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SN

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

SN/T 2480-2017

Replacing SN/T 2480-2010

Detection and identification of *Ips plastographus*(LeConte)

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(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Foreword
1 Scope
2 Black pine eight teeth small skeleton basic information
3 Principle of the method
4 Instruments, utensils and reagents
4.1 Instruments and apparatus
4.2 Reagents
6 Laboratory identification
6.1 Preparation

Foreword

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

This standard replaces SN/T 2480-2010 "Black and white eight-toothed quarantine identification method", compared with SN/T 2480-2010, the main technology the content changes are as follows.

--- Increased transmission routes (see A.3).

--- Increased hazard habits (see A.4).

--- Increased the morphological characteristics of the black-striped octagonal scorpion (see Appendix B).

--- Added the black pine eight-toothed scorpion and its approximate species search table (see Appendix C).

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

This standard was drafted. Suifenhe Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

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The previous versions of the standards replaced by this standard are as follows.

---SN/T 2480-2010.

Quarantine identification method for black pine eight-toothed cockroach

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the quarantine and identification methods of *Ipsplastographus* (LeConte) in the phytosanitary of entry and exit.

This standard is applicable to the quarantine and identification of black-spotted scorpionfish in the quarantine of entry and exit plants.

2 Black pine eight teeth small skeleton basic information

Scientific name. *Ipsplastographus* (LeConte).

English name. Californian engraver beetle.

Taxonomic status. Coleoptera, Scolytidae, Ipinae, Ipini, Ipini *Ips* DeGeer.

There are 37 species known in the world, and the adult genus is a large species, cylindrical, and strong. Similar to the black pine octagonal scorpion *Ipsavulsus* (Eichhoff), *I. pini* (Say), *I. integer* (Eichhoff) and *I. Bonansea* (Hopkins) 4 species.

See Appendix A for additional information on *Pinus sylvestris*.

3 Principle of the method

Observing the hazards of the small cockroaches of the host logs or sapwoods from North America, and discovering the small mites and picking up the worms. Stereoscopic view the external morphological characteristics of adults are the main basis for the identification of this standard.

4.1 Instruments and apparatus

Stereo microscope, finger tube, tweezers, hand saw, screwdriver, magnifying glass, small brush, label, marker, etc.

4.2 Reagents

Preservation solution. 0.5%~1% glycerol is added to 75% ethanol solution for worm preservation.

5 on-site quarantine During the on-site inspection, it is important to check the wormholes, excretions, pits and pests. For wood that is found to be harmful to small mites, use hands Tools such as saws and screwdrivers are used to peel off the bark. If a small aphid is found, remove the small aphid with tweezers or bring it back to the laboratory for further harm.

set. If only larvae are found on site, the larvae and their hosts can be brought back to the

laboratory for feeding in the larvae (the larvae of the larvae) 2mm~10mm, white, curved to the ventral surface, showing a "C" shape, smooth or hairless or hairy).

6.1 Preparation

The adult insect samples to be observed and identified were cleaned and arranged, and the surface was stained with water, soaked with 75% ethanol.