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

GB/T 47128-2026

**Technical specification for carbon sequestration of grasslands
used for mowing and grazing**

刈牧草地固碳技术规范

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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. Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no 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 Animal Husbandry (SAC/TC274). This document was drafted by: China Agricultural University, National Animal Husbandry Station, Henan University of Animal Husbandry and Economics, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The Academy's Grassland Research Institute, Sichuan Agricultural University, and Henan University of Science and Technology. The main drafters of this document are: Zhang Yingjun, Liu Nan, Li Ping, Zhang Hao, Huang Ding, Wang Chengjie, Liang Junyi, Yang Gaowen, Zhou Jiqiong, Zhao Xiaoli, and He Yun. Zhi Rong. Technical Specifications for Carbon Sequestration in Mowed Grasslands

1 Scope

GB/T 47128-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering storing carbon in managed grassland - the grazing intensity and rest periods, the species and fertilisation, the measurement of soil organic carbon and the accounting that turns a grazing plan into a countable sink. China's grasslands are its largest terrestrial carbon store after its forests. First edition. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 August 2026, as a first edition. 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 key points of carbon sequestration techniques in mowed grasslands, including no-till reseeding for carbon enhancement, root cutting for carbon sequestration, fertilization for carbon enhancement, mowing for carbon sequestration, and

grazing for carbon sequestration. The question describes the verification method. This document applies to grasslands used for mowing and grazing.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 27515 Technical Specification for Rotation of Natural Grassland

NY/T 635 Calculation of Reasonable Carrying Capacity for Natural Grasslands

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Grassland carbon increase Technical measures that can improve grassland biomass and soil carbon storage.

3.2 A general term for grasslands used for mowing and grazing.

3.3 no-tillreseeding To improve grassland productivity and soil carbon sequestration capacity, sowing is performed without tilling the soil, maintaining the original state of the soil and vegetation. Forage grasses that are adapted to local natural conditions and have feed value.

3.4 Increase and decrease grazing (put-and-takestocking) Grazing techniques that adjust the number of livestock or the duration of grazing based on maintaining the desired amount of pasture within a grazing cycle or season.

3.5 Herbagestanding crop The total aboveground biomass of existing pasture grasses per unit area of grassland at a certain point in time.

3.6 bale grazing This is a grazing method where hay bales are placed on pastures during winter or when grass is scarce, allowing livestock to graze freely.