

Description

It is an object of this invention to provide a 1- $\{[o-(\text{cycloalkylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dialkoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea derivative that is a highly effective herbicidal agent useful for the selective control of undesirable plant species in the presence of crops.

Sulfamoyl urea derivatives useful as herbicides are known. GB-A-2 113 217 and EP-A-264 467 describe 1-(alkylcarbonyl phenyl sulfamoyl)-3-(pyrimidine-2-yl)urea compound which demonstrate herbicidal activity but which do not demonstrate a sufficient selective weed control in the presence of crops, notably a sufficient safety to cereal crops.

It is also an object of this invention to provide a crop selective 1- $\{[o-(\text{cycloalkylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dialkoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea herbicide that exhibits at least a 2X margin of safety when applied to broadleaf weeds and grasses growing in the presence of cereal grains such as barley, wheat, oats, rye and upland rice and at least a 4X margin of safety when used for the control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in the presence of transplanted paddy rice.

It is another object of this invention to provide a method for selectively controlling undesirable vegetation in the presence of cereal grains utilizing 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea. Among the undesirable weed species controlled by the above-named sulfamoyl urea are sicklepod, Cassia obtusifolia; annual sedges, Cyperaceae annual; yellow nutsedge, Cyperus esculentus; flatsedge, Cyperus serotinus; arrowhead, Sagittaria pygmaea; purple nutsedge, Cyperus rotundus; bulrush, Scirpus spp.; morningglory, Ipomoea spp. and hemp, Sesbania exalta.

The present invention relates to the preparation of 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea and a method for the selective control of undesirable plant species in the presence of crops. It has been found that the above-said compound is effective for the selective control of a variety of weed species in the presence of cereal crops and is especially useful for controlling broadleaf weeds and sedges in the presence of transplanted or paddy rice.

Additionally, it has been found that this compound 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea is unique amongst sulfamoyl urea derivatives in its superior margin of safety toward crop plants, especially rice plants and particularly transplanted paddy rice plants.

In accordance with the invention, 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea can be prepared by the reaction of 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate in the presence of methylene chloride followed by treatment of the thus prepared reaction mixture with o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone and triethylamine in the presence of methylene chloride, to yield the desired compound.

The discovery that the selectivity in cereal grains, particularly rice, is obtained by the introduction of a cyclopropyl group on the carbonyl function attached to the phenyl ring of a sulfamoyl urea derivative is unexpected. Moreover, the finding that this substitution also provides selective control of a variety of undesirable weeds, especially broadleaf weeds and sedges, in the presence of barley, wheat, oats and rye as well as rice, is surprising. Additionally, it is most advantageous to find that the development and/or maturation of several undesirable grass plants, such as barnyardgrass and quackgrass, are severely retarded, if they are not killed, when such grasses come in contact with 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl) urea during crop treatment for control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in the presence of cereal crops.

In practice, the above sulfamoyl urea may be applied to crops in the form of a solid or liquid herbicidal composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of the sulfamoyl urea dispersed in an inert solid or liquid carrier. The formulations may be applied as preemergence or postemergence treatments. However, for rice treatments it is generally most effective to apply the above formulations, preferably the granular formulations, as post transplant preemergence treatments, that is, applied to the soil or to the flood water after the rice has been transplanted, but prior to or shortly after the emergence of weeds. The formulations may also be applied as pre-plant incorporated treatments.

The above formulations may also be applied as foliar applications to the cereal crops after the weeds have emerged, rendering them eminently suitable for use in weed control in barley, wheat, oats, rye and direct-seeded rice.

Advantageously 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea can be formulated as a wettable powder, liquid flowable or granular formulation useful for application to the crops in which weeds are to be controlled.

The wettable powder can be prepared by grinding together about 65% w/w of 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea; 25.70% w/w of bentonite clay; 6.0% w/w of sugar free sodium based sulfonates of modified kraft lignin (dispersant); 3.0% w/w of an anionic surfactant

such as dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (wetting agent); 0.20% w/w of silicon dioxide and 0.10% w/w of a silicone anti-foam agent.

For application of this wettable powder to the crops and the weeds growing among the crops, the wettable powder is generally dispersed in water and applied as an aqueous spray. Generally, the application of a sufficient quantity of spray to provide about 0.016 to 1.0 kg/ha and preferably 0.02 to 0.20 kg/ha of the above 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea is satisfactory for selectively controlling undesirable vegetation, particularly broadleaf weeds and sedges, in the presence of cereal grains.

