



US 20250255295A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0255295 A1**  
**VERMEER et al.** (43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 14, 2025**(54) **INSECTICIDAL FORMULATION FOR  
VECTOR AND PEST CONTROL WITH  
INCREASED CONTACT EFFICACY**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 18, 2018 (EP) ..... 18213629.1

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*A01N 25/10* (2006.01)  
*A01N 37/18* (2006.01)  
*A01N 43/56* (2006.01)  
*A01N 43/76* (2006.01)  
*A01P 7/04* (2006.01)(73) Assignee: **DISCOVERY PURCHASER  
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(US)(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... *A01N 25/10* (2013.01); *A01N 37/18*  
(2013.01); *A01N 43/56* (2013.01); *A01N*  
*43/76* (2013.01); *A01P 7/04* (2021.08)(21) Appl. No.: **19/193,291**(57) **ABSTRACT**(22) Filed: **Apr. 29, 2025****Related U.S. Application Data**(62) Division of application No. 17/309,641, filed on Jun.  
11, 2021, filed as application No. PCT/EP2019/  
084350 on Dec. 10, 2019, now Pat. No. 12,285,011.The present invention relates to insecticidal formulations for  
vector and pest control with increased contact efficacy, more  
particularly to insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles  
and insecticidal compositions comprising such insecticidal  
active ingredient-matrix particles, as well as to methods and  
uses of such insecticidal formulations.

## INSECTICIDAL FORMULATION FOR VECTOR AND PEST CONTROL WITH INCREASED CONTACT EFFICACY

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/309,641 filed Jun. 11, 2021 (issued as U.S. Pat. No. 12,285,011 on Apr. 29, 2025), which is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of International Application No. PCT/EP2019/084350, filed internationally on Dec. 10, 2019, which claims the benefit of priority to European Application No. 18213629.1, filed Dec. 18, 2018, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The use of pesticides to protect fruits, vegetables and other agricultural crops against insects is well established. Next to these applications the same type of active ingredients can be used to protect people against vector transmitting insects such as e.g. mosquitos (vector control) and insects e.g. such as cockroaches, flies and bed bugs that are described as hygiene pests outside the agricultural environment. To protect people against these insects, surfaces in and around the living & food production environment of the people are treated with an insecticide. Since contact times are often only short a relative fast uptake of the insecticide is required. In contrast to many agricultural applications the mechanism for control for the active ingredient in these types of applications is restricted to contact efficacy. No oral uptake will take place when for example mosquitos land and walk on treated surfaces. Consequently, only limited types of pesticides are effective for these treatments. Examples are pyrethroids, carbamates, organophosphates and DDT. Evidently, the latter three are not preferred because of their toxicological profile for human beings and the environment. Pyrethroids on the other hand have been used in vector control and professional pest management very extensively over the last decades with the result that strong resistance against this mode of action is establishing.

[0003] Some other insecticidal active ingredients show efficacy and even resistance breaking potential for vector control and professional pest management relevant pests. However, because of their physicochemical properties they show only limited contact efficacy. The high melting point and molecular weight of such insecticidal active ingredients entail that they have a tendency to form highly crystalline structures that are poorly soluble. Consequently, the uptake in the insect via contact is very limited and the insects cannot be efficiently treated with known formulations such as e.g. a conventional suspension concentrate formulation in which the insecticidal active ingredient is present as a crystalline entity.

[0004] The use of polymers and/or waxes as matrix material, on the other hand, is known in agricultural formulations. Many “controlled release” formulations are based on this principle and have been described in the literature. US20060193882A, for example, discusses a formulation where an agrochemical active ingredient is included in a polymer matrix in order to prolong the residual biological efficacy. However, with this measure the initial biological efficacy is reduced. Low initial biological efficacy goes

along with low contact efficacy and therefore, such “controlled release” formulations are in general not useful for the purpose to increase the contact efficacy of an insecticidal active ingredient whenever only short contact times occur.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The purpose of the present invention was therefore to provide technical formulation means to solve the issues identified in the prior art and in particular to exploit the full contact and initial (fast knock-down after contact) biological efficacy potential of insecticidal active ingredients with challenging physicochemical properties. A particular purpose was to provide technical formulation means for insecticidal active ingredients that have high tendency to crystallize under normal conditions but that generally have a higher biological activity against pests in the amorphous state. A further purpose was to provide technical formulation means for pest control, in particular cockroaches, mosquitos, flies, bed bugs etc., with high biological contact efficacy on various surfaces such as e.g. flat, porous or muddy surfaces.

[0006] Another purpose was to provide technical formulations means for pest control with a resistance breaking potential, in particular with pyrethroid resistance breaking potential.

[0007] It has now been found that the purpose has been addressed and a solution is provided with the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles as further described hereinafter.

[0008] The insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles of the invention relate to insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles with a particle size d50 of 0.1 to 75 microns comprising

[0009] a) at least one insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point of equal or above 110° C. and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1% and wherein at least one insecticidal active ingredient is distributed in

[0010] b) a matrix material comprising a wax.

[0011] The insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles of the invention have preferably a particle size of between 0.1 to 75 microns and more preferably between 0.5 and 50 microns and even more preferably between 1 and 25 microns. The D50 value is preferably determined by laser diffraction after dispersion of the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles of the invention in a water phase.

