applications were preventive applications, applied before manifestation of symptoms.

- 10 For Timing B: The applications were curative applications. The first application was done if at each plot symptoms of an attack began to appear with an intensity that was still very light (less than 5%).

Interval of application: applications were carried out at intervals of 1 week.

Number of applications: applications were carried out at least 5 times up to 2 weeks before harvest in protocol treatment/SOP, but according to the conditions in the field, the number of applications carried out was different. This was due to the appearance of symptoms of attack that were faster, so that preventive applications were only done 2 times. The first application was made when the plants were 20 DAS.

15

Criteria of Efficacy

If the distribution of disease at the beginning of the trial was relatively evenly distributed, the efficacy criteria were based on the level of damage to plants by pathogens. However, if at the beginning of the experiment, the level of crop damage between plots was uneven, the efficacy criterion was determined based on disease progression. This can be seen through the results of analysis of variance in plantations observations (the day before treatment).

Efficacy Level of the tested fungicide may be calculated from the last observations using the formula:

$$\text{Efficacy level} = (\text{ISK} - \text{ISP}) (\text{ISK})^{-1} \times 100\%$$

wherein: ISK = intensity of the disease attack in the control (without fungicide); ISP = intensity of disease attacks in fungicide treatment.

Observations

In the trial, the entire plots were treated (plot dimension 10 m x 10 m) but the disease assessment was performed on 25 rice clumps for each plot. In each experiment, the 25 clumps were selected systematically.

The level of damage to plants by *Pyricularia oryzae* was calculated by the formula:

$$I = \frac{\sum (n \times v)}{NV} \times 100\%$$

wherein: I = intensity of crop damage; n = number of tillers in each scale of attack; v = the value of the scale of attacks for each attack category; V = the highest attack scale value specified; N = the total number of tillers observed.

The scale of the attack of *Pyricularia oryzae* was determined as follows:

0 = no attack; 1 = spots: the size of a needle tip; 2 = spots: larger than a needle tip; 3 = spots: necrotic patches, round and somewhat oval, 1-2 mm long with brown edges; 4 = typical slots of 1-2 mm long, leaf area attacked by less than 2%; 5 = Typical blast leaf area attacked by 2 - 10%; 6 = Typical blast leaf area attacked by 11-25%; 7 = Typical leaf area blots affected 26 - 50%; 8 = Typical blast leaf area attacked by 51 - 75%; 9 = Typical blast leaf area attacked by 76 - 100%.

Timing of observations

For all treatment regimens, the first observation was performed 6 days after the first preventive application. Further observations were carried out with one week intervals. The observation time is presented in Table 4.

Result and Discussion

Effect of the use of a composition according to an embodiment of the invention on the damage level by blast disease on rice plants

The ability of the composition comprising choline pelargonate (as described above, referred to as “BPA056”) to act as a fungicide against the rice blast disease development is provided in Table 4. In accordance with the timing of the treatments, the application treatments that were used in the research were preventive and curative treatments. As for preventive treatment, fungicide application was carried out when the symptoms of disease attack were not visible or the disease intensity value was 0%. In observations after the first application (preventive), the intensity of disease attacks was still not visible with an attack intensity of 0% for each treatment. On the second observation (preventive), symptoms of blast disease began to appear. In this observation, it can be seen that the intensity of disease attack appeared in all treatments, both in the BPA056 fungicide treatment and the comparative fungicide (NORDOX 56 WP and AMISTARTOP 325 SC). Preventive application of fungicides was thus only done 2 times, because in the second observation or one week after the second preventive fungicide application, symptoms of disease attacks have started to appear. The attack intensity on the second observation was significantly different in preventive treatment as compared to curative treatment where the fungicide application had not yet been carried out. The intensity value of the disease attack in the preventive BPA056 fungicide treatment was much lower when compared to the comparative fungicide treatment and the curative treatment.

