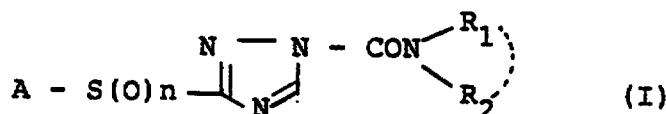


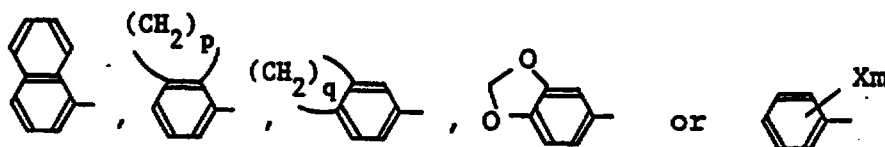
Description

The present invention relates to novel triazole compounds represented by the general formula I:



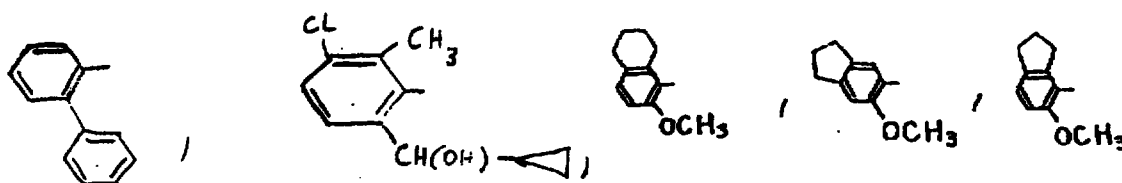
where R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different each represents a lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkynyl group, or R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, represent an azacycloalkane having 4 - 6 carbon atoms;

A represents a group represented by one of the following formulas:



(where X is a hydrogen atom or an optionally hydroxyl substituted lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkoxy carbonyl, lower alkyl carbonyl, phenoxy, benzyl or α -hydroxybenzyl group, a halogen, a nitro group, an amino group or a trifluoromethyl group; m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; n is 0, 1 or 2; and p and q are each 2, 3, 4 or 5),

or, if R_1 and R_2 each are an ethyl group and n is 2, A can also represent a group of one of the following formulae:



The present invention also relates to herbicides that contain these novel triazole compounds in admixture with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of pyrazolate, pyrazoxyfen, benzofenap, bensulfuron methyl, pyrazosulfuron ethyl, bromobutide, clomeprop and CG-148 (the group of these compounds is hereinafter referred to as the group of known herbicides). The present invention also relates to a process for producing novel triazole compounds represented by the general formula I, as well as novel triazole compounds useful as starting materials in this process.

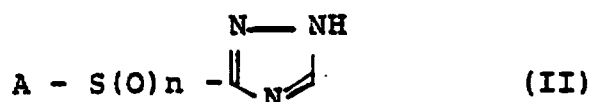
Some triazole compounds have bactericidal activities as taught in German Patent No. 2,132,618, U.S. Patent No. 4,280,831, Japanese Patent Public Disclosure Nos. 59-39880, 60-100561, etc.

US-PS 3,816,392 discloses azo compounds containing a triazolylthio group which are used in dyeing cellulose acetate, polyester and polyamide fibers. US-PS 4,005,202 discloses anthelmintically active benzimidazole-2-carbamate derivatives wherein the benzene ring is substituted at the 5(6)-position. DE-OS-1 695 991 discloses a method for producing 3-substituted or 3,5-disubstituted 1,2,4-triazoles. The "Annales Pharmaceutiques Françaises" 1979, 37, N° 7-8, pages 331 to 338 disclose nitroarylthiopyrimidines and a method of synthesizing them. The synthesized compounds present an analogy with nucleotidic bases and are potentially antimitotic substances. US-PS 3,897,440 discloses α,α,α -trifluoro-2-nitro-6-(substituted-mercapto)-p-tolunitriles prepared from α,α,α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-p-tolunitrile by a nitro displacement reaction. The compounds are said to possess herbicidal, bactericidal, fungicidal and antiprotozoal properties.

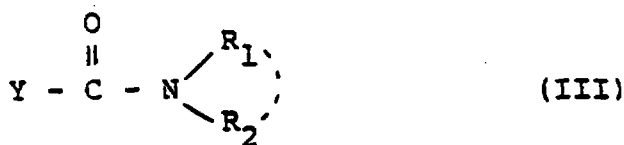
However, the conventional triazole herbicides harm crops or are unable to exhibit satisfactory herbicidal effects unless used in large amounts. A need has, therefore, existed for the development of triazole compounds that are free from these problems.

An object, therefore, of the present invention is to provide triazole compounds that cause little harm to crops and which need only be used in a low dose to exhibit marked herbicidal effects, not only against Echinochloa oryzicola which is a hard gramineous weed but also against broadleaf weeds such as Monochoria vaginalis, Lindernia pyxidaria, Dopartium junceum and Rotala indica, as well as Cyperaceous weeds including Scirpus juncoides and Cyperus serotinus.

The compounds of the present invention are novel compounds represented by the formula I which differ in structure from known triazole compounds with respect to the portion denoted by A. Production of the compounds of the present invention will typically proceed as follows. A starting material, or a compound represented by the general formula II:



(where A and n have the same meanings as defined above) is reacted with a compound of the formula III:



where Y is a halogen atom, and R₁ and R₂ have the same meanings as defined above, and the reaction product is optionally oxidized with a suitable oxidizing agent to prepare a compound of the general formula I.

If the desired compound I is a sulfinyl compound (n = 1) or a sulfonyl compound (n = 2), a compound of formula II which has the S portion oxidized likewise may be used as the starting material. Alternatively, a compound of formula I which does not have the S portion oxidized may be first prepared and then oxidized as required. In the step of reacting oxidized or unoxidized compound II with compound III, compound II is reacted with 1 - 2 equivalents, preferably 1 - 1.2 equivalents, of compound III in a suitable solvent in the presence of at least 1 equivalent, preferably 1 - 2 equivalents, of a deprotonating agent. The reaction temperature is in the range of 0 - 100°C, preferably 20 - 70°C. Suitable deprotonating agents include inorganic bases such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hydride, and organic bases such as triethylamine and pyridine. Suitable solvents include: hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene; halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride and chloroform; ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone; and others such as ethyl acetate, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, pyridine, dimethyl sulfoxide, water, etc. These solvents may be used either on their own or as admixtures.

The oxidation step may be performed in a suitable solvent using an oxidizing agent. Useful oxidizing agents include inorganic oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate and chromic acid, and organic oxidizing agents such as peracetic acid and m-chloroperbenzoic acid. Solvents that can be used include methylene chloride, chloroform, acetone, acetic acid, water, etc., which may be used either alone or in admixture. An appropriate reaction temperature is one between 0 and 50°C inclusive but heating or cooling may be effected depending on the type of solvent used or on the progress of the reaction involved. Starting compounds of formula II are novel per se, except those in which A represents an unsubstituted phenyl group, a nitrophenyl group, a nitroaminophenyl group, a dinitrophenyl group, a diaminophenyl group or an aminophenyl group, and such compounds are included within the scope of the present invention. They can be prepared by reacting a compound of the following formula IV:



with a compound of the formula A - Z (where A has the same meaning as defined above, and Z is a halogen atom) in a suitable solvent. Alternatively, a compound A-NH₂ is dissolved in conc. HCl and NaNO₂ is added to form a diazonium salt solution, with a compound IV then being added to this solution.

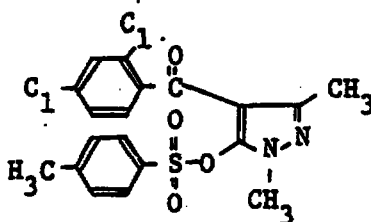
Any solvent that is inert to the reactants may be used in preparing novel compounds II and those already described in connection with the preparation of compound I, including dimethylformamide, may be employed. The reaction temperature should be in the range of 20 - 200 °C, preferably 50 - 150 °C, when compound A-Z is used, and is in the range of 0 - 100 °C, preferably 0 - 70 °C, when compound A-NH₂ is used.

Compounds of the general formula I prepared by the methods described above cause little harm to crops and need only be used in low doses to exhibit marked herbicidal effects against Echinochloa oryzicola which is a hard gramineous weed. In addition, they exhibit strong herbicidal effects against broadleaf weeds (Monochoria vaginalis, Lindernia pyxidaria, Dopartium junceum and Rotala indica) and Cyperaceous weeds (e.g. Scirpus juncoides and Cyperus serotinus) at the early stage of their growth. If compounds of formula I are combined with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of pyrazolate, pyrazoxyfen, benzofenap, bensulfuron methyl, pyrazosulfuron ethyl, bromobutide, clomeprop and CG-148, they will also exhibit superior herbicidal effects against fully grown broadleaf weeds and Cyperaceous weeds. These compounds (i.e. the group of known herbicides to be combined with compounds of formula I) are known to be effective against perennial weeds including broadleaf weeds and Cyperaceous weeds (see Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition Nos. 54-36648, 56-43455, 60-29328, 62-6705, 62-19402, and Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-Open Nos. 57-171904, 57-56452 and 59-122488). Among these compounds, the pyrazole compounds, i.e., pyrazolate, pyrazoxyfen and benzofenap, are effective against Echinochloa oryzicola, broadleaf weeds, Cyperus serotinus and Sagittaria pygmaea at the early stage of their growth, but are not satisfactorily effective against fully grown Echinochloa oryzicola. The sulfonyl urea compounds, i.e., bensulfuron methyl, pyrazosulfuron ethyl and CG-148, are effective against broadleaf weeds, Cyperus serotinus and Sagittaria pygmaea even if they are used in a very low dose, but are not very effective against Echinochloa oryzicola unless used in a high dose which would then harm crops, too. Bromobutide is effective against broadleaf weeds, Scirpus juncoides and Cyperus serotinus, but not very effective against Echinochloa oryzicola or broadleaf weeds. Clomeprop is effective against broadleaf weeds, Scirpus juncoides and Sagittaria pygmaea, but not very effective against Echinochloa oryzicola. In short, the known herbicides have the disadvantage of either narrow activity spectra or inability to exhibit complete weed control in a low dose. Under these circumstances, the same or different herbicides have to be applied several times or in a high dose and this is undesirable not only from the viewpoint of labor and cost but also because such doses will lead to crop injury and high herbicide residues in the soil.

The present inventors conducted intensive studies in order to solve these problems of the conventional herbicides and found that surprising effects could be attained by using compounds of the general formula I either independently or in combination with the group of known herbicides. In the case of combined use, entirely unexpected synergistic effects can be accomplished: i.e., broad activity spectra are attained as compared with the scope of applications of individual herbicides; marked herbicidal effects are exhibited in a low dose without causing any injury to crops; and these effects last for an extended period of time.

