CPC  COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

A  HUMAN NECESSITIES

AGRICULTURE

A01  AGRICULTURE; FORESTRY; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; HUNTING; TRAPPING; FISHING

A01N  PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF; BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES, AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61K; methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation in general, or for deodorising of air A61L); PEST REPPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS (decoys A01M 1/06; medicinal preparations A61K); PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (compounds in general C01, C07, C08; fertilisers C05; soil conditioners or stabilisers C09K 17/00)

NOTES
1. This subclass covers:
   • compositions, physical forms, methods of application of specific materials or the use of single compounds or compositions
   • chemosterilants for the sexual sterilisation of invertebrates, e.g. insects, whereas sex sterilants for other purposes are covered by A61K.
2. This subclass does not cover materials which affect the growth of a plant solely by supplying nutrients, i.e. plant food, ordinarily required for growth or materials which are used to prevent or cure mineral deficiencies in plants, e.g. addition of iron chelates to cure iron chlorosis, which materials are covered by class C05.
3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
   • “plant growth regulators” are those materials which alter the plant through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins.

WARNINGS
1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:
   A01N 43/824 covered by A01N 43/82
   A01N 43/828 covered by A01N 43/82
   A01N 43/832 covered by A01N 43/82
   A01N 43/836 covered by A01N 43/82
   A01N 53/02 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/04 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/06 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/08 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/10 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/12 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 53/14 covered by A01N 53/00
   A01N 55/10 covered by A01N 55/00
2. In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or plants, or parts thereof

1/00  Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or parts thereof (preservation of foodstuffs A23; medicinal preparations containing materials from mammals or birds, e.g. blood, sperm, A61K 35/12; cell or tissue culture C12N 5/00)
1/02  Preservation of living parts
1/0205 . . . {Chemical aspects}
1/021 . . . {Preservation or perfusion media, liquids, solids or gases used in the preservation of cells, tissue, organs or bodily fluids}
1/0215 . . . {Disinfecting agents, e.g. antimicrobials for preserving living parts}
1/0221 . . . {Freeze-process protecting agents, i.e. substances protecting cells from effects of the physical process, e.g. cryoprotectants, osmolarity regulators like oncotic agents}
1/0226 . . . {Physiologically active agents, i.e. substances affecting physiological processes of cells and tissue to be preserved, e.g. antioxidants or nutrients}
Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or plants, or parts thereof

A01N

3/00 Preservation of plants or parts thereof, e.g. inhibiting evaporation, improvement of the appearance of leaves (or protection against physical influences such as UV radiation using chemical compositions; Grafting wax) (preservation of foodstuffs A23; preservation or chemical ripening of fruit or vegetables A23B 7/00); (protective coverings A01G 13/02) Grafting wax

3/02 Keeping cut flowers fresh chemically (apparatus thereof A01N G 1/06)

3/04 Grafting-wax

Biocides: Pest repellants or attractants; Plant growth regulators

NOTES

1. Attention is drawn to the definitions of groups of chemical elements following the title of section C.

2. In groups A01N 27/00 - A01N 65/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, an active ingredient is classified in the last appropriate place.

3. A composition, i.e. a mixture of two or more active ingredients is classified in the last of groups A01N 27/00 - A01N 65/00 that provides for at least one of these active ingredients.

4. Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3), and which itself is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups A01N 27/00 - A01N 65/00. The part can be either a single ingredient or a composition in itself.

5. Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3) or (4), and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups A01N 27/00 - A01N 65/00. This can, for example, be the case when it is considered of interest to enable searching of compositions using a combination of classification symbols.

6. Where a compound is described as existing in tautomeric forms, it is classified as if existing in the form which is classified last in the system.

7. Compounds covered by different main groups according to alternatively specified parts of their formulae are classified in every one of the relevant main groups.

8. Salts formed between two or more organic compounds are classified as the compound providing the essential ion and it is also classified as the compound providing the other ion.

9. Salts or metal chelates of an organic compound are classified as that compound.

10. In this subclass, a foodstuff is not considered as an active ingredient.

11. Different materials applied in sequence, at different times, are considered as a mixture of all materials employed.

12. Synergistic or potentiated compositions are classified as if the synergist or potentiator were an active ingredient.

13. In groups A01N 25/00 - A01N 65/00, the symbol X means nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or a halogen; Y means nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. A dotted line between atoms indicates an optional bond, e.g. indicates one or two single bonds or a double bond.

