

HERBICIDAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING 4-AMINO-3-CHLORO-5-FLUORO-6-(4-CHLORO-2-FLUORO-3-METHOXYPHENYL) PYRIDINE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID OR A DERIVATIVE THEREOF AND SYNTHETIC AUXIN HERBICIDES

Priority Claim

5 This application claims the benefit of United States provisional patent application number 61/675,070 filed on July 24, 2012, and United States patent application serial number 13/833,923 filed on March 15, 2013, the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety..

Field

10 Provided herein are herbicidal compositions comprising (a) 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl) pyridine-2-carboxylic acid or an agriculturally acceptable ester or salt thereof and (b) synthetic auxin herbicides.

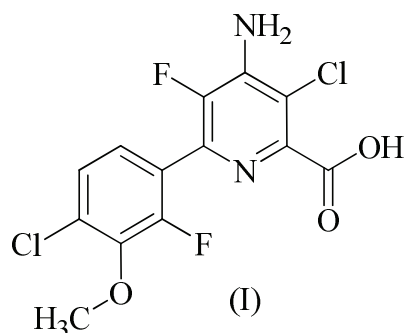
 Provided herein are also methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising applying (a) 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-
15 carboxylic acid or an agriculturally acceptable ester or salt thereof and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Background

 The protection of crops from weeds and other vegetation which inhibit crop growth is a constantly recurring problem in agriculture. To help combat this problem, researchers in
20 the field of synthetic chemistry have produced an extensive variety of chemicals and chemical formulations effective in the control of such unwanted growth. Chemical herbicides of many types have been disclosed in the literature and a large number are in commercial use. However, there remains a need for compositions and methods that are effective in controlling undesirable vegetation.

25 Summary

 A first embodiment of the invention provided herein includes herbicidal compositions comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) a compound of the formula (I)



or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof, and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide.

A second embodiment includes the mixture of the first embodiment in which formula (I) is present in at least one of the following forms: a carboxylic acid, a carboxylate salt, an aralkyl, an alkyl ester, an unsubstituted benzyl, a substituted benzyl, a C₁₋₄ alkyl, and/or an n-butyl ester.

A third embodiment includes the mixture according to either the first or second embodiments wherein the (b) at least one synthetic auxin herbicide is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of: 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, 2,4-D choline, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, aminopyralid TIPA, clomeprop-P, clopyralid, clopyralid MEA, dicamba, dicamba DMA, diclorprop-P, fluroxypyr, fluroxypyr MHE, MCPA, MCPA EHE, MCPB, MCPB-ethyl ester, mecoprop-P, picloram, picloram K⁺ salt, quinclorac, triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline, triclopyr BEE, halauxifen-methyl, halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt, or an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester, or carboxylate salt thereof of at least one of the aforementioned synthetic auxin herbicide.

A fourth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, or 2,4-D choline wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, or 2,4-D choline given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of 1:128 to about 0.67:1, 1:14 to about 14:1, 1:2, 1:3.5, 1:4, 1:6, 1:7, 1:8, 1:11, 1:12, 1:14, 1:16, 1:17, 1:23, 1:24, 1:28, 1:32, 1:45, 1:48, 1:55, 1:56, 1:64, 1:96, 1:110, from 1:16 to 1:64, from 1:3.5 to 1:28, from 1:8 to 1:64, from 1:2, to 1:16, from 1:11 to 1:45, from 1:6 to 1:96, from 1:4 to 1:64, from 1:4 to 1:32, from 1:7 to 1:55, from 1:7 to 1:28, from 1:14 to 1:110, from 1:28 to 1:56, from 1:2 to 1:110, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A fifth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is aminocyclopyrachlor wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to aminocyclopyrachlor given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: 1:4 to about 2:1, 1:2 to about 1:1, 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, from 1:1 to 1:4, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A sixth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: 1:8 to about 6:1, from about 1.5:1 to 1:2, 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 3:1, from 1:1 to 1:8, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A seventh embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is clomeprop-P having a weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:159 to about 1:1 or about 1:200 to about 6:1.

An eighth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is clopyralid or clopyralid MEA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to clopyralid or clopyralid MEA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:23 to about 1:4, from about 1:16 to about 1:6, 1:4, 1:5.7, 1:8, 1:16, from 1:4 to 1:16, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A ninth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is dicamba or dicamba DMA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to dicamba or dicamba DMA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:255 to about 1.2:1, from about 1:31 to about 1:7, 1:3.3, 1:4, 1:6.6, 1:8, 1:11, 1:16, 1:26, 1:45, 1:53, 1:64, from 1:26 to 1:53,

from 1:8 to 1:64, from 1:3.3 to 1:26, from 1:11 to 1:45, from 1:3.3 to 1:64, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A tenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is diclorprop-P wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to diclorprop-P given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: 1:16, from about 1:4 to about 1:64, 1:32..

An eleventh embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:127 to about 2:1, from 1:16 to about 1:4.38, 1:2, 1:3.6, 1:4, 1:8, 1:9, 1:14, 1:16, 1:18, 1:32, 1:35, from 1:2 to 1:32, from 1:2 to 1:16, from 1:4 to 1:35, from 1:36 to 1:64, from 1:8 to 1:32, from 1:4.4 to 1:64, from 1:2 to 1:35, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A twelfth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is MCPA or MCPA EHE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA or MCPA EHE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:64 to about 0.6:1, from about 1:16 to about 1:7, 1:2, 1:2.2, 1:4, 1:4.4, 1:6.6, 1:8, 1:8.8, 1:11, 1:16, 1:17.5, 1:32, 1:35, from 1:2 to 1:16, from 1:5.7 to 1:32, from 1:8 to 1:32, from 1:2.2 to 1:35, from 1:2 to 1:35, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirteenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is MCPB or salt or ester wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to MCPB given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:250 to about 3:1, from about 1:150 to about 0.75:1 or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A fourteenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is mecoprop-P wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to mecoprop-P given in units of

gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: 1:23 from about 1:20 to about 1:60, from about 1:40 to about 1:100.

A fifteenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is picloram or picloram K⁺ salt wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to picloram or picloram K⁺ salt given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:16 to about 1.75:1, from about 0.44:1 to about 1:4, 1:1.1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:16, from 1:2 to 1:16, from 1:1.1 to 1:16, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A sixteenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is quinclorac wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to quinclorac given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:128 to about 1.2:1, from about 1:16 to about 1:6.5, 1:1.7, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:7, 1:13, 1:16, 1:18, 1:26, 1:32, 1:35, 1:64, 1:70, 1:128, from 1:9 to 1:70, from 1:3 to 1:128, from 1:16 to 1:64, from 1:7 to 1:13, from 1:7 to 1:64, from 1:8 to 1:64, from 1:4 to 1:16, from 1:2 to 1:128, from 1:1.7 to 1:32, from 1:1.7 to 1:16, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A seventeenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline or triclopyr BEE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline or triclopyr BEE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:64 to about 1.2:1, from about 1:8 to about 1:6.6, 1:1.7, 1:2, 1:3.3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:5.6, 1:6.6, 1:8, 1:11, 1:13, 1:14, 1:16, 1:22, 1:17.5, 1:22, 1:26, 1:32, 1:45, from 1:5 to 1:45, from 1:11 to 1:45, from 1:2 to 1:16, from 1:2 to 1:32, from 1:4 to 1:32, from 1:1.7 to 1:26, from 1:1.7 to 1:13, from 1:7 to 1:45, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

An eighteenth embodiment includes the mixtures according to any of the first, second, or third embodiments in which the synthetic auxin herbicide in the mixture is halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to

halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha or gae/ha to gae/ha is selected from the group of ranges of ratios and ratios consisting of: from about 1:2 to about 20:1, from about 2:1 to about 5:1, 1:4, 1:2, 1.2:1, 1:1, 2:1, 2.4:1, 4:1, 5:1, 8:1, 10:1 from 1:2 to 4:1, from 1:1 to 8:1, from 1.2:1 to 10:1, from 1:4 to 4:1, from 1:4 to 10:1, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A nineteenth embodiment includes any composition according to any of the first through the seventeenth embodiments wherein the mixture further comprises at least one an agriculturally acceptable agent selected from the group consisting of an adjuvant, a carrier, or a safener.

A twentieth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying or otherwise contacting vegetation and/or soil, and/ or water with a herbicidally effective amount of at least one mixture according to any of the first through the eighteenth embodiments.

A twenty-first embodiment includes methods according to the twentieth embodiment wherein of the method is practiced in at least one member of the group consisting of direct-seeded, water-seeded, and/or transplanted rice, cereals, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, corn/maize, sugarcane, sunflower, oilseed rape, canola, sugar beet, soybean, cotton, pineapple, pastures, grasslands, rangelands, fallowland, turf, tree and vine orchards, aquatics, plantation crops, vegetables, industrial vegetation management (IVM), or rights-of-way (ROW).

A twenty-second embodiment includes methods according to either of the twentieth and twenty-first embodiments wherein a herbicidally effective amount of the mixture is applied either pre- or post-emergently to at least one of the following: a crop, a field, a ROW, or a rice paddy.

A twenty-third embodiment includes methods according to any of the twentieth through the twenty-second embodiments wherein the undesirable vegetation may be controlled in: glyphosate-, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitor-, glufosinate-, glutamine synthetase inhibitor-, dicamba-, phenoxy auxin-, pyridyloxy auxin-, synthetic auxin-, auxin transport inhibitor-, aryloxyphenoxypropionate-, cyclohexanedione-, phenylpyrazoline-, acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor-, imidazolinone-, sulfonyleurea-, pyrimidinylthiobenzoate-, triazolopyrimidine-sulfonamide,

sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinone-, acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor-, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor-, phytoene desaturase inhibitor-, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor-, protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor-, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor-, mitosis inhibitor-, microtubule inhibitor-, very long chain fatty acid inhibitor-, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitor-, photosystem I inhibitor-, photosystem II inhibitor-, protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor-, triazine-, or bromoxynil-tolerant crops.

A twenty-fourth embodiment includes at least one method according to any of the twentieth through twenty-third embodiments wherein a plant that is resistant or tolerant to at least one herbicide is treated, and where the resistant or tolerant crop possesses multiple or stacked traits conferring tolerance to multiple herbicides or inhibitors of multiple modes of action, in some embodiments the treated plant that expresses resistance or tolerance to a herbicide is itself undesirable vegetation.

A twenty-fifth embodiment includes methods according to the twenty-fourth embodiment, wherein the resistant or tolerant weed is a biotype with resistance or tolerance to multiple herbicides, multiple chemical classes, inhibitors of multiple herbicide modes-of-action, or via multiple resistance mechanisms.

A twenty-sixth embodiment includes at least one of the methods according to either the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth embodiments, wherein the resistant or tolerant undesirable plant is a biotype resistant or tolerant to at least one agent selected from the groups consisting of: acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitors or acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS), photosystem II inhibitors, acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors, synthetic auxins, auxin transport inhibitors, photosystem I inhibitors, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitors, microtubule assembly inhibitors, fatty acid and lipid synthesis inhibitors, protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitors, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) inhibitors, phytoene desaturase (PDS) inhibitors, glutamine synthetase inhibitors, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate-dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors, mitosis inhibitors, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, herbicides with multiple modes-of-action, quinclorac, arylaminopropionic acids, difenzoquat, endothall, or organoarsenicals.

A twenty-seventh embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one mixture according to the fourth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate,

expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, or 2,4-D choline selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 35, 50, 52.5, 70, 105, 140, 150, 210, 240, 280, 420, 480, from 70 to 280, from 105 to 420, from 52.5 to 105, from 240 to 480, from 35 to 70, from 35 to 480, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A twenty-eighth embodiment includes methods according to either of the fourth and twenty-sixth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: ECHCG, DIGSA, ECHCO, CYPES, CYPPIR, BRAPP, LEFCH, ECHOR, CYPPO, SCPJU, SCPMA, PANDI, ELEIN, CENMA, PANMI, POLCO, SINAR, SONAR, SORHA, CASOB, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Echinochloa*, *Digitaria*, *Cyperus*, *Brachiaria*, *Urochloa*, *Leptochloa*, *Schoenop*, *Schoenoplactus*, *Panicum*, *Polygonum*, *Sinapis*, *Sonchus*, *Sorghum* and *Cassia*

A twenty-ninth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the fifth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of aminocyclopyrachlor selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 8.75, 17.5, from 8.75 to 17.5, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirtieth embodiment includes methods according to either of the fifth and twenty-ninth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: TRFRE, SINAR, CENMA, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Trifolium*, *Sinapis*, and *Centaurea*.

A thirty-first embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the sixth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 3, 17.5, 35, from 17.5 to 35, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirty-second embodiment includes methods according to either of the sixth and thirty-first embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: POLCO, CIRAR, BRSNN, TRFRE, SINAR, SOOSS, still other

embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Polygonum*, *Cirsium*, *Brassica*, *Trifolium*, *Sinapis*, and *Solidago*.

A thirty-third embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the seventh embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of clomeprop-P selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 50 gae/ha to about 400 gae/ha, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirty-fourth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one mixture according to the eighth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of clopyralid or clopyralid MEA selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about 35, 50, from 35 to 50, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirty-fifth embodiment includes methods according to either of the eighth and thirty-fourth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: AMARE, CIRAR, SOOS, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Amaranthus*, *Cirsium*, and *Solidago*.

A thirty-sixth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the ninth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of dicamba or dicamba DMA selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 35, 50, 70, 140, 280, from 140 to 280, from 35 to 280, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A thirty-seventh embodiment includes methods according to either of the ninth and thirty-sixth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: AMARE, POLCO, BRNN, LEFCH, CYPIR, ECHCO, ECHCG, ECHOR, SCPMA, SIDSP, SINAR, CASOB, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Amaranthus*, *Polygonum*, *Brassica*, *Leptochloa*, *Cyperus*, *Echinochloa*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Bolboschoenus*, *Sida*, *Sinapis*, and *Cassia*.

A thirty-eighth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture

according to the tenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of diclorprop-P selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about 70, 140, 280, 560 and 1,120 or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

5 A thirty-ninth embodiment includes methods according to either of the tenth and thirty-eighth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: VIOTR, BRSNN, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Viola* and *Brassica*.

10 A fortieth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the eleventh embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 35, 70, 140, 149, 280, from 70 to 280, from 35 to 280, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

15 A forty-first embodiment includes methods according to either of the eleventh and fortieth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of, CENMA, SONAR, TRFRE, SOOSS, ECHCG, ECHCO, CYPDI, LEFCH, ECHOR, SCPJU, AMARE, SCPMA, VIOTR, POLCO, CIRAR and SASKR, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Centaurea*,
20 *Sonchus*, *Trifolium*, *Solidago*, *Echinochloa*, *Cyperus*, *Leptochloa*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Viola*, *Polygonum*, *Salsola* and *Cirsium*.

 A forty-second embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the twelfth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate,
25 expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of MCPA or MCPA EHE selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 50, 70, 140, 280, from 50 to 140, from 70 to 140, from 50 to 280, from 70 to 280, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

 A forty-third embodiment includes methods according to either of the twelfth and forty-second embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the
30 group consisting of, BRAPP, DIGSA, ECHCG, ECHOR, LEFCH, SCPJU, VIOTR, POLCO, BRSNN and still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of:

Brachiaria, *Digitaria*, *Echinochloa*, *Viola*, *Polygonum*, *Brassica*, *Leptochloa*, and *Schoenoplectus*.

A forty-fourth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one mixture according to the thirteenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of mecoprop-P selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 50, 100, 200, 400 and 1,000 or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A forty-fifth embodiment includes methods according to either of the thirteenth and forty-fourth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: BRSNN, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Brassica*.

A forty-sixth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the fourteenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of picloram or picloram K⁺ salt selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 10, 35, 70, from 35 to 70, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A forty-seventh embodiment includes methods according to either of the fourteenth and forty-sixth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: VIOTR, STEME, POLCO, CENMA, SINAR, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Viola*, *Stellaria*, *Polygonum*, *Centaurea*, and *Sinapis*.

A forty-eighth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the fifteenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of quinclorac selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 70, 140, 280, 560, from 70 to 280, from 70 to 560, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A forty-ninth embodiment includes methods according to either of the fifteenth and forty-eighth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of: AMARE, VIOTR, ECHOR, SCPMA, POLCO, CYPES, DIGSA,

CYPIR, ECHCG, ISCRU, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting of: *Amaranthus*, *Viola*, *Echinochloa*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Bolboschoenus*, *Polygonum*, *Cyperus*, *Digitaria*, and *Ischaemum*.

A fiftieth embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation
5 comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the sixteenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline or triclopyr BEE selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 35, 50, 70, 98.3, 140, 196.6, 280, from 35 to 140, from 98.3 to 280, from 70 to 280 from 70 to 140, from 35 to 280,
10 or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A fifty-first embodiment includes methods according to either of the sixteenth and forty-ninth embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of, BRAPP, SCPJU, DIGSA, ECHOR, ECHCG, SCPMA, ECHCO, LEFCH, CENMA, SONAR, CIRAR, CASOB, still other embodiments include controlling
15 plants from the genera consisting of: *Brachiaria*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Digitaria*, *Echinochloa*, *Bolboschoenus*, *Leptochloa*, *Centaurea*, *Sonchus*, *Cirsium*, and *Cassia*.

A fifty-second embodiment includes methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising the step of applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one a mixture according to the seventeenth embodiment wherein the amount of the mixture is applied at a
20 rate, expressed in gai/ha or gae/ha of halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt selected from the group of rates and ranges of rates consisting of, about: 2.19, 3.75, 4.38, 7.5, 8.75, 15, from 2.19 to 4.38, from 4.38 to 8.75, from 3.75 to 15, from 2.19 to 15, or within any range defined between any pair of the foregoing values.

A fifty-third embodiment includes methods according to either of the seventeenth and fifty-second embodiments wherein the controlled plant is at least one plant selected from the group consisting of, LEFCH, IPOHE, CYPIR, ECHCG, ECHOR, CYPRO, SORHA, ELEIN and KCHSC, still other embodiments include controlling plants from the genera consisting
25 of: *Leptochloa*, *Ipomoea*, *Cyperus*, *Echinochloa*, *Sorghum*, *Eleusine* and *Kochia*.

A fifty-fourth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through
30 third embodiments, wherein (b) is aminocyclopyrachlor.

A fifty-fifth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA.

A fifty-sixth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is clomeprop-P.

5 A fifty-seventh embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is clopyralid or clopyralid MEA.

A fifty-eighth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is dicamba or dicamba DMA.

10 A fifty-ninth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is dicloprop-P.

A sixtieth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE.

A sixty-first embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is MCPA or MCPA EHE.

15 A sixty-second embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is MCPB or MCPB ethyl ester.

A sixty-third embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is mecoprop-P.

20 A sixty-fourth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is picloram or picloram K⁺ salt.

A sixty-fifth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is quinclorac.

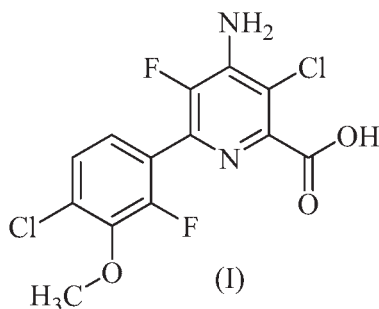
25 A sixty-sixth embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline, or triclopyr BEE.

A sixty-seventh embodiment includes compositions according to any of the first through third embodiments, wherein (b) is halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt.

30 A sixty-eighth embodiment includes methods according to any of the twentieth to fifty-third embodiments, wherein the undesirable vegetation is immature.

A sixty-ninth embodiment includes methods according to any of the twentieth to fifty-third or sixty-eighth embodiments wherein the composition is applied to water that is part of a flooded rice paddy.

Provided herein are herbicidal compositions comprising a herbicidally effective
 5 amount of (a) a compound of the formula (I)



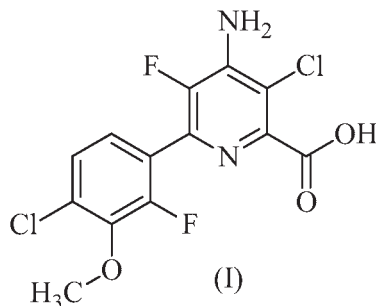
or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester of thereof, and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide. The compositions may also contain an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier.

Provided herein are also methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising
 10 applying (a) a compound of formula (I) or an agriculturally acceptable ester or salt thereof and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Detailed Description

DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the compound of formula (I) has the following structure:

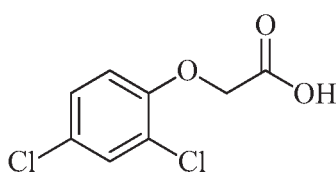


The compound of formula (I) can be identified by the name 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylic acid and has been described in U.S. Patent 7,314,849 (B2), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Exemplary
 15 uses of the compound of the formula (I) include controlling undesirable vegetation, including
 20 grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds, in multiple non-crop and cropping situations.