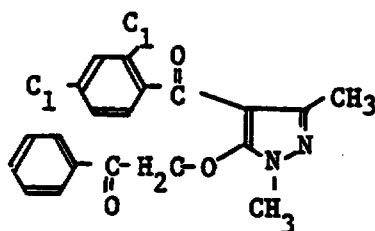
The compounds in the group of known herbicides listed above may be synthesized by the methods described in the following patents:

Pyrazolate:



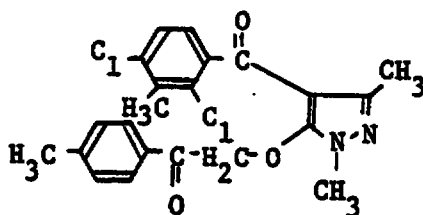
(Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition No. 54-36648)

Pyrazoxyfen:



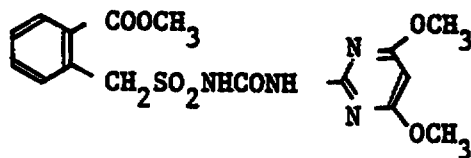
(Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition No. 60-29388)

15 Benzofenap:



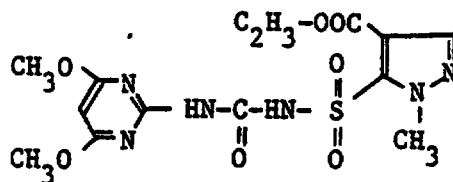
(Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition No. 62-19402)

Bensulfuron methyl:



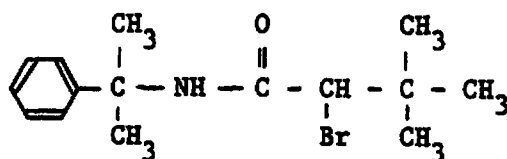
(Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition No. 62-6705)

Pyrazosulfuron ethyl:



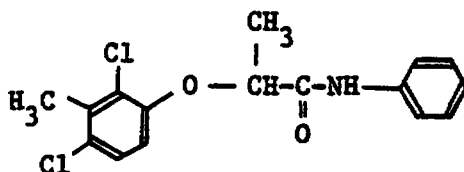
(Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-open No. 59-122488)

Bromobutide:



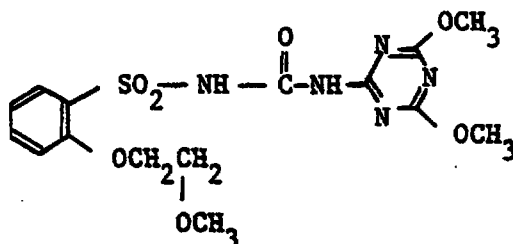
(Japanese Patent Publication for Opposition No. 56-43455)

Chlomeprop:



(Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-open. 57-171904)

CG-148:



(Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-open No. 57-56452)

The herbicide combinations prepared in accordance with the present invention are combinations that have not yet been described in literature and, needless to say, no existing literature refers to the unique potentiating effects of these combinations.

The synergistic effects of these combinations are exhibited over a broad range of mixing ratios and useful herbicides can be prepared by mixing one part by weight of compounds of the general formula I with 0.05 - 10 parts by weight of compounds in the group of known herbicides. The so prepared herbicides of the present invention will attain high activity by pre-emergence and/or post-emergence soil treatments.

The present invention is described hereinafter in greater detail with reference to examples.

The following Examples 1 - 6 relate to the preparation of compounds that are represented by formula II and which are used as starting materials for the synthesis of compounds of formula I.

EXAMPLE 1**Synthesis of 3-(2-Chloro-4-Trifluoromethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-Triazole:**

A sodium salt of 3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole (80 g) is added to dimethylformamide (150 ml). To the resulting suspension, 3,4-dichlorobenzotrifluoride (101 g) is added and the mixture is stirred under reflux for 25 h. After cooling, water (500 ml) is added to the reaction solution, whereupon an oil separates. The separating oil is extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract is washed successively with 1 N HCl, water,

5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate and water, and dried with MgSO_4 . When the solvent is distilled off, an oil remains. Purification by silica gel chromatography (solvent: chloroform) gives the crystal of 3-(2-chloro-4-trifluorophenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole in an amount of 58.3 g; yield, 44.5%; m.p., 109 - 110.5 °C.

5

Elemental analysis for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{ClF}_3\text{N}_3\text{S}$ (mw, 279.86):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	38.65	1.80	15.03
Found (%):	38.55	1.20	15.02

10

EXAMPLE 2

15 Synthesis of 3-(3-Chlorophenylthio)-1,2,4-Triazole:

m-Chloroaniline (3.8 g) is dissolved in a mixture of conc. HCl (5 ml) and crushed ice (5 g) and held at 0 °C. An aqueous solution (5 ml) of sodium nitrite (2.2 g) is poured slowly into the mixture so that the reaction temperature will not exceed 4 °C. The resulting solution is added at 40 - 50 °C to a solution consisting of a potassium salt of 3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole (4.5 g) dissolved in water (30 ml) and the mixture is stirred at the same temperature for another 30 minutes.

After cooling, the reaction product is extracted with chloroform, washed with water, and dried with magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent, the remaining oil is purified by silica gel chromatography (solvent: chloroform) to obtain an oil in an amount of 4.3 g; yield, 68%.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 7.2 - 7.6 (4H, m), 8.8 (1H, s), 12.0 (1H, br. s)

30

Elemental analysis for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{ClN}_3\text{S}$ (mw, 211.674):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	45.39	2.86	19.85
Found (%):	45.43	2.72	19.73

35 EXAMPLE 3

Synthesis of 3-(2-Chloro-4-Trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole:

Sulfuric acid (2N, 200 ml) is added to a solution of 3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (35 g) in acetone (300 ml). With the temperature held at 25 °C or below, a saturated aqueous solution of potassium permanganate (40 g) is added dropwise to start reaction. After the dropwise addition, the mixture is stirred at room temperature for another 2 h, followed by addition of a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogensulfite until the solution becomes colorless. The resulting crystal is recovered by filtration and dried. Recrystallization from ethylacetate produces a white crystal in an amount of 21.3 g; yield, 54.6%; m.p. 222 - 223.5 °C.

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Elemental analysis for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{ClF}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (mw, 311.68):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	34.68	1.62	13.48
Found (%):	34.90	1.72	13.61

55

EXAMPLE 4**Synthesis of 3-(Phenylthio)-1,2,4-Triazole:**

5 3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole (12 g) is dissolved in 40% sulfuric acid (26 ml), and with temperature held at 5 °C or below, a solution consisting of sodium nitrite (11.9 g) dissolved in water (36 ml) is added dropwise. Subsequently, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium acetate is added to adjust the pH of the mixture to 4 - 5. The resulting solution is added over 1.5 h under cooling with ice to a solution composed of thiophenol (11.6 ml), sodium hydroxide (4.72 g) and water (30 ml). The reaction is stirred at room temperature for 0.5
10 h, then at 40 - 50 °C for 1.5 h. After the reaction, the resulting product is extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, and dried with magnesium sulfate. When the solvent is distilled off, an oil remains. When this is purified by silica gel chromatography (solvent: chloroform-2% methanol), an oil is produced in an amount of 12.88 g; yield, 64.9%.

¹H-NMR data (CDCl₃) δ: 7.0 - 7.5 (5H, m), 7.90 (1H, s), 13.1 (1H, br. s)

15

Elemental analysis for C ₈ H ₇ N ₃ S (mw, 177.234):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	54.22	3.98	23.71
Found (%):	54.38	3.78	23.69

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EXAMPLE 5

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Synthesis of 3-(2,6-Dimethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole:

A 200 ml flask submerged in an ice bath is charged with conc. HCl (5 ml) and crushed ice (20 g), and 2,6-dimethylaniline (3.6 g) is added slowly with stirring. The resulting mixture is cooled at 0 °C and a cold
30 aqueous solution consisting of sodium nitrite (2.2 g) dissolved in water (5 ml) is poured slowly so that the reaction temperature will not exceed 4 °C. In a separate step, a potassium salt of 3-mercaptopotriazole (4.5 g) is dissolved in water (50 ml) at 40 - 50 °C and the preliminarily prepared diazonium salt solution is added to this aqueous solution through a dropping funnel. The resulting mixture is stirred at 50 - 60 °C for an
35 additional 30 minutes. After cooling to room temperature, the organic layer is extracted with chloroform, washed with water and dried with magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off and the resulting crude crystal is recrystallized with a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate and n-hexane; m.p. 126 - 127 °C, yield, 4.4 g (71%).

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Elemental analysis for C ₁₀ H ₁₁ N ₃ S (mw, 205.288):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	58.51	5.40	20.47
Found (%):	58.40	5.51	20.56

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EXAMPLE 6**Synthesis of 3-(2-Methyl-6-Ethylphenyl-Sulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole:**

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3-(2-Methyl-6-ethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (21.9 g) is dissolved in acetic acid (120 ml) and heated to 70 °C with stirring. To the solution is added dropwise 35% hydrogen peroxide (50 ml). Then the resulting mixture is stirred at 100 °C for an additional 3 h. Thereafter the mixture is left to incubate overnight at room temperature. The resulting crystal is recovered by filtration and recrystallized from ethyl acetate; yield, 18 g
55 (72%), m.p. 180 - 181 °C.

Elemental analysis for $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_2S$ (mw, 251.31):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	52.57	5.21	16.72
Found (%):	52.61	5.18	16.60

The following Examples 7 - 13 relate to the synthesis of compounds as final end products of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 7

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-nitrophenylthio)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 67):

3-(2-Nitrophenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (4 g) and diethyl carbamoyl chloride (2.71 g) are dissolved in acetone (50 ml) and potassium carbonate (5.5 g) is added, followed by reaction for 5 h under reflux with stirring. After cooling, water (100 ml) is added to the reaction solution, whereupon the crystal of the end product precipitates. After drying, the crystal is recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane to produce the titled compound, 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-nitrophenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole, in an amount of 5.08 g; yield, 87.8%; m.p. 101 - 103 °C.

Elemental analysis for $C_{13}H_{15}N_5O_3S$ (mw, 321.37):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	48.59	4.71	21.86
Found (%):	48.41	4.65	21.72

EXAMPLE 8

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-Chloro-4-Trifluoromethyl-Phenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 20):

3-(2-Chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-triazole (3.12 g) and diethyl carbamoyl chloride (1.62 g) are dissolved in pyridine (10 ml) and reaction is performed at 50 °C for 5 h. After completion of the reaction, water (50 ml) is added to the reaction solution and the reaction product is extracted twice with ethyl acetate (100 ml). The ethyl acetate layer is washed first with 1 N HCl, then with water, and subsequently dried with magnesium sulfate. The dried product is concentrated to form a crystal. Recrystallization from benzene/n-hexane produces the titled compound, 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-triazole, in an amount of 3.80 g; yield, 92.5%; m.p. 105.5 - 107 °C.

Elemental analysis for $C_{14}H_{14}ClF_3N_4O_3S$ (mw, 410.82)			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	35.08	3.44	13.64
Found (%):	35.15	3.41	13.58

EXAMPLE 9

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-Chloro-4-Trifluoromethyl-Phenylsulfinyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 65):

1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (3.79 g) is dissolved in chloroform (100 ml). With the temperature held at 10 °C or below with ice water, m-chloro-perbenzoic acid (1.73 g) is added in small portions over a period of 10 minutes. Thereafter, reaction is performed at 10 °C

for 2 h, then at room temperature for 10 h. The chloroform solution is washed twice with a 10% aqueous solution of potassium carbonate (100 ml), then washed with water, and dried with magnesium sulfate. When the solvent is distilled off, an oil remains. This is purified by silica gel chromatography (solvent 1:1 mixture of chloroform and n-hexane) to produce the titled compound, 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylsulfinyl)-1,2,4-triazole (2.7 g) as an oil; yield, 68.4%.

Elemental analysis for $C_{14}H_{14}ClF_3N_4O_2S$ (mw, 394.815):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	42.59	3.57	14.19
Found (%):	42.71	3.46	14.30

15 EXAMPLE 10

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-Chloro-4-Trifluoromethyl-Phenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 20):

1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (3.79 g) is dissolved in chloroform (100 ml). With the temperature held at 10 °C or below with ice water, m-chloroperbenzoic acid (5 g) is added in small portions. Thereafter, reaction is performed at 10 °C for 2 h, then at room temperature for 10 h, and finally at an elevated temperature of 50 °C for 2 h. The chloroform solution is washed twice with a 10% aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and dried with magnesium sulfate. By distilling off the solvent, a crystal is obtained. Recrystallization from benzene/n-hexane produces the titled compound, 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-chloro-4-trifluoromethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-triazole, in an amount of 3.50 g; yield, 85.2%; m.p. 105.5 - 107 °C.

