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

GB/T 17980.3-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.3-2000

**Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 3:
Insecticides against leafhoppers on rice**

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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 3 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;

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document replaces GB/T 17980.3-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Tests of Pesticides (I) Insecticides for the Control of Rice Leafhoppers", and is consistent with... Compared with GB/T 17980.3-2000, 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 descriptions and requirements for the test subjects and crops have been revised

(see 4.1,

2.1 of the.2000 edition);

c) The description and requirements of environmental conditions have been revised (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, 3.1 of the.2000 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 17980.3-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol for rice leafhopper control - insects that matter as much for the virus diseases they transmit as for the feeding damage they do. 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 17980.3-2000 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 17980.3-2000. 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 rice leafhoppers. The efficacy trials and evaluations of field plots for rice leafhopper registration (rescenses) shall be conducted in accordance with the same guidelines.

3 Pesticide Control of Rice Leafhoppers Published on 2026-02-

27 Implemented on 2026-09-

01 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Test subjects and crops The experimental subject was leafhoppers. Leafhopper species were recorded. The experimental crop is rice, preferably glutinous or japonica rice varieties. Record the variety name.

4.2 Environmental Conditions The experimental site should be a representative paddy field with moderate to severe leafhopper damage and even distribution. The experimental area should be no more than Less than 2m. Crop varieties and cultivation conditions (soil type, fertilizer, tillage, plant spacing, water depth) in all plots should be uniform and consistent, and meet the following requirements. 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. 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 rate 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 protection rows or isolation zones between the blocks. Record the layout of the residential areas. Special cases should be explained.

5.3.2 Area of the community and duplication Apartment size. 30m²~50m². 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, 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 type and nozzle

diameter, etc.

6.3 Application time and frequency Conduct the experiment according to the test requirements and label instructions. It is advisable to apply the pesticide during the peak emergence period of young leafhopper nymphs. Record the number of applications, the date of each application, and the application method. The reproductive period of plants.

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 (milliliters). The dosage is expressed in liters per 667 square meters (g/667m²) or g/667m² (grams per 667 square meters), while the effective ingredient dosage is expressed in g/hm² (grams per hectare). Apply by spraying. When applying pesticides by fog, record the amount of pesticide solution used per hectare, expressed in L/hm² (liters per hectare). Ensure accurate dosage and uniform distribution during application. 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, content of the active ingredient, dosage, method of application, and administration). (Using time, target of prevention, etc.).

7.1 Drug Efficacy Survey

7.1.1 Survey Methodology Parallel skip sampling was used in each plot, surveying 10-20 points, with 2 clumps of rice at each point. White enamel trays with a diameter of 30-40cm are recommended. Moisten the inside of a basin. Insert the white enamel basin at an angle into the base of the rice stalks and quickly tap the middle and lower parts of the rice stalks three times. Count the rice that falls into the white enamel basin. The number of leafhoppers.

7.1.2 Survey Time and Frequency Investigate the initial insect population before treatment, and the number of live insects at 1 day, 3 days, and 7 days after treatment. For pesticides with slow action or long residual effect, the investigation period can be extended. The number of surveys may be increased occasionally.

7.2 Direct impacts 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