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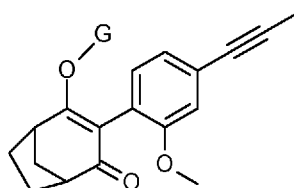
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(I)

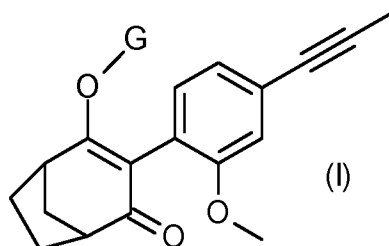
(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to herbicidal composition comprising (A) a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) wherein G is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃ and -C(O)OCH₃; and (B) at least one herbicide, or an agrochemically acceptable ester or salt thereof, selected from the group consisting of: B1 a hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD)-inhibiting herbicide; B2 a very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)-inhibiting herbicide; B3 an acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicide; B4 a photosystem-II (PS-II) inhibiting herbicide; and B5 a herbicide selected from the group consisting of tetflupyrolimet (B5a), cyclopyrimorate (B5b), bixlozone (B5c) and rimisoxafen (B5d). The present invention further relates to methods of controlling weeds comprising the herbicidal compositions of the invention.



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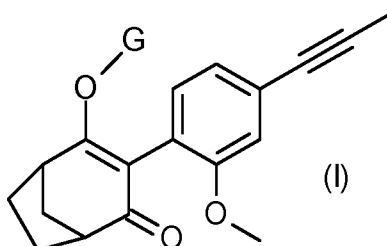
HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to novel herbicidal compositions comprising a combination of herbicidal active ingredients which provides control of weeds in crops of useful plants. The invention further provides methods of controlling weeds in crops of useful plants, and to the use of the herbicidal composition to control weeds. Compounds of Formula (I)



are known from WO2015/197468 and provide effective control of problematic weeds in crops. Combinations of herbicidal active ingredients are often used in agriculture to increase and/or broaden the control of problematic plants (weeds) in crops of useful plants. In some instances, the combination can give rise to a valuable greater-than-additive (synergistic) effect which can, for example, enable efficient weed control through lower application rates. The present invention is based upon novel compositions comprising compounds of Formula (I).

Thus, according to the present invention there is provided a herbicidal composition comprising (A) a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of Formula (I)



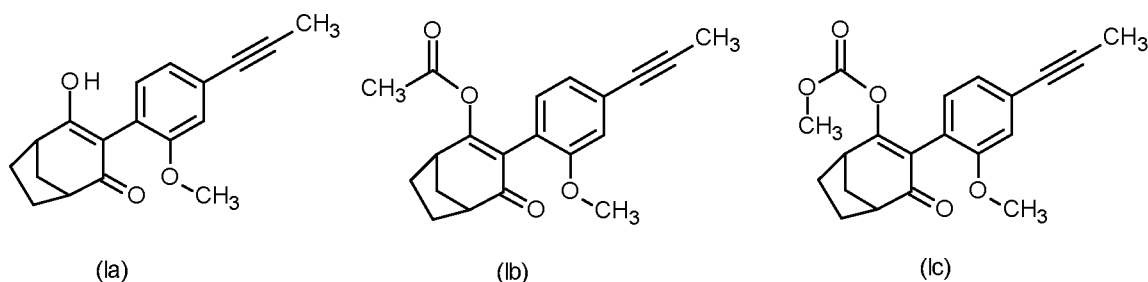
wherein G is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃ and -C(O)OCH₃; and

(B) at least one herbicide, or an agrochemically acceptable ester or salt thereof, selected from the group consisting of:

- B1 a hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD)-inhibiting herbicide;
- B2 a very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)-inhibiting herbicide;
- B3 an acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicide;

- B4 a photosystem-II (PS-II) inhibiting herbicide; and
- B5 a herbicide selected from the group consisting of tetflupyrolimet (B5a), cyclopyrimorate (B5b), bixlozone (B5c) and rimisoxafen (B5d).

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the compound of Formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia), (Ib) and (Ic).



In one embodiment of the present invention the compound of Formula (I) is a compound of Formula (Ia) – including agrochemically acceptable salts thereof. In another embodiment of the present invention the compound of Formula (I) is a compound of Formula (Ib). In another embodiment of the present invention the compound of Formula (I) is a compound of Formula (Ic).

