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

GB/T 17980.19-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.19-2000

**Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 19:
Fungicides against leaf diseases of rice**

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Table of Contents

1	Scope
4	Test conditions
5	Experimental Design and Arrangement
5.2	Reagents
5.3	Community Arrangement
6	Applying pesticides
7	Survey
7.1	Drug Efficacy Survey
7.1.1	Survey Methodology
7.4	Impacts on other organisms
7.5	Meteorological and Soil Data
8	Methods for calculating drug efficacy
8.1	Formula for Calculating Drug Efficacy
9	Results and Report Writing
19	Fungicides for the Control of Leaf Diseases in Rice Published on 2026-02-

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 19 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;

19.Fungicides for the Control of Leaf Diseases in Rice;

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document replaces GB/T 17980.19-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Testing of Pesticides (I) - Control of Rice Leaf Diseases by Fungicides". Compared with GB/T 17980.19-2000, the main technical changes in the "Harmful Effects" standard, apart from structural adjustments and editorial modifications, are as follows:

- a) The scope of application has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2000 edition);
- b) The requirements for test conditions have been changed (see Chapter 4, Chapter 2 of the.2000 edition);
- c) Added requirements for experimental treatments and blank controls (see 5.1);
- d) The requirements for test and control reagents have been changed (see 5.2, 3.1 of the.2000 edition);
- e) Changes were made to cell arrangement, cell size, and duplication requirements (see 5.3, 3.2 of the.2000 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 17980.19-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol for rice leaf diseases - blast above all, assessed on lesion type and leaf area affected at defined growth stages. 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, disease or weed and of the crop, and the analysis of the result. It replaces GB/T 17980.19-2000 and has been in force since 1 September 2026. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 17980.19-2000. 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 field plot trials of fungicides for controlling leaf diseases in rice. This document applies to the use of fungicides to control rice blast (*Pyricularia oryzae*), sesame leaf spot (*Bipolaris oryzae*), and narrow stripe disease. And efficacy evaluation, other field efficacy trials shall be carried out in accordance with the same procedure.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Selection of test subjects, crops and varieties The experimental subjects were rice blast (seedling blast, leaf blast, and neck blast), sesame leaf spot, narrow stripe leaf spot, and bacterial blight. The experimental crop is rice; susceptible varieties or locally grown varieties should be selected. Record the variety name.

4.2 Environmental Conditions Field trials should be conducted in rice paddies prone to disease. Cultivation conditions (soil type, depth, fertilizer, planting density) should be

considered for all experimental plots. The degree of growth, growth period, and water layer management 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 commonly 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. If the test drug is a compound formulation, a single dose of each active ingredient should also be included as a control. Control drug. Special cases may vary depending on the purpose of the experiment. Record the Chinese/English common name, dosage form, active ingredient content, and manufacturer of the control drug. The product name, registration number, production date or batch number, and dosage are required.

5.3 Community Arrangement

5.3.1 Layout of the community The experimental, control, and blank control plots were randomly assigned to blocks, and the plot arrangement was recorded. Special circumstances should be noted.

Note. If the pesticide has systemic effects, small embankments should be built between each cell to prevent the pesticide from interfering with neighboring cells.

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. Application methods should be adapted to local scientific agricultural practices. Record the application methods and procedures. process.

6.2 Application equipment Select commonly used equipment in production, or choose equipment according to experimental requirements. Record the type of equipment used and

its operating conditions (e.g., working pressure, etc.). All information regarding nozzle type and nozzle diameter.

6.3 Application time and frequency Conduct the experiment according to the test requirements and label instructions. Record the number of applications, the date of each application, and the crop growth stage. The first application should be made at the site of the disease. Before or at the initial stage of an outbreak, the decision to apply pesticide again depends on the development of the disease during crop growth.

6.4 Dosage Administer the medication according to the test requirements and the dosage specified on the label, and record the prepared dosage and the amount of active ingredient. The prepared dosage is usually expressed in mL/667m² (milliliters). The dosage is expressed as per 667 square meters (g/667m²) or g/667m² (grams per 667 square meters), while the effective ingredient dosage is expressed as g/hm² (grams per hectare). **Spray application.** When applying pesticides, record the amount of pesticide solution used per hectare, expressed in L/hm² (liters per hectare). The pesticide application should be evenly distributed; deviations in application should be minimized. If the value exceeds $\pm 10\%$, its impact should be recorded and assessed.

6.5 Chemical requirements for controlling other diseases, pests, and weeds If other agents are used, those that have no effect on the test agent and the test subjects should be selected, and all plots should be treated uniformly. Use separately from test and control agents to minimize interference from these agents. Record the accurate number of doses administered. Information such as the generic name of the drug, dosage form, content of active ingredient, manufacturer, dosage, application method, application time, and target pests.

7.1.1 Survey Methodology

7.1.1.1 Miao Plague Using leaves as the unit, five sampling points were taken in each plot, with 20 plants taken at each point, and the three leaves below the heart leaf were investigated for each plant. The classification is as follows: Grade

0. Leaves show no disease spots;

1. Leaf lesions are pinhead-sized brown spots to round spots, with a diameter of less than or equal to 2 mm;

3. Leaf lesions are larger than 2 mm in diameter and cover less than 10% of the leaf area;

5. Leaf lesions cover an area of 10% or more but less than 25% of the leaf area;

7. Leaf lesions cover an area of 25% or more but less than 50% of the leaf area;

9. Leaf lesions cover 50% or more of the leaf area.

7.1.1.2 Leaf blight Using leaves as the unit, five points were sampled in each plot, with 20