25/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, characterised by their forms, or by their non-active ingredients or by their methods of application, (e.g. seed treatment or sequential application) (apparatus for the destruction of noxious animals or noxious plants A01M; fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal, disinfecting or antiseptic paper D21H); Substances for reducing the noxious effect of the active ingredients to organisms other than pests

25/002 containing a foodstuff as carrier or diluent, i.e. baits

25/004 rodenticidal

25/006 insecticidal

25/008 molluscidal

25/02 containing liquids as carriers, diluents or solvents

25/04 Dispersions, (emulsions, suspensions, suspension concentrates) or gels (foams A01N 25/16)

25/06 Aerosols

25/08 containing solids as carriers or diluents

25/10 Macromolecular compounds

25/12 Powders or granules (A01N 25/26 takes precedence)

25/14 wettable
Biocides; Pest repellants or attractants; Plant growth regulators

A01N

25/16 . Foams
25/18 . Vapour or smoke emitting compositions with delayed or sustained release (fumigators A01M 13/00)
25/20 . Combustible or heat-generating compositions
25/22 . containing ingredients stabilising the active ingredients
25/24 . containing ingredients to enhance the sticking of the active ingredients
25/26 . in coated particulate form
25/28 . . Microcapsules [or nanocapsules]
25/30 . characterised by the surfactants
25/32 . Ingredients for reducing the noxious effect of the active substances to organisms other than pests, e.g. toxicity reducing compositions
25/34 . Shaped forms, e.g. sheets, not provided for in any other sub-group of this main group
27/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing hydrocarbons
29/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing halogenated hydrocarbons
29/02 . Acyclic compounds or compounds containing halogen attached to an aliphatic side-chain of a cycloaliphatic ring system
29/04 . Halogen directly attached to a carbocyclic ring system
29/06 . . Hexachlorocyclohexane
29/08 . . Halogen directly attached to a polycyclic ring system
29/10 . Halogen attached to an aliphatic side chain of an aromatic ring system
29/12 . . 1,1-Di- or 1,1,1-trihalo-2-aryl-ethane or -ethene or derivatives thereof, e.g. DDT
31/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic oxygen or sulfur compounds
31/02 . Acyclic compounds
31/04 . Oxygen or sulfur attached to an aliphatic side-chain of a carbocyclic ring system
31/06 . Oxygen or sulfur directly attached to a cycloaliphatic ring system
31/08 . Oxygen or sulfur directly attached to an aromatic ring system
31/10 . . Pentachlorophenol
31/12 . . Bis-chlorophenols
31/14 . . Ethers
31/16 . . with two or more oxygen or sulfur atoms directly attached to the same aromatic ring system
33/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic nitrogen compounds
33/02 . Amines; Quaternary ammonium compounds
33/04 . . Nitrogen directly attached to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic carbon atoms
33/06 . . Nitrogen directly attached to an aromatic ring system
33/08 . . containing oxygen or sulfur
33/10 . . having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom directly attached to an aromatic ring system
33/12 . . Quaternary ammonium compounds
33/14 . containing nitrogen-to-halogen bonds
33/16 . containing nitrogen-to-oxygen bonds
33/18 . . Nitro compounds
33/20 . . . containing oxygen or sulfur attached to the carbon skeleton containing the nitro group
33/22 . . . . having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom and at least one nitro group directly attached to the same aromatic ring system
33/24 . . only one oxygen atom attached to the nitrogen atom
33/26 . . containing nitrogen-to-nitrogen bonds, e.g. azides, diazo-amino compounds, diazonium compounds, hydrazine derivatives
35/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom having two bonds to hetero atoms with at the most one bond to halogen, e.g. aldehyde radical
35/02 . containing aliphatically bound aldehyde or keto groups, or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof, e.g. acetals
35/04 . containing aldehyde or keto groups, or thio analogues thereof, directly attached to an aromatic ring system, e.g. acetophenone; Derivatives thereof, e.g. acetics
35/06 . containing keto or thioketo groups as part of a ring, e.g. cyclohexanone, quinone; Derivatives thereof, e.g. ketals
35/08 . at least one of the bonds to hetero atoms is to nitrogen
35/10 . . containing a carbon-to-nitrogen double bond
37/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms with at the most two bonds to halogen, e.g. carboxylic acids (containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids A01N 53/00)
37/02 . Saturated carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
37/04 . . polybasic
37/06 . . Unsaturated carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
37/08 . containing carboxylic groups or thio analogues thereof, directly attached by the carbon atom to a cycloaliphatic ring; Derivatives thereof
37/10 . . Aromatic or alariphatic carboxylic acids, or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
37/12 . . containing the group \(-\text{C}_n\text{O}\cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_m\text{R}^1\), wherein \(\text{C}_n\) means a carbon skeleton not containing a ring; Thio analogues thereof
37/14 . . containing the group \(-\text{C}_n\text{O} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{X}\); Thio analogues thereof
37/16 . . containing the group \(-\text{C}_n\text{O} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{Y}\); Thio analogues thereof
37/18 . containing the group \(\text{CO} \cdot \text{N} <\), e.g. carboxylic acid amides or imides; Thio analogues thereof
37/20 . . containing the group \(-\text{C}_n\text{O} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{C}_m\cdot\text{C}_o \cdot \text{R}^1\), wherein \(\text{C}_o\) means a carbon skeleton not containing a ring; Thio analogues thereof