Six days after the start of the curative treatment (observation 3), the intensity of disease attacks was not significantly different between the fungicide treatment plots. The intensity of disease attack in the fungicide treatment was much lower when compared to the control treatment. However, from all fungicide treatments, it can be seen that the preventive BPA056 fungicide treatments (timing A) had the lowest disease intensity values.

Table 4: The effect of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate (“BPA056”) according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on the average intensity of blast disease attack (%) on rice plants (n = 3)*

Treatment/ Observation (number/day)	The intensity of blast disease attack (%)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Day 26	Day 33	Day 40	day 47	Day 54	Day 61	Day 68
Untreated	0	2.96 bc	9.04 c	11.26 d	14.81 c	19.26 d	25.26 e

Treatment/ Observation (number/day)	The intensity of blast disease attack (%)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Day 26	Day 33	Day 40	day 47	Day 54	Day 61	Day 68
Preventive reference product	0	2.61 bc	2.61 ab	2.88 ab	3.21 ab	3.35 ab	3.97 bc
Curative reference product	0	2.88 bc	3.88 b	5.03 c	5.38 b	5.56 bc	5.78 cd
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	0	1.57 ab	2.09 ab	3.27 bc	3.79 b	3.79 b	4.05 bc
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	0	0.91 a	1.17 a	1.17 a	1.38 a	1.38 a	1.38 ab
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	0	1.04 a	1.04 a	1.17 a	1.17 a	1.17 a	1.17 a
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	0	2.67 bc	3.26 ab	5.04 c	5.33 b	6.22 c	6.81 d
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	0	3.26 c	3.41 ab	3.70 bc	4.15 b	4.33 bc	4.52 cd
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	0	2.96 bc	2.96 ab	3.26 bc	3.67 b	3.85 b	3.93 bc

* The values in the same column which are marked with a corresponding letter show no significant difference through Duncan's Multiple Range Test on the significance level of 5%.

An increase in the intensity of the damage occurred at each observation. The observations in Table 4 show that the increase in the intensity of damage in BPA056 treatment was very low at each subsequent observation. This is different when compared to control treatment, where the increase in the intensity of attacks was quite significant. At the end of the experiment, the highest rice blast intensity was detected in the control treatment which reached 25.26%. Meanwhile, in BPA056 fungicide treatment, the intensity of rice blast was detected to be lower. Fungicide BPA056 preventive treatment (timing A) was the best treatment to suppress the development of rice blast when compared with curative treatment (timing B). Based on the overall observation results, it can be seen that in general the preventive fungicide application had a lower attack intensity value when compared to the curative fungicide application. Fungicide BPA056 preventive treatment (timing A) at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6 l/ha provided better treatment of rice blast when compared with a preventive reference product.

Fungicide BPA056 curative treatment (timing B) at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6 l/ha provided better treatment of rice blast when compared with a curative reference product.

Table 5: Efficacy level of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate (“BPA056”) according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on blast disease on rice plants at the last observation (day 68)

Treatment	Efficacy Level (%)
Untreated	0
Preventive reference product	84.27
Curative reference product	77.10
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	83.95
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	94.55
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	95.35
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	73.02
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	82.10
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	84.45

The level of effectiveness of a fungicide is measured from the value of its efficacy level. Fungicides are deemed to be effective in controlling disease when they have an efficacy level of above 50%. The level of effectiveness of the fungicide BPA056 can be seen in Table 5. Based on the calculation of efficacy level, it is known that all the doses tested were effective in controlling blast in rice. The fungicide BPA056 at a dose of 6 l/ha of preventive treatment resulted in the highest efficacy level value of 95.35% which is effective in controlling rice blast. Nevertheless, the other test dosages also showed efficacy level values of more than 50%. Thus, such dosages were also deemed to be as effective in terms of controlling the blast disease.

Phytotoxicity of the use of a composition illustrating the invention

Phytotoxicity means a damage symptom on plants as the result of fungicide application, even though the said fungicide has been applied in accordance with the recommended degree. Based upon the observation results of the appearance of the rice crops on the trial plots, symptoms of phytotoxicity due to the application of BPA056 were not found. No phytotoxicity was observed on the plots treated with various dosages and treatment regimens of BPA056.

