2005-004: Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	G	Editorial	The second part and the third part are incorporated into the forth part. ~~¥~~	The content of the second part and the third part are the factors that affect pest risk. So the structure is more reasonable after revise.	English	China
2.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Bangladesh
3.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	New Zealand
4.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Congo
5.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		Français	Congo
6.	G	Substantive	We propose to develop this ISPM as an appendix to ISPM 36 Risk associated to growing media will depend on the method of production of the PPP.	This document should be an appendix of ISPM 36. Growing media is one of the production related factors that affect pest risk in the movement of plants for planting, mentioned in Annex 1 of ISPM 36. Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			The term soil should not be defined	definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined why not follow the same criteria for other types of growing media mentioned in this draft?. We suggest not to define each one and to keep the general definition of the glossary term "growing medium" Regarding to Appendix 1 of this draft that "Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media" are described, it should be specified if the growing media refers to the material in which plant grows or growing media used to ship the plants for planting, because not always PPP are shiped in growing media where they were produced (e.g. bare root nursery stock). In addition, unrooted cuttings should not be included because they are not associated with any growing media.		
7.	*G*	Substantive	We propose to develop this ISPM as an appendix to ISPM 36 Risk associated to growing media will depend on the method of production of the PPP. The term soil should not be defined	This document should be an appendix of ISPM 36. Growing media is one of the production related factors that affect pest risk in the movement of plants for planting, mentioned in Annex 1 of ISPM 36. Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined why not follow the same criteria for other types of growing media mentioned in this draft?. We suggest not to define each one and to keep the general definition of the glossary term "growing medium" Regarding to Appendix 1 of this draft that "Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media" are described, it should be specified if the growing media refers to the material in which plant grows or growing media used to ship the plants for planting, because not always PPP are shiped in growing media where they were produced (e.g. bare root nursery stock). In addition, unrooted cuttings should not be included because they are not associated with any growing media.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
8.	G	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent an ambiguity.	English	Suriname
9.	G	Substantive	We propose to develop this ISPM as an appendix to ISPM 36 Risk associated to growing media will depend on the method of production of the PPP. The term soil should not be defined	This document should be an appendix of ISPM 36. Growing media is one of the production related factors that affect pest risk in the movement of plants for planting, mentioned in Annex 1 of ISPM 36. Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined why not follow the same criteria for other types of growing media mentioned in this draft?. We suggest not to define each one and to keep the general definition of the glossary term "growing medium" Regarding to Appendix 1 of this draft that "Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media" are described, it should be specified if the growing media refers to the material in which plant grows or growing media used to ship the plants for planting, because not always PPP are shiped in growing media where they were produced (e.g. bare root nursery stock). In addition, unrooted cuttings should not be included because they are not associated with any growing media.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
10.	G	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36.	This is an important ISPM to the Caribbean Region.	English	Jamaica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary.			
11.	G	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the Caribbean region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent ambiguity.	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
12.	G	Substantive	This draft should be the annex of ISPM 36.	It's not separate for consideration of pest risk between growing media and plants for planting when moving in international trade. So, the factors that affect the pest risk of growing media could be managed as one of the measure in integrated measures for plants for planting. (Annex I : ISPM 36)	English	Thailand
13.	G	Substantive	Se desea manifestar la preocupación por este proyecto de NIMF dado que el contenido de nota que el suelo será tratado como un medio de crecimiento apto para el comercio internacional, a pesar de que en las legislaciones de muchos países el suelo está prohibido.	En muchos párrafos del proyecto se menciona al suelo como medio de crecimiento.	Español	El Salvador
14.	G	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent an ambiguity.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
15.	G	Substantiv		Suggest incorporating a column into Annex 1 with treatments that can be used for each type of growing media in association with plants for planting. The NPPOs would benefit from this additional information by providing harmonized guidance on treatments for growing media.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e		This would also benefit developing countries to apply the appropriate treatments to the different growing media types. For Appendix 2, we suggest further expanding this list to provide more useful information to NPPOs. The draft inadequately addresses the risk of the movement of pests in growing media for two main reasons: 1) Sand, silt, gravel, and clay are not low risk. Mixing these ingredients and you would get soil. All growing media in international trade should preferably be heat treated or fumigated. If this is done properly, then all types of media would be low risk to start with (including organic matter such as peat). 2) Even a medium that is practically sterile prior to plant production, like perlite or vermiculite, will accumulate microbial flora and fauna (including pests) unless extreme precautions are taken (e.g, tissue culture). Systems approaches are needed to reduce pest risk.		
16.	*G*	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to the region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent any ambiguity.	English	Barbados
17.	*G*	Substantive	1. This standard is very important to Dominica and the Caribbean Region given the fact that there are many requests for the importation of planting material in growing media especially for the tourist industry. 2. The ISPM is relevant and it supplements ISPM 36 3. There should be a definition for soil in the glossary	Soil is important and therefore there should be a definition in order to prevent an ambiguity.	English	Dominica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
18.	G	Substantive	We propose to develop this ISPM as an appendix to ISPM 36 Risk associated to growing media will depend on the method of production of the PPP. The term soil should not be defined	This document should be an appendix of ISPM 36. Growing media is one of the production related factors that affect pest risk in the movement of plants for planting, mentioned in Annex 1 of ISPM 36. Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined why not follow the same criteria for other types of growing media mentioned in this draft?. We suggest not to define each one and to keep the general definition of the glossary term "growing medium" Regarding to Appendix 1 of this draft that "Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media" are described, it should be specified if the growing media refers to the material in which plant grows or growing media used to ship the plants for planting, because not always PPP are shiped in growing media where they were produced (e.g. bare root nursery stock). In addition, unrooted cuttings should not be included because they are not associated with any growing media.	English	Peru
19.	G	Technical	The guidance provided is easy to operate practically.¥	The standard will be very useful for the management of growing media accompanying plant seedlings in international trade.	English	China
20.	G	Technical	Utilidad del Apéndice 2 de la NIMF: podría servir de referencia, pero no es comprensivo en grado satisfactorio; Cuan extensivo debería de ser: convendría que fuera más específico, indicando las plagas más frecuentes a nivel de género, nobstante se reconoce la complejidad para lograr esto.	En respuesta a las preguntas del Coordinador de la norma.	Español	El Salvador
21.	G	Translatio	Ciertos términos no se han traducido en forma apropiada en este proyecto de NIMF	Por ejemplo: "commodity" se ha traducido como "producto básico" y debe traducirse como "producto" (párrafos 10)	Español	El Salvador

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		n				
22.	1	Editorial	~~Movement of~~ Pest risk management for **growing media in association with plants for planting** ~~in international trade~~ **(2005-004)**	It's widely known that all of the ISPMs concerned with international trade, so it's not necessary to have "movement of and international trade" in the title.	English	Thailand
23.	1	Technical	~~Movement of g~~G**rowing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)**	International trade involves the movement, so text deleted is redundant.	English	Uruguay
24.	1	Technical	~~Movement of g~~G**rowing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)**	International trade involves the movement, so text deleted is redundant.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil
25.	1	Technical	~~Movement of g~~G**rowing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)**	International trade involves the movement, so text deleted is redundant.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
26.	1	Technical	~~Movement of g~~G**rowing media in association with plants for planting in international trade (2005-004)**	International trade involves the movement, so text deleted is redundant.	English	Peru
27.	3	Editorial	~~Voir la version anglaise de la présente norme~~.	Harmoniser la présente norme en y incluant les étapes de la publication en langue française	Français	Gabon
28.	5	Translatio	**Adoption**	"Adoption" should be translated into Spanish as "adopción"	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		n				
29.	5	Translation	**Adoption**	"Adoption" should be translated into Spanish as "adopción"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
30.	5	Translation	**Adoption**	"Adoption" should be translated into Spanish as "adopción"	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
31.	5	Translation	**Adopción~~Aprobación~~**	Término usado generalmente	Español	El Salvador
32.	6	Translation	This standard was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	"adopted" should be translated as "adoptado" in the Spanish version	English	Uruguay
33.	6	Translation	This standard was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	"adopted" should be translated as "adoptado" in the Spanish version	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
34.	6	Translatio	This standard was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	"adopted" should be translated as "adoptado" in the Spanish version	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		n				
35.	6	Translation	La presente norma fue adoptada~~aprobada~~ por la Comisión de Medidas Fitosanitarias en [mes de 201-].	Para coincidir con el título del apartado	Español	El Salvador
36.	7	Editorial	~~**Introduction**~~**INTRODUCTION**	It should be capital letter same as the other ISPMs.	English	Thailand
37.	9	Editorial	This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks ~~associated with~~of growing media in association with ~~accompanying p~~plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	To be consistent with the title.	English	Singapore
38.	9	Editorial	~~This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.~~ This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international trade	Scope should be consistent with the title (i.e. association with (not accompanying))...	English	Malaysia
39.	9	Editorial	~~This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.~~ This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks of growing media in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international trade	Consistency	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
40.	9	Editorial	This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks ~~associated with~~ of growing media ~~accompanying~~ in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international ~~movement of plants for planting~~ trade.	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. Scope should be consistent with the title.	English	Japan
41.	9	Substantive	This standard provides guidance for the evaluationof pest risks ~~associated with~~ of growing media ~~accompanying~~ in association with plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used with plant for planting in the international trade. ~~movement of plants for planting.~~	The scpoe should explain the objective of the standard. Language should be consistent with the title.	English	Thailand
42.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for assessment of pest risks~~the evaluation of pest risks associated~~ linked with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	for consistency with ISPM 5, and for consistency with PRA procedure	English	EPPO, Estonia, Norway, Algeria
43.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	This is to be consistent in keeping with ISPM 5	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica
44.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	This is more consistent with ISPM 5	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
45.	9	Technical	La presente normaproporciona directrices para evaluar los riesgos de plagas asociados a los medios de crecimiento que acompañan a las plantas para plantar y describe medidas fitosanitarias encaminadas a facilitar el manejo del riesgo de plagas reglamentadas asociado a tales medios de crecimiento utilizados en el movimiento internacional de plantas para plantar.	Término más apropiado. El manejo del riesgo se aplica a plagas reglamentadas	Español	El Salvador
46.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	This is to be consistent in keeping with ISPM 5	English	Barbados

