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

GB 7411-2009

Replacing GB 7411-1987

Quarantine protocol for cotton seeds in producing areas

棉花种子产地检疫规程

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Foreword

All the technical contents of this standard is mandatory. This standard replaces GB 7411-1987 "raw cotton (good) kind of quarantine rules." This standard and GB 7411-1987 compared to the main changes are as follows:

- Revised standard, the English name, standard structure, some of the terms;
- Of cotton seed quarantine procedures, investigation aspects of its testing, monitoring and epidemic indoor treatment was supplemented by regulations. The standard Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix H are normative appendices, Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix E, Appendix F, Appendix G for information only 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 Hubei Province. The main drafters of this standard. Wang Yuxi, Xu Hong, Liu Hui, Liu Yuanming, Julie. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB 7411-1987. Cotton seed quarantine rules

1 Scope

GB 7411-2009 is the Chinese national standard on quarantine protocol for cotton seeds in producing areas, 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 27 April 2009 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 October 2009. Classification: ICS 65.020.01, CCS B16. 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 procedures and methods of cotton seed quarantine. This standard applies to plant quarantine agencies at all levels of cotton seed breeding base for the implementation of quarantine.

1.1 Mechanical cashmere

--- Foam acid cottonseed lint technique. After dilution of concentrated sulfuric acid to 8% to 10% concentration, according to the amount of sulfuric acid down ratio 1.6, according to the Cottonseed containing the level of cashmere rate, adding a certain amount of foaming agent and fully stirred, under the action of compressed air, so that the mixture bubble Mo-based, relying on capillary action lint absorption acid.

--- Cottonseed lint technical sulfuric acid. dilute sulfuric acid is diluted sulfuric acid from cashmere to a concentration of 8% to 10%, the amount of added activator, The cottonseed with dilute sulfuric acid solution in proportion

3.1 around, soak in a stirred tank agitated to cottonseed all wet, and then Centrifuge to separate the excess acid for reuse; and the attachment of cottonseed linters sulfuric acid was only about 10%. The foam mixed acid (or dilute sulfuric acid was mixed with) the cottonseed after drying, sulfuric acid in water evaporates, the concentration of sulfuric acid increased, Carbide surface cottonseed short fiber; through intense friction friction inside the machine, worn surface carbonation cottonseed short fiber, seeds become light. Light cashmere seed after selection and can be mixed with the drug coating. G.

1.2 manual from cashmere 90% of the industrial concentrated sulfuric acid per 500g detachable cottonseed 2.5kg ~ 3.5kg. Cottonseed hot sun after the first five times the volume of cotton in earthenware container (jar, pot, etc.) inside, then slowly pour the appropriate amount of sulfuric acid, while Down while mixing until all the fuzz is dissolved sulfate (burned), cotton was glossy black to the general cashmere no more than 15min. After cashmere Immediately with plenty of water to rinse the seeds until the rinse water was

yellow, not sour (no sour tongue licking, tongue Ma does not prevail). Seeds sown directly after washing or dry stalls after sowing. G. 2 cottonseed pharmaceutical treatment

--- Dressing Methods. 50% carbendazim WP, 70% PCNB or wettable powders, or 70% thiophanate Wettable powder, 0.8% by weight of cotton seed amount of dressing;

--- Soaking. selection of 50% carbendazim wettable powder 25g ~ 50g or 50% of the enemy Nixon WP 20g, water 400g ~ Rub mixed with 500g cotton 500g, dry after planting. Or 5% of water poisoning bacteria agent 300 times to 500 times soaking 24h, fish Dry direct seeding;

--- "402" Temperature of Soaking law. first quantitative hot water into the tank, and the water temperature is adjusted to about 65 °C, then poured into a predetermined concentration "402" liquid, stir, and finally into the sulfated lint cottonseed, cottonseed per 100kg with 250kg ~ 300kg dry liquid (Amount of liquid is

2.5 times to 3 times the amount of cottonseed). Sacks or wooden lid seal, hot water dip liquid were bored species. In the immersion process stuffy To be stirred for 2 to 3 times, the upper and lower temperature consistent, always keep the water temperature between 55 °C ~ 60 °C, soaked for half an hour that is kind of boring fishing Out. May vary with the seeding process, you can also remove and spread to dry in the sun field use. G. 3 disease point Soil disinfection technology During the cotton growing or post-harvest cotton flower before pulling the lever, pick up the sick deformed and diseased plants around the net, topsoil (1.67cm ~ 3.34cm deep) collected Disease center point, and the center point of the disease process calibration 1m² points around as a ridge of soil within 0cm ~ 30cm soil scarification (conditional poached Soil disease), carried out before winter pharmaceutical treatment, chemical treatment method is.

--- Dazomet treatment. per square meter (40cm deep) put 50% or wettable powder 140g original powder 70g, and turn loose soil Hunban uniform, then 15kg ~ 25kg water Aided. And with dry fine soil tightly closed Disease point;

--- Chloropicrin treatment. cotton bud stage, spraying per square meter, the first point in the disease three to five drilling hole depth 20cm, pitch strain 20cm, each with a straw hole injection 10mL; the blooming period, per square meter drilling 9 to 12, each hole is still injection 10mL, then Opening closed with soil;

--- Farm aqueous ammonia. ammonia 16% of agricultural ammonia 1.9 times per square meter 45kg.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

2.1 Plants, plant products or other regulated articles official visual inspection to determine if pests are present, compliance with phytosanitary Regulations.

2.2 To determine if pests are present or in addition to the visual inspection for the official identification of the pest carried out.

2.3 For areas threatened by its potential economic importance, but not in place in the region, or, having incurred but not widely distributed and official proof Pest governance.

3 should quarantine pests

3.1 administrative department of agriculture of the State Council published the National Agricultural plant quarantine pests.

3.2 provincial administrative department of agriculture announced supplementary agricultural plant quarantine pests. Principle

4 Morphological characteristics of quarantine pests in cotton fields and its host range, geographical distribution, biological characteristics, damage symptoms and transmission (cf. See Appendix A) is the standard scientific basis.

5 Application processing

5.1 Site acceptance According to cotton seed production units and individuals to apply, according to conventional census and survey results, the site of origin to decide whether to issue a qualified quarantine It proved that seed production quarantine supervision and guidance (see Appendix B).

5.2 quarantine accepted Phytosanitary agency audit cotton seed production units and individuals of the application and related materials provided to decide whether to accept it. Decide Accepted phytosanitary quarantine agencies to develop plans.

6.1 Field Survey

6.1.1 investigation time According quarantine pests occurrence, cotton growing and climatic conditions of the investigation to determine the time and frequency. Verticillium generally squaring flowering and boll stage Lianyin rain 7d ~ 10d, respectively, the survey 1, increase the number of surveys where necessary.

6.1.2 Survey Methods Visual survey of the whole cotton seed production base (point), to determine the sampling field. Each species sampled area of not less than the total local Breeding 10% of the area. Verticillium targeted selection of low-lying, easy to water, even for the cotton fields as a sample survey fields. The method uses a parallel jump sampling interval of 4 1 line survey line survey Tanabe left five set points continuous survey 20 points per interval 30 ~ 50 and then take the second point of the investigation. Every field of sampling points is not less than 5.00, the total number of trees less than 100 investigations.

6.2 Field Inspection Conduct on-site field according to a quarantine pest hazards like preliminary inspection to quarantine pests and visual field damage characteristic