30 EXAMPLE 11

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2,6-Dimethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No.1):

3-(2,6-Dimethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (2 g) is dissolved in pyridine (50 ml) and diethyl carbamoyl chloride (1.4 g) is added dropwise to the solution. The mixture is stirred first at room temperature for 1 h, then at 70 °C for 2 h. Thereafter, pyridine is distilled off. The residue is extracted with chloroform and dried with magnesium sulfate to obtain the crude product of 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2,6-dimethylphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole. After cooling to 0 °C, m-chloroperbenzoic acid (4 g) is added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The resulting product is washed with a 10% aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and dried with magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent, the residue is recrystallized with n-hexane/ethyl acetate; m.p. 111 - 112 °C; yield, 2.4 g (72%).

Elemental analysis for $C_{15}H_{20}N_4O_3S$ (mw, 336.408):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	53.56	5.99	16.65
Found (%):	53.41	5.85	16.70

50 EXAMPLE 12

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2,4,5-Trimethyl-6-Methoxyphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 167):

3-(2,4,5-Trimethyl-6-methoxyphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole (2.5 g) is dissolved in pyridine (60 ml) and diethyl carbamoyl chloride (1.4 g) is added dropwise to the solution. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 h, then at 70 °C for 2 h. After distilling off pyridine, the residue is extracted with chloroform and dried with magnesium sulfate to obtain a crude product of 1-(diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2,4,5-

trimethyl-6-methoxyphenylthio)-1,2,4-triazole. This crude product is cooled to 0°C and m-chloroperbenzoic acid (4 g) is added, followed by stirring at room temperature for 2 h and at 60°C for 2 h. Subsequently, the resulting product is washed with a 10% aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and dried with magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent, the residue is recrystallized from n-hexane/ethyl acetate; yield, 2.6 g (74%); m.p. 138 - 139°C.

Elemental analysis for C ₁₇ H ₂₄ N ₄ O ₂ S (mw, 348.471):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	58.60	6.94	16.08
Found (%):	58.52	6.90	15.95

15 EXAMPLE 13

Synthesis of 1-(Diethylcarbamoyl)-3-(2-Methyl-6-Ethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-Triazole (compound No. 10):

3-(2-Methyl-6-ethylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2,4-triazole (25.1 g) and diethylcarbamoyl chloride (14 g) are dissolved in acetone (200 ml) and potassium carbonate (14 g) is added, followed by reaction for 3 h under reflux with stirring. After completion of the reaction, the resulting precipitate is removed by filtration. The residual mother liquid is concentrated to obtain a crude product of the titled compound. This is purified by silica gel chromatography (solvent: n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to give an oil.

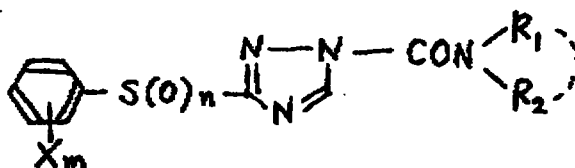
NMR data δ : 1.10-1.41(9H,m), 2.67(3H,s), 3.12 (2H,q), 3.48(4H,q), 7.02-7.45(3H,m), 8.72(1H,s)

When left to incubated in the cold, a crystal is given, and this is followed by recrystallization from n-hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1); m.p. 82 - 83°C.

Elemental analysis for C ₁₆ H ₂₂ N ₄ O ₃ S (mw, 350.44):			
	C	H	N
Cal'd (%):	54.84	6.33	15.99
Found (%):	54.91	6.25	15.82

The compounds of general formula I listed in Tables 1A and 1B below can be synthesized by similar procedures from the corresponding starting materials.

Table 1A refers to compounds of general formula I in the form:



and table 1B refers to compounds of general formula I in the form:

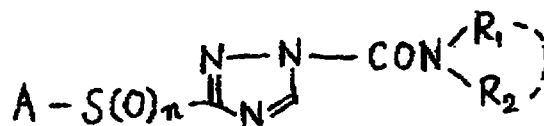


TABLE 1A

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	Xm	Physical data
1	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 111 - 112 °C
2	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,3-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 92 - 93 °C
3	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,4,6-(CH ₃) ₃	m.p. 113 - 114 °C
4	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 3-CH ₃	m.p. 154 - 155 °C
5	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 4-CH ₃	m.p. 132 - 133 °C
6	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 6-CH ₃	m.p. 105 - 106 °C
7	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-Cl ₂ , 3-CH ₃	m.p. 137 - 138 °C
8	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	5-Cl, 2-OCH ₃	m.p. 131 - 132 °C
9	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-OC ₃ H ₇ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.00-1.32(12H,m) 2.76(3H,s) 3.54(4H,q) 4.52(1H,m) 6.70-7.00(2H,m) 7.50(1H,m) 8.90(1H,s)
10	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-C ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 1.10-1.41(9H,m) 2.67(3H,s) 3.12(2H,q) 3.48(4H,q) 7.02-7.45(3H,m) 8.72(1H,s)
11	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	4-Cl, 2-CH ₃	m.p. 99 - 100 °C
12	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 5-CH ₃	m.p. 150 - 151 °C
13	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-Cl, 2-OCH ₃	m.p. 124 - 125 °C

TABLE 14(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
14	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-OCH ₃	NMR δ: 1.13(6H,t) 3.3-3.6(4H,q) 3.68(3H,s) 6.9-8.1(4H,m) 8.27(1H,s)
15	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-Cl ₂	m.p. 154 - 155°C
16	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-F ₂	m.p. 144 - 145°C
17	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 4-NO ₂	m.p. 110 - 115°C
18	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	4-Cl	m.p. 103 - 104°C
19	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,4-Cl ₂	NMR δ: 1.16(6H,t) 3.84(4H,q) 7.1-7.6(3H,m) 8.7(1H,s)
20	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 105.5 - 107°C
21	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 5-CF ₃	m.p. 72 - 73°C
22	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.05(6H,t) 3.45(4H,q) 7.2-7.6(4H,m) 8.70(1H,s)
23	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-C ₂ H ₅ -1	m.p. 98 - 99°C
24	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Br	m.p. 102.0°C
25	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃	m.p. 110.5°C
26	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-C ₂ H ₅	m.p. 82.5°C
27	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	4-C ₂ H ₅	m.p. 86.0°C

TABLE 14(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
29	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH(OH)-  -4-Cl	m.p. 138 - 139°C
30	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 3-Cl, 6-C(O) C ₃ H ₇ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.10-1.40(9H,m) 2.64(3H,s) 3.0-4.2(8H,m) 7.11(1H,d) 7.69(1H,d) 8.91(1H,s)
31	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	5-Cl, 2-CH ₃	m.p. 121 - 122°C
32	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 77 - 78°C
33	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-Br ₂	m.p. 122 - 123°C
34	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2- 	m.p. 176.5°C
35	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3,5-Cl ₂ 6-OC ₃ H ₇ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.07-1.30(12H,m) 3.49(4H,q) 5.08(1H,m) 7.09(1H,d) 8.01(1H,d) 8.81(1H,s)
36	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	6Cl 2-CH(OH)- 	oil, NMR δ: 1.18(6H,t) 3.46(4H,q) 4.01(1H,d) 7.10-7.50(9H,m) 8.78(1H,s)
37	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-Cl ₂ 4-C ₄ H ₉ -t	oil, NMR δ: 1.15(6H,t) 1.75(9H,s) 3.43(4H,q) 7.40(2H,s) 8.82(1H,s)
38	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 4-C ₄ H ₉ -t	m.p. 82 - 83°C

TABLE 14 (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
40	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-Cl, 2-CH ₃ , 6-CH(OH)- 	m.p. 88 - 89 °C
42	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₂ - 	m.p. 87 - 88 °C
43	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 5-C ₂ H ₅ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.13-1.83(12H,m) 2.18(3H,s) 3.00(1H,m) 3.54(4H,q) 7.12-8.10(3H,m) 8.82(1H,s)
44	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH(OH)- 	oil, NMR δ: 1.12(6H,t) 3.38(4H,q) 4.04(1H,d) 6.94-7.46(9H,m) 8.12(1H,m) 8.63(1H,s)
45	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-O- 	oil, NMR δ: 1.13(6H,t) 3.39(1H,q) 6.60-7.60(8H,m) 8.06-8.19(1H,m) 8.62(1H,s)
46	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,5-Cl ₂ 3-COOC ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 1.14-1.60(9H,m) 3.53(4H,q) 4.42(2H,q) 8.47(1H,d) 8.71(1H,d) 8.85(1H,s)
47	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-F	m.p. 91.5 °C

TABLE 1A(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
48	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	4-C ₈ H ₇ -n	NMR δ : 0.95(3H,t) 1.26(6H,t) 1.16-2.0(2H,m) 2.65(2H,t) 3.51(4H,q) 7.26(2H,d) 7.88(2H,d) 8.73(1H,s)
50	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 81.0 °C
51	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-NH ₂ , 6-Cl	m.p. 139.5 °C
52	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl	m.p. 84 - 85 °C
53	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-Cl, 2-CH ₃	m.p. 151 - 152 °C
54	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	3-COOC ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ : 1.14-1.62(9H,m) 3.52(4H,q) 4.40(2H,q) 7.70(1H,m) 8.21-8.45(2H,m) 8.69(1H,m) 8.87(1H,s)
55	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	6-Cl, 2,3-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 135 - 136 °C
56	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,4-Cl ₂ , 3-CH ₃	m.p. 154 - 155 °C
57	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CF ₃	oil, NMR δ : 1.18(6H,t) 3.47(4H,q) 7.10-7.95(3H,m) 8.40-8.54(1H,m) 8.73(1H,s)
58	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 3-COOC ₂ H ₅ , 6-Cl ₂	m.p. 111 - 2 °C

TABLE 14(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
59	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 3-COOC ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 1.10-1.49(9H,m) 2.36(3H,s) 3.49(4H,q) 4.36(2H,q) 7.47(1H,m) 7.97-8.08(1H,m) 8.30-8.42(1H,m) 8.86(1H,s)
60	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-Cl, 5-COOC ₂ H ₅	m.p. 90 - 91 °C
61	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 3-OH ₃	m.p. 154 - 155 °C
62	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-OCH ₃ , 5-CH ₃	m.p. 146 - 147 °C
63	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,5-(OCH ₃) ₂	NMR δ: 1.25(6H,t) 3.50(4H,q) 3.68(3H,s) 3.80(3H,s) 6.90-7.30(2H,m) 7.52-7.59(1H,m) 8.57(1H,s)
64	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-OCH ₃	m.p. 125 - 126 °C
65	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	1	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.19(6H,t) 3.3-3.7(4H,q) 7.5-8.4(3H,s,d) 8.82(1H,s)
66	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	H	NMR δ: 1.11(6H,t) 3.3-3.6(4H,q) 7.2-7.7 (5H,m) 8.71(1H,s)
67	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2-NO ₂	m.p. 101 - 103 °C
68	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2-NO ₂ , 4-CF ₃	m.p. 113 - 104 °C
69	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2-NO ₂ , 6-Cl	m.p. 79.0 °C

TABLE 1A(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
70	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	4-Cl	NMR δ: 1.15(ppm)(6H, t) 3.50(4H, q) 7.2-7.6(4H, m) 8.77(1H, s)
71	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2,6-Cl ₂	m.p. 74 - 75 °C
72	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2-Cl, 5-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.15(6H, t) 3.47(4H, q) 7.3-7.9(3H, m) 8.78(1H, s)
73	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	0	2,3-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 92 - 93 °C
74	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	H	m.p. 71 - 74 °C
75	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.76(3H, t) 1.12(3H, t) 1.20-1.90(2H, m) 3.10-3.70(4H, m) 7.60-7.90(3H, m) 8.10-8.45(1H, m) 8.68(1H, s)
76	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl, 4-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.60(3H, t) 0.97(3H, t) 1.0-1.70(2H, m) 2.90-3.60(4H, m) 8.0-8.40(3H, m) 8.60(1H, s)
77	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-NO ₂ , 3-CF ₃	m.p. 88 - 91 °C
78	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 79 - 82 °C
79	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-CF ₃	m.p. 100 - 102 °C
80	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-CF ₃	m.p. 76 - 77 °C
81	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Br	m.p. 98.5 °C

