ICS 65.160
CCS X87

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 23223-2019

Replacing GB/T 23223-2008

Test method of pesticide efficacy in tobacco field

烟用农药田间药效试验方法

Issued on: June 4, 2019 **Implemented on: January 1, 2020**

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Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 23223-2008 "Test method for efficacy of tobacco pests and diseases". Compared with GB/T 23223-2008, except editing In addition to the sexual modification, the main technical changes are as follows:

--- Increased the application time and frequency of the herbicide and bud inhibitor efficacy test in tobacco fields (see 4.3.3);

--- Increased survey methods for tobacco field herbicides (see 5.2.3);

--- Increased the investigation method for the efficacy test of the bud inhibitor (see 5.2.4);

--- Increased the time and number of investigations of tobacco field herbicides (see 5.3.3);

--- Increased the investigation time and number of trials for the efficacy of the inhibitor (see 5.3.4);

--- Revised the expression of the formula for the control of fungicides and insecticides, and increased the control effect of herbicides and bud inhibitors. Calculation method (see 5.4,

5.4 of.2008 edition);

--- Added the informative appendix "Example of test report" (see Appendix A). This standard was proposed by the State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Tobacco Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC144). This standard was drafted. Tobacco Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shandong Linyi Tobacco Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Ren Guangwei, Shen Lili, Wang Xiufang, Feng Chao, Wang Fenglong, Yang Jutian, Kong Fanyu, Tan Xiaolei, Chen Dexin, Wang Xinwei, Yang Jinguang, Wang Jing, Li Ying, Chen Yuguo, Ding Wei, Sun Jianping, Zhou Guozhi, Gu Gang, Xu Xiaobing, Zhang Chaoqun, Deng Haibin, Chen Xingjiang, Huang Shiwang, Li Xiandao, Qin Xiyun, Du Chuanyin, An Mengnan, Zhang Pingde. The previous versions of the standards replaced by this standard

are.

---GB/T 23223-2008. Field efficacy test method for tobacco pesticides

1 Scope

GB/T 23223-2019 is the Chinese national standard on test method of pesticide efficacy in tobacco field, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 4 June 2019 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 January 2020. Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS X87. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the field efficacy test method for tobacco fungicides, insecticides, herbicides and bud inhibitors. This standard applies to the field efficacy evaluation of tobacco fungicides, insecticides, herbicides and bud inhibitors.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 23222 Classification method for tobacco pests and diseases YC/T 526 Tobacco herbicide phytotoxicity and grading survey method

3 Test conditions

3.1 Tobacco varieties Select the local main plant variety, or select the susceptible and susceptible varieties as required, and record the variety name.

3.2 Control objects Select the control object according to the type of pesticide target and test requirements, and record the Chinese name and Latin name.

3.3 Test field conditions The field efficacy test of fungicides and insecticides should be arranged in plots with a high incidence or a large number of insects over the years, when the degree of pests and diseases occurs. When it is light and cannot meet the test requirements, effective artificial auxiliary measures should be taken to inoculate the pathogens or pests. Experiment again. In the test plots where the herbicide field efficacy test is carried out, there should be representative weed species that are consistent with the control objects, and It is evenly distributed in the test plot. The field efficacy test of the bud

inhibitor should be arranged in a medium-sized and balanced plot, and the buds in the test plot The situation should be more consistent. Conditions such as slope orientation, soil fertility, transplanting period, growth period and planting density of each plot of the same experiment should be consistent and consistent with local agriculture. Production Practice.

4.1 Pharmacy

4.1.1 Test agent Record the generic name, dosage form, active ingredient content of the test agent and the manufacturer.

4.1.2 Control agent The type of control agent should have been registered for use in tobacco production, and its generic name, dosage form, active ingredient content, and manufacturer are recorded.