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37/22 . . . the nitrogen atom being directly attached to an aromatic ring system, e.g. anilides
37/24 . . . containing at least one oxygen or sulfur atom being directly attached to the same aromatic ring system
37/26 . . . containing the group \( -\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{C}=\text{O} \); Thio analogues thereof
37/28 . . . containing the group \( -\text{C}=\text{N}=\text{S} \); Thio analogues thereof
37/30 . . . containing the groups \(-\text{CO}--\text{N}< \) and \( -\text{C}=\text{O} \), both being directly attached by their carbon atoms to the same carbon skeleton, e.g. \( \text{H}_2\text{N}--\text{NH}--\text{CO}--\text{C}_4\text{H}_4--\text{COOCH}_3 \); Thio-analogues thereof
37/32 . . . Cyclic imides of polybasic carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof
37/34 . . . Nitriles
37/36 . . . containing at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a singly bound oxygen or sulfur atom attached to the same carbon skeleton, this oxygen or sulfur atom not being a member of a carboxylic group or of a thio analogue, or of a derivative thereof, e.g. hydroxy-carboxylic acids
37/38 . . . having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom attached to an aromatic ring system
37/40 . . . having at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and one oxygen or sulfur atom attached to the same aromatic ring system
37/42 . . . containing within the same carbon skeleton a carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a carbon atom having only two bonds to heteroatoms with at the most one bond to halogen, e.g. keto-carboxylic acids
37/44 . . . containing at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a nitrogen atom attached to the same carbon skeleton by a single or double bond, this nitrogen atom not being a member of a derivative or of a thio analogue of a carboxylic group, e.g. amino-carboxylic acids
37/46 . . . N-acyl derivatives
37/48 . . . Nitro-carboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof
37/50 . . . the nitrogen atom being doubly bound to the carbon skeleton
37/52 . . . containing \( \text{N}--\text{C}_n=\text{N}--\text{N} \) groups, e.g. carboxylic acid amides

39/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing arylxy- or arylthioaliphatic or cycloaliphatic compounds, containing the group \( \text{A}_r-\text{C}=\text{C}_n=\text{Y} \) or \( \text{A}_r-\text{S}-\text{C}_n=\text{Y} \), e.g. phenoxyethylamine, phenylthio-acetonitrile, phenoxyacetone

NOTE
In this group, the symbol \( \text{C}_n \) means a carbon skeleton, not containing an aromatic ring system wherein \( n>=2 \)

39/04 . . . Aryloxy-carboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof

41/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a sulfur atom bound to a hetero atom

41/02 . . . containing a sulfur-to-oxygen double bond
41/04 . . . Sulfonic acids; Derivatives thereof
41/06 . . . Sulfonic acid amides
41/08 . . . Sulfonic acid halides; alpha-Hydroxy-sulfonic acids; Amino-sulfonic acids; Thiosulfonic acids; Derivatives thereof
41/10 . . . Sulfoxides; Sulfoxides
41/12 . . . not containing sulfur-to-oxygen bonds, e.g. polysulfides

43/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing heterocyclic compounds (containing cyclic anhydrides, cyclic imides \( \text{A01N} 37/00 \); containing compounds of the formula \( \text{X}_m=\text{C}_n=\text{Y} \) containing only one heterocyclic ring, wherein \( m>=1 \) and \( n>=0 \) and \( \text{N}--\text{C}_4 \) is unsubstituted or alkylsubstituted

NOTES
1. In group \( \text{A01N} 43/00 \), the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
   - "Hetero ring" is a ring having at least one halogen nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom as a ring member.
   - "Bridge" means the presence of at least one fusion other than ortho, peri and spiro.
   - Two rings are "condensed" if they share at least one ring member, i.e. "spiro" and "bridged" are considered as condensed.
   - "Condensed ring system" is a ring system in which all rings are condensed among themselves.

