

The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)

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**IPPC Secretariat
2018 IPPC Regional Workshops**



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



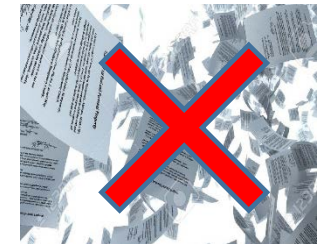
International Plant
Protection Convention

Why do we need an OCS? Mission and benefits

OCS mission: To provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system to share, collect and compile comments on documents.

OCS benefits:

- Easy to use and access
- Confidential and safe
- Implements a standard commenting format
- Faster and more accurate compilation process
- Compatible with main browsers and devices



The OCS and IPPC Regional Workshops

Before the Regional Workshop

- **Step 1:** IPPC contact points ensure they have received their IPPC OCS login information.
- **Step 2:** Prior to the workshop, contact points enter their comments into the OCS (in the sub-review created by respective RPPO / RW account, not under the IPPC workgroup).

During the Regional Workshop

- **Step 3:** The RPPO / RW organizer shows comments made by countries in the region on the screen; only substantive and technical comments are discussed at the workshop.
- **Step 4:** Participants agree (or not) on comments, which are modified and published to the IPPC Workgroup by the RPPO / RW organizer.

OCS homepage

IPPC - OCSEnglishEspañolFrançais

Welcome to the IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)!

The IPPC OCS resource page is available [here](#).
The PleaseReview Help page is available [here](#).

Draft ISPMs currently under consultation are available for your download [here](#).

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IPPC Workgroup

Visual indicator of your current reviews

Checkboxes to filter your reviews

Workgroup indicator

IPPC - OCS
Admin
Review

Version 6.1.4
Logged in as: **IPPC Secretariat** in Workgroup **IPPC**

pleasereview

review
new review
my reviews

distribution lists
manage lists

my reviews

Reviews I'm in
Reviews I own
Search for reviews
Recycle bin

Review status is
☒ Not started
☒ In progress
☐ Closed
☐ Completed

Include:
☒ All workgroups

Due Date	Review Title	Status	Details	Review
30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	2017 First consultation Robert	Not Started	Select	
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	New test review	In Progress	Select	Enter
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	Test 200000000	In Progress	Select	Enter
1 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	Test review for DPs	In Progress	Select	Enter
1 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	Test review for DPs 2	In Progress	Select	Enter
5 Aug 2017 11:45 PM	Test review for Contact Points	In Progress	Select	Enter
27 Jun 2017 11:45 PM	Test review for Pierpaolo	In Progress	Select	Enter
23 Jun 2017 11:45 PM	IPPC Yerevan workshop test	In Progress	Select	Enter
2 May 2017 12:00 AM	Test review for IPPC Secretariat	Overdue	Select	Enter

printable view

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Link to review control panel

Link to enter review

TO BE USED FOR FINAL COMMENTS

Country Workgroups

Workgroup indicator

IPPC - OCS

Admin
Review

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my reviews

Reviews I'm in Reviews I own Search for reviews Recycle bin

Review status is ☒ Not started ☒ In progress ☐ Closed ☐ Completed Include: ☒ All workgroups

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Due Date ▾	Review Title	Status	Details	Review
30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	2017 First consultation Robert	Not Started	Select	
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	New test review	In Progress	Select	Enter
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	Test 200000000	In Progress	Select	Enter
1 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	Test review for DPs	In Progress	Select	Enter
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Entering the review

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Review status is ☒ Not started ☒ In progress ☐ Closed ☐ Completed Include: ☐ All workgroups

Due Date ▾	Review Title	Status	Details	Review
29 Jun 2017 23:45	IPPC Yerevan workshop test [Sub-review] 1	In Progress	Select	Enter
22 Jun 2017 23:45	IPPC Yerevan workshop test [Sub-review]	In Progress	Select	Enter
8 Jun 2017 0:00	Test review for IPPC Secretariat [Sub-review]	Not Started	Select	