[0012] The insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles of the invention comprise at least one insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point of equal or above 110° C., preferably equal or above 120° C., more preferably equal or above 130° C. and even more preferably equal or above 140° C. and even more preferably equal or above 150° C.; and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1%, preferably equal or below 0.01%, more preferably equal or below 0.005% and even more preferred equal or below 0.001%. In another preferred embodiment of the invention the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles comprise one insecticidal active ingredient with the above indicated physicochemical properties. The melting points according to the invention are measured under standard conditions (1 atmosphere). Water solubility are indicated in percentage referring to the quotient of (g) gram insecticidal active ingredient/100ml water. Water solubility is preferably measured with liquid chromatography e.g. with a HPLC-MS system (at 20° C., 1 atmosphere and pH 7, see also example 1 as a reference).

**[0013]** According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the “at least one” insecticidal active ingredient of the invention comprises at least one amide chemical moiety.

**[0014]** More preferably the at least one insecticidal active ingredient of the invention is selected from the chemical classes of isoxazolines, meta-diamides, arylpyrazolheteroarylamides and arylpyrazolarylamides and/or is active on the  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor.

**[0015]** The isoxazolines are a class of compounds, which are active against arthropods and insects relevant in the field of plant protection as well as ectoparasites on animals. They are antagonists of the  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor. The binding site of the isoxazolines is at least partly different from the ones of the cyclodienes and fipronil. (W. L. Shoop et al. *Veterinary Parasitology* 2014, 201, 179-189; T. L. McTier et al. *Veterinary Parasitology* 2016, 222, 3-11; K. Nakahira et al. *Pest Management Science* 2015, 71, 91-95; L. Rufener et al. *Parasites & Vectors* 2017, 10, 530. Prominent representatives of this class are e.g. lotilaner, sarolaner, fluralaner, afoxolaner and 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 1309959-62-3).

**[0016]** The meta-diamides are a class of compound which act as antagonist on the  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor. A prominent representative of this class is broflanilide. The binding site of desmethyl-broflanilide is at least partly different from the ones of the cyclodienes and fipronil (T. Nakao, S. Banba *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 2016, 24, 372-377).

**[0017]** The class of arylpyrazolheteroarylamides and arylpyrazolarylamides that can be preferably used in connection with the present invention are described e.g. in WO 2015/067647A1 and WO 2015/067646A1, which are hereby incorporated by reference. Preferably this class relates to 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide.

**[0018]** In this context, the term “active on the GABA receptor” relates preferably to the characteristic of a chemical molecule to modulate the GABA receptors physiological activity.

**[0019]** The insecticidal active ingredients according to the invention may be, depending on the active ingredient, in the form of geometric and/or optically active isomers or corresponding isomer mixtures in different compositions. These stereoisomers are, for example, enantiomers, diastereomers or geometric isomers. Accordingly, the invention encompasses the use of both pure stereoisomers and any mixture of these isomers.

**[0020]** Even more preferably, the at least one insecticidal active ingredient of the invention is selected from the group of:

**[0021]** 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide (CAS 1771741-86-6),

**[0022]** broflanilide: 3-[benzoyl (methyl) amino]-N-[2-bromo-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]-2-fluorobenzamide (CAS 1207727 Apr. 5),

**[0023]** 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 1309959-62-3),

**[0024]** 4-[(5R)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4S)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 2061933-86-4),

**[0025]** 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4S)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 1429660-18-3),

**[0026]** 4-[(5R)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 1309958 Mar. 9),

**[0027]** sarolaner: 1-[6-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4H-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]spiro [1H-2-benzofuran-3,3'-azetidine]-1'-yl]-2-methylsulfonyl ethanone (CAS 1398609-39-6),

**[0028]** fluralaner: 4-[5-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4H-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[2-oxo-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino) ethyl]benzamide (CAS 864731-61-3),

**[0029]** lotilaner: 3-methyl-N-[2-oxo-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino) ethyl]-5-[(5S)-5-(3,4,5-trichlorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4H-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]thiophene-2-carboxamide (CAS 1369852-71-0),

**[0030]** afoxolaner: 4-[5-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4H-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[2-oxo-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino) ethyl]naphthalene-1-carboxamide (CAS 1093861-60-9).

**[0031]** Even more preferably, the “at least one” insecticidal active ingredient of the invention is selected from the group of:

**[0032]** 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide (CAS 1771741-86-6),

**[0033]** broflanilide: 3-[benzoyl (methyl) amino]-N-[2-bromo-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]-2-fluorobenzamide (CAS 1207727 Apr. 5),

**[0034]** 4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide (CAS 1309959-62-3).

**[0035]** Most preferably, the “at least one” insecticidal active ingredient of the invention is selected from the group of 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide (CAS 1771741-86-6) and broflanilide and even more preferably the “at least one” insecticidal active ingredient is 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide (CAS 1771741-86-6).

**[0036]** In a further embodiment, the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles of the invention comprise at least one of the above described insecticidal active ingredient distributed and preferably evenly distributed in a matrix material as herein described. The distribution is preferably achieved with a heating step wherein at least one insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material are heated at a

temperature where the matrix material is no longer solid, preferably above the softening point of the matrix material but below the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient. The mixture is kept at this temperature (such as e.g. for a time period of 10, 15 or 20 minutes) until the described insecticidal active ingredient is evenly distributed. The particle size of the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles can be obtained afterwards by conventional milling and/or grinding means with customary mixers, mills and/or grinders.

**[0037]** The “matrix material” to be used in accordance with the invention is a wax which preferably has a softening point of between 50 and 160° C., preferably of between 60 and 140° C. and more preferably of between 70 and 120° C. and even more preferably of between 70 and 110° C. under standard conditions.