The effect on rice yields of the use of a composition illustrating the invention

The effect of the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate ("BPA056") according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on the rice yield is provided in Table 6. The use of BPA056 was able to suppress the yield loss which is caused by the blast disease on rice crops. The average result of harvested rough rice (*gabah kering panen* or GKP) on all fungicide treatment was higher than that of the control treatment.

The highest GKP was achieved on the BPA056 treatment with the dosage of 6 l/ha of the preventive treatment, which is at the amount of 21.59 kg/plot. This yield significantly differed from the results of other treatments. The GKP result on the control treatment with the amount of 14.42 kg/plot differed significantly with the BPA056 treatment. The difference of GKP results between the BPA056 treatment and control treatment proves that the application of BPA056 was capable of maintaining the yields.

Table 6: The effect of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate ("BPA056") according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on the yield of rice (day 89)

Treatment	Average dried paddy (kg/plot) (n = 3)*
Untreated	14.24 a
Preventive reference product	20.96 cde
Curative reference product	18.08 b
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	20.43 cde
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	21.21 de
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	21.59 e
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	18.52 b
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	19.33 bc
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	19.67 bcd

* Values in the same columns which are marked with a corresponding letter show no significant difference according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test on the significance level of 5%.

Conclusions

- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) was able to suppress the development of blast disease on rice plants with an efficacy level of higher than 50%.

- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants was more effective (e.g. higher efficacy level) when the treatment was a preventive treatment as compared to a curative treatment.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) was able to suppress the rice yield loss compared to the control treatment.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants resulted in a higher rice yield when the treatment was a preventive treatment as compared to a curative treatment.
- the preventive application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate was the best treatment regimen in order to control blast disease on rice plants.
- the preventive application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6 l/ha provided better treatment of rice blast (i.e. less intensity of blast disease and better efficacy) when compared with a preventive reference product
- the curative application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6 l/ha provided better treatment of rice blast (i.e. less intensity of blast disease and better efficacy) when compared with a curative reference product.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) with all tested dosages (0.21%, 0.42%, or 0.63% (w/v) choline pelargonate) caused no phytotoxicity symptoms on the rice plants.

Example 2: Field efficacy test of the use according to an embodiment of the invention of a composition comprising choline pelargonate against sheath blight disease on rice plants

Material and Methods

Field tests referred in this experiment are all experimental testing performed under field conditions. Location of testing: Bojong Terong Sub-Village, Palabuan Village, Ujungjaya District, Sumedang Regency, West Java.

The trial used rice variety of Inpari 32 or other commonly used varieties around the trial location and were susceptible to sheath blight disease (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Rice seeds free of pest and disease were used. Application of fertilizer was in accordance with local recommendations. Plant maintenance was carried out in the best ways to achieve the purpose of the trial.

Seedlings were used 20 days after sowing. Amount of seed per planting hole 2-3 seed. In accordance with the habits of farmers in Indonesia and based on the approval of the pesticide commission, the dimensions of one plot were a size of 10 m x 10 m, the number of sample plants observed was 25 clumps per plot, and the distance among plots is bunds with a width of 50 cm. Planting date started at day 0.

Plot Lay-out

Randomized complete block design with 9 treatments as provided in Table 7, and three replications. In brief, there were 9 treatment regimens as reported in Table 7. Each treatment regimen was performed on three different plots (replicates). Each plot had a dimension of 10 m x 10 m. Plots were distributed according to a randomized complete block design.

Water volume used: 400 L/ha. The contact dose is the final concentration of the composition in the spray solution. For instance, Antracol 70 was applied at final concentration of 1 kg/ha. To express it as g/L of spray solution: $1000\text{g}/400\text{ L} = 2.5\text{ g/L}$.

