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

GB/T 17318-2026

Replacing GB/T 17318-2011

Technical code of practice for soybean seed production

大豆种子生产技术规程

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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 17318-2011 "Technical Specifications for Soybean Seed Production". Compared with GB/T 17318-2011, except for structural adjustments... Aside from integration and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---The English equivalent and definition of "breeder's seed" have been changed (see 3.1, 2011 edition);

---Added a definition for field-use seeds (see 3.3);

---The seeding technical parameters have been changed (see 4.2.2.3.2, 4.3.3.2 in the 2011 version);

---The evaluation method for the flowering stage in the field evaluation of the original seed production method has been modified (see 4.2.2.3.3,

4.3.3.3 in the 2011 version);

---Added field seed production and transgenic seed production (see Chapters 5 and 6);

---Added content related to the management of original seed production records (see Chapter 8);

---The typicality and lodging characteristics of the soybean seed production survey record standards have been revised, along with the technical parameters (see Appendix A, 2011 edition). Appendix A). 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 Standardization of Crop Seeds (SAC/TC37). This document was drafted by: National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, Beijing Dabeinong Technology Group Co., Ltd., and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Institute of Crop Science, Zhejiang University, Nanjing Agricultural University/National Soybean Improvement Center, Shandong Provincial Seed Management Station, Heilongjiang Provincial Seed Industry Technical Service Center, Beidahuang Kenfeng Seed Industry Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Technology Extension Center, Hebei Provincial Seed Station Henan Provincial Seed Industry Development Center. The main drafters of this document are. Ma Wenhui, Li Junmin, Wu Cunxiang, Hu Weimin, Qiu Jun, Zhao Jinming, Wang Wentao, Liu Chunqing, and Sun Zhonghua. An Xibang, Li Jinwei, Yang Nan, Ma Zhenguo, Zhang Suqing, Li Chunjie, Tang Jiacheng, Zhang Hui, Mao Ruixi, Ning Mingyu, Li Wenli, Kan Shuaishuai, Wang Andi. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in 1998 as GB/T 17318-1998, and revised for the first time in 2011;

---This is the second revision. Technical Specifications for Soybean Seed Production

1 Scope

GB/T 17318-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering growing soybean seed - the isolation, the field inspections and roguing, the harvest and threshing that must not crack the seed coat, and the drying and storage that keep germination up. It replaces GB/T 17318-2011 and has been in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 17318-2011. 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.

4.2.2.2 Single Plant Selection 4.2.2.2.1 Source of individual plants Individual plants can be selected from row nurseries, strain nurseries, or seed nurseries; if there are no row nurseries or seed nurseries, individual plant selection nurseries can be established, or

plants with high purity can be selected. Seeds were selected from the seed field. 4.2.2.2.2 Selection of Period Choose to carry out the work during the flowering and ripening stages. 4.2.2.2.3 Selection of Standards and Methods Select individual plants that are highly representative, robust, and productive, based on the characteristics of the variety. Consider flower color, leaf shape, and disease resistance when choosing plants. Select individual plants for pest infestation and mark them; for maturity, select plants based on plant height, plant type, maturity level, pubescence color, pod-bearing habit, pod shape, and pod color at maturity, starting from the flowering period. Select from individual plants. When selecting, avoid the field edges, corners, and areas with missing seedlings or broken rows. 4.2.2.2.4 Select Quantity The number of plants to be selected is determined based on the required amount of the original seed. Generally, 6,000 to 7,500 individual plants should be selected per hectare for each variety. 4.2.2.2.5 Indoor Examination Categories and Second-Round Selection See Appendix A, section A.2. The selection of plants begins with choosing high-yielding plants based on the number of pods and seeds per plant, selecting those with strong typical characteristics. Each plant is then threshed, and the quality is determined based on the whole grain. The selection process involved secondary evaluation based on uniformity, gloss, grain shape, grain color, hilum color, 100-grain weight, and resistance to diseases and pests. After removing a few diseased or insect-infested grains from the final selected individual plants, each... Each plant is stored in a numbered bag.

