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

GB/T 15804-2011

Replacing GB/T 15804-1995

**Rules for monitoring and forecast of the sorghum aphid
(*Melanaphis sacchai* Zehnter)**

高粱蚜测报技术规范

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 15804-1995 "Sorghum Aphid investigation and forecast." This standard and GB/T 15804-1995 compared to the main changes are as follows:

- The increase in the content of sorghum aphid prediction methods and other aspects of the original "investigation and forecast" to "forecasting technical specifications";
- Added "Terms and Definitions" section, which provides oil from the plants, the definition of occurrence of the peak;
- Increased sorghum aphid occurrence Severity Level Indicators;
- Remove the body's "natural enemy unit conversion table" and "systematic survey and census records list", which was moved into the appendix, so that standards Content clearer and more consistent;
- Increase census aphids peak period with a view to a more dynamic and comprehensive control aphids damage situation;
- Increased sorghum aphid mode report, and as a normative appendix, requiring regular reports;
- Increased occurrence trend prediction and forecasting the occurrence degree, making the forecast more complete technical specifications and systems to meet production needs. The Standard Appendix A, Appendix C is a normative appendix, Appendix B is an informative annex. This standard is proposed and managed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Agriculture. Drafting of this standard. National Agricultural Technology Extension and Service Center, the Liaoning Provincial Plant Protection Station. The main drafters of this standard. GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION Zeng Juan, Ma Hui, Zhangwan Min. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB/T 15804-1995. Sorghum Aphid forecast Technical Specifications

1 Scope

GB/T 15804-2011 is the Chinese national standard on rules for monitoring and forecast of the sorghum aphid (*melanaphis sacchai* zehnter), in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 29 September 2011 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2011. Classification: ICS 65.020.01, CCS B16. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the technical content of sorghum aphid systematic survey, field survey and forecasting methods and so on. This standard applies to sorghum aphid forecast research and forecasting.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

2.1 From oil plants secreteoilplant Sorghum Aphid gather on the dorsal or sorghum stalk damage, learning from the host plant sap also secrete large amounts of honeydew, honey dew dripping In parts of the foliage and stems, in severe cases it can accumulate into a layer, shiny shiny plant, the so-called oil from plants. There are a leaf from the plant oil, which is counted as starting Oil strains.

2.2 Peak occurs flourishstage 16% of the total amount of aphids date number of aphids sorghum growth period, the beginning of peak occurred; the number of aphids full of sorghum 50% of the total growth of aphids date for the occurrence of the peak; the number of aphids aphids total growth period of sorghum 84% Date, Sheng occurred late; from the beginning of peak to hold the end of the period of time for the peak occurs. In practice, a systematic investigation aphids and aphid previous Compare the number of relationship between the amount of reference for judging the occurrence of peak.

3 Occurred Severity Level Indicators

Sorghum Aphid occur to the extent local peak occurs one hundred aphids as an index, the occurrence area ratio as a reference index, is divided into five, namely, light hair Health (1), lighter occur (level 2), the occurrence of moderate (grade 3), place emphasis (4), Occurrence (5), indicator values \u200b\u200bat all levels are shown in Table 1. Table

1 Sorghum Aphid occurred Severity Level Indicators Occurrence degree level indicator
Level 1 2 3 4

4 System survey

4.1 investigation time Since sorghum emergence 2-3 leaf stage, every 5d investigation once, when milk stage to aphid significantly decreased.

4.2 Survey Methods Choose the terrain and the environment is conducive to the cultivation of sorghum aphid occurrence, planting susceptible varieties, with an area of $\geq 1000\text{m}^2$ sorghum field 2, as Systematic investigation fields. Every field by a single diagonal sampling, fixed 5 points, each point of the investigation 1 lines, each tag 20, a total of 100 investigation. When the field There aphid strain rate of over 70%, and the amount of the difference between strains of aphid little time, each field can reduce the number of trees to survey 50 that 10 per point; when the aphids feed When the peak occurs every five survey points, a total of 25 check.

4.3 Survey content In the initial survey, check the total number of aphids, winged aphid number, the number of wingless aphids, predators and parasitic parts and oils from plants and other findings credited high

5 One hundred aphids/

0.5 ten thousand $X \leq 1.5$ $1.5 \leq X \leq 3.0$ $3.0 \leq X \leq 5.0$ $5.0 \leq X \leq$

10.0 $X \leq 10$

10.0 Occurrence area ratio /% $Y < 15.0$ $15.0 \leq Y \leq 25.0$ $25.0 \leq Y \leq 35.0$ $35.0 \leq Y \leq$

--- one hundred aphids; Y

--- occurrence area ratio. Wherein the area ratio of the occurrence of a reference index.