The composition comprising choline pelargonate (referred to as "BPA 056") had a concentration of 42% (w/v) choline pelargonate or 42 g choline pelargonate per 100 mL of the composition or 420 g (i.e. 0.42 kg) per L. The concentration of the choline pelargonate in the spray solution was: 2L composition x 0.42 kg choline pelargonate/L composition = 0.84 kg choline pelargonate; 4L composition x 0.42 L choline pelargonate/L composition = 1.68 kg choline pelargonate; or 6L composition x 0.42 L choline pelargonate/L composition = 2.52 kg choline pelargonate.

The concentration of choline pelargonate in the spray solution (i.e. contact dose active ingredient) is thus $0.84\text{ kg}/400\text{ L} = 0.21\text{ kg}/100\text{ L} = 210\text{ g}/100\text{ L} = 2.10\text{ g/L} = 0.21\text{g}/100\text{ ml} = 0.21\% \text{ (w/v)}$; $1.68\text{ kg}/400\text{ L} = 0.42\text{ g}/100\text{ ml} = 0.42\% \text{ (w/v)}$; or $2.52\text{ kg}/400\text{ L} = 0.63\text{ g}/100\text{ ml} = 0.63\% \text{ (w/v)}$.

The contact dose of the active ingredients were for the preventive reference product: 700 g/ha; for the curative reference product: 60 g/ha Azoxystrobin and 37.5 g/ha Difenoconazole; for BPA056 2l/ha: 0.84 kg/ha; for BPA056 4l/ha: 1.68 kg/ha; for BPA056 6l/ha: 2.52 kg/ha.

Table 7: Tested compositions, dosages, and treatment timings in a trial to test the efficacy of different compositions and treatment regimens for control of sheath blight disease (*Rhizoctonia sp.*) in rice plants

No	Treatment	Concentration active ingredient (a.i.) in composition	Contact dose of composition	Timing of first application	Day of application
1	Untreated	-	-	-	-
2	Preventive reference product (Antracol 70 WP)	Propineb 70%	1 kg/ha	Before manifestation of symptoms	1. Day 29 2. Day 36
3	Curative reference product (AmistarTop 325 SC)	Azoxystrobin 200 g/l and Difenoconazole 125 g/l	300 ml/ha	When at each plot symptoms began to appear with an intensity that is less than 5%	1. Day 43 2. Day 50 3. Day 57 4. Day 64
4	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	2 l/ha	Before manifestation of symptoms	1. Day 29 2. Day 36
5	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	4 l/ha		
6	BPA056 (timing A)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	6 l/ha		
7	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	2 l/ha	When at each plot symptoms began to appear with an intensity that is less than 5%	1. Day 43 2. Day 50 3. Day 57 4. Day 64
8	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	4 l/ha		

No	Treatment	Concentration active ingredient (a.i.) in composition	Contact dose of composition	Timing of first application	Day of application
9	BPA056 (timing B)	Choline Pelargonate 42%	6 l/ha		

Data Assessment

Data assessment of plant damages by the target pest as well as crop production data were analysed in accordance with experimental design used with 5% difference level in treated and control plants.

5 *Ways and means of application*

The farmers were taught how to use the fungicide sprayer application backs carrying semiautomatic high pressure with 400 l/ha or base on calibration.

Time and Number of Applications

10 For Timing A: The applications were preventive applications, applied before manifestation of symptoms.

For Timing B: The applications were curative applications. The first curative application was done if at each plot symptoms of an attack began to appear with an intensity that was still very light (less than 5%).

15 Interval of Application: applications were carried out at intervals of 1 week. Applications were carried out at least 5 times up to 2 weeks before harvest (in protocol treatment/SOP), but according to the conditions in the field, the number of applications carried out was different. This was due to the appearance of symptoms of attack that were faster, so that for preventive applications it could only be done 2 times. The first preventive application was made when the plants were 29 DAS. For curative applications, only 4 applications were made, this was due to the condition of the plants that were
20 about to enter the harvest phase. The application time is presented in Table 7.

Criteria of Efficacy

If the distribution of disease at the beginning of the trial was relatively evenly distributed, the efficacy criteria were based on the level of damage to plants by pathogens. However, if at the beginning of the

experiment, the level of crop damage between plots was uneven, the efficacy criterion was determined based on disease progression. This can be seen through the results of analysis of variance in plantations observations (the day before treatment).

