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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/09277 (22) International Filing Date: 15 November 1999 (15.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/193,180 16 November 1998 (16.11.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE S.A. [FR/FR]; 55, avenue René Cassin, F-69009 Lyon (FR). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HOLMES, Keith, A. [US/US]; 103 Exeter Court, Cary, NC 27511 (US). GOUGE, Samuel, Terry [US/US]; 1708 Parkridge, Raleigh, NC 27614 (US). KUKOROWSKI, Kenneth, Anthony [US/US]; 6704 Pleasant Pines Drive, Raleigh, NC 27613 (US). WERNER, Georgina, M. [US/US]; 5901 Fordland Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606 (US). (74) Agent: AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE S.A.; BP 9163, F-69263 Lyon Cedex 09 (FR).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR CONTROLLING INSECTS (57) Abstract Compositions and methods for controlling the population of insects are disclosed. The compositions include a feeding stimulant for a particular insect, an effective amount of a 1-arylpyrazole or nicotinyl insecticide to kill a desired insect, at a concentration which is not typically toxic when applied to a plant in the absence of a feeding stimulant and the insect consumes an ordinary amount of toxin during the course of normal feeding, but is toxic when applied in conjunction with a feeding stimulant which causes the insect to consume more of the toxin than would normally be consumed during normal feeding. The use of normally non-toxic amounts of insecticides allows one to minimize the residual insecticide present on the crops. Also, by using a selective feeding stimulant along with a normally non-lethal concentration of insecticide, beneficial insects which are not attracted to the feeding stimulant are not effectively killed off, and detrimental insects which are attracted to the feeding stimulant are effectively killed off.		