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Description**Formulation and process for controlling social insects**

5 The invention relates to formulations which comprise silafluofen for controlling social insects, and to a process for controlling them, in which the insect populations are destroyed using acutely sublethal dosage rates of silafluofen.

10 The two most important passive processes for controlling insects are traps and toxic baits. In order to be active, both types must comprise a component which attracts the insects. An attractant for wasps is described, for example, in US Patent 4 851 218. Traditional insect traps, be it sugar water in a container or fly paper
15 coated with an adhesive, only act on individuals which have been attracted.

Toxic preparations can be formulated using insecticides with a variety of actions, and there exist two main principles of action which can be distinguished: rapid
20 action and delayed action.

Rapidly acting insecticides which destroy the insects immediately after the insects have come into contact with them or have ingested food, are suitable for controlling non-colony-forming insects. These insecticides are
25 generally employed as aerosols or in the form of sprays. They are most easily used in the form of aqueous, partly aqueous or non aqueous formulations.

Insecticides with a delayed action are suitable for a different type of insect, i.e. for the so-called social
30 or colony-forming insects. For example, the activity of pesticides with a delayed action may be due to the toxic moiety of a molecule being released slowly. Other methods

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for the delayed release of active substances are the use of semipermeable membranes, microencapsulation or binding the active substances to polymers. Insecticides which engage in the metabolism of insects and which interrupt vital processes may also result in destroying the insects with a time lag. Yet another type of insecticides with a delayed action is the type which has a rapid action at high concentrations, i.e. which is acutely lethal, but which, when applied at a lower, so-called acutely sublethal dosage rate, only destroys the insects after these smaller amounts of the active substance have been ingested repeatedly and involves a time lag.

The social insects include the ants, termites, wasps and bees, but there are also non-colony-forming species in the case of the wasps and bees. The term "social insects" is used to describe those insect species in which all progeny of a female (queen) or of several females coexist in nests (insect colonies) characterized by strict division of labor. Rapidly destroying single individuals has no effect on the nest. However, if a substance with a delayed action is mixed, for example with a bait, the individuals which gather food will transport this formulation to the nest where it is distributed to larvae, workers and the queen. If a sufficient quantity of active substance has been transported back to the nest, the entire colony can be destroyed in the course of 1 to 2 weeks by such feed substitution. In order to ensure that a sufficient quantity of active substance is carried back to the nest, the active substance formulation intended to attract the insects must not have an insect-repellant action. It should furthermore be protected against degradation.

A number of active substance formulations with a delayed action and their use in the control of social insects is already known. For example, WO 92/14363 describes aqueous formulations of perfluoroalkanesulfonates for the control in particular of wasps. Pages 3 to 6 in this publication



feature an extensive discussion of the advantages and shortcomings of other prior-art formulations with a delayed action in the control of social insects.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that 4-ethoxyphenyl-
5 [3-(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)propyl]dimethylsilane
(=silaf luofen) has sufficiently low contact action that
acutely sublethal doses are picked up by wasps and other
social insects in a suitable feed and transported into
the nest, where it displays a "hive-systemic" activity,
10 with the consequence that the other inhabitants of the
nest or hive are destroyed at a later point in time.

The invention therefore relates to insecticidal formula-
tions for controlling social insects, which comprise
silaf luofen and a suitable carrier, the silaf luofen
15 content being such that the formulation has no acutely
lethal action on those individuals by which it is picked
up, and to a process for controlling social insects, in
which a formulation comprising silaf luofen is placed at
a site which is accessible to the insects and frequently
20 visited by them, the insects pick up the formulation,
transport it to their nest and, if appropriate, feed it
to other individuals, the silaf luofen content being such
that the formulation, after a time lag, destroys the
individuals which have picked up the formulation directly
25 and/or have taken it up by feeding.

Silaf luofen and processes for its preparation are dis-
closed in US Patent 4 864 027. Formulations comprising
this active substance are described, inter alia, in
EP-A-443412.

30 Social insects are to be understood as meaning colony-
forming species from the Hymenoptera families and super
families Formicidae Apoidea and Vespoidea, and species
from the order Isoptera.

The abovementioned insects include:



From the order of the Isoptera the families Mastotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Hodotermitidae (in particular Hodotermitinae, Termopsinae), Rhinotermitidae (in particular Coptotermitinae, Heterotermitinae, Psammotermitinae), Termitidae (in particular Macrotermitinae, Nasutitermitinae, Termitinae), for example Mastotermes sp., such as Mastotermes darwiniensis, Cryptotermes sp., Incistitermes sp., Kalotermes sp., such as Kalotermes flavicollis, Marginitermes sp., Anaconthotermes sp., Zootermopsis sp., Coptotermes sp., such as Coptotermes formosanus, Heterotermes sp., Psammotermes sp., Prohilotermes sp., Schedorhinotermes sp., Allodontermes sp., Nasutitermes sp., Termes sp., Amitermes sp., Globitermes sp., Microcerotermes sp., Oniscus asseius, Armadium vulgare, Porcellio scaber, Reticulitermes sp., such as Reticulitermes flavipes, Reticulitermes lucifugus.