TABLE 1A (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
82	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-CH ₃	NMR δ: 0.89(3H,t) 1.24(3H,t) 1.25-1.95(2H,m) 2.65(3H,s) 3.15-3.85(4H,m) 7.05-7.65(3H,m) 7.95-8.20(1H,m) 8.74(1H,s)
84	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-F	m.p. 81.5 °C
85	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	3-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 0.92(3H,t) 1.28(3H,t) 1.20-2.0(2H,m) 3.25-4.0(4H,m) 7.80-8.40(3H,m) 8.90(1H,s)
86	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl	m.p. 82 - 83 °C
87	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2,3-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 108 - 109 °C
88	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂	m.p. 115 - 116 °C
89	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	1	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 0.7-1.9(8H,t,t,q) 3.3-3.7(4H,m) 7.6-8.4(3H,s,d) 8.83(1H,s)
90	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.76(3H,t) 1.12(3H,t) 1.20-1.90 (2H,m) 3.10-3.70(4H,m) 7.0-7.50 (3H,m) 7.85-8.15(1H,m) 8.72(1H,s)
91	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-NO ₂ , 4-CF ₃	m.p. 81.0 °C

TABLE 1A(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
92	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-CF ₃	oil, NMRδ: 0.78(3H,t) 1.09(3H,t) 1.3-1.9(2H,m) 3.2-3.7(4H,m) 7.3-7.8(4H,m) 8.71(1H,s)
93	C ₂ H ₅		0	2-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.40-1.0(4H,m) 1.30(3H,t) 2.95-3.40(1H,m) 3.62(2H,q) 7.77-8.10(3H,m) 8.35-8.70(1H,m) 8.74(1H,s)
94	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	H	m.p. 61 - 63°C
95	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.86(6H,t) 1.30-2.05(4H,m) 3.20-3.75(4H,t) 7.75-8.10(3H,m) 8.30-8.70(1H,m) 8.81(1H,s)
96	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-NO ₂	m.p. 117 - 118°C
97	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl, 6-NO ₂	m.p. 133.5°C
98	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-NO ₂ , 3-CF ₃	m.p. 109 - 111°C
99	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl	m.p. 98 - 101°C
100	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 83.5 - 84.5°C
101	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-CF ₃	m.p. 87 - 90°C
102	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-CF ₃	m.p. 61 - 63°C
103	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-CH ₃	m.p. 62 - 63°C

TABLE 1A (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
104	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	4-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 125.5 °C
105	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	H	oil, NMR δ: 0.76(6H,t) 1.1-1.8(4H,m) 3.1-3.5(4H,m) 7.1-7.6(5H,m) 8.63(1H,s)
106	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-NO ₂	m.p. 68.0 °C
107	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-NO ₂ , 4-CF ₃	m.p. 86.0 °C
108	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	4-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 78.0 °C
109	n-C ₃ H ₇	n-C ₃ H ₇	0	2-Cl, 6-NO ₂	NMR δ: 0.30-0.90(8H,m) 0.90-1.70(4H,m) 2.90-3.45(4H,m) 7.0-7.60(3H,m) 8.40(1H,s)
110	1-C ₃ H ₇	1-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 150 - 152 °C
111	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	H	m.p. 48 - 50 °C
112	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-NO ₂	NMR δ: 4.0(4H,br.d) 4.70-6.10(6H,m) 7.55-7.90(3H,m) 8.10-8.45(1H,m) 8.63(1H,s)
113	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-NO ₂	m.p. 91 - 92 °C
114	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-NO ₂ , 4-CF ₃	m.p. 87.5 °C
115	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 95.0 °C
116	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	6-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 133.0 °C

TABLE 1A (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	Xm	Physical data
117	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-Cl, 4-NO ₂	m.p. 118 - 9°C
118	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-NO ₂ , 3-CF ₃	m.p. 90 - 3°C
119	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-Cl	m.p. 69 - 72°C
120	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-Cl	oil, NMR δ: 4.03(4H,d) 4.9-6.1(6H,m) 7.3-8.1(4H,m) 8.80(1H,s)
121	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 76.5°C
122	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	2-CF ₃	m.p. 71 - 74°C
123	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	3-CF ₃	m.p. 70 - 72°C
124	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-CF ₃	m.p. 87 - 88°C
125	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-CH ₃	m.p. 91 - 92°C
126	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-OC ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 1.35(3H,t) 3.77-4.10(6H,m) 4.83-6.13(6H,m) 7.31(2H,d) 7.91(2H,d) 8.20(1H,s)
127	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	3-C ₂ H ₅	NMR δ: 1.20(3H,t) 2.65(2H,q) 4.0(4H,d) 4.75-6.05(6H,m) 6.90-7.45(4H,m) 8.60(1H,s)
128	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-C ₂ H ₅	NMR δ: 1.28(3H,t) 2.74(2H,q) 4.12(4H,d) 4.83-6.13(6H,m) 7.31(2H,d) 7.91(2H,d) 8.73(1H,s)

TABLE 1A (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	Xm	Physical data
129	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	2	4-C ₃ H ₇ -n	NMR δ: 0.92(3H, t) 1.20-2.0(2H, m) 2.70(2H, t) 4.12(4H, d) 4.95-6.20(6H, m) 7.37(2H, d) 8.00(2H, d) 8.82(1H, d)
130	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	2-NO ₂	m.p. 65.5 °C
131	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-CF ₃ , 2-NO ₂	m.p. 84.5 °C
132	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 86.0 °C
133	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	6-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 81.0 °C
134	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	2-Cl	oil, NMR δ: 4.03(4H, d) 4.9-6.1(6H, m) 7.1-7.8(4H, m) 8.74(1H, s)
135	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-Cl	oil, NMR δ: 4.04(4H, d) 4.9-6.2(6H, m) 7.1-7.7(4H, m) 8.75(1H, s)
136	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 4.08(4H, br, d) 4.90-6.20(6H, m) 7.30-7.85(3H, m) 8.82(1H, s)
137	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	2-CF ₃	oil, NMR δ: 3.99(4H, d) 4.8-6.1(6H, m) 7.3-7.8(1H, m) 8.71(1H, s)
138	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	3-CH ₃	m.p. 63 - 64 °C
139	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-CF ₃	oil, NMR δ: 4.02(4H, d) 4.9-6.1(6H, m) 7.51(4H, m) 8.69(1H, s)

TABLE 14 (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
140	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-Cl ₃	oil, NMR δ: 2.01(3H,s) 3.73(4H,d) 4.6-5.8(6H,m) 6.6-7.3(4H,m) 8.47(1H,s)
141	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	3-C ₂ H ₅	NMR δ: 1.20(3H,t) 2.65(2H,q) 4.0(4H,d) 4.75-6.05(6H,m) 6.90-7.45(4H,m) 8.60(1H,s)
142	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	0	4-C ₂ H ₅	NMR δ: 1.26(3H,t) 2.65(2H,q) 4.08(4H,m) 4.85-6.10(6H,m) 7.15(2H,d) 7.50(2H,d) 8.68(1H,s)
143			2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 146 - 147 °C
144			0	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.8-2.1(4H,m) 3.5-4.0(4H,m) 7.4-7.7(3H,m) 8.88(1H,s)
145			2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 128 - 130 °C
146			2	4-Cl, 2-NO ₂	m.p. 134.0 °C
147			0	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.5-1.9(6H,m) 3.6-3.9(4H,m) 7.5-7.7(3H,m) 8.79(1H,s)
148			0	2-NO ₂	m.p. 84.0 °C
149			0	2-NO ₂ , 4-CF ₃	m.p. 161.0 °C
150			2	2-NO ₂	m.p. 104.0 °C
151			2	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	m.p. 95 - 95.5 °C

TABLE 1A(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
152			0	2-Cl, 4-CF ₃	NMR δ: 1.5-2.2(8H,m) 3.6-4.0(4H,m) 7.5-7.9(3H,m) 8.94(1H,s)
153	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	0	2-Cl, 6-NO ₂	m.p. 125.0 °C
154	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	oil, NMR δ: 1.08-1.39(12H,m) 2.95-3.68(8H,m) 7.05-7.55(3H,m) 8.78(1H,s)
155	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-1-C ₃ H ₇	oil, NMR δ: 1.11-1.32(12H,m), 2.73(3H,s) 3.46(4H,q) 4.19(1H,m) 6.95-7.39(3H,m) 8.74(1H,s)
156	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(OCH ₃) ₂ , 4-CH ₃	m.p. 141 - 142 °C
157	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂ , 4-Br	m.p. 124 - 125 °C
158	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂ , 4-OCH ₃	oil, NMR δ: 1.20(6H,t) 2.34(3H,d) 2.75(3H,d) 8.67(1H,s) 3.50(4H,q) 3.58(3H,s) 6.55-6.70(2H,m)
159	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-OCH ₃	oil, NMR δ: 0.85(3H,t) 1.20(3H,t) 1.45-2.20(2H,m) 3.60(3H,s) 2.77(3H,s) 3.30-3.70(4H,m) 6.70-7.52(3H,m) 8.73(1H,s)
160	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,4-(CH ₃) ₂ , 6-OCH ₃	oil, NMR δ: 1.21(6H,t) 2.36(3H,d) 2.79(3H,d) 3.55(3H,s) 3.45(4H,q) 6.50(1H,s) 8.60(1H,s) 8.68(1H,s)

TABLE 1A(Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	X _m	Physical data
161	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,4-(CH ₃) ₂ , 6-OC ₃ H ₇ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.02-1.40(12H,m) 2.37(3H,d) 2.78(3H,d) 3.53(4H,q) 4.45(1H,m) 6.50(1H,s) 6.60(1H,s) 8.68(1H,s)
162	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(OCH ₃) ₂ , 3-CH ₃	oil, NMR δ: 1.19(6H,t) 2.20(3H,s) 3.51(4H,q) 3.69(3H,s) 3.86(3H,s) 6.70(1H,d) 7.36(1H,d) 8.72(1H,s)
163	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2-COOC ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 1.04-1.37(9H,m) 3.45(4H,q) 4.25(2H,q) 7.68-7.74(3H,m) 8.17-8.40(1H,m) 8.79(1H,s)
164	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2	2,6-(CH ₃) ₂ , 4-OC ₃ H ₇ -1	oil, NMR δ: 1.12-1.35(12H,m) 2.65(6H,s) 3.43(4H,q) 4.54(1H,m) 6.52(2H,s) 8.70(1H,s)
165	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₃ H ₇	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-C ₂ H ₅	oil, NMR δ: 0.73-2.03(11H,m) 2.70(3H,s) 2.96-3.70(6H,m) 6.96-7.47(3H,m) 8.76(1H,s)
166		C ₂ H ₅	2	2-CH ₃ , 6-OCH ₃	oil, NMR δ: 1.50-1.98(8H,m) 2.73(3H,s) 3.50-3.71(7H,m) 6.66-6.88(2H,m) 7.35(1H,s) 8.79(1H,s)
167			2	2,4,5-(CH ₃) ₃ , 6-OCH ₃	m.p. 138 - 139 °C

TABLE 1B

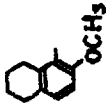
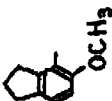
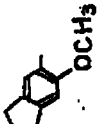
Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	A	Physical data
28	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		m.p. 109.5°C oil, NMR δ: 1.11(6H, t) 1.52-1.75(4H, m) 2.65-3.05(4H, m) 3.42(4H, q) 7.15-7.34(2H, m) 7.85-8.01(1H, m) 8.71(1H, s)
39	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		m.p. 117 - 118°C
41	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		NMR δ: 0.95(3H, t) 1.30(3H, t) 1.35-2.05(2H, m) 3.20-3.80(4H, m) 6.05(2H, s) 6.85(1H, d) 7.35(1H, d) 7.57(1H, d, d) 8.75(1H, s)
83	C ₂ H ₅	n-C ₈ H ₇	2		oil, NMR δ: 1.24(6H, t) 1.70-1.91(4H, m) 2.61-2.90(2H, m) 3.25-3.69(6H, m) 3.55(3H, s) 6.72(1H, d) 7.21(1H, d) 8.69(1H, s)
168	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		

TABLE 1B (Cont'd)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	n	A	Physical data
169	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		m.p. 117 - 118 °C
170	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅	2		m.p. 151 - 152 °C

Compounds of the general formula I and mixtures thereof with compounds in the group of known herbicides can be used to weed rice paddies, plowed fields, orchards and non-cultivated land. They can be applied at any time such as prior to sowing the seeds of a crop, simultaneously with sowing, at the time of transplantation, at the seedling stage, or the subsequent growth stage. A suitable method of use can be selected from among various types of treatment including water surface treatment, soil treatment, soil incorporation and foliage treatment.