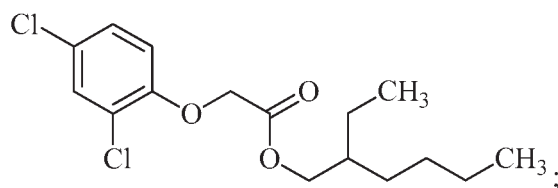
Without being limited to any theory, synthetic auxin herbicides are a class of herbicides that generally mimic auxin, a plant growth hormone. They are often called growth

regulators because they upset the natural hormone balance in the plant. Exemplary synthetic auxin herbicides include, but are not limited to, 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, clomeprop-P, clopyralid, dicamba, diclorprop-P, fluroxypyr meptylheptyl ester (MHE), MCPA, MCPB, mecoprop-P, picloram, quinclorac, triclopyr, and halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate), or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof.

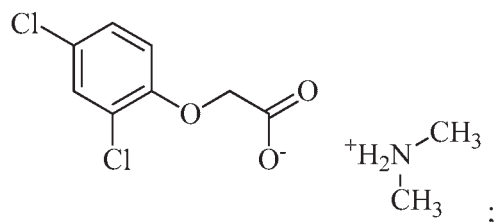
As used herein, 2,4-D is 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid and possesses the following structure:



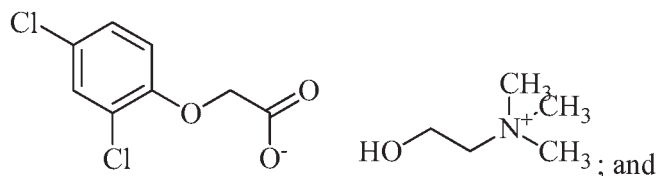
Exemplary uses of 2,4-D are described in Tomlin, C., ed. A World Compendium The Pesticide Manual. 15th ed. Alton: BCPC Publications, 2009 (hereafter "*The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009."). Exemplary uses of 2,4-D include its use for post-emergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in cereals, maize, sorghum, grassland, established turf, grass seed crops, orchards, cranberries, asparagus, sugar cane, rice forestry and non-crop land. Exemplary chemical forms of 2,4-D include salt or ester forms, for example, 2,4-D EHE, which is 2-ethylhexyl 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetate and possesses the following structure:



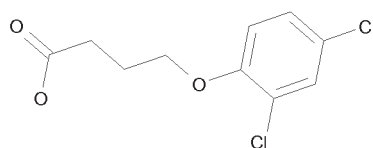
2,4-D DMA, which is 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid with *N*-methylmethanamine and possesses the following structure:



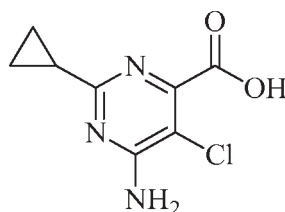
2,4-D choline, which is 2-hydroxy-*N,N,N*-trimethylethanaminium 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetate and possesses the following structure:



- 5 2,4-DB, which is 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid and possesses the following structure:

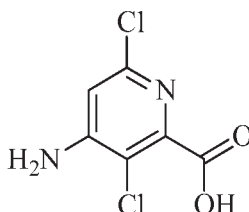


As used herein, aminocyclopyrachlor is 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-4-pyrimidinecarboxylic acid and possesses the following structure:



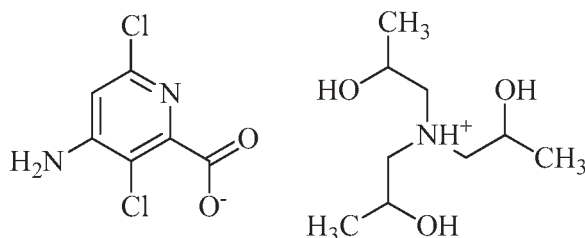
- 10 Exemplary uses of aminocyclopyrachlor are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of aminocyclopyrachlor include its use for control of broadleaf weeds and woody species, *e.g.*, in rights of way, industrial sites, rangeland, permanent grass pastures and natural areas.

- 15 As used herein, aminopyralid is 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid and possesses the following structure:

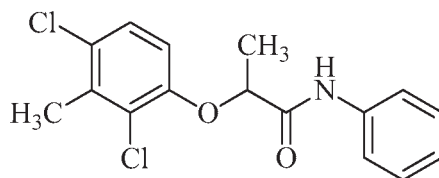


- 20 Exemplary uses of aminopyralid are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of aminopyralid include its use for long-term control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in range and pasture. Exemplary chemical forms of aminopyralid include, for example, aminopyralid TIPA, which is 4-amino-3,6-

dichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid compound with 1,1',1''-nitrilotris[2-propanol] and possesses the following structure:

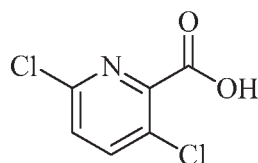


As used herein, clomeprop-P is 2-(2,4-dichloro-3-methylphenoxy)-N-phenylpropanamide and possesses the following structure:



Exemplary uses of clomeprop-P are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of clomeprop include its use for pre- or early post-emergence control of broadleaf and cyperaceous weeds, *e.g.*, in paddy rice.

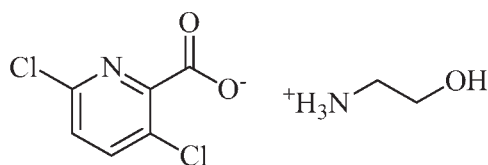
As used herein, clopyralid is 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid and possesses the following structure:



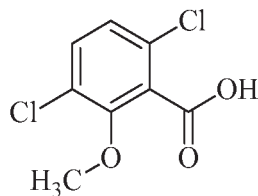
Exemplary uses of clopyralid are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009.

Exemplary uses of clopyralid include its use for post-emergence control of many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in sugar beet, fodder beet, oilseed rape, maize, cereals, brassicas, onions, leeks, strawberries and flax, and in grassland and non-crop land.

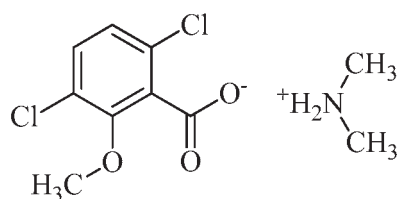
Exemplary chemical forms of clopyralid include, for example, clopyralid MEA, which is 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid with 2-aminoethanol and possesses the following structure:



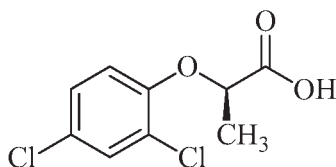
As used herein, dicamba is 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid and possesses the following structure:



Exemplary uses of dicamba are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of dicamba include its use for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush species, *e.g.*, in cereals, maize, sorghum, sugar cane, asparagus, perennial seed grasses, turf, pastures, rangeland and non-crop land. Exemplary chemical forms of dicamba include, for example, dicamba DMA, which is 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid compound with *N*-methylmethanamine and possesses the following structure:

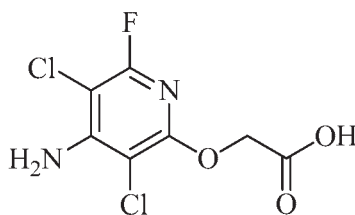


As use herein, dichlorprop-P is (2*R*)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propanoic acid and possesses the following structure:

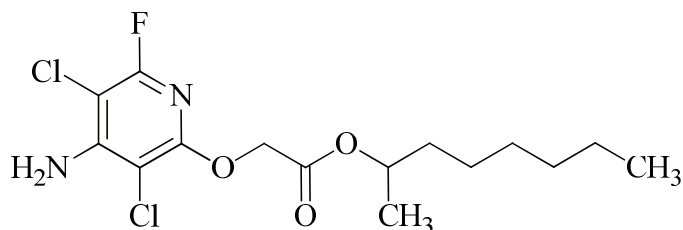


Exemplary uses of dichlorprop-P is described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of dichlorprop-P include its use for post-emergence control of broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in cereals.

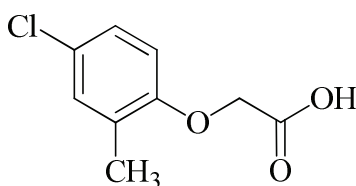
As used herein, fluroxypyr is 2-[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid and possesses the following structure:



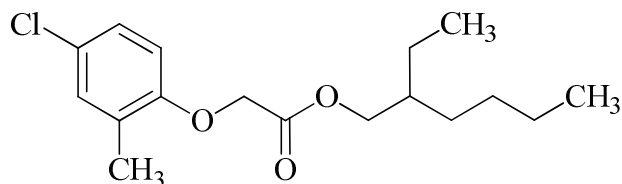
Exemplary uses of fluroxypyr is described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of fluroxypyr include its use for post-emergence foliar application to control broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in small grain crops, control *Rumex* spp. and *Urtica dioica* in pastures, and control *Trifolium repens* in amenity grassland. Other exemplary uses include its use to control herbaceous and woody broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in orchards and plantation crops, and broadleaf brush, *e.g.*, in conifer forests. Exemplary chemical forms of fluroxypyr include, for example, fluroxypyr MHE, which is 1-methylheptyl 2-[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetate and possesses the following structure:



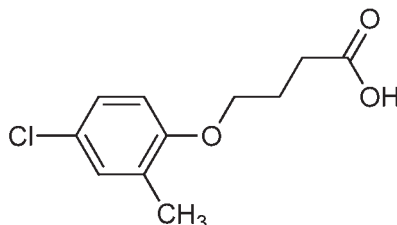
As used herein, MCPA is 2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetic acid and possesses the following structure:



Exemplary uses of MCPA is described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of MCPA include its use for post-emergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in cereals, herbage seed crops, flax, rice vines, peas, potatoes, asparagus, grassland, turf, under fruit trees, and roadside verges and embankments. Other exemplary uses include its use to control broadleaf and woody weeds, *e.g.*, in forestry, as well as aquatic broadleaf weeds. Exemplary chemical forms of MCPA include, for example, MCPA EHE is 2-ethylhexyl 2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetate and possesses the following structure:



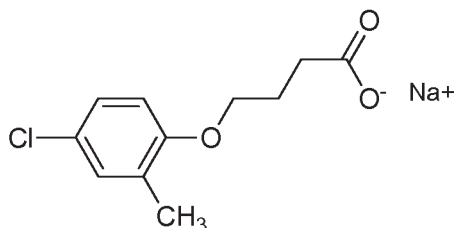
As used herein, MCPB is 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)butanoic acid and possesses the following structure:



Its herbicidal activity is exemplified in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009.

- 5 It can be used in field peas for control of Canada thistle and control or suppression of certain annual broadleaf weeds including lambsquarters, pigweed spp., smartweed spp., and morningglory spp.

As used herein, MCPB-sodium is sodium 4-(4-chloro-*o*-tolylloxy)butanoate and possesses the following structure:

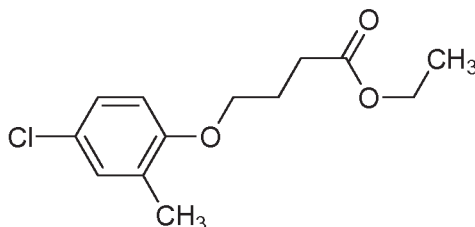


10

Its herbicidal activity is exemplified in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009.

Exemplary uses of MCPB-sodium include post-emergence control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds in cereals, clovers, sainfoin, peas, peanuts and grassland, as well as control of broad-leaved and woody weeds in forestry.

- 15 As used herein, MCPB-ethyl ester is ethyl 4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)butanoate and possesses the following structure:

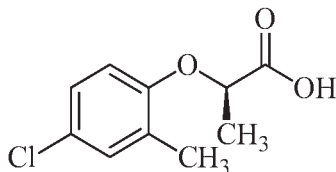


Its herbicidal activity is exemplified in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009.

Exemplary uses of MCPB-ethyl ester include control of broad-leaved weeds in rice paddy fields.

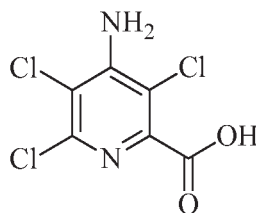
20

As used herein, mecoprop-P is (2*R*)-2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propanoic acid and possesses the following structure:

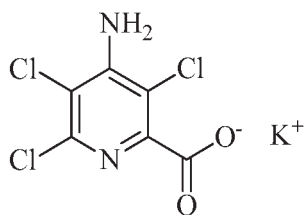


Exemplary uses of mecoprop-P are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of Mecoprop-P include its use for post-emergence control of broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in wheat, barley, oats, herbage seed crops, and grassland.

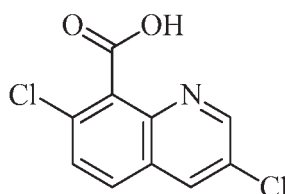
As used herein, picloram is 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid and possesses the following structure:



Exemplary uses of picloram are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of picloram include its use for management of unwanted vegetation, *e.g.*, in rangeland, grass pastures, forestry, as well as non-crop land and right-of-way sites. Exemplary chemical forms of picloram include, for example, picloram K⁺ salt, which is 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid monopotassium salt and possesses the following structure:

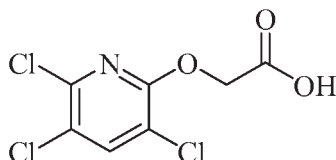


As used herein, quinclorac is 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid and possesses the following structure:

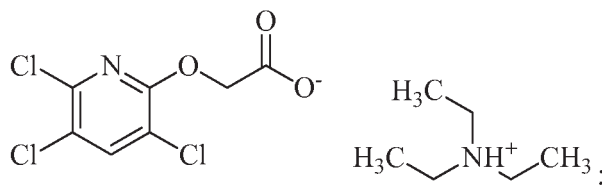


Exemplary uses of quiclorac are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of quinclorac include its use for pre- and post-emergence control of specific grass and broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in direct-seeded and transplanted rice.

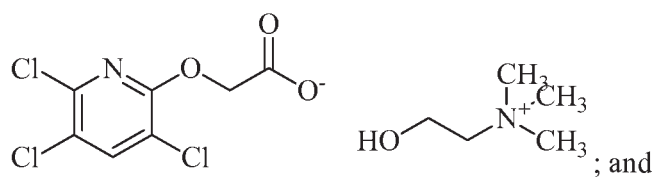
As used herein, triclopyr is 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetate and possesses the following structure:



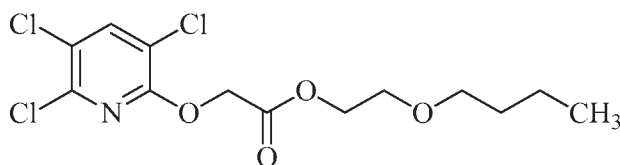
Exemplary uses of triclopyr are described in *The Pesticide Manual*, Fifteenth Edition, 2009. Exemplary uses of triclopyr include its use for control of woody plants and broadleaf weed species, *e.g.*, in grassland, uncultivated land, industrial areas, coniferous forests, rice and plantation crops. Exemplary chemical forms of triclopyr include, for example, triclopyr TEA, which is 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid compound with *N,N*-diethylethanamine and possesses the following structure:



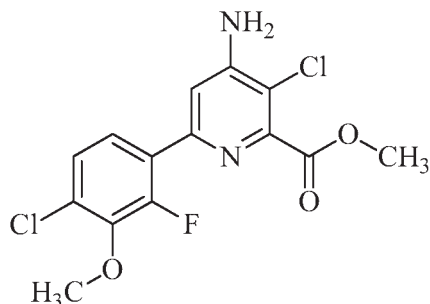
triclopyr choline, which is 2-hydroxy-*N,N,N*-trimethylethanaminium 2-[(3,5,6-trichloropyridin-2-yl)oxy]acetate and possesses the following structure:



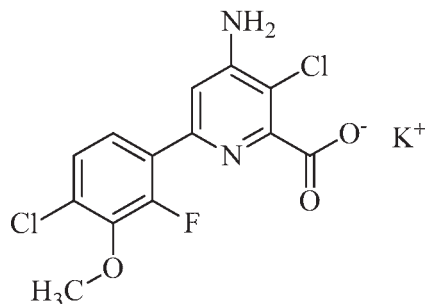
triclopyr BEE, which is 2-butoxyethyl 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetate and possesses the following structure:



As used herein, halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) possesses the following structure:



It is described in U.S. Patent 7,314,849 B2, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Exemplary uses of halauxifen-methyl include its use to control broadleaf weeds, *e.g.*, in cereal crops. Halauxifen-methyl may be used as other forms, *e.g.*,
 5 halauxifen K⁺ (potassium 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl) picolinate), which possesses the following structure:



As used herein, herbicide means a compound, *e.g.*, active ingredient that kills, controls or otherwise adversely modifies the growth of plants.

10 As used herein, a herbicidally effective or vegetation controlling amount is an amount of active ingredient which causes an adversely modifying effect to the vegetation *e.g.*, causing deviations from natural development, killing, effecting regulation, causing desiccation, causing retardation, and the like.

As used herein, controlling undesirable vegetation means preventing, reducing,
 15 killing, or otherwise adversely modifying the development of plants and vegetation.

Described herein are methods of controlling undesirable vegetation through the application of certain herbicide combinations or compositions. Methods of application include, but are not limited to applications to the vegetation or locus thereof, *e.g.*, application to the area adjacent to the vegetation, as well as preemergence, postemergence, foliar (broadcast, directed,
 20 banded, spot, mechanical, over-the-top, or rescue), and in-water applications (emerged and submerged vegetation, broadcast, spot, mechanical, water-injected, granular broadcast,

granular spot, shaker bottle, or stream spray) via hand, backpack, machine, tractor, or aerial (airplane and helicopter) application methods.

As used herein, plants and vegetation include, but are not limited to, germinant seeds, emerging seedlings, plants emerging from vegetative propagules, immature vegetation, and established vegetation.

As used herein, agriculturally acceptable salts and esters refer to salts and esters that exhibit herbicidal activity, or that are or can be converted in plants, water, or soil to the referenced herbicide. Exemplary agriculturally acceptable esters are those that are or can be hydrolyzed, oxidized, metabolized, or otherwise converted, *e.g.*, in plants, water, or soil, to the corresponding carboxylic acid which, depending on the pH, may be in the dissociated or undissociated form.

Exemplary salts include those derived from alkali or alkaline earth metals and those derived from ammonia and amines. Exemplary cations include sodium, potassium, magnesium, and aminium cations of the formula:



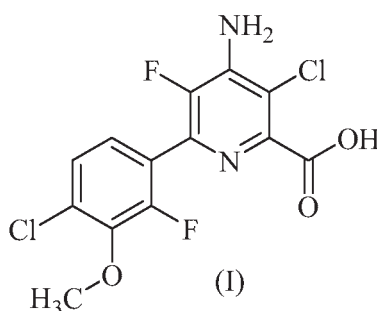
wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 each, independently represents hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_3 - C_{12} alkenyl or C_3 - C_{12} alkynyl, each of which is optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy, C_1 - C_4 alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 alkylthio or phenyl groups, provided that R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are sterically compatible. Additionally, any two of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 together may represent an aliphatic difunctional moiety containing one to twelve carbon atoms and up to two oxygen or sulfur atoms. Salts can be prepared by treatment with a metal hydroxide, such as sodium hydroxide, with an amine, such as ammonia, trimethylamine, diethanolamine, 2-methylthiopropylamine, bisallylamine, 2-butoxyethylamine, morpholine, cyclododecylamine, or benzylamine or with a tetraalkylammonium hydroxide, such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide or choline hydroxide.

Exemplary esters include those derived from C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_3 - C_{12} alkenyl, C_3 - C_{12} alkynyl or C_7 - C_{10} aryl-substituted alkyl alcohols, such as methyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, 1-butanol, 2-ethylhexanol, butoxyethanol, methoxypropanol, allyl alcohol, propargyl alcohol, cyclohexanol or unsubstituted or substituted benzyl alcohols. Benzyl alcohols may be substituted with from 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen, C_1 - C_4 alkyl or C_1 - C_4 alkoxy. Esters can be prepared by coupling of the acids with the alcohol using any number of suitable activating agents such as those used for peptide couplings such as

dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or carbonyl diimidazole (CDI); by reacting the acids with alkylating agents such as alkylhalides or alkylsulfonates in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or lithium carbonate; by reacting the corresponding acid chloride of an acid with an appropriate alcohol; by reacting the corresponding acid with an appropriate alcohol in the presence of an acid catalyst or by transesterification.

