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

GB/T 16871-2026

Replacing GB/T 16871-2008

So-iuy mullet - Broodstock, fry and fingerlings

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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 16871-2008 "Broodstock and Fry of Barracuda". Compared with GB/T 16871-2008, the main differences are structural adjustments and revisions. Aside from the logical changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The source of the parent fish was changed (see 4.1, see Chapter 3 of the.2008 edition);
- b) The quality requirements for broodstock have been changed (see 4.2, see Chapter 4 of the.2008 edition);
- c) The fish species quality requirements have been removed (see Chapter 5 of the.2008 edition);
- d) Increased requirements for the source and quality of seedlings (see 5.1, 5.2);
- e) The testing method has been changed (see Chapter 6, see Chapter 6 of the.2008 edition);
- f) The inspection rules have been changed (see Chapter 7, see 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 of the.2008 edition);
- g) The transportation requirements have been changed (see Chapter 8, see 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: Tianjin Fisheries Research Institute, Tianjin University of Science and Technology, Tianjin Agricultural College, and Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences. Institute. The main drafters of this document are. Jia Lei, Ma Chao, Wang Ting, Duan Hu, Liu Houfu, Wang Yaoxin, Yu Yangguang, Shang Xiaodi, Chen Chunxiu, Liu Hao, and Shao Peng. Sun Xueliang, Quan Jianing, Fang Jinghui, Wang Xiaoyu, Kan Zheng, Cai Chao, Wu Ning. This document was first published in.1997, revised for the first time in.2008, and this is the second revision. Barracuda broodstock and fry

1 Scope

GB/T 16871-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the broodstock and seed of the so-iuy mullet - a hardy euryhaline fish farmed in brackish ponds along the northern coast. 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 16871-2008 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 16871-2008. 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.

The question asks for a description of the corresponding testing method. This document applies to the quality assessment of broodstock and fry of barracuda.

4.1 Source

4.1.1 Parent fish caught from natural sea areas.

4.1.2 Seedlings caught in natural sea areas or broodstock fish artificially bred from seedlings provided by provincial or higher-level original (good) seed farms.

4.2 Quality Requirements

4.2.1 Germplasm It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 19162.

4.2.2 Age and weight Age and weight are shown in Table 1.

4.2.3 Appearance Normal body shape and color, intact fins and scales, robust physique,

sensitive reaction, and no deformities.

4.2.4 Characteristics during the reproductive period Female. The abdomen is enlarged, soft, and elastic; when the abdomen is facing upward, there is a distinct midline, and the genital opening is open. Male. When the abdomen is gently squeezed, a milky white semen flows out, which disperses upon contact with water.

4.2.5 Epidemics There are no trichodina or saprolegniasis.

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

5.2 Quality Requirements

5.2.1 Germplasm It should comply with the provisions of GB/T 19162.

5.2.2 Appearance Normal body color and shape, uniform size, intact fins and scales, smooth body surface with mucus, no obvious injuries or lesions, and active swimming.

5.2.3 Specifications Total length $\geq 30\text{mm}$.

5.2.4 Quality The overall pass rate, disability rate, and deformity rate meet the requirements of Table 2.

5.2.5 Epidemics There are no trichodina or saprolegniasis.

6.1 Broodstock Inspection

6.1.1 Source Review archives and breeding/production records.

6.1.2 Germplasm Test according to the method described in GB/T 19162.

6.1.3 Age For farmed broodstock, consult their aquaculture records; for wild-caught broodstock, use scales as age determination material and test them according to the method described in GB/T 18654.4.

6.1.4 Weight Test according to the method described in GB/T 18654.3.

6.1.5 Appearance Place the sample in an observable container, examine it visually under natural light, and record each item.

6.1.6 Characteristics during the reproductive period A combination of visual observation and tactile squeezing was used.

6.1.7 Epidemic The symptoms and diagnosis of trichodiniasis were determined according to the methods described in SC/T 7247. The symptoms and diagnosis of saprolegniasis are shown in Table 3.

6.2 Seedling Inspection

6.2.1 Source Consult the seedling records.

6.2.2 Germplasm Test according to the method described in GB/T 19162.

6.2.3 Appearance Place the seedling samples in an observable container, examine them visually under natural light, and record each item.

6.2.4 Specifications Test according to the method described in GB/T 18654.3.

6.2.5 Overall Length Pass Rate Three random samplings were conducted, with at least 100 fish selected from the seedling population each time. The total sample size and the number of fish with a total length $\geq 30\text{mm}$ were counted, and the results were calculated using the formula. (1) Calculate.

6.2.6 Deformity and Disability Rates Three random samplings were conducted, with at least 100 fish selected from the seedling population each time. The total number of samples, the number of injured fish, and the number of deformed fish were counted according to formula (2) and the formula. Calculate using equation (3).

6.2.7 Epidemic The symptoms and diagnosis of trichodiniasis are determined according to the methods described in SC/T 7247. The symptoms and diagnosis of saprolegniasis are shown in Table 3.

7.1 Inspection Classification

7.1.1 Factory Inspection Each batch of broodstock and fry products should undergo an outgoing inspection. The inspection items for broodstock include age, weight, appearance, and disease detection. The inspection items for fry include appearance... Appearance, specifications, overall length pass rate, disability rate, deformity rate, and disease.

7.1.2 Type Testing The inspection items include all items specified in this document. Type testing shall be conducted in any of the following circumstances.

- a) Pike fry cultivated in newly built aquaculture farms;
- b) When changes in breeding conditions may affect the quality of parent stock and seedlings;
- c) When the national quality supervision agency or the industry regulatory authority requests type testing;
- d) When there are significant differences between the factory inspection and the previous type inspection;
- e) During normal production, a type test should be conducted at least once a year;
- f) When replacing parent fish or when the number of parent fish changes significantly.

7.2 Batching Rules Broodstock are considered as one inspection batch within the same production or sales batch. Seedlings are considered as one inspection batch within the same rearing pond. An inspection batch should... If the sample is tested more than twice,