In one embodiment of the present invention, the HPPD-inhibiting herbicide (B1) is selected from the group consisting of benquitrione (B1a), bicyclopyrone (B1b), dioxopyritrione (B1c), fenquitrione (B1d), isoxaflutole (B1e), mesotrione (B1f), tembotrione (B1g), topramezone (B1h), 3-(isopropylsulfonylmethyl)-N-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyridine-8-carboxamide (B1i) and 2-fluoro-N-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-3-[(R)-propylsulfinyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (B1j).

In another embodiment of the present invention, the HPPD-inhibiting herbicide (B1) is selected from the group consisting of benquitrione (B1a), bicyclopyrone (B1b), dioxopyritrione (B1c), fenquitrione (B1d), isoxaflutole (B1e), mesotrione (B1f), tembotrione (B1g) and topramezone (B1h).

In another embodiment of the present invention, the VLCFA-inhibiting herbicide (B2) is selected from the group consisting of acetochlor (B2a), dimethenamid (B2b) (or dimethenamid-P (B2b1), metolachlor (B2c) (or S-metolachlor (B2c1)) and pyroxasulfone (B2d).

In another embodiment of the present invention, the ALS-inhibiting herbicide (B3) is selected from the group consisting of bensulfuron-methyl (B3a), bispyribac-sodium (B3b), chlorimuron-ethyl (B3c), cloransulam (B3d), diclosulam (B3e), flazasulfuron (B3f), florasulam

(B3g), halosulfuron-methyl (B3h), imazamox (B3i), imazethapyr (B3j), iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium (B3k), mesosulfuron-methyl (B3l), nicosulfuron (B3m), oxasulfuron (B3n), penoxsulam (B3o), pyriftalid (B3p) and trifloxysulfuron (B3q).

In another embodiment of the present invention, the PS-II inhibiting herbicide (B4) is selected from the group consisting of ametryn (B4a), amicarbazone (B4b), atrazine (B4c), bromoxynil (B4d), diuron (B4e), hexazinone (B4f), metribuzin (B4g), tebuthiuron (B4h), tebuthylazine (B4i), prometryn (B4j), propanil (B4k) and pyridate (B4l).

In another embodiment of the present invention the compound of Formula (I) is a compound of Formula (Ic) and component B is selected from the group consisting of bicyclopyrone (B1b), fenquinotrione (B1d), mesotrione (B1f), acetochlor (B2a), pyroxasulfone (B2d), chlorimuron-ethyl (B3c), imazamox (B3i), nicosulfuron (B3m), atrazine (B4c), metribuzin (B4g) and rimisoxafen (B5d) including agrochemically acceptable salts and/or esters of all of the previously mentioned compounds.

In a more preferred embodiment the present invention, the herbicidal composition comprises a mixture of components (A) and (B) as disclosed in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Mixture	A	B	Mixture	A	B	Mixture	A	B
M1.001	la	B1a	M2.001	lb	B1a	M3.001	lc	B1a
M1.002	la	B1b	M2.002	lb	B1b	M3.002	lc	B1b
M1.003	la	B1c	M2.003	lb	B1c	M3.003	lc	B1c
M1.004	la	B1d	M2.004	lb	B1d	M3.004	lc	B1d
M1.005	la	B1e	M2.005	lb	B1e	M3.005	lc	B1e
M1.006	la	B1f	M2.006	lb	B1f	M3.006	lc	B1f
M1.007	la	B1g	M2.007	lb	B1g	M3.007	lc	B1g
M1.008	la	B1h	M2.008	lb	B1h	M3.008	lc	B1h
M1.009	la	B2a	M2.009	lb	B2a	M3.009	lc	B2a
M1.010	la	B2b	M2.010	lb	B2b	M3.010	lc	B2b
M1.011	la	B2b1	M2.011	lb	B2b1	M3.011	lc	B2b1
M1.012	la	B2c	M2.012	lb	B2c	M3.012	lc	B2c
M1.013	la	B2c1	M2.013	lb	B2c1	M3.013	lc	B2c1
M1.014	la	B2d	M2.014	lb	B2d	M3.014	lc	B2d
M1.015	la	B3a	M2.015	lb	B3a	M3.015	lc	B3a
M1.016	la	B3b	M2.016	lb	B3b	M3.016	lc	B3b
M1.017	la	B3c	M2.017	lb	B3c	M3.017	lc	B3c
M1.018	la	B3d	M2.018	lb	B3d	M3.018	lc	B3d
M1.019	la	B3e	M2.019	lb	B3e	M3.019	lc	B3e
M1.020	la	B3f	M2.020	lb	B3f	M3.020	lc	B3f
M1.021	la	B3g	M2.021	lb	B3g	M3.021	lc	B3g
M1.022	la	B3h	M2.022	lb	B3h	M3.022	lc	B3h
M1.023	la	B3i	M2.023	lb	B3i	M3.023	lc	B3i
M1.024	la	B3j	M2.024	lb	B3j	M3.024	lc	B3j
M1.025	la	B3k	M2.025	lb	B3k	M3.025	lc	B3k
M1.026	la	B3l	M2.026	lb	B3l	M3.026	lc	B3l