Efficacy Level of the tested fungicide is expected to be $\geq 50\%$ calculated from the last observations using the formula:

$$\text{Efficacy level} = (\text{ISK} - \text{ISP}) (\text{ISK})^{-1} \times 100\%$$

wherein: ISK = intensity of the disease attack in the control (without fungicide); ISP = intensity of disease attacks in fungicide treatment.

Observations

- 10 In the trial, the entire plots were treated (plot dimension 10 m x 10 m) but the disease assessment was performed on 25 rice clumps for each plot. In each experiment, the 25 clumps were selected systematically.

The level of damage to plants by *Rhizoctonia solani* was calculated by the formula:

$$I = \frac{\sum (n \times v)}{NV} \times 100\%$$

- 15 wherein: I = intensity of crop damage; n = number of tillers in each scale of attack; v = the value of the scale of attacks for each attack category; V = the highest attack scale value specified; N = the total number of tillers observed.

The scale of the attack of *Rhizoctonia solani* was determined as follows:

- 20 0 = no attack; 1 = early symptoms of leaf damage; 3 = symptoms of more than 25% damage in the first and second panicle; 5 = symptoms of damage of more than 25% on the first, second and third panicle; 7 = symptoms of damage of more than 25% on all grief; 9 = all tillers rot.

Timing of observations

- 25 For all treatment regimens, the first observation was performed 6 days after the first preventive application. Further observations were carried out with one week intervals. The observation time is presented in Table 8.

Result and Discussion

Effect on the intensity of sheath blight on rice plants of the use of a composition according to an embodiment of the invention

The test consisted of two treatment regimens, namely preventive and curative. On the first observation, the symptoms of disease attack were still not visible, it can be seen that the disease intensity value was 0% (Table 8). On the second observation, the symptoms of disease began to appear, so no further preventive applications were performed.

The data in Table 8 show that the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate (referred to as "BPA056") reduced the intensity of sheath blight as all BPA056 treatments produced significantly different results compared to the control. During the experiment, the intensity of sheath blight treated with BPA056, especially at a high dose, was low compared to the control treatment. This shows that the application of the composition comprising choline pelargonate was able to suppress the development of sheath blight in rice plants.

Table 8: The effect of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate ("BPA056") according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on the average intensity of sheath blight (%) on rice plants (n= 3)*

Treatment/ Observation (number/day)	The intensity of sheath blight disease attack (%)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Day 35	Day 42	Day 49	Day 56	Day 63	Day 70
Untreated	0	5.04 e	6.52 f	7.41 d	11.11 e	13.48 d
Preventive reference product	0	3.66 cde	4.18 de	4.59 c	5.21 d	5.72 b
Curative reference product	0	4.59 de	4.74 e	4.89 c	6.44 d	6.67 b
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	0	1.96 abc	2.62 bc	2.75 b	5.62 d	6.40 b
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	0	1.18 ab	1.18 a	1.18 a	1.44 ab	1.70 a

Treatment/ Observation (number/day)	The intensity of sheath blight disease attack (%)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Day 35	Day 42	Day 49	Day 56	Day 63	Day 70
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	0	0.78 a	1.05 a	1.18 a	1.18 a	1.31 a
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	0	3.26 cd	3.70 cde	4.30 c	6.82 d	9.04 c
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	0	2.67 bc	2.82 bcd	2.96 b	3.11 c	3.11 a
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	0	1.48 ab	2.08 ab	2.37 ab	2.96 bc	3.11 a

* The values in the same column which are marked with the same letter show no significant difference according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test at a significance level of 5%.

Sheath blight severity increased overtime (with the age of the plant). High increases in the disease intensity occurred in the test with the lowest dose of BPA056, and in the comparative and control fungicide treatments. Symptoms of sheath blight and panicles that became empty were observed in the treatment with the lowest dose (2 l/ha) of BPA056. Symptoms of severe sheath blight and panicles that became empty were observed on comparative and control treatments. The development of the disease mainly occurred when the plant was mature.

