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

GB/T 15628.1-2021

Replacing GB/T 15628.1-2009

Classification codes of China fauna - Part 1: Vertebrates

中国动物分类代码 第1部分：脊椎动物

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. This document is the first part of GB/T 15628 "Chinese Animal Classification Code". GB/T 15628 has released the following parts.

---Part 1. vertebrates; This document replaces GB/T 15628.1-2009 "Chinese Animal Classification Code Part

1. Vertebrates", and GB/T 15628.1- Compared with.2009, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---Added "Terms and Definitions" (see Chapter 3);

---According to the progress of animal taxonomy research, the classification system has been adjusted, involving 22 orders, 172 families and 788 genera (see Chapter 6, Chapter 4 of the.2009 edition);

---The fish class is divided into cartilaginous fishes and radial fishes, and jawless fishes are

divided into hagfish and lampreys (see Chapter 6,.2009 edition of the Chapter 4);

---Add 527 genera and 2273 species (see Chapter 6, Chapter 4 of the.2009 edition). Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing agency of this document is not responsible for identifying patents. This document was proposed and managed by the National Information Classification and Coding Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC353). This document was drafted. Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China National Institute of Standardization, Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The main drafters of this document. Ji Liqiang, Lin Congtian, Han Yan, Wang Jiangning, Zeng Yan, Zhu Hong, Wang Shuang, Jiang Jianping, Cai Bo, Wang Bin. The previous releases of this document and the documents it replaced are as follows:

--- First published in.1995 as GB/T 15628.1-1995, first revised in.2009;

---This is the second revision.

Animal taxonomy is the most important branch of zoology, and animal classification information is not only the basis of basic and applied disciplines such as zoology. Basic information is also the core information for decision-making activities such as biodiversity conservation. In order to ensure the standardized management and application of animal classification information, there are It is necessary to standardize the existing animal classification information. In this regard, our country has initially formulated a basic national standard system. In this system, GB/T 15628 is the standard for animal classification systems and names. GB/T 15628 aims to regulate the The management and application of taxonomic information of various types of animals naturally distributed in the domain of the Republic is planned to be composed of three parts.

2.Invertebrates.

3.Insects. As the basic data and exchange standard for animal classification information processing, this document can be used by related disciplines such as zoology and ecology. Provide standards for the construction of information system platforms for relevant management departments such as agriculture, forestry and grass industry, natural resource management, ecological environment supervision, animal and plant inspection and quarantine, etc. Standardization support. The classification system framework of the main taxa adopts the classification system widely adopted by the domestic academic circles, and has been carried out based on the latest data. Revised. The mammalian part mainly adopts the classification system of "China's Biodiversity Red List

---Vertebrate Volume"; the bird part mainly adopts the classification system. The classification system of the "Chinese Bird Classification and Distribution List" (third edition) shall be adopted; the reptile part mainly adopts the "Chinese Biological Species Names" The classification system of the "List" (2020 Annual List); the amphibian part mainly adopts the "Chinese Biological Species List Vol.

1 Scope

GB/T 15628.1-2021 is the Chinese national standard on classification codes of china fauna - part 1: vertebrates, in the field of natural and applied sciences. 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 11 October 2021 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2022. Classification: ICS 07.080, CCS A24. 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 document specifies the classification codes of the vertebrate taxa that are naturally distributed within the territory of the People's Republic of China. This document is applicable to the collection, storage, management and application of information related to vertebrates in my country.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Species The basic taxonomic unit of organisms, that is, a group of organisms that have uniform and stable morphological and physiological characteristics and occupy a certain natural distribution area. It can reproduce by itself and show reproductive isolation from other groups. It is the unit of reproduction, heredity and evolution of organisms.

Note. Usually referred to as "species".

3.2 Taxon The objective operating unit in the work of biological taxonomy. The organisms in this unit are named because they have the same characteristics. Example. Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkey is a taxa as a species. Primate, as an order, is also a taxonomic unit.

3.3 Category In a level in a stepped biological classification system, there are one or more parallel taxonomic units in this level.

Note. There are 7 main levels in the biological classification system, from high to low, they are. boundary, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Sub-level elements can be added under each classification level, Such as subfamily, subgenus, subspecies, etc. Classification tiers are sometimes simply referred to as "tiers".

4 Classification method

According to the classification method of animal taxonomy, this document adopts the line classification method to classify the vertebrates naturally distributed in the territory of the People's Republic of China. It is divided into 6 levels of classification, class, order, family, genus, species, and subspecies.

5 Coding method

5.1 Hierarchical coding The coding adopts the hierarchical coding method, which is composed of 6 layers, corresponding to the 6 levels of classification. The first layer uses 2 uppercase English letters to indicate the outline (Use the first 2 letters of the Latin name to indicate), the second layer uses 2 digits to indicate items, the third layer uses 3 digits to indicate subjects, and the fourth layer uses 3 digits indicate the genus, the fifth layer uses 4 digits to indicate the species, and the sixth layer uses 2 digits to indicate the subspecies. A complete code has a total of 20 digits