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Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) are mixed to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Formulation Example 3

Five parts by weight of etoxazole and 95 parts by weight of wood powder are mixed to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Formulation Example 4

One-half (0.5) part by weight of etoxazole, 40 parts by weight of crystallized cellulose and 59.5 parts by weight of talc are mixed to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Formulation Example 5

Two parts by weight of etoxazole, 50 parts by weight of crystallized cellulose and 48 parts by weight of clay are mixed to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Formulation Example 6

Two milliliter (2 mL) of acetone solution containing 15 mg of etoxazole is soaked on a filter paper (cellulose paper, 9 cm in diameter) and dried to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Formulation Example 7

Five milliliter (5 mL) of acetone solution containing 50 mg of etoxazole is soaked on a kraft paper (cellulose paper, 15 cm×15 cm) and dried to give a present termite-controlling agent.

Next, test examples are shown below.

Test Example 1

Filter paper (cellulose paper produced by Advantec Corp., 33 mm in diameter) was soaked with 1 mL of acetone solution containing 2 mg of etoxazole and dried. Said filter paper was put in a white plastic cup of 35 mm in diameter having 5 holes, where termites can pass through, on the sides and bottom. The white plastic cup was put inside a large cup and 100 Formosan subterranean termites (*Coptotermes formosanus*) were released inside the large cup. While moisture was supplied into the large cup, the mortality was observed. As a result, the mortality after 9 weeks was 93%.

Test Example 2

Ten milligrams (10 mg) of the present termite-controlling agent obtained according to Formulation Example 2 were spread on a aluminum dish of 9 cm in diameter. Said aluminum dish was put in a plastic cup of 5 cm in diameter having wet filter paper on the bottom. Twenty Formosan subterranean termites (*Coptotermes formosanus*) were released inside the aluminum dish and the mortality was observed after 3 hours and 18 hours. As a result, the percent

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moribund after 3 hours was 0%, but all the termites were dead or moribund after 18 hours.

Further, 19 dead termites were gathered and transferred to a plastic petri dish of 9 cm in diameter where clean wet filter paper was spread on the bottom. The same number of healthy Formosan subterranean termites were released inside the plastic petri dish. After 19 days, all the termites were observed to be dead.

Test Example 3

Ten milligrams (10 mg) of the present termite-controlling agent obtained according to Formulation Example 3 were spread on a aluminum dish of 9 cm in diameter. Said aluminum dish was put in a plastic cup of 5 cm in diameter having wet filter paper on the bottom. Fifteen Formosan subterranean termites (*Coptotermes formosanus*) were released inside the aluminum dish and the mortality was observed after 3 hours and 18 hours. As a result, the percent moribund after 3 hours was 6.7%, but fourteen termites (93%) were dead or moribund after 18 hours.

Further, 14 dead termites were gathered and transferred to a plastic petri dish of 9 cm in diameter where clean wet filter paper was spread on the bottom. The same number of healthy Formosan subterranean termites were released inside the plastic petri dish. After 21 days, all the termites were observed to be dead.

As shown in the test examples 2 and 3 above, the present termite-controlling agent gave low mortality or percent moribund after 3 hours but excellent efficiency after 18 hours. Further, a transmission of toxicity was observed.

The present termite-controlling agent shows late efficacy. Therefore, termites in contact with the present termite-controlling agent tends to return their nest and die there, and as a result many termites in the nest contact with the dead bodies and they can also be exterminated.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for controlling termites which comprises applying an effective amount of the termite-controlling agent which comprises 5-tert-butyl-2-[2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-4-yl]phenetole as an active ingredient and cellulose to termite tunnel, lumber damaged by termites or a locus termites inhabit.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the termite-controlling agent is formed to a powdery formulation.

3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the termite-controlling agent comprises 0.005 to 20% by weight of 5-tert-butyl-2-[2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-4-yl]phenetole and 30 to 99.995% by weight of cellulose.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the termite-controlling agent is formed to a sheet formulation.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein 0.01 to 100 g of 5-tert-butyl-2-[2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol]phenetole per 1 m² of cellulose paper is applied.

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