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

GB/T 17980.18-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.18-2000

**Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 18:
Insecticides against striped flea beetle on crucifer vegetables**

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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 is Part 18 of GB/T 17980, "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Testing of Pesticides". GB/T 17980 has published the following... part.

1.Insecticide control of lepidopteran borers in rice;

2.Insecticide Control of Rice Leaf Roller;

3.Pesticide Control of Rice Leafhoppers; ...

18.Insecticide Control of Yellow-striped Flea Beetle on Cruciferous Vegetables; ...

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document replaces GB/T 17980.18-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Testing of Pesticides (I) Insecticide Control of Yellow Stripes on Cruciferous Vegetables". Compared with GB/T 17980.18-2000, the main technical changes in "Fleabag" are as follows, apart from structural adjustments and editorial modifications.

a) The scope of application has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2000 edition);

- b) The requirements for test subjects and crops have been changed (see 4.1, 2.1 of the 2000 edition);
- c) The environmental conditions requirements have been changed (see 4.2, 2.2 of the 2000 edition);
- d) Added provisions for test treatment (see 5.1);
- e) The requirements for test and control reagents have been changed (see 5.2,

1 Scope

GB/T 17980.18-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol against striped flea beetle - a pest that eats the leaves as an adult and the roots as a larva, and that has become one of the hardest insects to control in Chinese vegetable growing. The GB/T 17980 series is what a pesticide registration in China rests on: it fixes the plot design and replication, the application rate and timing, the assessment of the pest or weed and of the crop, and the analysis of the result. It replaces GB/T 17980.18-2000 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, one of the parts of the series revised together. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 17980.18-2000. 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 describes the method for conducting field plot efficacy tests of insecticides for controlling the yellow-striped flea beetle on cruciferous vegetables. Record the efficacy trials and evaluations of field plots for the yellow-striped flea beetle. Field efficacy trials of other vegetables should follow the same guidelines.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Test subjects and crops The test subject was the yellow-striped flea beetle. Record the species of yellow-striped flea beetles. The experimental crop was a cruciferous vegetable. Record the crop and variety names.

4.2 Environmental Conditions The experimental sites should be representative fields with a moderate incidence of yellow-striped flea beetles. Crop varieties and cultivation conditions (soil) for all experimental plots should be specified. Soil type, fertilization, and tillage should be uniform and consistent, and conform to local scientific agricultural practices.

5 Experimental Design and Arrangement

5.1 Test Treatment Test reagents, control reagents, and blank controls should be included.

5.2 Reagents

5.2.1 Test reagents The test reagent should be applied at least three times; in special cases, the dosage should be set according to experimental requirements. Specify the Chinese/English common name or code of the reagent. Dosage form, active ingredient content, manufacturer, production date or batch number, expiration date, etc.

5.2.2 Control reagent The control agent should be a registered, locally used product with good efficacy and safety in actual use. The type and function of the control agent should be clearly defined. The method should be the same as or similar to that of the test drug, and the registered dosage should be used. For compound formulations, a single dose of each active ingredient should also be provided as a control drug. Special cases may be determined depending on the purpose of the experiment. Record the Chinese/English generic name, dosage form, active ingredient content, manufacturer, registration number, production date or batch number, and application information of the control drug. Dosage, etc.

5.3 Community Arrangement

5.3.1 Layout of the community The experimental, control, and blank control treatments were arranged in a randomized block design, with guard rows or isolation zones between cells. Recording was performed. Neighborhood layout diagram. Special cases should be explained.

5.3.2 Area of the community and duplication Community area. 15m²–50m². Number of repetitions. at least 4 repetitions.

6 Applying pesticides

6.1 Application Method Follow the test requirements and label instructions. The application method should be adapted to local scientific agricultural practices, generally using spraying or spreading methods. Application of pesticides. When applying pesticides by spraying, spray from the perimeter of each area towards the center. Record the application method and procedure.

6.2 Application equipment Select commonly used equipment, or select equipment according to the test requirements. Record the type of equipment used and the operating conditions (e.g., working pressure, nozzle type). Information such as nozzle diameter, etc.

6.3 Application time and frequency Conduct the test according to the requirements and label instructions. Spraying should be done at the early stage of adult infestation by the yellow-striped flea beetle, when there are an average of 1 to 2 adults per plant. Apply pesticides at the appropriate time; broadcast application is best done before sowing or transplanting. Record the number of applications, the time of each application, and the crop

growth stage.

6.4 Dosage Administer the medication according to the test requirements and the dosage specified on the label. Record the prepared dosage and the amount of active ingredient used. The prepared dosage is usually expressed in mL/667m². The dosage is expressed in milliliters per 667 square meters or g/667m² (grams per 667 square meters), and the effective ingredient dosage is expressed in g/hm² (grams per hectare). When applying pesticides by spraying, record the amount of pesticide solution used per hectare, expressed in L/hm² (liters per hectare). Ensure accurate dosage and even distribution during application. Uniformity is required. Dosage deviation should not exceed $\pm 10\%$. If it exceeds $\pm 10\%$, it should be recorded and its impact assessed.

6.5 Chemical requirements for controlling other diseases, pests, and weeds If other pesticides are used to control pests, diseases, and weeds other than the test subjects during the experiment, those that have no effect on the test pesticides or test subjects should be selected. The reagents were used separately from the test and control reagents, and all test plots were homogenized to minimize interference from these reagents. To a lesser extent. Record accurate information about the application of this type of medication (such as the generic name of the medication, dosage form, active ingredient content, dosage, method of application, and administration). (Using time, target of prevention, etc.).

7.1 Drug Efficacy Survey

7.1.1 Survey Methodology Adult insect survey. Five points were randomly selected in each plot, and the number of live adult insects on at least four crops was investigated at each point. Larval survey. Five points were surveyed per plot, with 3-5 plants surveyed at each point. The soil around the plant roots was dug up to investigate the live larvae in the soil. Number of insects.

7.1.2 Survey Time and Frequency Spray treatment. Survey the initial adult population before application, and the number of surviving adults at 2 and 7 days after application, for a total of 3 surveys. This is suitable for applications with slow action or long-lasting effects. The medication can extend the investigation period or increase the number of investigations. Application treatment. When adult insect damage was obvious in the blank control area after application of the pesticide, an investigation was conducted on both adults and larvae.

7.2 Direct impact on crops Observe whether the pesticide causes phytotoxicity to the crop. If phytotoxicity occurs, accurately describe the symptoms (such as stunting, chlorosis, deformity, etc.) and record them. The type and severity of pesticide damage should be recorded. In addition, the beneficial effects of the pesticide on the crop should also be documented. Record pesticide damage in the following ways.

a) If the damage from pesticides can be counted or measured, express it in absolute