The above sulfamoyl urea derivative may also be prepared as a granular formulation by dissolving or dispersing the active compound in a solvent such as acetone, methylene chloride or the like and applying the toxicant solvent mixture to sorptive granules such as attapulgate, montmorillonite, corn cob grits, bentonite or the like. Generally, sufficient toxicant solution is applied to the granules to provide from about 0.20% w/v to about 2.0% of toxicant in the granule. Higher concentrations of toxicant on the granules can, of course, be prepared if desired. Sorptivity of the granules used is the major limiting factor. The granules are usually applied to the soil or water in which the crops are growing, in sufficient amount to provide about 0.016 to 1.0 kg/ha and preferably about 0.02 to 0.20 kg/ha of toxicant to the treated crops area.

A typical flowable concentrate formulation can be prepared by grinding together about 20% to 60% by weight of the sulfamoyl urea, 1% to 5% by weight of the sodium salt of condensed naphthalene sulfonic acids, 2% to 4% by weight of a gelling clay, 2% by weight of propylene glycol and about 30% to 55% by weight of water.

The flowable concentrate is generally dispersed in water for application to the crop area in sufficient amount to provide the treated area with about 0.016 kg/ha to 1.0 kg/ha and preferably about 0.02 kg/ha to about 0.20 kg/ha.

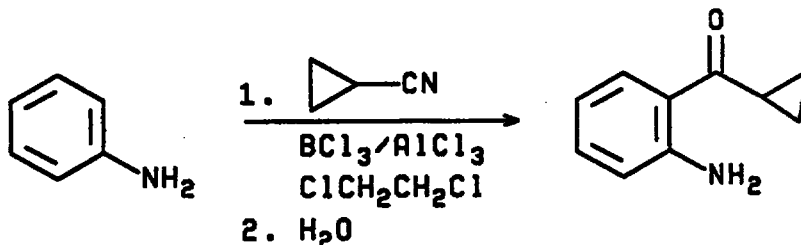
The invention is further illustrated by the examples set forth below.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone

To 100 mL of a 1.0 M BCl_3 solution in methylene chloride and 100 mL of ethylene dichloride is added 9.3 g (0.1 moles) of aniline at 0-5°C. Following the addition of aniline, 10.0 g (0.15 mole) of cyclopropyl cyanide is added to the mixture and thereafter 14.4 g (0.11 mole) AlCl_3 is added portionwise thereto. The mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature and placed in a distillation unit. Methylene chloride is removed by distillation from the mixture until the pot temperature reaches 70°C. The remaining mixture is then refluxed overnight (18 hours).

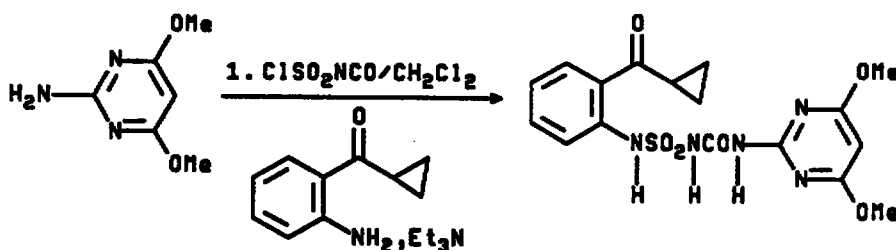
The reaction mixture is cooled in an ice bath and water is added to the cooled mixture. Enough water is added to dissolve the solids in the mixture and then the entire mixture is extracted twice with 100 mL of methylene chloride. The organic extracts are combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 and evaporated in vacuo to leave 9.3 g of yellow oil (70% real product) by NMR. The reaction is illustrated as follows:



EXAMPLE 2**Preparation of 1-([o-cyclopropylcarbonyl]phenyl)-sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea**

A solution of 1.78 g (0.0114 mole) of 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine in 50 mL of methylene chloride is cooled to 0.5°C in an ice bath and 1.0 mL (1.62 g, 0.0114 mole) of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate then added to the solution. The resulting mixture is stirred for 30 minutes and a solution of 2.66 g o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone (70% real, 0.0114) and 2.6 mL triethylamine (0.0187 mole) in 50 mL of methylene chloride then slowly added to the mixture. The resulting solution is stirred at ambient temperature overnight (18 hours).

