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

SN/T 1313-2015

Replacing SN/T 1313-2003

Codes of surveillance for flies at frontier port

国境口岸蝇类监测规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces SN/T 1313-2003 "Monitoring Procedures for Flies in Frontier Ports".

Compared with SN/T 1313-2003, the main technical changes of this standard are as follows.

- Added normative references (see Chapter 2);
- Added forensic equipment such as digital cameras in "Monitoring Tools and Supplies" (see 4.3.1, 2003 edition 3.3.1);
- Change the "monitoring method" to "the method of monitoring adult fly" (see 5.2, 2003 edition 4.2);
- Increase the "fly larvae and fly maggot monitoring methods" (see 5.3);
- Change the appendix to an informative appendix (see Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, 2003 Edition Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C);
- Revised the regular, fixed time, and fixed bait content in the principle of deploying the fly trap (see A.2.1, 2003 edition A.2.1).

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. Hebei Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Sichuan Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, China Academy of Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the methods and procedures for the monitoring of flies at border ports.

This standard applies to the monitoring of flies at border ports.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

SN/T 1876 Medical Media Biological Specimen Collection, Production and Storage Procedures

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Fly flies

Diptera, circumflex, sulcate, and larvae of the family Drosophila, Muscidae, Drosophila, and Drosophila, which are closely related to human and disease transmission.

Fly species.

4.1 Establishment of a monitoring team

The number of monitoring teams is determined according to the needs, usually 2~4 people. The team is led by a trained professional and skilled person.

Implementation and leadership management. Professional technical training for team members. Team members should not be replaced midway.

4.2 Develop a monitoring plan

Develop detailed monitoring plans based on the areas and ecological conditions to be monitored within the border ports, including monitoring content, scope, time and location.

Points, methods, tools, etc.

4.3.1 Monitoring tools and supplies

Fly trap, fly net, iron shovel, bait, porcelain plate, tape measure, tweezers, plate, poison bottle, magnifying glass, ether/chloroform, alcohol, cotton, plastic Bags, calculators,

records, marker pens, vehicles, digital cameras and other supplies.

4.3.2 Specimen production and preservation supplies

Anatomical mirrors, insect needles, specimen boxes, specimen bottles, labels, tertiary plates, camphor blocks, specimen cabinets and other supplies.