**[0038]** The term “softening point” as used herein is referring to the Vicat softening temperature or Vicat hardness and is the determination of the softening point for materials that have no definite melting point, such as a wax. It is taken as the temperature at which the specimen is penetrated to a depth of 1 mm by a flat-ended needle with a 1 mm<sup>2</sup> circular or square cross-section. Preferably the Vicat B120 test is used to measure the softening point. The Vicat B120 test is characterized by a load of 50 N and a heating rate of 120 (K/h). Standards to determine Vicat softening point include ASTM D 1525 and ISO 306, which are largely equivalent.

**[0039]** A useful wax preferably includes a plant wax, for example cotton wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, japan wax, sugarcane wax; an animal wax, for example beeswax, wool wax, shellac wax; a mineral wax, for example ceresin, ozokerite, montan wax. In addition, it is possible in accordance with the invention to use a chemically modified wax, for example hydrogenated jojoba wax, montan ester wax, and/or a fully synthetic wax such as a polyalkylene wax, a polyethylene glycol wax, an amide wax, a Fischer-Tropsch paraffin wax and/or a fluorocarbon wax.

**[0040]** A further suitable wax in accordance with the invention is hydrogenated and non-hydrogenated fat, e.g. triglyceride, or a fatty acid, for example stearin, coconut fat or hydrogenated oil, for example hydrogenated palm oil or hydrogenated castor oil.

**[0041]** The wax may be used in accordance with the invention in macrocrystalline, microcrystalline or amorphous form.

**[0042]** Particular preference is given in accordance with the invention to carnauba wax and montan wax as a matrix material. Very particular preference is given to carnauba wax.

**[0043]** Examples of a particularly preferred wax is Carnauba wax (from Mosselmann), Licowax S or Licowax KSL (from Clariant).

**[0044]** Another embodiment of the invention refers to an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle with the above indicated particle size comprising

**[0045]** a) at least one insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point of equal or above 110° C. and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1% and wherein at least one insecticidal active ingredient is distributed in

**[0046]** b) a matrix material, preferably wherein the matrix material has a softening point that is at least 30° C. under the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient,

characterized in that the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle does not exhibit a melting peak of the active ingredient when measured in a second heating cycle after heating to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate of preferably between 5 to 15° C. per minute and more preferably at 10° C. per minute using Differential Scanning calorimetry.

**[0047]** In this connection the “matrix material”, is preferably a wax. Preferred wax matrix material(s) are further described above.

**[0048]** A further embodiment of the invention relates to an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as outlined above, characterized in that in the first heating cycle of a Differential Scanning calorimetry the “at least one” insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material are heated to a temperature of at least 20° C., preferably at least 20° C. but not more than 50° C., above the the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate of preferably between 5° to 15° C. per minute and more preferably at 10° C. per minute.

**[0049]** In a preferred version of the Differential Scanning calorimetry as described above the maximal heating temperature of the first heating cycle is retained for a period of at least 10 minutes, preferably 15 minutes, more preferably 20 minutes.

**[0050]** In another preferred embodiment of the invention the at least one insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material are cooled down to a temperature of between 0° C. to 40° C., preferably of between 15° C. to 35° C., more preferably of between 20° C. to 30° C. between the first and second heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry and preferably also after the second heating cycle each at a steady cooling rate of preferably between 5° C. to 15° C. per minute and more preferably 10° C. per minute.

**[0051]** The term “steady heating rate” as used herein refers to a certain temperature increase per minute which is kept constant. The temperature increase over time is therefore preferably linear.

**[0052]** Analogously, the term “steady cooling rate” as used herein refers to a certain temperature decrease per minute which is kept constant. The temperature decrease over time is therefore preferably linear.

**[0053]** The term “melting peak” as used herein preferably refers to an endothermic signal in the Differential Scanning calorimetry (DSC) thermogram. The basic principle underlying this technique is that when the sample undergoes a physical transformation such as phase transitions, more or less heat will need to flow to it than the reference to maintain both at the same temperature. Whether less or more heat must flow to the sample depends on whether the process is exothermic or endothermic. For example, as a solid sample melts to a liquid, it will require more heat flowing to the sample to increase its temperature at the same rate as the reference. This is due to the absorption of heat by the sample as it undergoes the endothermic phase transition from solid to liquid.

**[0054]** A preferred embodiment of the invention relates to an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as outlined above, characterized in that in the first heating cycle of a Differential Scanning calorimetry the at least one insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material are heated to a temperature of at least 10° C. above the softening point of the matrix material and at least 20° C. below the

melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate of preferably between 5° to 15° C. per minute and more preferably at 10° C. per minute.

**[0055]** Since the tiles used in a DSC experiment are small and convection/stirring cannot be applied for an adequate mixing of the components (matrix material and insecticidal active ingredient) the mixing is only kinetically controlled. This might result in a false negative result when searching for a compatible matrix material. In the case that such a mixing does not occur spontaneously at a temperature of at least 10° C. above the softening point of the matrix material and at least 20° C. below the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient, longer waiting times shall be applied (the maximal heating temperature of the first heating cycle is then preferably retained for a period of at least 30 minutes, more preferably 60 minutes, even more preferably 120 minutes) or alternatively, the first heating cycle is adapted by heating to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient to assure an even distribution. An effective method to determine if the mixing in the tiles does not occur spontaneously, or whether the matrix material is not suitable, uses the melting enthalpy of the insecticidal active ingredient. By comparison of the melting enthalpy of the isolated insecticidal active ingredient with that of a possible peak which occurs during the second heating cycle, the fraction of insecticidal active ingredient that is dissolved can be determined. In the case that only part of the insecticidal active substance is dissolved, it is preferred that the first heating cycle of the DSC is adapted by heating to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient in order to determine whether the matrix material is suitable.

