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

GB/T 10647-2008

Replacing GB 10647-1989

Feed industry terms

饲料工业术语

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 10647-1989 "feed industry generic term." This standard compared with GB/T 10647-1989 main changes are as follows:

- Standard name changed to "feed industry terms";
- Increased feed additives, feed processing technology terminology;
- Feed and feed ingredients terminology nutrition supplements, and some of the terminology redefined;
- Quality of feed products and feed supplements terminology, and some of the terminology redefined;
- Some of the terms of feed quality management system and feed safety management system as an information appendix lists, in order to facilitate and promote the use of wide. This is a direct quote from some of the terms GB/T 19000-2000 and GB/T 22000-2006. Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Agriculture. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of the feed industry. This standard was drafted. China Feed Industry Association, Henan University of Technology, National Feed Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Wuhan), the National Feed Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Beijing). The main drafters of this standard. Sha Yusheng, Wang Weiguo, Xinsheng Peng, Muyong Yi, Yang Qingfeng, Lan Su Sheng, Yao Jicheng, Bi Ying Chang, Tong Jianming. Feed Industry Terminology

1 Scope

GB/T 10647-2008 is the Chinese national standard on feed industry terms, 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 17 June 2008 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 2008. Classification: ICS 65.120, CCS B46. 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 terms and definitions commonly used in the feed industry. This standard applies to the feed industry, scientific research, teaching, production, trade and management.

2 Nutritional terms and definitions

2.1 Animals can provide nutrients needed to promote animal growth, production and health, and rational use of safe and effective substance can be fed in.

2.2 Feed constituents, in some form and to help maintain a certain amount of animal life. Feed nutrients including proteins, lipids Fat, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins.

2.3 Feed complete combustion heat release.

2.4 From the total energy feed value can be subtracted after fecal energy, also known as "apparent digestible energy (apparentdigestibleenergy; ADE)".

2.5 Can always be subtracted value feces and urine can can (ruminant methane can also subtract) from the rear feed, also known as "AME (Apparentmetabolizableenergy; AME) ".

2.6 Energy after; feed metabolizable energy from subtracting heat increment (HI heatincrement).

2.7 The proportion of feed and animal nutrition needs among various amino acids consistent with the protein.

2.8 It can not be synthesized in vivo or synthetic but can not meet the needs of amino acids that must be provided by external sources.

2.9 Animal life process essential, but it can be synthesized in the body of animals, animals that can meet the need to provide the amino acids needed from an external source.

2.10 The ratio of amino acids essential amino acid requirements and the amount of animal protein in feed supply is less than 1, the ratio of the minimum essential amino For the first limiting amino acid, followed by a second limiting amino acids.