The reaction mixture is then evaporated *in vacuo* and the resulting residue dissolved in 50 mL of methanol. The pH of the resulting solution is adjusted to about pH 1 with 10% HCl and the solution permitted to stand. A white solid precipitate forms in the solution and is filtered and dried to give 3.8 g (70%) of the desired product, mp 170-171°C. The reaction may be illustrated as follows:

**EXAMPLE 3****Preemergence rice tolerance under upland conditions**

The preemergence rice tolerance to the compound of the present invention is exemplified by the following test in which rice seeds (cv Tebonnet) are planted in a steam pasteurized sassafras sandy loam soil with 1.5% organic matter in 4-inch square plastic pots with three replications. After planting, the pots are watered to field capacity and then sprayed with a laboratory belt sprayer. The test compound is applied as an aqueous acetone mixture 50/50 v/v at rates equivalent to 1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.063, 0.032, 0.016 and 0.008 kg/ha. The treated pots are then placed on greenhouse benches watered and cared for according to normal greenhouse procedures. Three to four weeks after treatment each container is examined and rated for herbicidal effect based on visual determination of stand, size, vigor, chlorosis, growth malformation and over-all plant appearance. The rating system used is as follows:

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>% Control (compared to check)</u>
0	No effect	0
1	Trace effect	1 - 5
2	Slight effect	6 - 15
3	Moderate effect	16 - 29
4	Injury	30 - 44
5	Definite injury	45 - 64
6	Herbicidal effect	65 - 79
7	Good herbicidal effect	80 - 90
8	Approaching complete kill	91 - 99
9	Complete kill	100

In this example the following abbreviations are used in the reported results.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Identity</u>
PE	Preemergence
POST-T	Post-transplant
BYG	Barnyardgrass
CYPSE	<u>Cyperus serotinus</u>
G/HA	grams per hectare
KG/HA	kilograms per hectare

Results of this test are reported below.

Rice Selectivity (Preemergence)

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Rate kg/ha</u>	<u>Herbicide rating</u>
1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbamoyl)- phenyl]sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6- dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea	1.00	7
	0.50	7
	0.25	5
	0.125	1
	0.063	0
	0.032	0
	0.016	0
	0.008	0

Rice tolerance to post-transplant applications under flooded paddy conditions

The tolerance of transplanted rice to post-transplanted herbicide applications is determined as follows: Two ten-day-old rice seedlings (CV. Tebonnet) are transplanted into a silt loam soil in 32 oz plastic containers with a diameter of 10.5 cm and no drainage holes. After transplanting the containers are flooded and water level is maintained at 1.5 to 3 cm above the soil surface. Three days after transplanting, the flooded soil surface of the containers is treated with the selected aqueous/acetone 50/50 v/v mixture containing the test compounds to provide the equivalent of 1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.063, 0.032, 0.016 and 0.008 kg/ha of active ingredient. The treated containers are placed on greenhouse benches, watered such that water level is maintained as stated above, and cared for according to normal greenhouse procedures. Three to four weeks after treatment the test is terminated and each container is examined and herbicidal effect rated according to the above-noted rating system.

PADDY CONDITIONS - POST-TRANSPLANT APPLICATIONS

Compound	Kg/ha	BYG	CYPSE	RICE
1-([2-(cyclopropyl-carbonyl)phenyl]-sulfamoyl-	1.00	9	9	3
3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea	0.50	9	9	1
	0.125	9	9	0
	0.063	8	9	0
	0.032	8	8	0
	0.016	5	8	0
	0.008	2	-	0

Preemergence Weed Control Under Flooded Paddy Conditions

Preemergence herbicidal activity under flooded paddy conditions on barnyardgrass and Cyperus serotinus is determined as follows: Barnyardgrass seeds or Cyperus serotinus tubers are planted in the top .5 cm of silt loam soil in 32 oz plastic containers with a diameter of 10.5 cm and no drainage holes. Water is added to these containers and maintained at 1.5 to 3 cm of above the soil surface for the duration of the experiment. The test compounds are applied as an aqueous/acetone mixture 50/50 v/v pipetted directly into the flood water to give the equivalent of 1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.063, 0.032, 0.016 and 0.008 kg/ha of active ingredient. The treated containers are placed on greenhouse benches and cared for according to normal greenhouse procedures. Three to four weeks after treatment the test is terminated and each container is examined and herbicidal effect rated according to the above-noted rating system.

Rice Safe Rate and Weed Control Rate

Rice safe rate is the highest rate (in g/ha) with a rice herbicide rating of 0 or 1. Weed control rate is the lowest rate in g/ha with a herbicide rating of 8 or 9.