Among the treatments regimens at various doses and application times, the preventive application of the highest dose of 6 l/ha of BPA056 showed the lowest intensity of the disease (Table 8). The results obtained for the preventive application of the highest dose of 6 l/ha of BPA056 was not statistically nor significantly different than the preventive application of a dose of 4 l/ha from the second to the last observations. In the last observation, the intensity of sheath blight in all BPA056 treatments was significantly different from the control treatments.

The lowest intensity of 1.31% occurred at the last observation in the 6 l/ha treatment with the preventive application. This lowest intensity obtained at the last observation for the preventive application of the highest dose of 6 l/ha of BPA056 was statistically and significantly different compared to the intensity in the control treatment that reached 13.48% at the last observation. All dosage levels of BPA056 did not cause phytotoxic symptoms in the tested rice plants.

Efficacy of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate according to embodiments of the invention against sheath blight on rice plants

The efficacy of BPA056 in suppressing sheath blight showed great results. An efficacy level of more than 50% was achieved for BPA056 treatment applied with both preventive and curative application at a dose of 4 l/ha and 6 l/ha, and with preventive application at a dose of 2 l/ha. However, the same result did not apply for BPA056 at a dose of 2 l/ha with a curative application where the level of efficacy reached less than 50% at the last observation (Table 9). The highest level of efficacy was achieved at the preventive dose of 6 l/ha that reached 90.31%.

Table 9: Efficacy Level of the use of a composition according to embodiments of the invention ("BPA056") and of comparative compositions against sheath blight on rice plants (day 70)

Treatment	Efficacy Level (%)
Untreated	0
Preventive reference product	57.58
Curative reference product	50.53
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	52.51
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	87.39
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	90.31
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	32.98
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	76.91
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	76.91

Effect on rice yields of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate according to embodiments of the invention against sheath blight on rice plants

The effect of BPA056 application on rice yields is presented in Table 10. The use of BPA056 was able to reduce yield losses caused by sheath blight in rice. The average dried paddy harvest on all experimental plots was significantly different from the control treatment (Table 10).

The highest yield was achieved with preventive application of BPA056 at a dose of 6 l/ha that resulted in an average yield of 20.24 kg/plot, which was not statistically different to a preventive dose of 4 l/ha that resulted in an average yield of 20.13 kg/plot (Table 10). Moreover, the two highest doses of BPA056 (4 l/ha and 6 l/ha) with curative application yielded 19.73 kg/plot and 19.93 kg/plot respectively. Thus, the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants

according to embodiments of the invention was able to suppress sheath blight and to reduce rice yield losses caused by the disease.

Table 10: The effect of the use of a composition comprising choline pelargonate ("BPA056") according to embodiments of the invention and of comparative compositions and treatment regimens on the yield of rice (day 96)

Treatment	Average dried paddy (kg/plot) (n = 3)*
Untreated	14.36 a
Preventive reference product	18.53 bcd
Curative reference product	17.41 b
BPA056 (timing A) 2 l/ha	18.44 bc
BPA056 (timing A) 4 l/ha	20.13 e
BPA056 (timing A) 6 l/ha	20.24 e
BPA056 (timing B) 2 l/ha	17.29 b
BPA056 (timing B) 4 l/ha	19.73 cde
BPA056 (timing B) 6 l/ha	19.93 de

* Values in the same columns which are marked with a corresponding letter show no significant difference according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test at a significance level of 5%.

Conclusions

- the preventive application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants was effective at all tested dosages (0.21%, 0.42%, or 0.63% (w/v) choline pelargonate) in suppressing the incidence of sheath blight in rice plants with an efficacy level of more than 50%.
- the curative application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants at a dose of 4 l/ha (0.42% (w/v) choline pelargonate) and 6 l/ha (0.63% (w/v) choline pelargonate) was effective in suppressing the incidence of sheath blight in rice plants with an efficacy level of more than 50%.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants was more effective against sheath blight (e.g. higher efficacy level) when the treatment was a preventive treatment as compared to a curative treatment.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate to rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) at all tested dosages reduced rice yield losses due to sheath blight as compared to control treatment.