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Commenting page

**Navigation
pane**

- Contents
- Test 1 En
 - Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003)
 - Contents
 - 1. ADOPTION
 - 2. INTRODUCTION
 - 2.1 Scope
 - 2.2 References
 - 2.3 Definitions
 - 2.4 Outline of Requirements
 - 3. BACKGROUND
 - 4. IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
 - 5. REQUIREMENTS
 - 5.1 Pest Risk Analysis
 - 5.1.1 Seeds as pathways
 - 5.1.2 Intended use
 - 5.2 Phytosanitary Measures
 - 5.2.1 Seed certification schemes
 - 5.2.2 Resistant varieties
 - 5.2.3 Pest free areas, pest free places of production and pest free production sites
 - 5.2.4 Treatments
 - 5.2.5 Packaging
 - 5.2.6 Measures for seed production
- Test 1 Fr
- Test 1 Es

Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003)

Contents

- [1. ADOPTION](#)
- [2. INTRODUCTION](#)
 - [2.1 Scope](#)
 - [2.2 References](#)
 - [2.3 Definitions](#)
 - [2.4 Outline of Requirements](#)
- [3. BACKGROUND](#)
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- [5. REQUIREMENTS](#)
 - [5.1 Pest Risk Analysis](#)
 - [5.1.1 Seeds as pathways](#)
 - [5.1.2 Intended use](#)
 - [5.2 Phytosanitary Measures](#)
 - [5.2.1 Seed certification schemes](#)
 - [5.2.2 Resistant varieties](#)
 - [5.2.3 Pest free areas, pest free places of production and pest free production sites](#)
 - [5.2.4 Treatments](#)
 - [5.2.5 Packaging](#)
 - [5.2.6 Measures for seed production](#)

**Review
pane**

Status box	
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
Date of this document	2014-05-21
Document category	Draft ISPM (priority 1)
Current document stage	To member consultation
Major stages	2009-11 SC introduced topic: International movement of seed (2009-003) 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic 2010-12 SC approved draft specification for member consultation via e-decision

**Comment
pane**

comments on Test 1 En Paragraph Id 24 refresh

Comments

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Category: <Blank> Apply Apply+Accept Cancel

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other comments: Give Reason? Never Track Changes

Adding general comments

NOTE FROM SECRETARIAT: The proper formatting for tables and keys will be applied before publishing the diagnostic protocol.

Draft Annex SPM 27: *Fusarium circinatum* (2006-021)

Status box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2016-12-15
Document category	Draft annex to ISPM 27 (Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests)
Current document stage	To DP period for adoption
Origin	Work programme topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms, CPM-1 (2006) Original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (syn. of <i>Fusarium circinatum</i>)
Major stages	2006-05 SC added original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (2006-021) 2015-03 Expert Consultation on draft DPs 2015-06 TPDP face-to-face meeting 2015-11 SC noted title change from " <i>Fusarium moniliformis</i> / <i>moniliforme</i> syn. <i>F. circinatum</i> " to " <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> " 2016-01 DP drafting group revised document 2016-03 SC e-decision for approval for first consultation (2016_eSC_May_07) 2016-07 First consultation 2016-11 TPDP recommended to SC for adoption (2016_eTPDP_Nov_02) 2016-11 SC e-decision for approval for adoption (2017_eSC_May_03)
Discipline leads history	Hans DE GRUYTER (NL, Discipline Lead)

comments on 2006-021_DraftISPM27_Fusarium_2016-12-15.docx

General Comments refresh

Comments

enter an optional comment:
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paragraph text
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Adding comments to paragraphs

This diagnostic protocol was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 20--.

The annex is a prescriptive part of ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).

1. Pest Information

Phytophthora ramorum Werres, de Cock & Man in't Veld (Werres *et al.*, 2001) is an oomycete pathogen of unknown origin (Brasier *et al.*, 2004). It is considered to have been introduced into western North America and western Europe in the late twentieth century by the ornamental plant trade (Prospero *et al.*, 2007; Mascheretti *et al.*, 2008; Goss *et al.*, 2011; Grünwald *et al.*, 2012; Van Poucke *et al.*, 2012). *P. ramorum* attacks a wide range of trees and shrubs in nurseries and in the field, causing leaf blight, stem cankers, bleeding stem lesions and dieback.

