

ICS 65.020.20

CCS B 16



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

GB/T 18084-2025

Replacing GB/T 18084-2000

Detection and identification of *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann)

地中海实蝇检疫鉴定方法

Issued on: December 31, 2025

Implemented on: July 1, 2026

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

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 5 Method Principles

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 supersedes GB/T 18084-2000 "Plant Quarantine and Identification Methods for Mediterranean Fruit Fly" and is consistent with GB/T 18084-2000. Aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- The scope has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2000 edition);
- Added terms and definitions (see Chapter 3);
- The instruments, equipment, and reagents have been changed (see Chapter 6, Chapter 3 of the.2000 edition);
- Spot checks and sampling have been removed (see Chapters 4 and 5 of the.2000 edition);
- The site inspection has been modified (see Chapter 7, Chapter 6 of the.2000 edition);
- The husbandry practices have been changed (see 8.1, 6.4 of the.2000 edition);
- Specimen preparation has been added (see 8.2);
- Morphological identification has been revised (see 8.3, Chapter 7 of the.2000 edition);
- Molecular biological identification has been added (see 8.5);
- The result judgment has been changed (see Chapter 9, Chapter 8 in the.2000 edition);
- Added specimen preservation (see Chapter 10);

1 Scope

GB/T 18084-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering identifying the Mediterranean

fruit fly - the most damaging fruit pest in the world, absent from China and kept out by exactly this kind of inspection, identified from the larva in the fruit as well as from the adult. It replaces GB/T 18084-2000, with the khapra beetle and spiralling whitefly methods revised in the same period. It was issued on 31 December 2025 and has been in force since 1 July 2026, replacing GB/T 18084-2000. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. This page is published from the official record of the 2025 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 describes the quarantine identification method for the Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitiscapitata* (Wiedemann, 1824). This document applies to the quarantine and identification of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 36772-2018 Quarantine Identification Methods for the Genus **Bactrocera minor**
SN/T 1847 Taxonomic Terminology for Fruit Flies (*Oligochondritis*)

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 36772-2018 and SN/T 1847 apply to this document.

4. Basic Information Chinese name. Mediterranean fruit fly. Scientific name. *Ceratitiscapitata* (Wiedemann, 1824). Chinese synonyms. Mediterranean striped fruit fly, Mediterranean wax fruit fly. Synonyms. *Tephritiscapitata* Wiedemann, 1824, *Trypetacapitata* (Wiedemann, 1824), *C. citriperda* 1924, *C. asparagi* Bezzi, 1924. Taxonomic classification. Order Diptera, Family Tephritidae, Subfamily Trypetinae, Tribe Cerati, Genus **Tephritidae** More than 100 species of the genus **Flexithys** have been reported worldwide, and 8 species have been reported in the subgenus **Flexithys**. **Flexithys thunbergii** is the most economically significant species in this genus. It is a harmful species and an important fruit pest. Adults have some flight ability and can spread over short distances; eggs, larvae, and adults can also spread. Pupae can be spread through fruits, packaging materials, means of transport, and soil or substrate carried by host plants. Further information on the Mediterranean fruit fly can be found in Appendix A.

5 Method Principles

5.1 Morphological identification By observing the damage to the host fruit, the transmission routes, and the packaging materials, transportation vehicles, soil, or substrates that may carry the insects, based on the results... Species identification is performed based on the morphological characteristics of the insects.

chinastandards.org · PREVIEW