In order to ensure maximum convenience in handling, compounds of the general formula I and mixtures thereof with compounds in the group of known herbicides may be mixed with various solid or liquid vehicles for common agricultural formulations to prepare various formulations including wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates, oil sprays, dusts, granules and flowables. If desired, various adjuvants may be added to the drug, such as dispersants, diluents, emulsifiers, spreaders, wetting agents, adsorbents, thickeners, antifoams, and antifreezes.

The vehicles to be used may be either solid or liquid or combinations thereof. Illustrative vehicles include: talc, clay, bentonite, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, charcoal, starch, gum arabic, water, alcohols, kerosene, naphtha, xylene, cyclohexane, methylnaphthalene, benzene, acetone, dimethylformamide, glycol ether, and N-methylpyrrolidone.

Illustrative adjuvants include: polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate, ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer, lignin sulfonates, sorbitan esters, soaps, sulfated oils, alkyl sulfate ester salts, petroleum sulfonates, dioctyl sulfosuccinate salts, alkylbenzene sulfonates, aliphatic amine salts, quaternary ammonium salts, alkyl pyridinium salts, alkyldimethyl betaine, alkylaminoethyl glycine, polyglycol sulfate esters, alkylaminesulfonic acids, isopropyl phosphate, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, hydroxypropyl cellulose, ethylene glycol and xanthan gum.

Compounds of the general formula I can be formulated in amounts freely selected from the range of 0.05 - 95 wt%. Preferred formulations contain such compounds in amounts of 1 - 70 wt%, vehicles in amounts of 70 - 99 wt% (preferably 40 - 90 wt%), and adjuvants in amounts of 0 - 20 wt% (preferably 1 - 7 wt%). Broader activity spectra may be expected if these compounds are used in admixture with other agricultural chemicals including bactericides, herbicides, growth control regulators, insecticides and acaricides, or with fertilizers.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that in the actual use of compounds of the general formula I or admixtures thereof with compounds in the group of known herbicides, the amounts in which they are used should be appropriately selected in accordance with various factors such as the season in which they are used, the weather conditions, method of use, dosage form, place of use, the target weeds and the crop to be treated. As guide figures, 5 - 500 g, preferably 10 - 200 g, per are of the compound of the present invention may be used.

The following test examples are given for the purpose of demonstrating the effectiveness of compounds of the present invention as herbicides.

TEST EXAMPLE 1

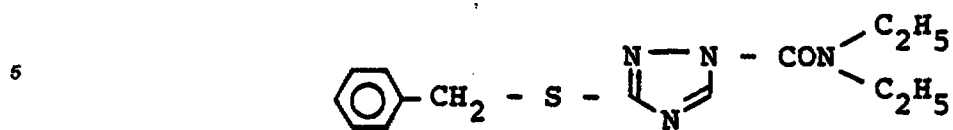
Wagner pots (1/5,000 are) were filled with the soil (clay loam) from a rice field, which was watered and plowed. The seeds of Echinochloa oryzicola, Monochoria vaginalis, broadleaf weeds (Lindernia pyxidaria, Dopartium junceum, Rotala indica and water starwort) were sown and Scirpus juncooides and the tuber of Cyperus serotinus were bedded on the soil surface. Thereafter, three seedlings (two-leaf stage) of rice plant were planted in each Wagner pot to a depth of 2 cm.

Drugs formulated as granules by the method described in formulation Example 1 (see below) were hand-sprayed in predetermined amounts over the surface of the water at the time when Echinochloa oryzicola germinated. Control and growth were conducted in a greenhouse and the herbicidal effects and extent of crop injury were investigated four weeks after the treatment. The results are summarized in Table 2, in which herbicidal effects and severity of rice plant injury were evaluated on a scale of zero to five by the following criteria:

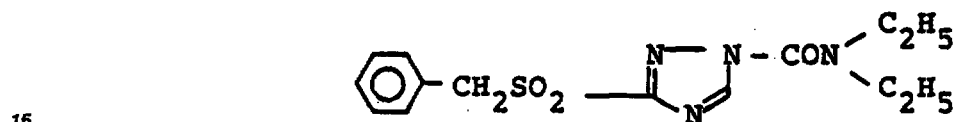
Score	Herbicidal effect	Crop injury
5	100% control (0% weed)	withered and died
4	80% control (20% weed)	severe injury
3	60% control (40% weed)	medium injury
2	40% control (60% weed)	slight injury
1	20% control (80% weed)	very slight injury
0	0% control (100% weed)	no injury

For comparison, the following control compounds were used:

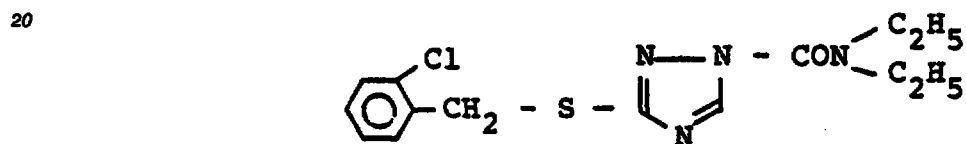
Comparison I (see U.S. Patent No. 4,280,831)



10 Comparison II (see U.S. Patent No. 4,280,831)

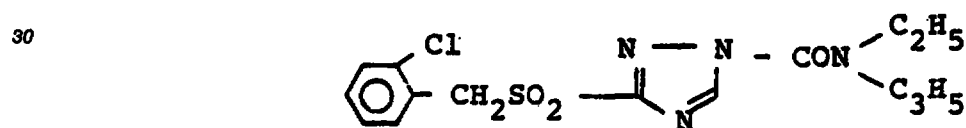


Comparison III (see Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-Open No. 59-39880)



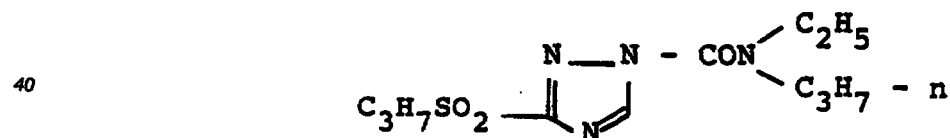
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Comparison IV (see Japanese Patent Publication for Laying-Open No. 59-39880)



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Comparison V (see Japanese Patent Publication for Laying Open No. 48-77030)



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TABLE 2

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
un- treat- ed	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
2	1.5	5	3	3	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
3	0.7	5	3	3	5	1	0
	1.5	5	5	4	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
4	0.7	5	4	2	5	2	0
	1.5	5	5	4	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
5	0.7	5	2	2	4	2	0
	1.5	5	4	4	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
6	0.7	5	3	5	4	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
7	0.7	5	2	3	4	2	0
	1.5	5	4	4	4	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
8	1.5	5	4	4	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
9	1.5	5	5	1	4	1	0
	3	5	5	1	4	3	0
10	0.7	5	5	2	5	1	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
11	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
12	1.5	5	5	0	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
13	0.7	5	5	5	5	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
14	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	5	0
15	1.5	5	5	4	5	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
16	1.5	4	2	3	3	1	0
	3	5	3	5	5	4	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
20	0.7	5	5	5	5	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	5	5	5	5	5	5	0
21	1.5	4	4	3	3	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
23	1.5	5	1	0	3	1	0
	3	5	5	3	3	3	0
24	1.5	5	5	1	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
25	1.5	4	0	0	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
26	1.5	4	3	2	5	1	0
	3	5	3	3	5	3	0
27	1.5	5	5	3	4	3	0
	3	5	5	4	4	5	0
28	1.5	5	5	4	3	1	0
	3	5	5	4	4	3	0
29	1.5	5	2	0	5	2	0
	3	5	5	1	5	4	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
30	1.5	5	0	0	2	2	0
	3	5	5	5	2	5	0
31	1.5	5	5	1	5	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
32	1.5	4	5	2	4	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
33	1.5	5	4	0	2	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
34	1.5	5	4	0	3	2	0
	3	5	4	0	3	5	0
35	1.5	5	5	4	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
36	1.5	5	2	3	2	1	0
	3	5	2	3	5	4	0
37	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
38	1.5	5	5	5	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
39	0.7	5	4	4	5	1	0
	1.5	5	5	4	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
40	1.5	5	5	1	2	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno-chloa oryzi-cola</u>	<u>Monocho-ria vagi-nalis</u>	Broad-leaf weeds	<u>Scuroys jun-coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero-tinus</u>	
41	1.5	5	5	5	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
42	1.5	5	5	4	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
43	0.7	5	3	1	2	1	0
	1.5	5	5	2	4	1	0
	3	5	5	5	4	3	0
44	1.5	5	5	3	4	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	2	0
45	1.5	5	5	4	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
46	1.5	5	5	5	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
47	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
48	1.5	5	4	4	4	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	5	0
49	1.5	5	5	4	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
50	1.5	5	4	3	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
51	1.5	4	0	3	3	1	0
	3	5	4	4	5	3	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
52	1.5	5	4	4	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
53	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
54	1.5	4	5	5	4	1	0
	3	5	5	5	4	3	0
55	1.5	5	5	5	3	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
56	1.5	4	5	5	3	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
61	0.7	4	5	5	5	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
62	0.7	5	1	2	3	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
63	0.7	1	1	2	1	2	0
	1.5	4	3	4	3	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
64	0.7	5	2	2	2	2	0
	1.5	5	5	4	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
65	1.5	4	0	1	0	0	0
	3	5	0	3	1	0	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
67	1.5	5	1	1	1	3	0
	3	5	2	3	3	4	0
71	1.5	5	2	2	4	3	0
	3	5	3	4	5	5	0
74	1.5	5	3	4	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
78	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
79	0.7	5	4	4	4	1	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
80	1.5	5	2	2	1	3	0
	3	5	3	4	3	5	0
81	1.5	5	5	1	5	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	5	0
82	1.5	5	5	1	3	2	0
	3	5	5	3	3	5	0
83	1.5	4	0	0	0	1	0
	3	5	5	4	5	3	0
84	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	3	5	5	0
85	1.5	5	3	4	2	2	0
	3	5	5	5	4	4	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
86	1.5	5	5	4	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
87	1.5	5	5	4	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
88	0.7	5	3	3	2	2	0
	1.5	5	5	5	5	4	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
89	1.5	4	0	4	0	0	0
	3	5	0	5	0	0	0
93	1.5	4	0	0	0	0	0
	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
94	1.5	5	2	4	0	2	0
	3	5	4	5	1	4	0
100	1.5	5	4	4	3	1	0
	3	5	4	4	4	4	0
101	0.7	5	1	3	1	2	0
	1.5	5	5	4	3	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	5	0
	25	5	5	5	5	5	0
102	1.5	5	2	3	1	1	0
	3	5	4	5	3	5	0
106	1.5	4	1	1	1	1	0
	3	5	3	4	2	3	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
110	1.5	5	2	3	2	2	0
	3	5	4	4	3	4	0
111	1.5	5	2	5	2	1	0
	3	5	3	5	3	4	0
122	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
126	1.5	4	5	4	2	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
127	1.5	5	5	3	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	4	4	0
128	1.5	5	5	5	5	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
129	1.5	4	5	4	2	1	0
	3	5	5	5	2	3	0
133	1.5	5	3	3	4	0	0
	3	5	4	4	4	4	0
137	1.5	4	2	3	2	1	0
	3	5	5	4	4	4	0
138	1.5	5	5	3	2	1	0
	3	5	5	4	3	3	0
141	1.5	4	2	0	0	2	0
	3	5	5	1	1	3	0
142	1.5	5	5	1	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	2

