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

GB/T 28108-2025

Replacing GB/T 28108-2011

Detection and identification of *Rhaponticum repens* (L.) Hidalgo

匍匐矢车菊检疫鉴定方法

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document replaces GB/T 28108-2011 "Cornflower Quarantine Identification Method". Compared with GB/T 28108-2011, except for the structure In addition to adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Changed "Scope" (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 2011 edition);
- The terms "capitulate inflorescence" and "collar ring" were deleted, and the terms "rhizome", "involucral bract", "involucral bract", "involucral bract appendage", "thin In the definition of "fruit", the term "tubular flower" was added (see Chapter 3, Chapter 2 of the 2011 edition);
- Changed "Classification information of creeping cornflower" (see Chapter 4, Chapter 3 of the 2011 edition);
- Changed "Instruments and Equipment" (see Chapter 6, Chapter 5 of the 2011 edition);
- Deleted "Laboratory Testing and Identification" (see Chapter 6 of the 2011 edition);
- Added "Field Sampling" and "Observation Methods and Sample Preparation" (see Chapters 7 and 8);

- Changed "Identification Method" (see Chapter 9, 6.3 of the 2011 edition);
- Changed "Result Determination" (see Chapter 10, Chapter 8 of the 2011 edition);
- Changed "Sample Storage and Processing" (see Chapter 11, Chapter 9 of the 2011 edition);
- Added classification information of the genus *Lophatherum* (see Appendix B);
- The morphological characteristics of creeping cornflower have been changed (see Appendix C, Appendix B and Appendix C of the 2011 edition);
- Added ITS sequence amplification and sequencing information and real-time fluorescence PCR detection of *Centaurea prostrata* (see Appendix E and Appendix F).

Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Plant Quarantine Standardization (SAC/TC271).

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The previous versions of this document and the documents it replaces are as follows.

- First published in 2011 as GB/T 28108-2011;
- This is the first revision.

1 Scope

method.

This document applies to quarantine identification of creeping knapweed.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3.1 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1.1 rhizome

It extends from the base of the main stem, grows continuously in horizontal direction, and has root-like underground stems with nodes and internodes.

Note. A type of modified stem. Adventitious roots and degenerate scale leaves grow on the nodes, and axillary buds are found in the axils of the scale leaves. The terminal buds and axillary buds form new branches above ground, or continue to grow.

New rhizome branches are formed.

3.1.2 Bract phylary

Bracts arising from the outermost or lower part of the inflorescence.

3.1.3 Involucre

It is composed of multiple bracts, forming one or more whorls of structures that wrap around the inflorescence.

3.1.4 phyllotaxy

A special structure at the tip or edge of a bract.

Note. Such as membranous appendages, thorns, tassel-like serrations, etc. The specific form varies depending on the plant species.

3.1.5 tubularcorola

The middle and lower parts of the corolla are connected to form a tubular or tube-shaped flower, and the upper edge is split into 5 lobes (occasionally 4 lobes).

3.1.6 Achene

A small, dry fruit with a hard, indehiscent skin containing one seed.

Note. The apex is usually covered with pappus or other appendages and the base is usually connected to the fruiting pedicel.

3.2 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations apply to this document.