- the preventive application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6 l/ha provided better treatment of sheath blight (i.e. less intensity of sheath blight disease and better efficacy at last observation) when compared with a preventive reference product.
- the curative application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate at a dose of 4 l/ha or 6
5 l/ha provided better treatment of sheath blight (i.e. less intensity of sheath blight disease and better efficacy at last observation) when compared with a curative reference product.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate on rice plants resulted in a higher rice yield when the treatment against sheath blight was a preventive treatment as compared to a curative treatment.
- 10 - the preventive application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate was the best treatment regimen in order to control sheath blight disease on rice plants.
- the application of a composition comprising choline pelargonate against sheath blight on rice plants (both with preventive and curative treatment regimen) at all tested dosages did not cause phytotoxicity symptoms on the rice plants.

CLAIMS

1. A method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the rice plant is selected from the group consisting of *Oryza sativa*, *Oryza glaberrima*, *Oryza australiensis*, *Oryza barthii*, *Oryza brachyantha*, *Oryza coarctata*, *Oryza eichingeri*, *Oryza grandiglumis*, *Oryza latifolia*, *Oryza longiglumis*, *Oryza longistaminata*, *Oryza meyeriana*, *Oryza minuta*, *Oryza neocaledonica*, *Oryza officinalis*, *Oryza punctata*, *Oryza ridleyi*, *Oryza rufipogon*, *Oryza schlechteri*, *Zizania palustris*, *Zizania aquatica*, *Zizania texana*, *Zizania latifolia*, and *Porteresia coarctata*; preferably wherein the rice plant is *Oryza sativa*; more preferably wherein the rice plant is *Oryza sativa indica* or *Oryza sativa japonica*.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the composition is an aqueous composition.
4. The method according to any of one claims 1 to 3, wherein the composition is a sprayable liquid or a concentrate.
5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the composition comprises between 0.001% (w/v) and 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.
6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the composition is a concentrate comprising between 5.0% (w/v) and 70% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably between 10% (w/v) and 60% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.
7. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the composition is a sprayable liquid comprising between 0.001% (w/v) and 5.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, preferably between 0.1% (w/v) and 2.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate, more preferably between 0.1% (w/v) and 1.0% (w/v) of choline pelargonate.
8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the composition further comprises one or more auxiliaries such as a solvent, a carrier, a surfactant, a sticker, an antifreeze agent, a thickener, a buffering agent, an antifoaming agent, an antioxidant, a preservative, an aroma, or a colorant.
9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the method comprises applying choline pelargonate or the composition to the whole of the above-ground part of the rice plant.

10. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant is performed before the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.
- 5 11. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the application of choline pelargonate or the composition to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant is performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof.
- 10 12. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 9 or 11, wherein the first application of choline pelargonate or the composition as taught herein to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant is performed after the manifestation of symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on the rice plant or part thereof, and before the intensity of the symptoms of the blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof is at most 25%, such as at most 20%, at most 15%, at most 10%, or at most 5%.
- 15 13. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein choline pelargonate is applied in a concentration of 0.01 kg/ha to 10.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant; preferably wherein choline pelargonate is applied in a concentration of 1.0 kg/ha to 3.0 kg/ha to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.
- 20 14. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein choline pelargonate or the composition is sprayed on the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.
15. Use of choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate in the prevention or control of blast disease, sheath blight, or combination thereof on a rice plant or part thereof.

ABSTRACT**METHODS FOR TREATING BLAST DISEASE, SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE, OR A COMBINATION THEREOF
ON A RICE PLANT**

5 The invention concerns a method for preventing or controlling blast disease, sheath blight, or a combination thereof on a rice plant or a part thereof, the method comprising applying choline pelargonate or a composition comprising choline pelargonate to the rice plant, part thereof, or locus of growth of the rice plant.