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS

Provided herein are herbicidal compositions comprising a herbicidally effective amount of (a) a compound of the formula (I)



or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester of thereof, and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide.

Provided herein are also methods of controlling undesirable vegetation comprising contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof, *i.e.*, area adjacent to the vegetation, with or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a herbicidally effective amount of the compound of formula (I) or agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide. In certain embodiments, the methods employ the compositions described herein. In certain embodiments, the synthetic auxin is 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, clomeprop-P, clopyralid, dicamba, diclorprop-P, fluroxypyr meptylheptyl ester (MHE), MCPA, MCPB, picloram, quinclorac, triclopyr, and halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate), or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Furthermore, in some embodiments, the combination of compound (I) or agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof and synthetic auxin herbicides, or an agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof exhibits synergism, *e.g.*, the herbicidal active ingredients are more effective in combination than when applied individually. Synergism has been defined as “an interaction of two or more factors such that the effect when combined is greater than the predicted effect based on the response of each factor applied separately.”

Senseman, S., ed. Herbicide Handbook. 9th ed. Lawrence: Weed Science Society of America, 2007. In certain embodiments, the compositions exhibit synergy as determined by the Colby's equation. Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.

5 In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I), *i.e.*, the carboxylic acid, is employed. In certain embodiments, a carboxylate salt of the compound of formula (I) is employed. In certain embodiments, an aralkyl or alkyl ester is employed. In certain embodiments, a benzyl, substituted benzyl, or C₁₋₄ alkyl, *e.g.*, n-butyl ester is employed. In certain embodiments, the benzyl ester is
10 employed.

 In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and synthetic auxin are formulated in one composition, tank mixed, applied simultaneously, or applied sequentially.

 Herbicidal activity is exhibited by the compounds when they are applied directly to
15 the plant or to the locus of the plant at any stage of growth. The effect observed depends upon the plant species to be controlled, the stage of growth of the plant, the application parameters of dilution and spray drop size, the particle size of solid components, the environmental conditions at the time of use, the specific compound employed, the specific
20 adjuvants and carriers employed, the soil type, and the like, as well as the amount of chemical applied. These and other factors can be adjusted to promote non-selective or selective
herbicidal action. In some embodiments, the compositions described herein are applied as a post-emergence application, pre-emergence application, or in-water application to flooded
paddy rice or water bodies (*e.g.*, ponds, lakes and streams), to relatively immature
undesirable vegetation to achieve the maximum control of weeds.

25 In some embodiments, the compositions and methods provided herein are utilized to control weeds in crops, including but not limited to direct-seeded rice, water-seeded rice, transplanted rice, cereals, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, corn/maize, sugarcane, sunflower, oilseed rape, canola, sugar beet, soybean, cotton, pineapple, pastures, grasslands, rangelands, fallowland, turf, tree and vine orchards, aquatics, plantation crops, vegetables,
30 industrial vegetation management (IVM) and rights-of-way (ROW).

In certain embodiments, the compositions and methods provided herein are utilized to control weeds in rice. In certain embodiments, the rice is direct-seeded, water-seeded, or transplanted rice.

The compositions and methods described herein may be used to control undesirable
5 vegetation in glyphosate-tolerant-, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitor-tolerant-, glufosinate-tolerant-, glutamine synthetase inhibitor-tolerant-, dicamba-tolerant-, phenoxy auxin-tolerant-, pyridyloxy auxin-tolerant-, auxin-tolerant-, auxin transport inhibitor-tolerant-, aryloxyphenoxypropionate-tolerant-, cyclohexanedione-tolerant-, phenylpyrazoline-tolerant-, acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor-tolerant-,
10 imidazolinone-tolerant-, sulfonyleurea-tolerant-, pyrimidinylthiobenzoate-tolerant-, triazolopyrimidine-tolerant-, sulfonyleurea-tolerant-, pyrimidinylthiobenzoate-tolerant-, acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor-tolerant-, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitor-tolerant-, phytoene desaturase inhibitor-tolerant-, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor-tolerant-, protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor-tolerant-,
15 tolerant-, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor-tolerant-, mitosis inhibitor-tolerant-, microtubule inhibitor-tolerant-, very long chain fatty acid inhibitor-tolerant-, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitor-tolerant-, photosystem I inhibitor-tolerant-, photosystem II inhibitor-tolerant-, triazine-tolerant-, and bromoxynil-tolerant- crops (such as, but not limited to, soybean, cotton, canola/oilseed rape, rice, cereals, corn, sorghum, sunflower, sugar beet,
20 sugarcane, turf, etc.), for example, in conjunction with glyphosate, EPSP synthase inhibitors, glufosinate, glutamine synthase inhibitors, dicamba, phenoxy auxins, pyridyloxy auxins, synthetic auxins, auxin transport inhibitors, aryloxyphenoxypropionates, cyclohexanediones, phenylpyrazolines, ACCase inhibitors, imidazolinones, sulfonyleureas, pyrimidinylthiobenzoates, triazolopyrimidines, sulfonyleureas, triazolopyrimidines, ALS or
25 AHAS inhibitors, HPPD inhibitors, phytoene desaturase inhibitors, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, PPO inhibitors, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, mitosis inhibitors, microtubule inhibitors, very long chain fatty acid inhibitors, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, photosystem I inhibitors, photosystem II inhibitors, triazines, and bromoxynil. The compositions and methods may be used in controlling undesirable vegetation in crops
30 possessing multiple or stacked traits conferring tolerance to multiple chemistries and/or inhibitors of multiple modes of action. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and complementary herbicide or salt or ester thereof are used in

combination with herbicides that are selective for the crop being treated and which complement the spectrum of weeds controlled by these compounds at the application rate employed. In some embodiments, the compositions described herein and other complementary herbicides are applied at the same time, either as a combination formulation, as a tank mix, or sequentially.

The compositions and methods may be used in controlling undesirable vegetation in crops possessing agronomic stress tolerance (including but not limited to drought, cold, heat, salt, water, nutrient, fertility, pH), pest tolerance (including but not limited to insects, fungi and pathogens) and crop improvement traits (including but not limited to yield; protein, carbohydrate, or oil content; protein, carbohydrate, or oil composition; plant stature and plant architecture). The compositions and methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation. Undesirable vegetation includes, but is not limited to, undesirable vegetation that occurs in rice, cereals, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, corn/maize, sugarcane, sunflower, oilseed rape, canola, sugar beet, soybean, cotton, pineapple, pastures, grasslands, rangelands, fallowland, turf, tree and vine orchards, aquatics, plantation crops, vegetables, industrial vegetation management (IVM) and rights-of-way (ROW).

In some embodiments, the methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation in rice. In certain embodiments, the undesirable vegetation is *Brachiaria platyphylla* (Groseb.) Nash or *Urochloa platyphylla* (Nash) R.D. Webster (broadleaf signalgrass, BRAPP), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. (large crabgrass, DIGSA), *Echinochloa* species (ECHSS), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. (barnyardgrass, ECHCG), *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* (Kunth) Schult. (gulf cockspur, ECHCV), *Echinochloa colonum* (L.) LINK (junglerice, ECHCO), *Echinochloa oryzoides* (Ard.) Fritsch (early watergrass, ECHOR), *Echinochloa oryzicola* (Vasinger) Vasinger (late watergrass, ECHPH), *Echinochloa phyllopogon* (Stapf) Koso-Pol. (rice barnyardgrass, ECHPH), *Echinochloa polystachya* (Kunth) Hitchc. (creeping river grass, ECHPO), *Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb. (saramollagrass, ISCRU), *Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) Nees (Chinese sprangletop, LEFCH), *Leptochloa fascicularis* (Lam.) Gray (bearded sprangletop, LEFFA), *Leptochloa panicoides* (Presl.) Hitchc. (Amazon sprangletop, LEFPA), *Oryza* species (red and weedy rice, ORYSS), *Panicum dichotomiflorum* (L.) Michx. (fall panicum, PANDI), *Paspalum dilatatum* Poir. (dallisgrass, PASDI), *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) W.D. Clayton (itchgrass, ROOEX), *Cyperus* species (CYPSS), *Cyperus difformis* L. (smallflower flatsedge, CYPDI), *Cyperus*

- dubius* Rottb. (MAPDU), *Cyperus esculentus* L. (yellow nutsedge, CYPES), *Cyperus iria* L. (rice flatsedge, CYPPIR), *Cyperus rotundus* L. (purple nutsedge, CYPRO), *Cyperus serotinus* Rottb./C.B. Clarke (CYPSE), *Eleocharis* species (ELOSS), *Fimbristylis miliacea* (L.) Vahl (globe fringerush, FIMMI), *Schoenoplectus* species (SCPSS), *Schoenoplectus juncooides* Roxb. (Japanese bulrush, SCPJU), *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla or *Schoenoplectus maritimus* L. Lye (sea clubrush, SCPMA), *Schoenoplectus mucronatus* L. (ricefield bulrush, SCPMU), *Aeschynomene* species, (jointvetch, AESSS), *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. (alligatorweed, ALRPH), *Alisma plantago-aquatica* L. (common waterplantain, ALSPA), *Amaranthus* species, (pigweeds and amaranths, AMASS), *Ammannia coccinea* Rottb. (redstem, AMMCO), *Commelina benghalensis* L. (Benghal dayflower, COMBE), *Eclipta alba* (L.) Hassk. (American false daisy, ECLAL), *Heteranthera limosa* (SW.) Willd./Vahl (ducksalad, HETLI), *Heteranthera reniformis* R. & P. (roundleaf mudplantain, HETRE), *Ipomoea* species (morningglories, IPOSS), *Ipomoea hederacea* (L.) Jacq. (ivy leaf morningglory, IPOHE), *Lindernia dubia* (L.) Pennell (low false pimpernel, LIDDU),
- 15 *Ludwigia* species (LUDSS), *Ludwigia linifolia* Poir. (southeastern primrose-willow, LUDLI), *Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven (longfruited primrose-willow, LUDOC), *Monochoria korsakowii* Regel & Maack (monochoria, MOOKA), *Monochoria vaginalis* (Burm. F.) C. Presl ex Kuhth, (monochoria, MOOVA), *Murdannia nudiflora* (L.) Brenan (doveweed, MUDNU), *Polygonum pensylvanicum* L., (Pennsylvania smartweed, POLPY), *Polygonum persicaria* L. (ladysthumb, POLPE), *Polygonum hydropiperoides* Michx. (POLHP, mild smartweed), *Rotala indica* (Willd.) Koehne (Indian toothcup, ROTIN), *Sagittaria* species, (arrowhead, SAGSS), *Sesbania exaltata* (Raf.) Cory/Rydb. Ex Hill (hemp sesbania, SEBEX), or *Sphenoclea zeylanica* Gaertn. (gooseweed, SPDZE).

- In some embodiments, the methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation in cereals. In certain embodiments, the undesirable vegetation is *Alopecurus myosuroides* Huds. (blackgrass, ALOMY), *Apera spica-venti* (L.) Beauv. (windgrass, APESV), *Avena fatua* L. (wild oat, AVEFA), *Bromus tectorum* L. (downy brome, BROTE), *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Italian ryegrass, LOLMU), *Phalaris minor* Retz. (littleseed canarygrass, PHAMI), *Poa annua* L. (annual bluegrass, POANN), *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roemer & J.A. Schultes (yellow foxtail, SETLU), *Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv. (green foxtail, SETVI), *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. (redroot pigweed, AMARE), *Brassica* species (BRSSS), *Chenopodium album* L. (common lambsquarters, CHEAL), *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.
- 25
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(Canada thistle, CIRAR), *Galium aparine* L. (catchweed bedstraw, GALAP), *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad. (kochia, KCHSC), *Lamium purpureum* L. (purple deadnettle, LAMPU), *Matricaria recutita* L. (wild chamomile, MATCH), *Matricaria matricarioides* (Less.) Porter (pineappleweed, MATMT), *Papaver rhoeas* L. (common poppy, PAPRH),
 5 *Polygonum convolvulus* L. (wild buckwheat, POLCO), *Salsola tragus* L. (Russian thistle, SASKR), *Sinapis species* (SINSS), *Sinapis arvensis* L. (wild mustard, SINAR), *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (common chickweed, STEME), *Veronica persica* Poir. (Persian speedwell, VERPE), *Viola arvensis* Murr. (field violet, VIOAR), or *Viola tricolor* L. (wild violet, VIOTR).

10 In some embodiments, the methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation in range and pasture, fallowland, IVM and ROW. In certain embodiments, the undesirable vegetation is *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. (common ragweed, AMBEL), *Cassia obtusifolia* (sickle pod, CASOB), *Centaurea maculosa* auct. non Lam. (spotted knapweed, CENMA), *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Canada thistle, CIRAR), *Convolvulus arvensis* L.
 15 (field bindweed, CONAR), *Daucus carota* L. (wild carrot, DAUCA), *Euphorbia esula* L. (leafy spurge, EPHEs), *Lactuca serriola* L./Torn. (prickly lettuce, LACSE), *Plantago lanceolata* L. (buckhorn plantain, PLALA), *Rumex obtusifolius* L. (broadleaf dock, RUMOB), *Sida spinosa* L. (prickly sida, SIDSP), *Sinapis arvensis* L. (wild mustard, SINAR), *Sonchus arvensis* L. (perennial sowthistle, SONAR), *Solidago species* (goldenrod, SOOSS),
 20 *Taraxacum officinale* G.H. Weber ex Wiggers (dandelion, TAROF), *Trifolium repens* L. (white clover, TRFRE), or *Urtica dioica* L. (common nettle, URTDI).

In some embodiments, the methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation found in row crops, tree and vine crops, and perennial crops. In certain
 25 embodiments, the undesirable vegetation is *Alopecurus myosuroides* Huds. (blackgrass, ALOMY), *Avena fatua* L. (wild oat, AVEFA), *Brachiaria decumbens* Stapf. or *Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R.D. Webster (Surinam grass, BRADC), *Brachiaria brizantha* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Stapf. or *Urochloa brizantha* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R.D. (beard grass, BRABR), *Brachiaria platyphylla* (Groseb.) Nash or *Urochloa platyphylla* (Nash) R.D. Webster
 (broadleaf signalgrass, BRAPP), *Brachiaria plantaginea* (Link) Hitchc. or *Urochloa*
 30 *plantaginea* (Link) R.D. Webster (alexandergrass, BRAPL), *Cenchrus echinatus* L. (southern sandbur, CENEC), *Digitaria horizontalis* Willd. (Jamaican crabgrass, DIGHO), *Digitaria insularis* (L.) Mez ex Ekman (sourgrass, TRCIN), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. (large

- crabgrass, DIGSA), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. (barnyardgrass, ECHCG), *Echinochloa colonum* (L.) Link (junglerice, ECHCO), *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. (goosegrass, ELEIN), *Lolium multiflorum* Lam. (Italian ryegrass, LOLMU), *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx. (fall panicum, PANDI), *Panicum miliaceum* L. (wild-proso millet, PANMI), *Setaria faberi* Herrm. (giant foxtail, SETFA), *Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv. (green foxtail, SETVI), *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (Johnsongrass, SORHA), *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench ssp. *Arundinaceum* (shattercane, SORVU), *Cyperus esculentus* L. (yellow nutsedge, CYPES), *Cyperus rotundus* L. (purple nutsedge, CYPRO), *Abutilon theophrasti* Medik. (velvetleaf, ABUTH), *Amaranthus* species (pigweeds and amaranths, AMASS),
- 10 *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. (common ragweed, AMBEL), *Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. (western ragweed, AMBPS), *Ambrosia trifida* L. (giant ragweed, AMBTR), *Anoda cristata* (L.) Schlecht. (spurred anoda, ANVCR), *Asclepias syriaca* L. (common milkweed, ASCSY), *Bidens pilosa* L. (hairy beggarticks, BIDPI), *Borreria* species (BOISS), *Borreria alata* (Aubl.) DC. or *Spermacoce alata* Aubl. (broadleaf buttonweed, BOILF), *Spermacoce latifolia*
- 15 (broadleaved button weed, BOILF), *Chenopodium album* L. (common lambsquarters, CHEAL), *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Canada thistle, CIRAR), *Commelina benghalensis* L. (tropical spiderwort, COMBE), *Datura stramonium* L. (jimsonweed, DATST), *Daucus carota* L. (wild carrot, DAUCA), *Euphorbia heterophylla* L. (wild poinsettia, EPHHL), *Euphorbia hirta* L. or *Chamaesyce hirta* (L.) Millsp. (garden spurge, EPHHI), *Euphorbia dentata* Michx. (toothed spurge, EPHDE), *Erigeron bonariensis* L. or *Conyza bonariensis*
- 20 (L.) Cronq. (hairy fleabane, ERIBO), *Erigeron canadensis* L. or *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. (Canadian fleabane, ERICA), *Conyza sumatrensis* (Retz.) E. H. Walker (tall fleabane, ERIFL), *Helianthus annuus* L. (common sunflower, HELAN), *Jacquemontia tamnifolia* (L.) Griseb. (smallflower morningglory, IAQTA), *Ipomoea hederacea* (L.) Jacq. (ivy leaf
- 25 morningglory, IPOHE), *Ipomoea lacunosa* L. (white morningglory, IPOLA), *Lactuca serriola* L./Torn. (prickly lettuce, LACSE), *Portulaca oleracea* L. (common purslane, POROL), *Richardia* species (pusley, RCHSS), *Sida* species (sida, SIDSS), *Sida spinosa* L. (prickly sida, SIDSP), *Sinapis arvensis* L. (wild mustard, SINAR), *Solanum ptychanthum* Dunal (eastern black nightshade, SOLPT), *Tridax procumbens* L. (coat buttons, TRQPR), or
- 30 *Xanthium strumarium* L. (common cocklebur, XANST).

In some embodiments, the methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation in turf. In certain embodiments, the undesirable vegetation is *Bellis perennis* L.

(English daisy, BELPE), *Cyperus esculentus* L. (yellow nutsedge, CYPES), *Cyperus* species (CYPSS), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. (large crabgrass, DIGSA), *Diodia virginiana* L. (Virginia buttonweed, DIQVI), *Euphorbia* species (spurge, EPHSS), *Glechoma hederacea* L. (ground ivy, GLEHE), *Hydrocotyle umbellata* L. (dollarweed, HYDUM), *Kyllinga* species (kyllinga, KYLSS), *Lamium amplexicaule* L. (henbit, LAMAM), *Murdannia nudiflora* (L.) Brenan (doveweed, MUDNU), *Oxalis* species (woodsorrel, OXASS), *Plantago major* L. (broadleaf plantain, PLAMA), *Plantago lanceolata* L. (buckhorn/narrowleaf plantain, PLALA), *Phyllanthus urinaria* L. (chamberbitter, PYLTE), *Rumex obtusifolius* L. (broadleaf dock, RUMOB), *Stachys floridana* Shuttlew. (Florida betony, STAFL), *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (common chickweed, STEME), *Taraxacum officinale* G.H. Weber ex Wiggers (dandelion, TAROF), *Trifolium repens* L. (white clover, TRFRE), or *Viola* species (wild violet, VIOSS).

In some embodiments, the compositions and methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation consisting of grass, broadleaf and sedge weeds. In certain
 15 embodiments, the compositions and methods provided herein are utilized to control undesirable vegetation including, but not limited to, *Amaranthus*, *Brachiaria*, *Brassica*, *Cassia*, *Centaurea*, *Cirsium*, *Cyperus*, *Digitaria*, *Echinochloa*, *Eleusine*, *Ischaemum*, *Kochia*, *Leptochloa*, *Panicum*, *Polygonum*, *Salsola*, *Sida*, *Sinapis*, *Solidago*, *Sonchus*, *Sorghum*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Stellaria*, *Trifolium* and *Viola*.