**[0056]** Another embodiment of the invention relates to an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein characterized in that the weight ratio between the at least one insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material is from 1:99 to 1:1, preferably between 5:95 to 40:60.

**[0057]** The concentration of the insecticidal active ingredient in the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle respectively in the resulting insecticidal compositions depends on the required dose rate of the insecticidal active ingredient/square meter treated surface. However, such products are typically sprayed with a 10 liter back pack sprayer with which 250 m<sup>2</sup> surface can be treated. For such a 10 liter back pack sprayer solution 25 to 250 gram of formulated product preferably 50 to 150 gram of formulated product are used.

**[0058]** The insecticidal active ingredient concentration per square meter is usually in the range of 1 to 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> and more preferably in the range of 2 to 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.

**[0059]** A further embodiment of the invention relates to an insecticidal composition, wherein the insecticidal composition comprises

**[0060]** a) an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein, preferably from 1 to 70% by weight, more preferably from 5 to 60% by weight and even more particularly from 10 to 50% by weight,

**[0061]** b) at least one surfactant(s), preferably the surfactant(s) are present from 1 to 25% by weight and more preferably from 2 to 25% by weight and even more preferably 2.5 to 15% by weight,

**[0062]** c) optionally further adjuvants selected from the group of anti-freeze agents, anti-foam agents, preservatives, anti-oxidants, thickeners and colourants, preferably from 0 to 25% by weight, more preferably from 0.1 to 20% by weight, and even more preferably from 0.5 to 10% by weight;

**[0063]** d) a liquid phase (which in any case add up to 100% per weight of the total insecticidal composition).

**[0064]** Suitable surfactants are all substances of this type which can usually be employed in agrochemical compositions. Useful for this purpose are, for example, customary emulsifiers, especially wax emulsifiers. Particular preference is given to the nonionic wax emulsifier 4106 (from Clariant), a mixture of alkyl ethoxylates.

**[0065]** Other surfactants that can be used in accordance with the invention are nonionic surfactant(s) in particular selected from the group of polyethylene oxide-polypropylene oxide block copolymers, polyethylene glycol ethers of linear alcohols, reaction products of fatty acids with ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide, and also polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, copolymers of polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone, copolymers of polyvinylacetate and polyvinylpyrrolidone, and copolymers of (meth)acrylic acid and (meth)acrylic esters, and additionally alkyl ethoxylates and alkylaryl ethoxylates, which may optionally be phosphated and optionally be neutralized with bases, polyoxyamine derivatives and nonylphenol ethoxylates. Particular preference is given to nonionic surfactant(s) selected from the group of polyethylene glycol ethers of linear alcohols and reaction products of fatty acids with ethylene oxide or propylene oxide.

**[0066]** Additional surfactants that can be used in accordance with the invention are anionic surfactant(s) in particular selected from the group of alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of alkylsulphonic acids or alkylarylsulphonic acids. A particularly preferred group of anionic surfactant(s) are selected from the group of salts of polystyrenesulphonic acids, salts of polyvinylsulphonic acids, salts of naphthalenesulphonic acid-formaldehyde condensation products, salts of condensation products of naphthalenesulphonic acid, phenolsulphonic acid and formaldehyde, and salts of lignosulphonic acid.

**[0067]** Suitable anti-freeze agents for the insecticidal composition of the invention are all those substances which are usually employed for this purpose in agrochemical compositions. Preference is given to urea, glycerol and propylene glycol.

**[0068]** Suitable anti-foam agents for the insecticidal composition of the invention are all those substances which are usually employed for this purpose in agrochemical compositions. Preference is given to silicone oils and magnesium stearate.

**[0069]** Suitable preservatives for the insecticidal composition of the invention are all those substances of this type which are usually employed for this purpose in agrochemical compositions. Examples are Preventol® (from Bayer AG) and Proxel®.

**[0070]** Suitable anti-oxidants for the insecticidal composition of the invention are all those substances which are usually employed for this purpose in agrochemical compositions. Preference is given to butylated hydroxytoluene (2,6 di-*t*-butyl 4-methylphenol, BHT).

**[0071]** Suitable thickeners for the insecticidal composition of the invention thickeners are all those substances of this

type which are usually employed in agrochemical compositions. Preference is given to silicates (such as, for example, Attagel® 50 from Engelhard) or xanthan gum (such as, for example, Kelzan® from Kelco).

**[0072]** Suitable colourants for the insecticidal composition of the invention are all those substances which are usually employed for this purpose in agrochemical compositions. Examples are titanium dioxide, carbon black, zinc oxide and blue pigments and permanent red FGR.

**[0073]** Preferred insecticidal compositions are in the form of a suspension concentrate (SC) or a spray solution thereof.

**[0074]** In general, it has been surprisingly found that the insecticidal compositions according to the invention remain stable even after prolonged storage (2 weeks) at elevated temperatures (54° C.) or in the cold and no crystal growth has been observed. By dilution with water, the SC formulation can be converted into homogeneous spray solutions.

**[0075]** For a suspension concentrate (SC) formulation e.g. a liquid phase is necessary and is preferably water.

**[0076]** For an SC formulation based on the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particles of the invention, the insecticidal composition does preferably comprise one or more surfactant(s), preferably from 2 to 20% by weight, more preferably 2.5 to 10% by weight.

**[0077]** For an SC formulation, the insecticidal composition does preferably comprise (as feature (c)) adjuvants selected from the groups of anti-freeze agents, anti-foam agents, preservatives, anti-oxidants and thickeners, preferably from 0.1 to 20% by weight.

