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

GB/T 2418-2026

Replacing GB/T 2418-2003

Livestock and poultry breeds (synthetic lines) - Neijiang pig

畜禽品种（配套系）内江猪

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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 2418-2003 "Neijiang Pig". Compared with GB/T 2418-2003, the main differences are structural adjustments and editorial changes. In addition, the main technological changes are as follows:

- a) The varietal origin and characteristics have been changed (see Chapter 4,.2003 edition, 2.1);
- b) The physical appearance was altered (see Chapter 5,.2003 edition, 2.2);
- c) Adult body weight measurements have been changed (see Chapter 6, 3.2 of the.2003 edition);
- d) Reproductive performance was modified (see 7.1, 3.3 in the.2003 version);
- e) Changes were made to growth and development (see 7.2, 2.3 in the.2003 edition);

- f) Fattening performance was modified (see 7.3, 3.4 in the 2003 edition);
- g) Increased carcass traits (see 7.4);
- h) Increased muscle mass (see 7.5);

1 Scope

GB/T 2418-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the Neijiang pig of Sichuan - a black lard-type breed valued for its meat quality and its hardiness, and one of the local breeds the conservation programme exists to keep. It replaces GB/T 2418-2003 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, with the swine conservation standard GB/T 47212.2-2026. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 2418-2003. 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 breed origin and characteristics, body shape, adult weight and body size, production performance, and basic requirements for breeding of Neijiang pigs. The determination method was described. This document applies to the identification of Neijiang pigs.

3 Terms and Definitions

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

4. Variety origin and characteristics Neijiang pigs are a superior local breed in my country, divided into two groups. the Lion Head type and the Haoganzui type (Wuhuang pig). The Lion Head type Neijiang pig originated from... The area is located in Shizhong District and Dongxing District of Neijiang City, Sichuan Province, and is mainly distributed in Shizhong District, Dongxing District, Weiyuan County, and Zizhong County of Neijiang City; the area is characterized by a "Haoganzui" type of Neijiang. The pig originated in Yanjiang District, Ziyang City, and is mainly distributed in Yanjiang District, Anyue County, and Lezhi County of Ziyang City. It is characterized by strong adaptability, tolerance to roughage, and early growth rate. It is characterized by rapid growth and a docile temperament.

Note. The Neijiang pig with a fine snout is also known as the Wuhuang pig.

5. Physical appearance Neijiang pigs are covered in black hair, have thick skin, are relatively large in size, have drooping, medium-sized ears, and 12 to 16 teats. Adult boars and sows have tails at the base of their tails. The two groups are relatively coarse. The differences in appearance between them are as follows:

a) Lion-head type Neijiang pig The head is relatively short, the forehead is wide with deep horizontal wrinkles, and the limbs are sturdy. See Appendix A for a photograph of the lion-headed Neijiang pig.

b) Neijiang pig with a large snout The snout is slender and slightly upturned with few wrinkles, and the limbs are extended and upright. See Appendix A for a photograph of the Neijiang pig with the Haogan snout type.

6 Adult weight and body size

6.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig The weight and body size of adult boars (23-25 months old) and adult sows (third litter, 2 months of gestation) should meet the requirements of Table 1.

6.2 Neijiang Pig with a Large Mouth The weight and body size of adult boars (23-25 months old) and adult sows (third litter, 2 months of gestation) should meet the requirements of Table 2.

7.1 Reproductive performance

7.1.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig Boars exhibit sexual behavior at 100-130 days old, are ready for mating at 160-190 days old, and weigh 50-75 kg at the appropriate mating weight; sows reach puberty on [date missing]. The sows should be 100-140 days old, with a suitable mating age of 160-200 days and a suitable mating weight of 50-75 kg. The farrowing and weaning performance of sows should meet the requirements of Table 3. Require.

7.1.2 Neijiang Pig with a Large Mouth Boars exhibit sexual behavior at 110-150 days of age, are ready for mating at 140-200 days of age, and weigh 50-80 kg at the optimal mating weight. Sows reach their first estrus. Sows should be 100-140 days old, with a suitable mating age of 150-210 days and a suitable mating weight of 50-80 kg. Farrowing and weaning performance of sows should meet the requirements of Table 4. Requirements.

7.2 Growth and Development

7.2.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig From weaning to 90 days, the dietary digestible energy was

14.54 MJ/kg and the crude protein content was 18.0%; from 91 to 180 days, the dietary digestible energy was

14.23 MJ/kg. At a nutrient level of 16.0% crude protein, the main growth and development performance should meet the requirements of Table 5.

7.2.2 Neijiang Pig with a Large Mouth From weaning to 90 days, the dietary digestible energy was

13.46 MJ/kg and the crude protein content was 19.0%; from 91 to 180 days, the dietary digestible energy was

12.76 MJ/kg. At a nutrient level of 16.0% crude protein, the main growth and development performance should meet the requirements of Table 6.

7.3 Fattening performance

7.3.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig For individuals weighing 20kg to 60kg, the dietary digestible energy is

14.23 MJ/kg and the crude protein content is 16.0%; for individuals weighing 60kg to 90kg, the dietary digestible energy... Under nutritional conditions of

13.45 MJ/kg and 14.0% crude protein, the average daily weight gain was $451.3 \text{ g} \pm$

35.2 g , and the feed conversion ratio was 4.05 ± 0.41 . A 90kg live animal has a back fat thickness of $32.4\text{mm} \pm 5.5\text{mm}$.

7.3.2 Neijiang Pig with a Large Mouth For individuals weighing 20kg to 60kg, the dietary digestible energy is

13.81 MJ/kg and crude protein is 16.0%; for individuals weighing 60kg to 90kg, the dietary digestible energy... Under nutritional conditions of

12.76 MJ/kg and 14.0% crude protein, the average daily weight gain was $454.4 \text{ g} \pm$

38.3 g , and the feed conversion ratio was 3.99 ± 0.29 . A 90kg live animal has a back fat thickness of $31.0\text{mm} \pm 4.6\text{mm}$.

7.4 Carcass characteristics

7.4.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig Slaughter weight was

5.15 kg, dressing percentage was $(66.53 \pm 4.32)\%$, carcass weight was

5.35 kg, and carcass length was $84.5\text{cm} \pm 6.7\text{cm}$, average backfat thickness $41.2\text{mm} \pm 8.7\text{mm}$, eye muscle area $21.58\text{cm}^2 \pm 1.95\text{cm}^2$, carcass lean meat percentage $(36.07 \pm 6.7\text{cm}). 2.33\%$.

7.4.2 Neijiang Pig with a Large Mouth Slaughter weight was

6.80 kg, dressing percentage was $(66.86 \pm 3.22)\%$, carcass weight was

5.78 kg, and carcass length was $69.6\text{cm} \pm 8.9\text{cm}$, average backfat thickness $32.2\text{mm} \pm 4.4\text{mm}$, eye muscle area $23.84\text{cm}^2 \pm 3.63\text{cm}^2$, carcass lean meat percentage $(37.49 \pm 8.9\text{cm}). 2.69\%$.

7.5.1 Lion-head type Neijiang pig Slaughtered at a body weight of