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## Crop pests and diseases monitoring and forecasting in China

Mid August 2019

### Medium infestation of pests and diseases on rice so far

Affected area reached 13.4 million ha in China

#### Overview

Integrated with multi-source Earth Observation data, e.g. meteorological data, field data, and remote sensing data (such as GF series and HJ series in China, MODIS and Landsat series in US, Sentinel series in EU), and self-developed models and algorithms for crop pest and disease monitoring and forecasting, AIR (RADI) constructed the 'Crop pests and diseases monitoring and forecasting system', which could regularly release thematical maps and reports on main crop pests and diseases in whole China.

Mid August in 2019, due to the higher temperature and higher precipitation than previous years, pest and disease are moderately occurred in rice regions of China. The total area affected by rice planthopper (*Nilaparvata lugens*), leaf roller (*Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*) and sheath blight (*Rhizoctonia solani Kühn*) has reached 13.4 million hectares.

#### Review of meteorological conditions

#### Content

Overview	1
Rice planthopper	2
Rice leaf roller	3
Rice sheath blight	4
Contact us	5

Field temperature in southern China and central China are higher than previous years. In mid-August, the averaged field temperature of the plant areas in most China was 1-4°C higher than the same period of previous years.

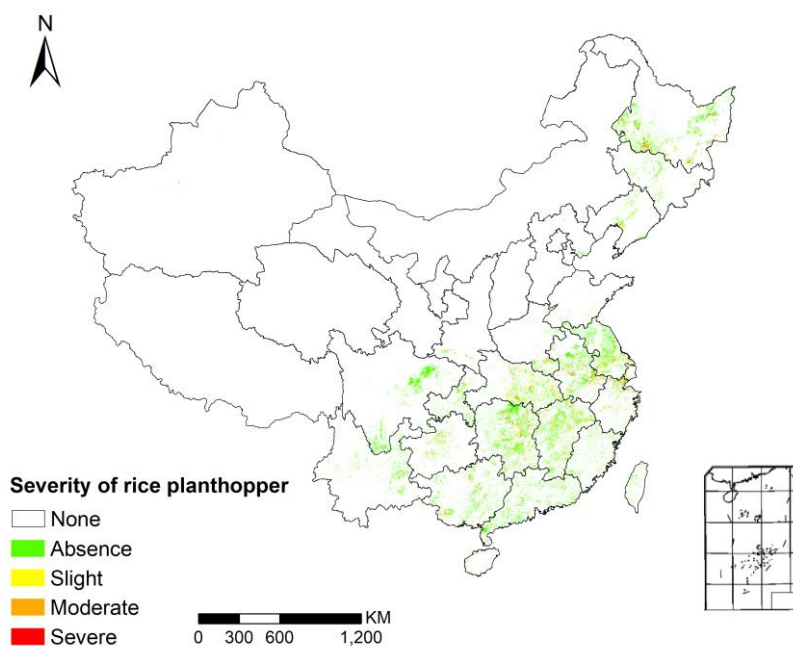
Field precipitation in middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River are higher than previous years. According to the rainfall process in Northeast China, East China and South China in early-mid August, field humidity reached a suitable level for pests and diseases development.

## Rice planthopper

In the middle of August 2019, the occurrence of rice planthopper reached 5.6 million hectares, with the pest mainly occurred in Northeast China, Central China and East China. The specific distributions and severities are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

occurred in Anhui, northern regions of Zhejiang, Hunan and Guangxi, moderately occurred in Heilongjiang, western regions of Zhejiang and southern regions of Hubei, while slightly occurred in Jiangsu, Jiangxi, southern regions of Hunan and central regions of Hubei.

Specifically, the rice planthopper severely



**Figure 1** Spatial distribution of rice planthopper in China (mid August 2019)

**Table 1** Statistics of rice planthopper in China (mid August 2019)

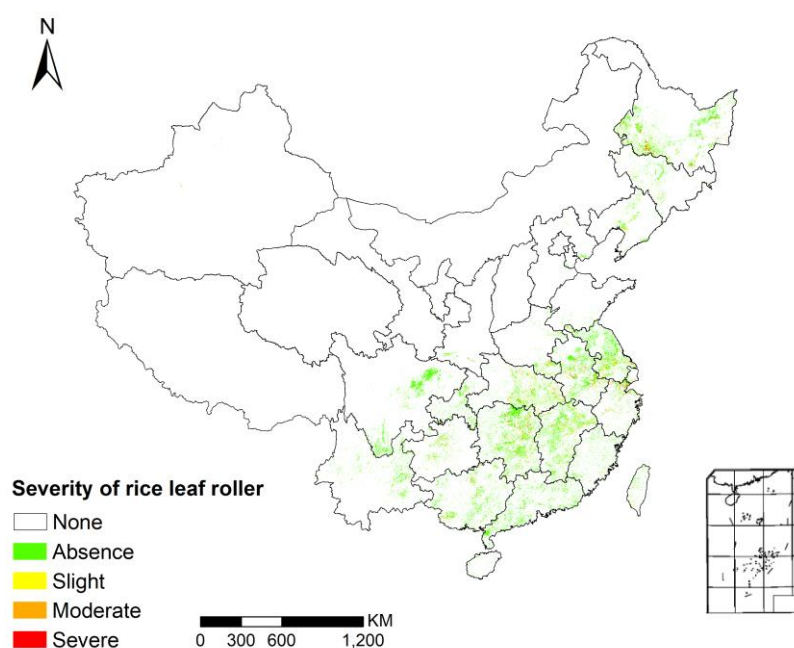
Region	Area / Thousand hectare					Total area	Occurrence ratio/%
	Absence	Slight	Moderate	Severe			
<b>Northeast China</b>	3582.7	519.3	270	174	4546	21	
<b>North China</b>	62.7	26	7.3	3.3	99.3	37	
<b>East China</b>	7656	1100.7	566.7	363.3	9686.7	21	
<b>South China</b>	3756	190.7	114.7	75.9	4137.3	9	
<b>Central China</b>	5452	787.3	384	242.7	6866	21	
<b>Northwest China</b>	213.3	33.3	9.3	4.8	260.7	18	
<b>Southwest China</b>	3732.7	471.3	178.7	103.3	4486	17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24455.4</b>	<b>3128.6</b>	<b>1530.7</b>	<b>967.3</b>	<b>30082</b>	<b>19</b>	