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
143	1.5	4	2	4	4	3	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
147	1.5	5	2	2	0	1	0
	3	5	3	3	1	4	0
151	1.5	5	3	5	4	2	0
	3	5	5	5	4	4	0
154	1.5	5	5	0	3	2	0
	3	5	5	4	4	4	0
155	1.5	5	5	1	5	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	4	0
156	1.5	5	4	1	5	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	3	0
157	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
158	1.5	5	5	5	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
159	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
160	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
161	1.5	5	5	3	5	3	0
	3	5	5	4	5	4	0
162	1.5	5	0	1	4	1	0
	3	5	3	2	5	3	0

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scuroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
163	1.5	5	0	0	4	1	0
	3	5	4	2	5	3	0
164	1.5	5	3	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
165	1.5	5	4	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
166	1.5	5	3	2	3	1	0
	3	5	4	4	3	3	0
167	1.5	5	5	3	5	2	0
	3	5	5	5	5	4	0
168	1.5	5	2	0	0	1	0
	3	5	4	3	4	3	0
169	1.5	5	3	2	4	1	0
	3	5	5	5	5	3	0
170	1.5	5	2	0	5	2	0
	3	5	5	4	5	3	0
Com- pari- son I	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	1	1	0	0	2	0
	6	2	1	1	1	3	0
	12.5	4	2	2	2	4	1
	25	5	3	3	3	5	2

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echno- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Monocho- ria vagi- nalis</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scurroys jun- coides</u>	<u>Cyperus sero- tinus</u>	
Com- pari- son III	0.7	1	0	0	0	1	0
	1.5	2	1	0	1	2	0
	3	5	3	1	3	3	0
	6	5	4	3	4	4	2
	12.5	5	4	5	5	5	3
	25	5	5	5	5	5	4
Com- pari- son IV	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
	6	2	2	1	2	2	0
	12.5	5	3	3	2	2	0
	25	5	4	4	3	4	0
Com- pari- son IV	0.7	1	0	0	0	1	0
	1.5	2	0	0	1	2	0
	3	4	1	1	2	3	0
	6	5	2	3	4	4	0
	12.5	5	4	5	4	5	1
	25	5	5	5	5	5	2
Com- pari- son V	0.7	4	0	1	0	1	1
	1.5	5	1	1	1	3	1
	3	5	2	2	3	3	2
	6	5	3	3	4	3	3
	12.5	5	4	5	4	5	3
	25	5	5	5	5	5	4

TEST EXAMPLE 2

Wagner pots (1/5,000 are) were filled with the soil (clay loam) from a rice field, which was watered and plowed. The seeds of Echinochloa oryzicola, Monochoxia vaginalis, and broad-leaf weeds (Lindernia

pyxidaria, *Dopartium junceum*, *Rotala indica* and water starwort) were sown, and three seedlings (two-leaf stage) of rice plant were planted in each Wagner pot to a depth of 2 cm. Drugs formulated as wettable powders by the method described in Formulation Example 2 (see below) were weighed, diluted in 5 ml of water per pot and sprinkled over the surface of the water at the time when *Echinochloa oryzicola* was at the 2- to 2.5-leaf stage. Control and growth were conducted in a green-house and the herbicidal effects and degree of crop injury were investigated four weeks after the treatment. The results are summarized in Table 3, in which the individual scores have the same meanings as defined in Test Example 1. The five control compounds were also the same as those employed in Test Example 1.

TABLE 3

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
untreated	-	0	0	0	0
2	1.5	5	2	2	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	4	0
3	1.5	5	1	2	0
	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	5	4	0
4	1.5	5	2	1	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	3	0
	12.5	5	5	4	0
	25	5	5	5	0
5	1.5	5	2	1	0
	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	4	0
	12.5	5	4	4	0
	25	5	5	5	0
6	1.5	5	2	2	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	3	0
	12.5	5	4	3	0
	25	5	5	5	0

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola-ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
7	1.5	5	2	1	0
	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	4	3	0
	12.5	5	4	3	0
	25	5	5	4	0
8	1.5	5	1	0	0
	3	5	3	1	0
	6	5	5	4	0
9	1.5	5	3	1	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	2	0
10	1.5	5	1	1	0
	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	5	4	0
11	3	5	3	1	0
	6	5	3	3	0
13	1.5	5	3	1	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	2	0
14	3	5	3	3	0
	6	5	4	3	0
15	1.5	5	1	0	0
	3	5	2	1	0

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola-ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
16	1.5	5	1	2	0
	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	3	0
	12.5	5	3	5	0
	25	5	5	5	0
20	1.5	4	3	1	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	2	0
	12.5	5	3	4	0
	25	5	5	5	0
21	3	4	1	2	0
	6	5	2	4	0
24	3	5	2	3	0
	6	5	4	4	0
25	3	5	2	1	0
	6	5	3	2	0
26	3	3	2	1	0
	6	5	2	3	0
27	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	4	0
28	3	4	3	2	0
	6	5	3	3	0

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola-ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
39	1.5	5	1	2	0
	3	5	1	3	0
	6	5	2	3	0
	12.5	5	4	4	0
	25	5	5	4	0
47	3	5	2	4	0
	6	5	4	4	0
49	3	5	2	3	0
	6	5	3	3	0
51	3	4	2	1	0
	6	5	3	2	0
52	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	4	0
53	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	4	0
54	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	2	3	0
61	1.5	5	3	1	0
	3	5	3	2	0
	6	5	3	2	0
74	3	5	2	1	0
	6	5	3	3	0
78	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	3	0

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola-ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
79	3	5	3	3	0
	6	5	3	3	0
80	3	4	1	3	0
	6	5	3	4	0
81	3	5	3	3	0
	6	5	3	3	0
82	3	5	1	3	0
	6	5	4	3	0
83	3	4	0	0	0
	6	5	1	2	0
84	3	5	2	1	0
	6	5	3	1	0
86	3	5	2	2	0
	6	5	3	2	0
88	1.5	5	0	0	0
	3	5	2	1	0
	6	5	4	3	0
94	3	5	1	2	0
	6	5	4	3	0
100	3	4	0	3	0
	6	5	1	3	0
101	3	5	1	3	0
	6	5	2	4	0

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-</u> <u>nola</u> <u>ory-</u> <u>cola</u>	<u>Monochoria</u> <u>vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
102	3	4	1	3	0
	6	5	2	3	0
Com- parison I	1.5	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0
	12.5	1	0	0	0
	25	2	1	2	1
Com- parison II	1.5	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0
	6	3	0	0	0
	12.5	4	1	1	1
	25	5	3	3	2
Com- parison III	1.5	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0
	12.5	0	0	0	0
	25	1	0	0	1
Com- parison IV	1.5	0	0	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0
	6	3	0	0	0
	12.5	4	0	1	0
	25	5	3	3	1

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect			Crop injury
		<u>Echi-nola ory-cola</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis</u>	Broadleaf weeds	
Com-parison V	1.5	1	0	0	0
	3	3	0	0	0
	6	4	1	1	1
	12.5	5	2	2	2
	25	5	3	4	3

TEST EXAMPLE 3

Wagner pots (1/5,000 area) were filled with the soil (clay loam) from a plowed field. After sowing wheat and soybean seeds, they were covered with the soil from a plowed field containing weed seeds. The soil covering had a thickness of 2 cm. Immediately thereafter, emulsifiable concentrates formulated by the method described in Formulation Example 3 (see below) were weighed, diluted in 5 ml of water per pot and sprinkled over the soil surface. Control and growth were conducted in a greenhouse and the herbicidal effects and extent of crop injury were investigated four weeks after the treatment. The results are summarized in Table 4, in which the individual scores have the same meanings as defined in Test Example 1.

TABLE 4

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect				Crop injury	
		<u>Amaranthus</u> <u>ascendens</u>	<u>Digitalis</u> <u>adscendens</u>	<u>Amaranthus</u> <u>retroflexus</u>	<u>Persicaria</u> <u>nodosa</u>	Wheat	Soybean
un-treated	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	5	4	5	3	4	0	0
2	10	5	5	4	5	0	0
4	5	5	5	3	2	0	0
4	10	5	5	4	4	0	0
5	5	5	5	2	3	0	0
5	10	5	5	3	3	0	0
6	5	5	5	2	3	0	0
6	10	5	5	4	4	0	0
7	5	5	5	3	4	0	0
7	10	5	5	4	4	0	0
14	5	5	5	2	2	0	0
14	10	5	5	3	4	0	0
15	5	5	5	4	3	0	0
15	10	5	5	4	4	0	0
16	5	5	5	2	3	0	0
16	10	5	5	3	3	0	0
20	5	5	5	4	4	0	0
24	5	5	5	1	2	0	0
24	10	5	5	3	2	0	0
39	5	5	5	3	2	0	0
39	10	5	5	3	4	0	0

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Com- pound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect				Crop injury	
		<u>Amaran- thus ascen- dens</u>	<u>Digi- taria adscen- dens</u>	<u>Amaran- thus retro- flexus</u>	<u>Persi- caria nodosa</u>	Wheat	Soybean
67	5	3	4	2	2	0	0
67	10	5	5	3	0	0	0
74	5	4	4	3	3	0	0
74	10	5	5	5	4	0	0
106	5	3	4	2	2	0	0
106	10	5	5	3	3	0	0
133	5	5	5	3	3	0	0
133	10	5	5	4	4	0	0
143	5	4	4	2	3	0	0
143	10	5	5	4	3	0	0

TEST EXAMPLE 4

Wagner pots (1/5,000 are) were filled with the soil (clay loam) from a rice field, which was watered and plowed. The seeds of Echinochloa oryzicola, broadleaf weeds (Lindernia pyxidaria, Dopartium junceum, Rotala indica and water starwort) and Scirpus juncoideis, and the tubers of Cyperus serotinus and Sagittaria pygmaea were planted in the plowed soil. Thereafter, three seedlings (two-leaf stage) of rice plant were planted in each Wagner pot to a depth of 2 cm.

Seven days after the seeding of weeds (i.e. at the time when Echinochloa oryzicola was at the one-leaf stage), granules formulated by the method described in Formulation Example 4 were hand-sprayed in predetermined amounts over the surface of the water. Control and growth were conducted in a greenhouse and the herbicidal effects and extent of crop injury were investigated three weeks after the treatment. The results are summarized in Table 5, in which herbicidal effects and severity of rice plant injury were evaluated on a scale of zero to five by the following criteria:

Score	Herbicidal effect	Crop injury
5	≥90% control (withered almost completely)	withered and death
4	70 - 89% control	severe injury
3	40 - 69% control	medium injury
Score	Herbicidal effect	Crop injury
2	20 - 39% control	Slight injury
1	6 - 19% control	very slight injury
0	≤5% control (practically ineffective)	no injury

The parenthesized figures in Table 5 represent the "expected" responses (e) of herbicide combinations in weed control that were calculated by the following Colby equations (Colby, S.R., WEEDS, 15, 20-22, 1967):

- 5 i) Combination of two herbicides:

$$E = \alpha + \frac{\beta(5-\alpha)}{5}$$

10

α , β : the percent control values of weed growth accomplished by the herbicide components when applied individually;

15

$$E = \alpha + \beta + \gamma - \frac{\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha}{5} + \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{5 \times 5}$$

20

α , β , γ : the percent control values of weed growth attained by the herbicide components when applied individually.

