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

GB/T 21326-2026

Replacing GB/T 21326-2007

Black sea bream - Broodstock, fry and fingerlings

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 4 Parent fish
- 4.2 Quality Requirements
- 5.3 Quality Requirements
- 6 Test methods
- 6.1 Parent fish
- 6.2 Seedlings
- 7 Inspection Rules
- 7.1 Parent Fish
- 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 21326-2007 "Black Sea Bream Broodstock and Fry". Compared with GB/T 21326-2007, the main differences are structural adjustments and... Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The age and weight of the parent fish were changed (see 4.2.2, 4.2.4, and 3.3 in the 2007 edition);
- b) Requirements for broodstock genetic quality and disease have been added (see 4.2.1, 4.2.6), and the detection of broodstock origin, genetic quality, age, and disease has been expanded. Verification methods (see 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.7);
- c) The specifications and quality requirements for seedlings have been changed (see 5.2, 5.3.2, and 4.3.2 in the 2007 edition);
- d) Requirements for seedling diseases have been added (see 5.3.3), and corresponding detection methods have been added (see 6.2.4);
- e) Added batching and judgment rules for parent fish (see 7.1.3, 7.1.4);

f) The sampling method for seedlings (see 7.2.1, 6.2.1 in the 2007 edition) and the judgment rules (see 7.2.4, 6.2.2 in the 2007 edition) have been changed;

g) "Water used for transport" has been removed (see

7.3 in the 2007 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; Shanghai Ocean University; and Sanmen County Fisheries Technology Extension Station. Yantai Marine Economy Research Institute. The main drafters of this document are: Wang Wenjun, Zhang Yan, Niu Donghong, Ke Ke, Chen Lizhi, Lu Xiaoping, Chen Siqing, Liang Zhourui, Ye Chunyu, and Liu Qi. Wang Fangfang. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

1 Scope

GB/T 21326-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the hatchery stages of black sea bream - the selection and condition of the broodstock, the spawning and larval rearing, and the size, morphology and health of the fry and fingerlings sold on to growers. It replaces GB/T 21326-2007 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 21326-2007. 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 document describes the corresponding testing methods and specifies the testing rules. This document applies to the quality assessment of black sea bream broodstock and fry.

4 Parent fish

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

4.2 Quality Requirements

4.2.1 Germplasm It should meet the requirements of SC/T 2132.

4.2.2 Age Male parent fish must be 2 years or older, and female parent fish must be 3 years or older.

4.2.3 Appearance The scales are intact, the body color is normal, and there are no external injuries or deformities.

4.2.4 Weight Male parent fish $\geq 500\text{g}$, female parent fish $\geq 750\text{g}$.

4.2.5 Characteristics during the reproductive period The gonads are well developed; the female parent fish have a swollen and soft abdomen with a clearly visible genital opening; and the male parent fish can expel milky white semen when the abdomen is gently pressed.

4.2.6 Epidemics Cryptocaryon irritans, Edwardsiella ferruginosa, and infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus should not be detected.

5.1 Source Seedlings that meet the requirements for breeding parent fish as specified in Chapter 4.

5.2 Specifications Total length $\geq 3.0\text{cm}$.

5.3 Quality Requirements

5.3.1 Appearance Normal body color and shape, uniform size, good vitality, and sensitive response to external stimuli.

5.3.2 Countable Indicators The overall pass rate is $\geq 95\%$, and the rate of deformity and disability is $\leq 5\%$.

5.3.3 Epidemics Fish viral neuronecrosis virus, Edwardsiella retinoides, and infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus should not be detected.

6.1 Parent fish

6.1.1 Source Review the records of harvesting and purchasing or the breeding records of broodstock.

6.1.2 Germplasm Test according to the method given in SC/T 2132.

6.1.3 Age Test according to the method given in GB/T 18654.4. Production records can be checked for broodstock provided by the original (superior) breeding farm.

6.1.4 Appearance Observe with the naked eye under natural light.

6.1.5 Weight Determined according to the method given in GB/T 18654.3.

6.1.6 Characteristics during the reproductive period The detection method combines visual observation, gentle finger pressure and touch, and microscopic examination of germ cells.

6.1.7 Epidemic Cryptocaryon irritans was tested according to the method given in GB/T 34733, and Edwardsiella tarda was tested according to the method given in SC/T 7214.1. Infectious splenorenal necrosis virus was detected according to the method given in SC/T

7211.

6.2 Seedlings

6.2.1 Source Check production or purchase records.

6.2.2 Appearance Place the seedlings in a container that is easy to observe, add an appropriate amount of seawater, and inspect them one by one with the naked eye under natural light.

6.2.3 Countable Indicators The total length was determined according to the method given in GB/T 18654.3. The proportion of seedlings with a total length meeting the requirement of 5.2 was counted out of the total number of seedlings. Overall length pass rate. Under sufficient light, visually observe and count the proportion of damaged and deformed individuals to the total number of seedlings, and calculate the deformity and injury rates. Residual rate.

6.2.4 Epidemics Fish viral neuronecrosis virus was detected according to the method given in SC/T 7216, and fish Edwardsiella tarda was detected according to SC/T 7214.1. The method for detecting infectious spleen and kidney necrosis virus is as given in SC/T 7211.

7.1 Parent Fish

7.1.1 Sampling Method For disease testing, the relevant testing standards shall apply; for other indicators, the standards of GB/T 18654.2 shall apply.

7.1.2 Inspection Items This includes appearance, age, weight, and, for the breeding season, characteristics specific to the breeding season. All items specified in Chapter 4 should be examined if any of the following conditions are met. content.

- a) Broodstock introduced and bred in newly built aquaculture farms;
- b) When replacing parent fish or when the number of parent fish changes significantly;
- c) When changes in the aquaculture environment may affect the quality of the broodstock;
- d) When required by the national quality supervision agency or the industry regulatory authority.

7.1.3 Batch Rules Parent fish bred in the same batch.

7.1.4 Judgment Rules If the disease test fails, the entire batch of broodstock is deemed unqualified and should not be retested. If other tests fail, samples should be taken from the original batch. A re-inspection will be conducted, and the results of the re-inspection shall prevail.

7.2 Seedlings