In North America the pathogen was found in the early 1990s causing mortality of *Quercus* (oak) trees and *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (tanoaks), mainly in California and Oregon (Rizzo *et al.*, 2002. Named "Sudden Oak Death" (SOD), the disease has reached epidemic proportions in North America at present. The pathogen was originally considered a woodland disease but since 2003 nursery plants in several states of the United States have been affected. The disease has also been found in Canada.

In Europe *P. ramorum* has been observed in Germany since 1993 causing twig blight of rhododendron in nurseries and on mature bushes in gardens. In the Netherlands it was found in 1998 on diseased *Viburnum* sp. (Werres and Marwitz, 1997; Werres *et al.*, 2001). The pathogen has now been recorded in more than 20 European countries, predominantly on ornamental plants in nurseries and in a few managed gardens. In 2009, however, *P. ramorum* was unexpectedly found infecting and killing large numbers of *Larix kaempferi* (Japanese larch) trees in south-west England. Heavy dieback and mortality of plantation *L. kaempferi* trees in western Britain and Northern Ireland have resulted in the felling of 0.6 million trees (Brasier and Webber, 2010; Webber *et al.*, 2010).

This unexpected finding emphasizes that although many of its hosts are known, the main threat of *P. ramorum* is to tree species and other ecologically important plants such as heathland species. The pathogen is, however, most commonly observed on *Camellia*, *Magnolia*, *Pieris*, *Quercus* (in particular *Q. acuta*, *Q. agrifolia*, *Q. cerris*, *Q. chrysolepis*, *Q. ilex* and *Q. rubra* (red oak) species), *Rhododendron* and *Viburnum*. Recent findings and lists of the known hosts for *P. ramorum* can be found in CABI (n.d.), COMTF (n.d.), Fera (2014a, n.d.) and USDA-APHIS (2014a). Disease symptoms and host plants are listed and regularly updated on websites (COMTF, n.d.; Fera, 2014a).

P. ramorum has a complex life cycle and is adapted to cool temperatures, with 20 °C being optimal. Although *P. ramorum* is soil-borne, asexually produced sporangia are formed on the surface of infected leaves or twigs and, depending on environmental conditions, are locally splash-dispersed or spread over long distances by wind and wind-driven rain (Davidson *et al.*, 2005). Rivers, streams and other waterways can also carry the sporangia and thus spread the pathogen (Defra, 2007). Sporangia that land on suitable hosts germinate to produce hyphae. In the presence of water, sporangia will release motile zoospores that encyst on the host surface, germinate and penetrate the host tissue, forming a colony from which more sporangia are produced. These sporangia repeat the cycle and with enough generations, under the right environmental conditions, on

comments on Test Robert Paragraph Id 49 refresh

Comments Bookmarks Zones

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Phytophthora ramorum Werres, de Cock & Man in't Veld (Werres *et al.*, 2001) is an oomycete pathogen of unknown origin (Brasier *et al.*, 2004). It is considered to have been introduced into western North America and western Europe in the late twentieth century by the ornamental plant trade (Prospero *et al.*, 2007; Mascheretti *et al.*, 2008; Goss *et al.*, 2011; Grünwald *et al.*, 2012; Van Poucke *et al.*, 2012). *P. ramorum* attacks a wide range of trees and shrubs in nurseries and in the field, causing leaf blight, stem cankers, bleeding stem lesions and dieback.

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Proposed change (1) by IPPC Secretariat on 24 May 2017 2:25 PM Reply Accept Close Delete Edit

Category: EDITORIAL

Phytophthora ramorum Werres, de Cock & Man in't Veld (Werres *et al.*, 2001) is an oomycete pathogen of unknown origin (Brasier *et al.*, 2004). It is considered to have been introduced into western North America and western Europe in the late twentieth century by the ornamental plant trade (Prospero *et al.*, 2007; Mascheretti *et al.*, 2008; Goss *et al.*, 2011; Grünwald *et al.*, 2012; Van Poucke *et al.*, 2012). *P. ramorum* attacks a wide range of trees and shrubs in nurseries and in the field, causing leaf blight, stem cankers, bleeding stem lesions and dieback.