20 In some embodiments, the combination of compound (I) or agriculturally acceptable ester or salt thereof and 2,4-D, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, clomeprop-P, clopyralid, dicamba, diclorprop-P, fluroxypyr meptylheptyl ester (MHE), MCPA, MCPB, picloram, quinclorac, triclopyr, and halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate), or agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof, is used to
 25 control *Amaranthus retroflexus* (L.) (redroot pigweed, AMARE), *Brachiaria platyphylla* (Griseb.) Nash or *Urochloa platyphylla* (Nash) R.D. Webster (broadleaf signalgrass, BRAPP), *Brassica napus* (L.) (volunteer canola, BRSNN), *Cassia obtusifolia* L. (sicklepod, CASOB), *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. (Canada thistle, CIRAR), *Centaurea maculosa* LAM. (knapweed, spotted, CENMA), *Cirsium arvense* (L.) SCOP. (thistle, Canada, CIRAR),
 30 *Cyperus difformis* L. (smallflower umbrella sedge, CYPDI), *Cyperus esculentus* (L.) (yellow nutsedge, CYPES), *Cyperus iria* L. (rice flatsedge, CYPIR), *Cyperus rotundus* L. (purple nutsedge, CYPRO), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. (large crabgrass, DIGSA), *Echinochloa*

crus-galli (L.) Beauv. (barnyardgrass, ECHCG), *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link (junglerice, ECHCO), *Echinochloa oryzoides* (Ard.) Fritsch (early watergrass, ECHOR), *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. (goosegrass, ELEIN), *Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb. (saramollagrass, ISCRU), *Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) Nees (Chinese sprangletop, LEFCH), *Panicum*
 5 *dichotomiflorum* Michx. (fall panicum, PANDI), *Panicum miliaceum* L. (wild-proso millet, PANMI), *Polygonum convolvulus* (L.), (wild buckwheat, POLCO), *Schoenoplectus juncoides* (Roxb.) Palla (Japanese bulrush, SCPJU), *Bolboschoenus maritimus* (L.) Palla or *Schoenoplectus maritimus* (L.) Lye (sea clubrush, SCPMA), *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (johnsongrass, *Sida spinosa* L. (sida, prickly, SIDSP), *Sinapis arvensis* L. (mustard, wild,
 10 SINAR), *Solidago* L. spec. (goldenrod, SOOSS), *Sonchus arvensis* L. (sowthistle, field, SONAR), *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (johnsongrass, SORHA), *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. (common chickweed, STEME), *Trifolium repens* L. (clover, Dutch, TRFRE) and *Viola tricolor* (L.) (wild pansy, VIOTR).

The compounds of formula I or agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof may be
 15 used to control herbicide resistant or tolerant weeds. The methods employing the combination of a compound of formula I or agriculturally acceptable salt or ester thereof and the compositions described herein may also be employed to control herbicide resistant or tolerant weeds. Exemplary resistant or tolerant weeds include, but are not limited to, biotypes resistant or tolerant to acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS)
 20 inhibitors (*e.g.*, imidazolinones, sulfonylureas, pyrimidinylthiobenzoates, triazolopyrimidines, sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinones), photosystem II inhibitors (*e.g.*, phenylcarbamates, pyridazinones, triazines, triazinones, uracils, amides, ureas, benzothiadiazinones, nitriles, phenylpyridazines), acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors (*e.g.*, aryloxyphenoxypropionates, cyclohexanediones, phenylpyrazolines),
 25 synthetic auxins (*e.g.*, benzoic acids, phenoxy-carboxylic acids, pyridine carboxylic acids, quinoline carboxylic acids), auxin transport inhibitors (*e.g.*, phthalamates, semicarbazones), photosystem I inhibitors (*e.g.*, bipyridyliums), 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitors (*e.g.*, glyphosate), glutamine synthetase inhibitors (*e.g.*, glufosinate, bialafos), microtubule assembly inhibitors, (*e.g.*, benzamides, benzoic acids, dinitroanilines,
 30 phosphoramidates, pyridines), mitosis inhibitors (*e.g.*, carbamates), very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) inhibitors (*e.g.*, acetamides, chloroacetamides, oxyacetamides, tetrazolinones), fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitors (*e.g.*, phosphorodithioates, thiocarbamates,

benzofuranes, chlorocarbonic acids), protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitors (*e.g.*, diphenylethers, N-phenylphthalimides, oxadiazoles, oxazolidinediones, phenylpyrazoles, pyrimidindiones, thiadiazoles, triazolinones), carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors (*e.g.*, clomazone, amitrole, aclonifen), phytoene desaturase (PDS) inhibitors (*e.g.*, amides, anilidex, furanones, phenoxybutan-amides, pyridiazinones, pyridines), 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate-dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors (*e.g.*, callistemones, isoxazoles, pyrazoles, triketones), cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors (*e.g.*, nitriles, benzamides, quinclorac, triazolocarboxamides), herbicides with multiple modes-of-action such as quinclorac, and unclassified herbicides such as arylaminopropionic acids, difenzoquat, endothall, and organoarsenicals. Exemplary resistant or tolerant weeds include, but are not limited to, biotypes with resistance or tolerance to multiple herbicides, biotypes with resistance or tolerance to multiple chemical classes, and multiple herbicide modes-of-action, and biotypes with multiple resistance or tolerance mechanisms (*e.g.*, target site resistance or metabolic resistance).

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with 2,4-D, or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:1120 to about 4:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:128 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:200 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:96 to about 1:2. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and 2,4-D DMA, 2,4-D choline, or 2,4-D EHE. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D DMA, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D DMA is about 1:56 to about 1:4. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D DMA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D DMA is about 1:56 to about 1:2. In one embodiment, the composition

comprises the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D choline, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D choline is about 1:84 to about 1:6.9. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D choline, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D choline is about 1:96 to about 1:6. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D EHE, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D EHE is about 1:56 to about 1:4. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D EHE, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D EHE is about 1:56 to about 1:4. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 37 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2540 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 39 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 515 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 480 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is 2,4-DB, 2,4-D choline, 2,4-D DMA or 2,4-D EHE. In some embodiments, the 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 17 gai/ha to about 1000 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 0.5 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 70 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 480 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1.1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and 2,4-D DMA, 2,4-D choline, or 2,4-D EHE.

In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D DMA, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 3.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and 2,4-D DMA is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D DMA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 3.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and 2,4-D DMA is applied at a rate of about 35 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D choline, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and 2,4-D choline is applied at a rate of about 105 gai/ha to about 480 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D choline, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 1.1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and 2,4-D choline is applied at a rate of about 50 gai/ha to about 480 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D EHE, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and 2,4-D EHE is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and 2,4-D EHE, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and 2,4-D EHE is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with 2,4-D or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control ECHCG, LEFCH, ECHOR, CYPRO, SCPJU, CENMA, SINAR, SONAR, POLCO, PANDI, ELEIN, PANMI, DIGSA, ECHCO, CYPES, CYPPIR, SCPMA, CASOB, or BRAPP.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:140 to about 34:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I)

or salt or ester thereof to aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:91 to about 12:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:4 to about 2:1. In certain embodiments, the compositions comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or n-butyl ester and aminocyclopyrachlor. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 10 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 580 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 11 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 300 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 8.8 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 8.75 gae/ha to about 17.5 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.4 gae/ha to about 17.5 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or n-butyl ester and aminocyclopyrachlor. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with aminocyclopyrachlor or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control TRFRE, SINAR, or CENMA.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:60 to about 100:1. In

certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:8 to about 6:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:16 to about 6:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:8 to about 3:1. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and aminopyralid, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to aminopyralid is about 3:1. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and aminopyralid TIPA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to aminopyralid TIPA is about 1:8 to about 1:1. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 5 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 420 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 7 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 53 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 3 gae/ha to about 120 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1 gai/ha to about 70 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 45 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 3 gai/ha to about 35 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of

salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and aminopyralid, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and aminopyralid is applied at a rate of about 3 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and aminopyralid TIPA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and aminopyralid TIPA is applied at a rate of about 3 gai/ha to about 35 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with aminopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control POLCO, CIRAR, BRSNN, TRFRE, SINAR, SOOSS, or CENMA.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:200 to about 6:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:159 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the compositions comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or n-butyl ester and clomeprop-P. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 52 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 700 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 53 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 400 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and clomeprop-P or salt thereof, *e.g.*,

sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 50 gae/ha to about 400 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or n-butyl ester and clomeprop-P.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:280 to about 9:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:23 to about 1:4. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:32 to about 1:2. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:16 to about 1:4. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and clopyralid or clopyralid MEA. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and clopyralid, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to clopyralid is about 1:5.7. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and clopyralid MEA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to clopyralid MEA is about 1:4 to about 1:16. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 37 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 860 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 38 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 59 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or

water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 560 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 17 gai/ha to about 100 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 18 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 50 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 8.75 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and clopyralid or clopyralid MEA. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and clopyralid, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and clopyralid is applied at a rate of about 50 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and clopyralid MEA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 8.8 gae/ha, and clopyralid MEA is applied at a rate of about 35 gai/ha to 50 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with clopyralid or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control AMARE, CIRAR, or SOOSS.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:1100 to about 8:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:254 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:120 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or

ester thereof to dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:56 to about 1:3.3. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and dicamba or dicamba DMA. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and dicamba, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to dicamba is about 1:56 to about 1:3.3. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and dicamba, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to dicamba is about 1:56 to about 1:4. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and dicamba DMA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to dicamba DMA is about 1:45.5 to about 1:11.4. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 36 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2500 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 37 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 325 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 2200 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 17 gai/ha to about 600 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 0.5 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 100 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1.1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and dicamba or dicamba DMA. In

one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and dicamba, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 5.3 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha, and dicamba is applied at a rate of about 140 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and dicamba, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and dicamba is applied at a rate of about 35 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and dicamba DMA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 1.1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 4.4 gae/ha, and dicamba DMA is applied at a rate of about 50 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with dicamba or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control LEFCH, CYPIR, ECHCO, ECHCG, ECHOR, SCPMA, AMARE, POLCO, BRSNN, SIDSP, SINAR, or CASOB.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with diclorprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to diclorprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:5,700 to about 2:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to diclorprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:1000 to about 1:3. In certain embodiments, the compositions comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or n-butyl ester and diclorprop-P. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 142 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 11,700 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 144 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2290 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or

growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and diclorprop-P or salt thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the diclorprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 140 gae/ha to about 11,400 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and diclorprop-P.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:120 to about 4:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:127 to about 2:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:70 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:35 to about 1:2. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to fluroxypyr MHE is about 1:28 to about 1:7. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to fluroxypyr MHE is about 1:35 to about 1:2. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the weight ratio of the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to fluroxypyr MHE is about 1:17.5 to about 1:8.2. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to fluroxypyr is about 1:4. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein.

some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 37 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 860 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 38 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 315 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 560 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 17 gae/ha to about 600 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 70 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 64 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and fluroxypyr or fluroxypyr MHE. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 64 gae/ha, and fluroxypyr MHE is applied at a rate of about 70 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 2.2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 64 gae/ha, and fluroxypyr MHE is applied at a rate of about 35 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr MHE, wherein the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 16 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35

gae/ha, and fluroxypyr MHE is applied at a rate of about 70 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and fluroxypyr, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 64 gae/ha, and fluroxypyr is applied at a rate of about 35 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with fluroxypyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control SOOSS, CIRAR, CENMA, SONAR, TRFRE, ECHCG, ECHCO, CYPDI, LEFCH, ECHOR, SCPJU, SCPMA, AMARE, VIOTR, or POLCO.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:850 to about 10:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:509 to about 2:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:60 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:28 to about 1:2. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and MCPA, MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, or MCPA EHE. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA is about 1:28 to about 1:2. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA is about 1:28 to about 1:4. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA EHE is about 1:6.6. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA EHE is about 1:8. In one embodiment, the

composition comprises the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the weight ratio of the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA EHE is about 1:17.5 to about 1:8. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA is about 1:16. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 32 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2000 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 33 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 1170 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 30 gae/ha to about 1700 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 600 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 90 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 70 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and MCPA, MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, or MCPA EHE. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 140 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of

from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and MCPA K⁺, Na⁺, DMA is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 140 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 42.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and

5 MCPA EHE is applied at a rate of about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 35 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and MCPA EHE is applied at a rate of about 280 gae/ha. In one

10 embodiment, the methods utilize the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA EHE, wherein the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 16 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and MCPA EHE is applied at a rate of about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42 gae/ha,

15 and MCPA is applied at a rate of about 70 gae/ha to about 280 gae/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and MCPA is applied at a rate of about 140 gae/ha. In certain

20 embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with MCPA or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control DIGSA, ECHCG, LEFCH, BRAPP, ECHOR, SCPJU, VIOTR, POLCO, or BRSNN.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with MCPB or salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the

25 compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPB or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:250 to about 3:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to MCPB or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:150 to about 0.75:1. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and MCPB. With

30 respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments,

the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 102 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2000 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 110 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 650 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and MCPB or salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the MCPB or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 100 gae/ha to about 1700 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the MCPB or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 500 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 150 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and MCPB or MCPB ethyl ester. In the embodiment, the methods utilize the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and MCPB ethyl ester, wherein the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 3 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 150 gae/ha, and MCPB ethyl ester is applied at a rate of about 100 to about 500 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with MCPB or salt or ester thereof are used to control ECHCG, ECHOR and SCPJU.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:1680 to about 1.5:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:600 to about 1:4. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:60 to about 1:7. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I)

or salt or ester thereof to mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:30 to about 1:15. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is about 1:22.9. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and mecoprop-P. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and mecoprop-P, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to mecoprop-P is about 1:22.9. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 202 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 3600 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 204 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 1270 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 200 gae/ha to about 3360 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 90 gai/ha to about 500 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 3 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 24 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 180 gai/ha to about 220 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 6 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 12 gae/ha. In some embodiments, mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate about 200 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha). In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and mecoprop-P. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester

of the compound of formula (I) and mecoprop-P, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and mecoprop-P is applied at a rate of about 200 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination
5 with mecoprop-P or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control BRSNN.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to picloram or carboxylate
10 salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:560 to about 30:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:16 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:32 to about
15 2:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:16 to about 1:1.1. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl ester and picloram or picloram K⁺. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and
20 picloram, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to picloram is about 1:16 to about 1:2. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and picloram K⁺, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to picloram K⁺ is about 1:1.1. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable
25 vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 12 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 1420 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 13
30 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 88 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to

prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 10 gae/ha to about 1120 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4 gai/ha to about 140 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 45 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 10 gai/ha to about 70 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and picloram or picloram K⁺. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and picloram, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and picloram is applied at a rate of about 10 gai/ha to about 70 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and picloram K⁺, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 8.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and picloram K⁺ is applied at a rate of about 10 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with picloram or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control CENMA, SINAR, VIOTR, STEME, or POLCO.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:280 to about 4:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:127 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:130 to about 1:3. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I)

or salt or ester thereof to quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:64 to about 1:6.6. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and quinclorac. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to quinclorac is about 1:64 to about 1:6.6. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to quinclorac is about 1:56 to about 1:8. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the weight ratio of the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to quinclorac is about 1:16 to about 1:8. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 72 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 860 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 74 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 645 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 70 gae/ha to about 560 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 1100 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 170 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 70 gai/ha to about 560 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 84.8 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and quinclorac. In one

embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 84.8 gae/ha, and quinclorac is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 560 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 35 gae/ha, and quinclorac is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 560 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and quinclorac, wherein the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 35 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 70 gae/ha, and quinclorac is applied at a rate of about 560 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with quinclorac or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to control CYPES, DIGSA, ECHCG, CYPPIR ISCRU, ECHOR, SCPMA, AMARE, VIOTR, or POLCO.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:1120 to about 4:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from 1:64 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:100 to about 1:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:44 to about 1:1.7. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula (I) or its benzyl or *n*-butyl ester and triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline, or triclopyr BEE. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr TEA is about 1:44 to about 1:2. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr TEA is about 1:44 to about 1:4. In one

embodiment, the composition comprises the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA, wherein the weight ratio of the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr TEA is about 1:17.5. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr choline, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr choline is about 1:28 to about 1:1.7. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr choline, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr choline is about 1:28 to about 1:4. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr BEE, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr BEE is about 1:16 to about 1:2. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 37 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 2540 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 40 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 325 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments, the triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gae/ha to about 2240 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the triclopyr salt or ester thereof is triclopyr TEA, triclopyr DMA or triclopyr choline salt. In some embodiments, the triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 17 gai/ha to about 600 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 100 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 35 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl or *n*-

butyl ester and triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline, or triclopyr BEE. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha, and triclopyr TEA is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 280

5 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and triclopyr TEA is applied at a rate of about 70 gai/ha to about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr TEA,

10 wherein the *n*-butyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 16 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha), and triclopyr TEA is applied at a rate of about 280 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr choline, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha, and triclopyr choline is applied at a rate

15 of about 35 gai/ha to about 140 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and triclopyr choline, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and triclopyr choline is applied at a rate of about 35 gai/ha to about 140 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound

20 of formula (I) and triclopyr BEE, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.4 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and triclopyr BEE is applied at a rate of about 35 gai/ha to about 70 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with triclopyr or carboxylate salt or ester thereof are used to

25 control BRAPP, DIGSA, ECHCG, ECHCO, LEFCH, SCPJU, SCPMA, ECHOR, CYPRO, FIMMI, CENMA, SONAR, CIRAR, or CASOB.

In certain embodiments of the compositions and methods described herein, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is used in combination with halauxifen-methyl (methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or

30 carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester. With regard to the compositions, in some embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is within the

range of from about 1:17.5 to about 600:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is within the range of from 1:4 to about 20:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to

5 halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is within the range of from about 1:4 to about 20:1. In certain embodiments, the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is within the range of from about 1:2 to about 9.6:1. In certain embodiments, the compositions provided herein comprise the compound of formula

10 (I) or its benzyl ester and halauxifen-methyl or halauxifen K⁺. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen-methyl, wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to halauxifen-methyl is about 1:1 to about 9.6:1. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen-methyl, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of

15 formula (I) to halauxifen-methyl is about 1:2 to about 8:1. In one embodiment, the composition comprises the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen K⁺, wherein the weight ratio of the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) to halauxifen K⁺ is about 1:2 to about 2:1. With respect to the methods, in certain embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or

20 water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation a composition described herein. In some embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 2.5 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 335 gae/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In certain embodiments, the composition is applied at an application rate of from about 6 grams acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 57 gae/ha

25 based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. In some embodiments, the methods comprise contacting the undesirable vegetation or locus thereof or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation with a compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester, *e.g.*, sequentially or simultaneously. In some embodiments,

30 halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is applied at a rate from about 0.5 gae/ha to about 35 gae/ha and the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 2 gae/ha to about 300 gae/ha. In some embodiments,

the halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is applied at a rate from about 1 gai/ha to about 30 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 1 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 100 gae/ha. In some embodiments, the halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester is applied at a rate from about 2.19 gai/ha to about 15 gai/ha and the compound of formula (I) of salt or ester thereof is applied at a rate from about 3.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I), or its benzyl ester and halauxifen-methyl or halauxifen K⁺. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen-methyl, wherein the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 4.38 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42.4 gae/ha, and halauxifen-methyl is applied at a rate of about 2.19 gai/ha to about 8.75 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen-methyl, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of from about 3.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 17.5 gae/ha, and halauxifen-methyl is applied at a rate of about 2.19 gai/ha to about 15 gai/ha. In one embodiment, the methods utilize the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) and halauxifen K⁺, wherein the benzyl ester of the compound of formula (I) is applied at a rate of about 3.75 g acid equivalent per hectare (gae/ha) to about 42 gae/ha, and halauxifen K⁺ is applied at a rate of about 3.75 gai/ha to about 15 gai/ha. In certain embodiments, the methods and compositions utilizing the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof in combination with halauxifen-methyl or carboxylic acid or carboxylate salt thereof or other ester are used to control LEFCH, IPOHE, CYPPIR, ECHCG, ECHOR, CYPRO, ELEIN, or SORHA.

The components of the mixtures described herein can be applied either separately or as part of a multipart herbicidal system.