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
47.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks associated with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	Consistency in keeping with ISPM 5	English	Guyana
48.	9	Technical	This standard provides guidance for assessment of pest risks~~the evaluation of pest risks associated~~ linked with growing media accompanying plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international movement of plants for planting.	For consistency with ISPM 5, and for consistency with PRA procedure.	English	European Union
49.	9	Translation	La presente normaproporciona directrices para evaluar los riesgos de plagas asociados a los medios de crecimiento que acompañan a las plantas para plantar y describe medidas fitosanitarias para ~~encaminadas~~ a facilitar el manejo del riesgo de plagas asociado a tales medios de crecimiento utilizados en el movimiento internacional de plantas para plantar.	Término más apropiado	Español	El Salvador
50.	10	Editorial	Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks ~~associated with~~ caused from growing media are also not considered.	more appropriate words	English	Thailand
51.	10	Substantive	Bulk growing media, ~~and~~ growing media as a contaminant or as~~contamination~~ packaging, material ~~of a commodity~~ are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered., However, other relevant authorities may apply.	Sometimes the plant for planting can be shipped in packaging material that supports plant growth or root development, so this needs to be clarified in the scope. It is referred to in the ISPM 5 definition of “contamination”, and this is not limited to commodities only. Adding this last sentence for clarification.	English	United States of America
52.	10	Substantive	Les milieux de culture en vrac et les milieux de culture contaminants pour les marchandises ne sont pas pris en compte dans la présente norme. De même, les risques pour la santé animale et humaine associés aux milieux de culture ne sont pas pris en compte.	Les milieux de culture en vrac et les milieux de culture contaminants [...] en compte dans la présente norme: Expliquer ces deux expressions pour davantage de clarté	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
53.	10	Substantive	Les milieux de culture en vrac et les milieux de culture contaminants pour les marchandises ne sont pas pris en compte dans la présente norme. De même, les risques pour la santé animale et humaine associés aux milieux de culture ne sont pas pris en compte.	Expliquer ces deux expressions pour davantage de clarté	Français	Burundi
54.	10	Technical	G~~Bulk g~~rowing media moved as a separate commodity and growing media ~~as~~ contaminating~~on of~~ a commodity are not considered in this standard. ~~Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered~~.	1) Proposed clearer wording 2) Proposed better english 3)The statement that aspects beyond plant health are not covered is not relevant and never spelled out in ISPMs' scope section, because there is no expectation that an ISPM should cover such aspects..	English	EPPO, Estonia, Norway
55.	10	Technical	~~Bulk g~~Growing media as a commodity and ~~growing media~~ as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	Not only bulk growing media is moved in international trade, but also packed growing media. What is important to mention here is that growing media as a commodity or contaminating commodities are not considered in this draft.	English	Uruguay
56.	10	Technical	~~Bulk g~~Growing media as a commodity and ~~growing media~~ as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	Not only bulk growing media is moved in international trade, but also packed growing media. What is important to mention here is that growing media as a commodity or contaminating commodities are not considered in this draft.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
57.	10	Technical	~~Bulk g~~Growing media as a commodity and ~~growing media~~ as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	Not only bulk growing media is moved in international trade, but also packed growing media. What is important to mention here is that growing media as a commodity or contaminating commodities are not considered in this draft.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica
58.	10	Technical	~~Bulk g~~Growing media as a commodity and ~~growing media~~ as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	Not only bulk growing media is moved in international trade, but also packed growing media. What is important to mention here is that growing media as a commodity or contaminating commodities are not considered in this draft.	English	OIRSA
59.	10	Techni	G~~Bulk g~~rowing media moved as a separate commodity and growing media ~~as~~ contaminating~~on of~~ a commodity are not considered in this standard. ~~Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered~~.	1) Proposed clearer wording. 2) Proposed better English. 3)The statement that aspects beyond plant health are not covered is not relevant and never spelled out in ISPMs'	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		cal		scope section, because there is no expectation that an ISPM should cover such aspects.		
60.	10	Translation	Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	"commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto"	English	Uruguay
61.	10	Translation	Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	"commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
62.	10	Translation	Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	"commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto"	English	Ecuador, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica
63.	10	Translation	Bulk growing media and growing media as contamination of a commodity are not considered in this standard. Animal and human health risks associated with growing media are also not considered.	"commodity" should be translated into Spanish as "producto"	English	OIRSA
64.	11	Editorial	**Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**	Moved to para 34	English	Malaysia
65.	11	Editorial	**Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**	Moved to para 34	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
66.	11	Editorial	**Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**	Moved to para 34	English	Viet Nam
67.	11	Substantive	**Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**	This portion including the 2 associated paragraphs should not be under th Scope & rather move to under the Background to highight the concerns on biodiversity & the environment.	English	Singapore
68.	11	Substantive	~~**Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment**~~	This section is not appropriate after the scope, it should be moved to background section.	English	Thailand
69.	12	Editorial	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Moved to para 34	English	Malaysia
70.	12	Editorial	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Moved to para 34	English	Korea, Republic of
71.	12	Editorial	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the	Add a new sentence in replacement of Appendix 2 which is incomplete and could be misleading.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity. Pests that may be associated with growing media include: bacteria and phytoplasmas, fungi, oomycetes, nematodes, viruses and virus-like organisms, insects and mites, molluscs and weeds and weed seeds.			
72.	12	Editorial	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Moved to para 34	English	Viet Nam
73.	12	Substantive	Quarantine~~Regulated~~ pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantineÂ pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Only quarantine pests associated with growing media can be introduced and spread (ISPM 5).	English	Uruguay
74.	12	Substantive	Quarantine~~Regulated~~ pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantineÂ pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Only quarantine pests associated with growing media can be introduced and spread (ISPM 5).	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
75.	12	Substantive	Quarantine~~Regulated~~ pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of quarantineÂ pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect	Only quarantine pests associated with growing media can be introduced and spread (ISPM 5).	English	Ecuador, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			biodiversity.			
76.	12	Substantive	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	These 2 paragrahs should be moved to under the Background after para 34 instead as it is not consistent with the format of all approved standards even though the emphasis is to highlight the biodiversity and environment.	English	Singapore
77.	12	Substantive	~~Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.~~	It should be moved to background section.	English	Thailand
78.	12	Substantive	Regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity (see Appendix 2). Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	Adding reference to Appendix 2 helps substantiate this statement.	English	United States of America
79.	12	Technical	~~Regulated~~ pePests associated with the movement of growing media associated with~~accompanying~~ plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	1) Pests do not need to be regulated to have an impact on biodiversity. 2) recommended change of "accompagnying" with "associated with" in all the document: to reflect the fact that pests do not always accompany plants.	English	EPPO, Estonia, Norway
80.	12	Technical	~~Regulated~~ pePests associated with the movement of growing media associated with~~accompanying~~ plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce	1) Pests do not need to be regulated to have an impact on biodiversity. 2) recommended change of "accompagnying" with "associated with" in all the document: to reflect the	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity.	fact that pests do not always accompany plants.		
81.	13	Editorial	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Moved to para 34	English	Malaysia
82.	13	Editorial	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Moved to para 34	English	Korea, Republic of
83.	13	Editorial	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Moved to para 34	English	Viet Nam
84.	13	Substantive	Certain pest risk management measures ~~(e.g. some treatments with fumigants)~~ may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Deleted because these are not a good examples because this type of measure is not applied to PPP in growing media.	English	Uruguay
85.	13	Substantive	Certain pest risk management measures ~~(e.g. some treatments with fumigants)~~ may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Deleted because these are not a good examples because this type of measure is not applied to PPP in growing media.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
86.	13	Substantiv	Certain pest risk management measures ~~(e.g. some treatments with fumigants)~~ may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	Deleted because these are not a good examples because this type of measure is not applied to PPP in growing media.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e				
87.	13	Substantive	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	This paragraph shoul dbe moved to after para 34 under Background to be consistent with all approved ISPMs.	English	Singapore
88.	13	Substantive	~~Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment~~.	It should be moved to background section.	English	Thailand
89.	13	Technical	Certain ~~pest risk management~~ phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
90.	13	Technical	Certain ~~pest risk management~~ phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
91.	13	Technical	Certain ~~pest risk management~~ phytosanitary measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	For consistency	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
92.	13	Translation	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	"that have a minimal negative impact on the environment" should be translated into Spanish as "que tengan el mínimo impacto negativo sobre el ambiente"	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
93.	13	Translation	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	"that have a minimal negative impact on the environment" should be translated into Spanish as "que tengan el mínimo impacto negativo sobre el ambiente"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
94.	13	Translation	Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment.	"that have a minimal negative impact on the environment" should be translated into Spanish as "que tengan el mínimo impacto negativo sobre el ambiente"	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
95.	14	Substantive	**References**	Add reference to ISPM 21. See US comment on paragraph 37.	English	United States of America
96.	17	Editorial	**ISPM 11.** 201304. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Current version of ISPM 11	English	Uruguay
97.	17	Editorial	**ISPM 11.** 201304. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Current version of ISPM 11	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
98.	17	Editorial	**ISPM 11.** 201304. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Current version of ISPM 11	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
99	1	Editoria	**ISPM 11.** 201304. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Change the reference to the new title	English	NEPPO, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
.	7	l				
100.	17	Editorial	**ISPM 11.** 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms.* Rome, IPPC, FAO. ISPM 14. 2002. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	ISPM 14 is now referred to under section 5. and therefore shoud be listed in the reference section of this standard.	English	Canada
101.	17	Editorial	**ISPM 11.** 20130~~04~~. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Change the reference to the new title	English	Algeria
102.	17	Technical	**ISPM 11.** ~~2004~~ 2013. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	ISPM 11 was revised in 2013 and its title changed.	English	EPPO
103.	17	Technical	**ISPM 11.** ~~2004~~ 2013. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	ISPM 11 was revised in 2013 and its title changed.	English	European Union
104.	17	Technical	**ISPM 11.** ~~2004~~ 2013. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests ~~including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms~~.* Rome, IPPC, FAO.	ISPM 11 was revised in 2013 and its title changed.	English	Norway, Algeria
105.	23	Editorial	Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*)~~,~~ revised annually~~)~~.	for clarity	English	Ghana
106	2	Substa	~~In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies:~~	Deleted paragraph because proposed changes in paragraph 25	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
6.	4	ntive				
107.	24	Substantive	~~In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies:~~	Deleted paragraph because proposed changes in paragraph 25	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
108.	24	Substantive	~~In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definition applies:~~	Deleted paragraph because proposed changes in paragraph 25	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
109.	24	Substantive	In addition to the definitions in ISPM 5, in this standard the following definitions appl~~ies~~y: Peat: the non-viable, incompletely decomposed organic residue of plants, mostly Sphagnum mosses, which accumulates under anaerobic and acidic conditions usually in saturated bogs in temperate and cold regions and often to depths of 2-6 metres.	There is no definition of “peat” in ISPM No. 5 therefore the term should be defined in this document as it is often use as a growing medium and there is a need to clarify the term in order to avoid confusion.	English	Canada
110.	25	Substantive	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	Eppo does not know if this definition will get consensus support, although appreciate the difficulty of finding one that is satisfactory. Eppo support sthis definition.	English	EPPO, Estonia, Algeria
111.	25	Substantive	~~Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.~~	Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined other types of growing media should also be defined because they are used in this draft, so that we suggest not to define each one and keep	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				only the general definition of growing medium		
112.	25	Substantive	~~Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.~~	Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined other types of growing media should also be defined because they are used in this draft, so that we suggest not to define each one and keep only the general definition of growing medium	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
113.	25	Substantive	~~Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.~~	Growing media is a glossary term. If there is a need to specify that soil is a type of growing medium, it would be better to review the definition of “growing medium”. On the other hand if soil is defined other types of growing media should also be defined because they are used in this draft, so that we suggest not to define each one and keep only the general definition of growing medium	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
114.	25	Substantive	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material. It was proposed that naturally occurring should not be deleted in ISPM No.5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms because it is used in this new standard OR To replace the word/phrase naturally occurring to realign it with the revision in the Glosaary of Phytosanitary terms.	This affects the definition of the soil given in this standard	English	Mozambique, Ghana, Lesotho
115.	25	Substantive	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	Recommend this definition is added to ISPM 5 after adoption.	English	United States of America
116.	25	Sub sta	Sol: Milieu de culture présent naturellement, composé de la couche superficielle meuble de la croûte terrestre et consistant en un mélange de matières minérales et de matières	Améliorer la compréhension du document	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		ntive	organiques. Ajouter dans ce paragraphe les définitions de: - Milieux de culture en vrac - Milieux de culture contaminant			
117.	25	Substantive	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	EU supports this definition.	English	European Union
118.	25	Substantive	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material.	The term "naturally occuring" is proposed to be deleted in the draft amendment to ISPM 15: Glossary of Phytosanitary terms. It is therefore requested that clarification be provided on the terminology "naturally occuring" on how it will be defined under this paragraph or that the definition must not be deleted from ISPM 5.	English	South Africa
119.	25	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, lving organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Make the definition more complete	English	Suriname, Dominica
120.	25	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, living organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Make the definition more complete	English	Jamaica
121.	25	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, living organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Makes the definition more complete	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
122.	25	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, living organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Make the definition more complete	English	Trinidad and Tobago
123.	25	Technical	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the upper loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals, lving organisms and ~~and~~ organic material.	Makes the definition more complete	English	Barbados
124.	25	Translation	Suelo: medio de crecimiento presente naturalmente, compuesto por el material suelto superficial ~~de la superficie~~ de la tierra y consistente en una mezcla de minerales y materia orgánica.	Para mayor clarida	Español	El Salvador
125.	25	Translation	Soil: A growing medium that is naturally occurring, composed of the loose surface material of the earth and consisting of a mixture of minerals and organic material. Terre: Milieu de culture présent naturellement, composé de la couche superficielle meuble de la croûte terrestre et consistant en un mélange de matières minérales et de matières organiques.	In the French version of the draft standard, soil (“sol”) is defined but not the term “terre” which is used throughout the text of the draft standard. Replace the word "sol" in the definition by "terre" to reflect the common use and for consistency across the text.	English	Canada
126.	27	Substantive	Pest risk analysis (PRA)~~, which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country,~~ should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for regulated pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Either the importing or exporting country can carry out the PRA.	English	United States of America
127.	27	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for ~~regulated pests associated with~~ the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Better wording, not to be read as an encouragement to import the pests themselves.	English	EPPO, Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
128.	27	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for ~~regulated~~ quarantine pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	Uruguay
129.	27	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for ~~regulated~~ quarantine pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
130.	27	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for ~~regulated~~ quarantine pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	Ecuador, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica
131.	27	Technical	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for ~~regulated pests associated with~~ the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Better wording, not to be read as an encouragement to import the pests themselves.	English	European Union
132.	27	Translation	Pest risk analysis (PRA), which is carried out by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country, should provide the technical justification for phytosanitary import requirements for regulated pests associated with the international movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting.	Brackets should be deleted in the Spanish version for consistency with English version	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
133.	28	Editorial	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, ~~which can be~~ used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions ~~to~~ which prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Better English	English	EPPO, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
134.	28	Editorial	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an appropriate ~~approved~~ method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	For consistency with paragraph 43	English	Mozambique, Ghana, Lesotho
135.	28	Editorial	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, ~~which can be~~ used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions ~~to~~ which prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Better English	English	European Union
136.	28	Substantive	The origin and the production methods of ~~constituents~~, components of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an NPPO-approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Global change from "constituent" to "component". Component is a more commonly used term in association with growing media. For clarification	English	United States of America, Mexico
137.	28	Substantive	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an appropriate ~~approved~~ method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Suggest that the word "approved" be deleted and replaced with "appropriate" as also used in paragraph 43 for consistency.	English	South Africa
138.	28	Technical	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media ~~should~~ may be treated by an approved ~~method~~ treatment before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Not always will be treated, growing media will be treated if exposed to plants or soil. “Method” was changed by “treatment” for consistency with ISPM 5	English	Uruguay
139.	28	Technical	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media ~~should~~ may be treated by an approved ~~method~~ treatment before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Not always will be treated, growing media will be treated if exposed to plants or soil. “Method” was changed by “treatment” for consistency with ISPM 5	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
140.	28	Technical	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media ~~should~~ may be treated by an approved ~~method~~ treatment before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Not always will be treated, growing media will be treated if exposed to plants or soil. “Method” was changed by “treatment” for consistency with ISPM 5	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
141.	28	Technical	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media~~, which can be used alone or in combination,~~ can both affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	It is not clear what this text was intending to say. If it is only that the source and methods are factors that influence pest risk, then the better language may be to state that these can both influence pest risk	English	Australia
142.	28	Translation	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Brackets should be deleted in the Spanish version	English	Uruguay
143.	28	Translation	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Brackets should be deleted in the Spanish version	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
144.	28	Translation	The origin and the production methods of constituents of growing media, which can be used alone or in combination, affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media used with plants for planting. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions to prevent contamination. Growing media should be treated by an approved method before use if previously exposed to plants or soil.	Brackets should be deleted in the Spanish version	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
145.	29	Editorial	Production methods of plants for planting may ~~alter~~ vary the pest risks of growing media used with these plants for planting.	To clarify	English	Uruguay
146.	29	Editorial	Production methods of plants for planting may ~~alter~~ vary the pest risks of growing media used with these plants for planting.	To clarify	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
147.	29	Editorial	Production methods of plants for planting may ~~alter~~ vary the pest risks of growing media used with these plants for planting.	To clarify	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
148.	29	Substantive	~~Production methods of plants for planting may alter the pest risks of growing media used with these plants for planting.~~	Not necessary, repetitive, covered in other sections	English	United States of America
149.	29	Technical	Production methods of plants for planting may alter the pest risks of growing media associated ~~used~~ with these plants for planting.	for clarity (see [12])	English	EPPO, Estonia, Norway, Algeria
150.	29	Technical	Production methods of plants for planting may alter the pest risks of growing media associated ~~used~~ with these plants for planting.	For clarity (see [12]).	English	European Union
151.	30	Substantive	Various pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, ~~integrated measures in a systems approach~~, post-entry quarantine and prohibition – are described in this standard.	This measure is not described in this standard and not applicable to growing media.	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
152.	30	Substantive	Various pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, ~~integrated measures in a systems approach~~, post-entry quarantine and prohibition – are described in this standard.	This measure is not described in this standard and not applicable to growing media.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
153.	30	Substantive	Various pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting – including phytosanitary measures such as treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, ~~integrated measures in a systems approach~~, post-entry quarantine and prohibition – are described in this standard.	This measure is not described in this standard and not applicable to growing media.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
154.	30	Substantive	~~Various P~~pest risk management options related to growing media in association with plants for planting ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã¢â‚¬Å“ including production methods and phytosanitary measures for~~such as~~ treatment, inspection, sampling, testing, integrated measures in a systems approach~~, post-entry quarantine~~ and prohibition ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã¢â‚¬Å“ are described in this standard.	"Various" is unnecessary. Need to clarify in the outline of requirements that the standard also covers production methods. Propose deleting post entry quarantine. See US comments in paragraph 67.	English	United States of America
155.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a constituent ~~component~~ of growing media.	Consistent with other mentions in the text	English	EPPO
156.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. ~~, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media~~.	According to ISPM 5 soil is a type of growing media	English	Uruguay
157.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the international movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. ~~, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media~~.	According to ISPM 5 soil is a type of growing media	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
158.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). ~~Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media.~~	More or less duplicates sentence 1 of para 34, so delete here	English	Australia
159.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a constituent ~~component~~ of growing media.	Consistent with other mentions in the text	English	European Union
160.	32	Editorial	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a constituent ~~component~~ of growing media.	Consistent with other mentions in the text	English	Norway, Algeria
161.	32	Substantive	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate theinternational movement of growing media in association with plants for planting~~, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media.~~	According to ISPM 5 soil is a type of growing media.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
162.	32	Substantive	La~~e Secrétariat de la~~ CIPV définit le concept de «milieu de culture» comme suit: «Toute matière dans laquelle poussent les racines de végétaux, ou qui est destinée à cet effet» (NIMP 5). De nombreux pays se sont dotés d'une législation réglementant le transport des milieux de culture, en particulier la terre ou la terre en tant que composant d'un milieu de culture.	Pour davantage de précision	Français	Mauritania
163.	32	Substantive	Growing medium is defined ~~by the IPPC as â€œany material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purposeâ€•~~ (in ISPMÂ 5~~)~~. Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media.	The definition for growing media is already defined in ISPM 5. It should not be defined in the standard.	English	United States of America
164.	32	Substantiv	~~Le Secrétariat de l~~La CIPV définit le concept de «milieu de culture» comme suit: «Toute matière dans laquelle poussent les racines de végétaux, ou qui est destinée à cet effet» (NIMP 5). De nombreux pays se sont dotés d'une législation réglementant le transport des	Pour davantage de précision	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e	milieux de culture, en particulier la terre ou la terre en tant que composant d'un milieu de culture.			
165.	32	Substantive	L~~Le Secrétariat de l~~a CIPV définit le concept de «milieu de culture» comme suit: «Toute matière dans laquelle poussent les racines de végétaux, ou qui est destinée à cet effet» (NIMP 5). De nombreux pays se sont dotés d'une législation réglementant le transport des milieux de culture, en particulier la terre ou la terre en tant que composant d'un milieu de culture.	Pour plus de précision	Français	Burundi
166.	32	Technical	Growing medium is defined by the IPPC as “any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose” (ISPM 5). Many countries have legislation in place to regulate the movement of growing media~~, particularly soil or soil as a component of growing media~~.	There is an over emphasis on soil as a risk. Other materials can be just as risky and are regulated by many countries	English	Australia
167.	33	Editorial	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant’s production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the ~~separation~~ distance between the country of origin and the country of import.	For clarity	English	Ghana
168.	33	Editorial	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of ~~quarantine~~ regulated pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant’s production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.	To ensure consistency between paragraphs [12] and [27].	English	Japan

