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

GB/T 15101-2026

Replacing GB/T 15101.1-2008

Chinese shrimp - Broodstock and postlarvae

中国对虾 亲虾和苗种

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 15101.1-2008 "Chinese Shrimp Broodstock" and GB/T 15101.2-2008 "Chinese Shrimp Seedlings". This document is based on GB/T 15101.1-2008, and integrates the content of GB/T 15101.2-2008. It is consistent with GB/T 15101.1-2008. Compared to previous versions, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The "specifications" of the parent shrimp have been changed (see 4.3.3, 4.3.1 in the 2008 version);
- b) Added requirements for broodstock shrimp "diseases" (see 4.4);
- c) Added information on the "source," "quality requirements," and "diseases" of the seedlings (see 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3);
- d) Added "testing methods" for the source and diseases of broodstock shrimp (see 6.1.1, 6.1.5) and "testing methods" for seedlings (see 6.2);
- e) Added "inspection rules" for seedlings (see 7.2);

f) A "Seedling Counting Method" has been added (see Chapter 8);

g) Added "transportation requirements" for seedlings (see 9.2). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Fisheries Standardization (SAC/TC156). This document was drafted by: Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences; Lianyungang Ganyu Jiaxin Aquatic Products Development Co., Ltd.; Qingdao Excellence Ocean Group Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are: Wang Wenjun, Zhang Yan, Qian Yaosen, Lu Xiaoping, Cui Zhengguo, He Yuying, Liang Zhourui, Zhang Yu, Liu Yunfeng, and Chen Shibo. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---GB/T 15101.1, first published in.1994, first revised in.2008;

---GB/T 15101.2, first published in.1994, first revised in.2008;

---This is the second revision. Chinese shrimp broodstock and seedlings

1 Scope

GB/T 15101-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the broodstock and postlarvae of the Chinese white shrimp - the native species whose wild stock collapsed and whose farmed production was then devastated by white spot disease, which is why the health of the seed is the whole question. The standard fixes the requirements for the broodstock - origin, age, size and condition - and for the seed produced from them: the size and uniformity, the morphology, the vigour and the freedom from the diseases that a hatchery can spread across a whole coast in one season. It replaces GB/T 15101.1-2008 and has been in force since 1 September 2026. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 15101.1-2008. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

Disease, inspection rules and transportation requirements, and the corresponding inspection methods and seedling counting methods are described. This document applies to the quality assessment of Chinese shrimp broodstock and seedlings.

4.1 Source Natural marine areas or original (superior) seed farms.

4.2 Germplasm It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 19782.

4.3 Quality Requirements

4.3.1 Appearance The shrimp are intact, without external injuries or deformities; their surfaces are smooth and free of any attached substances; their color is normal, a natural shrimp-blue; and there are no obvious visible symptoms.

4.3.2 Vitality It has a strong jumping ability, swims normally, and responds quickly to external stimuli. When not swimming, it lies prone on the bottom of the water and does not lie on its side.

4.3.3 Specifications See Table 1.

4.3.4 Characteristics during the reproductive period The male shrimp's testes change from colorless and transparent to white, with the spermatophore area turning milky white. The female shrimp's spermatophore is full and slightly convex, containing a milky white spermatophore. The ovaries are well-developed, with clear outlines, and are grayish-green or dark green in color, consistent with the developmental stage. See Appendix A for the characteristics of ovarian developmental stages.

4.4 Epidemics White spot syndrome (WSD), infectious myelopathy (IMN) in shrimp, infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic organ necrosis (IHHN), acute Hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND).

5.1 Source Seedlings bred from parent shrimp that meet the requirements of Chapter 4.

5.2 Quality Requirements

5.2.1 Specifications Average body length $\geq 0.8\text{cm}$.

5.2.2 Appearance They are uniform in size, have normal color, smooth surface, and strong vitality. When placed in a plate or basin, they quickly sink to the bottom and exhibit a noticeable top flow phenomenon after being stirred.

5.2.3 Quality It should meet the requirements of Table 2.

5.3 Epidemics White spot syndrome (WSD), infectious myelopathy (IMN) in shrimp, infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic organ necrosis (IHHN), acute Hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND).

6.1 Broodstock Shrimp

6.1.1 Source Review harvesting and purchase records or broodstock breeding files.

6.1.2 Germplasm Test according to the method given in GB/T 19782.

6.1.3 Appearance and Vitality Observe with the naked eye under natural light.

6.1.4 Specifications Measured according to the method given in SC/T 1102.

6.1.5 Epidemics White spot syndrome was detected according to the method given in GB/T 28630.2; shrimp infectious myonecrosis was detected according to the method given in

SN/T 3492. Tests for infectious subcutaneous and hematopoietic organ necrosis should be performed according to the method given in GB/T 25878; tests for acute hepatopancreatic necrosis should be performed according to SC/T 7233. The proposed detection method.

6.2 Seedlings

6.2.1 Source Check purchase records or breeding files.

6.2.2 Specifications Measured according to the method given in SC/T 1102.

6.2.3 Appearance Observe with the naked eye under natural light.

6.2.4 Specification pass rate The body length of the seedlings was measured according to the method given in SC/T 1102, and the proportion of seedlings with a body length $\geq$

0.8 cm was calculated. For example, if the number of samples is ≥ 30 each time, and three random samples are taken, the arithmetic mean of the three results is taken.

6.2.5 Rate of abnormal body color, mortality rate, and disability rate Live animal observation and statistics were performed, with each sample size ≥ 100 tails, and three random samplings were conducted. The arithmetic mean of the three results was then taken.

6.2.6 Epidemics Same as 6.1.5.

7.1 Broodstock Shrimp

7.1.1 Batching Wild-caught broodstock shrimp from the same source and caught at the same time are considered to be from the same inspection batch. Cultured shrimp from the same culture pond are considered to be from the same inspection batch. Inspection and approval.

7.1.2 Sampling Method Random samples were taken from the same batch of broodstock shrimp, with each sample consisting of 10 to 30 shrimp.

7.1.3 Judgment Rules If the disease test fails, the batch of broodstock shrimp is deemed unqualified and should not be retested; if other tests fail, samples should be taken again for retesting. The results of the re-inspection shall prevail.

7.2 Seedlings

7.2.1 Batching Each seedling pond is considered an inspection batch, and each batch is inspected before sale.

7.2.2 Sampling Method Three random samples were taken from different locations within the seedling bed and combined together as a reserve sample. The number of reserve samples should not be less than the number of samples taken. 100 times.

7.2.3 Judgment Rules If the disease test fails, the batch of seedlings is deemed unqualified