Mixture	A	B	Mixture	A	B	Mixture	A	B
M1.027	la	B3m	M2.027	lb	B3m	M3.027	lc	B3m
M1.028	la	B3n	M2.028	lb	B3n	M3.028	lc	B3n
M1.029	la	B3o	M2.029	lb	B3o	M3.029	lc	B3o
M1.030	la	B3p	M2.030	lb	B3p	M3.030	lc	B3p
M1.031	la	B3q	M2.031	lb	B3q	M3.031	lc	B3q
M1.032	la	B4a	M2.032	lb	B4a	M3.032	lc	B4a
M1.033	la	B4b	M2.033	lb	B4b	M3.033	lc	B4b
M1.034	la	B4c	M2.034	lb	B4c	M3.034	lc	B4c
M1.035	la	B4d	M2.035	lb	B4d	M3.035	lc	B4d
M1.036	la	B4e	M2.036	lb	B4e	M3.036	lc	B4e
M1.037	la	B4f	M2.037	lb	B4f	M3.037	lc	B4f
M1.038	la	B4g	M2.038	lb	B4g	M3.038	lc	B4g
M1.039	la	B4h	M2.039	lb	B4h	M3.039	lc	B4h
M1.040	la	B4i	M2.040	lb	B4i	M3.040	lc	B4i
M1.041	la	B4j	M2.041	lb	B4j	M3.041	lc	B4j
M1.042	la	B4k	M2.042	lb	B4k	M3.042	lc	B4k
M1.043	la	B4l	M2.043	lb	B4l	M3.043	lc	B4l
M1.044	la	B5a	M2.044	lb	B5a	M3.044	lc	B5a
M1.045	la	B5b	M2.045	lb	B5b	M3.045	lc	B5b
M1.046	la	B5c	M2.046	lb	B5c	M3.046	lc	B5c
M1.047	la	B5d	M2.047	lb	B5d	M3.047	lc	B5d
M1.048	la	B1i	M2.048	lb	B1i	M3.048	lc	B1i
M1.049	la	B1j	M2.049	lb	B1j	M3.049	lc	B1j

In general, the mixing ratio (by weight) of the compound of Formula (I) to the compound of component B is from 0.01:1 to 100:1, more preferably from 0.025:1 to 20:1, even more preferably from 1:30 to 20:1. Thus, the preferred ratio ranges for preferred compositions of the invention are given in Tables 2 to 4 below. * Where component (B) exists in alternative forms (e.g salt / ester) then it should be understood that these can be substituted.

Table 2: Exemplar ratio ranges for specific compositions of the invention

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M1.001	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.002	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.003	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.004	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.005	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.006	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.007	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.008	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.009	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.010	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M1.011	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.012	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.013	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.014	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.015	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.016	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.017	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.018	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.019	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.020	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.021	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.022	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.023	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.024	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.025	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.026	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.027	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.028	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.029	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.030	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.031	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.032	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.033	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.034	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.035	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.036	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.037	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.038	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.039	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.040	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.041	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.042	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.043	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M1.044	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.045	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.046	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.047	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.048	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M1.049	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Table 3: Exemplar ratio ranges for specific compositions of the invention

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M2.001	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.002	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.003	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.004	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.005	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.006	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.007	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.008	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.009	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.010	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.011	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.012	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.013	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.014	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.015	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.016	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.017	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.018	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.019	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.020	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.021	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.022	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.023	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M2.024	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.025	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.026	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.027	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.028	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.029	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.030	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.031	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.032	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.033	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.034	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.035	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.036	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.037	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.038	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.039	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.040	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.041	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.042	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.043	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.044	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.045	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.046	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.047	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.048	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M2.049	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Table 4: Exemplar ratio ranges for specific compositions of the invention