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
169.	33	Editorial	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the geographical separation between the country of origin and the country of import.	Insert the word "geographical" before "separation" in the last sentence of the paragraph for clarity and to better convey the intent.	English	Canada
170.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. ~~Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.~~	This sentence is not really needed here in the Background section. The important pest risk factors should be explained in Section 4.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
171.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. ~~Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.~~	If soil is considered a growing media, the exposure to soil is not a factor to be evaluated in this case. On the other side it is not clear that the separation between both countries being a factor, it is not a matter of distance between countries, but of the pest status in the country of origin and destination.	English	Uruguay
172.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. ~~Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of~~	If soil is considered a growing media, the exposure to soil is not a factor to be evaluated in this case. On the other side it is not clear that the separation between both countries being a factor, it is not a matter of distance between countries, but of the pest status in the country of origin and destination.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			~~the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.~~			
173.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. ~~Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.~~	If soil is considered a growing media, the exposure to soil is not a factor to be evaluated in this case. On the other side it is not clear that the separation between both countries being a factor, it is not a matter of distance between countries, but of the pest status in the country of origin and destination.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
174.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plantâ€™s production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import. Examples of growing media are provided in Annex 1A.	Adding last sentence to link the annex to the text.	English	United States of America
175.	33	Substantive	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous pests of phytosanitary concern to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on a number of factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. ~~Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.~~	This sentence is not really needed here in the Background section. The important pest risk factors should be explained in Section 4. The important risk factors should be in one section. This should be moved to para [49].	English	European Union
176.	33	Techni	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests ~~of phytosanitary~~	Pests of quarantine concern are quarantine pests, glossary term should be used in ISPM. "a number of" was	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		cal	~~concern~~ to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on ~~a number of~~ factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.	deleted because is not necessary		
177.	33	Technical	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests ~~of phytosanitary concern~~ to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on ~~a number of~~ factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.	Pests of quarantine concern are quarantine pests, glossary term should be used in ISPM. "a number of" was deleted because is not necessary	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
178.	33	Technical	A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Soil as a growing medium is considered to be a high-risk pathway because it can harbour numerous quarantine pests ~~of phytosanitary concern~~ to many countries. The pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting depend on ~~a number of~~ factors associated with both the production of the growing media and the production of the plants, as well as the interaction of the two. Important pest risk factors include the presence of or exposure to soil during propagation and production, the length of the plant's production cycle, and for growing media containing soil, the separation between the country of origin and the country of import.	Pests of quarantine concern are quarantine pests, glossary term should be used in ISPM. "a number of" was deleted because is not necessary	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
179.	34	Editorial	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	As appear the very important of pest risk level ,it's very important to permit enter the soil this translate in our permenant law No.44 for year 2002 .May this need special regulation to have sharp restriction between the country of origin and the country of import	English	Jordan
180.	3	Editoria	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or when soil isÂ ~~soil~~	1. Better wording 2. More sensible wording in the context	English	EPPO, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
0.	4	I	~~as~~ a constituent of theÂ growing medium~~media~~. While it is possible to wash or shake off growing media from ï»¿some plants for planting ~~can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off~~, it is often difficult ~~to~~ completely toï»¿avoid the movement of growing media with plants ~~for planting~~. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on ï»¿~~There is a need for~~ internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	of an ISPM		
181.	34	Editorial	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil ~~or soil as a constituent of growing media~~. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Text deleted is included in the mention to soil	English	Uruguay
182.	34	Editorial	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil ~~or soil as a constituent of growing media~~. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Text deleted is included in the mention to soil	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
183.	34	Editorial	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil ~~or soil as a constituent of growing media~~. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Text deleted is included in the mention to soil	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
18	3	Edit	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or when soil is ~~soil~~	1. Better wording. 2. More sensible wording in the context	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Par. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
4.	*4*	orial	~~as~~ a constituent of the growing medium~~media~~. While it is possible to wash or shake off growing media from some plants for planting ~~can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off~~, it is often difficult ~~to~~ completely to avoid the movement of growing media with plants ~~for planting~~. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. This standard provides guidance on ~~There is a need for~~ internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	of an ISPM.		
185.	*34*	Substantive	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade. It is known that regulated pests associated with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade may have negative impacts on biodiversity. Implementation of this standard could significantly reduce the introduction and spread of pests associated with growing media and consequently reduce their negative impacts. In addition, the application of phytosanitary measures in accordance with this standard could also reduce the probability of introduction and spread of other organisms that may become invasive alien species in the country of import and thus affect biodiversity. Certain pest risk management measures (e.g. some treatments with fumigants) may have a negative impact on the environment. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that have a minimal negative impact on the environment	The new paragraph comes from para 12 and 13.	English	Thailand
186.	*34*	Substantive	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a component ~~constituent~~ of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it ~~is often~~ may be difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting, which may require additional phytosanitary measures. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally	Global change. This sentence appears to be in contradiction with the scope, because it refers to contaminants. Modified for clarification. "Risk" is more common terminology in ISPMs.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the ~~probability~~ risk of introduction or spread of pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.			
187.	34	Technical	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	Uruguay
188.	34	Technical	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
189.	34	Technical	Many countries therefore regulate the movement of growing media in association with plants for planting. Growing media are often prohibited, particularly soil or soil as a constituent of growing media. While some plants for planting can have associated growing media washed off or shaken off, it is often difficult to completely avoid the movement of growing media with plants for planting. Some plants can survive transport only when moved in growing media. There is a need for internationally harmonized phytosanitary measures to minimize the probability of introduction or spread of quarantine pests with the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting in international trade.	Quarantine pests are the relevant pests associated with growing media	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
190.	35	Substantive	**Requirements**	The "Requirements" portion should only comprised of 2 points i.e. PRA & PRM Options instead of the 5 points now. Existing point 2 & 3 are sub-sets under point 4 which are on PRA.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
191.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of ~~various~~ growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Better wording.	English	Uruguay
192.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of ~~various~~ growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Better wording.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
193.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:20130~~04~~, including the consideration of pest risk factors of ~~various~~ growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Better wording.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
194.	37	Editorial	Pour l'évaluation des risques phytosanitaires associés aux milieux de culture accompagnant les végétaux destinés à la plantation, l'ONPV du pays importateur devrait procéder à une ARP conformément à la NIMP 2:2007 et à la NIMP 11:~~2004~~ 2013, et prendre notamment en considération les facteurs de risque phytosanitaire des différents milieux de culture décrits dans la présente norme. Il convient de noter que les organismes nuisibles transportés avec les milieux de culture accompagnant des végétaux peuvent être nuisibles à d'autres végétaux.	date	Français	Mauritania
195.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media ~~accompanying~~ associated with plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Clearer	English	Malaysia
196.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:20130~~04~~, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	See comment on 17	English	NEPPO