2. In group \( \text{A01N} 43/00 \), the number of rings in a condensed system equals the number of scissions necessary to convert the ring system into one acyclic chain. The relevant rings in a condensed system are chosen according to the following criteria consecutively:
   i. lowest number of ring members,
   ii. highest number of hetero atoms as ring members.

Ring members shared by two or more rings are regarded as being a member of each of these rings.

43/02 . . . having rings with one or more oxygen or sulfur atoms as the only ring hetero atoms
43/04 . . . with one hetero atom
43/06 . . . five-membered rings
43/08 . . . with oxygen as the ring hetero atom
43/10 . . . with sulfur as the ring hetero atom
43/12 . . . condensed with a carbocyclic ring
43/14 . . . six-membered rings
43/16 . . . with oxygen as the ring hetero atom
43/18 . . . with sulfur as the ring hetero atom
43/20 . . . three- or four-membered rings
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43/22 . . . rings with more than six members
43/24 . . . with two or more hetero atoms
43/26 . . . five-membered rings
43/28 . . . . with two hetero atoms in positions 1,3
43/30 . . . . . with two oxygen atoms in positions 1,3, condensed with a carbocyclic ring
43/32 . . . six-membered rings
43/34 . having rings with one nitrogen atom as the only ring hetero atom
43/36 . . five-membered rings
43/38 . . . condensed with carbocyclic rings
43/40 . . . six-membered rings
43/42 . . . condensed with carbocyclic rings
43/44 . . three- or four-membered rings
43/46 . . rings with more than six members
43/48 . having rings with two nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms
43/50 . . . 1,3-Diazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-diazoles
43/52 . . . condensed with carbocyclic rings, e.g. benzimidazoles
43/54 . . . 1,3-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,3-diazines
43/56 . . . 1,2-Diazoles; Hydrogenated 1,2-diazoles
43/58 . . . 1,2-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,2-diazines
43/60 . . . 1,4-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,4-diazines
43/62 . . . three- or four-membered rings or rings with more than six members
43/64 . having rings with three nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms
43/67 . . . Triazoles; Hydrogenated triazoles
43/69 . . . 1,2,4-Triazoles; Hydrogenated 1,2,4-triazoles
43/71 . . . 1,3,5-Triazines, not hydrogenated and not substituted at the ring nitrogen atoms
43/73 . . . with two or three nitrogen atoms directly attached to ring carbon atoms
43/75 . . . Diamino—1,3,5—triazines with only one oxygen, sulfur or halogen atom or only one cyano, thiocyanato (—SCN), cyanato (—OCN) or azido (—N3) group directly attached to a ring carbon atom
43/77 . . . 1,2,3- or 1,2,4-triazines; Hydrogenated 1,2,3- or 1,2,4-triazines
43/79 . . . having rings with four or more nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms
43/81 . . . five-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,3
43/83 . . . 1,3-Oxazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-oxazoles
43/85 . . . 1,3-Thiazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-thiazoles
43/87 . . . five-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,2
43/89 . . . five-membered rings with three ring hetero atoms
43/91 . . . six-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,4
43/93 . . . six-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,3
43/95 . . . six-membered rings with three ring hetero atoms
43/99 . having two or more relevant hetero rings, condensed among themselves or with a common carbocyclic ring system
43/92 . . . having rings with one or more halogen atoms as ring hetero atoms

45/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, containing compounds having three or more carbocyclic rings condensed among themselves, at least one ring not being a six-membered ring (halogenated hydrocarbons A01N 29/08; condensed with heterocyclic rings A01N 43/00)

45/02 . . . having three carbocyclic rings

47/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom not being member of a ring and having no bond to a carbon or hydrogen atom, e.g. derivatives of carboxylic acid (carbon tetrahalides A01N 29/02)

