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

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Regulation for the collection or genetic resources

生物遗传资源采集技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

To implement the "People's Republic of China Environmental Protection Law", "People's Republic of China Wild Animal Protection Law", "medium Wild Plant Protection Regulations of the PRC ", " Nature Reserve Regulations "People's Republic of China, etc. Regulate Health Collecting genetic resources, to strengthen the protection of genetic resources, promotion of research and the use of genetic resources and formulate this standard.

This standard specifies the procedures, technical specifications and precautions wildlife genetic resources within our collection.

This standard is the first release.

This standard is developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection Science, Technology organization.

This standard is mainly drafted by. Environmental Protection Department of the Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences.

This standard MEP September 9, 2011 for approval.

This standard since January 1, 2012 implementation.

The standard explanation by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Genetic resources collection Technical Specification

1 Scope

This standard specifies the procedures, technical specifications and precautions wildlife genetic resources collected.

This standard applies to the territory of People's Republic of China wildlife genetic resources (animals, plants, fungi, large, etc.) collection.

2 Normative references

This standard references the following documents or the terms.

"National key protected wild animal list" (the letter [1988] No. 144) "National key protected wild plants (the first batch)" (the letter [1999] No. 92)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Genetic resources genetic resources

Actual or potential value (including the value of aspects of economic, social, cultural, environmental, etc.), from plants, animals any material containing functional units of heredity was, microbial or other origin, including the following species and species taxon (Subspecies, varieties, variants, species, strain, type), including individual, organ, tissue, cell, chromosome, of DNA A variety of forms and fragments of genes.

3.2 Non-invasive sampling non-invasive sampling

Without even see the capture of animals, the loss by collecting hair, feathers, feces, food residue, Sampling methods egg shell, the pupal case and other samples.

3.3 Non-destructive sampling non-destructive sampling

By capturing the animals to collect blood, hair, feathers, scales, toes and other organizations, it does not produce severe physiological function Sampling methods big impact.

3.4 Destructive sampling destructive sampling

Even kill animals to obtain sampling fresh muscles, organs and other tissue samples by serious injury.

4 Basic Principles

4.1

The principle of legality Collecting genetic resources shall not violate the provisions of relevant state laws and regulations, shall be collected before the relevant provisions of the State Relevant authorities or local application, to be implemented after the approval of the acquisition.

4.2 Principle of protection

Collecting a biological genetic resources should first select a non-invasive sampling, followed by non-destructive sampling, unless special needs shall not carry out destructive sampling. It should control the amount of sample collection to minimize the impact and damage to the organism. Can not because Collection activities destroy habitats and species populations.

4.3 Disclosure of origin principle

Genetic resources collected must disclose its exact origin, including the collection of time, place, and other taxonomic status letter interest.

5 Procedures

Acquisition of basic biological genetic resources program comprising. gathering before preparation, implementation of collection, processing and storage of samples, Records.

6 Prepare, collected before

6.1

Acquisition national key protected wild animals, wild plant genetic resources (see "national key protected wild animal name Record "and" national key protected wild plants (first) "), shall be in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations to phase Off the competent authorities to apply, to be implemented after the approval of the acquisition. Need to collect genetic resources in nature reserves, shall Protected area management agencies to apply, to be implemented after the approval of the acquisition.

We should fully study its morphology, physiology and distribution of 6.2 before the acquisition of genetic resources and protection of endangered species, to avoid Collection activities cause irreparable damage.

6.3

Acquisition should be developed before a complete acquisition program, understand the distribution of regional wildlife, according to the local natural conditions made Given collection roadmap avoid collection activities aimless destruction of natural habitats.

6.4

collection route should be from the edge of the distribution of biological populations (populations) to the heart of the way forward, the priority acquisition Population (population) individual marginal distribution. In protected areas such as collection, shall order the experimental zone, buffer zone travel.

7 Acquisition officers

Respond collection personnel specialized training, to master the collection target species taxonomy, morphology and knowledge students Living habits, habitat and capture skills.

8 Collection of tools and materials

8.1

capture tools include. capturing network, homemade traps and tranquilizer gun (needle), etc., should be selected according to the collected objects.

8.2

processing equipment include. scissors (medical or scientific level), scalpel, tweezers, capped plastic tubes (or centrifugation Tube), capped jars, dropper, sealed plastic bags, tin foil cartridge, latex gloves, hand centrifuge. Equipment in advance Washed and disinfected to avoid contamination of tissue and infectious diseases.

8.3

recording tools include. marker, label paper, pencils and the like.

8.4

Materials handling and storage comprising. distilled water, liquid nitrogen, dry ice, 90% to 100% ethanol, buffer solution of DNA, anticoagulant Wait.

9.1 Basic requirements

First select the collection of genetic resources should be non-invasive sampling, by collecting animal loose hair or feathers, manure Stools, food scraps, egg shells, pupa shells and other samples, genetic resources extracted from the sample remaining cells. In a non-loss can not be when traumatic samples or genetic resources need higher quality, it can be non-destructive sampling. Unless special needs can not be hurt Victims of sampling. Common non-destructive sampling mode for each taxa see 9.2-9.7.

9.2 Mammal

Available shot capture large mammals anesthesia; small mammals such as rodents, etc. can catch live capture cage, then Anesthetic anesthesia. After the catch mammals collected from hair or neck (ear) venous blood with hair follicles. Collection object Mature individuals based, try not to catch larvae and breeding, lactating mother.