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

GB/T 3543.8-2025

Replacing GB/T 3543.7-1995

**Rules for agricultural seed testing - Part 8: Sowing quality -
Thousand-seed weight (TSW) determination**

农作物种子检验规程 第8部分：播种质量 千粒重测定

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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 is part 8 of GB/T 3543 "Regulations for the inspection of crop seeds". GB/T 3543 has been published in the following parts.

- Part 1: General;
- Part 2: Sampling;
- Part 3: Seeding quality and purity analysis;
- Part 4: Seeding quality germination test;
- Part 5: Variety quality and purity identification;
- Part 6: Determination of moisture content of sowing mass;
- Other items inspection;
- Part 8: Determination of sowing quality and thousand-grain weight;
- Part 9: Determination of sowing quality and viability;
- Part 10. Determination of seeding quality and vitality;
- Part 11. Variety quality and authenticity identification;
- Part 12. Determination of variety quality of genetically modified seeds.

This document replaces GB/T 3543.7-1995 "Other Items of Inspection Procedure for Crop

Seeds" Part 3 Weight Determination.

Compared with GB/T 3543.7-1995, in addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Change "Weight determination" to "Thousand-grain weight determination";
- The definition of thousand-grain weight has been changed (see 3.1, 3.4 of the 1995 edition);
- Added the general principles of thousand-grain weight and the determination of thousand-grain weight of coated seeds (see Chapter 4);
- Deleted the determination method "thousand grain method" (see 12.2b. of the 1995 edition);
- Changed the requirements for the number of decimal places retained in the full method, weighing, counting and reporting (see 6.2, 1995 edition 12.2c.);
- Added the calculation formulas for the results of the 100-grain method and the total amount method (see Chapter 7);
- Added result report (see Chapter 8).

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 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 Standardization of Crop Seeds (SAC/TC37).

This document was drafted by: National Agricultural Technology Extension Service Center, Cotton Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Liaoning Provincial Agricultural Development Service Center, Hainan Provincial Seed Station, Hebei Provincial Seed Station, Guizhou Provincial Seed Management Station, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Seed Industry Development Center, Chongqing Municipal Seed station.

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

- First issued in 1983 as GB 3543-1983;
- First revised in 1995 to GB/T 3543.7-1995;
- This is the second revision, and the third part is revised into a separate standard.

Introduction

Seed quality has many verifiable cultivation values, forming the currently recognized sowing quality, variety quality, and health quality.

Among them, sowing quality mainly reflects the impact of seed appearance quality on seed sowing, and is divided into physical Quality and physiological quality. The most commonly used physical quality is cleanliness, dryness, fullness, uniformity and other characteristics, such as water Physiological quality mainly reflects the vitality of seeds, especially under suitable environmental control conditions.

The structural function and developmental capacity of seedlings under most conditions, that is, the ability to normally germinate and grow into plants under most conditions. The main indicators of physiological quality are germination Seed variety quality (varietal quality) is also called genetic quality (genetic quality), which mainly reflects The genetic background characteristics and genetic background consistency characteristics of crop seeds. At present, the indicators for measuring seed variety quality include variety authenticity The health quality mainly reflects the health status of seeds, whether there are any Pathogens, such as fungi, bacteria and viruses, and animal pests, including nematodes and insects, may also be involved in physiological conditions, such as trace element deficiencies.

GB/T 3543 "Inspection Procedures for Crop Seeds" is the basic standard for seed inspection methods, which consists of general principles, sampling, sowing quality, variety quality and It is composed of health quality and other parts, aiming to provide inspection basis for the quality requirements of the above three types of seeds, and is planned to be divided into the following 12 parts.

- Part 1: General. The purpose is to establish the general and overall requirements for each part of the inspection procedures for crop seeds and to govern the inspection procedures. Each part of the program.
- Part 2: Sampling. The purpose is to clarify the methods of sampling from seed batches, sub-sampling for testing and preservation of samples. program.
- Part 3: Seeding quality purity analysis. The purpose is to clarify the method for determining the net seed content in crop seed samples program.
- Part 4: Seeding quality germination test. The purpose is to clarify the test method and procedures for the germination of crop seed samples.
- Part 5: Variety quality and purity identification. The purpose is to determine the percentage of seeds of this variety in a seed sample. Methods and procedures.
- Part 6: Determination of moisture content in seeding mass. The purpose is to clarify the method and procedure for moisture content of crop seed samples.

- Part 7: Other items of inspection. The purpose is to clarify the method and procedures for seed sample health.
- Part 8: Determination of 1000-seed weight of sowing quality. The purpose is to clarify the method and procedure for determining the weight of 1000 seeds per seed sample.
- Part 9: Determination of sowing quality viability. The purpose is to clarify the method and procedure for determining the viability of seed samples.
- Part 10: Determination of seed quality vitality. The purpose is to clarify the method and procedure for determining the vitality of seed samples.
- Part 11: Variety quality and authenticity identification. The purpose is to clarify the identification methods and procedures for variety authenticity.
- Part 12: Determination of genetically modified seeds for variety quality. The purpose is to clarify the composition, genetic purity and gene authenticity of genetically modified seeds.

Procedure for determination of authenticity.

This document is the "Thousand-grain Weight Determination" part of the sowing quality inspection procedures for crop seeds. Seed thousand-grain weight determination can be carried out using a variety of This document is based on the international seed inspection procedures and clearly states that the 100-grain method and the total weight method can be used for conversion.

The degree of this characteristic is an indicator. For a specific variety, the greater the thousand-grain weight, the fuller the seeds are, and the more uniform and robust the seedlings emerge.

Gravity measurement is widely used in variety yield measurement, seeding amount calculation, etc.

Crop Seed Inspection Procedures Part 8: Determination of seed mass and thousand-grain weight

1 Scope

This document describes a method for determining thousand-grain weight of seeds of agricultural crops.

This document applies to the inspection of crop seeds.

2 Normative references

GB/T 3543.1

GB/T 3543.3