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
197.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media ~~accompanying~~associated with plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	consistency	English	Korea, Republic of
198.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media ~~accompanying~~ associated with plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with the growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. The same reason as No. 1.	English	Japan
199.	37	Editorial	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:20~~04~~13, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Change the reference to the new title	English	Algeria, Morocco
200.	37	Substantive	~~For the evaluation of~~ Phytosanitary import requirements for pest risks of growing media accompanying plant for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on a ~~p~~ ~~est risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out~~ PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Not all evaluation of pest risks should be done by a PRA. As written in other ISPMs import requirements should be technically justified on the basis of a PRA.	English	EPPO, Norway
201.	37	Substantive	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting (ISPM 36: 2012). It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Both factors and their interaction should be considered when conducting PRA for plants for planting associated with growing media.	English	Uruguay
20	3	Sub sta	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and	Both factors and their interaction should be considered when conducting PRA for plants for planting associated	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
2.	7	ntive	ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting (ISPM 36: 2012). It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	with growing media.		Argentina, Peru, Brazil
3.	7	Substantive	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPMÂ 2:2007 and ISPMÂ 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standardÂ andÂ factorsÂ relatedÂ toÂ theÂ productionÂ ofÂ plantsÂ forÂ plantingÂ (ISPMÂ 36:Â 2012). It should be noted thatÂ quarantineÂ pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Both factors and their interaction should be considered when conducting PRA for plants for planting associated with growing media.	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize
4.	7	Substantive	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media ~~accompanying~~ in association with plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of ~~pest risk~~ factors that affect the pest risk of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants. Meanwhile, the exporting country should develop the pest risk management such as applying the treatments recommened in section 5.1 to meet import requirements.	The phrase "growing media in association with plants for plantings" should be used throughout the standard. The exporting country which has to consider the mitigation pest risk should also be concerned in this paragraph.	English	Thailand
5.	7	Substantive	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, ~~the NPPO of the importing country should carry out~~ PRA should carried out in accordance with ISPMÃ‚Â 2:2007, ~~and~~ ISPMÃ‚Â 11:2004 and ISPM 21: 2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. Plants for planting and growing media are often assessed together. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Not a requirement of the NPPO of the importing country. PRA could also be developed by the NPPO of the exporting country. Should also include a reference to ISPM 21.	English	United States of America
6.	7	Substantive	~~For the evaluation of~~ Phytosanitary import requirements for pest risks of growing media accompanying plant for planting should be technically justified. This technical justification should be based on a ~~pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out~~ PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this	As written in other ISPMs, import requirements should be technically justified.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.			
207.	37	Substantive	For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPMÂ 2:2007 and ISPMÂ 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard and factors related to the production of plants for planting (ISPM 36: 2012). It should be noted that quarantine pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	Both factors and their interaction should be considered when conducting PRA for plants for planting associated with growing media.	English	Costa Rica
208.	37	Technical	For the evaluation of pest risks of a growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out a PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:~~2004~~2013, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	1) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 2) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 3) ISPM 11 was revised in 2013.	English	EPPO
209.	37	Technical	For theassessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	It is assessment of pest risks and not evaluation.	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica
210.	37	Technical	For theassessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	This term is more consistent with ISPM 5.	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
211.	37	Technical	For theassessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	It is assessment of pest risks and not evaluation and is in keeping with the definintion of PRA.	English	Barbados
212.	37	Techni	For the assessment ~~evaluation~~ of pest risks of growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various	Consistency in keeping with ISPM 5	English	Guyana

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		cal	growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.			
213.	37	Technical	For the evaluation of pest risks of a growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out a PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:~~2004~~2013, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	1) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 2) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 3) ISPM 11 was revised in 2013.	English	European Union
214.	37	Technical	For the evaluation of pest risks of a growing media accompanying plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out a PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:~~2004~~2013, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.	1) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 2) Clearer (consistency with [40]). 3) ISPM 11 was revised in 2013.	English	Norway, Algeria
215.	38	Editorial	**~~2.~~ 1.1 Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Thailand, Malaysia
216.	38	Editorial	**~~2.~~ 1.1Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Korea, Republic of
217.	38	Editorial	**2. Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**	This section should be a sub-section under pest risk analysis.	English	Nepal
218.	38	Editorial	**~~2.~~1.1. Constituents of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Viet Nam
219.	38	Substantiv	**2. ~~Constituents~~ Components of Growing Media and their Associated Pest Risk**	Clearer. Suggest a global change.	English	United States of America, Mexico

