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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15792-2026

Replacing GB/T 15792-2009

**Specification for the investigation and forecasting of the Asiatic
rice striped stem borer (*Chilo suppressalis*)**

水稻二化螟测报调查规范

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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 15792-2009 "Specifications for Monitoring and Forecasting Rice Stem Borer". Compared with GB/T 15792-2009, except for the structure... Aside from adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The English translation of the term "overwintering" has been changed, and the terms and definitions of "insect population density" and "egg mass density" have been removed (see 3.1,.2009). Versions
- b) Added a classification index for the occurrence severity of rice stem borer (see Chapter 4);
- c) The method of straw stripping in the overwintering survey has been removed (see 3.2.2 in the.2009 edition);
- d) The adult insect monitoring method was changed, the incandescent lamp monitoring method was removed, and conventional monitoring lamps, intelligent insect monitoring lamps, and high-altitude monitoring lamps were added. Monitoring methods for lamps, conventional sex decoys, and automatic counting sex decoy monitoring equipment (see

Chapter 6, Chapter 5 of the.2009 edition);

e) The field survey methods were changed, including "larval and pupa development progress survey", "egg mass density and hatching progress survey", and "stem borer infestation rate and each generation". The "Population Density Survey" has been merged into the "Systematic and Field Survey," and related content has been streamlined (see Chapter 7, Chapter 4 and Chapter 6 of the.2009 edition). Chapter 7);

f) The forecasting methodology was changed, merging "occurrence period forecast" and "occurrence severity forecast" into "forecasting" (see Chapter 8,.2009). Chapter 8 of the edition);

g) The data collection, aggregation, and reporting methods have been changed, with "Data Recording and Archiving" renamed to "Data Collection, Aggregation, and Reporting," and additional features added. The methods and requirements for data collection, aggregation, and reporting are outlined (see Chapter 9, Chapter 9 of the.2009 edition). 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, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hunan Plant Protection and Quarantine Station, and Zhejiang Provincial Plant Protection Center. General Station for Quarantine and Pesticide Management, General Station for Plant Protection of Hubei Province, General Station for Plant Protection of Anhui Province. The main drafters of this document are. Zeng Juan, Zhang Yiyang, Fang Jichao, Luo Guanghua, Liu Jie, Bian Yue, Yin Li, Dai Dejiang, Liu Qin, and Wang Beibei. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.1995 as GB/T 15792-1995, and revised for the first time in.2009;

---This is the second revision. Rice stem borer monitoring and forecasting standards

1 Scope

GB/T 15792-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering monitoring the rice stem borer - the pheromone trapping and the dissection of stems, the generations through a season and the forecast of when the larvae will be vulnerable to treatment. It replaces GB/T 15792-2009 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 15792-2009. 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 defines the terminology and definitions for the rice stem borer, specifies the

grading indicators for occurrence severity, and describes the methods for overwintering surveys, adult monitoring, and system management. It integrates methods such as field surveys, forecasting, and information reporting. This document applies to the monitoring and forecasting of rice stem borers.

4. Occurrence severity grading indicators The severity of rice stem borer infestation is classified into five levels according to Table 1. mild infestation (Level 1), moderate infestation (Level 2), and moderate infestation (Level 3). Predominantly occurring (Level 4), major occurrence (Level 5).

5 Survey of overwintering insect population density and mortality rate

5.1 Survey period Pre-winter surveys are generally conducted from October to December and can be combined with surveys of the last generation of stem borer infestation rates; post-winter surveys are generally conducted before irrigation and plowing of local paddy fields. Or it can be carried out during the peak pupation period of overwintering larvae.

5.2 Survey Methodology Select 10-15 representative and diverse effective source fields for insect infestation, with a total survey area of no less than 1 hm

2. Use a checkerboard sampling method. Ten sampling points were taken from each field, with each point covering

0.5 m². The number of exposed rice stubble, live (dead) rice stem borers, and live (dead) pupae were counted for each type of field. Simultaneously, other stem borers, such as the rice stem borer, were investigated in the rice stubble, and the proportion of the rice stem borer was calculated. The insect population density and weighted average were calculated using equations (1) to (4). The insect population density, pupal mortality rate, and weighted average pupal mortality rate were recorded in Tables A.1 to A.3 of Appendix A.

5.3 Calculation Method

5.3.1 Insect population density Calculate the insect population density of each type of surveyed field according to formula (1).

5.3.2 Weighted average insect population density Calculate the weighted average insect population density of each type of effective insect source field in the local area according to formula (2).

5.3.3 Mortality rate of pupae Calculate the mortality rate of insect pupae in the surveyed fields according to formula (3).

5.3.4 Weighted average pupal mortality rate Calculate the weighted average pupa mortality rate of each type of effective insect source field according to formula (4).

6.00 PM to

6.00 AM the following day. Turn on the lights.

6.1.2 Requirements and Survey Methods In areas where adults are present year-round, install one conventional or intelligent monitoring lamp. The performance and parameter requirements of the lamp should comply with NY/T 4182- According to relevant regulations in 2022, installation should be carried out in a location with an open view, free from tall buildings or trees, and away from interfering light sources such as streetlights. For light sources above 200m, the bottom of the lamp should be 1.5m vertically from the ground surface. Replace the lamps annually. Daily surveys and statistics on rice stem borers under the lamps should be conducted. The number of adult insects and the survey results are recorded in Table B.1 of Appendix B.

6.1 Light-attracting monitoring

6.1.1 Monitoring Time The period begins annually from the peak pupation of overwintering larvae to one week after the final emergence of the last generation of stem borers in autumn. It occurs daily from

6.2 Sexual Inducement Monitoring

6.2.1 Monitoring Time Each year, from the peak emergence of overwintering larvae to one week after the last generation of stem borers appears in autumn.

6.2.2 Setting Requirements and Survey Methods

6.2.2.1 Routine Sexual Induction Monitoring Equipment Performance and parameter requirements should comply with the relevant provisions of NY/T 4182-2022. The equipment should be arranged in an equilateral triangle, with at least three units placed. The spacing between installations should be no less than 50 meters, and the inducing cores should be replaced regularly. Before the rice reaches the jointing stage, the installation height should be 10-20 cm above the rice canopy; the rice... During the mature plant stage, the bottom of the equipment is close to the rice canopy leaves. Surveys are conducted and recorded every 3 days, and the results are recorded in Table B.1.

6.2.2.2 Automatic counting sex pheromone monitoring equipment Performance and parameter requirements should comply with the relevant provisions of NY/T 4182-2022. At least one unit should be placed at each monitoring point, installed along the edge of the field. The device requires regular replacement of the lure core.

7 System and Field Survey

7.1 Survey period From the time the rice was transplanted until it was harvested at maturity,