The mixtures described herein can be applied in conjunction with one or more other herbicides to control a wider variety of undesirable vegetation. When used in conjunction with other herbicides, the composition can be formulated with the other herbicide or herbicides, tank mixed with the other herbicide or herbicides or applied sequentially with the other herbicide or herbicides. Some of the herbicides that can be employed in conjunction with the compositions and methods described herein include, but are not limited to: 4-CPA; 4-CPB; 4-CPP; 3,4-DA; 3,4-DB; 2,4-DEB; 2,4-DEP; 3,4-DP; 2,3,6-TBA; 2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-TB;

acetochlor, acifluorfen, aclonifen, acrolein, alachlor, allidochlor, alloxydim, allyl alcohol,
 alorac, ametrudione, ametryn, amibuzin, amicarbazone, amidosulfuron, amiprofos-methyl,
 amitrole, ammonium sulfamate, anilofos, anisuron, asulam, atraton, atrazine, azafenidin,
 azimsulfuron, aziprotryne, barban, BCPC, beflubutamid, benazolin, bencarbazon,

5 benfluralin, benfuresate, bensulfuron-methyl, bensulide, benthocarb, bentazon-sodium,
 benzadox, benzfendazole, benzipram, benzobicyclon, benzofenap, benzofluor, benzoylprop,
 benzthiazuron, bialaphos, bicyclopyrone, bifenox, bilanafos, bispyribac-sodium, borax,
 bromacil, bromobonil, bromobutide, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, brompyrazon, butachlor,
 butafenacil, butamifos, butenachlor, buthidazole, buthiuron, butralin, butoxydim, buturon,

10 butylate, cacodylic acid, cafenstrole, calcium chlorate, calcium cyanamide, cambendichlor,
 carbasulam, carbetamide, carboxazole chlorprocarb, carfentrazone-ethyl, CDEA, CEPC,
 chlomethoxyfen, chloramben, chloranocryl, chlorazifop, chlorazine, chlorbromuron,
 chlorbufam, chloreturon, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, chlorflurazole, chlorflurenol, chloridazon,
 chlorimuron, chlornitrofen, chloropon, chlorotoluron, chloroxuron, chloroxynil,

15 chlorpropham, chlorsulfuron, chlorthal, chlorthiamid, cinidon-ethyl, cinmethylin,
 cinosulfuron, cisanilide, clethodim, cliodinate, clodinafop-propargyl, clofop, clomazone,
 cloprop, cloproxydim, cloransulam-methyl, CMA, copper sulfate, CPMF, CPPC, credazine,
 cresol, cumyluron, cyanatryne, cyanazine, cycloate, cyclopyrimorate, cyclosulfamuron,
 cycloxydim, cycluron, cyhalofop-butyl, cyperquat, cyprazine, cyprazole, cypromid,

20 daimuron, dalapon, dazomet, delachlor, desmedipham, desmetryn, di-allate, dichlobenil,
 dichloralurea, dichlormate, diclofop-methyl, diclosulam, diethamquat, diethyl,
 difenopenten, difenoxuron, difenzoquat, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron,
 dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, dimexano,
 dimidazon, dinitramine, dinofenat, dinoprop, dinosam, dinoseb, dinoterb, diphenamid,

25 dipropetryn, diquat, disul, dithiopyr, diuron, DMPA, DNOC, DSMA, EBEP, eglinazone,
 endothal, epronaz, EPTC, erbon, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethbenzamide, ethametsulfuron,
 ethidimuron, ethiolate, ethobenzamid, etobenzamid, ethofumesate, ethoxyfen,
 ethoxysulfuron, etinofen, etniproamid, etobenzanid, EXD, fenasulam, fenoprop, fenoxaprop,
 fenoxaprop-P-ethyl, fenoxaprop-P-ethyl + isoxadifen-ethyl, fenoxasulfone, fenteracol,

30 fenthiaprop, fentrazamide, fenuron, ferrous sulfate, flamprop, flamprop-M, flazasulfuron,
 florasulam, fluazifop, fluazifop-P-butyl, fluazolate, flucarbazone, flucetosulfuron,
 fluchloralin, flufenacet, flufenican, flufenpyr-ethyl, flumetsulam, flumezin, flumiclorac-

pentyl, flumioxazin, flumipropyn, fluometuron, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen, fluoromidine,
 fluoronitrofen, fluothiuron, flupoxam, flupropacil, flupropanate, flupyrsulfuron, fluridone,
 flurochloridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet, fomesafen, foramsulfuron, fosamine, fumiclorac,
 furyloxyfen, glufosinate, glufosinate-ammonium, glufosinate-P-ammonium, glyphosate,
 5 halosafen, halosulfuron-methyl, haloxydine, haloxyfop-methyl, haloxyfop-P-methyl,
 hexachloroacetone, hexaflurate, hexazinone, imazamethabenz, imazamox, imazapic,
 imazapyr, imazaquin, imazosulfuron, imazethapyr, indanofan, indaziflam, iodobonil,
 iodomethane, iodosulfuron, iodosulfuron-ethyl-sodium, iofensulfuron, ioxynil, ipazine,
 ipfencarbazone, iprymidam, isocarbamid, isocil, isomethiozin, isonoruron, isopolinate,
 10 isopropalin, isoproturon, isouron, isoxaben, isoxachlortole, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop,
 karbutilate, ketospiradox, lactofen, lenacil, linuron, MAA, MAMA, MCPB, medinoterb,
 mefenacet, mefluidide, mesoprazine, mesosulfuron, mesotrione, metam, metamifop,
 metamitron, metazachlor, metazosulfuron, metflurazon, methabenzthiazuron, methalpropalin,
 methazole, methiobencarb, methiozolin, methiuron, methometon, methoprottryne, methyl
 15 bromide, methyl isothiocyanate, methyldymron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, metolachlor,
 metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, molinate, monalide,
 monisouron, monochloroacetic acid, monolinuron, monuron, morfamquat, MSMA,
 naproanilide, napropamide, naptalam, neburon, nicosulfuron, nipyraclufen, nitralin, nitrofen,
 nitrofluorfen, norflurazon, noruron, OCH, orbencarb, *ortho*-dichlorobenzene,
 20 orthosulfamuron, oryzalin, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxapyrazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefone,
 oxyfluorfen, paraflufen-ethyl, parafluron, paraquat, pebulate, pelargonic acid, pendimethalin,
 penoxsulam, pentachlorophenol, pentanochlor, pentoxazone, perfluidone, pethoxamid,
 phenisopham, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, phenobenzuron, phenylmercury acetate,
 picolinafen, pinoxaden, piperophos, potassium arsenite, potassium azide, potassium cyanate,
 25 pretilachlor, primisulfuron-methyl, procyzazine, prodiamine, profluazol, profluralin,
 profoxydim, proglinazine, prohexadione-calcium, prometon, prometryn, pronamide,
 propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop, propazine, propham, propisochlor, propoxycarbazone,
 propyrisulfuron, propyzamide, prosulfalin, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, proxan, prynachlor,
 pydanon, pyraclonil, pyraflufen-ethyl, pyrasulfotole, pyrazogyl, pyrazolynate,
 30 pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, pyrazoxyfen, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyriclor, pyridafol, pyridate,
 pyriftalid, pyriminobac, pyrimisulfan, pyriithiobac-sodium, pyroxasulfone, pyroxsulam,
 quinmerac, quinoclamine, quinonamid, quizalofop, quizalofop-P-ethyl, rhodethanil,

rimsulfuron, saflufenacil, S-metolachlor, sebuthylazine, secbumeton, sethoxydim, siduron,
 simazine, simeton, simetryn, SMA, sodium arsenite, sodium azide, sodium chlorate,
 sulcotrione, sulfallate, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron, sulfosate, sulfosulfuron, sulfuric acid,
 sulglycapin, swep, SYN-523, TCA, tebutam, tebuthiuron, tefuryltrione, tembotrione,
 5 tepraloxydim, terbacil, terbucarb, terbuchlor, terbumeton, terbuthylazine, terbutryn,
 tetrafluron, thenylchlor, thiazafluron, thiazopyr, thidiazimin, thidiazuron, thiencarbazone-
 methyl, thifensulfuron, thifensulfurn-methyl, thiobencarb, tiocarbamil, tioclorim,
 topramezone, tralkoxydim, triafamone, tri-allate, triasulfuron, triaziflam, tribenuron,
 tribenuron-methyl, tricamba, tridiphane, trietazine, trifloxysulfuron, trifluralin, triflusulfuron,
 10 trifop, trifopsime, trihydroxytriazine, trimeturon, tripropindan, tritac tritosulfuron, vernolate,
 xylachlor and salts, esters, optically active isomers and mixtures thereof.

The compositions and methods described herein, can further be used in conjunction
 with glyphosate, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibitors,
 glufosinate, glutamine synthetase inhibitors, dicamba, phenoxy auxins, pyridyloxy auxins,
 15 synthetic auxins, auxin transport inhibitors, aryloxyphenoxypropionates, cyclohexanediones,
 phenylpyrazolines, acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors, imidazolinones,
 sulfonylureas, pyrimidinylthiobenzoates, triazolopyrimidines,
 sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinones, acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetohydroxy acid
 synthase (AHAS) inhibitors, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibitors,
 20 phytoene desaturase inhibitors, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, protoporphyrinogen
 oxidase (PPO) inhibitors, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, mitosis inhibitors, microtubule
 inhibitors, very long chain fatty acid inhibitors, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitors,
 photosystem I inhibitors, photosystem II inhibitors, triazines, and bromoxynil on glyphosate-
 tolerant, EPSP synthase inhibitor-tolerant, glufosinate-tolerant, glutamine synthetase
 25 inhibitor-tolerant, dicamba-tolerant, phenoxy auxin-tolerant, pyridyloxy auxin-tolerant,
 auxin-tolerant, auxin transport inhibitor-tolerant, aryloxyphenoxypropionate-tolerant,
 cyclohexanedione-tolerant, phenylpyrazoline-tolerant, ACCase-tolerant, imidazolinone-
 tolerant, sulfonylurea-tolerant, pyrimidinylthiobenzoate-tolerant, triazolopyrimidine-tolerant,
 sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinone-tolerant, ALS- or AHAS-tolerant, HPPD-tolerant,
 30 phytoene desaturase inhibitor-tolerant, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor tolerant, PPO-
 tolerant, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor-tolerant, mitosis inhibitor-tolerant, microtubule
 inhibitor-tolerant, very long chain fatty acid inhibitor-tolerant, fatty acid and lipid

biosynthesis inhibitor-tolerant, photosystem I inhibitor-tolerant, photosystem II inhibitor-tolerant, triazine-tolerant, bromoxynil-tolerant, and crops possessing multiple or stacked traits conferring tolerance to multiple chemistries and/or multiple modes of action via single and/or multiple resistance mechanisms. In some embodiments, the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof and complementary herbicide or salt or ester thereof are used in combination with herbicides that are selective for the crop being treated and which complement the spectrum of weeds controlled by these compounds at the application rate employed. In some embodiments, the compositions described herein and other complementary herbicides are applied at the same time, either as a combination formulation or as a tank mix.

In some embodiments, the compositions described herein are employed in combination with one or more herbicide safeners, such as AD-67 (MON 4660), benoxacor, benthocarb, brassinolide, cloquintocet (mexyl), cyometrinil, daimuron, dichlormid, dicyclonon, dimepiperate, disulfoton, fenchlorazole-ethyl, fenclorim, flurazole, fluxofenim, furilazole, harpin proteins, isoxadifen-ethyl, jiecaowan, jiecaoxi, mefenpyr-diethyl, mephenate, naphthalic anhydride (NA), oxabetrinil, R29148 and *N*-phenyl-sulfonylbenzoic acid amides, to enhance their selectivity. In some embodiments, the safeners are employed in rice, cereal, corn, or maize settings. In some embodiments, the safener is cloquintocet or an ester or salt thereof. In certain embodiments, cloquintocet is utilized to antagonize harmful effects of the compositions on rice and cereals. In some embodiments, the safener is cloquintocet (mexyl).

In some embodiments, the compositions described herein are employed in combination with one or more plant growth regulators, such as 2,3,5-tri-iodobenzoic acid, IAA, IBA, naphthaleneacetamide, α -naphthaleneacetic acids, benzyladenine, 4-hydroxyphenethyl alcohol, kinetin, zeatin, endothal, ethephon, pentachlorophenol, thidiazuron, tribufos, aviglycine, ethephon, maleic hydrazide, gibberellins, gibberellic acid, abscisic acid, ancymidol, fosamine, glyphosine, isopyrimol, jasmonic acid, maleic hydrazide, mepiquat, 2,3,5-tri-iodobenzoic acid, morphactins, dichlorflurenol, flurprimidol, mefluidide, paclobutrazol, tetcyclacis, uniconazole, brassinolide, brassinolide-ethyl, cycloheximide, ethylene, methasulfocarb, prohexadione, triapenthenol and trinexapac.

In some embodiments, the plant growth regulators are employed in one or more crops or settings, such as rice, cereal crops, corn, maize, broadleaf crops, oilseed rape/canola, turf, pineapple, sugarcane, sunflower, pastures, grasslands, rangelands, fallowland, turf, tree and

vine orchards, plantation crops, vegetables, and non-crop (ornamentals) settings. In some embodiments, the plant growth regulator is mixed with the compound of formula (I), or mixed with the compound of formula (I) and synthetic auxins to cause a preferentially advantageous effect on plants.

5 In some embodiments, compositions provided herein further comprise at least one agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier. Suitable adjuvants or carriers should not be phytotoxic to valuable crops, particularly at the concentrations employed in applying the compositions for selective weed control in the presence of crops, and should not react chemically with herbicidal components or other composition ingredients. Such mixtures can
10 be designed for application directly to weeds or their locus or can be concentrates or formulations that are normally diluted with additional carriers and adjuvants before application. They can be solids, such as, for example, dusts, granules, water-dispersible granules, or wettable powders, or liquids, such as, for example, emulsifiable concentrates, solutions, emulsions or suspensions. They can also be provided as a pre-mix or tank mixed.

15 Suitable agricultural adjuvants and carriers include, but are not limited to, crop oil concentrate; nonylphenol ethoxylate; benzylcocoalkyldimethyl quaternary ammonium salt; blend of petroleum hydrocarbon, alkyl esters, organic acid, and anionic surfactant; C₉-C₁₁ alkylpolyglycoside; phosphated alcohol ethoxylate; natural primary alcohol (C₁₂-C₁₆) ethoxylate; di-*sec*-butylphenol EO-PO block copolymer; polysiloxane-methyl cap;
20 nonylphenol ethoxylate + urea ammonium nitrate; emulsified methylated seed oil; tridecyl alcohol (synthetic) ethoxylate (8EO); tallow amine ethoxylate (15 EO); PEG(400) dioleate-99.

Liquid carriers that can be employed include water and organic solvents. The organic solvents include, but are not limited to, petroleum fractions or hydrocarbons such as mineral
25 oil, aromatic solvents, paraffinic oils, and the like; vegetable oils such as soybean oil, rapeseed oil, olive oil, castor oil, sunflower seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, palm oil, peanut oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, tung oil and the like; esters of the above vegetable oils; esters of monoalcohols or dihydric, trihydric, or other lower polyalcohols (4-6 hydroxy containing), such as 2-ethyl hexyl stearate, *n*-butyl oleate,
30 isopropyl myristate, propylene glycol dioleate, di-octyl succinate, di-butyl adipate, di-octyl phthalate and the like; esters of mono, di and polycarboxylic acids and the like. Specific organic solvents include, but are not limited to toluene, xylene, petroleum naphtha, crop oil,

acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, amyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerine, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, *N,N*-dimethyl alkylamides, dimethyl sulfoxide, liquid fertilizers and the like. In certain embodiments, Water is the carrier for the dilution of concentrates.

Suitable solid carriers include but are not limited to talc, pyrophyllite clay, silica, attapulgus clay, kaolin clay, kieselguhr, chalk, diatomaceous earth, lime, calcium carbonate, bentonite clay, Fuller's earth, cottonseed hulls, wheat flour, soybean flour, pumice, wood flour, walnut shell flour, lignin, cellulose, and the like.

In some embodiments, the compositions described herein further comprise one or more surface-active agents. In some embodiments, such surface-active agents are employed in both solid and liquid compositions, and in certain embodiments those designed to be diluted with carrier before application. The surface-active agents can be anionic, cationic or nonionic in character and can be employed as emulsifying agents, wetting agents, suspending agents, or for other purposes. Surfactants which may also be used in the present formulations are described, *inter alia*, in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers Annual," MC Publishing Corp., Ridgewood, New Jersey, 1998 and in "Encyclopedia of Surfactants," Vol. I-III, Chemical Publishing Co., New York, 1980-81. Surface-active agents include, but are not limited to salts of alkyl sulfates, such as diethanolammonium lauryl sulfate; alkylarylsulfonate salts, such as calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; alkylphenol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as nonylphenol-C₁₈ ethoxylate; alcohol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as tridecyl alcohol-C₁₆ ethoxylate; soaps, such as sodium stearate; alkyl-naphthalene-sulfonate salts, such as sodium dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonate; dialkyl esters of sulfosuccinate salts, such as sodium di(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate; sorbitol esters, such as sorbitol oleate; quaternary amines, such as lauryl trimethylammonium chloride; polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, such as polyethylene glycol stearate; block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; salts of mono and dialkyl phosphate esters; vegetable or seed oils such as soybean oil, rapeseed/canola oil, olive oil, castor oil, sunflower seed oil, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, palm oil, peanut oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, tung oil and the like; and esters of the above vegetable oils, and in certain embodiments, methyl esters.

In some embodiments, these materials, such as vegetable or seed oils and their esters, can be used interchangeably as an agricultural adjuvant, as a liquid carrier or as a surface active agent.

Other exemplary additives for use in the compositions provided herein include but are not limited to compatibilizing agents, antifoam agents, sequestering agents, neutralizing agents and buffers, corrosion inhibitors, dyes, odorants, spreading agents, penetration aids, sticking agents, dispersing agents, thickening agents, freezing point depressants, antimicrobial agents, and the like. The compositions may also contain other compatible components, for example, other herbicides, plant growth regulants, fungicides, insecticides, and the like and can be formulated with liquid fertilizers or solid, particulate fertilizer carriers such as ammonium nitrate, urea and the like.

In some embodiments, the concentration of the active ingredients in the compositions described herein is from about 0.0005 to 98 percent by weight. In some embodiments, the concentration is from about 0.0006 to 90 percent by weight. In compositions designed to be employed as concentrates, the active ingredients, in certain embodiments, are present in a concentration from about 0.1 to 98 weight percent, and in certain embodiment's about 0.5 to 90 weight percent. Such compositions are, in certain embodiments, diluted with an inert carrier, such as water, before application. The diluted compositions usually applied to weeds or the locus of weeds contain, in certain embodiments, about 0.0006 to 3.0 weight percent active ingredient and in certain embodiments contain about 0.01 to 1.0 weight percent.

The present compositions can be applied to weeds or their locus by the use of conventional ground or aerial dusters, sprayers, and granule applicators, by addition to irrigation or paddy water, and by other conventional means known to those skilled in the art.

The described embodiments and following examples are for illustrative purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of the claims. Other modifications, uses, or combinations with respect to the compositions described herein will be apparent to a person of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed subject matter.

Examples

Results in Examples I, II, III, IV, and V are greenhouse trial results.

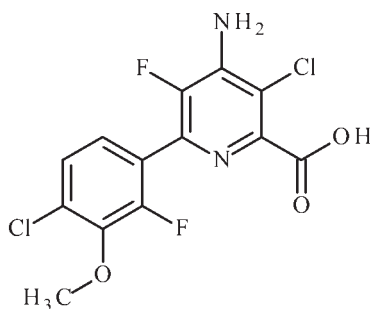
Example I. Evaluation of Postemergence Foliar-Applied Herbicidal Mixtures for Weed

5 Control in Direct Seeded Rice

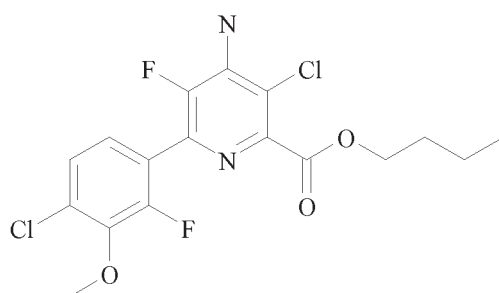
Seeds or nutlets of the desired test plant species were planted in a soil matrix prepared by mixing a loam or sandy loam soil (*e.g.*, 28.6 percent silt, 18.8 percent clay, and 52.6 percent sand, with a pH of about 5.8 and an organic matter content of about 1.8 percent) and calcareous grit in an 80 to 20 ratio. The soil matrix was contained in plastic pots with a
10 volume of 1 quart and a surface area of 83.6 square centimeters (cm²). When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 8-22 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 h photoperiod which was maintained at about 29° C during the day and 26° C during the night. Nutrients (Peters Excel[®] 15-5-15 5-Ca 2-Mg and iron chelate) were
15 applied in the irrigation solution as needed and water was added on a regular basis. Supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the first through fourth true leaf stage.

Treatments consisted of the acid or esters of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-
20 fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), each formulated as an SC (suspension concentrate), and various herbicidal components alone and in combination. Forms of compound A were applied on an acid equivalent basis.

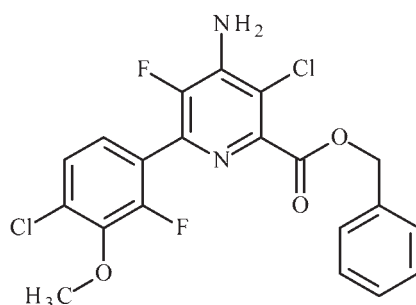
Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Acid



Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester



Compound A Benzyl Ester

Other herbicidal components were applied on an acid equivalent basis or active ingredient basis and included 2,4-D dimethylammonium (DMA) salt formulated as Weedar[®] 64, 2,4-D choline salt formulated as a soluble liquid (SL), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (EHE) formulated as an SL, MCPA K⁺/Na⁺/DMA salt formulated as Agritox[®] 50, MCPA ethylhexyl ester formulated as MCPA2[®], fluroxypyr methylheptyl ester (MHE) formulated as Starane[®] or Starane[®] Ultra, triclopyr triethylamine (TEA) salt formulated as Grandstand[®] R, triclopyr choline salt formulated as an SL, triclopyr butotyl ester formulated as an EC, dicamba

dimethylammonium (DMA) salt formulated as Banvel[®] 4S, quinclorac formulated as Facet[®] 75DF, and halauxifen-methyl formulated as an SC (suspension concentrate).