Compound	Rice Safe Rate PE	Rice Safe Rate Post-T	BYG Control Rate	CYPSE Control Rate
	- (G/ha) -			
1-([o-(cyclopropyl-car- bonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)- 3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2- pyrimidinyl)urea	63	500	32	16

Selectivity Margins

Selectivity margin is rice safe rate (g/ha) divided by weed control rate (g/ha) for each weed species (barnyardgrass and *Cyperus serotinus*). This is calculated using transplanted rice safe rates and again using preemergence rice safe rates. Although the PE rice planting method is not used under flooded paddy conditions, this is a more extreme method of evaluating physiological rice tolerance to these herbicides, as rice seedlings are exposed to the herbicides from time of seed germination.

Selectivity Margins

Compound	Rice Post-Transplant		Rice PE	
	BYG	CYPSE	BYG	CYPSE
1-([o-(cyclopropyl-car- bonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)- 3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2- pyrimidinyl)urea	16	32	2.0	4

EXAMPLE 4

Weed control of broadleaf weeds and tolerance of wheat and barley postemergence

The postemergence herbicide activity and wheat and barley selectivity is demonstrated by the following tests. Seeds or propagating organs of each plant species are planted in separate cups, in a commercial artificial greenhouse growth media composed of peat moss, vermiculite, sand and charcoal (Metromix 350). Plants are grown in a greenhouse for about two weeks. The plants are then sprayed with the selected aqueous acetone solution containing test compound in sufficient quantity to provide the equivalent of about .004 to 2.0 kg/ha. These solutions also contain approximately 2 molar equivalents of diethylamine per molar equivalent of test compound, to add solubility of the test compound in the aqueous acetone solution. These solutions also contain .25% of a spreader activator such as alkylaryl polyoxyethylene glycol plus free fatty acid and isopropanol.

After spraying, the plants are placed on greenhouse benches and are cared for in the usual manner, commensurate with conventional greenhouse practices. Three to five weeks after treatment, each cup is examined and the herbicidal effect is rated according to the rating system reported in the previous example.

For the test of cereal tolerance, three pots are treated with each treatment, and data given represents average values for these three replications.

Crop And Weed Species Employed In These Tests

Crops	
Common Name And Variety	Scientific Name
Rice cv. Tebonnet	<u>Oryza sativa</u>
Barley, winter cv. Barberouse	<u>Hordeum vulgare</u>
Barley, spring cv. Bonanza	<u>Hordeum vulgare</u>
Wheat, winter cv. Fidel	<u>Triticum aestivum</u>
Wheat, spring cv. Katepwa	<u>Triticum aestivum</u>
Wheat, durum cv. Wakooma	<u>Triticum aestivum</u>

Weed Species

	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
5	BYG	Barnyardgrass	<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u>
	CYPSE	Flatsedge	<u>Cyperus serotinus</u>
	GALAP	Galium	<u>Galium aparine</u>
10	STEME	Chickweed	<u>Stellaria media</u>
	TAROF	Dandelion	<u>Taraxacum officinale</u>
	KCHSC	Kochia	<u>Kochia scoparia</u>
15	VIOAR	Field violet	<u>Viola arvensis</u>
	PAPSS	Poppy	<u>Papaver sp.</u>
	MATIN	Mayweed	<u>Matricaria inodora</u>
	PRUVS	Healall	<u>Prunella vulgaris</u>
20	VERSS	Speedwell	<u>Veronica sp.</u>

25 **Tolerance Of Cereal Species And Varieties To Post-emergence Applications of 1{[α -(cyclopropyl-carbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl}-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea**

30 **Visual Herbicide Rating According To The Rating System Reported Above**

		Winter barley	Winter wheat	Durum wheat	Spring wheat	Spring barley
40	<u>kg/ha</u>	<u>'Barberouse'</u>	<u>'Fidel'</u>	<u>'Wakooma'</u>	<u>'Katepwa'</u>	<u>'Bonanza'</u>
	2.00	5.3	3.7	3.7	4.0	5.3
	1.00	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	4.3
45	0.500	3.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	4.0
	0.250	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.7	3.7
	0.125	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	2.7
	0.063	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
50	0.032	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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**Control Of Weed Species Via Postemergence
Application of 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]-
sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea
Using The Rating System Of Example 3**