From the family of the Formicidae, for example Atta cephalotes, Lasius niger, Lasius brunneus, Comptonotus ligniperda, Monomorium pharaonis, Solenopsis geminata, Monomorium minimum, Iridomyces humilis, Dorylus sp., Exiton sp..

From the superfamily of the Vespoidea, for example, Vespa germanica, Vespa vulgaris, Vespa media, Vespa saxonica, Vespa crabro, Vespula maculata, Polistes nympha, Vespa orientalis, Vespa mandarinia, Vespa velutina.

From the superfamily of the Apoidea, mention may be made of the so-called killer bee.

Some of the abovementioned species are pests which cause severe damage in agriculture, in fruit growing, in forestry, in stored products and to buildings and materials, or, for example in the case of the wasps, which are at least a considerable nuisance and, in extreme cases, even health hazards (anaphylactic shock).

As a rule, the formulations according to the invention



comprise between 0.0002 and 0.25% by weight, preferably between 0.001 and 0.02% by weight, in particular between 0.003 and 0.007% by weight, of silafluofen. For example, they can be in the form of an aqueous solution, suspension or emulsion, in the form of a paste or in solid form. Alternatively, the carrier can be a foodstuff of vegetable or animal origin, in particular part of a plant. As a rule, the formulations comprise at least one other component which attracts the insects, which may vary depending on the insect species to be attracted.

Insect attractant additives can be based on carbohydrates or on protein. The two principles may also be combined. Risk of spoiling may require an addition of a preservative, in particular in the case of protein-containing baits such as fish, poultry or cat feed.

In the control of wasps, liquid preparations based on water or alcohol are preferred since they can be picked up by the gathering individuals more easily and more rapidly and simultaneously satisfy the requirement of the nest for fluids. An aqueous preparation comprising, for example, corn syrup, sucrose, maltodextrin, a protein and, if appropriate, a preservative, has proven suitable as a liquid carrier for the control of wasps. Also suitable are mixtures of honey and water in which the honey, preferably real honey, attracts the gathering individuals.

Liquid preparations may additionally comprise a suitable gelling agent, such as a polysaccharide, preferably 0.5 to 10% by weight of a gelling agent.

It has proved advantageous to provide liquid formulations in an absorptive material, such as cottonwool, or to provide it to the insects from the storage container by means of a wick.

However, some ant and wasp species prefer solid or



semi-solid protein-containing baits of which they bite off pieces and transport them to the nest.

Others, in turn, (for example leaf-cutting ants) prefer a vegetarian diet, so that parts of plants, such as stalks and leaves can be used for these insect species as carriers for the active substance. Carriers which have proven suitable are, for example, the leaves of taro, sweet potato, cassava and coffee.

The ready-to-use formulations (baits) are prepared by adding to the carrier a silafluofen formulation at a calculated, acutely sublethal dosage rate which is suitable for this application. Examples of suitable formulation types are the following, emulsifiable concentrates, (EC) being preferred:

a) A wettable powder which is readily dispersible in water is obtained by mixing 25 parts by weight of active substance, 65 parts by weight of kaolin-containing quartz as inert substance, 10 parts by weight of potassium lignosulfonate and 1 part by weight of sodium oleoylmethyltaurinate as wetting agent and dispersant, and grinding the mixture in a pinned-disk mill.

b) A dispersion concentrate which is readily dispersible in water is prepared by mixing 20 parts by weight of active substance, 6 parts by weight of alkyl phenol polyglycol ether ([®]Triton X 207), 3 parts by weight of isotridecanol polyglycol ether (8 EO) and 71 parts by weight of paraffinic mineral oil (boiling range for example approximately 255 to above 377°C), and grinding the mixture in a ball mill to a fineness of below 5 microns.

c) An emulsifiable concentrate can be prepared from 15 parts by weight of active substance, 75 parts by weight of cyclohexanone as solvent and 10 parts by



- 7 -

weight of oxethylated nonylphenol (10 EO) as emulsifier.

- 5 d) Granules can be prepared from 2 to 15 parts by weight of active substance and an inert carrier material for granules, such as attapulgite, pumice granules and/or quartz sand.

The examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention without limiting it thereto.

