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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 15791-2026

Replacing GB/T 15791-2011

Specification for the investigation and forecasting of rice sheath blight (Rhizoctonia solani)

稻纹枯病测报调查规范

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 15791-2011 "Technical Specification for Monitoring and Forecasting Rice Sheath Blight". Compared with GB/T 15791-2011, the main differences are in the structural adjustments. Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

a) A definition for "disease index" has been added (see 3.1);

b) Added "Severity Grading Indicators" and "Occurrence Grading Indicators" (see Chapters 4 and 5);

c) The terms "systematic survey of disease conditions" and "general survey of disease conditions" have been removed (see Chapters 3 and 4 of the.2011 edition);

d) Added "Systematic Field and Large Field Dynamic Survey" (see Chapter 7);

e) The phrases "predicting based on pathogen source and disease condition" and "correlation regression prediction" have been removed (see sections

5.2 of the.2011 edition).

f) The sections "Data Summary and Transmission" and "Survey Data Forms" have been removed (see Chapters 6 and 7 of the.2011 edition);

g) Added "Forecasting and Prediction" (see Chapter 8);

h) Added "Data Collection, Summarization, and Reporting" (see Chapter 9);

i) A "Rice Sheath Blight Model Report" has been added (see Appendix B). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed

and is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China. This document was drafted by: National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, China National Rice Research Institute, Nankai University, and Jilin Provincial Agricultural Technology Extension Center. The stations include. Liaoning Provincial Plant Protection and Quarantine Station, Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, Yunnan Provincial Plant Protection and Quarantine Station, and Hubei Provincial Plant Protection Station. The main drafters of this document are. Zeng Juan, Zhang Yiyang, Huang Shiwen, Xuan Yuanhu, Zhang Zhenduo, Qu Lili, Shen Huimei, Zi Jiawen, and Zhang Yaxuan. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.1995 as GB/T 15791-1995, and revised for the first time in.2011;

---This is the second revision. Rice Sheath Blight Monitoring and Survey Standards

1 Scope

GB/T 15791-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering surveying rice sheath blight - a disease that climbs the plant from the waterline in a dense, well-fertilised crop, assessed by the height of the lesions as much as by their number. China runs a national pest forecasting network, and standards like this one are what make a report from one county comparable with a report from another. The document fixes the survey design and timing, the sampling and counting, the records and the forecast issued from them. It replaces GB/T 15791-2011 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 15791-2011. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the severity grading indicators for rice sheath blight, the occurrence grading indicators, sclerotium surveys, and dynamic surveys in system fields and large fields. Technical requirements for forecasting, data collection, aggregation, and reporting. This document applies to the monitoring and survey of rice sheath blight.

4.Severity grading index The severity of rice sheath blight on a single plant was graded according to the location of the affected leaves, as shown in Table 1, and was divided into 6 levels.

6 Sclerotium survey

6.1 Survey period Before spring plowing of rice paddies.

6.2 Sampling Method Select one field each from the fields with mild, moderate, and severe disease incidence in the previous year, and take five samples from each field, with each

sample measuring

0.1 m2.

6.3 Survey Methodology Remove the topsoil, which is 1 cm thick, along with the crops or stubble (if surveying spring flower fields after winter, take a 5-10 cm thick layer of topsoil). Place the sample in a tank, add water and stir thoroughly. Skim off any scum floating on the surface, calculate the sclerotium count, and determine the residual sclerotium count per 667 m^2. Record the survey data. Table A.1 in Appendix A.

7 Dynamic survey of system fields and large fields

7.1 Survey period From the time the rice was transplanted until the rice reached the milk stage, surveys were conducted every 7 days.

7.2 Survey Location

7.2.1 System Field Based on rice variety (japonica rice, indica rice, hybrid rice, etc.), rice cultivation type (early rice, mid-season rice, single-season late rice, double-season late rice, etc.), and cultivation method (mechanized...). (Including planting, live streaming, etc.), fertilizer and water management; select at least 3 paddy fields with representative susceptible varieties that have favorable conditions for disease development, early onset of disease, and do not use pesticides. Bacterial agent.

7.2.2 Daejeon Select at least 20 fields of different types, including different rice varieties, rice cultivation types, and cultivation methods.

7.3 Survey Methodology A diagonal five-point sampling method was used, with 10 clumps of transplanted rice and 20 plants of direct-seeded rice sampled at each point. The number of diseased clumps or plants was counted. Calculate the incidence rate of rice clumps or individual plants; randomly select one diseased rice clump at each point, count the total number of leaves and the number of diseased leaves, and calculate the severity and disease index. The survey results are recorded in Table A.2 and Appendix B, Table B.1.

8.Forecasting Based on factors such as sclerotium residue, disease occurrence, resistance of the main cultivated variety, and water and fertilizer management, combined with future weather conditions, refer to Table 2. The severity grading index is used to predict the occurrence area, amount, occurrence period and severity of rice sheath blight, and to issue forecast or early warning information.

9 Data collection, aggregation, and reporting

9.1 Data Collection Collect and organize local rice planting area, main varieties, sowing period, cultivation management measures, and major meteorological data.

9.2 Data Summary Compile statistics on the occurrence and control of rice sheath blight,

summarize the characteristics of occurrence, analyze the causes, and fill in Table A.3.

9.3 Data Reporting Plant protection agencies at all levels shall, annually, fill out the rice sheath blight disease condition record form and model report according to Appendix A and Appendix B, and submit them to the superior monitoring and forecasting authority. department. GB/T 15791-2026. Standard for Monitoring and Surveying Rice Sheath Blight ICS

15 National Standards of the People's Republic of China Replaces GB/T 15791-2011 Rice Sheath Blight Monitoring and Survey Standards Published on 2026-03-

31 Implemented on October 1, 2026 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.