Weed Species

Rate	kg/ha	<u>GALAP</u>	<u>STEME</u>	<u>TAROF</u>	<u>KCHSC</u>	<u>VIOAR</u>	<u>PAPSS</u>	<u>MATIM</u>	<u>PRUVA</u>	<u>VERSS</u>
.125		9	0	9	4	0	6	9	9	9
.063		9	0	9	3	0	8	8	9	7
.032		9	0	5	0	0	6	9	9	3
.016		8	0	4	0	0	6	9	9	3
.008		7	0	4	0	0	4	7	9	0
.004		4	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	0

45 Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. The compound 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.
2. The compound o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone.
3. A method for the selective control of undesirable vegetation in the presence of cereal crops characterized by applying to the foliage and stems of said crops and undesirable vegetation growing in the presence thereof or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation in which said crops are growing, an amount of a compound 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea effective for the selective control of said undesirable vegetation growing in the presence of said crops.



**Control Of Weed Species Via Postemergence
Application of 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]-
sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea
Using The Rating System Of Example 3**

Weed Species

Rate	kg/ha	GALAP	STEME	TAROF	KCHSC	VIOAR	PAPSS	MATIN	PRUVA	VERSE
.125		9	0	9	4	0	6	9	9	9
.063		9	0	9	3	0	8	8	9	7
.032		9	0	5	0	0	6	9	9	3
.016		8	0	4	0	0	6	9	9	3
.008		7	0	4	0	0	4	7	9	0
.004		4	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	0

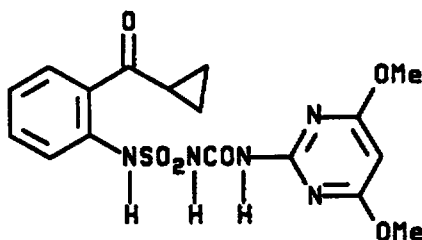
45 Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. The compound 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.
2. The compound o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone.
3. A method for the selective control of undesirable vegetation in the presence of cereal crops characterized by applying to the foliage and stems of said crops and undesirable vegetation growing in the presence thereof or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation in which said crops are growing, an amount of a compound 1-([o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl)-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea effective for the selective control of said undesirable vegetation growing in the presence of said crops.



4. A method according to claim 3 wherein said undesirable vegetation is barnyardgrass, broadleaf weeds and sedges and the crops are barley, wheat, oats, rye or rice.
5. A method according to claim 3 wherein said compound is applied to said crops and undesirable vegetation or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation, at the rate of 0.016 kg/ha to 1.0 kg/ha of 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.
6. A method for the selective control of undesirable vegetation in transplanted or direct-seeded rice characterized by applying to the foliage and stems or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation, after the rice has been transplanted or after the direct-seeded rice has emerged from the ground, a herbicidally effective amount of a compound having the structure:



7. A method according to claim 6 wherein the undesirable vegetation is barnyardgrass, broadleaf weeds or sedges and the herbicidally effective compound is applied to the foliage of the crop or the soil or water in which it is growing at a rate of 0.016 kg/ha to 1.0 kg/ha.
8. A method according to claim 6 wherein the crop is transplanted paddy rice and the compound is applied thereto at the rate of from 0.02 to 0.20 kg/ha.
9. A method for the preparation of 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea characterized by reacting 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate in the presence of methylene chloride and treating the thus formed reaction mixture with o -aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone and triethylamine in the presence of methylene chloride to obtain 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein approximately equimolar amounts of 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine, chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, o -aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone and triethylamine are employed in the described reactions.
11. An herbicidal composition comprising an effective amount of 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea and an inert carrier.

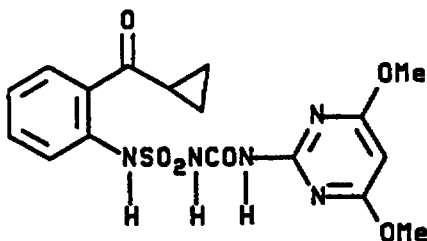
Claims for the following Contracting States : ES, GR

1. A method for the selective control of undesirable vegetation in the presence of cereal crops characterized by applying to the foliage and stems of said crops and undesirable vegetation growing in the presence thereof or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation in which said crops are growing, an amount of a compound 1- $\{[o-(\text{cyclopropylcarbonyl})\text{phenyl}]\text{sulfamoyl}\}$ -3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea effective for the selective control of said undesirable vegetation growing in the presence of said crops.
2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said undesirable vegetation is barnyardgrass, broadleaf weeds and sedges and the crops are barley, wheat, oats, rye or rice.
3. A method according to claim 1 wherein said compound is applied to said crops and undesirable vegetation or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable



vegetation, at the rate of 0.016 kg/ha to 1.0 kg/ha of 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.

