

ICS 65.020.20

CCS B61



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

GB 19174-2010

Replacing GB 19174-2003

Kiwifruit nursery plants

猕猴桃苗木

Issued on: January 14, 2011

Implemented on: January 1, 2012

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Varieties grafted portion plump buds/month ≥ 5 ≥ 4 $\geq$
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Lateral length/cm year seedlings ≥ 20.0 , two years seedlings $\geq$
- 5.8 Pest
- 6 Inspection rules
- 15.0 Year old seedlings/cm ≥ 100.0 ≥ 80.0 $\geq$

Foreword

All the technical contents of this standard is mandatory. The standard reference to British Standard 3936 Part III. Fruit Specification (BS3936Part 3.1990), American standard seedlings (American StandardforNurseryStock), New Zealand seedlings import standards (BiosecurityNewZealandStandard155.02.06Im- portationofNurseryStock) and French standards (NFV12-031; NFV12-032; NFV12-051; NFV12-052). This standard replaces GB 19174-2003 "Kiwi seedlings." This standard compared with GB 19174-2003, the main changes are as follows:

- Clear scope;
- Revised terms and definitions;
- Increased kiwi seedling quality indicators;
- Modify the kiwi seedling type and classification;
- Revised test methods;
- Revised inspection rules. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Agriculture. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee crop seeds. This standard was drafted. Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province horticultural technology promotion center. The main drafters of this standard. Halliday star, Li Ming, Yan Xiao, Lei Yushan, Qi Xiujuan. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
 - GB 19174-2003. Kiwi seedlings

1 Scope

GB 19174-2010 is the Chinese national standard on kiwifruit nursery plants, in the field of

agriculture. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 14 January 2011 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 January 2012. Classification: ICS 65.020.20, CCS B61. 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 kiwi (*Actinidia Lindl.*) Seedlings quality requirements, test methods, inspection rules as well as storage, packing and transport Output requirements. This standard applies to 1 year old to 2 years old kiwi seedlings from root seedlings and grafted seedlings Nutrition.

2 Varieties grafted portion plump buds/month ≥ 5 ≥ 4 $\geq$

3 Joint healing Healed well. Grafting requires an interface portion scion same thickness, no Bigfoot (rootstock thick, Scion fine), feet (fine rootstock, scion crude) graft site or raised bloated phenomenon; to bud Seeking an interface complete healing, not empty, Alice phenomenon Lignification lignification completely Pest In addition to the state of quarantine, should not bring the following pests. Meloidogyne, referral Shell insects, root rot, canker, planthoppers, mites NOTE. seedling quality does not meet the standard requirements or insufficient number of seedlings, seedling production unit shall be the total number of peers with seedlings purchased units make up the number of trees, such as the method of calculation By. margin (%) = (Number of number of trees seedling nursery stock quality does not meet standards insufficient number)/sample number of seedlings x 100, make up the number of trees = sibling seedlings purchased The total number of seedlings x similar difference of hundreds fraction (%).

5.1 Variety and rootstock According to botanical characteristics and rootstock varieties, testing varieties and rootstocks.

5.2 Inspection lateral morphology, distribution and abundance of visual method, measuring the length of lateral steel tape measure, measuring lateral thickness with a caliper.

5.3 seedling dry Measuring the curvature of seedling dry straight with a protractor to measure the height of seedling dry steel tape measure, measuring seedling dry thickness with a caliper.

5.4 leather and bark Measured at the old injury, cover the wound with a transparent film depicts the area, and then copy the graph paper to calculate the total area.

5.5 varieties grafted portion plump buds Visual method.

5.6 joint healing Visual method.

5.7 lignification Visual method.

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Seedling seedling Seed breeding seedlings.

3.2 From the Department of Nutrition root seedlings self-rootnurseryplant Method cuttings, division, layering or tissue culture propagation of seedlings.

3.3 Grafted graftednurseryplant In seedlings or from the Department of Nutrition at the root seedlings grafted cultivars seedlings.

3.4 Number of lateral roots numberofsidroots The number of lateral root seedlings or grow directly from the root of the Department of Nutrition seedlings underground stem segments.

3.5 Lateral roughness diameterofsidroots Lateral from the main root or stem base diameter 2cm at.

3.6 Lateral length lengthofsidroots Lateral distance from the base to the tip size.

3.7 Seedling dry height heightofnurseryplant Seedling root from the Department of Nutrition and Miao Miao finger rhizome woody portion over the length of the stem portion, grafted rootstock section refers to varieties grafted stem wood Qualitative top bud from the base size.

3.8 Seedling dry straight curvature propertyofstraitorbendyofnurseryplant Seedling dry upright vertical extent of growth upwards to bend most estimates.

3.9 Seedling dry thickness diameterofnurseryplant Seedling dry specified portion diameter. Year old seedlings and roots from the Department of Nutrition seedlings finger rhizome buds at least 5cm diameter section thinning dry Size; and biennial seedlings from root seedlings finger rhizome Nutrition Department at the Ministry of more than 160cm bud thinning dry section diameter; refers grafted graft site At 5cm above the bud thinning dry section diameter.

3.10 Graft site graftsit Rootstock and scion joined the site. Low grafted rootstock portion at least 5cm ~ 10cm, high grafted rootstock portion above 150cm ~ 160cm office.

3.11 The root bark and bark damage barkdamageofstemsandroots Due to natural, artificial, mechanical or damage caused by pests. No callus new lesion, there was a ring at the old injury callus.

3.12 Plump bud fuldevelopedbud Seedling dry on the growth and development of good health buds.

3.13 Engaging the degree of healing property of healing of graft union. Scion marry the degree of healing interface.

4 Lateral length/cm year seedlings ≥ 20.0 , two years seedlings $\geq$

30.0 Lateral roughness/cm ≥ 0.5 ≥ 0.4 $\geq$

0.3 Seedling dry straight curvature/(°) $\leq$

5.8 Pest

5.8.1 root-knot nematode Visual method and laboratory microscopic examination. Root nodules with irregular enlargement, the number of different sizes and colors with healthy roots. In dissecting microscope Anatomy nodules can be seen translucent nematode body.

5.8.2 Scale insects Visual method. On seedling dry adhesion of being white wax scale insects brown or black body.

5.8.3 root rot Visual method. Rhizome part or the entire root system was soaked spots, brown rot have lees after taste.

5.8.4 canker Visual method. Miao cadres ulceration, with white to ferruginous sap flows; or dry scar left after fester, with longitudinal cracks, diastema two Phloem side cork and thickened.

5.8.5 planthopper and mites Visual method. The presence of planthoppers and mites eggs, larvae, pupae or adults, etc. on the roots or seedlings dry.

6 Inspection rules

6.1 Sampling Method Random sampling method. 999 The following sampling of 10%; more than one thousand, at 999 the following sampling of 10%, based on the remaining number of trees Resampling 2%.

a) 999 Zhu specific number of trees the following number of samples = $x \times 10\%$;

b) one thousand more than the number of samples = 999 The following number of samples [(the specific number of trees - 999 lines) $\times 2\%$]. After calculating to two decimal places, rounded to the nearest integer.

6.2 Quality judgment rules Quality judgment rules shall implement the provisions of GB 20464. 7 storage, packaging and transport

7.1 custody Winter leaves lifter, lifter response seedlings pruning, cut too long or injured roots. Seedlings should be prepared to keep winter work through Often in custody to maintain a certain humidity JiaZhi ditch. Ditch heel should be selected in the leeward, sunny, Gaozao office, groove width 50cm ~ 100cm, groove depth and groove Long,