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M3.001	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.002	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.003	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M3.004	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.005	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.006	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.007	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.008	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.009	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.010	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.011	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.012	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.013	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.014	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.015	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.016	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.017	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.018	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.019	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.020	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.021	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.022	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.023	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.024	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.025	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.026	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.027	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.028	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.029	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.030	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.031	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.032	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.033	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.034	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.035	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.036	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

Mixture	Typical Weight Ratio	Preferred Weight Ratio	More Preferred Weight Ratio
M3.037	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.038	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.039	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.040	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.041	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.042	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.043	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.044	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.045	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.046	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.047	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.048	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1
M3.049	0.01:1 to 100:1	0.025:1 to 20:1	1:30 to 16:1

The skilled person will appreciate that the most preferred ratio range of A:B for any one of composition numbers M1.001 to M1.049, M2.001 to M2.049 and M3.001 to M3.049 described in Tables 2, 3 and 4 above is likely to be from 1:30 to 16:1, and that each ratio can be optimised depending on the mixture partners. Thus approximate ratios of 1:30, 1:20, 1:10, 1:5, 1:4, 1:3, 1:2, 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 10:1, 20:1 30:1 are also envisaged.

It should be further understood that the compositions of the present invention may further comprise one or more additional herbicidal active ingredient(s), thus providing 3-way, 4-way or even 5-way or more mixes. Thus, the composition of the present invention may contain more than one (B) component, for example two, three or four (B) components. In another embodiment of the invention the herbicidal composition further comprises one or more additional herbicidal component(s) (C). Component (C) can, for example, include glyphosate (or an acceptable salt thereof), glufosinate (or L-glufosinate) or acceptable salts thereof, an auxin herbicide (e.g 2,4-D or dicamba including acceptable salts thereof), an ACCase-inhibiting herbicide (e.g clethodim) or a VLCFA herbicide, especially those selected from the group consisting of acetochlor, metolachlor and S-metolachlor and pyroxasulfone, preferably S-metolachlor (wherein component (C) is not the same as component (B)).

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of controlling weeds at a locus comprising applying to the locus of a weed controlling amount of a composition of the present invention.

In another embodiment of the present invention there is provided a method of selectively controlling weeds at a locus comprising crop plants and weeds, said method comprising applying to the locus a weed controlling amount of a composition according to the invention. In a preferred embodiment the crop plant is soybean. In this context, weeds could include, for example, volunteer maize (corn), including genetically-modified maize.

When applied in a composition of the invention component (A) is typically applied at a rate of 25 to 2000 g ha, more particularly 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 750, 800, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1800, or 2000 g/ha. Such rates of component (A) are applied typically in association with 5 to 2000g/ha of component B, and more specifically in association with 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 120, 125, 140, 150, 200, 240, 250, 300, 400, 480, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, 1800, or 2000g/ha of component (B). The Examples described herein illustrate but do not limit the range of rates of components A and B that may be employed in the invention.

The amount of a composition according to the invention to be applied, will depend on various factors, such as the compounds employed; the subject of the treatment, such as, for example plants, soil or seeds; the type of treatment, such as, for example spraying, dusting or seed dressing; or the application time. In agricultural practice the application rates of the composition according to the invention depend on the type of effect desired, and typically range from 30 to 4000 g of total composition per hectare, and more commonly between 30 and 2000g/ha. The application is generally made by spraying the composition, typically by tractor mounted sprayer for large areas, but other methods such as dusting (for powders), drip or drench can also be used.

When active ingredients are combined, the activity to be expected (E) for any given active ingredient combination obeys the so-called Colby Formula and can be calculated as follows (Colby, S.R., Calculating synergistic and antagonistic responses of herbicide combination, Weeds, Vol. 15, pages 20-22; 1967):

ppm = milligrams of active ingredient (a.i.) per litre

X = % action by first active ingredient using p ppm of the active ingredient

Y = % action by second active ingredient sing q ppm of the active ingredient.

According to Colby, the expected action of active ingredients A +B using p + q ppm of active ingredient is represented by the following formula:

$$E = X + Y - \frac{X \cdot Y}{100}$$

If the action actually observed (O) is greater than the expected action E then the action of the combination is *super-additive*, i.e. there is a synergistic effect. In mathematical terms, synergism corresponds to a positive value for the difference of (O-E). In the case of purely complementary addition of activities (expected activity), said difference (O-E) is zero. A negative value of said difference (O-E) signals a loss of activity compared to the expected activity.