47/04 . . . containing >N—S—C(Hal)3 groups
47/06 . . . containing —O—CO—O— groups; Thio analogues thereof
47/08 . . . the carbon atom having one or more single bonds to nitrogen atoms
47/10 . . . Carbamic acid derivatives, i.e. containing the group —O—CO—N<; Thio analogues thereof
47/12 . . . containing a —O—CO—N< group, or a thio analogue thereof, neither directly attached to a ring nor the nitrogen atom being a member of a heterocyclic ring
47/14 . . . . Di-thio analogues thereof
47/16 . . . . the nitrogen atom being part of a heterocyclic ring
47/18 . . . . containing a —O—CO—N< group, or a thio analogue thereof, directly attached to a heterocyclic or cycloaliphatic ring
47/20 . . . N-Aryl derivatives thereof
47/22 . . . O-Aryl or S-Aryl esters thereof
47/24 . . . containing the groups

\[ \text{Thio analogues thereof} \]

47/26 . . . Oxidation products of dithiocarbamic acid derivatives, e.g. thiuram sulfides
47/28 . . . Ureas or thioureas containing the groups >N—CO—N< or >N—CS—N< (isoureas, isothioureas A01N 47/42)
47/30 . . . Derivatives containing the group >N—CO—N< aryl or >N—CS—N< aryl
47/32 . . . containing >N—CO—N< or >N—CS—N< groups directly attached to a cycloaliphatic ring
47/34 . . . containing the groups

\[ \text{e.g.} \]

\[ \text{Thio analogues thereof} \]

47/36 . . . containing the groups

\[ \text{Urea-aldehyde condensation products} \]
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47/36 . . . containing the group >N—CO—N< directly attached to at least one heterocyclic ring; Thio analogues thereof

47/38 . . . containing the group >N—CO—N< where at least one nitrogen atom is part of a heterocyclic ring; Thio analogues thereof

47/40 . . . the carbon atom having a double or triple bond to nitrogen, e.g. cyanates, cyanamides (inorganic cyanamides A01N 59/24)

47/42 . . . containing —N=CX; groups, e.g. isothiourea

47/44 . . . Guanidine; Derivatives thereof

47/46 . . . containing —N=C=S groups

47/48 . . . containing —S—C=N groups

(A01N 43/00 - A01N 47/38 take precedence)

49/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, containing compounds containing the group

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{C} \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\text{X} \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\end{array}\]

wherein m+n>=1, both X together may also mean —Y— or a direct carbon-to-carbon bond, and the carbon atoms marked with an asterisk are not part of any ring system other than that which may be formed by the atoms X, the carbon atoms in square brackets being part of any acyclic or cyclic structure, or the group

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{A} \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\text{C}_n \text{Y} \\
\text{C}_m \text{C}_n \text{C}_m \\
\end{array}\]

wherein A means a carbon atom or Y, n>=0, and not more than one of these carbon atoms being a member of the same ring system, e.g. juvenile insect hormones or mimics thereof (containing hydrocarbons A01N 27/00)

NOTE

Group A01N 49/00 is intended to cover insect hormones

51/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds having the sequences of atoms O—N—S, X—O—S, N—N—S, O—N—N or O-halogen, regardless of the number of bonds each atom has and with no atom of these sequences forming part of a heterocyclic ring

53/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof

55/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, containing organic compounds containing elements other than carbon, hydrogen, halogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur (containing organo-phosphorus compounds A01N 57/00)

55/02 . . containing metal atoms

55/04 . . . Tin

55/06 . . . Mercury

55/08 . . containing boron

57/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic phosphorus compounds

57/02 . . having alternatively specified atoms bound to the phosphorus atom and not covered by a single one of groups A01N 57/10, A01N 57/18, A01N 57/26, A01N 57/34

57/04 . . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals

57/06 . . containing aromatic radicals

57/08 . . containing heterocyclic radicals

57/10 . . having phosphorus-to-oxygen bonds or phosphorus-to-sulfur bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)

57/12 . . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals

57/14 . . containing aromatic radicals

57/16 . . containing heterocyclic radicals

57/18 . . having phosphorus-to-carbon bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)

57/20 . . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals

57/22 . . containing aromatic radicals

57/24 . . containing heterocyclic radicals

57/26 . . having phosphorus-to-nitrogen bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)

57/28 . . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals

57/30 . . containing aromatic radicals

57/32 . . containing heterocyclic radicals

57/34 . . having phosphorus-to-halogen bonds; Phosphonium salts

57/35 . . having phosphorus as a ring member

59/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing elements or inorganic compounds

