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SN

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

SN/T 1374-2015

Replacing SN/T 1374-2004

Detection and identification *Hyphantria cunea* (Druty)

美国白蛾检疫鉴定方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

Instead of the standard SN/T 1374-2004 "fall webworm quarantine and identification methods," compared with the SN/T 1374-2004, the main contents of change of the following.

- To increase the range of fall webworm Latin name;
- Principle part of streamlining;
- Instrument, appliance parts streamlining;
- Reagents, materials and applications deleted purposes;
- Increasing the fall webworm basic information;
- Remove 5.3;
- Deleted 6.4;
- Deleted 7.5.6;
- Increased sample preservation;
- Added Appendix A "fall webworm distribution and host";
- Appendix B "fall webworm morphology diagram" added fall webworm adults, larvae image;
- Added Appendix C "major fall webworm similar species and damage important morphological characteristics, distribution," adds principal approximation fall webworm to species.

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

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Shaanxi Exit Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the fall webworm *Hyphantria cunea* (Drury) of quarantine and identification methods.

This standard applies to quarantine and identification of fall webworm.

2 Fall webworm basic information

Scientific name. *Hyphantria cunea* (Drury).

Synonyms. *Bombyx cunea* Drury; *Phalra punctatissima* Abbot *Hyphantria textor* Harr; *Spilosoma mutans* Wlk; *Hyphantria punctata* Fitch; *Spilosoma candida* Wlk; *Hyphantria pallida* Pack ..

Taxonomic position. Lepidoptera (Lepidoptera), light moth (Arctidae), white moth genus (*Hyphantria*).

Harm and Communication. fall webworm larvae feeding on leaves, hosts a wide range, including over 370 varieties of trees, fruit trees, crops and wild plants, etc., the main broad-leaved variety of hazards. Adults lay eggs on host its most proximal dorsal periphery of the canopy, hatched larvae spin silk that is done, including group net curtain Set harm, most age six or seven-meter age. Mature larvae look for cracks in the bark, tree holes, tree earth, rubble, litter, packaging and building Cracks and other shelter pupate winter. Fifth instar larvae of the above there is a strong anti-hunger force. Adults have a certain ability to fly and phototaxis. These habits make the Insects easily with wood, leaves and seedlings and other related goods and their packaging materials by means of diffusion transport. Fifth instar larvae and pupae are more distant insect Spread from the main instars. Distribution and host See Appendix A.

Principle 3

Biological characteristics and insect morphology is based on this standard identification methods.

4 Instruments, appliances

Stereo microscope, biological microscope, tweezers, scissors, needle insect anatomy, insect needles, finger-shaped tube, poison bottles.

5 Reagents and materials

Glacial acetic acid, 40% formaldehyde solution (formalin), 70% ethanol, 95% ethanol,, xylene, 5% potassium hydroxide, Arabic Plastic, chloral hydrate, 50% glucose solution, distilled water.

6 Spot quarantine

6.1

determine whether the entry of vehicles and related goods in transit to or from affected areas fall webworm.

6.2

detailed inspection of transport, goods and packaging materials, bedding materials inside and outside, cracks, corners, logs bark, cracks, holes in the trees, planting Seedling stems, foliage and so on.