Accordingly, the combination of the present invention takes advantage of any additive herbicidal activity, and certain embodiments may even exhibit a synergistic effect. This occurs whenever the action of an active ingredient combination is greater than the sum of the actions of the individual components.

Combinations of the invention may also provide for an extended spectrum of activity in comparison to that obtained by each individual component, and/or permit the use of lower rates of the individual components when used in combination to that when used alone, in order to mediate effective herbicidal activity.

In addition, it is also possible that the composition of the invention may show increased crop tolerance, when compared with the effect of the compound A alone. This occurs when the action of an active ingredient combination is less damaging to a useful crop than the action of one of the active ingredients alone.

Throughout this document the expression "composition" should be interpreted as meaning the various mixtures or combinations of components (A) and (B), for example in a single "ready-mix" form, in a combined spray mixture composed from separate formulations of the single active ingredient components, such as a "tank-mix", and in a combined use of the single active ingredients when applied in a sequential manner, i.e. one after the other with a reasonably short period, such as a few hours or days. The order of applying the components (A) and (B) is not essential for working the present invention.

The term "herbicide" as used herein means a compound that controls or modifies the growth of plants. The term "herbicidally effective amount" means the quantity of such a compound or combination of such compounds that is capable of producing a controlling or modifying effect on the growth of plants. Controlling or modifying effects include all deviation from natural development, for example killing, retardation, leaf burn, albinism, dwarfing and the like.

The term "locus" as used herein means fields in or on which plants are growing, or where seeds of cultivated plants are sown, or where seed will be placed into the soil. It includes soil, seeds, and seedlings, as well as established vegetation.

The term “plants” refers to all physical parts of a plant, including seeds, seedlings, saplings, roots, tubers, stems, stalks, foliage, and fruits.

The term “plant propagation material” denotes all generative parts of a plant, for example seeds or vegetative parts of plants such as cuttings and tubers. It includes seeds in the strict sense, as well as roots, fruits, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, and parts of plants.

The term “safener” as used herein means a chemical that when used in combination with a herbicide reduces the undesirable effects of the herbicide on non-target organisms, for example, a safener protects crops from injury by herbicides but does not prevent the herbicide from killing the weeds.

Crops of useful plants in which the composition according to the invention can be used include perennial and annual crops, such as berry plants for example blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, raspberries and strawberries; cereals for example barley, maize (corn), millet, oats, rice, rye, sorghum tritcale and wheat; fibre plants for example cotton, flax, hemp, jute and sisal; field crops for example sugar and fodder beet, coffee, hops, mustard, oilseed rape (canola), poppy, sugar cane, sunflower, tea and tobacco; fruit trees for example apple, apricot, avocado, banana, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pear and plum; grasses for example Bermuda grass, bluegrass, bentgrass, centipede grass, fescue, ryegrass, St. Augustine grass and Zoysia grass; herbs such as basil, borage, chives, coriander, lavender, lovage, mint, oregano, parsley, rosemary, sage and thyme; legumes for example beans, lentils, peas and soya beans; nuts for example almond, cashew, ground nut, hazelnut, peanut, pecan, pistachio and walnut; palms for example oil palm; ornamentals for example flowers, shrubs and trees; other trees, for example cacao, coconut, olive and rubber; vegetables for example asparagus, aubergine, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, garlic, lettuce, marrow, melon, okra, onion, pepper, potato, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach and tomato; and vines for example grapes. However, the compositions of the present invention are particularly useful in controlling weeds in cotton or soybean crops, especially soybean crops.

Crops are to be understood as being those which are naturally occurring, obtained by conventional methods of breeding, or obtained by genetic engineering. They include crops which contain so-called output traits (e.g. improved storage stability, higher nutritional value and improved flavour).

Crops are to be understood as also including those crops which have been rendered tolerant to herbicides or classes of herbicides (e.g. ALS-, GS-, EPSPS-, PPO-, ACCase- and HPPD-inhibitors) by conventional methods of breeding or by genetic engineering. An example of a crop that has been rendered tolerant to imidazolinones, e.g. imazamox, by conventional methods of breeding is Clearfield® summer rape (canola). Examples of crops that have been

