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

GB/T 18087-2026

Replacing GB/T 18087-2000

Detection and identification of Trogoderma granarium Everts

谷斑皮蠹检疫鉴定方法

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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 supersedes GB/T 18087-2000 "Plant Quarantine Identification Methods for the Valley Bark Beetle" and is consistent with GB/T 18087-2000. Compared to previous versions, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

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

---Added "Basic Information" (see Chapter 4);

---The section on "Solution Preparation" (see Chapter 3 in the.2000 edition) has been removed;

---The section on "Apparatus and Reagents" has been amended (see Chapter 6, Chapter 4 of the.2000 edition);

---The "on-site inspection" section has been changed (see Chapter 7, Chapter 5 of the.2000 edition);

---The section on "laboratory identification" has been amended (see Chapter 8, Chapter 6 of the.2000 edition);

---Added "Specimen Preparation" (see 8.1);

---Added morphological characteristics of the eggs and pupae of *Desmodium

styracifolium* (see

8.3.3 and 8.3.4);

---The "Result Determination" has been changed (see Chapter 9, Chapter 7 of the.2000 edition);

---Added "Specimen and Sample Preservation" (see Chapter 10). 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 and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Plant Quarantine (SAC/TC271). This document was drafted by: Changchun Customs Technology Center, Huangpu Customs Technology Center, Nanning Customs Technology Center, and Wuhan Customs Technology Center. Chengdu Customs Technology Center, Zhanjiang Customs Technology Center. The main drafters of this document are. Wei Chunyan, Wang Xinguo, Wang Zhun, Liu Jinhua, Li Haibin, Chen Zhance, Wang Zhenhua, Meng Rizeng, Li Qixuan, and Shao Baolin. Ma Xinhua and Zhang Xun. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.2000 as GB/T 18087-2000;

1 Scope

GB/T 18087-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering identifying khapra beetle - one of the most feared quarantine pests in stored products, which survives years without food, resists fumigation and is identified from larval hairs and cast skins as often as from adults. It replaces GB/T 18087-2000, revised with GB/T 33128-2026 on spiralling whitefly. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 August 2026, replacing GB/T 18087-2000. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. 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 describes the quarantine identification method for the barn beetle

Trogodermagranarium Everts. This document applies to the quarantine and identification of the bark beetle.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 arrow bristles hastisetæ The ends of the bristles are arrow-shaped, and the bristle

shafts have numerous small nodular structures.

Note. Mainly distributed on both sides of the abdominal dorsal plate of the larva, often clustered in clusters on the last four or five abdominal segments.

3.2 sword-shaped bristles ensiformsetae The bristles are pointed at the tip and have an overall sword-like shape.

Note. Sword-shaped bristles are mostly distributed on the surface of the elytra of adult insects.

3.3 spicisetae The main stem is covered with many fine, branched bristles.

Note. Resembling wheat awns or rat tails, they are distributed over most of the larval body and occasionally appear on the larval antennae.

3.4 upper inner lip epipharynx The membranous lining attached to the inner surface of the upper lip.

3.5 Anterior spinal groove The larvae have a thin transverse concave line on the anterior part of each thoracic dorsal plate or most abdominal dorsal plates.

Note. This refers to the external groove of the anterior internal ridge of the somatic segment.

3.6 Antennalfossa The grooves or cavities where the antennae are located or hidden.

Note. In the family Dermestridae, the antennal clubs located on both sides of the ventral surface of the pronotum are used to house the adult insect.

3.7 subbasal band The pale hairs on the base of the leading edge of the elytra form a banded structure on the pale spots.

Note. Also known as "subbase ring".