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

GB/T 47303-2026

**Code of practice for the conservation and evaluation of Chinese
oak silkworm (*Antheraea pernyi*) germplasm resources**

柞蚕种质资源保存与鉴定技术规程

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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 Sericulture (SAC/TC437). This document was drafted by: Liaoning Provincial Sericulture Research Institute, Henan Provincial Sericulture Research Institute, Jilin Provincial Sericulture Research Institute, and Heilongjiang Provincial Sericulture Research Institute. Jiangsu Provincial Sericulture and Beekeeping Development Center, Shenyang Agricultural University, Hulunbuir Academy of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Sciences, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology. The main drafters of this document are. Li Xisheng, Chen Miaomiao, Wang Fengcheng, Zhang Bo, Zhu Xuwei, Zhang Haidong, Zhong Liang, Zhu Xingyou, Gao Qing, and Zhang Yaoting. Xu Yang, Li Hongda, Xu Shougang, Wang Yong, Hong Enzhong, Yao Xiaohui, Chen Tao. Technical Regulations for the Preservation and Identification of Tussah Silkworm Germplasm Resources

1 Scope

GB/T 47303-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the oak silkworm gene bank - how strains of the wild silk moth reared on oak in north-eastern China are maintained, described and evaluated, and the characteristics recorded for each accession. First edition, 19,000 words, in force since 1 October 2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes

effect on 1 October 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 establishes the procedures for the conservation and identification of tussah silkworm germplasm resources, and specifies the operational guidelines for each stage of tussah silkworm germplasm resource preservation and identification. The document describes methods for tracing records and archives. This document applies to the preservation and identification of tussah silkworm germplasm resources.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 The genetic material of the tussah silkworm is formed through long-term natural evolution and artificial breeding.

Note. This includes local varieties, cultivated varieties, introduced varieties from abroad, wild resources and other genetic materials.

3.2 Parentline The blood relations or connections and pathways between different groups or individuals of tussah silkworms.

3.3 The hatched silkworms are collected and placed on oak trees or in containers to begin the rearing process.

Note. Usually, silkworm eggs that are about to hatch are placed directly on oak trees in autumn.

3.4 Mixed-batteries breeding A rearing method that uses silkworm eggs hatched from the eggs of several female moths as a rearing area.

3.5 Single batch breeding A rearing method that uses silkworm eggs hatched from the eggs laid by a female moth as a rearing unit.

3.6 This method calculates the feed efficiency of tussah silkworms by converting the mass fraction of dry/fresh leaves and the dry weight of silkworm excrement and residual leaves into the amount of food consumed by the silkworms.

3.7 Voltinism Under natural conditions, the tussah silkworm has the habit of completing a full generation cycle within a year.

Note. In a year, a single generation is called monomorphism, a two-generation generation is called dimorphism, and a three-generation or more generation generation is called polymorphism.

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