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

SN/T 2367-2009

**Procedures for the detection of seed-transmitted pathogens in
importing and exporting seeds**

进出境植物种子种传病原检测操作规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E, Appendix F, Appendix G, Appendix H, Appendices I and J are data Appendix.

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

This standard was drafted. Xiamen, People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and

Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the quarantine and identification of plant seeds spread of pathogenic fungi, bacteria, viruses (including viroid) and nematodes and other pathogens General methods and procedures.

This standard applies to the concept of botany as the true seed and propagating material of fruit (such as. caryopsis, achene, stone fruit, nuts, etc.); NA Vegetative organs of the plant roots, tubers, bulbs scales, or underground stems, branches and twigs and absorb the concept of agriculture "seed", as well as people Engineering, artificial seeds.

Through chemical or physical treatment of seeds (such as seed coating process) may refer to this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 18085 dwarf bunt fungus quarantine and identification of wheat Phytosanitary Manual (Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, 2007)

3 Terms and Definitions

Various types of plant propagation material in general, including three meanings, namely.

A seed botany concept. the mother plant by the plant from the flower's ovule development, through sexual combining male and female gametes generated, also Said the true seed;

Fruit B botany concept. the rest of the developed from the ovary wall or exocarp flower plants mother plant, also known as "seeds" or "grain", as the majority of caryopsis cereal crops, the sunflower achenes, Asteraceae Double hanging fruit vegetable crops, sugar beet small nuts, fruit trees Nuts and stone fruits, etc;

C as a plant propagation material vegetative organs. such as tubers potato, sweet potato tuber, onion and garlic bulbs, corms Arrowhead, Gan Sugarcane stems, willow twigs, branches and the like lotus absorption.

The standard refers to seeds as A, B said.

Attached or parasitic on seed external, internal, or hybrid seed, the seed as a carrier or vector-borne infestation newborn plant, causing newborn Local or systemic infection plant

diseases plant pathogens. Seed-borne pathogens, including plant pathogenic fungi, bacteria, viruses (including viroid) and nematodes.

Paul Neergaard (1979) attempts to pass the seeds just sick original plant diseases without causing a class of pathogen species called sick Harm (seed-borne diseases), but will also cause plant diseases known as seed-borne diseases (seed-transmitted diseases). As the two it was difficult to distinguish the standard uniform application of seed-borne diseases.

Principle 4

4.1 Pathogenic fungi

4.1.1

germs or disease tissue of fruiting bodies mixed in the middle of the seeds, such as wheat, barley and rye and other grasses seeds *Ustilago* gall,