IPPC Secretariat (24 May 2017 2:25 PM)
To correct the spelling

Comments received during in-country review

Contents

129 10

Days Hours

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Paragraph Id 49

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Phytophthora ramorum

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Proposed change (1) by IPPC Secretariat on 24 May 2017

2:25 PM Reply Accept Close Delete Edit

Category : EDITORIAL

Phytophthora ramorum

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IPPC Secretariat (24 May 2017 2:25 PM)

To correct the spelling

Publishing comments (for in-country reviews)

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Draft Annex to ISPM 27: *Fusarium circinatum* (2006-021)

History 2 box
This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.

Date of this document	2016-12-15
Document category	Draft annex to ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>)
Current document stage	To DP notification period for adoption
Origin	Work programme topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms, CPM-1 (2006) Original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (syn. of <i>Fusarium circinatum</i>)
Major stages	2006-05 SC added original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (2006-021) 2015-03 Expert Consultation on draft DPs 2015-06 TPDP face-to-face meeting 2015-11 SC noted title change from " <i>Fusarium moniliformis</i> / <i>moniliforme</i> syn. <i>F. circinatum</i> " to " <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> " 2016-01 DP drafting group revised document 2016-03 SC e-decision for approval for first consultation (2016_eSC_May_07) 2016-07 First consultation 2016-11 TPDP recommended to SC for adoption (2016_eTPDP_Nov_02) 2016-11 SC e-decision for approval for adoption (2017_eSC_May_03)
Discipline leads history	Hans DE GRUYTER (NL, Discipline Lead) Robert TAYLOR (NZ, Referee)
Consultation on technical level	The first draft of this diagnostic protocol was written by: - Ana Pérez-Sierra (Forest Research, United Kingdom) - Renaud Ios (ANSES, France) - Mónica Berbegal Martínez (Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain). In addition, the draft has been subject to expert review and the following international experts submitted comments: - Ms Jacqueline Edwards (Victorian Government Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources, Australia) - Mr William Muiru (University of Nairobi, Kenya).
Main discussion points during development of the diagnostic protocol	- It is agreed by the authors that the name <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> is used with <i>Gibberella circinata</i> as synonym, following Geiser et al. (2013). Is morphological identification reliable enough to consider the pathogen present or not? Yes, if all the characteristic features are observed, there is no doubt about the identification. In case one or several features are missing or doubtful, then morphological identification may not be reliable. - Footnotes for brand names (based on SC decision and according to TPDP instruction to authors): If in the DP there is more than one mention to a brand name, the second mention (and the subsequent mentions) to a brand name shall be associated with the footnote number with the full text (e.g. If the first mention to a brand name is "footnote 1", the subsequent mentions to brand names should be accompanied by the same footnote number).
Notes	This is a draft document. 2016-01-15 Edited 2016-11-07 Edited

comments on 2006-021_DraftISPM27_Fusarium_2016-12-15.docx

General Comments refresh

Comments

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Category: <Blank>

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After the Regional Workshop

- **Step 5:** If in agreement with comments made at the workshop, contact points in each review in the IPPC workgroup add a general comment: "I endorse comments made by the RPPO / RW account" before the deadline of 30 September 2018.
- **Step 6:** Contact Points can edit comments made at the workshop or add new comments in the IPPC workgroup by 30 September 2018.

OCS resources

- Contact: IPPC-OCS@fao.org
- OCS resource page, with multi-lingual user manual and videos:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/>
- Webinars (group or one-on-one) as requested

Contacts

IPPC Secretariat
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: +39-0657054812
Email: IPPC@fao.org

Websites:
www.fao.org
www.ippc.int

