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

GB/T 23626-2009

Guidelines for the quarantine surveillance of *Solenopsis invicta*

红火蚁疫情监测规程

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Quarantine;
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Foreword

The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Annex E and Annex F is informative appendix. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee on plant quarantine and centralized. This standard was drafted. National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, Plant Protection Station of Guangdong Province, South China Agricultural University. The main drafters of this standard. Wang Fuxiang, Wang Lin, Lixiao Ni, Zeng Ling, Luyong Yue, Wu Shihao, Zhu Jing whole. *Solenopsis invicta* surveillance procedures

1 Scope

China's national guidelines for the quarantine surveillance of the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta*. It specifies the survey area and timing, the survey methods, the sampling, the identification and the recording and reporting for monitoring this pest. The red imported fire ant is unusual among quarantine pests in that it is not primarily an agricultural problem. It is a public health and infrastructure one. The ant is aggressive and stings in numbers - a disturbed mound produces hundreds of ants attacking at once, the sting is painful and produces a characteristic sterile pustule, and a small proportion of people react anaphylactically, so the pest kills. It also nests in electrical equipment and is drawn to electrical fields, causing failures in switchgear, traffic signals, air conditioning units and pumps; it damages young plants and seedlings; and it displaces native ants and other ground fauna comprehensively. It reached mainland China in the early 2000s, almost certainly in shipping containers or in imported soil and nursery stock, and it has spread since. Surveillance is what defines the infested area and detects new outliers, which is the only way the spread is slowed, because the ant moves long distances only with human help - in soil, turf, nursery stock, hay, machinery and waste. So the standard sets the survey area relative to known infestations and to high-risk sites such as ports, waste grounds and nurseries; the timing, since colonies are most detectable when foraging and when mounds are visible after rain; the methods, which combine visual mound survey with baited trapping;

the sampling and the identification, which requires examining workers of the right size range because the species is distinguished on characters that vary with worker caste; and the reporting. Issued on 27 April 2009 and in force since 1 October 2009.

This standard specifies the red imported fire ant epidemic monitoring preparations monitoring area, the type of monitoring locations, monitoring period, monitoring products, monitoring methods, sample Identification, specimen preservation, disease diagnosis, monitoring, reporting, and monitoring records and archives. This standard applies to *Solenopsis invicta* surveillance.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 20477-2006 red imported fire ant quarantine and identification methods

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Of *Solenopsis invicta* with obvious attraction to the material.

3.2 *Solenopsis invicta* and are being constructed or used to live projection or sand mound.

3.3 The anthill and its structure constitute part of the underground, it is the red imported fire ant breeding place for activities.

3.4 By the red imported fire ant has constructed a number of social strata persist ability groups.

3.5 There are three or more red fire ants climb out activities within 60s after nest is disturbed.

4 Prepare monitoring

Collection of local and *Solenopsis invicta*-related information and collation, analysis, development of monitoring programs.

5 Monitoring area

5.1 generation region Focus on monitoring the outbreak occurred and a representative plot area edge, dynamic control fire ants occurrence and spread of trends.

5.2 District has not occurred Traffic along the road focus on monitoring high-risk areas, such as communication outbreak area in recent years, high-risk items transferred from generation region *Solenopsis invicta* (Including grass and other vegetation, growing media, back fees goods, vehicles, etc.) areas, to understand whether the incoming fire ants.

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