Treatment requirements were calculated based upon the rates being tested, the concentration of active ingredient or acid equivalent in the formulation, and a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 L/ha.

For treatments comprised of formulated compounds, measured amounts of compounds were placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and diluted in a volume of 1.25% (v/v) Agri-Dex[®] crop oil concentrated to obtain 12X stock solutions. If a test compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions were prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (*e.g.*, 1 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of 10 mL of an aqueous mixture of 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate so that the final spray solutions contained 1.25+/-0.05% (v/v) crop oil concentrate.

For treatments comprised of technical compounds, weighed amounts can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 12X stock solutions. If a test compound does not dissolve readily, the mixture can be warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions can be prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (*e.g.*, 1 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of 10 mL of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate so that the final spray solutions contain 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate. When technical materials are used, the concentrated stock solutions can be added to the spray solutions so that the final acetone and DMSO concentrations of the application solutions are 16.2% and 0.5%, respectively.

For treatments comprised of formulated and technical compounds, weighed amounts of the technical materials can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 12X stock solutions, and measured amounts of the formulated compounds can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and diluted in a volume of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or water to obtain 12X stock solutions. If a test compound does not dissolve readily, the mixture can be warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions can be prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (*e.g.*, 1 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of an appropriate amount of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate so that the

final spray solutions contain 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate. As required, additional water and/or 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO can be added to individual application solutions so that the final acetone and DMSO concentrations of the application solutions being compared were 8.1% and 0.25%, respectively.

5 All stock solutions and applications solutions were visually inspected for compound compatibility prior to application. Spray solutions were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with a 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 m² at a spray height of 18 to 20 inches (46 to 50 cm) above average plant canopy height. Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the
10 solvent blank.

The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After approximately 3 weeks, the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the untreated plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds
15 to no injury or growth inhibition and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures
20 containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the
25 mixture.

The compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 1-26.

Table 1. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice
30 Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) -19
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		DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	60	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	10	-
0	280	25	-
4.38	70	75	60
4.38	140	75	64
4.38	280	75	70

Table 2. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	55	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	10	-
0	280	25	-
4.38	70	70	55
4.38	140	80	60
4.38	280	70	66

Table 3. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	30	-
17.5	0	40	-
0	105	0	-
0	210	0	-
0	420	10	-

4.38	105	40	30
17.5	105	70	40
4.38	210	50	30
17.5	210	75	40
4.38	420	50	37
17.5	420	65	46

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	65	-
8.75	0	85	-
0	105	10	-
0	210	30	-
4.38	105	90	69
8.75	105	90	87
4.38	210	90	76
8.75	210	95	90

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPES	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	80	-
8.75	0	95	-
0	105	0	-
0	210	0	-
0	420	0	-
4.38	105	95	80
8.75	105	100	95
4.38	210	90	80
8.75	210	100	95
4.38	420	100	80
8.75	420	100	95

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPIR	

gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-
0	105	50	-
0	210	100	-
0	420	70	-
4.38	105	100	70
4.38	210	100	100
4.38	420	100	82

Table 4. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	50	-
8.75	0	60	-
17.5	0	70	-
0	420	10	-
4.38	420	65	55
8.75	420	70	64
17.5	420	99	73

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	70	-
8.75	0	70	-
17.5	0	95	-
0	105	10	-
4.38	105	95	73
8.75	105	99	73
17.5	105	99	96

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp

4.38	0	60	-
8.75	0	85	-
0	105	10	-
0	210	30	-
4.38	105	85	64
8.75	105	90	87
4.38	210	85	72
8.75	210	95	90

Table 5. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		BRAPP	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-
8.75	0	55	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
4.38	70	55	40
8.75	70	65	55
4.38	140	55	40
8.75	140	65	55
4.38	280	60	40
8.75	280	70	55

5

Compound A Acid	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	40	-
4.38	70	50	15
4.38	140	65	15
4.38	280	85	49

Compound A Acid	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA			
		DIGSA		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-	0	-
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	10	-	15	-
0	70	0	-	20	-
0	140	0	-	25	-
0	280	0	-	30	-
4.38	70	30	0	55	20
8.75	70	35	0	50	20
17.5	70	25	10	65	32
4.38	140	40	0	65	25
8.75	140	30	0	60	25
17.5	140	60	10	80	36
4.38	280	15	0	55	30
8.75	280	15	0	45	30
17.5	280	25	10	85	41

Table 6. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA			
		DIGSA		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-	40	-
8.75	0	0	-	40	-
17.5	0	15	-	75	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	40	-
4.38	70	20	0	50	40
8.75	70	25	0	65	40
17.5	70	35	15	70	75
4.38	140	25	0	55	40
8.75	140	25	0	75	40
17.5	140	35	15	85	75
4.38	280	60	0	60	64

8.75	280	40	0	80	64
17.5	280	60	15	100	85

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	20	-
8.75	0	20	-
17.5	0	45	-
0	70	20	-
0	280	30	-
4.38	70	75	36
8.75	70	80	36
17.5	70	55	56
4.38	280	70	44
8.75	280	80	44
17.5	280	80	62

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		CYPES	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	85	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
4.38	70	100	85
4.38	140	100	85
4.38	280	95	85

Table 7. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and MCPA ($K^+/Na^+/DMA$ Salt) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp

4.38	0	35	-
8.75	0	50	-
17.5	0	40	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	70	50	35
8.75	70	60	50
17.5	70	50	40
4.38	140	60	35
8.75	140	50	50
17.5	140	60	40

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-
8.75	0	50	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	70	75	15
8.75	70	70	50
4.38	140	65	15
8.75	140	70	50

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
17.5	0	0	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
17.5	70	40	0
17.5	140	50	0

Table 8. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and MCPA

5 (K⁺/Na⁺/ DMA Salt) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21
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Ester		DAA	
		BRAPP	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	50	50	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	70	65	50
4.38	140	65	50

Compound A Benzyl Ester	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		DIGSA		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	50	-	10	-
8.75	0	35	-	85	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
4.38	70	60	50	80	10
8.75	70	50	35	90	85
4.38	140	50	50	70	10
8.75	140	60	35	85	85

Table 9. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and MCPA Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System

Compound A Benzyl Ester	MCPA EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA					
		DIGSA		ECHCG		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8	0	10	-	35	-	15	-
16	0	15	-	65	-	50	-
32	0	30	-	80	-	60	-
0	70	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	0	-	0	-
8	70	10	10	60	35	30	15
16	70	30	15	85	65	70	50
32	70	50	30	95	80	75	60
8	140	15	10	80	35	30	15
16	140	25	15	90	65	55	50
32	140	40	30	95	80	65	60
8	280	40	10	65	35	40	15
16	280	50	15	90	65	70	50
32	280	55	30	95	80	75	60

5

Table 10. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and MCPA Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	MCPA EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		DIGSA		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
16	0	15	-	65	-
0	280	20	-	40	-
16	280	45	32	97	79

Table 11. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Triethylamine (TEA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		BRAPP	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	50	-
0	98.3	0	-
0	196.6	0	-
4.38	98.3	80	50
4.38	196.6	65	50

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		DIGSA			
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp		
4.38	0	35	-		
8.75	0	50	-		
17.5	0	40	-		
0	98.3	0	-		
4.38	98.3	60	35		
8.75	98.3	65	50		
17.5	98.3	65	40		
Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp

4.38	0	15	-	70	-
8.75	0	50	-	75	-
0	98.3	30	-	0	-
0	196.6	20	-	0	-
4.38	98.3	65	41	70	70
8.75	98.3	95	65	85	75
4.38	196.6	90	32	90	70
8.75	196.6	95	60	90	75

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
0	196.6	0	-
8.75	196.6	20	0
17.5	196.6	35	0

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
19.4	0	5	-
0	280	20	-
19.4	280	60	24

5 Table 12. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Triethylamine (TEA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	10	-	70	-
8.75	0	85	-	75	-
0	98.3	30	-	0	-
0	196.6	20	-	0	-

4.38	98.3	65	37	85	70
8.75	98.3	95	90	90	75
4.38	196.6	70	28	85	70
8.75	196.6	90	88	85	75

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
16	0	18	-
0	280	55	-
16	280	78	63

Table 13. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and Triclopyr Triethylamine (TEA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
16	0	10	-
0	280	20	-
16	280	68	28

Table 14. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
5.3	0	65	-
10.6	0	55	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-

5.3	35	55	65
10.6	35	70	55
5.3	70	70	65
10.6	70	55	55
5.3	140	80	65
10.6	140	60	55

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		DIGSA		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
5.3	0	10	-	0	-
10.6	0	10	-	10	-
21.2	0	15	-	10	-
0	35	0	-	0	-
0	70	10	-	20	-
0	140	20	-	0	-
5.3	35	20	10	15	0
10.6	35	30	10	30	10
21.2	35	40	15	80	10
5.3	70	10	19	20	20
10.6	70	60	19	25	28
21.2	70	75	24	60	28
5.3	140	55	28	20	0
10.6	140	50	28	20	10
21.2	140	60	32	60	10
Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		SCPJU			
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp		
5.3	0	60	-		
10.6	0	75	-		
0	35	0	-		
0	70	50	-		
5.3	35	99	60		
10.6	35	100	75		
5.3	70	99	80		
10.6	70	99	88		

Table 15. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-	30	-
8.75	0	60	-	55	-
0	35	0	-	0	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
4.38	35	60	40	50	30
8.75	35	60	60	60	55
4.38	70	45	40	75	30
8.75	70	85	60	70	55
4.38	140	40	40	60	30
8.75	140	75	60	80	55

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	10	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	10	-
0	140	20	-
4.38	35	10	10
4.38	70	30	19
4.38	140	45	28

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	50	-

4.38	35	95	40
4.38	70	95	70

Table 16. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Butotyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA			
		BRAPP			
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp		
4.38	0	40	-		
8.75	0	55	-		
17.5	0	80	-		
0	35	0	-		
0	70	0	-		
4.38	35	50	40		
8.75	35	70	55		
17.5	35	85	80		
4.38	70	65	40		
8.75	70	80	55		
17.5	70	100	80		
Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA			
		DIGSA		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-	15	-
8.75	0	0	-	60	-
17.5	0	10	-	80	-
0	35	0	-	0	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
4.38	35	40	0	40	15
8.75	35	40	0	65	60
17.5	35	40	10	85	80
4.38	70	40	0	40	15
8.75	70	50	0	75	60
17.5	70	45	10	90	80
4.38	140	60	0	45	15
8.75	140	60	0	65	60
17.5	140	50	10	95	80

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	45	-
8.75	0	55	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	15	-
4.38	35	45	45
8.75	35	70	55
4.38	70	55	45
8.75	70	65	55
4.38	140	65	53
8.75	140	65	62

Table 17. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Butotyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	15	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	35	40	0
8.75	35	40	0
17.5	35	25	15
4.38	70	25	0
8.75	70	50	0
17.5	70	25	15
4.38	140	20	0
8.75	140	60	0
17.5	140	30	15

5

Compound A Benzyl	Triclopyr Butotyl	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23	
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Ester	Ester	DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-
8.75	0	55	-
0	35	0	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	15	-
4.38	35	45	40
8.75	35	70	55
4.38	70	40	40
8.75	70	60	55
4.38	140	65	49
8.75	140	65	62

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 23 DAA	
		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	40	-
8.75	0	40	-
17.5	0	75	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	70	45	40
8.75	70	80	40
17.5	70	90	75
4.38	140	60	40
8.75	140	70	40
17.5	140	70	75

Table 18. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA		
		ECHCG	ECHCO	CYPDI

gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-	70	-	50	-
8.75	0	50	-	75	-	85	-
0	70	0	-	0	-	15	-
0	140	0	-	0	-	80	-
4.38	70	70	15	60	70	100	58
8.75	70	95	50	90	75	100	87
4.38	140	90	15	85	70	100	90
8.75	140	95	50	95	75	100	97

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA			
		ECHCG		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
19.4	0	80	-	5	-
0	280	25	-	28	-
19.4	280	97	85	75	31

Table 19. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHCO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
-	0	10	-	70	-
-	0	85	-	75	-
-	70	0	-	0	-
-	140	0	-	0	-
4.38	70	60	10	85	70
8.75	70	95	85	95	75
4.38	140	85	10	90	70
8.75	140	95	85	90	75

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
16	0	58	-
0	280	28	-

16	280	83	69
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Table 20. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
16	0	65	-
0	280	25	-
16	280	95	74

Table 21. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Dicamba Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Rice Cropping Systems.

10

Compound A Acid	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		LEFCH		CYPIR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
5.3	0	10	-	65	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	35	-
5.3	140	25	10	90	65
5.3	280	25	10	100	77

Table 22. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Dicamba Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Rice Cropping Systems.

15

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		ECHCO		CYPIR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	50	-	35	-

8.75	0	75	-	35	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	35	-
4.38	70	70	50	80	35
8.75	70	75	75	100	35
4.38	140	55	50	65	35
8.75	140	75	75	100	35
4.38	280	70	50	50	58
8.75	280	95	75	95	58

Table 23. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Halauxifen-Methyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		LEFCH		IPOHE	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-	10	-
8.75	0	0	-	15	-
17.5	0	10	-	30	-
0	2.19	0	-	0	-
0	4.38	10	-	0	-
4.38	2.19	30	0	45	10
8.75	2.19	20	0	50	15
17.5	2.19	50	10	55	30
4.38	4.38	30	10	30	10
8.75	4.38	35	10	40	15
17.5	4.38	40	19	25	30

5

Table 24. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Halauxifen-Methyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	20	-
0	2.19	0	-

0	4.38	10	-
4.38	2.19	30	0
8.75	2.19	30	20
4.38	4.38	45	10
8.75	4.38	45	28

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPPIR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-
0	2.19	25	-
0	4.38	70	-
4.38	2.19	85	36
4.38	4.38	90	75

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		IPOHE	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	10	-
17.5	0	25	-
0	2.19	0	-
0	4.38	0	
4.38	2.19	20	0
8.75	2.19	25	10
17.5	2.19	45	25
4.38	4.38	NT	0
8.75	4.38	30	10
17.5	4.38	35	25

Table 25. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and Quinclorac

5 Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		CYPES	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	18	-

0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
4.38	70	70	18
4.38	140	20	18
4.38	280	50	18

Compound A Acid	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		DIGSA	
gae/ha	gaiha	Obs	Exp
21.2	0	10	-
0	560	8	-
21.2	560	40	17

Table 26. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Quinclorac Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		CYPIR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	48	-	75	-
8.75	0	55	-	85	-
0	70	15	-	0	-
0	140	30	-	0	-
0	280	30	-	0	-
4.38	70	50	55	95	75
8.75	70	80	62	100	85
4.38	140	70	63	30	75
8.75	140	80	69	100	85
4.38	280	99	63	95	75
8.75	280	70	69	100	85
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		DIGSA			
gae/ha	gaiha	Obs	Exp		
35	0	38	-		
0	560	8	-		
35	560	70	42		

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		ISCRU	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
8	0	20	-
16	0	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
0	560	0	-
8	140	50	20
16	140	100	0
8	280	100	20
16	280	50	0
8	560	20	20
16	560	70	0

BRAPP *Brachiaria platyphylla* (Griseb.) Nash or

Urochloa platyphylla (Nash) R.D. Webster signalgrass, broadleaf

5 CYPDI *Cyperus difformis* L. sedge, smallflower umbrella

CYPES *Cyperus esculentus* L. nutsedge, yellow

CYPIR *Cyperus iria* L. flatsedge, rice

DIGSA *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. crabgrass, large

ECHCG *Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Beauv. barnyardgrass

10 ECHCO *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link junglerice

IPOHE *Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq. morningglory, ivyleaf

ISCRU *Ischaemum rugosum* Salisb. saramollagrass

LEFCH *Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) Nees sprangletop, Chinese

SCPJU *Schoenoplectus juncooides* (Roxb.) Palla bulrush, Japanese

15 gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare

gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

Obs = observed value

Exp = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

DAA = days after application

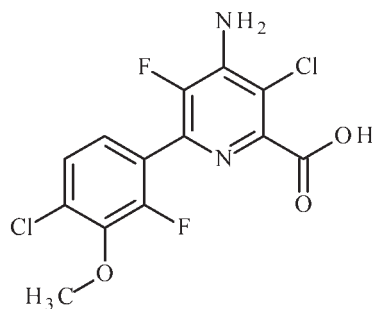
20 NT = not tested

Example II. Evaluation of In-Water Applied Herbicidal Mixtures for Weed Control in Transplanted Paddy Rice

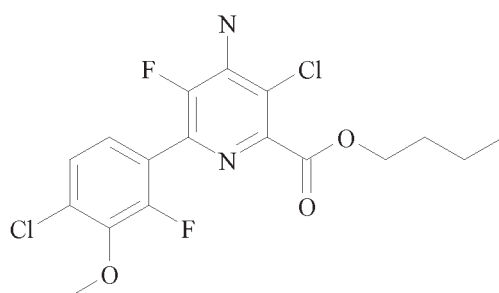
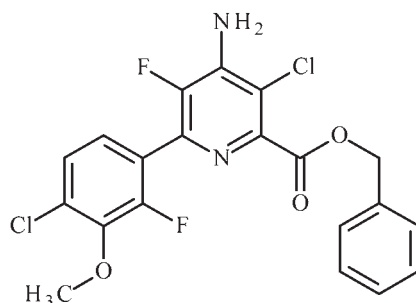
Weed seeds or nutlets of the desired test plant species were planted in puddled soil (mud) prepared by mixing a shredded, non-sterilized mineral soil (50.5 percent silt, 25.5 percent clay, and 24 percent sand, with a pH of about 7.6 and an organic matter content of about 2.9 percent) and water at a 1:1 volumetric ratio. The prepared mud was dispensed in 365 mL aliquots into 16-ounce (oz.) non-perforated plastic pots with a surface area of 86.59 square centimeters (cm²) leaving a headspace of 3 centimeters (cm) in each pot. Mud was allowed to dry overnight prior to planting or transplanting. Rice seeds were planted in Sun Gro MetroMix[®] 306 planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 6.0 to 6.8 and an organic matter content of about 30 percent, in plastic plug trays. Seedlings at the second or third leaf stage of growth were transplanted into 840 mL of mud contained in 32-oz. non-perforated plastic pots with a surface area of 86.59 cm² 4 days prior to herbicide application. The paddy was created by filling the headspace of the pots with 2.5 to 3 cm of water. When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 4-22 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 h photoperiod which was maintained at about 29°C during the day and 26°C during the night. Nutrients were added as Osmocote[®] (19:6:12, N:P:K + minor nutrients) at 2 g per 16-oz. pot and 4 g per 32-oz. pot. Water was added on a regular basis to maintain the paddy flood, and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the first through fourth true leaf stage.

Treatments consisted of the acid or esters of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (compound A) each formulated as an SC and various herbicidal components alone and in combination. Forms of compound A were applied on an acid equivalent basis.

Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Acid

Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester

Compound A Benzyl Ester

Other herbicidal components were applied on an acid equivalent basis or active ingredient basis and included 2,4-D dimethylammonium (DMA) salt formulated as Weedar[®] 64, 2,4-D choline salt formulated as a soluble liquid (SL), 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester (EHE) formulated as an SL, MCPA K⁺/Na⁺/DMA salt formulated as Agritox 50, MCPA ethylhexyl ester formulated as MCPA2, fluroxypyr methylheptyl ester (MHE) formulated as Starane[®] or Starane[®] Ultra, triclopyr choline salt formulated as an SL, triclopyr butotyl ester formulated as an EC, triclopyr triethylamine (TEA) salt formulated as Grandstand[®] R, dicamba

dimethylammonium (DMA) salt formulated as Banvel[®] 4S, quinclorac formulated as Facet[®] 75DF, and halauxifen-methyl formulated as an SC.

Treatment requirements for each compound or herbicidal component were calculated based upon the rates being tested, the concentration of active ingredient or acid equivalent in the formulation, an application volume of 2 mL per component per pot, and an application area of 86.59 cm² per pot.

For formulated compounds, a measured amount was placed in an individual 100 or 200 mL glass vial and was dissolved in a volume of 1.25% (v/v) Agri-Dex[®] crop oil concentrate to obtain application solutions. If the test compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated.

For technical grade compounds, a weighed amount can be placed in an individual 100 to 200 mL glass vial and dissolved in a volume of acetone to obtain concentrated stock solutions. If the test compound does not dissolve readily, the mixture can be warmed and/or sonicated. The concentrated stock solutions obtained can be diluted with an equivalent volume of an aqueous mixture containing 2.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate so that the final application solutions contain 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate.

