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

GB/T 15798-2026

Replacing GB/T 15798-2009

Specification for the investigation and forecasting of armyworm

粘虫测报调查规范

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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 15798-2009 "Specification for Armyworm Monitoring and Forecasting". Compared with GB/T 15798-2009, the main differences are structural adjustments and... Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The "Terms and Definitions" section has been removed (see Chapter 2 of the.2009 edition);
- b) Added a grading index for the occurrence severity of armyworms from the first to the third generation (see Chapter 4);
- c) The content regarding moth traps and sweet and sour poisonous weed bundles in adult insect trapping has been removed (see Chapter 3 of the.2009 edition);
- d) Added a probing method (see Chapter 5);
- e) The content on egg quantity surveys has been removed (see Chapter 4 of the.2009 edition);
- f) The larval system survey time was changed from once every 3 days to once every 7 days. During the critical period of disease, a survey should be conducted every 3 days (see Chapter 7, Chapter 5 of the.2009 edition);
- g) The larval survey time has been changed. The larval survey time is now organized immediately when most of the larvae in the system survey have entered the second instar. A general survey should be conducted once the larvae have entered their peak infestation

stage (see Chapter 7, Chapter 5 of the.2009 edition).

h) The survey on the occurrence of events in the relocation area has been removed (see Chapter 6 of the.2009 edition);

i) Added forecasting and trend prediction (see Chapter 8);

j) The following items have been removed. "Armworm Adult Trapping Tool", "Armworm Egg Quantity Survey Record Form", and "Armworm Residual Quantity and Natural Enemy Survey Record Form" (see.2009). Appendix A of the edition);

k) The "Sticky Bug Pattern Report" has been removed (see Appendix B 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, Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences. Institute of Environment and Plant Protection, Beijing Plant Protection Station, Hebei Provincial Plant Protection and Quarantine Station, Henan Provincial Plant Protection and Quarantine Station, Heilongjiang Provincial Plant Quarantine and Plant Protection Station, Jilin Provincial Agricultural Technology Extension Station. The main drafters of this document are. Liu Jie, Zeng Juan, Jiang Xingfu, Lü Baoqian, Zhang Zhi, Zhang Yiyang, Liu Li, Zhang Guoyan, Wang Zhen, Zhang Jing, and Zhang Zhenduo. Meng Zehua. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published as GB/T 15798-1995 in.1995, and revised for the first time in.2009;

1 Scope

GB/T 15798-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering monitoring the oriental armyworm - a migratory caterpillar that arrives in waves and can strip a maize or wheat field in days, tracked by light and pheromone trapping and by egg counts. It replaces GB/T 15798-2009 and has been in force since 1 October 2026, with the other pest forecasting standards revised in this batch. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 15798-2009. 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 specifies the requirements for armyworm surveys and forecasting, and describes the grading indicators for the occurrence of major armyworm generations, adult trapping, egg quantity trapping, and larval trapping. Methods such as insect surveys, forecasting, data collection, and transmission. This document applies to the monitoring,

surveying, and forecasting of common armyworm species in my country, such as the Oriental armyworm, the Raul's armyworm, and the white-veined armyworm.

4. Occurrence severity grading indicators The severity of armyworm occurrence on major host crops is graded using indicators (see Table 1), taking into account both larval population density and the percentage of affected area. Two indicators.

5 Adult insect trapping

5.1 Trial Time The first-generation outbreak area is from March 1st to April 30th; the second and third-generation outbreak areas are from May 1st to September 30th; and the fourth-generation outbreak area is from September... From October 1st to October 10th.

5.2 Detection tools and their usage

5.2.1 Conventional or intelligent monitoring lights In locations suitable for adult emergence year-round, install a standard or intelligent monitoring light with a 20W light source, positioned in an area with a wide field of vision. The location is spacious, with no tall buildings or trees obstructing the view, and the bottom of the light tube is 1.5m vertically from the ground. According to the light tube's instructions, each... Replace the lamps every six months or a year. Collect the attracted insects every morning (or every 7 days), identify the species and count the number, and measure the moth population. The results of the induced tests are recorded in Table A.1 of Appendix A.

5.2.2 High-altitude monitoring lights In areas where migratory pests such as armyworms are rampant or where a large number of insects are attracted, i.e., areas from which insects migrate or along their migration routes, installations can be made in rural areas far from towns and cities. The equipment should be placed in a relatively open area such as a rooftop or high platform, or within a pest and disease observation field, where there are no tall buildings or high-power light sources within a 500m radius. Every morning, collect the attracted insects, place them indoors to distinguish the species, count the number of insects, and record the results of the moth attraction test in Table A.1.

5.2.3 Conventional sex pheromone monitoring equipment or automatic counting sex pheromone monitoring equipment Sex pheromone traps, which attract large numbers of target pests with high specificity and uniform pheromone release, are placed on rice, wheat, millet, and seedling corn. In observation fields of low-growing crops such as rice, three replicates were placed in each field, arranged in an equilateral triangle at least 50 meters apart; for taller crops such as mature corn... In fields, the traps should be placed on the field ridges for easy access. Three duplicate traps can be placed on the same ridge, at least 50 meters apart, arranged in a straight line. The direction of the field ridges should be perpendicular to the local monsoon wind direction. The number of armyworms attracted by the pheromone trapping equipment should be recorded every 3 days, and the moth quantity measurement results should be recorded. Record the results in Table A.1. Replace the lure

core promptly according to its shelf life.

5.3 Examination of the developmental progress of the female moth's ovary Where conditions permit, the ovarian development progress of female moths attracted using method

5.2 can be examined. The method is detailed in Appendix B (sampling is performed each time). The target number of female moths is

20.If the number of moths attracted is less than 20, all of them should be checked and the results recorded in Table A.2.

6 Egg quantity induction test

6.1 Trial Time First-generation eggs were collected from March 10 to April 10, second-generation eggs from May 20 to June 20, and third-generation eggs from July 10 to August 10.

6.2 Induction and Testing Methods The straw-bundle egg-attracting method was used. Five sturdy, uniformly thick dry rice or millet stalks were selected, cut into 50cm lengths, and tied tightly at the base into a bundle. This bundle was then secured... Fix it on a small wooden stick or thin bamboo pole, with the end facing upwards. The top of the straw bundle should be about 20cm higher than the crop canopy. Two representative host crop fields were selected at each site, and 10 plants were planted in each field.

6.3 Survey Methodology From the first day after the straw bundles are placed, check and replace the bundles every 7 days, carefully counting the number of egg masses; at the same time, extract 10 egg masses (if less than 10 eggs). The investigation was conducted based on the actual number of egg masses attracted, and the number of eggs was examined. The maximum, minimum, and average number of eggs per egg mass were recorded. The results are recorded in Table A.3.

7.1 Larval Systematic Survey

7.1.1 Survey period The first generation of armyworms occurs from April 1st to May 31st; the second generation from June 10th to July 20th; and the third generation from July 15th to [date missing]. On August 20th, surveys were conducted every 7 days. During the critical period of hazard occurrence, surveys were conducted every 3 days.

7.1.2 Survey Fields Select 1 to 3 fields in the local area that are the main host crops of armyworms and designate them as systematic survey fields.

7.1.3 Survey Methodology Ten sampling points were taken in a checkerboard pattern for each field. For wheat, millet, and rice, each sampling point was 1 m², and the insect population per square meter was recorded. For corn and sorghum, each sampling point was 10 plants, and the insect population per square meter was investigated. This was then