4. A method for the selective control of undesirable vegetation in transplanted or direct-seeded rice characterized by applying to the foliage and stems or to the soil or water containing seeds or other propagating organs of said undesirable vegetation, after the rice has been transplanted or after the direct-seeded rice has emerged from the ground, a herbicidally effective amount of a compound having the structure:



5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the undesirable vegetation is barnyardgrass, broadleaf weeds or sedges and the herbicidally effective compound is applied to the foliage of the crop or the soil or water in which it is growing at a rate of 0.016 kg/ha to 1.0 kg/ha.
6. A method according to claim 4 wherein the crop is transplanted paddy rice and the compound is applied thereto at the rate of from 0.02 to 0.20 kg/ha.
7. A method for the preparation of 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea characterized by reacting 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate in the presence of methylene chloride and treating the thus formed reaction mixture with o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone and triethylamine in the presence of methylene chloride to obtain 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein approximately equimolar amounts of 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine, chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, o-aminophenyl cyclopropyl ketone and triethylamine are employed in the described reactions.
9. An herbicidal composition comprising an effective amount of 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urea and an inert carrier.

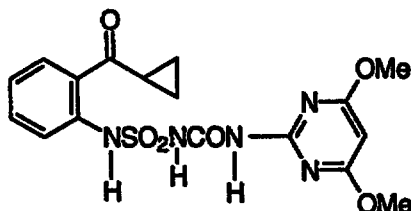
Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

- Die Verbindung 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff.
- Die Verbindung o-Aminophenylcyclopropylketon.
- Verfahren zum selektiven Bekämpfen unerwünschter Vegetation in Gegenwart von Kornpflanzen, gekennzeichnet durch Aufbringen auf Blätter und Stengel der genannten Kornpflanzen und der in deren Gegenwart wachsenden, unerwünschten Vegetation oder auf den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, worin die Kornpflanzen wachsen, einer für das selektive Bekämpfen der in Gegenwart der Kornpflanzen wachsenden, unerwünschten Vegetation wirksamen Menge einer Verbindung 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff.
- Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin die unerwünschte Vegetation Hühnerhirse, breitblättrige Unkräuter und Riedgräser sind, und die Kornpflanzen Gerste, Weizen, Hafer, Roggen oder Reis sind.



5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin die genannte Verbindung auf die Kornpflanzen und unerwünschte Vegetation oder den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, in einer Menge von 0,016 kg/ha bis 1,0 kg/ha von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff aufgebracht wird.
6. Verfahren zum selektiven Bekämpfen unerwünschter Vegetation in verpflanztem oder direkt ausgesätem Reis, gekennzeichnet durch Aufbringen auf die Blätter und die Stengel oder den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, nachdem der Reis umgepflanzt oder nach dem direkten Säen aus dem Boden herausgekommen ist, einer herbizid wirksamen Menge einer Verbindung der Struktur:



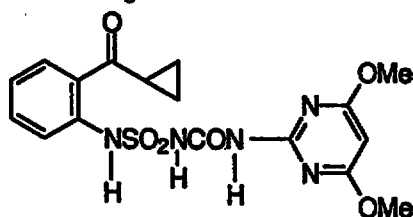
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, worin die unerwünschte Vegetation Hühnerhirse, breitblättrige Unkräuter oder Riedgräser sind, und die herbizid wirksame Verbindung auf die Blätter der Kornpflanzen oder den Boden oder das Wasser, in dem sie wachsen, in einer Menge von 0,016 kg/ha bis 1,0 kg/ha aufgebracht wird.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, worin die Kornpflanze umgeplanter Paddy-Reis ist, und die Verbindung in einer Menge von 0,02 bis 0,20 kg/ha darauf aufgebracht wird.
9. Verfahren zum Herstellen von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff, gekennzeichnet durch Umsetzen von 2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin mit Chlorsulfonylisocyanat in Gegenwart von Methylenchlorid und Behandeln der so gebildeten Reaktionsmischung mit o-Aminophenylcyclopropylketon und Triethylamin in Gegenwart von Methylenchlorid, um 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff zu erhalten.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, worin etwa äquimolare Mengen von 2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin, Chlorsulfonylisocyanat, o-Aminophenylcyclopropylketon und Triethylamin in den beschriebenen Umsetzungen eingesetzt werden.
11. Herbizide Zusammensetzung, umfassend eine wirksame Menge von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff und einen inerten Träger.