Applications were made by injecting with a pipetter appropriate amounts of the application solutions, individually and sequentially, into the aqueous layer of the paddy. Control plants were treated in the same manner with the solvent blank. Applications were made so that all treated plant material received the same concentrations of acetone and crop oil concentrate.

The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and water was added as needed to maintain a paddy flood. After approximately 3 weeks the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the untreated plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury or growth inhibition and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

- 5 Some of the compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 27-53.

Table 27. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	0	-	0	-
35	0	20	-	30	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	60	-
8.75	140	25	0	30	0
17.5	140	20	0	10	0
35	140	50	20	90	30
8.75	280	40	0	95	60
17.5	280	65	0	55	60
35	280	80	20	90	72

Compound A Acid	2,4-D DMA salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHOR		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	10	-	0	-
17.5	0	15	-	30	-
35	0	20	-	85	-
0	280	15	-	0	-
8.75	280	40	24	30	0
17.5	280	40	28	85	30
35	280	40	32	95	85

Compound A Acid	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	15	-
17.5	0	80	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
8.75	140	100	15
17.5	140	95	80
8.75	280	80	15
17.5	280	90	80

Table 28. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHCG		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-	0	-
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	25	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	60	-
4.38	140	40	0	30	0
8.75	140	35	0	30	0
17.5	140	75	25	55	0
4.38	280	20	0	80	60
8.75	280	20	0	65	60
17.5	280	70	25	85	60

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	0	-
0	280	0	-

4.38	280	70	0
8.75	280	90	0

Table 29. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	10	-
17.5	0	25	-
35	0	25	-
0	240	0	-
0	480	20	-
8.75	240	35	10
17.5	240	45	25
35	240	95	25
8.75	480	55	28
17.5	480	50	40
35	480	65	40

5

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	70	-
0	240	30	-
0	480	30	-
8.75	240	95	30
17.5	240	90	79
8.75	480	100	30
17.5	480	100	79

Compound A Acid	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp

8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
35	0	0	-
0	240	0	-
8.75	240	100	0
17.5	240	100	0
35	240	100	0

Table 30. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	10	-
8.75	0	20	-
17.5	0	50	-
0	240	0	-
0	480	20	-
4.38	240	40	10
8.75	240	50	20
17.5	240	100	50
4.38	480	40	28
8.75	480	70	36
17.5	480	90	60

5

Table 31. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and 2,4-D Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA					
		ECHCG		ECHOR		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	20	-	0	-	20	-
35	0	25	-	20	-	50	-
0	140	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	0	-	0	-
8.75	140	15	0	10	0	80	0
17.5	140	20	20	20	0	100	20

35	140	45	25	25	20	100	50
8.75	280	35	0	20	0	100	0
17.5	280	60	20	25	0	100	20
35	280	75	25	65	20	95	50

Table 32. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Ethylhexyl ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	25	-
17.5	0	45	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
8.75	140	55	25
17.5	140	50	45
8.75	280	75	25
17.5	280	85	45

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA			
		ECHCG		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	30	-	90	-
8.75	0	45	-	70	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
0	280	0	-	0	-
4.38	140	15	30	100	90
8.75	140	60	45	100	70
4.38	280	45	30	100	90
8.75	280	45	45	100	70

Table 33. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and MCPA (K^+/Na^+ /DMA Salt) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

10

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA
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		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
35	0	40	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	140	10	0
17.5	140	20	0
35	140	60	40

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	50	-
17.5	0	50	-
35	0	85	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	70	50	50
17.5	70	30	50
35	70	100	85
8.75	140	100	50
17.5	140	100	50
35	140	100	85

Compound A Acid	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	65	-
17.5	0	80	-
35	0	95	-
0	70	0	-
8.75	70	85	65
17.5	70	90	80
35	70	100	95

Table 34. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and MCPA (K^+/Na^+ /DMA Salt) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	MCPA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	50	-
17.5	0	90	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	70	100	50
17.5	70	100	90
8.75	140	100	50
17.5	140	100	90

5

Table 35. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and MCPA Ethylhexyl Ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	MCPA EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA			
		ECHOR		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
42.4	0	15	-	10	-
0	280	30	-	0	-
42.4	280	97	40	70	10

10

Table 36. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and MCPA Ethylhexyl Ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	MCPA EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	80	-

0	280	0	-
35	280	97	80

Table 37. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and MCPA Ethylhexyl Ester (EHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	MCPA EHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	43	-
0	280	0	-
35	280	85	43

Table 38. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Triethylamine (TEA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA			
		ECHCG		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	65	-
17.5	0	0	-	80	-
0	70	0	-	20	-
0	140	0	-	30	-
8.75	70	40	0	90	72
17.5	70	15	0	95	84
8.75	140	30	0	95	76
17.5	140	40	0	95	86

10

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA			
		ECHOR		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	50	-
17.5	0	0	-	50	-
35	0	40	-	85	-
0	70	0	-	0	-

0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	70	0	0	40	50
17.5	70	20	0	100	50
35	70	75	40	100	85
8.75	140	20	0	100	50
17.5	140	75	0	100	50
35	140	65	40	100	85

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
42.4	0	15	-
0	280	35	-
42.4	280	97	45

Table 39. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Triethylamine (TEA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice

5 Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr TEA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA			
		ECHOR		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	85	-	50	-
17.5	0	90	-	90	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	70	99	85	100	50
17.5	70	100	90	100	90
8.75	140	99	85	100	50
17.5	140	100	90	100	90

Table 40. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

10

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA
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		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
21.2	0	25	-
42.4	0	30	-
0	140	20	
21.2	140	55	40
42.4	140	95	44

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	20	-
21.2	0	40	-
42.4	0	60	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
10.6	70	100	20
21.2	70	70	40
42.4	70	100	60
10.6	140	100	20
21.2	140	100	40
42.4	140	100	60

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	0	-
21.2	0	40	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
10.6	70	0	0
21.2	70	90	40
10.6	140	30	0
21.2	140	100	40

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA			
		FIMMI		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	40	-	60	-
0	70	15	-	15	-
0	140	80	-	50	-
10.6	70	100	49	90	66
10.6	140	100	88	99	80

Table 41. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	30	-
8.75	0	45	-
17.5	0	90	-
0	70	15	-
0	140	20	-
4.38	70	70	41
8.75	70	80	53
17.5	70	99	92
4.38	140	80	44
8.75	140	30	56
17.5	140	95	92

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Choline Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	35	-

17.5	0	30	-
0	70	10	-
0	140	15	-
8.75	70	90	42
17.5	70	95	37
8.75	140	85	45
17.5	140	85	41

Table 42. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Triclopyr Butotyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHOR	
		Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
gae/ha	gae/ha				
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	20	-	0	-
35	0	25	-	20	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	70	20	0	20	0
17.5	70	30	20	40	0
35	70	50	25	20	20
8.75	140	30	0	20	0
17.5	140	25	20	40	0
35	140	40	25	40	20

5

Compound A Acid	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA			
		CYPRO		SCPMA	
		Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
gae/ha	gae/ha				
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	20	-	0	-
35	0	50	-	0	-
0	70	0	-	50	-
0	140	40	-	60	-
8.75	70	30	0	20	50
17.5	70	100	20	60	50
35	70	100	50	100	50
8.75	140	50	40	100	60

17.5	140	100	52	100	60
35	140	95	70	100	60

Table 43. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Butotyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr Butotyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
0	70	50	-
0	140	60	-
4.38	70	100	50
8.75	70	100	50
17.5	70	90	50
4.38	140	100	60
8.75	140	100	60
17.5	140	100	60

Table 44. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

10

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
35	0	70	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	140	40	0
17.5	140	50	0
35	140	90	70

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	50	-
17.5	0	50	-
35	0	85	-
0	70	20	-
8.75	70	100	60
17.5	70	100	60
35	70	100	88

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA			
		ECHOR		SCPJU	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	65	-
17.5	0	0	-	80	-
35	0	40	-	95	-
0	70	0	-	20	-
0	140	0	-	30	-
8.75	70	50	0	90	65
17.5	70	50	0	90	80
35	70	100	40	99	95
8.75	140	15	0	95	76
17.5	140	70	0	95	86
35	140	95	40	100	97

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 22 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
16	0	0	-
32	0	0	-
64	0	30	-
0	149	30	-
16	149	100	30
32	149	100	30
64	149	100	51

Compound A Acid	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA
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		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
42.4	0	15	-
0	280	15	-
42.4	280	98	28

Table 45. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 25 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	85	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	70	99	85
8.75	140	99	85

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Injury (%) - 25 DAA	
		LEFCH	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	50	-
17.5	0	90	-
0	70	20	-
8.75	70	100	60
17.5	70	100	92

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8	0	35	-
16	0	85	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-

0	280	0	-
8	70	60	35
16	70	90	85
8	140	65	35
16	140	95	85
8	280	80	35
16	280	100	85

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
8	0	10	-
16	0	25	-
32	0	35	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
8	70	20	10
16	70	40	25
32	70	75	35
8	140	25	10
16	140	75	25
32	140	70	35
8	280	50	10
16	280	70	25
32	280	60	35

Table 46. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and
5 Fluroxypyr Methylheptyl Ester (MHE) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice
Cropping System.

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	Fluroxypyr MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 19 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	80	-
0	280	15	-
35	280	100	83

Table 47. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Dicamba Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Rice Cropping Systems.

5

Compound A Acid	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	0	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	10	-
10.6	140	25	0
10.6	280	30	10

Compound A Acid	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHOR		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
42.4		15	-	0	-
0	140	10	-	0	-
0	280	15	-	0	-
42.4	140	35	24	60	0
42.4	280	50	28	100	0

Table 48. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Dicamba Dimethylammonium (DMA) Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Rice Cropping Systems

10

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-
8.75	0	15	-
17.5	0	20	-
0	140	10	-
0	280	15	-
4.38	140	30	24
8.75	140	30	24

17.5	140	40	28
4.38	280	40	28
8.75	280	45	28
17.5	280	50	32

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dicamba DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-
0	140	0	-
4.38	140	95	0
8.75	140	70	0
17.5	140	100	0

Table 49. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Halauxifen-Methyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHCG	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	20	-
21.2	0	20	-
42.4	0	50	-
0	4.38	50	-
0	8.75	60	-
10.6	4.38	80	60
21.2	4.38	90	60
42.4	4.38	100	75
10.6	8.75	100	68
21.2	8.75	95	68
42.4	8.75	99	80

Compound A Acid	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
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		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
21.2	0	30	-
42.4	0	45	-
0	4.38	25	-
0	8.75	35	-
21.2	4.38	95	48
42.4	4.38	40	59
21.2	8.75	95	55
42.4	8.75	95	64

Compound A Acid	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
10.6	0	10	-
21.2	0	20	-
0	4.38	70	-
0	8.75	50	-
10.6	4.38	20	73
21.2	4.38	100	76
10.6	8.75	100	55
21.2	8.75	100	60

Table 50. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Halauxifen-Methyl Ester Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		ECHCG		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	15	-	25	-
8.75	0	20	-	20	-
17.5	0	40	-	30	-
0	4.38	50	-	25	-
0	8.75	60	-	35	-
4.38	4.38	99	58	85	44
8.75	4.38	95	60	85	40
17.5	4.38	80	70	99	48
4.38	8.75	95	66	50	51
8.75	8.75	90	68	90	48
17.5	8.75	99	76	100	55

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen- Methyl Ester	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		CYPRO	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
4.38	0	50	-
8.75	0	0	-

0	4.38	70	-
0	8.75	50	-
4.38	4.38	70	85
8.75	4.38	100	70
4.38	8.75	95	75
8.75	8.75	90	50

Table 51. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Acid and Quinclorac Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Acid	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 21 DAA			
		ECHOR		CYPIR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
8.75	0	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	0	-	0	-
35	0	20	-	95	-
0	560	0	-	0	-
8.75	560	20	0	50	0
17.5	560	30	0	85	0
35	560	30	20	95	95

5

Compound A Acid	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA			
		ECHOR		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
42.4	0	18	-	0	-
84.8	0	33	-	0	-
0	560	20	-	0	-
42.4	560	50	34	0	0
84.8	560	68	46	100	0

Table 52. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A *n*-Butyl Ester and Quinclorac Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A <i>n</i> -Butyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	0	-

70	0	0	-
0	560	0	-
35	560	65	0
70	560	100	0

Table 53. Synergistic Activity of In-Water Applications of Compound A Benzyl Ester and Quinclorac Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Rice Cropping System.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		ECHOR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	73	-
0	560	20	-
35	560	97	78

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Visual Weed Control (%) - 20 DAA	
		SCPMA	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
35	0	0	-
70	0	0	-
0	560	0	-
35	560	100	0
70	560	100	0

	CYPIR	<i>Cyperus iria</i> L.	flatsedge, rice
	CYPRO	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	nutsedge, purple
10	ECHCG	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) Beauv.	barnyardgrass
	ECHOR	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i> (Ard.) Fritsch	watergrass, early
	FIMMI	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> (L.) Vahl	fringerush, globe
	LEFCH	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i> (L.) Nees	sprangletop, Chinese
	SCPJU	<i>Schoenoplectus juncooides</i> (Roxb.) Palla	bulrush, Japanese
15	SCPMA	<i>Schoenoplectus maritimus</i> (L.) Lye	clubrush, sea

gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare
gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

Obs = observed value

Exp = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

DAA = days after application

NT = not tested

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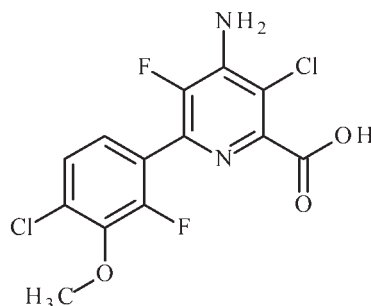
Example III. Evaluation of Postemergence Foliar-Applied Herbicidal Mixtures for Control of Weeds Common to Row Crops such as Corn and Soybeans

Seeds or nutlets of the desired test plant species were planted in a soil matrix prepared by mixing a loam or sandy loam soil (*e.g.*, 28.6 percent silt, 18.8 percent clay, and 52.6 percent sand, with a pH of about 5.8 and an organic matter content of about 1.8 percent) and calcareous grit in an 80 to 20 ratio. The soil matrix was contained in plastic pots with a surface area of 84.6 square centimeters (cm²) and a volume of 560 cubic centimeters (cm³). When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 7-31 days (d) in a greenhouse with an approximate 15 hour (h) photoperiod which was maintained at about 23–29 °C during the day and 22–28 °C during the night. Nutrients (Peters Excel[®] 15-5-15 5-Ca 2-Mg) and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the first, second, or third true leaf stage.

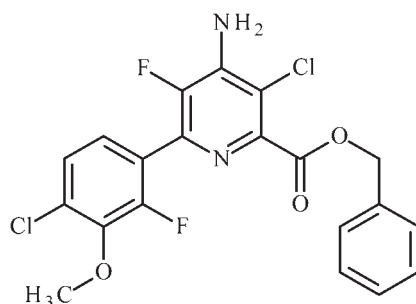
Treatment requirements were calculated based upon the rates being tested, the concentration of active ingredient or acid equivalent in the formulation, and a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 L/ha.

Treatments consisted of the acid or esters of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), each formulated as an SC, and various herbicidal components alone and in combination. Forms of compound A were applied on an acid equivalent basis.

Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Acid



Compound A Benzyl Ester

Other herbicidal components were applied on an acid equivalent basis and included the synthetic auxin herbicides 2,4-D dimethylamine salt formulated as Weedar[®] 64 and Halauxifen K⁺ salt formulated as a soluble liquid (SL). For treatments comprised of formulated compounds, measured amounts of compounds were placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and diluted in a volume of 1.5% (v/v) Agri-Dex[®] crop oil concentrated to obtain 6X stock solutions. If a test compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions were prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (typically 2 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of an appropriate amount of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate and water so that the final spray solutions contained 1.25+/-0.05% (v/v) crop oil concentrate.

For treatments comprised of technical compounds, weighed amounts can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 6X stock solutions. If a test compound does not dissolve readily, the mixture can be warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions can be prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (*e.g.*, 2 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations

with the addition of an appropriate amount of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate and water so that the final spray solutions contain 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate. When technical materials are used, the concentrated stock solutions can be added to the spray solutions so that the final acetone and DMSO concentrations of the application solutions are 16.2% and 0.5%, respectively.

For treatments comprised of formulated and technical compounds, weighed amounts of the technical materials can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 6X stock solutions, and measured amounts of the formulated compounds can be placed individually in 25 mL glass vials and diluted in a volume of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate or water to obtain 6X stock solutions. If a test compound does not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. Application solutions can be prepared by adding an appropriate amount of each stock solution (*e.g.*, 2 mL) and diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of an appropriate amount of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) crop oil concentrate and water so that the final spray solutions contained 1.25% (v/v) crop oil concentrate. When required, additional water and/or 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO can be added to individual application solutions so that the final acetone and DMSO concentrations of the application solutions being compared are 16.2% and 0.5%, respectively.

All stock solutions and applications solutions were visually inspected for compound compatibility prior to application. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 liters per hectare (L/ha). Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 square meters (m²) at a spray height of 18 to 20 inches (46 to 50 cm) above the average plant canopy height.

Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the solvent blank.

The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After approximately 2 weeks, the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the untreated plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury or growth inhibition and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

Some of the compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 54-56.

Table 54. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Acid and 2,4-D DMA Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Row Crops, Corn and Soybeans.

Compound A Acid	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 16 DAA	
		PANDI	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
3.75	0	60	-
0	105	0	-
0	210	0	-
3.75	105	75	60
3.75	210	80	60

Table 55. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D DMA Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Corn and Soybeans.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 14 DAA	
		ELEIN	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
3.75	0	0	-
0	52.5	0	-
0	105	0	-

3.75	52.5	15	0
3.75	105	15	0

Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 16 DAA	
		PANMI	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
3.75	0	15	-
7.5	0	50	-
15	0	75	-
0	52.5	0	-
0	105	10	-
3.75	52.5	50	15
7.5	52.5	45	50
15	52.5	90	75
3.75	105	60	24
7.5	105	75	55
15	105	75	78

Table 56. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Halauxifen K⁺ Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Control of Weeds Common to Corn and Soybeans.

5

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen K ⁺ Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 17 DAA	
		ELEIN	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
7.5	0	20	-
0	3.75	30	-
0	7.5	40	-
0	15	50	-
7.5	3.75	45	44
7.5	7.5	60	52
7.5	15	75	60

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen K ⁺ Salt	Visual Weed Control (%) - 13 DAA	
		SORHA	
gae/ha	gae/ha	Obs	Exp
3.75	0	0	-

7.5	0	0	-
15	0	10	-
0	7.5	0	-
3.75	7.5	20	0
7.5	7.5	15	0
15	7.5	10	10

ELEIN *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.

goosegrass

PANDI *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx.

panicum, fall

PANMI *Panicum miliaceum* L.

millet, wild-proso

5 SORHA *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.

johnsongrass

gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare

gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

Obs = observed value

Exp = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

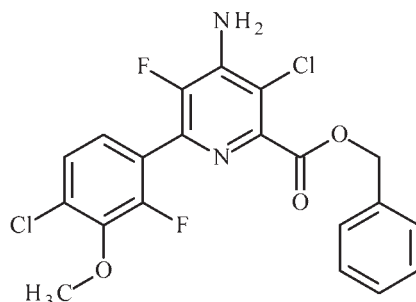
10 DAA = days after application

Example IV. Evaluation of Postemergence Foliar-Applied Herbicidal Mixtures for Weed Control in Cereal Crops in the Greenhouse.

Seeds of the desired test plant species were planted in Sun Gro MetroMix[®] 306 planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 6.0 to 6.8 and an organic matter content of about 30 percent, in plastic pots with a surface area of 103.2 square centimeters (cm²). When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 7-36 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 hour photoperiod which was maintained at about 18° C during the day and 17° C during the night. Nutrients and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the second or third true leaf stage.

Treatments consisted of the benzyl ester of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), formulated as an SC, and a second cereal herbicide alone and in combination.

Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Benzyl Ester

Measured aliquots of benzyl ester of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A) were placed in 25 milliliter (mL) glass vials and diluted in a volume of 1.25% (v/v) Agri-Dex[®] crop oil concentrated to obtain stock solutions. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 liters per hectare (L/ha). Spray solutions of the second cereal herbicide and experimental compound mixtures were prepared by adding the stock solutions to the appropriate amount of dilution solution to form 12 mL spray solution with active ingredients in two- and three-way combinations. Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 square meters (m²) at a spray height of 18 inches (46 cm) above average plant canopy. Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the solvent blank.

The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After 20-22 days, the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the control plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

The compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 57-66.