## Rice leaf roller

In the middle of August 2019, the occurrence of rice leaf roller reached 4.4 million hectares, with the pest mainly occurred in Northeast China, Central China and East China. The specific distributions and severities are shown in Figure 2 and Table 2.

Specifically, the rice leaf roller severely occurred in southwestern regions of

Heilongjiang, central regions of Anhui, northern regions of Zhejiang and northeastern regions of Hunan, moderately occurred in southeastern regions of Heilongjiang, central regions of Zhejiang and southern regions of Jiangsu, while slightly occurred in Jilin, Liaoning, Jiangxi and central regions of Guizhou.



**Figure 2** Spatial distribution of rice leaf roller in China (mid August 2019)

**Table 2** Statistics of rice leaf roller in China (mid August 2019).

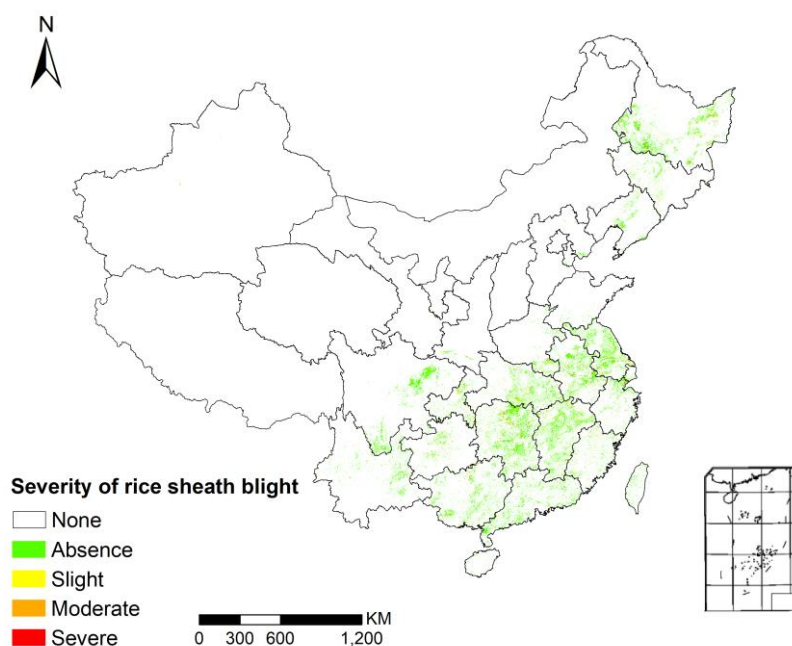
Region	Area / Thousand hectare					Total area	Occurrence ratio/%
	Absence	Slight	Moderate	Severe			
<b>Northeast China</b>	3790.7	406.7	212	136.6	4546	17	
<b>North China</b>	70.7	20	6	2.6	99.3	29	
<b>East China</b>	8099.3	862	442	283.4	9686.7	16	
<b>South China</b>	3840	148.7	89.3	59.3	4137.3	7	
<b>Central China</b>	5764.7	612.7	299.3	189.3	6866	16	
<b>Northwest China</b>	223.3	26	7.3	4.1	260.7	14	
<b>Southwest China</b>	3898	367.3	140	80.7	4486	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25686.7</b>	<b>2443.4</b>	<b>1195.9</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>30082</b>	<b>15</b>	

## Rice sheath blight

In the middle of August 2019, the occurrence of rice sheath blight reached 3.4 million hectares, mainly occurred in Northeast China and East China. The specific distributions and severities are shown in Figure 3 and Table 3.

Specifically, the rice sheath blight severely occurred in southwestern regions of

Heilongjiang, central regions of Anhui, Zhejiang and northern regions of Hunan, moderately occurred in Fujian, southern regions of Hubei, northeastern regions of Heilongjiang and northern regions of Anhui, while slightly occurred in Jiangsu, northern regions of Jiangxi, central regions of Guizhou and northern regions of Yunnan.



**Figure 3** Spatial distribution of rice sheath blight in China (mid August 2019)

**Table 3** Statistics of rice sheath blight in China (mid August 2019).

Region	Area / Thousand hectare				Total area	Occurrence ratio/%
	Absence	Slight	Moderate	Severe		
<b>Northeast China</b>	3974	308	160	104	4546	13
<b>North China</b>	76.7	16	4.7	1.9	99.3	23
<b>East China</b>	8458	668	343.3	217.4	9686.7	13
<b>South China</b>	3864	136.7	83.3	53.3	4137.3	7
<b>Central China</b>	6014.7	476	228.7	146.6	6866	12
<b>Northwest China</b>	236.7	16.7	5.3	2	260.7	9
<b>Southwest China</b>	4028	287.3	107.3	63.4	4486	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>26652.1</b>	<b>1908.7</b>	<b>932.6</b>	<b>588.6</b>	<b>30082</b>	<b>11</b>

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The crop pests and diseases monitoring and forecasting system are available under:

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Mission statements: As the science and knowledge service, the Sino-UK Crop Pest and Disease Forecasting & Management Joint Laboratory is to support independent evidence for crop monitoring.

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