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

TABLE 5

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scirpus juncoi- des</u>	<u>Cyperus seroti- nus</u>	<u>Sagi- tta- ria pyg- maea</u>	
Compound No. 6	0.5	2	1	1	2	0	0
	1	3	1	2	2	0	0
	2	5	3	3	4	0	0
Compound No. 4	0.5	2	1	1	2	0	0
	1	3	1	2	2	0	0
	2	5	3	2	4	0	0
Compound No. 1	0.5	3	0	0	2	0	0
	1	3	1	1	2	0	0
	2	5	2	2	3	0	0
Compound No. 10	0.5	2	0	0	2	0	0
	1	3	1	1	2	0	0
	2	5	3	2	4	0	0
Pyra- zolate	5	3	3	2	1	3	0
	10	3	4	3	2	4	0
Pyra- zoxifen	5	3	3	2	1	3	0
	10	3	4	3	2	4	0
Benso- fenap	5	2	3	2	1	3	0
	10	3	4	3	2	4	0
Bromo- butide	0.5	0	0	3	1	0	0
	1	1	0	4	2	1	0
Clome- prop	1	0	2	2	1	2	0
	2	0	4	4	2	4	0
Bensul- furon methyl	0.1	1	5	4	4	4	0
	0.5	3	5	5	5	4	2
Pyrazo- sulfuron ethyl	0.1	3	5	5	5	4	0
	0.5	4	5	5	5	5	3
CG-148	0.1	1	5	4	4	4	0
	0.5	3	5	5	5	5	3

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino-</u> <u>chloa</u> <u>oryzi-</u> <u>cola</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scirpus</u> <u>juncoi-</u> <u>des</u>	<u>Cyperus</u> <u>seroti-</u> <u>nus</u>	<u>Sagi-</u> <u>tta-</u> <u>ria</u> <u>pyg-</u> <u>maea</u>	
Compound No. 6 + Pyrazolate	0.5+5	4 (3.8)	5 (3.4)	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (3.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + Pyrazoxyfen	0.5+5	4 (3.8)	5 (3.4)	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+5	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (2.6)	5 (3.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + Bensofenap	0.5+5	4 (3.2)	5 (3.4)	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + Pyrazolate	0.5+5	4 (3.8)	5 (3.4)	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + Pyrazoxyfen	0.5+10	5 (3.8)	5 (4.2)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + Bensofenap	0.5+5	4 (3.2)	5 (3.4)	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Pyrazolate	0.5+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.0)	4 (3.0)	4 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Pyrazoxyfen	0.5+5	4 (4.2)	4 (3.0)	4 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Bensofenap	1+5	5 (3.8)	5 (3.4)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.6)	5 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scirpus juncoi- des</u>	<u>Cyperus seroti- nus</u>	<u>Sagi- tta- ria pyg- maea</u>	
Compound No. 10 + Pyrazolate	0.5+5	4 (3.8)	4 (3.0)	4 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 10 + Pyrazoxyfen	0.5+5	4 (3.8)	4 (3.0)	4 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (3.8)	5 (4.0)	4 (3.0)	4 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 10 + Bensofenap	0.5+5	4 (3.2)	4 (3.0)	4 (2.0)	4 (2.6)	4 (3.0)	0
	1+10	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + Pyrazolate + Bromobutide	0.5+5 +0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.04)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 6 + Pyrazoxyfen + Bromobutide	0.5+5 +0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 6 + Bensofenap + Bromobutide	0.5+5 +0.5	5 (3.20)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.04)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.04)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 4 + Pyrazolate + Bromobutide	0.5+5 +0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.04)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino-</u> <u>chloa</u> <u>oryzi-</u> <u>cola</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scirpus</u> <u>juncoi-</u> <u>des</u>	<u>Cyperus</u> <u>seroti-</u> <u>nus</u>	<u>Sagi-</u> <u>tta-</u> <u>ria</u> <u>pyg-</u> <u>maea</u>	
Compound No. 4 + Pyrazoxyfen + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.04)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 4 + Bensofenap + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.20)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.04)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.04)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.64)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 1 + Pyrazolate + Bromobutido	0.5+5+0.5	5 (4.20)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 1 + Pyrazoxyfen + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (4.20)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 1 + Bensofenap + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.04)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 10 + Pyrazolate + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 10 + Pyrazoxyfen + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.80)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.36)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	<u>Broad- leaf weeds</u>	<u>Scirpus juncoi- des</u>	<u>Cyperus seroti- nus</u>	<u>Sagi- tta- ria pyg- maea</u>	
Compound No. 10 + Bensofenap + Bromobutide	0.5+5+0.5	5 (3.20)	5 (3.00)	5 (3.80)	5 (3.08)	5 (3.00)	0
	1+5+1	5 (4.04)	5 (3.40)	5 (4.52)	5 (3.56)	5 (3.40)	0
Compound No. 6 + Clomeprop	1+1	3 (3.0)	5 (2.6)	5 (3.2)	5 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	0
	1+2	4 (3.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + Clomeprop	1+2	4 (3.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
	2+1	5 (5.0)	5 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.2)	4 (2.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Clomeprop	1+1	4 (3.0)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	0
	1+2	4 (3.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 10 + Clomeprop	1+1	4 (3.0)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.6)	5 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	0
	1+2	4 (3.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.2)	5 (3.2)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + Bensulfuron methyl	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + Pyrazosulfuron ethyl	0.5+0.1	4 (3.8)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (4.2)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + Bensulfuron methyl	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino-</u> <u>chloa</u> <u>oryzi-</u> <u>cola</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scirpus</u> <u>juncoi-</u> <u>des</u>	<u>Cyperus</u> <u>seroti-</u> <u>nus</u>	<u>Sagi-</u> <u>tta-</u> <u>ria</u> <u>pyg-</u> <u>maea</u>	
Compound No. 4 + Pyrazo- sulfuro ethyl	0.5+0.1	4 (3.8)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (4.2)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Bensul- furon methyl	0.5+0.1	4 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + Pyrazo- sulfuro ethyl	0.5+0.1	5 (4.2)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (4.2)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 10 + Bensul- furon methyl	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 10 + Pyrazo- sulfuro ethyl	0.5+0.1	4 (3.8)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (4.2)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 6 + CG-148	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 4 + CG-148	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
Compound No. 1 + CG-148	0.5+0.1	4 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0

TABLE 5 (cont'd)

Compound No.	Dose (g/a)	Herbicidal effect					Crop injury
		<u>Echino- chloa oryzi- cola</u>	Broad- leaf weeds	<u>Scirpus juncoi- des</u>	<u>Cyperus seroti- nus</u>	<u>Sagi- tta- ria pyg- maea</u>	
Compound No. 10 + CG-148	0.5+0.1	4 (2.6)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.0)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0
	1+0.1	5 (3.4)	5 (5.0)	5 (4.2)	5 (4.4)	5 (4.0)	0

The data in Table 5 shows that the measured "percent control" values of most of the herbicide combinations tested were greater than the corresponding "expected" responses. It is therefore clear that combinations of compounds of the general formula I with known herbicides exhibit synergistic effects.

The following are several examples of formulations of the herbicide of the present invention.

Formulation Example 1 (Granule)

Compound No. 2	1.5(parts by weight)
Sodium lignin sulfonate	2.0
Bentonite	30.0
Talc	66.5

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was granulated to form granules.

Formulation Example 2 (Wettable powder)

Compound No. 20	50 (parts by weight)
Sodium alkylsulfate	2.5
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether	2.5
Clay	45

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was finely ground to form a wettable powder.

Formulation example 3 (Emulsifiable concentrate)

Compound No. 6	20 (parts by weight)
Alkylbenzenesulfonate salt	3
Polyoxyethylene alkylarylether	10
Xylol	67

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous emulsifiable concentrate.

Formulation Example 4 (Granule)

Compound No. 6	1 (part by weight)
Pyrazolate	4
Sodium lignin sulfonate	2
Bentonite	30
Talc	63

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was granulated to form granules.

Formulation Example 5 (Wettable powder)

Compound No. 1	30 (parts by weight)
Bensulfuron methyl	6
Sodium alkylsulfate	2.5
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether	2.5
Clay	59

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was finely ground to form a wettable powder.

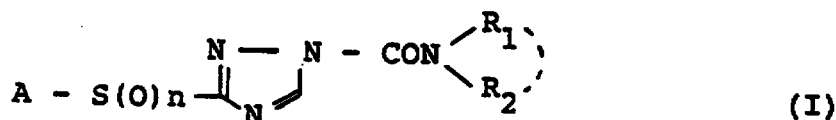
Formulation Example 6 (Emulsifiable concentrate)

Compound No. 10	20 (parts by weight)
CG-148	4
Alkylbenzenesulfonate salt	3
Polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether	10
Xylol	63

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous emulsifiable concentrate.

Claims

1. A triazole compound represented by the general formula I



where R₁ and R₂ which may be the same or different each represents a lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkynyl group, or R₁ and R₂, when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, represent an azacycloalkane having 4 - 6 carbon atoms; A represents a group represented by one of the following formulas:



Formulation Example 4 (Granule)

Compound No. 6	1 (part by weight)
Pyrazolate	4
Sodium lignin sulfonate	2
Bentonite	30
Talc	63

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was granulated to form granules.

Formulation Example 5 (Wettable powder)

Compound No. 1	30 (parts by weight)
Bensulfuron methyl	6
Sodium alkylsulfate	2.5
Polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether	2.5
Clay	59

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous composition, which was finely ground to form a wettable powder.

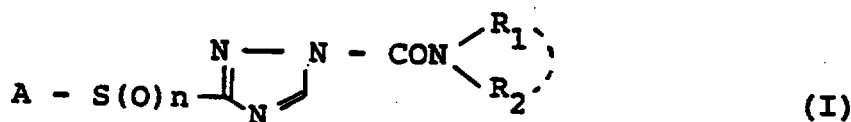
Formulation Example 6 (Emulsifiable concentrate)

Compound No. 10	20 (parts by weight)
CG-148	4
Alkylbenzenesulfonate salt	3
Polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether	10
Xylol	63

These components were intimately mixed to obtain a homogeneous emulsifiable concentrate.

Claims

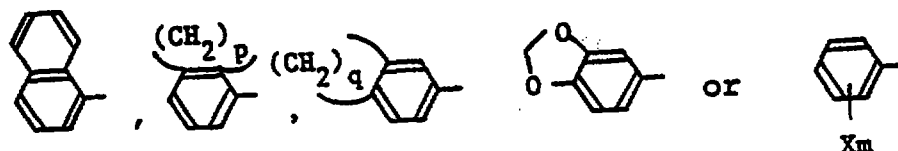
1. A triazole compound represented by the general formula I



where R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different each represents a lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower alkenyl or lower alkynyl group, or R_1 and R_2 , when taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, represent an azacycloalkane having 4 - 6 carbon atoms; A represents a group represented by one of the following formulas:



5

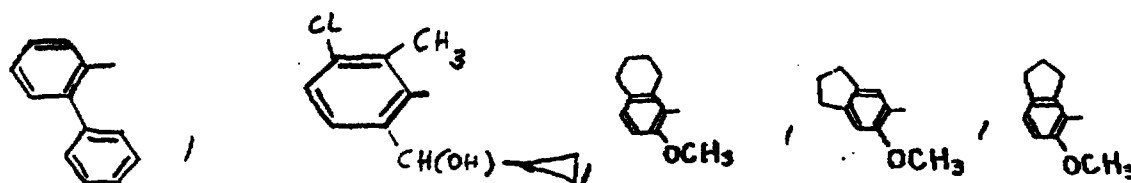


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(where X is a hydrogen atom or an optionally hydroxyl substituted lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkoxy carbonyl, lower alkyl carbonyl, phenoxy, benzyl or α -hydroxybenzyl group, a halogen, a nitro group, an amino group or a trifluoromethyl group; m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; n is 0, 1 or 2; and p and q are each 2, 3, 4 or 5), or, if R_1 and R_2 each are an ethyl group and n is 2, A can also represent a group of one of the following formulae:

15

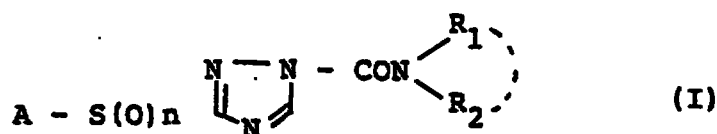
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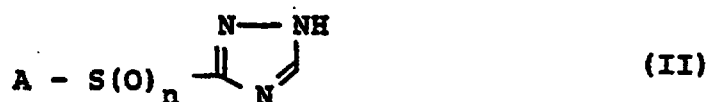
2. A process for producing a triazole compound represented by the general formula I

30



(where A, R_1 , R_2 and n have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1), said process comprising reacting a compound represented by the general formula II

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(where A and n have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1) with a compound represented by the general formula III

45

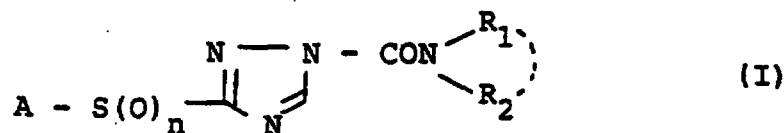


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(where R_1 and R_2 have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1, and Y is a halogen), and optionally oxidizing the reaction product.