**[0078]** The SC formulation according to the invention are prepared by mixing the particular desired ratios of the components with one another. The components may be mixed with one another in any order; if a thickener is present it is preferably added after the milling process. Expediently, the solid components are employed in a fine ground state. However, it is also possible to subject the suspension formed after mixing of the components initially to a coarse grinding then to a fine grinding to achieve the particle size d50 of the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particles and the same d50 for the other components. The SC formulation has therefore a particle size d50 of all components of 0.1 to 75 microns, more preferably between 0.5 and 50 microns and even more preferably between 1 and 25 microns. Suitable for carrying out the preparation of an SC are customary mixers, mills and grinders employed for producing agrochemical formulations.

**[0079]** When preparing the SC formulation the temperatures may be varied within a certain range. In general, the process is carried out at temperatures between 10° C. and 60° C., preferably between 15° C. and 45° C. and under normal pressure.

**[0080]** Another embodiment of the invention relates to the use of an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein to control pests in particular insects and/or arachnids (preferably of the subclass Acari), and especially mosquitoes, flies, mites, ticks, lice, ants, termites and cockroaches.

**[0081]** The pests are preferably controlled via contact of the pest with the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein. Preferably no oral uptake is

required. The term “control” of the pests refers to the possibility to be able to knock-down, kill and/or repel the pests.

**[0082]** The insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein are preferably used outside the agricultural environment and in particular for vector control and professional pest management applications.

**[0083]** For the purpose of the present invention, a vector is an arthropod, in particular an insect or arachnid, capable of transmitting pathogens such as, for example, viruses, worms, single-cell organisms and bacteria from a reservoir (plant, animal, human, etc.) to a host. The pathogens can be transmitted either mechanically (for example trachoma by non-stinging flies) to a host, or by injection (for example malaria parasites by mosquitoes) into a host.

**[0084]** Examples of vectors and the diseases or pathogens they transmit are:

**[0085]** 1) Mosquitoes: Anopheles: malaria, filariasis; Culex: Japanese encephalitis, other viral diseases, filariasis, transmission of other worms; Aedes: yellow fever, dengue fever, other viral diseases, filariasis;

**[0086]** Simuliidae: transmission of worms, in particular *Onchocerca volvulus*; Psychodidae: transmission of leishmaniasis

**[0087]** 2) Lice: skin infections, epidemic typhus;

**[0088]** 3) Fleas: plague, endemic typhus, cestodes;

**[0089]** 4) Flies: sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis); cholera, other bacterial diseases;

**[0090]** 5) Mites: acariosis, epidemic typhus, rickettsial-pox, tularaemia, Saint Louis encephalitis, tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, borreliosis;

**[0091]** 6) Ticks: borellioses such as *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato., *Borrelia duttoni*, tick-borne encephalitis, Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*), babesioses (*Babesia canis canis*), ehrlichiosis.

**[0092]** Examples of vectors in the sense of the present invention are insects, for example aphids, flies, leafhoppers or thrips, which are capable of transmitting plant viruses to plants. Other vectors capable of transmitting plant viruses are spider mites, lice, beetles and nematodes.

**[0093]** Further preferred examples of vectors in the sense of the present invention are insects and arachnids such as mosquitoes, in particular of the genera *Aedes*, *Anopheles*, for example *A. gambiae*, *A. arabiensis*, *A. funestus*, *A. dirus* (malaria) and *Culex*, psychodids such as *Phlebotomus*, *Lutzomyia*, lice, fleas, flies, mites and ticks capable of transmitting pathogens to animals and/or humans.

**[0094]** The insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein are suitable for use in the prevention of diseases and/or pathogens transmitted by vectors. Thus, a further aspect of the present invention is the use of active compound combinations according to the invention for vector control, for example in agriculture, in horticulture, in gardens and in leisure facilities, and also in the protection of materials and stored products.

**[0095]** Furthermore, the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein are suitable for professional pest management applications against common pests occurring in household situation and public/commercial premises

such as cockroaches, mosquitoes, ants, mites, flies, stored product pests, occasional pests, termites etc.

[0096] Professional pest management is conducted to reduce pest numbers to an acceptable level by use of various strategies.

[0097] Examples of common types of pests found in or around households and public/commercial premises are:

[0098] 1) Cockroaches: American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*), brown banded cockroach (*Supella longipalpa*), oriental cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*)

[0099] 2) Mosquitos (cf. Vector control)

[0100] 3) Ants: black house ant; odorous garden ant; fire ant/red imported fire ant; ghost ant; pharaoh Ant; white footed ant

[0101] 4) Mites: dust mites, dirt mites,

[0102] 5) Flies: filth flies or housefly and its relatives (Muscidae); flesh flies (Sarcophagidae); bottle flies and blowflies (Calliphoridae); black flies (Simuliidae); horseflies and deer flies (Tabanidae), fruit flies (Drosophilidae)

[0103] 6) Stored Product Pests: primary coleopteran (beetles) pests include grain weevils (*Sitophilus granarius*, *S. zeamais*, *S. oryzae*), the lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha dominica*) and the saw-toothed grain beetle (*Oryzaephilus surinamensis*); secondary beetle pests include the flour beetles (*Tribolium castaneum* and *T. confusum*); the main lepidopteran pests (moths) are secondary; they feed regularly on processed foods so are more common in domestic kitchens and larders.

[0104] 7) Occasional pests: silverfish, millipedes, psocids/booklice, clothes moths, plaster bagworms, phorid flies, dog ticks, flea, carpet beetle, black carpet beetle

[0105] 8) Termites: *Odontotermes* spp., *Microcerotermes* spp., *Coptotermes* spp., *Heterotermes* spp., *Reticulitermes* spp., *Zootermopsis* spp., *Cryptotermes* spp., *Incisitermes* spp., *Marginitermes* spp. etc.

