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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 17980.36-2026

Replacing GB/T 17980.36-2000

Pesticides - Guidelines for field efficacy trials - Part 36: Fungicide seed treatments against seedling diseases

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

1.Insecticide Control of Lepidoptera Boring Pests in Rice;

2.Insecticide Control of Rice Leaf Roller;

3.Pesticide Control of Rice Leafhoppers;

36.Fungicide Seed Treatment for Seedling Diseases;

---Part 149: Insecticides for the Control of Red Imported Fire Ants. This document replaces GB/T 17980.36-2000 "Guidelines for Field Efficacy Testing of Pesticides (I) Seed Treatment with Fungicides for the Control of Seedling Diseases". Compared with GB/T 17980.36-2000, the main technical changes in the "Harmful Elements" 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 test conditions were 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 17980.36-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the trial protocol for seed treatments - where the whole dose is applied before sowing and the assessment is of emergence and of the seedlings that survive the first weeks. 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 17980.36-2000 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 17980.36-2000. 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 fungicide seed treatment for the prevention and control of damping-off (Pythium spp.) and seedling blight in field crops and vegetables. Methods for field efficacy plot trials of (Rhizoctonia solani). This document applies to field efficacy plot trials and efficacy evaluations for fungicide seed treatment in the control of field and vegetable seedling diseases. Field efficacy trials for other crops should follow the same guidelines.

4 Test conditions

4.1 Selection of test subjects, crops and varieties The subjects of the experiment were seedling damping-off and seedling blight. The experimental crops included rice, cotton, peppers, and cucumbers. Disease-susceptible varieties or locally conventionally grown varieties were selected, and 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 experimental 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 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 reagent, control reagent, and blank control were processed using a randomized block design, and the block diagram was recorded. Each block was set up with a fixed... Sow 100 seeds of the corresponding treatment per row. 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. Application methods should be adapted to local scientific agricultural practices. Record the application methods and procedures. process.

6.2 Application equipment Use equipment commonly used in production, or select equipment according to experimental requirements. If the amount of seeds to be treated is large, commercially available seed treatment products can be used. If the amount of seeds is small, suitable glass containers or plastic bags can be used. Record all information regarding the type of equipment used and the operating conditions.

6.3 Treatment time and frequency Perform the test according to the requirements and label instructions, generally once before sowing. Record the seed treatment time and sowing date.

6.4 Dosage Apply the pesticide according to the experimental requirements and the dosage specified on the label, and record the prepared dosage and the amount of active ingredient used. The prepared dosage is usually expressed in mL/100kg of seeds. (ml per 100kg of seeds) indicates the dosage; the effective ingredient dosage is expressed in g/100kg of seeds (grams per 100kg of seeds). When soaking seeds for application, Use dilution ratios and record the amount of pesticide solution used and the weight of the seeds. The pesticide application should be evenly distributed; the deviation in dosage should not exceed [a certain value]. ±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 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 accurate data on the application of these agents. 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 assessment

7.1.1 Investigation Method Five samples were taken from the diagonal of each plot, with 30 plants sampled at each point to investigate the number of diseased seedlings. The number of seedlings that emerged in the quantitatively sown area was also investigated, and the emergence date was recorded.

7.1.2 Investigation Time and Frequency The investigation is usually conducted in two stages.

---First survey. When the control plots had all seedlings, the emergence of seedlings in all plots was investigated.

---Second survey. When obvious symptoms appeared in the blank control plots, the number of diseased seedlings in all plots was investigated.

7.2 Direct impact on crops Observe whether the pesticide causes phytotoxicity to the crop, record the type and degree of phytotoxicity, and accurately describe the symptoms of phytotoxicity in the crop (stunting, chlorosis, deformity). (etc.). In addition, other effects of the agent on crops (such as promoting ripening, stimulating growth, etc.) were recorded. Record pesticide damage in the following ways.

a) If the damage from pesticides can be measured or calculated, express it in absolute values, such as plant height.

b) In other cases, the severity and frequency of phytotoxicity can be estimated using the