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e				
220.	39	Editorial	The origin and the production methods of constituents (used alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with ~~the~~ growing media associated with~~accompanying~~ plants for planting. Annex 1~~a~~ lists constituents of growing media and indicates their pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media or packing material and that they have been handled and stored in a way that minimizes contamination. ~~Annex 1b provides specific guidance on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of low or negligible risk.~~	1) english 2) see [27] 3) see 4) Clearer. 5) see [79]	English	EPPO, Algeria
221.	39	Editorial	The origin and the production methods of constituents (used alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with ~~the~~ growing media associated with~~accompanying~~ plants for planting. Annex 1a lists constituents of growing media and indicates their pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media or packing material and that they have been handled and stored in a way that minimizes contamination. Annex 1b provides specific guidance on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of ~~low or~~ negligible risk.	1) English. 2) See [27]. 3) Clearer. 4) See [79].	English	European Union
222.	39	Substantive	The origin and the production methods of ~~constituents~~components (used alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media accompanying plants for planting. Annex 1a lists components~~constituents~~ of growing media and indicates their ~~pest~~relative phytosanitary risk, under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media for planting and were ~~or packing material and have been~~ handled and stored in a way that prevents~~minimizes~~ contamination. Annex 1b provides information~~specific guidance~~ on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of low or negligible risk.	Global change. See US comment on paragraph 74. To match the footnote in Annex 1a. See US comment on paragraph 76. Annex 1b provides information, not guidance. The underlying assumption that mineral substrates are low risk is questionable. No growing media are low risk unless the production process sterilizes it (such as perlite or vermiculite). It is simplistic to imagine that sand (or silt or clay) does not contain pathogens merely because there is no plant growing in it when you scoop it up. A survey of sand and soils in New Zealand found Pythium spp. in 13 of 20 sand and pumice samples. In contrast, no Pythium spp. were recovered from the upper 25 cm of peat deposits (peat sampled at Waitakaruru, near Thames) or from the roots of plants growing in the area (Robertson, 1973). Researchers in the Netherlands found sand filtration effective in removing	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				Phytophthora ramorum from recirculated irrigation water. This means the Phytophthora spores stayed in the sand.		
223.	39	Substantive	The origin and the production methods of constituents (used alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media accompanying plants for planting. Annex 1a lists constituents of growing media and indicates their pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media or packing material and have been handled and stored in a way that minimizes contamination. ~~Annex 1b provides specific guidance on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of low or negligible risk.~~	Delete the last sentence of the paragraph as it should not refer to Annex 1b which has been deleted. Please see comment under Para. 77 below.	English	Canada
224.	39	Technical	The origin and the production methods of constituents (whether considered~~used~~ alone or in combination) of growing media affect the pest risks that are associated with the growing media accompanying plants for planting. Annex 1a lists constituents of growing media and indicates their pest risk under the assumption that they were not previously used as growing media or packing material and have been handled and stored in a way that minimizes contamination. Annex 1b provides specific guidance on growing media associated with plants for planting that may generally be considered of low or negligible risk.	refer to comments on para 28	English	Australia
225.	40	Editorial	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media.The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests. ~~The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.~~	It's more clearly.	English	China
226.	40	Editorial	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly	Unclear as to what 'not yet' meant to mean so amend	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms that could be ~~not yet~~ deemed to be pests. The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.			
227.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk~~, even after heat or chemical treatment,~~ than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests. ~~The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.~~	1. If a treatment is effective, then growing medium consisting of plant debris does not pose a higher risk than mineral or synthetic medium. 2. This is wrong - it predicts the result of the PRA before it is carried out, and overlooks the potential risks of other constituents.	English	EPPO, Norway
228.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests ~~and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests.~~ The PRA should ~~focus~~ consider ~~on~~ the risk posed by growing media constituent(s) ~~posing the highest pest risk~~.	What is relevant are pests, it is not clear what are organisms not yet deemed to be pests. The PRA should consider all constituents and not focused to those of highest pest risks.	English	Uruguay
229.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests ~~and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests.~~ The PRA should ~~focus~~ consider ~~on~~ the risk posed by growing media constituent(s) ~~posing the highest pest risk~~.	What is relevant are pests, it is not clear what are organisms not yet deemed to be pests. The PRA should consider all constituents and not focused to those of highest pest risks.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
230.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests ~~and other~~	What is relevant are pests, it is not clear what are organisms not yet deemed to be pests. The PRA should consider all constituents and not focused to those of highest pest risks.	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			~~organisms not yet deemed to be pests.~~ ~~The~~ The PRA should ~~focus~~ consider ~~on~~ the risk posed by growing media constituent(s) ~~posing the highest pest risk~~.			
231.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic components ~~constituents~~ may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium, ~~or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high,~~ the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests. ~~The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.~~	Global change. 2nd deletion, soil as a contaminant is not included in the scope of this standard. PRA considers all pest risks. The NPPO shouldn't focus on only the highest pest risk, but should also consider the pest risks of all the components. The blanket statement "Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbor pests than purely mineral" (or synthetic growing media) is disputable. It is true that synthetic media have few pests prior to plant production, but during the growing process, organic matter greatly influences microbial population dynamics, and can be useful in pathogen control (Hoitink and Boehm, 1999). For example, Nesbit et al. (1979) found organic matter reduced the survival of Phytophthora cinnamomi in soil. They suggested the abortion of spores was caused by the increased nutrient capacity fostering beneficial microbial populations antagonistic to the pathogen.	English	United States of America
232.	40	Substantive	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk~~, even after heat or chemical treatment,~~ than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms not yet deemed to be pests. ~~The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.~~	1. If a treatment is effective, then growing medium consisting of plant debris does not pose a higher risk than mineral or synthetic medium. 2. This is wrong - it predicts the result of the PRA before it is carried out, and overlooks the potential risks of other constituents.	English	European Union
233.	40	Technical	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms ~~not yet deemed to be pests~~. The PRA should focus on the growing media	"All of the organisms that are potentially pests" is too large to be all taken in.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.			
234.	40	Technical	Growing media containing organic constituents may be more likely to harbour pests than purely mineral or synthetic growing media. Growing media consisting of plant debris generally pose a greater pest risk, even after heat or chemical treatment, than mineral or synthetic growing media. If soil is part of the growing medium or the probability that the medium will be contaminated with soil is considered high, the pest risk may be particularly difficult to fully assess due to the likely presence of many different pests and other organisms ~~not yet deemed to be pests~~. The PRA should focus on the growing media constituent(s) posing the highest pest risk.	"All of the organisms that are potentially pests" is too large to be all taken in.	English	European Union
235.	41	Editorial	~~**3. Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use**~~	restructuring	English	Thailand, Malaysia
236.	41	Editorial	~~**3. Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use**~~	delete	English	Korea, Republic of
237.	41	Editorial	~~**3. Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use**~~	Restructuring	English	Viet Nam
238.	41	Substantive	~~**3. Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use**~~	Suggest moving to become a new Section under paragraph 53 because the information it includes is more appropriate as a pest risk management option and includes information on treatments.	English	United States of America
239.	42	Editorial	~~The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing.~~	restructuring	English	Thailand, Malaysia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
240.	4 2	Editorial	~~The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing.~~	Move under new 1.2	English	Korea, Republic of
241.	4 2	Editorial	~~The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing.~~	Move under new 1.2	English	Viet Nam
242.	4 2	Substantive	~~The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the mediaÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â€šÂ¬Ã¢â€žÂ¢s production methods and the degree of processing.~~	Suggest moving to under paragraph 53. See US comment on paragraph 41.	English	United States of America
243.	4 2	Substantive	The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods , treatment and the degree of processing.	We believe that treatment ishould be considered important when assessing the risk ,	English	Dominica
244.	4 3	Editorial	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method ~~before use~~, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization For claritybefore use.	For clarity	English	Ghana
245.	4 3	Substantive	~~Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization.~~	See US comment on paragraph 41.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
246.	4 3	Technical	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward)of both it and its constituents where appropriate. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, ~~depending on the result of the PRA,~~ the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, ~~fumigation~~ or sterilization.	1) To clarify what should be traced back and forward. 2) Reference to PRA here is strange. PRA is conducted to justify import requirements, not to assess pest risks in cases of (incidental?) contamination of growing media with soil 3) fumigation is generally considered as a chemical treatment.	English	EPPO, Norway
247.	4 3	Technical	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate ~~method~~ treatment before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, ~~fumigation or sterilization~~.	Heat treatment can also lead to sterilization. Besides, fumigation is a type of chemical treatment. Sterilization can be achieved using different procedures	English	Uruguay
248.	4 3	Technical	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate ~~method~~ treatment before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, ~~fumigation or sterilization~~.	Heat treatment can also lead to sterilization. Besides, fumigation is a type of chemical treatment. Sterilization can be achieved using different procedures	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
249.	4 3	Technical	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate ~~method~~ treatment before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, ~~fumigation or sterilization~~.	Heat treatment can also lead to sterilization. Besides, fumigation is a type of chemical treatment. Sterilization can be achieved using different procedures	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
250.	4 3	Techni	Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward)of both it and its constituents where appropriate. Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their	1) To clarify what should be traced back and forward. 2) Reference to PRA here is strange. PRA is conducted to justify import requirements, not to assess pest risks in	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		cal	contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, ~~depending on the result of the PRA,~~ the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, ~~fumigation~~ or sterilization.	cases of (incidental?) contamination of growing media with soil 3) fumigation is generally considered as a chemical treatment.		
251.	*4.4*	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media** **associated with** ~~**Used for**~~ **Plants for Planting**	for clarity	English	EPPO
252.	*4.4*	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media** ~~**Used for**~~ **associated with Plants for Planting**	For consistency throughout the text	English	Uruguay
253.	*4.4*	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media** ~~**Used for**~~ **associated with Plants for Planting**	For consistency throughout the text	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
254.	*4.4*	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media** ~~**Used for**~~ **associated with Plants for Planting**	For consistency throughout the text	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
255.	*4.4*	Editorial	~~**4.**~~ **1.2 Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting** The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing. Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Thailand, Malaysia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization.			
256.	4 4	Editorial	~~4.~~ 1.2 **Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting** The pest risks posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing. Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization.	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Korea, Republic of
257.	4 4	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media associated with~~Used for~~ Plants for Planting**	For clarity.	English	European Union
258.	4 4	Editorial	**4. Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting**	This section should be a sub-section under pest risk analysis.	English	Nepal
259.	4 4	Editorial	~~4.~~1.2. **Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting** The pest risk posed by growing media depend largely on the media's production methods and the degree of processing. Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The medias should not be exposed to any plant or soil (in the case of soil-	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use, such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment (fumigation or sterilization).			
260.	44	Substantive	34. **Factors that Affect the Pest Risks of Growing Media Used for Plants for Planting**	See US comment in paragraph 41	English	United States of America
261.	45	Substantive	~~The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPMÂ 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all pest free. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.~~	Suggest moving to chapeau of Risk Management Options section	English	United States of America
262.	45	Technical	The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all ~~pest~~ free of pests regulated by the importing country. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.	What is required is pest freedom from pests regulated in the importing country	English	Uruguay
263.	45	Technical	The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all ~~pest~~ free of pests regulated by the importing country. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.	What is required is pest freedom from pests regulated in the importing country	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
264	4	Techni	The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their	What is required is pest freedom from pests regulated in	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
4.	5	cal	production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all ~~pest~~ free of pests regulated by the importing country. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.	the importing country		Costa Rica
265.	45	Technical	The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all of known pest status~~free~~. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed.	It is very onerous to specify that all input materials SHOULD be pest free. The only practical approach is to know the status of the materials and apply appropriate measures as and when required.	English	Australia
266.	46	Substantive	~~The NPPO of the importing country may take into consideration the pest risks (as outlined in Annex 1a and 1b and Appendix 1) of constituents of growing media in association with plants for planting when conducting a PRA to identify appropriate phytosanitary measures. Furthermore~~ In general, PRA should consider the status of regulated pests in the importing and exporting countries, and the degree of similarity between those countries (see ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004). P~~p~~est risks may also depend on:	For clarity, much of the text is redundant.	English	United States of America
267.	47	Substantive	• ~~degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)~~	Redundant, incorporated into paragraph 46.	English	United States of America
268.	47	Technical	• for soilÂ andÂ growingÂ mediaÂ containingÂ soilÂ theÂ degree of ~~geographicalÃ‚Â~~ similarity of,Â orÂ distanceÂ between,Â countryÂ ofÂ originÂ andÂ countryÂ ofÂ importÂ ~~, or distance between,~~ country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)	The meaning of 'geographical' similarity seems unclear, and keeping the wording very simple might actually provide more clarity here.	English	EPPO

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
269.	47	Technical	• ~~degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)~~	Not clear wording, it could be taken into account but it is not relevant, it mixes distance between countries and geographic similarity between countries. The factor that should be taken into account is the pest status in the country of origin and destination, distance has nothing to do.	English	Uruguay
270.	47	Technical	• ~~degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)~~	Not clear wording, it could be taken into account but it is not relevant, it mixes distance between countries and geographic similarity between countries. The factor that should be taken into account is the pest status in the country of origin and destination, distance has nothing to do.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
271.	47	Technical	• ~~degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)~~	Not clear wording, it could be taken into account but it is not relevant, it mixes distance between countries and geographic similarity between countries. The factor that should be taken into account is the pest status in the country of origin and destination, distance has nothing to do.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
272.	47	Technical	• ~~degree of geographical similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)~~	Soil is an interacting system. It is rich on diversified microorganisms which in some cases can have antagonist effect on pests. The interacting system can vary from on part to another depending upon a soil structure, chemical compounds and exchanges between roots and microorganisms of soils. The climate and crops can also impact the biological component of the soil. So, it is difficult on this basis to take into consideration this similarity.	English	NEPPO
273.	47	Technical	• for soil and growing media containing soil the degree of ~~geographicalÃ‚Â~~ similarity of, or distance between, country of origin and country of import ~~, or distance between,~~ country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)	The meaning of 'geographical' similarity seems unclear, and keeping the wording very simple might actually provide more clarity here.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
274.	4 7	Technical	• for soil and growing media containing soil, the degree of ~~geographicalÃ‚Â~~ similarity of, or distance between, ~~, or distance between,~~ country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)	The meaning of 'geographical' similarity seems unclear, and keeping the wording very simple might actually provide more clarity here.	English	Norway
275.	4 7	Technical	• degree of geographical similarity (i.e. countries with high degree of geographical similarity shall influence the establish of the pest), ~~of, or~~ distance between~~,~~ country of origin and country of import (e.g. pest risk related to soil originating in different continents versus adjacent countries within one ecoclimatic region)	More clarification	English	Algeria, Morocco
276.	4 8	Editorial	• pest status ~~of relevant pests~~ in the exporting or importing country (e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)	Glossary term	English	Uruguay
277.	4 8	Editorial	• pest status ~~of relevant pests~~ in the exporting or importing country (e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)	Glossary term	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
278.	4 8	Editorial	• pest status ~~of relevant pests~~ in the exporting or importing country (e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)	Glossary term	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
279.	4 8	Substantive	• ~~status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country (e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)~~	Redundant	English	United States of America
280.	4	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country (e.g.	Descriptions of pest status, not measures	English	EPPO