4.2.2.3 Plant garden 4.2.2.3.1 Field Design The length of each row should be consistent, with a row length of 5m to 10m. A control row should be set every 19 or 39 rows, and the control should use the original seed of the same variety. 4.2.2.3.2 Sowing Sow one row of seeds from each selected plant from the previous season at the appropriate time, maintaining a seedling density slightly lower than in the field. Sow single seeds at a time, and clean the sowing tools before sowing. Clean thoroughly and strictly prevent mechanical parts from being mixed in. 4.2.2.3.3 Field Assessment See A.1. Field evaluation is conducted in three phases. During the seedling stage, selection is based on seedling appearance and stem color; during the flowering stage, selection is based on leaf shape, flower color, and disease and pest resistance. SSR locus identification can be performed using the method specified in NY/T 2595; maturity period is determined based on plant height, maturity, plant type, pod-setting habit, and pubescence. Color, pod shape, and pod ripening color are used to identify the typicality of a variety and the purity of its plant line. Through evaluation, varieties that lack the typical characteristics of the original variety, exhibit segregation, or are abundant are eliminated. Rows of plants with poor yield or severe pest and disease infestation should be clearly marked and recorded. Any diseased or inferior plants in the selected rows should be removed promptly. 4.2.2.3.4 Harvest Before harvesting, discarded rows of plants should be removed; selected rows should be harvested, dried, and threshed individually, with each row packed into a bag, and the bags must be labeled inside and out. Sign and number the documents to prevent mixing. 4.2.2.3.5 Final Election See Appendix A. Indoors, selection is based on seed color, hilum

color, seed shape, 100-seed weight, uniformity, severity of disease and pests, and gloss of each plant, discarding seeds that are not properly selected. For plants with atypical or uneven grain characteristics, or those with diseased or pest-infested grains, select one bag of seeds per row, labeling both the inside and outside of the bag, and store them properly.

4.2.2.4 Strains nursery
4.2.2.4.1 Field Design The area of the strain nursery is determined by the amount of seeds selected from the previous season's row nursery. The number and length of rows for each strain should be consistent, with a pair placed every 9 or 19 sections. In the control area, the same variety of original seed should be used as a reference, and 4 to 6 rows of the same variety of original seed should be planted around it as a protection row.
4.2.2.4.2 Sowing Plant the selected seeds from last season in one plot per row, sowing single seeds at a density slightly lower than that used in the field. When sowing, use the sowing tools... Clean thoroughly and prevent any mixing of machinery.
4.2.2.4.3 Field Assessment The field evaluation standards are the same as in 4.2.2.3.3. If a plot contains mixed plants or is atypical/uneven, the plot should be eliminated. At the same time, attention should be paid to... Consistency among different strains.
4.2.2.4.4 Harvest After clearing out the reject area, the incoming area should be harvested, dried, threshed, bagged, and weighed separately. Labels should be placed inside and outside the bags to prevent mixing.
4.2.2.4.5 Final Election The final selection criteria are the same as in 4.2.2.3.5. Seeds of the selected strains shall be mixed and bagged, with labels on both the inside and outside of the bags, and stored properly.

4.2.2.5 Seed nursery The production method is the same as 4.2.1.2.

4 Original Seed Production

4.1 Isolation To avoid seed mixing and maintain superior seed quality, no other soybean varieties should be planted within 30 meters of the original seed production field.

4.2.1 Breeder's direct propagation of primary varieties from seeds

4.2.1.1 Seed Source Provided by the breeder or breeding unit.

4.2.1.2 Production Method
4.2.1.2.1 Field Design The area of the primary seed nursery is determined by the amount of seeds selected from the previous season's strain nursery. The primary seed nursery needs to be surrounded by 4 to 6 rows of the same variety of primary seeds. Protect the line.
4.2.1.2.2 Sowing Seeds selected from the previous season's strain nursery should be planted sparsely in the original seed field. When sowing, the sowing tools should be cleaned to prevent the mixing of machinery.
4.2.1.2.3 Removing impurities and inferior products During the seedling, flowering, and maturity stages, weeds, diseased plants, and inferior plants should be strictly removed according to the typicality of the variety.
4.2.1.2.4 Harvest Harvest promptly when ripe, avoiding mixing with other seed nurseries. Harvest, transport, thresh, and dry separately in designated areas to prevent contamination.