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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 17980.24-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.24-2000

Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 24: Fungicides against scab of pear

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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 24 of GB/T 17980, "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Testing of Pesticides". GB/T 17980 has already 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;

24.Fungicides for the Control of Pear Black Spot;

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document supersedes GB/T 17980.24-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Tests of Pesticides (I) Control of Pear Black Spot by Fungicides", and is consistent with... Compared with GB/T 17980.24-2000, apart from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes 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 17980.24-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol against pear scab - a disease assessed on the fruit as well as the leaves, because a scabbed pear is unsaleable however healthy the tree. 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 17980.24-2000 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 17980.24-2000. 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 a field plot trial of a fungicide for controlling pear scab (Venturiapirina, Venturianashicola). method. This document applies to field efficacy plot trials and efficacy evaluations of fungicides for the control of pear scab. Other field efficacy trials should refer to [reference needed]. Follow the instructions.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Selection of test subjects, crops and varieties The test subject was black star disease. The experimental crop was pear trees. Disease-susceptible varieties or locally cultivated varieties were selected, and the variety names were recorded. The variety, tree age, and other relevant information should be recorded. Fruit trees with basically the same spacing and vigor.

4.2 Environmental Conditions All experimental plots should have uniform cultivation and management practices (soil type, fertilization, irrigation) that conform to local scientific agricultural practices. Record the cultivation management measures during the experiment, including the timing, quantity, and method of irrigation, fertilization, etc.

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. illustrate.

5.3.2 Area of the community and duplication Area of each plot. There should be no fewer than 3 mature fruit trees in each plot, and the area of the plot should be recorded. 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 amount of active ingredient used, usually expressed in mg/kg (milligrams per kilogram). Spray. When applying the pesticide, record the dilution ratio and the amount of pesticide solution used per hectare, expressed in L/hm2 (liters per hectare). The amount of pesticide applied should be uniform. Uniform distribution. Dosage deviation should not exceed ±10%. If it exceeds ±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 Drug Efficacy Survey

7.1.1 Survey Methodology At least three trees should be selected and marked for the survey in each area. For each tree, samples should be taken from five points on the east, south, west, and north sides of the canopy. Each point should be marked and the survey conducted in the current year. 20 leaves and 20 fruits on the new shoot. For bagged orchards, only the leaves need to be surveyed. The leaf survey classification is as follows:

0.No disease;

1.The area of lesions is less than 10% of the total leaf area;

3.The area of lesions accounts for more than or equal to 10% but less than 25% of the total leaf area;

5.The area of lesions accounts for more than or equal to 25% but less than 40% of the total leaf area;

7.The area of lesions accounts for more than or equal to 40% but less than 65% of the total leaf area;

9.The area of lesions accounts for more than or equal to 65% of the total leaf area. The fruit survey and grading are as follows: Grade

0.No disease spots on the fruit;

1.Each fruit has 1 to 2 lesions;

3.Each fruit has 3 to 4 lesions;