[0106] Another embodiment of the invention relates to a method to control pests with an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein.

[0107] Another embodiment of the invention relates to method to identify a useful matrix material for an insecticidal composition with Differential Scanning calorimetry as follows:

[0108] a) an insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point of equal or above 110° C. and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1% and a matrix material to be tested are heated to a temperature of at least 20° C. (preferably at least 20° C. but no more than 50° C.) above the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate of preferably between 5° C. to 15° C. per minute and more preferably 10° C. per minute in a first heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry,

[0109] b) the maximal heating temperature of the first heating cycle is retained for a period of at least 10 minutes, preferably at least 15 minutes and more preferably at least 20 minutes,

[0110] c) the temperature is then cooled down to a temperature of between 0° C. to 40° C. (preferably 15° C. to 35° C., more preferably to 20° C. to 30° C.),

[0111] d) in a second heating cycle step, the temperature is raised to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the

melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate of preferably between 5° to 15° C. per minute and more preferably at 10° C. per minute,

[0112] e) a useful matrix material is identified in case that the insecticidal active ingredient matrix material combination does not exhibit a melting peak when measured in the second heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry.

[0113] Particularly preferred matrix materials are identified with DSC as indicated above when the first step a) is performed as follows:

[0114] Step a): an insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point of equal or above 110° C. and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1% and a matrix material to be tested (preferably with a softening point of at least 30° C. under the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient) are heated to a temperature of (preferably at least 10° C. above the softening point of the matrix material and) at least 20° C. below the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient at a steady heating rate in a first heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry. However, as indicated above, such a procedure might result in a false negative result when searching for a compatible matrix material. Therefore, it is then also needed to adapt step e) of the above indicated method preferably as follows:

[0115] Step e): a useful matrix material is identified in case that the insecticidal active ingredient matrix material combination does not exhibit a melting peak when measured in the second heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry or, in case a melting peak of the insecticidal active ingredients is exhibited, the melting enthalpy of the insecticidal active ingredient as measured in a DSC (under the same heating conditions) alone is compared with the melting enthalpy of the insecticidal active ingredient observed during the second heating cycle of the insecticidal active ingredient matrix material combination in the DSC.

[0116] By comparing the differences of the melting enthalpies the fraction of the insecticidal active ingredient that is dissolved in the matrix material can be determined and therefore the suitability of the matrix can be assessed.

[0117] Another embodiment of the invention relates to a method to increase the contact efficacy of an insecticidal active ingredient with a melting point equal or above 110° C. and a water solubility of equal or below 0.1% with an insecticidal active ingredient-matrix material particle as described herein or an insecticidal composition as described herein in comparison to a conventional suspension concentrate formulation with the same insecticidal active ingredient.

[0118] A conventional suspension concentrate (SC) formulation refers to a dispersion in water. Such conventional SC formulations are known to be useful for active ingredients with a high melting point and insolubility in water. Conventional suspension concentrates are usually made by premixing the active ingredient powder in an aqueous solution of a wetting agent and a dispersing agent, followed by a wet grinding process in a bead mill to give a particle size distribution in the range of 1 to 10 microns. Then, other materials can be added such as e.g. a thickener in order to modify the rheological properties of the system to reduce the extend of particle separation and settling on storage. Typical wetting agents/dispersing agents used in conventional SC formulations are sodium lignosulphonates, sodium naphtha-

lene sulphonate-formaldehyde condensates, aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates, tristyrylphenol ethoxylate phosphate esters, EO/PO block copolymers, graft copolymers. As an anti-freezing agent urea, glycerol or propylene glycol is used. A conventional SC formulation comprises therefore an insecticidal active ingredient (5-60% by weight), a wetting agent and a dispersing agents (2.5-15% by weight), an anti-freezing agent (4-13% by weight), other additives such as e.g. a thickener (0.2-2% by weight), and water (which in any case add up to 100% per weight of the total conventional SC formulation).

[0119] The present invention is illustrated in greater detail with reference to the examples which follow, but is not limited in any way to the use forms described in the examples.

### EXAMPLES

#### 1. Representative Physicochemical Parameters of Insecticidal Active Ingredients as Used According to the Invention

TABLE 1

Insecticidal Active Ingredient	Melting point	water solubility at pH 7
broflanilide	155° C.	<0.01 mg/l
4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide	145° C.	<0.01 mg/l
2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide	173° C.	<0.01 mg/l

[0120] The reported melting points as shown in table 1 were determined under normal conditions (1 atmosphere) with technical grade active ingredients by differential thermal analysis using a Mettler Toledo 822 or 823 DSC instrument. The sample was heated from 25° C. up to 300° C. at a heating rate of 3 K/min in a perforated aluminum crucible. The melting point is determined by first specifying a baseline for the temperature range to be evaluated. A tangent is then drawn at the turning point of the endothermic

side of the peak and its intersection with the baseline is stated as the melting point of the investigated substance.

[0121] The reported water solubilities as shown in table 1 are determined as follows: Preparation of calibration standards: A 1000 ppm solution of the analyte in acetonitrile is prepared and from this at least three calibration points are obtained by dilution with acetonitrile going down to 0.01 mg/L, if needed. Sample Preparation: Two cavities of a deepwell are filled each with about 0.6 mg of homogenized sample and 500 µL of a pH 7 phosphate buffer is added. A glass pearl is added to each cavity, the deepwell is sealed and shaken for at least 24 h at 1600 rpm at 23° C. After the shaking procedure the solution is filtered. Aliquots of the filtrates are analysed via a HPLC-MS system with DAD and MS detection. The peak areas of all selected single DAD and ion traces are taken for the calculations. The calculation is done by external calibration against the areas of the standard samples (linear regression). The mean of all calculated values gives the water solubility of the active ingredient.

