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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 17980.35-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.35-2000

Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 35: Fungicides against sclerotinia stem rot of rape

农药 田间药效试验准则 第35部分：杀菌剂防治油菜菌核病

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Table of Contents

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 35 of GB/T 17980, "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Tests 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;

35.Fungicide Control of Sclerotinia Stem Disease in Rapeseed;

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document supersedes GB/T 17980.35-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Tests of Pesticides (I) Control of Rapeseed Sclerotinia Disease by Fungicides", and is consistent with... Compared with GB/T 17980.35-2000, 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 17980.35-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol against sclerotinia in oilseed rape - a disease that infects through the fallen petals during flowering, which makes the spray timing a matter of a few days. 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 17980.35-2000 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 17980.35-2000. 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 applies to field efficacy plot trials and efficacy evaluations of fungicides for the control of sclerotinia stem rot in rapeseed, and other field efficacy trials. Follow the instructions.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Selection of test subjects, crops and varieties The test subject was sclerotinia stem rot. The experimental crop was rapeseed, using either susceptible varieties or locally commonly grown varieties. The variety names were recorded.

4.2 Environmental Conditions Field trials should be conducted in disease-prone areas. Cultivation conditions (soil type, fertilization, sowing/planting date, growth stage) should be considered for all trial plots. The spacing between plants and rows should be uniform and consistent with local scientific agricultural practices. If irrigation is used, record the method, time, and amount of water used.

5 Experimental Design and Arrangement

5.1 Test Treatment The following treatments should be set up. test reagent, control reagent, and blank control.

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. 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 using a block design, and the plot diagram was recorded. Special circumstances should be noted. illustrate.

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 Follow the test requirements and label instructions. Record the number of applications, the date of each application, and the crop's growth stage. Generally, apply during the initial flowering stage of rapeseed. The first application of

pesticide should be made when the stems first show signs of disease. Subsequent applications can be made depending 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 ±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 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 Ten sampling points were selected in a grid pattern for each community, with 10 plants surveyed at each point, for a total of 100 plants. Disease investigation and classification are as follows:

0.No disease;

1.Mild disease, with the affected area accounting for less than 5% of the main stem area;

3.Mild disease, with the affected area accounting for 6% or more but less than 15% of the main stem area;

5.Moderate disease incidence, with the affected area covering 15% to 30% of the main stem area;

7.Highly diseased, with the affected area covering 30% or more but less than 50% of the main stem area;

9.Severe disease, with the affected area accounting for more than or equal to 50% of the main stem area. If the incidence of these diseases is higher than that of rapeseed sclerotinia stem rot, the incidence rate (%) of these diseases on the same sample plant should be investigated simultaneously. The severity of the occurrence can be recorded as mild, moderate, or severe to avoid confusion with the test subjects.