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

GB/T 2415-2026

Replacing GB/T 2415-2008

Livestock and poultry breeds (synthetic lines) - Nanyang cattle

畜禽品种（配套系）南阳牛

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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 2415-2008 "Nanyang Cattle". Compared with GB/T 2415-2008, apart from structural adjustments and editorial changes, The main technical changes are as follows:

- a) Terms and definitions have been removed (see Chapter 3 of the.2008 edition);
- b) Variety origin and characteristics have been changed (see Chapter 4, Chapter 4 of the.2008 edition);
- c) Physical appearance was altered (see Chapter 5, Chapter 4 in the.2008 edition);
- d) Body measurements and weight have been changed (see 6.1, 5.1 in the.2008 edition);
- e) Meat production performance was altered (see 6.2, 5.1 in the.2008 edition);
- f) Lactation performance has been removed (see 5.2 in the.2008 edition);
- g) Reproductive performance has been changed (see 6.3, 5.3 in the.2008 version);
- h) The rating system has been changed (see Chapter 7, Chapter 6 in the.2008 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 2415-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the Nanyang cattle of Henan - one of China's great draught breeds, large-framed and yellow-coated, now bred for beef as

the ploughing work has gone. The standard fixes the appearance and markings, the body measurements by age and sex, the growth and production performance and the requirements for a registered animal. It replaces GB/T 2415-2008 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 2415-2008. 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.

This document specifies the basic requirements for the Nanyang cattle breed, including its origin and characteristics, body shape, production performance, and grading. It also describes the determination of... method. This document applies to the breed identification and grading of Nanyang cattle.

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4.Variety Origin and Characteristics Nanyang cattle are a local breed of yellow cattle in my country, named after Nanyang City, Henan Province, where they are mainly produced. They are also found in Zhumadian, Pingdingshan, Xinyang, and other areas. It is characterized by its tolerance to roughage, strong adaptability, and good meat quality.

5.Physical appearance It is a large, well-proportioned, and robust animal. Its coat is predominantly yellow, with some red or straw-white patches; the coat on the face, belly, and limbs is lighter in color. The fur is short and close-lying; the horns are mainly carrot-shaped; the nose is mostly flesh-colored, with some having black spots; the shoulders are broad and thick, the sternum is prominent, the ribs are close together, and the back and loin are flat. Straight head, slightly high withers, relatively thin tail, straight limbs, and strong hooves. Bulls have robust heads, high withers, and well-developed forequarters; cows have delicate heads. The udder structure is symmetrical and well-developed. See Appendix A for an illustration of the Nanyang cattle's body shape and appearance.

6.1 Body measurements and weight

6.2 Meat production performance Under moderate feeding conditions, bulls undergo a short-term fattening period of 3 months until slaughter at 21-25 months of age, with an average daily weight gain of $(1.0 \pm 1.0) \cdot 0.3$ kg. The dressing percentage of bulls aged 22-25 months was $(58.9 \pm 3.4)\%$, the lean meat percentage was $(49.5 \pm 2.5)\%$, and the eye muscle area was (92.1 ± 6.0) cm

2.The meat is tender and juicy, with a shear force of (32.9 ± 7.3) N.

6.3 Reproductive performance Bulls reach sexual maturity at 12 months of age and begin

semen collection or breeding at 18 months of age, with a productive lifespan of 5-6 years. The quality of bull semen should meet [specific standards/requirements]. GB 4143 requirements. Cows reach puberty at 8-10 months of age, first mating at 15-18 months of age, with an average estrous cycle of 21 days, and gestation... The duration is 276 days to 290 days.

7 Rating

7.1 Evaluation Criteria The source is clear, there are no genetic defects, the body shape and appearance conform to the breed characteristics, and the health condition is good.

7.2 Age Assessment Male and female cattle should be graded at 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, and 36 months of age.

7.3 Body Appearance Rating First, score according to Table 2, and then determine the grade according to Table 3. GB/T 2415-2026. Livestock and Poultry Breeds (Strains) - Nanyang Cattle ICS

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