rendered tolerant to herbicides by genetic engineering methods include e.g. glyphosate- and glufosinate-resistant varieties commercially available under the trade names RoundupReady® and LibertyLink®. Examples of crops that have been rendered tolerant to PPO inhibiting herbicides by genetic engineering are known in the art, for example as described in WO95/34659. Examples of crops that have been rendered tolerant to HPPD inhibiting herbicides by genetic engineering are known in the art, for example as described in WO2011/063411, WO2011/063413, WO2012/082542, WO2012/082548, WO2010/085705 and WO2011/068567. The compositions of the present invention which comprise an HPPD-inhibiting herbicide are likely to have advantageous utility in such crops, especially soybean crops. The compositions of the present invention, especially any comprising 2,4-D (or an agrochemically acceptable ester or salt thereof), have potential utility in crops which have been engineered to tolerate 2,4-D herbicides, for example Enlist™ crops, especially EnlistE3™ Soybeans. The compositions of the present invention, especially any comprising dicamba (or an agrochemically acceptable ester or salt thereof) have potential utility in crops which have been engineered to tolerate dicamba herbicides, for example Roundup Ready 2 Xtend™ Soybeans.

The compositions of the invention can typically be used to control a wide variety of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weed species in the crop. The compositions of the present invention provide particular good control of *Alopecurus* sp. (e.g. *Alopecurus myosuroides* (ALOMY)), *Avena* sp. *Digitaria* sp. (e.g. *Digitaria sanguinalis* (DIGSA), *Digitaria insularis* (TRCIN)), *Echinochloa* sp. (e.g. *Echinochloa crus-galli* (ECHCG)), *Eleusine* sp. (e.g. *Eleusine indica* (ELEIN)), *Lolium* sp., *Setaria* sp. (e.g. *Setaria faberi* (SETFA)) and *Sorghum* sp. (e.g. *Sorghum halepense* (SORHA)). In all aspects of the invention, in any particular embodiment, the weeds, e.g. to be controlled and/or growth-inhibited, may be monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous weeds, which are tolerant or resistant to one or more herbicides for example, HPPD inhibitor herbicides such as mesotrione, PSII inhibitor herbicides such as atrazine or EPSPS inhibitors such as glyphosate. Similarly compositions of the invention (which includes those comprising one or more additional pesticide(s)) can further include one or more safeners. In particular, the following safeners are especially preferred: benoxacor, cloquintocet (including cloquintocet-mexyl), cyprosulfamide, dichlormid, fenchlorazole (including fenchlorazole-ethyl), fenclozim, fluxofenim, furilazole, isoxadifen (including isoxadifen-ethyl), mefenpyr (including mefenpyr-diethyl), metcamifen and oxabetrinil.

The compositions of the invention can be applied before or after planting of the crops, before weeds emerge (pre-emergence application) or after weeds emerge (post-emergence application). Where a safener is combined with mixtures of the invention, it is preferred that

the mixing ratio of compound of Formula (I) to safener is from 100:1 to 1:10, especially from 20:1 to 1:1.

It is possible that the safener and the compositions of the invention are applied simultaneously. For example, the safener and the composition of the invention might be applied to the locus pre-emergence or might be applied to the crop post-emergence. It is also possible that the safener and the composition of the invention are applied sequentially. For example, the safener might be applied before sowing the seeds as a seed treatment and the composition of the invention might be applied to the locus pre-emergence or might be applied to the crop post-emergence.

The compositions of the invention can advantageously be used in formulations as described, for example, in WO2015/197468.

BIOLOGICAL EFFICACY

Post-emergence efficacy

The efficacy of various compositions of the present invention were tested against plants including the following species: *Amaranthus retroflexus* (AMARE), *Echinochloa crus-gali* (ECHCG), *Lolium multiflorum* (LOLMU), *Setaria faberi* (SETFA), and *Digitaria insularis* (TRCIN). The compositions are applied post-emergence, and the tests evaluated at certain days-after-application (DAA) as indicated. The tests were evaluated (100 = total damage to plant; 0 = no damage to plant), and the results are shown below in tables B1 to B11 below.

Table B1: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B1b (bicyclopyrone).

Treatment	AMARE <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> – POST – 13 DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	0.47	0		
	0.94	0		
B1b	0.94	23		
	1.88	45		
	0.47 + 0.94	45	23	22
	0.94 + 1.88	63	45	18

Table B2: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B1d (fenquinotriene).

Treatment	TRICN <i>Digitaria insularis</i>– POST - 16DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	3.125	15		
B1d	500	35		
	1000	43		
	3.125 + 500	70	45	25
	3.125 + 1000	98	51	47

Table B3: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B1f (mesotrione).

