

ICS 65.020.30

CCS B 47



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

GB/T 45293-2025

**Code of practice for breeding female moths inspection of
silkworm (*Bombyx mori*)**

桑蚕种母蛾检验规程

Issued on: February 28, 2025

Implemented on: September 1, 2025

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and definitions

3.1 breeding female moths

3.2 Rate of pebrine contaminated breeding female moths

4 Female moth samples

4.1 Bagworm

4.1.1 Original female moth

4.1.2 First-generation hybrid female moth

4.1.2.1 Division of inspection lots

4.1.2.2 Sampling of bagworms

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.

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 Sericulture Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC437).

This document was drafted by: Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Sericulture Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhejiang Agricultural Technology Extension Center, Sichuan Sericulture Research Institute Industry Management Station, Guangdong Siyuan Group Co., Ltd., Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Sericulture Technology Extension Station, Chongqing Sericulture Station, Jiangsu Province Silkworm Seed Institute of Silkworm Breeding, Sichuan Nanchong Silkworm Breeding Farm, Shandong Guangtong Silkworm Breeding Group Co., Ltd., Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences Economic Crops Research Institute, Jiangxi Economic Crops Institute of Animal Science, Characteristic Agriculture Management Station of Anhui

Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Hunan Sericulture Science Research Institute, and Jilin Sericulture Science Research Institute.

The main drafters of this document are: Chen Tao, Zhang Meirong, Zhu Chunqun, Hu Wenjuan, Lou Xia, Ma Luyun, Peng Lihong, Mo Yunxia, Li Hongyuan, Wang Xin, Du Guoliang, Fang Dewen, Wu Fan, Tang Bin, Wang Jianxia, Li Lirong, Wang Xianyan, Yao Xiaohui, Hou Qirui, Zhou Ying.

Inspection procedures for silkworm mother moths

1 Scope

This document establishes the inspection procedures for mulberry silkworm mother moths, and stipulates the bagging, drying, disinfection and cleaning, result determination and inspection of mulberry silkworm mother moths.

The report describes the corresponding inspection methods.

This document is applicable to the inspection of female moths used to produce mulberry silkworm stock and first-generation hybrids.

2 Normative references

GB/T 8170

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 breeding female moths

Female moths that produce the next generation of silkworms.

3.2 Rate of pebrine contaminated breeding female moths

The percentage of mother moths (groups) carrying microspores to the total number of mother moths in the seed production batch (stage).

Note. Abbreviated as diseased moth rate. In actual inspection, the mother moths are inspected according to the specified requirements and measured by the number of microparticle diseased moth groups detected.

4.1.1 Original female moth

All original female moths shall be inspected. Original female moths shall be placed in a 28-grid paper moth box with serial numbers.

Production unit, variety name, batch, moth box number. The moth box number should be consistent with the silkworm seed number.

4.1.2.1 Division of inspection lots

Divide by seed production batches, or divide by seed production day (household) in the same seed production batch.

4.1.2.2 Sampling of bagworms

The first-generation hybrid female moths are sampled and inspected. The number of female moths (including seedlings) for scattered egg species and flat-attached species as specified in Table 1 and Table 2 are randomly selected.