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
0.	8	cal	presence, absence or transience ~~pest free area, area of low pest prevalence~~)			
281.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country ~~(e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)~~	These are not examples of pest status according to ISPM 8	English	Uruguay
282.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country ~~(e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)~~	These are not examples of pest status according to ISPM 8	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
283.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country ~~(e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)~~	These are not examples of pest status according to ISPM 8	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
284.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country (e.g. presence, absence or transience ~~pest free area, area of low pest prevalence~~)	Descriptions of pest status, not measures	English	European Union
285.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country ~~(e.g. pest free area, area of low pest prevalence)~~	The examples were of measures not pest status	English	Norway
286.	48	Technical	• status of relevant pests in the exporting or importing country (e.g. presence, absence or transience ~~pest free area, area of low pest prevalence~~)	Descriptions of pest status, not measures	English	Algeria
287.	49	Substantiv	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • production system for the plants (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil) • length of the plant's production cycle	Moved part of text from Background. Clarify that first bullet is about production of growing media (up til it is used for planting) and next bullet point is about what happens after planting, other two bullets are additional conditions that	English	EPPO, Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e	• Presence of, or exposure to, soil during plant propagation and production,	seem relevant.		
288.	49	Substantive	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • Measures to prevent contamination of growing media during transportation.	To include the inserted bullet as a new bullet no 50 to highlight the dependency of measures during transportation under pest risk.	English	Singapore
289.	49	Substantive	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • Measures to prevent contamination of growing media during transportation	adding new bullet. It should be considered a pest risk during transportation.	English	Thailand
290.	49	Substantive	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • New para [50] • •Measures to prevent contamination of growing media during transportation	Thailand proposed to add a new point	English	Malaysia
291.	49	Substantive	• components of growing media • production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media~~, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage~~	Delete 2nd part of bullet because traceability is not a factor affecting pest risk, and is addressed as a risk management option in paragraph 43.	English	United States of America
292.	49	Substantiv	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • production system for the plants (e.g. the presence of or exposure to soil) • length of the plant's production cycle	Moved part of text from Background. Clarify that first bullet is about production of growing media (up til it is used for planting) and next bullet point is about what happens after planting, other two bullets are additional conditions that	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e	• presence of, or exposure to, soil during plant propagation and production,	seem relevant. See our comment No.10.		
293.	49	Substantive	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, and traceability of the growing media during production and storage • New paragraph [50] • Measures to prevent contamination of growing media during transportation	Clearly for a system	English	Viet Nam
294.	49	Technical	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, ~~and traceability of the growing media during production and storage~~	It is too difficult to trace back the growing media during production or storage for growing media associated with plants for planting. This seems to be more appropriate for bulk growing media as a commodity. What is relevant is that the growing media could be certified by the NPPO of the exporting country and complies with phytosanitary import requirements of the NPPO of the importing country	English	Uruguay
295.	49	Technical	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, ~~and traceability of the growing media during production and storage~~	It is too difficult to trace back the growing media during production or storage for growing media associated with plants for planting. This seems to be more appropriate for bulk growing media as a commodity. What is relevant is that the growing media could be certified by the NPPO of the exporting country and complies with phytosanitary import requirements of the NPPO of the importing country	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
296.	49	Technical	• production systems in place to prevent contamination of growing media, ~~and traceability of the growing media during production and storage~~	It is too difficult to trace back the growing media during production or storage for growing media associated with plants for planting. This seems to be more appropriate for bulk growing media as a commodity. What is relevant is that the growing media could be certified by the NPPO of the exporting country and complies with phytosanitary import requirements of the NPPO of the importing country	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
29	5	Substa	• ~~intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing~~	Intended use of plants for planting is “planting"	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
7.	0	ntive	~~media~~			
298.	50	Substantive	• ~~intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media~~	Intended use of plants for planting is “planting"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
299.	50	Substantive	• ~~intended location and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media~~	Intended use of plants for planting is “planting"	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
300.	50	Substantive	• intended location and use (e.g. commercial vs. residential) of the plants for planting associated with the growing media • new or re-used growing media	Plants for planting is an intended use. Need to clarify the meaning of “intended use” in this indent. Suggest providing examples. New bullet: Once growing media is used, the risk level is affected.	English	United States of America
301.	50	Technical	• intended ~~location~~ and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media	"intended location" should be detailed if it is to be kept, as it makes no sense here.	English	EPPO
302.	50	Technical	• intended ~~location~~ and use of the plants for planting associated with the growing media	"intended location" should be detailed if it is to be kept, as it makes no sense here.	English	European Union
30	5	Techni	• intended ~~location and~~ use of the plants for planting associated with the growing	"intended location" should be detailed if it is to be kept, as it makes no sense here.	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
3.	0	cal	media			
304.	51	Substantive	• history of trade, if it exists ~~(e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)~~	Is the intention to suggest that if you have been importing plants with soil for many years then the pest risk of more soil should be lower. This may be correct in some cases but is really a sweeping generalisation that would be highly dependent on the specific circumstances.	English	Australia
305.	51	Substantive	• ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)~~	This example expresses confidence in the system and is not an inherent property of growing media.	English	United States of America
306.	51	Technical	• historical or existing import of soil or growing media ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil~~)	clearer wording for better link to the impact on pest risk	English	EPPO, Algeria
307.	51	Technical	• ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)~~	Pest risks do not depend on history of trade. Besides if it is necessary to carry out a PRA there is no history of trade	English	Uruguay
308.	51	Technical	• ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)~~	Pest risks do not depend on history of trade. Besides if it is necessary to carry out a PRA there is no history of trade	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
309.	51	Technical	• ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)~~	Pest risks do not depend on history of trade. Besides if it is necessary to carry out a PRA there is no history of trade	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
31	5	Technical	In the assessment of risk, the following points may be relevant:	Para 46 and the dot points are a mixture of factors influencing pest risk and factors that could be considered	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
0.	*1*	cal	• history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil)	in assessing the risk. Dot points at 51 and 52 relate to the assessment of risk. They do not directly affect the risk.		
311.	*51*	Technical	• historical or existing import of soil or growing media ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil~~)	Clearer wording for better link to the impact on pest risk.	English	European Union
312.	*51*	Technical	• historical or existing import of plants with soil or growing media ~~history of trade, if it exists (e.g. new trade versus long trade history of plants with soil~~)	clearer wording for better link to the impact on pest risk	English	Norway
313.	*52*	Substantive	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~ • Degree to which plant parts (especially roots) are obscured for pests of concern	Deleted bullet expresses confidence in the system, and is not an inherent property of growing media. Added bullet, this point should be included.	English	United States of America
314.	*52*	Technical	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~	Merged into new un-bulleted para 51.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
315.	*52*	Technical	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~	It is not clear if this item refers to notifications received by the importing country or notifications in general. If it refers to the first case, there is no history of trade and a PRA is being conducted to assess pest risk. If it refers to the second case, notification of non compliance is a bilateral process and not always available for third countries.	English	Uruguay
316.	*52*	Technical	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~	It is not clear if this item refers to notifications received by the importing country or notifications in general. If it refers to the first case, there is no history of trade and a PRA is being conducted to assess pest risk. If it refers to the second case, notification of non compliance is a bilateral	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				process and not always available for third countries.		Brazil
317.	52	Technical	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~	It is not clear if this item refers to notifications received by the importing country or notifications in general. If it refers to the first case, there is no history of trade and a PRA is being conducted to assess pest risk. If it refers to the second case, notification of non compliance is a bilateral process and not always available for third countries.	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
318.	52	Technical	• ~~notifications of non-compliance of imported consignments, if they exist.~~	Merged into new un-bulleted para 51.	English	European Union
319.	53	Editorial	~~5~~ 2. **Pest Risk Management Options**	Rearrangement of numbering as a result of comment for paragraph 38.	English	Singapore
320.	53	Editorial	~~5.~~ 2 **Pest Risk Management Options**	Restructuring	English	Thailand
321.	53	Editorial	~~5.~~ 2 **Pest Risk Management Options**	Numbering rearranged	English	Malaysia
322.	53	Editorial	~~5.~~ 2.**Pest Risk Management Options**	Numbering rearranged	English	Korea, Republic of
323.	53	Editorial	~~5~~2. **Pest Risk Management Options**	Numbering rearranged	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
324.	*53*	Substantive	~~5~~4. **Pest Risk Management Options** ~~ÃƒÆ’Ã†â€™Ãƒâ€ Ã¢â‚¬â„¢ÃƒÆ’Ã‚Â¢ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â‚¬Å¡Ã‚Â¬ÃƒÂ¢â‚¬Â¦Ã‚Â¡ÃƒÆ’Ã†â€™ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â‚¬ÂšÂ¬Ã…Â¡ÃƒÆ’Ã¢â‚¬Å¡ÃƒÂ¢â‚¬Å¡Ã‚Â~~ The production methods of plants for planting may affect the pest risks of the growing media used. While some growing media may pose a low pest risk by nature of their production, they may become contaminated during the production process of plants for planting. Requirements contained in ISPM 36:2012 on integrated measures for plants for planting should be considered to prevent contamination of the growing media. Production should be initiated from growing media, plants for planting and water that are all pest free. Additional phytosanitary measures may be used, either alone or in combination, to ensure the pest risks are managed. **4.1 Production of Growing Media and Treatment Before Use** ~~ÃƒÆ’Ã†â€™ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â‚¬Å¡Ã‚Â¬Ãƒâ€¦Ã‚Â¡ÃƒÆ’Ã¢â‚¬Å¡Ãƒâ€šÃ‚Â~~ The pest risks posed by growing media may depend on the physical origin, the media's production methods and the degree of processing. Growing media should be produced under a management system that allows appropriate traceability (back and forward). Growing media should be produced, stored and maintained under conditions that prevent their contamination. The media should not be exposed to any plants or soil (in the case of soil-free growing media). If this has not been achieved, depending on the result of the PRA, the growing media may need to be treated by an appropriate method before use.~~ÃƒÆ’Ã†â€™ÃƒÂ¢Ã¢â‚¬Å¡Ã‚Â¬Ãƒâ€¦Ã‚Â¡ÃƒÆ’Ã¢â‚¬Å¡Ãƒâ€šÃ‚Â~~	See US comment in paragraph 41. New chapeau moved from paragraph 45. Modification to original paragraph 42. Origin is an important factor (e.g. the depth/layer of the earth where the growing media is removed, natural vs. agricultural land). The pest risk posed may depend on the origin and components of the growing media, which may be mitigated by production methods, based on PRA. See US comments on paragraph 40. Modification to original paragraph 43, last sentence. The examples of treatment types are already indicated elsewhere in the standard.	English	United States of America
325.	*53*	Substantive	**5. Pest Risk Management Options** Integrated measures may be developed and implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country to manage the risk associated with pests, including those that may be associated with growing media. The following measures can be used singly or in combination as part of a systems approach (cf. ISPM 14:2002).	Systems approaches are a crucial phytosanitary measure for growing media and should be addressed in this draft standard.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
326.	5 4	Editorial	~~5~~2.1 **Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	Rearrangement of numbering of this sub-section due to comment in paragraph 38.	English	Singapore
327.	5 4	Editorial	~~5.1~~ 2.1 **Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Thailand, Malaysia
328.	5 4	Editorial	~~5.1~~ 2.1 **Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Korea, Republic of
329.	5 4	Editorial	**5.~~1~~2 Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	New sub-section 5.2 - Re-number to accommodate new sub-section 5.1.	English	Canada
330.	5 4	Editorial	~~5~~2.1 **Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Viet Nam
331.	5 4	Substantive	4.2~~5.1~~ **Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**	See US comment from paragraph 41.	English	United States of America
332.	5 4	Substantive	~~**5.1 Treatments to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media**~~ **5.1 Prevention of colonization by the relevant pest** **The following measures may be used to prevent colonization by the relevant pest:**	New sub-section 5.1 to incorporate information deleted from Annex 1b, table 2 as these measures are important to consider and better placed in the core text of the standard.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• pest free area • pest free place of production • protected conditions • prevention of transmission by wind • growth on benches separated from contact with soil			
333.	5.4	Technical	**5.1 Treatments ~~to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media~~**	Treatment is defined in the ISPM 5 and to explain the aim of its application is redundant	English	Uruguay
334.	5.4	Technical	**5.1 Treatments ~~to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media~~**	Treatment is defined in the ISPM 5 and to explain the aim of its application is redundant	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
335.	5.4	Technical	**5.1 Treatments ~~to prevent or limit the movement of pests with growing media~~**	Treatment is defined in the ISPM 5 and to explain the aim of its application is redundant	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
336.	5.4	Technical	**5.1 Treatments to manage or reduce the pest risks of ~~prevent or limit the movement of pests with~~ growing media**	None of these treatments directly influence movement. They all manage the pest risks.	English	Australia
33	5	Editoria	Treatments may~~can~~ be applied at various stages~~points~~ in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with pests in the growing media. These treatments	Usual use of verb	English	EPPO, Algeria,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
7.	5	I	may ~~can~~ be applied alone or in combination:			Morocco
338.	5	Editorial	Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with pests in the growing media. These treatments may~~can~~ be applied alone or in combination. For example:	For clarification	English	United States of America
339.	5	Editorial	Treatments may~~can~~ be applied at various stages~~points~~ in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with pests in the growing media. These treatments may ~~can~~ be applied alone or in combination:	Usual use of verb	English	European Union
340.	5	Substantive	Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with pests in the growing media. These treatments can be applied alone or ~~in combination:~~in a system approach	to be consistent with already define terms in ISPM 5 and already approved standards	English	Dominica
341.	5	Technical	Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. These treatments can be applied alone or in combination:	Quarantine pests are the relevant pest associated with growing media	English	Uruguay
342.	5	Technical	Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. These treatments can be applied alone or in combination:	Quarantine pests are the relevant pest associated with growing media	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
343.	5	Technical	Treatments can be applied at various points in the production cycle of plants for planting to mitigate the risks associated with quarantine pests in the growing media. These treatments can be applied alone or in combination:	Quarantine pests are the relevant pest associated with growing media	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
344.	5 6	Editorial	• treatment of growing media before planting ~~(see section 3)~~ (steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization)	detail description moved from para 43.	English	Thailand
345.	5 6	Editorial	• treatment of growing media before planting ~~(see section 3)~~ (steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization)	detail description	English	Malaysia
346.	5 6	Editorial	• treatment of growing media before planting ~~(see section 3)~~ (steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization)	clarify	English	Korea, Republic of
347.	5 6	Substantive	• treatment of growing media before planting ~~(see sectionÂ 3)~~ , such as steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemical treatment, fumigation or sterilization	Copied from Paragraph 43	English	United States of America
348.	5 6	Substantive	• treatment of growing media before planting (see section 3) • treatment (e.g. filtration, sterilization) of water or water-based nutrient solution used for irrigation or as growing medium	Add a new bullet to capture information about treatment of water from deleted Annex 1b, Table 1 as this treatment would be important to consider and better placed in the core text of the standard.	English	Canada
349.	5 6	Substantive	• treatment of growing media before planting (~~see section 3~~steam pasteurization, heat treatment, chemicaltreatment)	Detail description	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
350.	56	Technical	• treatment of growing media before planting (see section 3) • treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting	see [58]	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
351.	56	Technical	• treatment of growing media before planting (see section 3) • treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting	See [58].	English	European Union
352.	58	Substantive	• treatment related to~~of~~ growing conditions (annex I of ISPM 36) ~~fields or planting beds~~ intended for the production of plants for planting	It should referred to growing condition in annex 1 of ISPM 36 (1) growth chamber (2) greenhouse (3) screen house (4) field grown in containers (pots, tubs etc.) (5) field grown	English	Thailand
353.	58	Technical	• ~~treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting~~	Would be better located after paragraph [56] because in both cases plants are not treated.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
354.	58	Technical	• ~~treatment of fields or planting beds intended for the production of plants for planting~~	Would be better located after paragraph [56] because in both cases plants are not treated.	English	European Union
355.	60	Technical	• élimination du milieu de culture en lavant les racines ou en secouant la plante.	Attention, le fait de secouer les plants ou de laver les racines ne veut pas dire que le milieu de culture est éliminé car il peut tomber ailleurs et contaminer !	Français	Mauritania
356.	60	Translation	• removal of growing media by root washing or plant shaking.	There was long discussion on whether plant shaking was a treatment and the forum ask for clarification	English	Dominica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
357.	6.1	Substantive	Verification of the effectiveness of a treatment after application may be necessary. ~~It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application.~~. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides. Also, some pesticides may suppress, rather than eradicate, pest populations.~~-~~	1) clarified sentence - underscoring necessity, not only importance. 2) Important additional information	English	EPPO, Norway
358.	6.1	Substantive	It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides. To change to "It is important..." or to rephrase to " Verification of the effectiveness of the treatment should be done after application"	Verification of the efficay of the treatment should be done after application where possible. It should not be conveyed as optional.	English	Singapore
359.	6.1	Substantive	~~It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application.~~ Factors such as temperature may affect the results~~efficacy~~ of treatments ~~certain pesticides~~. It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application.	More appropriate wording. Deletion: More appropriate as the second sentence in the paragraph	English	United States of America
360.	6.1	Substantive	Verification of the effectiveness of a treatment after application may be necessary. ~~It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application.~~. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides. Also, some pesticides may suppress, rather than eradicate, pest populations.~~-~~	1) clarified sentence - underscoring necessity, not only importance. 2) Important additional information	English	European Union
361.	6.1	Translation	It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides.	The term effectiveness should be translated into spanish as "efectividad".	English	Uruguay
362.	6.1	Translatio	It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides.	The term effectiveness should be translated into spanish as "efectividad".	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru,