- 5 Table 57. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-DB Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		POLCO	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-DB	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-
0	150	17	-
8.75	150	67	58

- 10 Table 58. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Dichlorprop-P Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		VIOTR		BRSNN	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dichlorprop-P	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-	23	-
0	140	27	-	57	-
8.75	140	57	49	77	67

- 15 Table 59. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and MCPA Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		VIOTR		POLCO		BRSNN	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	MCPA	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-	50	-	23	-
0	140	40	-	0	-	70	-
8.75	140	78	58	62	50	87	77

- Table 60. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Mecoprop Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		BRSNN	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Mecoprop-P	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	23	-

0	200	70	-
8.75	200	83	77

Table 61. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Dicamba Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		AMARE		POLCO		BRSNN	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dicamba	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-	50	-	23	-
0	35	53	-	13	-	8	-
8.75	35	97	81	77	57	43	30

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Table 62. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Aminopyralid Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		POLCO		CIRAR		BRSNN	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Aminopyralid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	70	-	23	-
0	3	3	-	13	-	0	-
8.75	3	67	52	82	74	40	23

10 Table 63. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Clopyralid Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		AMARE	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Clopyralid	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-
0	50	17	-
8.75	50	73	67

15 Table 64. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Picloram Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		VIOTR		STEME		POLCO	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Picloram	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-	70	-	50	-

0	10	3	-	0	-	40	-
8.75	10	43	32	80	70	78	70

Table 65. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Fluroxypyr Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		AMARE		VIOTR		POLCO		CIRAR	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-	30	-	50	-	70	-
0	35	33	-	10	-	23	-	3	-
8.75	35	83	73	60	37	78	62	78	71

5

Table 66. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Quinclorac Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Cropping System.

Application Rate (gai/ha)		AMARE		VIOTR		POLCO	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-	30	-	50	-
0	140	27	-	0	-	3	-
8.75	140	83	71	50	30	58	52

- 10 AMARE *Amaranthus retroflexus* (L.) pigweed, redroot
 VIOTR *Viola tricolor* (L.) pansy, wild
 CIRAR *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. thistle, Canada
 POLCO *Polygonum convolvulus* buckwheat, wild
 BRSNN *Brassica napus* (L.) canola, volunteer
 15 STEME *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill. chickweed, common

gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare

gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

Ob = observed value

Ex = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

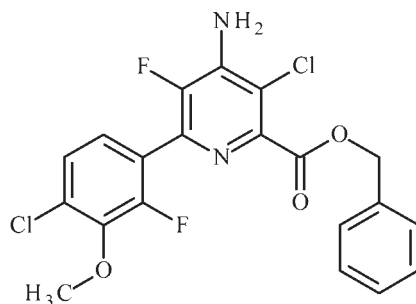
- 20 DAA = days after application

Example V. Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Activity of Mixtures in Forage Crops

Seeds or root cuttings of the desired test plant species were planted in Sun Gro MetroMix[®] 306 planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 6.0 to 6.8 and an organic matter content of about 30 percent, in plastic pots with a surface area of 126.6 square centimeters (cm²). When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 14-60 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 hour photoperiod which was maintained at approximately 28° C during the day and 24° C during the night. Nutrients and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the BBCH13 to BBCH23 leaf stage.

Treatments consisted of the benzyl ester of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), formulated as a SC, and a second herbicide alone and in combination.

Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Benzyl Ester

A measured aliquot of Compound A was placed in 25 milliliter (mL) glass vial and diluted in a volume of 1.25% (v/v) Agri-Dex[®] crop oil concentrated to obtain stock solutions. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 liters per hectare (L/ha). Spray solutions of the second herbicide or experimental compound mixtures were prepared by adding the stock solutions to the appropriate amount of dilution solution to form 12 mL spray solution with active ingredients in two- way combinations. Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 square meters (m²) at a spray height of 18 inches (46 cm) above average plant canopy. Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the solvent blank.

The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After approximately 21 days, the condition of the test plants, as compared with that of the control plants, was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

The compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 67-75.

Table 67. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Triclopyr Butoxyethyl Ester (BEE; Garlon 4) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CENMA		SONAR		CIRAR		CASOB	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Triclopyr BEE	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.4	0	70	-	65	-	30	-	38	-
8.8	0	85	-	100	-	30	-	-	-
17.5	0	95	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
0	35	30	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
0	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
0	70	45	-	60	-	40	-	-	-
4.4	35	100	79	100	86	-	-	-	-
8.8	35	100	90	100	100	-	-	-	-
17.5	35	100	97	100	98	-	-	-	-
4.4	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	50
4.4	70	100	84	100	86	70	58	-	-
8.8	70	100	92	100	100	85	58	-	-

17.5	70	100	97	100	98	-	-	-	-
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Table 68. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Fluroxypyr Meptyl Ester (ME; Starane) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CENMA		SONAR		TRFRE		CIRAR		SOOSS	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr ME	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
2.2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	15	-
4.4	0	70	-	65	-	0	-	30	-	45	-
8.8	0	85	-	100	-	10	-	30	-	100	-
17.5	0	95	-	95	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
0	35	0	-	0	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
0	70	0	-	15	-	20	-	10	-	50	-
4.4	35	100	70	100	65	30	15	-	-	-	-
8.8	35	100	85	100	100	40	24	-	-	-	-
17.5	35	100	95	100	95	50	41	-	-	-	-
2.2	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	32	100	57
4.4	70	100	70	100	70	70	20	45	37	98	72
8.8	70	100	85	100	100	90	28	60	37	98	100
17.5	70	100	95	100	96	90	44	-	-	-	-

5

Table 69. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt (DMA) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CENMA		SINAR		SONAR	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D DMA Salt	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.4	0	70	-	80	-	65	-
8.8	0	85	-	100	-	100	-
17.5	0	95	-	100	-	95	-
0	35	30	-	35	-	20	-
0	70	50	-	80	-	85	-
4.4	35	100	79	100	87	95	72
8.8	35	100	90	100	100	100	100
17.5	35	100	97	100	100	100	96
4.4	70	100	85	100	96	95	95
8.8	70	100	93	100	100	100	100

17.5	70	100	98	100	100	100	99
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Table 70. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and 2,4-D Choline Salt Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CASOB	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	2,4-D Choline Salt	Obs	Exp
1.1	0	28	-
2.2	0	33	-
4.4	0	38	-
0	50	3	-
1.1	50	27	31
2.2	50	45	36
4.4	50	55	40

5

Table 71. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Picloram Potassium Salt (K^+ salt; Tordon 22K) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CENMA		SINAR	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Picloram K^+ Salt	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.4	0	70	-	80	-
8.8	0	85	-	100	-
17.5	0	95	-	100	-
0	35	20	-	30	-
0	70	50	-	70	-
4.4	35	100	76	100	86
8.8	35	100	88	100	100
17.5	35	100	96	100	100
4.4	70	100	85	98	94
8.8	70	100	93	100	100
17.5	70	100	98	100	100

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Table 72. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Clopyralid Monoethanolamine Salt (MEA salt; Lontrel) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		CIRAR		SOOSS	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Clopyralid MEA Salt	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
2.2	0	25	-	15	-
4.4	0	30	-	45	-
8.8	0	30	-	100	-
0	35	75	-	25	-
2.2	35	90	81	75	36
4.4	35	90	82	95	59
8.8	35	95	82	95	100

Table 73. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Aminopyralid Triisopropanolammonium Salt (TIPA salt; Milestone) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

5

Application Rate (gae/ha)		TRFRE		SINAR		SOOSS		CIRAR	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Aminopyralid TIPA Salt	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.4	0	0	-	80	-	15	-	25	-
8.8	0	10	-	100	-	45	-	30	-
17.5	0	30	-	100	-	100	-	30	-
0	17.5	35	-	25	-	45	-	45	-
0	35	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
4.4	17.5	45	35	95	85	90	53	90	89
8.8	17.5	45	42	98	100	90	70	98	90
17.5	17.5	65	55	100	100	95	100	98	90
4.4	35	-	-	100	89	-	-	-	-
8.8	35	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
17.5	35	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-

Table 74. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Dicamba Dimethylamine Salt (DMA Salt; Banvel) Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

10

Application Rate (gae/ha)		SIDSP		SINAR		CASOB	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Dicamba DMA Salt	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
1.1	0	72	-	72	-	28	-
2.2	0	77	-	98	-	33	-
4.4	0	85	-	100	-	38	-

0	50	25	-	65	-	20	-
1.1	50	87	79	100	90	32	43
2.2	50	93	83	100	100	52	47
4.4	50	97	89	100	100	67	51

Table 75. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Aminocyclopyrachlor Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Forage System

Application Rate (gae/ha)		TRFRE		SINAR		CENMA	
Compound A Benzyl Ester	Aminocyclopyrachlor	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp	Obs	Exp
4.4	0	0	-	80	-	70	-
8.8	0	10	-	100	-	85	-
17.5	0	30	-	100	-	95	-
0	8.75	45	-	25	-	55	-
0	17.5	55	-	45	-	60	-
4.4	8.75	55	45	95	85	100	87
8.8	8.75	60	51	98	100	100	93
17.5	8.75	65	62	100	100	100	98
4.4	17.5	65	55	100	89	100	88
8.8	17.5	70	60	100	100	100	94
17.5	17.5	75	69	100	100	100	98

5

CASOB	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L.	sicklepod
CENMA	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> LAM.	knapweed, spotted
CIRAR	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) SCOP.	thistle, Canada
SIDSP	<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	sida, prickly
10 SINAR	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.	mustard, wild
SONAR	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	sowthistle, field
SOOSS	<i>Solidago</i> L. spec.	goldenrod
TRFRE	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	clover, Dutch

gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare

15 gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

Obs = observed value

Exp = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

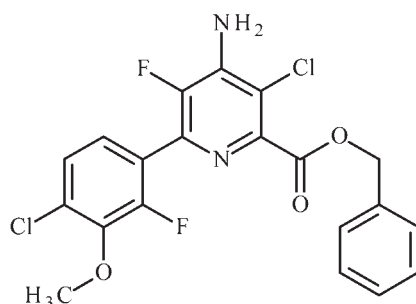
DAA = days after application

20 Example VI. Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Activity of Mixtures in Cereal Field Trials in Canada.

A post-emergence field trial was conducted under commercial field conditions in Warner, Alberta, Canada. The trial site was located in a commercially grown field of direct-seeded durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) using standard herbicide small plot research methodology. Trial plot size varied from 2 meters (m) x 8 m (width x length) with 4 replicates per treatment. The cereal crop was grown using normal cultural practices for fertilization, seeding and maintenance to ensure good growth of the crop and the weeds.

All treatments in the post-emergence field trials were applied using a backpack compressed CO₂ sprayer with flat fan air induction nozzles (110°) calibrated to apply 100 L/ha spray volume at approximately 276 kPa nozzle pressure. Treatments consisted of the benzyl ester of 4-amino-3-chloro-5-fluoro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), formulated as an SC (suspension concentrate), and various herbicidal components alone and in combination.

Forms of compound A (compound of formula I) tested include:



Compound A Benzyl Ester

A commercially available product of fluroxypyr-MHE (STARANE II, emulsifiable concentrate formulation, 333 gae/L) and a formulation of Halauxifen-ME (GF-2645, wettable granule formulation, 200 gae/kg) were mixed in water at appropriate formulated product rates to achieve the desired rates based on a unit area of application (hectare) to achieve the desired rates as shown. Treatments were rated at 28 to 54 days after application (DAA) as compared to the untreated control plants. Visual weed control was scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

All treatment results, both for the single product and mixtures, are an average of 4 replicates. The trial sites had naturally occurring populations of weeds. The weed spectrum included, but was not limited to, kochia and Russian thistle.

Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures

5 containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

10 B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

The compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results from in-crop field trials are given in Tables 76 and 77.

15 Table 76. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Fluroxypyr-MHE Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Field Cropping System when evaluated 54 DAA (Days After Application) in Canada.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Fluroxypyr-MHE	Visual Weed Control (%) - 54 DAA	
		SASKR	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
5	0	33	-
0	50	15	-
5	50	58	43

20 Table 77. Synergistic Activity of Foliar-Applied Compound A Benzyl Ester and Halauxifen-ME Herbicidal Compositions on Weed Control in a Cereal Field Cropping System when evaluated 28 DAA (Days After Application) in Canada.

Compound A Benzyl Ester	Halauxifen-ME	Visual Weed Control (%) - 28 DAA	
		KCHSC	
gae/ha	gai/ha	Obs	Exp
5	0	65	-
0	5	63	-

5	5	93	87
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KCHSC *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad., kochia

SASKR *Salsola tragus* L. Russian thistle

gae/ha = grams acid equivalent per hectare

5 gai/ha = grams active ingredient per hectare

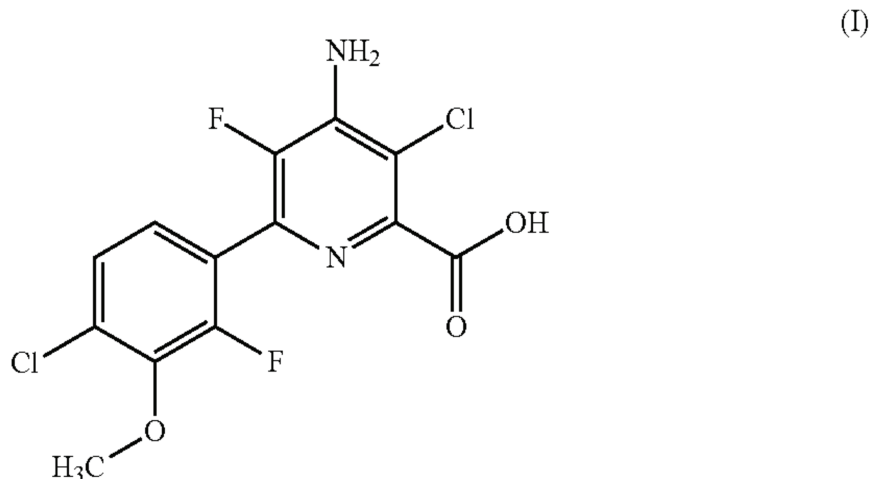
Obs = observed value

Exp = expected value as calculated by Colby's equation

DAA = days after application

CLAIMS

1. A herbicidal composition comprising a herbicidally effective amount of (a) a compound of the formula (I):



or an agriculturally acceptable salt or alkyl ester or benzyl ester thereof and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide; wherein the (a) and (b) are present in the composition in a ratio such that the composition exhibits synergy.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein (b) the synthetic auxin herbicide is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of: 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, 2,4-D choline, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, aminopyralid TIPA, clomeprop-P, clopyralid, clopyralid MEA, dicamba, dicamba DMA, diclorprop-P, fluoroxypyr, fluoroxypyr MHE, MCPA, MCPA EHE, mecoprop-P, picloram, picloram K⁺ salt, quinclorac, triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline, triclopyr BEE, halauxifen-methyl, halauxifen-methyl(methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt, or an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester, or carboxylate salt thereof of at least one of the aforementioned synthetic auxin herbicide.
3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, or 2,4-D choline wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to 2,4-D, 2,4-D EHE, 2,4-DMA, or 2,4-D choline given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from about 1:2 to about 1:110.
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is aminocyclopyrachlor wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to aminocyclopyrachlor given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from about 1:1 to about 1:4.
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is aminopyralid or

aminopyralid TIPA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to aminopyralid or aminopyralid TIPA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from about 1:1 to about 1:8.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is clomeprop-P having a weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) or salt or ester thereof to clomeprop-P or salt or ester thereof is within the range of from about 1:200 to about 1:1.

7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is clopyralid or clopyralid MEA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to clopyralid or clopyralid MEA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:4 to 1:16.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is dicamba or dicamba DMA wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to dicamba or dicamba DMA given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:3.3 to 1:64.

9. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is diclorprop-P wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to diclorprop-P given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is about 1:16.

10. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is fluoroxypry or fluoroxypry MHE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to fluoroxypry or fluoroxypry MHE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:2 to 1:35.

11. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is MCPA or MCPA EHE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to MCPA or MCPA EHE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:2 to 1:35.

12. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is mecoprop-P wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to mecoprop-P given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is about 1:23.

13. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is picloram or picloram K⁺ salt wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to picloram or picloram K⁺ salt given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:1.1 to 1:16.

14. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is quinclorac wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to quinclorac given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from

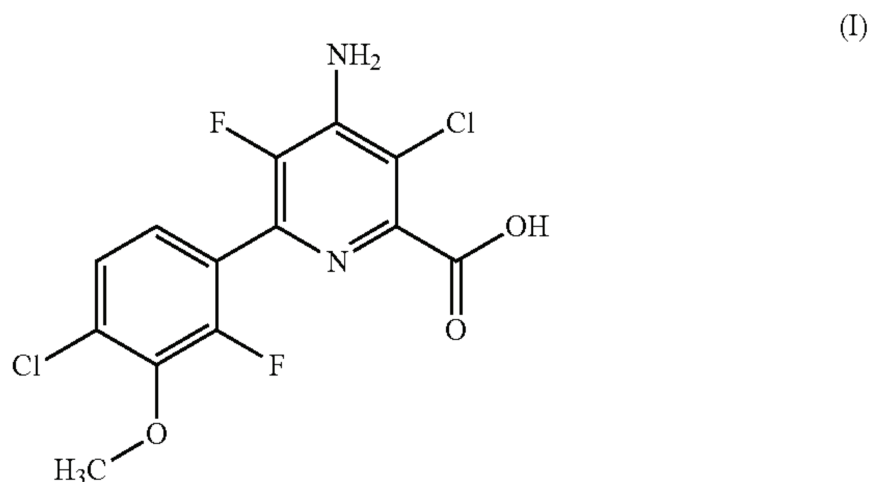
1:1.7 to 1:16.

15. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline or triclopyr BEE wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to triclopyr, triclopyr TEA, triclopyr choline or triclopyr BEE given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:7 to 1:45.

16. The composition of claim 1, wherein the synthetic auxin herbicide is halauxifen-methyl(methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt wherein the weight ratio of the compound of formula (I) to halauxifen-methyl(methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)picolinate) or its carboxylate potassium salt given in units of gae/ha to gai/ha is from 1:4 to 10:1.

17. The composition of claim 1, further comprising an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant, carrier, or safener.

18. A method of controlling undesirable vegetation which comprises contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof with, or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation, a herbicidally effective amount of combination comprising (a) a compound of the formula (I):



or an agriculturally acceptable salt or alkyl ester or benzyl ester thereof and (b) a synthetic auxin herbicide; wherein the (a) and (b) are present in the combination in a ratio such that the combination exhibits synergy, and wherein the undesirable vegetation is controlled in direct-seeded, water-seeded and transplanted rice, cereals, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, maize or canola crop.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the undesirable vegetation is immature.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the water is part of a flooded rice paddy.
21. The method of claim 18 wherein a herbicidally effective amount of (a) is applied either pre- or post-emergently to at least one of the following: the crop, a field, or a paddy.
22. The method of claim 18, wherein the undesirable vegetation is controlled in glyphosate-, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase inhibitor-, glufosinate-, glutamine synthetase inhibitor-, dicamba-, phenoxy auxin-, pyridyloxy auxin-, synthetic auxin-, auxin transport inhibitor-, aryloxyphenoxypropionate-, cyclohexanedione-, phenylpyrazoline-, acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitor-, imidazolinone-, sulfonyleurea-, pyrimidinylthiobenzoate-, triazolopyrimidine-, sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinone-, acetolactate synthase or acetohydroxy acid synthase inhibitor-, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate dioxygenase inhibitor-, phytoene desaturase inhibitor-, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitor-, protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor-, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor-, mitosis inhibitor-, microtubule inhibitor-, very long chain fatty acid inhibitor-, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitor-, photosystem I inhibitor-, photosystem II inhibitor-, triazine-, or bromoxynil-tolerant crops.
23. The method of claim 22, wherein the tolerant crop possesses multiple or stacked traits conferring tolerance to multiple herbicides.
24. The method of claim 22, wherein the undesirable vegetation comprises a herbicide resistant or tolerant plant.
25. The method of claim 22 wherein the resistant or tolerant plant is resistant or tolerant to multiple herbicides.
26. The method of claim 25, wherein the resistant or tolerant plant is resistant or tolerant to acetolactate synthase or acetohydroxy acid synthase inhibitors, photosystem II inhibitors, acetyl CoA carboxylase inhibitors, synthetic auxins, auxin transport inhibitors, photosystem I inhibitors, 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase inhibitors, microtubule assembly inhibitors, fatty acid and lipid biosynthesis inhibitors, protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitors, carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors, very long chain fatty acid inhibitors, phytoene desaturase inhibitors, glutamine synthetase inhibitors, 4-hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate-dioxygenase inhibitors, mitosis inhibitors, cellulose biosynthesis inhibitors, herbicides with multiple modes-of-action, quinclorac, arylaminopropionic acids, difenzoquat, endothall, or organoarsenicals.