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

GB/T 47212.2-2026

**Technical specification for the conservation of livestock genetic
resources on farms - Part 2: Swine**

家畜遗传资源保种场保种技术规范 第2部分：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 is Part 2 of GB/T 47212 "Technical Specifications for the Preservation of Livestock Genetic Resources in Breeding Farms". GB/T 47212 has been published. The following parts were included.

1. General Provisions;

4. Sheep and Goats;

5. Horses and Donkeys;

7. Rabbit. 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 the National Animal Husbandry Service, the Sichuan Provincial Animal Husbandry Service, and China Agricultural University. The main drafters of this document are. He Shanshan, Li Qiang, Liu Gang, Zhang Ran, Liu Jianfeng, Ge Guihua, Du Guilin, Zhu Fangxian, Wang Xiaoqiang, Lu Jian, and Feng Haiyong. Wang Lijuan.

Livestock and poultry genetic resources are an important component of biodiversity, a driving force for the revitalization of my country's livestock and poultry breeding industry, and a guarantee for the production of livestock and poultry in my country. Livestock and poultry genetic resources are strategic resources for the supply of livestock and poultry. Breeding farms and protected areas for livestock and poultry genetic resources are important barriers that constitute the livestock and poultry genetic resource protection system. GB/T 47212, "Technical Specifications for the Conservation of Livestock Genetic

Resources in Breeding Farms," aims to standardize and guide the conservation practices of livestock genetic resource conservation farms. It is intended to be implemented by... It consists of seven parts.

- 1.General Principles. The purpose is to provide general technical rules for the conservation of livestock genetic resources in breeding farms.
 - 2.Pigs. The aim is to standardize the preservation techniques for pig genetic resources in breeding farms.
 - 3.Cattle. The aim is to standardize the preservation techniques used in cattle genetic resource conservation farms.
 - 4.Sheep and Goats. The purpose is to standardize the conservation techniques for sheep and goat genetic resources in breeding farms.
 - 5.Horses and Donkeys. The purpose is to standardize the preservation techniques for horse and donkey genetic resources in breeding farms.
 - 6.Camels. The aim is to standardize the conservation techniques used in camel genetic resource conservation farms.
 - 7.Rabbits. The aim is to standardize the preservation techniques used in rabbit genetic resource conservation farms.
- Technical Specifications for Livestock Genetic Resource Conservation Farms Part

1 Scope

GB/T 47212.2-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering conserving a local pig breed - China has more indigenous pig breeds than any other country and has lost several of them since the industry standardised on imported lines. A conservation farm exists to keep a breed alive, not to produce from it, which makes the population size, the number of family lines and the mating plan the whole of the work: with too few lines the breed is lost to inbreeding within a few generations even though the animals are still there. The standard fixes the population structure, the mating and selection, the records and the monitoring for pigs. First edition, in force since 1 September 2026, one of the seven parts of the GB/T 47212 series published together. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 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 technical requirements for pig genetic resource conservation farms, conservation monitoring, and the exchange and replenishment of genetic resources, and describes the verification... method. This document applies to the protection work of pig

genetic resource conservation farms.

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 27534.2 Technical Specifications for Survey of Livestock and Poultry Genetic Resources Part

3 Terms and Definitions

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

4 Technical Requirements

4.1 Basic Requirements The basic characteristics and traits of the varieties in the conservation farm are not lost, and their main production performance is not degraded.

4.2 Inbreeding Coefficient The average inbreeding coefficient of the population does not exceed 12.5%.

4.3 Population Size The breeding sows must number at least 100, the boars at least 12, and there must be at least 6 families with no blood relation within three generations.

4.4 Breeding Closed-loop breeding method is adopted.

4.5 Seed Preservation

4.5.1 Use equal numbers of seed from each family to select individuals that meet the characteristics of the variety and have normal reproductive capacity.

4.5.2 At least one boar shall be selected from the offspring of each boar for breeding; at least one sow shall be selected from the offspring of each sow for breeding.