- 10 A: Preparation of the emulsifiable concentrate (EC)
19.6% by weight of silafluofen
7.5% by weight of [®]Emulsogen EL (Hoechst AG; non-ionic fatty acid polyglycol ester with 36 mol of ethylene oxide (EO))
15 2.9% by weight of [®]Sapogenat T200 (Hoechst AG; Tributylphenol polyglycol ether with 20 mol of EO)
65.7% by weight of [®]Solvesso 200 (Exxon Chemicals)
20 were mixed for 1 hour in a stirred flask. The EC obtained in this manner was used for the biological examples which follow.

- B: Biological examples
1. Common wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*)
25 A honey/water mixture (honey:water = 1:5) was treated with 0.005% by weight of silafluofen in the form of the abovementioned EC. A wasp nest complete with 844 workers was taken from the open; in the greenhouse, the nest was placed in a secured cage which allowed the wasps to fly, and a cottonwool
30 ball to which this mixture had been applied was used as the bait.
All the gathering wasps on the feed source were tagged with color. The distribution of silafluofen in the wasp nest (¹⁴C labeling) and the mortality
35 rate were determined over 9 days at a temperature of



25°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 75%.

Table 1: Distribution of silafluofen

Days from the beginning of the experiment	Distribution of silafluofen (ng/mg of bodyweight)			
	tagged wasps	untagged wasps	queen	larvae discarded from the nest
0.1	50.2	37.1		
1	40.0	22.2		
2	13.9	7.0		2.8
3	12.5	4.9		31.5
7	12.7	1.4		13.2
9		0.6	0.14	7.7

Table 2: Cumulative destruction rate (%)

Days from the beginning of the experiment	Workers %	Larvae %	Queen %
0.1	8.8		
1	18.9	2.0	
2	29.9	3.4	
3	37.9	4.9	
7	90.6	41.7	
9	99.1	47.8	100 %

As shown in these experiments, all adult wasps as well as the queen are destroyed by the sublethal amounts of silafluofen which are introduced. Larvae are decimated to a high degree, or are no longer sufficiently fed and die.

**2. Leaf-cutting ant (*Atta cephalotes*)**

Taro, sweet potato, cassava and coffee plants were sprayed with a ready-to-use aqueous silafluofen formulation prepared with the abovementioned EC, the silafluofen content of the plants being set at 0.0005% by weight of active ingredient at the outset of the experiment. These plants were fed to a colony of leaf-cutting ants (8678 individuals) for 21 days at 25°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 75%, more of the ready-to-use formulation was then applied to the plants up to a content of 0.0025% by weight of active ingredient, and the experiment was continued for a further 35 days.

Table 3: Cumulative destruction rate (%)

Day	%
6	7
10	10
19	55
36	73
51	98
56	100



HOE 94/M 203 US

Patent Claims:

1. An insecticidal formulation for controlling social insects, which comprises silafluofen and a suitable carrier, the silafluofen content being such that the formulation has no acutely lethal effect on those individuals which pick up the formulation.
2. The formulation as claimed in claim 1, comprising between 0.0002 and 0.25% by weight, preferably between 0.001 and 0.02% by weight, in particular between 0.003 and 0.007% by weight, of silafluofen.
3. The formulation as claimed in claim 1, in the form of an aqueous solution, suspension or emulsion, in the form of a paste or in solid form.
4. The formulation as claimed in claim 1, in which the carrier is a foodstuff of vegetable or animal origin, in particular part of a plant.
5. The formulation as claimed in claim 1, which comprises at least one further component which attracts the insects.
6. The formulation as claimed in claim 1, in which the carrier is essentially a honey/water mixture and in which the honey acts as the component which attracts the insects.
7. An aqueous formulation as claimed in claim 1, which additionally comprises a gelling agent, preferably 0.5 to 10% of a gelling agent.
8. A process for controlling social insects, in which a formulation is placed at a site which is accessible to the insects and frequently visited by them, the insects pick up the formulation, transport it to their nest and, if appropriate, feed it to other



- 11 -

individuals, the silafluofen content being such that the formulation, after a time lag, destroys the individuals which have picked up the formulation directly and/or have taken it up by feeding.

- 5 9. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the silafluofen content of the formulation is between 0.0002 and 0.25% by weight, preferably 0.0001 and 0.02%, in particular between 0.003 and 0.007% by weight.
- 10 10. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the formulation is in the form of an aqueous solution, suspension or emulsion, in the form of a paste or in solid form.
- 15 11. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which a food-stuff of vegetable or animal origin, in particular part of a plant, is used as carrier for the formulation.
- 20 12. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the formulation comprises at least one further component which attracts the insects.
- 25 13. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the carrier of the formulation is a honey/water mixture and in which the honey acts as the component which attracts the insects.
- 30 14. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the formulation is water-based and additionally comprises a gelling agent, preferably 0.5 to 10% of a gelling agent.
- 30 15. The process as claimed in claim 8, in which the formulation is water-based and provided in an absorptive material.