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

GB/T 15801-2026

Replacing GB/T 15801-2011

**Technical specification for the monitoring and forecasting of
the cotton pink bollworm**

棉红铃虫测报技术规范

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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 15801-2011 "Technical Specification for Monitoring and Forecasting of Cotton Bollworm". Compared with GB/T 15801-2011, the main differences are in the structural design. Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Added a severity grading index (see Chapter 4);
- b) Added requirements for the selection of light traps and pheromone traps in adult insect monitoring (see Chapter 5);
- c) The survey content in the forecast and prediction has been increased (see Chapter 7). 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 the National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center and the Institute of Plant Protection, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The main drafters of this document are. Liu Jie, Lu Yanhui, Zhang Yiyang, and Meng Zehua. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.1995 as GB/T 15801-1995, and revised for the first time in.2011;

---This is the second revision. Technical Specifications for Monitoring and Forecasting of Cotton Bollworm

1 Scope

GB/T 15801-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering monitoring the pink bollworm in cotton - the pheromone traps, the boll dissection and the overwintering survey that together say whether the pest will matter in the coming season. It replaces GB/T 15801-2011 and has been in force since 1 October 2026, with the resistance evaluation standard GB/T 22101.3-2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 15801-2011. 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.

Forecast requirements. This document applies to the monitoring, surveying, and forecasting of cotton bollworm.

4. Occurrence severity grading indicators The severity of bollworm infestation is classified into five levels. mild (Level 1), moderate (Level 2), moderate (Level 3), severe (Level 4), and low (Level 5). (Level 4), Outbreak (Level 5). The average number of live insects per 100 flowers and the average number of live insects per 100 bolls are used as grading indicators. The specific grading indicators are shown in Table 1.

5 Adult monitoring

5.1 Monitoring Equipment The monitoring equipment shall comply with the requirements of NY/T 3253-2018 and NY/T 4182-2022.

5.2 Light-attracting monitoring

5.2.1 Monitoring Time May-September.

5.2.2 Selection of Lighting Fixtures The selection of lighting fixtures should be based on local testing conditions, and the selection range includes the following two categories.

- a) Conventional monitoring lights;
- b) Intelligent monitoring light.

5.2.3 Setup Requirements These lights should be installed around cotton fields or within pest and disease observation areas, with the tubes extending above the crop canopy. There should be no tall buildings within a 100m radius. Materials and high-power light sources. Replace the lamps regularly each year.

5.2.4 Monitoring Methods The number of insects attracted by the lamps was recorded daily during the observation period. Weather conditions at the time the lamps were turned on were also recorded. Results are recorded in Table A.1 of Appendix A.

5.3 Sexual Inducement Monitoring

5.3.1 Monitoring Time May-September.

5.3.2 Types of Sexual Seduction Devices Based on local testing conditions, sex sedation devices should be selected, falling into the following two categories.

- a) Conventional sex pheromone monitoring equipment;
- b) Automatic counting and monitoring equipment for sexual predators.

5.3.3 Setup Requirements In areas where the infestation occurs early in the past, cotton fields with an area greater than 667 m², or fields where insects were first observed that year, were selected as systematic survey fields. Use standardized bait cores and replace them regularly. Place three bait traps in each field, selecting fields where the field ridges are perpendicular to the local monsoon wind direction. Place the three traps in a straight line along the edge of the field, upwind and easily accessible, with a spacing of at least 50 meters between them. The traps should be positioned above the plant canopy. 20cm.

5.3.4 Monitoring Methods The number of adult insects was counted daily, and the results were recorded in Table A.1.

6.1 System Survey

6.1.1 Survey Period Surveys were conducted every 15 days from the appearance of cracked bolls in the cotton field until the cotton bolls finished opening. The main characteristic was a boll diameter ≥ 2 cm. Period of damage. For the first generation, survey the number of flowers affected by the pests; for the second and third generations, survey the number of emergence holes.

6.1.2 Survey Fields Based on the suitability for bollworm occurrence, two representative cotton fields were selected as systematic survey fields.

6.1.3 Survey Methodology A five-point sampling method was used for the survey, with at least 10 plants at each point and 50 plants per field. The number of insect-infested flowers and the number of emergence holes were investigated. Results were recorded. Enter it into Table A.2.

6.2 Field Census

6.2.1 Survey Period When a systemic survey reveals a peak in hazard, a general survey is organized, conducted every 30 days.

6.2.2 Survey Fields Same as 6.1.2.

6.2.3 Survey Methodology A random five-point sampling method was used, with at least 20 plants sampled at each point. The number of larvae per boll was investigated, and the

number of live larvae per 100 bolls was calculated. The survey results are recorded in Table A.2.

7 Forecasting and Prediction

7.1 Prediction of the Occurrence of Second Generation Each region, based on the surveyed number of infested flowers per 100 plants and the infestation rate, combined with weather forecasts during the second generation of pink bollworm occurrence and cotton... The variety and proportion of Bt cotton planted are predicted using a variety of forecasting methods.

7.2 Prediction of the Occurrence of the Third Generation Each region, based on the number of infested flowers per 100 plants and the rate of infestation, combined with weather forecasts during the third generation of pink bollworm outbreaks, made [a decision/plan]. predict. GB/T 15801-2026. Technical Specification for Monitoring and Forecasting of Cotton Bollworm ICS

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