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : ES, GR

1. Verfahren zum selektiven Bekämpfen unerwünschter Vegetation in Gegenwart von Kornpflanzen, gekennzeichnet durch Aufbringen auf Blätter und Stengel der genannten Kornpflanzen und der in deren Gegenwart wachsenden, unerwünschten Vegetation oder auf den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, worin die Kornpflanzen wachsen, einer für das selektive Bekämpfen der in Gegenwart der Kornpflanzen wachsenden, unerwünschten Vegetation wirksamen Menge einer Verbindung 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die unerwünschte Vegetation Hühnerhirse, breitblättrige Unkräuter und Riedgräser sind, und die Kornpflanzen Gerste, Weizen, Hafer, Roggen oder Reis sind.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die genannte Verbindung auf die Kornpflanzen und unerwünschte Vegetation oder den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, in einer Menge von 0,016 kg/ha bis 1,0 kg/ha von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff aufgebracht wird.



4. Verfahren zum selektiven Bekämpfen unerwünschter Vegetation in verpflanztem oder direkt ausgesätem Reis, gekennzeichnet durch Aufbringen auf die Blätter und die Stengel oder den Boden oder das Wasser, das Samen oder andere Fortpflanzungsorgane der unerwünschten Vegetation enthält, nachdem der Reis umgepflanzt oder nach dem direkten Säen aus dem Boden herausgekommen ist, einer herbizid wirksamen Menge einer Verbindung der Struktur:



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5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, worin die unerwünschte Vegetation Hühnerhirse, breitblättrige Unkräuter oder Riedgräser sind, und die herbizid wirksame Verbindung auf die Blätter der Kornpflanzen oder den Boden oder das Wasser, in dem sie wachsen, in einer Menge von 0,016 kg/ha bis 1,0 kg/ha aufgebracht wird.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, worin die Kornpflanze umgeplanter Paddy-Reis ist, und die Verbindung in einer Menge von 0,02 bis 0,20 kg/ha darauf aufgebracht wird.
7. Verfahren zum Herstellen von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff, gekennzeichnet durch Umsetzen von 2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin mit Chlorsulfonylisocyanat in Gegenwart von Methylenchlorid und Behandeln der so gebildeten Reaktionsmischung mit o-Aminophenylcyclopropylketon und Triethylamin in Gegenwart von Methylenchlorid, um 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff zu erhalten.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, worin etwa äquimolare Mengen von 2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin, Chlorsulfonylisocyanat, o-Aminophenylcyclopropylketon und Triethylamin in den beschriebenen Umsetzungen eingesetzt werden.
9. Herbizide Zusammensetzung, umfassend eine wirksame Menge von 1-[[o-(Cyclopropylcarbonyl)phenyl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)harnstoff und einen inerten Träger.

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Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

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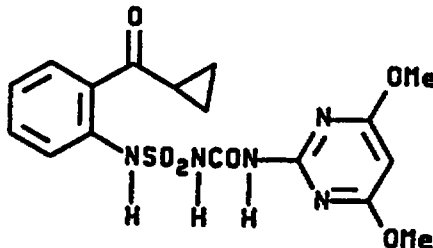
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1. Composé 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée.
2. Composé o-aminophényl-cyclopropyl-cétone.
3. Procédé de lutte sélective contre de la végétation indésirable en présence de cultures céréalières, caractérisé par l'application, au feuillage et aux tiges desdites cultures et à la végétation indésirable poussant en leur présence, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant les graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, dans lesquels poussent lesdites cultures, d'une quantité d'un composé 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée efficace pour la lutte sélective contre ladite végétation indésirable poussant en présence desdites cultures.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ladite végétation indésirable est du pied de coq, des mauvaises herbes et joncs à larges feuilles, et les cultures sont de l'orge, du blé, de l'avoine, du seigle ou du riz.
5. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit composé est appliqué auxdites cultures et végétation indésirable, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant des graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, à raison de 0,016 kg/ha à 1,0 kg/ha de 1-[[o-(cyclopropyl-



carbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl}-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée.

