

Zagazig University Faculty of Science Chemistry Department

# SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS LAND SNAIL CONTROL AGENTS

BY

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#### Abstract

Land snails are one of the most destructive agricultural pests causing economic damage on agricultural and horticultural crops. In recent years, in Egypt, two species of land snails; Eobania vermiculata and Monacha cartusiana have been increasing rapidly and infected the majority of field crops and causing heavy damage. 2-Hydroyliminouridine derivatives 14 &15 were synthesized by glycosylation of silvlated 2-thiouracil with 1-O-acetyl-2,3,5-tri-O-benzoyl-Dribose under Vorbruggen glycosylation conditions to furnish 2,3,5-tri-O-benzoyl-2thiouridine. Alkylation of the later compound should furnish 2-methylthiouridine which was reacted with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in dry pyridine then deprotected under conventional condition to give 2-hydroyliminouridine. The later compound treated with TBDMSCl then Lawesson's reagent followed by TBAF to furnish 2-Hydroxylimino-4-thiouridine. Stereochemistry of 2-hydroyliminouridine derivatives 14 &15 were studied using DFT. A series of 4-substituted pyrazolones were synthesized. Pyrazolone (8) was chlorinated and brominated to the corresponding 4-dichloro and dibromopyrazolones derivatives (9), and (10). Nitrozation of 8 afforded the 4-hydroxylimino derivative 11. Reaction of 8 with the diazonium salt generated from 4-nitroaniline provided the diazo derivative 12. The structures of synthesized compounds were determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, UV and IR spectroscopy. Four concentrations (1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5%) of compounds (8, A), (9, B), (10, C), (11, D), and (12, E) were evaluated against adults of two land snails species; Eobania vermiculata and Monacha cartusiana under laboratory conditions. Compound B exhibited the highest toxic effect against E. vermiculata followed by compound E, compound D, and compound C, respectively. While the parent compound (A) had no effect at all. Compound B showed the highest toxic effect against M. cartusiana followed by compound C, compound E, and compound D, respectively. While the parent compound (A) showed the least activity. The LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub> values for compounds B, E, D, and C against *E. vermiculata* were determined. Compound B (LC<sub>50</sub> 11.26 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 24.54 g/L), compounds E (LC<sub>50</sub> 11.60 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 24.27 g/L), compound D (LC<sub>50</sub> 12.38 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 23.56 g/L), and compound C (LC<sub>50</sub> 27.14 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 132.00 g/L). The LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub> values of compounds B, C, E, and D against *M. cartusiana* were determined, compound B (LC<sub>50</sub> 4.41 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 13.58 g/L), compound C (LC<sub>50</sub> 6.71 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 17.46 g/L), compounds E (LC<sub>50</sub> 8.76 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 18.48 g/L), and compound D (LC<sub>50</sub> 10.60 g/L, LC<sub>90</sub> 19.25). The LC<sub>50</sub> values of compounds I0-12 were evaluated against *Monacha species* under field conditions.

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