#### 2. Determination of the Suitability of a Matrix Material for the Insecticidal Active Ingredient Under Investigation with Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

[0122] Using differential scanning calorimetry (Mettler Toledo DSC 822e or 823 DSC) some mg of matrix material and the insecticidal active ingredient under investigation are entered into a tile and closed.

[0123] The weight ratio between matrix material and insecticidal active ingredient was as follows:

TABLE 2

Samples:	Matrix material:	Insecticidal Active Ingredient:	Weight Ratio (Matrix Material/Insecticidal Active Ingredient):
Sample 1	Carnauba wax (Mosselmann)	2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide	90:10
Sample 2	Carnauba wax (Mosselmann)	Broflanilide	90:10
Sample 3	Carnauba wax (Mosselmann)	4-[(5S)-5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-[(4R)-2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl]-2-methylbenzamide	90:10



TABLE 2-continued

Samples:	Matrix material:	Insecticidal Active Ingredient:	Weight Ratio (Matrix Material/Insecticidal Active Ingredient):
Sample 4 (control)	Licowax 371 FP (from Clariant)	2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide	90:10

[0124] As reference an empty closed tile was used. After equilibrating in the machine, both tiles are heated according to the following program:

[0125] Heating from 25° C. to 130° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min

[0126] Waiting for 20 min

[0127] Cooling down to 25° C. at a cooling rate of 10° C./min

[0128] Heating from 25° C. to 200° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min

[0129] Cooling down to 25° C. at a cooling rate of 10° C./min

[0130] In case the weight ratio between the matrix material and insecticidal active ingredient is not optimal and e.g. too much insecticidal active ingredient is present which cannot be evenly distributed within the matrix material within the given time using the program above. The content of the insecticidal active ingredient can be decreased and the program can be run again or maximal heating temperature can be kept for a longer time period or alternatively, the following program can be applied:

[0131] Heating from 25° C. to 200° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min (the upper temperature can be varied, depending on the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient to be investigated and should be 20° C. above this melting point).

[0132] Waiting for 20 min

[0133] Cooling down to 25° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min

[0134] Heating from 25° C. to 200° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min (the upper temperature can be varied, depending on the melting point of the insecticidal active ingredient to be investigated and should be 20° C. above this melting point).

[0135] Cooling down to 25° C. at a heating rate of 10° C./min

[0136] Results: For samples 1 to 3 no melting peak of the insecticidal active ingredient during the second heating cycle has been identified in the DSC indicating that the matrix material is suitable for the insecticidal active ingredient investigated. For sample 4 a melting peak of the insecticidal active ingredient during the second heating cycle has been identified in the DSC indicating that the matrix material is not suitable for the insecticidal active ingredient investigated.

[0137] In analogy to the above described procedure and program other matrix material-insecticidal active ingredient combinations have been investigated with insecticidal active ingredients and matrix materials have been identified which did not show a melting peak of the insecticidal active ingredient during the second heating cycle in the DSC as follows:

[0138] Insecticidal Active Ingredient: 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide in combination with one of following matrix materials: Licowax S or Licowax KSL (from Clariant).

3. Preparation of Insecticidal Active Ingredient-Matrix Particles 30.0 gram of 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide was added to 70.0 gram of Carnaubawax (Mosselmann). This mixture was stirred and heated to a temperature of 130° C. The temperature was kept while stirring until the active ingredient was evenly distributed. Subsequently the mixture was cooled down to room temperature.

[0139] The obtained matrix active ingredient composition was milled using a mixer with a cutting device (food processor Braun Küchenmaschine 3210).

[0140] In analogy to this method the same (or other) insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles can be made (also with other concentrations).

4. Preparation of a Suspension Concentrate (SC) Formulation Based on the Insecticidal Active Ingredient-Matrix Particles as Prepared in Example 3.

[0141] For the preparation of a SC 90, 300 gram of the insecticidal active ingredient-matrix particles according to example 3 was mixed with 30.0 gram wax emulsifier 4106 (from Clariant), 5 gram aerosil 200 (Evonik), 0.4 gram Proxel GXL 20 (Lonza), and 1 gram Silcolapse 426 R (Solvay), and the mixture is then stirred until a homogeneous suspension is formed. The homogeneous suspension is subjected initially to coarse grinding and then to fine grinding, resulting in a suspension in which 90% of the solids particles have a particle size below 10 µm. Subsequently, 4 gram Kelzan (CP Kelco) and 659.6 gram of demineralized water were added at room temperature with stirring. This gives a homogeneous suspension concentrate.

5. Preparation of Conventional SC Formulations

[0142] In order to compare the characteristics of the formulations according to the invention with conventional formulations following conventional SC formulation have been prepared: SC formulation with Deltamethrin (SC200), SC formulation (SC25, SC100) with 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide and an SC wax formulation (SC2.5%) with Deltamethrin.

[0143] SC formulation with Deltamethrin and the SC formulation with 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl) phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide have been prepared as follows: The liquid ingredients as shown in table 3

were mixed and then solids were added and the mixture is then stirred until a homogeneous suspension is formed. The homogeneous suspension is subjected initially to coarse grinding and then to fine grinding, resulting in a suspension in which 90% of the solids particles have a particle size below 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Subsequently, Kelzan and water are added at room temperature with stirring. This gives a homogeneous suspension concentrate.