6. Procédé de lutte sélective contre de la végétation indésirable dans du riz repiqué ou à semence directe, caractérisé par l'application, au feuillage et aux tiges, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant les graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, une fois que le riz a été repiqué ou une fois que le riz à semence directe a émergé du sol, d'une quantité efficace en tant qu'herbicide d'un composé ayant la structure:



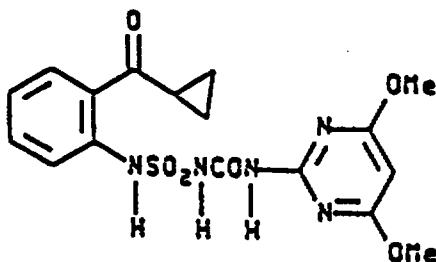
7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la végétation indésirable est du pied de coq, des mauvaises herbes ou des joncs à larges feuilles et le composé efficace en tant qu'herbicide est appliqué au feuillage de la culture ou bien au sol ou à l'eau dans lesquels elle pousse, à raison de 0,016 kg/ha à 1,0 kg/ha.
8. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la culture est du riz de rizière repiqué et le composé lui est appliqué à raison d'une quantité comprise entre 0,02 et 0,20 kg/ha.
9. Procédé de préparation de 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée, caractérisé par le fait de faire réagir de la 2-amino-4,6-diméthoxypyrimidine avec de l'isocyanate de chlorosulfonyle en présence de chlorure de méthylène et de traiter le mélange réactionnel ainsi formé avec de l'o-aminophényl-cyclopropyl-cétone et de la triéthylamine en présence de chlorure de méthylène afin d'obtenir la 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée.
10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel on emploie, pour les réactions décrites, des quantités approximativement équimolaires de 2-amino-4,6-diméthoxypyrimidine, d'isocyanate de chlorosulfonyle, d'o-aminophényl-cyclopropyl-cétone et de triéthylamine.
11. Composition herbicide comprenant une quantité efficace de 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée et un support inerte.

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : ES, GR

1. Procédé de lutte sélective contre de la végétation indésirable en présence de cultures céréalières, caractérisé par l'application, au feuillage et aux tiges desdites cultures et à la végétation indésirable poussant en leur présence, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant les graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, dans lesquels poussent lesdites cultures, d'une quantité d'un composé 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée efficace pour la lutte sélective contre ladite végétation indésirable poussant en présence desdites cultures.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite végétation indésirable est du pied de coq, des mauvaises herbes et joncs à larges feuilles, et les cultures sont de l'orge, du blé, de l'avoine, du seigle ou du riz.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit composé est appliqué auxdites cultures et végétation indésirable, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant des graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, à raison de 0,016 kg/ha à 1,0 kg/ha de 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée.



4. Procédé de lutte sélective contre de la végétation indésirable dans du riz repiqué ou à semence directe, caractérisé par l'application, au feuillage et aux tiges, ou bien au sol ou à l'eau contenant les graines ou autres organes de propagation de ladite végétation indésirable, une fois que le riz a été repiqué ou une fois que le riz à semence directe a émergé du sol, d'une quantité efficace en tant qu'herbicide d'un composé ayant la structure:



5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la végétation indésirable est du pied de coq, ces mauvaises herbes ou des joncs à larges feuilles et le composé efficace en tant qu'herbicide est appliqué au feuillage de la culture ou bien au sol ou à l'eau dans lesquels elle pousse, à raison de 0,016 kg/ha à 1,0 kg/ha.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la culture est du riz de rizière repiqué et le composé lui est appliqué à raison d'une quantité comprise entre 0,02 et 0,20 kg/ha.
7. Procédé de préparation de 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée, caractérisé par le fait de faire réagir de la 2-amino-4,6-diméthoxypyrimidine avec de l'isocyanate de chlorosulfonyle en présence de chlorure de méthylène et de traiter le mélange réactionnel ainsi formé avec de l'o-aminophényl-cyclopropyl-cétone et de la triéthylamine en présence de chlorure de méthylène afin d'obtenir la 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)-phényl]sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée.
8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel on emploie, pour les réactions décrites, des quantités approximativement équimolaires de 2-amino-4,6-diméthoxypyrimidine, d'isocyanate de chlorosulfonyl, d'o-aminophényl-cyclopropyl-cétone et de triéthylamine.
9. Composition herbicide comprenant une quantité efficace de 1-[[o-(cyclopropylcarbonyl)phényl]-sulfamoyl]-3-(4,6-diméthoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)urée et un support inerte.