59/02 . . Sulfur; Selenium; Tellurium; Compounds thereof

59/04 . . Carbon disulfide; Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide (treatment of plants with carbon dioxide A01G 7/02)

59/06 . . Aluminium; Calcium; Magnesium; Compounds thereof

59/08 . . Alkal metal chlorides; Alkaline earth metal chlorides

59/10 . . Fluorides

59/12 . . Iodine, e.g. iodophors; Compounds thereof

59/14 . . Boron; Compounds thereof

59/16 . . Heavy metals; Compounds thereof

59/18 . . . Mercury

59/20 . . . Copper

59/22 . . . Arsenic

59/24 . . . Cyanogen or compounds thereof, e.g. hydrogen cyanide, cyanic acid, cyanamide, thiocyanic acid

59/26 . . Phosphorus; Compounds thereof

61/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing substances of unknown or undetermined composition, e.g. substances characterised only by the mode of action

61/02 . . Mineral oils; Tar oils; Tar; Distillates, extracts or conversion products thereof (containing single chemical compounds isolated from these materials A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)

63/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing microorganisms, viruses, microbial fungi, enzymes, fermentates or substances produced by, or extracted from, microorganisms or animal material (containing compounds of determined constitution A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)
Biocides, Pest repellants or attractants; Plant growth regulators

A01N 63/02 Fermentates or substances produced by, or extracted from, microorganisms or animal material
A01N 63/04 Microbial fungi or extracts thereof

Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing material from algae, lichens, bryophyta, multi-cellular fungi or plants, or extracts thereof (containing compounds of determined constitution A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)

WARNING
Groups A01N 65/03 - A01N 65/48, with the exception of A01N 65/385, are incomplete. See also group A01N 65/00.

A01N 65/03 Algae
A01N 65/04 Pteridophyta [fern allies]; Filicophyta [ferns]
A01N 65/06 Coniferophyta [gymnosperms], e.g. cypress
A01N 65/08 Magnoliopsida [dicotyledons]
A01N 65/10 Apiaceae or Umbelliferae [Carrot family], e.g. parsley, caraway, dill, lovage, fennel or snakebed
A01N 65/12 Asteraceae or Compositae [Aster or Sunflower family], e.g. daisy, pyrethrum, artichoke, lettuce, sunflower, wormwood or tarragon
A01N 65/14 Celastraceae [Staff-tree or Bittersweet family], e.g. spindle tree, bittersweet or thuder god vine
A01N 65/16 Ericaceae [Heath or Blueberry family], e.g. rhododendron, arbutus, pieris, cranberry or bilberry
A01N 65/18 Euphorbiaceae [Spurge family], e.g. ricinus [castorbean]
A01N 65/20 Fabaceae or Leguminosae [Pea or Legume family], e.g. pea, lentil, soybean, clover, acacia, honey locust, derris or millettia
A01N 65/22 Lamiaceae or Labiatae [Mint family], e.g. thyme, rosemary, skullcap, selfheal, lavender, perilla, pennyroyal, peppermint or spearmint
A01N 65/24 Lauraceae [Laurel family], e.g. laurel, avocado, sassafras, cinnamon or camphor
A01N 65/26 Meliaceae [Chinaberry or Mahogany family], e.g. mahogany, langsat or neem
A01N 65/28 Myrtaceae [Myrtle family], e.g. teatree or clove
A01N 65/30 Polygonaceae [Buckwheat family], e.g. red-knees or rhubarb
A01N 65/32 Ranunculaceae [Buttercup family], e.g. hepatica, hydrastis or goldenseal
A01N 65/34 Rosaceae [Rose family], e.g. strawberry, hawthorn, plum, cherry, peach, apricot or almond
A01N 65/36 Rutaceae [Rue family], e.g. lime, orange, lemon, corktree or pricklyash
A01N 65/38 Solanaceae [Potato family], e.g. nightshade, tomato, tobacco or chilli pepper
A01N 65/385 Tobacco
A01N 65/40 Liliopsida [monocotyledons]
A01N 65/42 Aloeaceae [Aloe family] or Liliaceae [Lily family], e.g. aloe, vera, thratum, onion, garlic or chives
A01N 65/44 Poaceae or Gramineae [Grass family], e.g. bamboo, lemon grass or citronella grass
A01N 65/46 Stemonaceae [Stemona family], e.g. croomia
A01N 65/48 Zingiberaceae [Ginger family], e.g. ginger or galangal