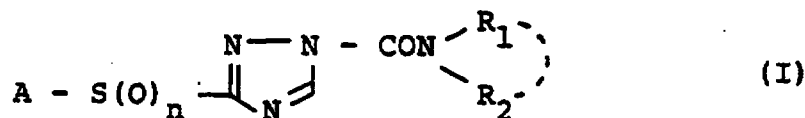
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3. A herbicidal composition containing as an effective ingredient a triazole compound represented by the general formula I



(where A, n, R₁ and R₂ have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1).

4. A herbicidal composition comprising a triazole compound represented by the general formula I



(where A, n, R₁ and R₂ have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1) in admixture with one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of pyrazolate, pyrazoxyfen, benzo fenap, bensulfuron methyl, pyrazosulfuron ethyl, bromobutide, chlomeprop and CG-148.

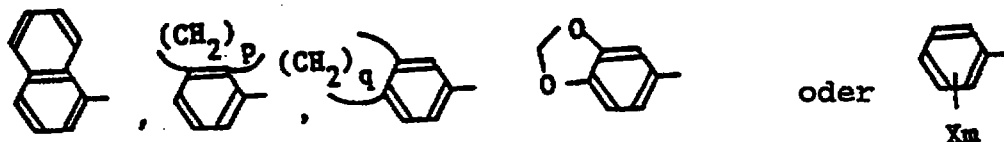
Patentansprüche

1. Triazolverbindung der allgemeinen Formel I

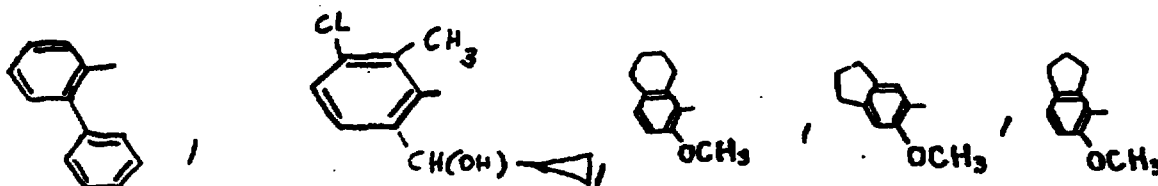


in der R₁ und R₂, die gleich oder verschieden sein können, jeweils einen niederen Alkyl-, niederen Cycloalkyl-, niederen Alkenyl- oder niederen Alkynylrest bedeuten oder R₁ und R₂ zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, einen Azacycloalkanrest mit 4 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten;

A einen Rest der folgenden Formeln bedeutet



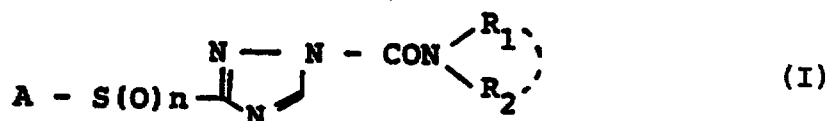
(worin X ein Wasserstoffatom oder einen gegebenenfalls hydroxylsubstituierten niederen Alkyl-, niederen Cycloalkyl-, niederen Alkoxy-, niederen Alkoxy-carbonyl-, niederen Alkylcarbonyl-, Phenoxy-, Benzyl- oder α-Hydroxybenzylrest, ein Halogenatom, eine Nitrogruppe, eine Aminogruppe oder eine Trifluormethylgruppe bedeutet; m den Wert 0, 1, 2, 3 oder 4 hat; n den Wert 0, 1 oder 2 hat; und p und q jeweils den Wert 2, 3, 4 oder 5 haben), oder wenn R₁ und R₂ jeweils eine Ethylgruppe bedeuten und n den Wert 2 hat, A auch einen Rest der folgenden Formeln bedeuten kann:





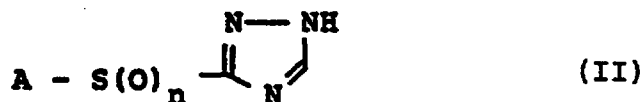
2. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Triazolverbindung der allgemeinen Formel I

5



10 (in der A, R₁, R₂ und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 haben)
wobei man eine Verbindung der Formel II

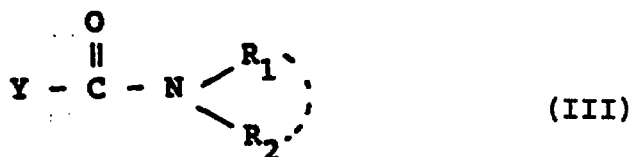
15



20

(in der A und n die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 haben) mit einer Verbindung der Formel III

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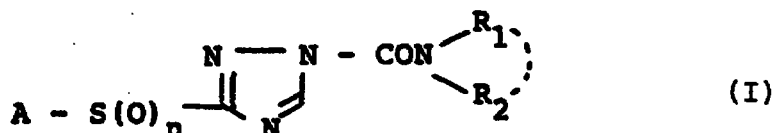


30 worin Y ein Halogenatom bedeutet und R₁ und R₂ die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 haben,
umsetzt und das Reaktionsprodukt gegebenenfalls oxidiert.

30

3. Herbizide Zusammensetzung, enthaltend als Wirkstoff eine Triazolverbindung der allgemeinen Formel I

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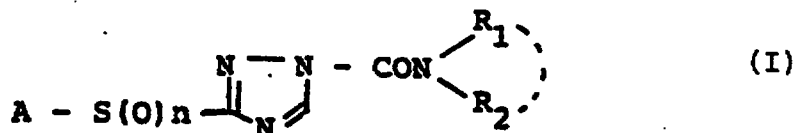


40

(worin A, n, R₁ und R₂ die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 haben).

4. Herbizide Zusammensetzung, enthaltend eine Triazolverbindung der allgemeinen Formel I

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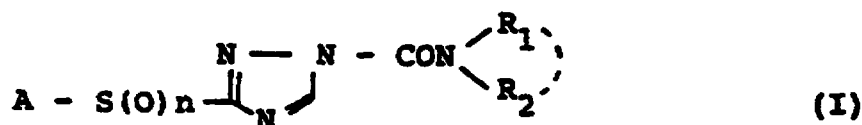
(worin A, n, R₁ und R₂ die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 haben) im Gemisch mit einer oder mehreren Verbindungen aus der Gruppe Pyrazolat, Pyrazoxyfen, Benzofenap, Bensulfuron-methyl, Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, Bromobutid, Chlomeprop und CG-148.

55



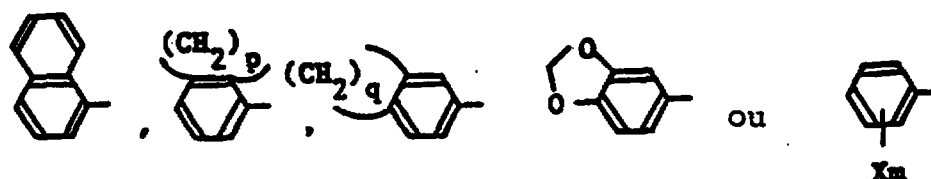
Revendications

1. Composé dérivé de triazole représenté par la formule générale I :



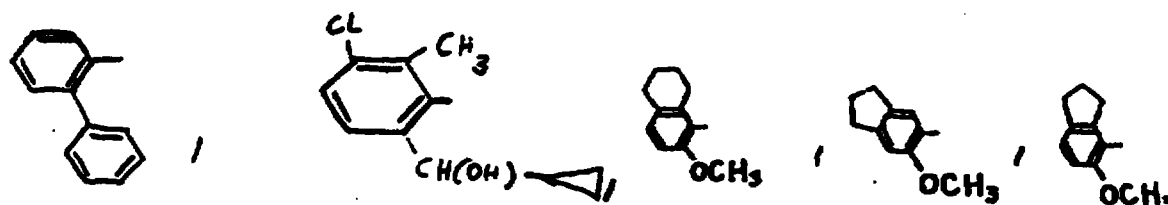
dans laquelle R_1 et R_2 qui peuvent être identiques ou différents, représentent chacun un groupe alkyle inférieur, cycloalkyle inférieur, alkenyle inférieur ou alkynyle inférieur, ou R_1 et R_2 représentent, lorsqu'ils sont considérés ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, un groupe dérivé d'azacycloalcane comportant de 4 à 6 atomes de carbone ;

A représente un groupe représenté par l'une des formules suivantes :

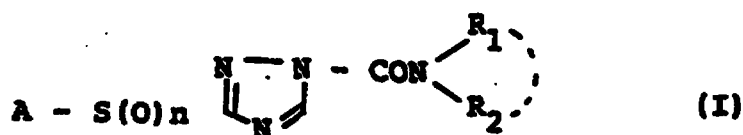


(dans lesquelles X représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle inférieur éventuellement hydroxylé, cycloalkyle inférieur, alkoxy inférieur, alkoxycarbonyle inférieur, alkylcarbonyle inférieur, phénoxy, benzyle ou α -hydroxybenzyle, un atome d'halogène, un groupe nitro, un groupe amino ou un groupe trifluorométhyle ; m est égal à 0, 1, 2, 3 ou 4 ; n est égal à 0, 1 ou 2 ; et p ainsi que q sont égaux chacun à 2, 3, 4 ou 5),

ou si R_1 et R_2 représentent chacun un groupe éthyle et que n est égal à 2, A peut également représenter un groupe correspondant à l'une des formules suivantes :



2. Procédé de préparation d'un composé dérivé de triazole représenté par la formule générale I :



(dans laquelle A, R_1 , R_2 et n ont les mêmes définitions que dans la revendication 1), selon lequel on fait réagir un composé de formule générale II :

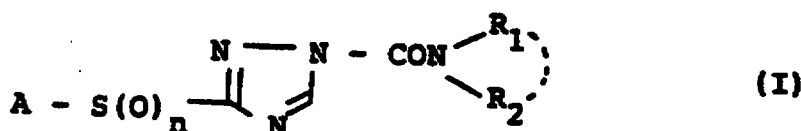


(dans laquelle A et n ont les mêmes définitions que dans la revendication 1) avec un composé représenté par la formule générale III :



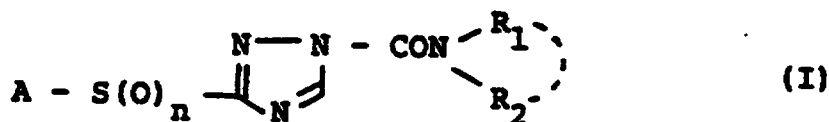
(dans laquelle R_1 et R_2 ont les mêmes définitions que dans la revendication 1, et Y représente un atome d'halogène), et on oxyde éventuellement le produit résultant.

3. Composition herbicide contenant en tant qu'ingrédient actif, un composé dérivé de triazole représenté par la formule générale I :



(dans laquelle A, n, R_1 et R_2 ont les mêmes définitions que dans la revendication 1).

4. Composition herbicide comprenant un dérivé de triazole représenté par la formule générale I :



(dans laquelle A, n, R_1 et R_2 ont les mêmes définitions que dans la revendications 1) en mélange avec un ou plusieurs composés choisis parmi le pyrazolate, le pyrazoxyfen, le benzofénap, le bensulfuron méthyl, le pyrazosulfuron éthyl, le bromobutide, le chloméprop et le CG-148.