

ICS 65.150
CCS B 51



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

GB/T 15807-2026

Replacing GB/T 15807-2008

Saccharina japonica - Broodstock and seedlings

海带 种藻和苗种

Issued on: February 27, 2026

Implemented on: September 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 4.2 Quality Requirements
- 5.1 Source
- 5.2 Quality Requirements
 - 5.2.1 Appearance
- 6 Test methods
 - 6.1 Algae cultivation
 - 6.2 Seedlings
- 7 Inspection Rules
 - 7.2 Seedlings
- 8 Transportation Requirements

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 15807-2008 "Summer Seedlings for Kelp Aquaculture". Compared with GB/T 15807-2008, the main differences are structural adjustments and... Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---The source and quality requirements for seed algae have been added (see Chapter 4);

---The quality requirements for seedlings have been revised (see 5.2.2,

4.1 in the 2008 version);

---Added a method for testing algae seedlings (see 6.1);

---Added inspection rules for algae seedlings (see 7.1);

---Increased transportation requirements for seed algae (see 8.1);

---The transportation requirements for seedlings have been changed (see 8.2, Chapter 7 of the 2008 edition). 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; Shandong Oriental Ocean Technology Co., Ltd.; and Weihai Changjiang Fisheries Research Institute. Qingdao Ocean Technology Co., Ltd., Xiamen University, Shandong Academy of Marine Sciences (Qingdao National Marine Science Research Center). The main drafters of this document are. Wang Wenjun, Liang Zhourui, Lü Fang, Ye Naihao, Li Xiaojie, Xiao Luyang, Lu Xiaoping, Wang Weiwei, Zhao Lili, and Chang Lirong. Huang Ershuai, Liu Tao, Zhang Yan, and Wang Feijiu. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.1995 as GB/T 15807-1995, and revised for the first time in.2008;

---This is the second revision. kelp seeds and seedlings

1 Scope

GB/T 15807-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering kelp broodstock and seed string - the selection of the sporophytes, the release and settlement of the spores in the hatchery and the condition of the seedlings before they go out onto the longlines. 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 15807-2008 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 15807-2008. 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.

This document specifies the type of kelp [*Saccharina japonica* (Areschoug) Celane, C. Mayes, Druehl] [Saunders,.2006] describes the source, quality requirements, inspection rules and transportation requirements of algae and seedlings, and the corresponding inspection methods. This document applies to the quality assessment of kelp spawn and seedlings.

4 types of algae

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

4.2 Quality Requirements

4.2.1 Germplasm It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 20554.

4.2.2 Appearance The algae are intact and without deformities, with flat, glossy, and dark-colored leaves, and no obvious attached substances on the surface of the algae.

4.2.3 Characteristics of Maturity The sori are prominently protruding from the surface; those cultured in marine areas are light yellow, while those cultivated indoors are dark brown. The surface is rough and feels sticky to the touch. The surface is often covered with a thin white film that begins to crack and fall off, releasing highly viable zoospores.

4.3 Diseases It is free from symptoms such as green rot, white rot, spotted white rot, and blistering.

5.1 Source

5.1.1 Seedlings that meet the requirements for algae propagation as specified in Chapter 4.

5.1.2 Seedlings propagated by gametophyte cloning.

5.2.1 Appearance

5.2.1.1 Miao Curtain The surface is flat and firm, and the seedlings are evenly and firmly attached.

5.2.1.2 Seedlings The external morphology is normal, without deformities, and the leaves are smooth, spread out, brown, and glossy.

5.2.2 Quality Requirements Seedlings must be at least

1.0 cm long, and the density of seedlings meeting the length requirement must be at least 10 plants per cm. The seedling loss rate must be less than 2%.

5.3 Diseases It is free from diseases such as green rot, white tip disease, and deformity.

6.1 Algae cultivation

6.1.1 Source Review collection and purchase records or algae cultivation archives.

6.1.2 Germplasm Test according to the provisions of GB/T 20554.

6.1.3 Appearance Observe with the naked eye under natural light.

6.1.4 Characteristics of Maturity Observe with the naked eye under natural light. Zoospore activity. At water temperatures of 4°C~10°C, examine zoospore activity under a microscope using the dripping method or immersion method. The degree of hopping is high, with no immobile spores.

6.1.5 Diseases Visual inspection was used. See Appendix A for common diseases and symptoms of kelp seed algae.

6.2 Seedlings

6.2.1 Source Check the breeding records or purchase records.

6.2.2 Appearance For seedlings from the same batch and the same nursery, randomly select more than 5 seedling trays and inspect them visually.

6.2.3 Specifications Three seedling curtains were randomly selected from the seedlings being planted. The curtains were then rinsed with a water gun or vigorously slapped in seawater to cause any seedlings that were prone to detaching to fall off. Then, the density of seedlings attached to the seedbed and the rate of missing seedlings were checked separately.

a) Planting density at the factory. Randomly cut 3 pieces of 2cm long seedling rope from each seedling curtain, untie the seedling rope, and use a ruler (0.1cm precision) to measure the density. Measure the body length of the seedlings, count the number of seedlings with a body length $\geq$

1.0 cm, and calculate the seedling density, in units of seedlings per centimeter (seedlings/cm).

b) Seedling shortage rate. Randomly cut 3 20cm sections of seedling rope from each seedling curtain and measure the seedling density (seedlings of different sizes are included). (Statistics) The length of the seedling rope with less than 10 seedlings/cm is used to calculate the seedling loss rate.

6.2.4 Diseases Visual inspection or microscopic examination. See Appendix B for symptoms of common diseases in kelp seedlings.

7 Inspection Rules

7.1 Algae Cultivation Before collecting zoospores, each spore is tested according to the indicators in sections 4.2.2, 4.2.3, and 4.3. The quality is determined by whether the test results meet the requirements. The result is considered (qualified). Any item that fails to meet the standard is deemed (unqualified).

7.2 Seedlings

7.2.1 Batch Rules Seedlings from the same batch that are shipped out, sold, or from the same seedling nursery are considered as one inspection batch.

7.2.2 Judgment Rules Seedlings are inspected before leaving the factory, and each indicator in section

5.2 is tested item by item. Seedlings that meet the quality requirements after testing are deemed qualified. If any item is found to be non-compliant, a re-inspection should be conducted on a sample of the original inspection batch, and the results of the re-inspection shall prevail.