Comm. no.	Par. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		n				Brazil
363.	61	Translation	It may be important to verify the effectiveness of a treatment after application. Factors such as temperature may affect the efficacy of certain pesticides.	The term effectiveness should be translated into spanish as "efectividad".	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
364.	62	Editorial	Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in fresh, pest free growing media shortly before export. The 62nd paragraph should be in the front of the 61st paragraph.	It's reasonable in logistic.	English	China
365.	62	Substantive	Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in fresh, pest free growing media shortly before export.	Comment: Even if this control option may be relevant, it does't cover the possible pests and diseases located inside/outside the plant material (for instance endo-ectoparasite nematodes such as Meloidogyne or Pratylenchus genera. However, this is a problem relating to the plants for planting and not to the growing media, so it doesn't seem relevant for this standard.	English	EPPO
366.	62	Substantive	Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in not previously used~~fresh, pest free~~ growing media shortly before export.	A word "fresh" for growing media is difficult to determine. We may use a word "not previously used" same as footnote of table 1a.	English	Thailand
367.	62	Substantive	Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in fresh, pest free growing media shortly before export.	Comment: Even if this control option may be relevant, it doesn't cover the possible pests and diseases located inside/outside the plant material (for instance endo-ectoparasite nematodes such as Meloidogyne or Pratylenchus genera. However, this is a problem relating to the plants for planting and not to the growing media, so it doesn't seem relevant for this standard.	English	European Union
36	6	Sub	Removal of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by a requirement for the plants to be replanted in fresh, pest free growing	Comment: Even if this control option may be relevant, it does't cover the possible pests and diseases located	English	Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
8.	2	stantive	media shortly before export.	inside/outside the plant material (for instance endo-ectoparasite nematodes such as Meloidogyne or Pratylenchus genera. However, this is a problem relating to the plants for planting and not to the growing media, so it doesn't seem relevant for this standard.		
369.	62	Technical	A requirement for r~~R~~emoval of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by an option ~~requirement~~ for the plants to be replanted in unused~~fresh,~~ pest free growing media shortly before export.	1) freedom from growing media is the requirement, it is then an option for the exporter to replant in fresh media. 2) To explain what is meant by "fresh" in this context (cf. [76]).	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria, Morocco
370.	62	Technical	A requirement for r~~R~~emoval of the original growing media by root washing or plant shaking may be accompanied by an option ~~requirement~~ for the plants to be replanted in unused~~fresh,~~ pest free growing media shortly before export.	1) freedom from growing media is the requirement, it is then an option for the exporter to replant in fresh media. 2) To explain what is meant by "fresh" in this context (cf. [76]).	English	European Union
371.	63	Editorial	After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid ~~re~~contamination.	removes assumption that there was contamination in the first place	English	EPPO
372.	63	Editorial	After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid ~~re~~contamination.	Removes assumption that there was contamination in the first place.	English	European Union
373.	63	Editorial	After treatment, appropriate measures should be taken to avoid further ~~re~~contamination.	Better wording	English	Algeria
374.	64	Editorial	~~5~~2.2 **Inspection, sampling and testing**	Rearrangement of numbering due to the comment in paragraph 38.	English	Singapore
37	6	Edit	~~5.2~~ 2.2 **Inspection, sampling and testing**	Restructuring	English	Thailand

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
5.	4	orial				
376.	64	Editorial	~~5.2~~ 2.2 **Inspection, sampling and testing**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Malaysia
377.	64	Editorial	~~5.2~~ 2.2 **Inspection, sampling and testing**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Korea, Republic of
378.	64	Editorial	**5.~~2~~3 Inspection, sampling and testing**	Renumbering sub-section due to new sub-section 5.1 insertion in paragraph 54.	English	Canada
379.	64	Editorial	**~~5~~2.2 Inspection, sampling and testing**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Viet Nam
380.	64	Substantive	4.3~~5.2~~ **Inspection, sampling and testing**	See US comment from paragraph 41	English	United States of America
381.	65	Editorial	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.	Cf. ISPM 5.	English	EPPO
382.	65	Editoria	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a	It's reasonable in logistic.	English	China

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		l	reliable method for detecting most pests in soil. The last sentence in the 65th paragraph is moved to the beginning of the 66th paragraph.			
383.	65	Editorial	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.	Cf. ISPM 5.	English	European Union
384.	65	Editorial	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.	Cf. ISPM 5.	English	Algeria
385.	65	Substantive	~~Growing media associated with p~~Plants for planting and associated growing media may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil ~~.~~	Under inspection context, it is not a common practice to inspect growing media at entry, what is carried out is sampling of the plants for planting and inspect for the detection of pests in growing media and plants for planting.	English	Uruguay
386.	65	Substantive	~~Growing media associated with p~~Plants for planting and associated growing media may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil ~~.~~	Under inspection context, it is not a common practice to inspect growing media at entry, what is carried out is sampling of the plants for planting and inspect for the detection of pests in growing media and plants for planting.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
387.	65	Substantive	~~Growing media associated with p~~Plants for planting and associated growing media may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil ~~.~~	Under inspection context, it is not a common practice to inspect growing media at entry, what is carried out is sampling of the plants for planting and inspect for the detection of pests in growing media and plants for planting.	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
388.	65	Substantiv	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in ~~soil.~~growing media	It's consistent with before.	English	China