Treatment	AMARE <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> – POST – 13 DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	0.47	10		
	0.94	0		
B1f	3.75	18		
	0.47+ 3.75	73	26	47
	0.94 + 3.75	50	18	32

Table B4: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B2a (acetochlor).

Treatment	ECHCG <i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i> – POST - 15DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	3.125	45		
	6.25	50		

	12.5	60		
B2a	4000	50		
	3.125 + 4000	35	73	38
	6.25 + 4000	43	75	33
	12.5 + 4000	63	80	18

Table B5: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B2d (pyroxasulfone).

Treatment	ECHCG <i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i> – POST - 15DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	3.125	45		
B2d	125	38		
	250	35		
	3.125 + 125	53	66	13
	3.125 + 250	53	64	12

Table B6: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B3c (chlorimuron-ethyl).

Treatment	AMARE <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> – POST – 13DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	1.88	7.5		
B3c	1.88	88		
	7.5	83		
	1.88 + 1.88	100	88	12
	1.88+7.5	95	84	11

Table B7: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B3j (imazethapyr).

Treatment	TRICN <i>Digitaria insularis</i> – POST - 16DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	3.125	15		
B3j	8	30		
	15	53		
	3.125 + 8	73	41	32
	3.125 + 15	78	60	18

Table B8: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B3m (nicosulfuron).

Treatment	SETFA <i>Setaria faberi</i> – POST – 13 DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	0.47	3		
	0.94	0		
	1.88	0		
B3m	0.94	0		
	1.88	0		
	3.75	0		
	0.47 + 0.94	28	3	25
	0.94 + 1.88	5	0	5
	1.88 + 7.75	73	60	13

Table B9: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B4c (atrazine).

Treatment	ECHCG <i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i> – POST - 20DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	3.125	14		
B4c	500	60		
	3.125 + 500	74	66	8

Table B10: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B4g (metribuzin).

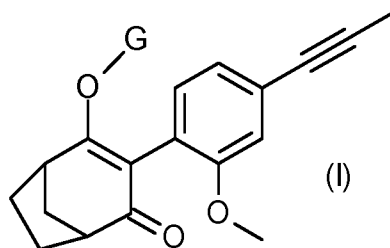
Treatment	AMARE <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> – POST – 13 DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	0.47	10		
	0.94	0		
	1.88	0		
B4g	7.5	0		
	0.47+ 7.5	15	10	5
	0.94 + 7.5	5	0	5
	1.88 + 7.5	10	0	10

Table B11: Combination of Compound of Formula Ic and B5d (rimisoxafen).

Treatment	LOLMU <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> – POST - 15DAA			
	Rate g/ha	Observed	Expected	Difference
Ic	12.5	60		
B5d	30	18		
	12.5 + 30	86	67	19

CLAIMS

1. A herbicidal composition comprising (A) a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of Formula (I)

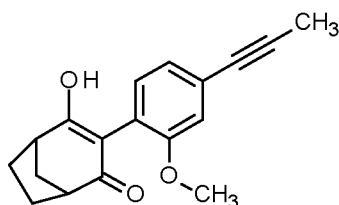


wherein G is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -C(O)CH₃ and -C(O)OCH₃; and

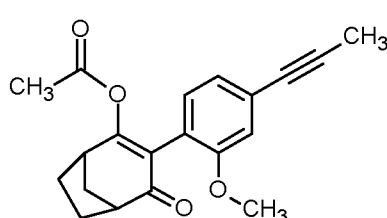
(B) at least one herbicide, or an agrochemically acceptable ester or salt thereof, selected from the group consisting of:

- B1 a hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD)-inhibiting herbicide;
- B2 a very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA)-inhibiting herbicide;
- B3 an acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicide;
- B4 a photosystem-II (PS-II) inhibiting herbicide; and
- B5 a herbicide selected from the group consisting of tetflupyrolimet (B5a), cyclopyrimorate (B5b), bixlozone (B5c) and rimisoxafen (B5d).

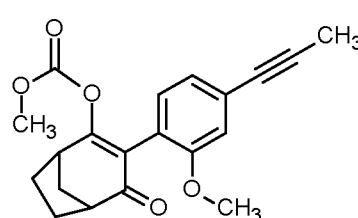
2. A herbicidal composition according to claim 1, wherein the compound of Formula (I) is selected from the group consisting of Formula (Ia), (Ib) and (Ic).