TABLE 3

Ingredients	SC formulation with 2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide (in % by weight)	SC formulation with Deltamethrin (in % by weight)
	Formulation: SC 25	Formulation: SC 200
2-chloro-N-cyclopropyl-5-{1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropan-2-yl)phenyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl}-N-methylnicotinamide	2.5	
Deltamethrin		18.35
Atlox 4913 (from Croda)	3.0	4.5
Soprophor TS 54 (from Solvay)	5.0	1.5
Synperonic PE/F 127 (from Croda)	5.0	
Glycerin		10.0
1,2-propylene glycol	10.0	
Silcolapse 426 R (from Solvay)	0.1	0.275
Proxel® GXL 20 (Lonza group)	0.12	0.12
Preventol® D7 (from Lanxess)		0.08
Kelzan (CP Kelco)	0.4	0.24
Citric acid		0.018
Demineralized water	73.88	64.917

[0144] The SC wax formulation (SC 2.5%) with Deltamethrin was prepared according to example 1 according to WO2016/001285A1.

#### 6. Comparison of the Biological Contact Efficacy Against Mosquitos with an Inventive SC Formulation and a Conventional SC Formulation

[0145] Diluted spray solution was prepared by dissolving a specific amount of formulation in tap water.

[0146] The SC 90 formulation as prepared according to example 4 containing 9 g active ingredient per 100 g formulation was used. An appropriate amount of SC 90 formulation was dissolved in an appropriate amount of tap water and transferred to a spray robot that is capable of spraying a volume of 35 ml evenly to an area of one square meter. An active ingredient/ $\text{m}^2$  (abbreviated a.i./ $\text{m}^2$ ) surface concentration of 4 mg has been targeted and achieved. The sprayed surface were glazed tiles.

[0147] In addition, an appropriate amount of a conventional SC 25 formulation as prepared according to example 5 (25 g active ingredient per liter) was added to an appropriate amount of tap water. 35 ml of that solution was sprayed with a spray robot onto 1 square meter in order to achieve a deposit of 4 mg active ingredient/ $\text{m}^2$ . The surfaces were glazed tiles.

[0148] Control: As negative control 50 ml pure tap water were transferred to the spray robot. 35 ml of the tap water were sprayed to an area of 1 square meter. The surfaces sprayed were glazed tiles.

[0149] Then, *Anopheles funestus* (Malaria mosquito) insects were placed onto the dried surface of the glazed tiles for 30 min after a 24 h drying period. Afterwards, test insect were removed from the surface and transferred to clean containers for further observation. Read-out times for insects were 24 hour after contact to the treated surface. Mortality in percent (%) was measured. In the examples,

100% mortality means that all test insects were dead, whereas 0% means that no mortality could be observed. The results are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4

Test insects: <i>Anopheles funestus</i> (Malaria mosquito)		
Formulation	Mortality [%]	
	mg a.i./ $\text{m}^2$	24 h
SC 90 (example 4)	4	100
SC 25 (example 5)	4	25
Control		0

[0150] The SC formulation according to the invention (SC 90) shows better biological contact efficacy against mosquitos in comparison to a conventional SC formulation (SC 25) with the same active ingredient at the same surface concentration.

#### 7. Biological Performance of Known SC Formulations with Deltamethrin and "Controlled Release" Formulations with Deltamethrin in Contact Bioassay Against Mosquitos.

[0151] Similarly as outlined in example 6 a contact bioassay was conducted with the "controlled release" Deltamethrin SC 2.5 wax formulation and the conventional SC 200 formulation both prepared as described in example 5. The results are shown in table 5 (The control was the same as in example 6).

TABLE 5

Test insects: <i>Anopheles funestus</i> (Malaria mosquito)		
Formulation	Mortality [%]	
	mg a.i./m <sup>2</sup>	24 h
Deltamethrin SC 2.5 (example 5)	4	75
Deltamethrin SC 200 (example 5)	4	85

[0152] The results in table 5 show that “controlled release” formulations-in general-are not suitable to achieve optimal results in regard to contact and initial biological efficacy.

1. A method to identify a matrix material for an insecticidal composition with Differential Scanning calorimetry, the method comprising:  
selecting at least one insecticidal active ingredient and a matrix material to be tested;  
heating the active insecticidal ingredient and the matrix material combination in a plurality of heating cycles of Differential Scanning calorimetry; and  
identifying a useful matrix material based on a determination that the insecticidal active ingredient matrix material combination does not exhibit a melting peak when measured in at least a second heating cycle of the Differential Scanning calorimetry.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising heating the active insecticidal ingredient and the matrix material combination to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient in a first heating cycle of Differential Scanning calorimetry.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising retaining the maximal heating temperature of the first heating cycle for a period of at least 10 minutes.
4. The method of claim 2, further comprising cooling the temperature to between 0° C. to 40° C. after the first heating cycle.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising heating the active insecticidal ingredient and the matrix material combination to a temperature of at least 20° C. above the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient in a second heating cycle of Differential Scanning calorimetry
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one insecticidal active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of isoxazolines, meta-diamides, arylpyrazolheteroarylamides and arylpyrazolarylamides.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material to be tested are heated to up to 50° C. above the melting point of the at least one insecticidal active ingredient.
8. The method of claim 2, wherein the insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material to be tested are heated at a steady heating rate of from 5° C. to 15° C. per minute in the first heating cycle.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the insecticidal active ingredient and the matrix material to be tested are heated at a steady heating rate of from 5° C. to 15° C. per minute in the second heating cycle
10. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying the useful matrix material is based in part on a determination of a fraction of insecticidal active ingredient dissolved in the matrix material.

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