(Ia)



(Ib)



(Ic)

3. A herbicidal composition according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the compound of Formula (I) is Formula (Ic).

4. A herbicidal composition according to any one of the previous claims, wherein component (B) is a HPPD-inhibiting herbicide (B1) is selected from the group consisting of benquitrone (B1a), bicyclopyrone (B1b), dioxopyritrione (B1c), fenquitrone (B1d), isoxaflutole (B1e), mesotrione (B1f), tembotrione (B1g), topramezone (B1h), 3-(isopropylsulfonylmethyl)-N-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyridine-8-carboxamide (B1i) and 2-fluoro-N-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-3-[(R)-propylsulfinyl]-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (B1j).
5. A herbicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein component B is a VLCFA-inhibiting herbicide (B2) selected from the group consisting of acetochlor (B2a), dimethenamid (B2b), dimethenamid-P (B2b1), metolachlor (B2c) S-metolachlor (B2c1)) and pyroxasulfone (B2d).
6. A herbicidal composition according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein component B is an ALS-inhibiting herbicide (B3) selected from the group consisting of bensulfuron-methyl (B3a), bispyribac-sodium (B3b), chlorimuron-ethyl (B3c), cloransulam (B3d), diclosulam (B3e), flazasulfuron (B3f), florasulam (B3g), halosulfuron-methyl (B3h), imazamox (B3i), imazethapyr (B3j), iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium (B3k), mesosulfuron-methyl (B3l), nicosulfuron (B3m), oxasulfuron (B3n), penoxsulam (B3o), pyriftalid (B3p) and trifloxysulfuron (B3q).
7. A herbicidal composition according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein component B is a PS-II inhibiting herbicide (B4) selected from the group consisting of ametryn (B4a), amicarbazone (B4b), atrazine (B4c), bromoxynil (B4d), diuron (B4e), hexazinone (B4f), metribuzin (B4g), tebuthiuron (B4h), tebuthylazine (B4i), prometryn (B4j), propanil (B4k) and pyridate (B4l).
8. A herbicidal composition according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, wherein component B is a herbicide selected from the group consisting of tetflupyrolimet (B5a), cyclopyrimorate (B5b), bixlozone (B5c) and rimisoxafen (B5d).
9. A herbicidal composition according to any one of the previous claims, wherein the composition further comprises an additional herbicidal component (C).
10. A herbicidal composition according to claim 7, wherein component (C) is a herbicide selected from the group consisting of glyphosate, glufosinate, 2,4-D and dicamba.
11. A method of controlling weeds at a locus comprising applying to the locus of a weed controlling amount of a herbicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10.

12. A method of selectively controlling weeds at a locus comprising crop plants and weeds, said method comprising applying to the locus a weed controlling amount of a herbicidal composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10.
13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the crop plant comprises a herbicide tolerance trait.
14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the wherein the crop plant comprises a herbicide tolerance trait which provides tolerance to component (B) and/or (C).
15. A method according any one of claims 12 to 14, wherein the crop plant is soybean or cotton.
16. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein the weeds comprise species selected from the group consisting of *Alopecurus sp.*, *Avena sp.*, *Digitaria sp.*, *Echinochloa sp.*, *Eleusine sp.*, *Lolium sp.*, *Setaria sp.* and *Sorghum sp.*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2022/068239

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
INV.	A01N35/06	A01N37/02
	A01N43/60	A01N43/70
	A01N47/36	A01P13/02
	A01N37/26	A01N41/10
	A01N43/707	A01N43/80
		A01N43/40
		A01N47/06
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A01N A01P		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2015/197468 A1 (SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG [CH]) 30 December 2015 (2015-12-30) cited in the application	1-16
Y	abstract page 1, lines 3-11 page 2, line 30 - page 11, line 10 page 77, line 29 - page 84, line 16 page 86, line 34 - page 106, line 21 page 138; table T1; compound A1 page 143 - page 144; table P1; compounds P1, P7 page 157 - page 159; example 1 ----- -/--	1-16
☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 September 2022		Date of mailing of the international search report 27/09/2022
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Hateley, Martin

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Anon.: "Global HRAC MOA Classification Working Group Report Version", , 2 June 2020 (2020-06-02), pages 1-14, XP055960312, Retrieved from the Internet: URL: https://hracglobal.com/files/GHRAC_MOA_UPDATE_2020.pdf [retrieved on 2022-09-13] page 2 - page 13 -----	1-16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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