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e				
389.	65	Substantive	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements (cf. ISPM 23:2005). However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.	ISPM 23 should be referred.	English	Thailand
390.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting should~~may~~ may need to be inspected~~in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country~~ to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. ~~However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.~~ However, most pests in soil cannot be detected by inspection.	1) "may" alone does not seem to reflect clearly on the need for an inspection or not. Inspection is inspection wherever it is done. 2) less negative wording.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
391.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in ~~soil~~ growing medium.	This is referred to to all growing media and not only soil	English	Uruguay
392.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in ~~soil~~ growing medium.	This is referred to to all growing media and not only soil	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
393.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in ~~soil~~ growing medium.	This is referred to to all growing media and not only soil	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
394.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting may be inspected in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirements. However, inspection based solely on visual means is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.	While “inspection” is defined in ISPM5 as being visual, there is benefit in reinforcing that point here which will then also lead into para 66 more logically. Common use of the term “inspection” includes other techniques, including sampling and microscopy that may detect many of the potential pests (as discussed in Para 66).	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
395.	65	Technical	Growing media associated with plants for planting ~~may~~ may need to be inspected~~in the country of origin or at the point of entry to the importing country~~ to determine if pests are present or to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. ~~However, inspection is not a reliable method for detecting most pests in soil.~~ However, most pests in soil cannot be detected by inspection.	1) "may" alone does not seem to reflect clearly on the need for an inspection or not. Inspection is inspection wherever it is done. 2) less negative wording.	English	European Union
396.	66	Editorial	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. The last sentence in the 68th paragraph is moved to the beginning of the 68th paragraph.	It's reasonable in logistic.	English	China
397.	66	Editorial	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for ~~indicator~~ organisms that can provide an indication if the growing media has been treated (eg total bacterial or fungal numbers). However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.	Indicator organisms needs further explanation.	English	Australia
398.	66	Substantive	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. ~~However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.~~	Last sentence, as it is written, suggests the idea of zero risk, and is not compatible with the principle of managed risk.	English	Uruguay
399.	66	Substantive	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. ~~However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.~~	Last sentence, as it is written, suggests the idea of zero risk, and is not compatible with the principle of managed risk.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
400.	66	Substantive	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. ~~However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.~~	Last sentence, as it is written, suggests the idea of zero risk, and is not compatible with the principle of managed risk.	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
401.	66	Substantive	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). This may include testing for indicator organisms. However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media. the explanation or definition of “indicator organisms”.	The different understandings of indicator organisms will affect implementation of the standard.	English	China
402.	66	Substantive	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPMÃƒâ€šÃ‚Â 20:2004 and ISPMÃƒâ€šÃ‚Â 31:2008). ~~This may include testing for indicator organisms.~~ However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.	For deletion, this is a very general statement, and testing should be very specific. In addition, NPPOs should identify quarantine pests to trading partners.	English	United States of America
403.	66	Substantive	The places of production and process/treatment procedures of growing media may be inspected, monitored, and approved by the NPPO of exporting country to ensure that phytosanitary import requirements are met in order to prevent contamination. ~~Therefore,~~ T~~t~~he NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). ~~This may include testing for indicator organisms.~~ However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.	This sentence has replaced the previous one to elaborate on mitigation measures that can be implemented at origin.	English	Canada
404.	66	Technical	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). ~~This may include testing for indicator organisms.~~ However, even sampling and testing may be not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and, in particular, for the detection of low-	rewriting for clarification of what "indicators" are.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			level infestation of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organsms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing medium may contain regulated pests).~~However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.~~			
405.	66	Technical	Therefore, the NPPO of the importing country may require sampling and testing of the growing media accompanying plants for planting (cf. ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 31:2008). ~~This may include testing for indicator organisms.~~ However, even sampling and testing may be not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and, in particular, for the detection of low- level infestation of growing media. Therefore, testing may include testing for indicator organisms (easily detectable organsms whose presence indicates that required measures failed to be effective and that the growing medium may contain regulated pests).~~However, even sampling and testing may not be a fully reliable detection method for many pests, and in particular, for detecting low-level contamination of growing media.~~	Rewriting for clarification of what "indicators" are.	English	European Union
406.	67	Editorial	~~5~~2**.3 Post-entry quarantine**	Rearrangement of numbering due to the comment in paragraph 38.	English	Singapore
407.	67	Editorial	~~5.3~~ 2.3 **Post-entry quarantine**	Restructuring	English	Thailand
408.	67	Editorial	~~5.3~~ 2.3 **Post-entry quarantine**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Malaysia
409.	67	Editorial	~~5.3~~ 2.3 **Post-entry quarantine**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
410.	67	Editorial	**5.~~3~~4 Post-entry quarantine**	Renumbering sub-section due to new sub-section 5.1 insertion in paragraph 54.	English	Canada
411.	67	Editorial	**5.3 Post-entry quarantine**	Annex changed to Appendix.	English	Nepal
412.	67	Editorial	**~~5~~2.3 Post-entry quarantine**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Analysis	English	Viet Nam
413.	67	Substantive	**~~5.3 Post-entry quarantine~~**	This section is not relevant to soil and growing media and applies to viruses and diseases in plants (indexing). Propose deletion of this section.	English	United States of America
414.	68	Substantive	~~The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. ISPMÂ 34:2010 provides guidance for the design and operation of PEQ stations.~~	This section is not relevant to soil and growing media and applies to viruses and diseases in plants (indexing). Propose deletion of this section.	English	United States of America
415.	68	Technical	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. ~~ISPMÃ‚Â 34:2010 provides guidance for the design and operation of PEQ stations.~~	For consistency with other paragraphs which relate the pest risk management option with growing media associated with plant for planting. The ISPM 34 refers to design and operation of PEQ stations, no related to content of this paragraph	English	Uruguay
416.	68	Technical	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. ~~ISPMÃ‚Â 34:2010 provides guidance for the design and operation of PEQ stations.~~	For consistency with other paragraphs which relate the pest risk management option with growing media associated with plant for planting. The ISPM 34 refers to design and operation of PEQ stations, no related to	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				content of this paragraph		Brazil
417.	68	Technical	The NPPO of the importing country may require post-entry quarantine (PEQ) for plants for planting associated with growing media to verify compliance or to apply phytosanitary measures before the release of the consignment. ~~ISPMÃ‚Â 34:2010 provides guidance for the design and operation of PEQ stations.~~	For consistency with other paragraphs which relate the pest risk management option with growing media associated with plant for planting. The ISPM 34 refers to design and operation of PEQ stations, no related to content of this paragraph	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
418.	69	Editorial	In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or assessing if the exporting country's measures will reliably meet the required pest management ~~regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country.~~	The word 'trust' has connotations that are not appropriate in an ISPM.	English	Australia
419.	69	Substantive	~~In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country~~.	Under this section pest risk management options are being described, PEQ is an option as mentioned in paragraph 68. Text was deleted because refers to measures to be taken in case of non compliance, which do not correspond to include here	English	Uruguay
420.	69	Substantive	~~In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country~~.	Under this section pest risk management options are being described, PEQ is an option as mentioned in paragraph 68. Text was deleted because refers to measures to be taken in case of non compliance, which do not correspond to include here	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
421.	69	Substantive	~~In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country~~.	Under this section pest risk management options are being described, PEQ is an option as mentioned in paragraph 68. Text was deleted because refers to measures to be taken in case of non compliance, which do not correspond to include here	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
422.	69	Substantiv	~~In cases where knowledge about the pest risks is incomplete or there is an indication of a failure of measures taken in the exporting country (e.g. from a significant number of interceptions), PEQ may be an option for monitoring or regaining trust in the reliability of measures taken in the exporting country.~~	This section is not relevant to soil and growing media and applies to viruses and diseases in plants (indexing). Propose deletion of this section.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e				
423.	70	Editorial	~~5~~2.4 **Prohibition**	rearrangement of numbering due to the comments in paragrap 38.	English	Singapore
424.	70	Editorial	~~5.4~~ 2.4 **Prohibition**	Restructuring	English	Thailand
425.	70	Editorial	~~5.4~~ 2.4 **Prohibition**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Malaysia
426.	70	Editorial	~~5.4~~ 2.4**Prohibition**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Korea, Republic of
427.	70	Editorial	**5.4**5 **Prohibition**	Renumbered due to new sub-section 5.1 insertion in paragraph 54.	English	Canada
428.	70	Editorial	~~5~~2.4 **Prohibition**	This section should be a sub section under Pest Risk Management Option	English	Viet Nam
429.	70	Substantive	4.5~~5.4~~ **Prohibition**	See US comment on paragraph 41	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
430.	7 1	Editorial	In cases where the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasibleï»¿ for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, ~~the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible~~, or the measures ~~y~~ cannot provide sufficient protection, the entry of ~~the~~ consignments of plants for planting associated with~~containing~~ those particular growing media may be prohibited.	Rewording for better English and consistency with previous wording	English	EPPO, Algeria
431.	7 1	Editorial	In cases where ~~for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible, or they cannot provide sufficient protection, the entry of the consignment of plants for planting containing those~~the risks associated with growing media cannot be managed to a sufficient level, then particular growing media may be prohibited.	clearer statement of issue being addressed	English	Australia
432.	7 1	Editorial	In cases where the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, ~~the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible~~, or the measures ~~y~~ cannot provide sufficient protection, the entry of ~~the~~ consignments of plants for planting associated with~~containing~~ those particular growing media may be prohibited.	Rewording for better English and consistency with previous wording.	English	European Union
433.	7 1	Substantive	In cases where for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible, or they cannot provide sufficient phytosanitary protection, or have not been implemented by the NPPO of the exporting country, the entry of the consignment of plants for planting containing those particular growing media may be prohibited by the NPPO of the importing country.	To introduce the concept of non-compliance into the standard (was in original EWG draft, but later removed). ***STFO and PM comments differ***	English	United States of America
434.	7 1	Technical	In cases where for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible, or they cannot provide sufficient phytosanitary protection, the entry of the consignment of plants for planting containing those particular growing media may be prohibited.	to be more specific	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
435.	7 1	Technical	In cases where for some growing media (in particular soil), in combination with certain plants for planting, the measures outlined in this standard are not applicable or feasible, or they cannot provide sufficient phytosanitary protection, the entry of the consignment of plants for planting containing those particular growing media may be prohibited.	To be more specific.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
436.	7 2	Editorial	This ~~annex~~ appendix was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	Annex changed into appendix	English	Thailand, Malaysia
437.	7 2	Editorial	This annex was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	Annex changed to Appendix.	English	Nepal
438.	7 2	Substantive	This ~~annex~~ appendix was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	As the content of this document does not comprise of any requirements, it should be an appendix instead.	English	Singapore
439.	7 2	Substantive	This ~~annex~~appendix was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	Annex changed into appendix	English	Viet Nam
440.	7 2	Technical	This ~~annex~~appendix was adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [Month 201-].	Annex changed into appendix	English	Korea, Republic of
441.	7 3	Editorial	The ~~annex~~ appendix is a prescriptive part of the standard.	Annex changed into appendix	English	Thailand, Malaysia
442.	7 3	Editorial	The ~~annex~~appendix is a prescriptive part of the standard.	Annex changed into appendix	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
443.	73	Editorial	The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.	Annex changed to Appendix.	English	Nepal
444.	73	Editorial	The ~~annex~~appendix is a prescriptive part of the standard.	Annex changed into appendix	English	Viet Nam
445.	73	Substantive	~~The annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.~~	To change this "annex" into an "appendix" & hence there is no need for this sentence. There are no specific requirements required of an "annex" in this document and hence it should be an appendix instead.	English	Singapore
446.	74	Editorial	**ANNEX 1~~a~~: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	Renumber the annex to account for deletion of Annex 1b under para. 77	English	Canada
447.	74	Substantive	**ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media** See explanation	6 pest risk categories are described, which does not provide clear guidance in relation to pest risks of consituents of growing media. Moreover it is not clear the distinction amongst them (e.g differences between variable low and low-medium), that may cause confusion to NPPO because there is no a clear indication for each category. Categories should be better described and be associated with the corresponding comments (e.g. low pest risk when level of processing is high and high pest risk when level of processing is low, etc)	English	Uruguay
448.	74	Substantiv	**ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media** See explanation	6 pest risk categories are described, which does not provide clear guidance in relation to pest risks of consituents of growing media. Moreover it is not clear the distinction amongst them (e.g differences between variable low and low-medium), that may cause confusion	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru,

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e		to NPPO because there is no a clear indication for each category. Categories should be better described and be associated with the corresponding comments (e.g. low pest risk when level of processing is high and high pest risk when level of processing is low, etc)		Brazil
449.	74	Substantive	~~ANNEX~~APPENDIX **1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	This table serves a good purpose to present the risk evaluation for adoption but there should be assurance that the risk levels had been technically assessed provided in the standard. Without supporting information, the table should be changed to an appendix or removed entirely.	English	Singapore
450.	74	Substantive	APPENDIX ~~ANNEX~~ **1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Thailand, Malaysia
451.	74	Substantive	**ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media** Note: The table outlines the pest risk for growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination	This statement is too important to be left as a footnote, it should be a note under the title. Text mostly from para 76	English	Australia
452.	74	Substantive	APPENDIX ~~ANNEX~~ **1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Korea, Republic of
453.	74	Substantive	**ANNEX 1a:Relative, phytosanitary ~~Pest~~ risks of various components ~~constituents~~ of growing media** ~~Ã‚Â~~ There is a range of pest risk associated with the type of growing media in association with plants for planting, as broadly ranked below from lowest to highest pest risk (recognizing	More appropriate wording Global change to component. Suggest adding examples of treatments for each type of growing media. See US general comment. To match wording in Annex 1 of ISPM 36. This table would not be necessary if the standard would merely recommend that all media be heat treated or fumigated prior to use. But if the standard is kept as presented, the title should clarify	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			that these rankings may vary depending on specific circumstances):	that it refers to risk PRIOR to planting plants in the media (as it is stated in page 4 of the text).		
454.	74	Substantive	~~**ANNEX**~~ APPENDIX **1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
455.	74	Substantive	**ANNEX 1~~a~~: Relative ~~P~~pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	New wording required as risk levels are relative rather than absolute.	English	Canada
456.	74	Substantive	**ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	The Annex should be made into Appendix.	English	Nepal
457.	74	Substantive	~~**ANNEX**~~**APPENDIX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Viet Nam
458.	74	Technical	**ANNEX 1~~a~~: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media** This table refers to growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.	Addition for clarity	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
459.	74	Technical	**APPENDIX~~ANNEX~~ 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media**	Information contained in this annex is only reference information.	English	Uruguay

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td>460.</td><td>74</td><td>Technical</td><td>APPENDIX ~~ANNEX~~ 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media</td><td>Information contained in this annex is only reference information.</td><td>English</td><td>COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil</td></tr>
<tr><td>461.</td><td>74</td><td>Technical</td><td>ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media

Information contained in this annex is only reference information.</td><td>6 pest risk categories are described, which does not provide clear guidance in relation to pest risks of consituents of growing media. Moreover it is not clear the distinction amongst them (e.g differences between variable low and low-medium), that may cause confusion to NPPO because there is no a clear indication for each category. Categories should be better described and be associated with the corresponding comments (e.g. low pest risk when level of processing is high and high pest risk when level of processing is low, etc)</td><td>English</td><td>Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica</td></tr>
<tr><td>462.</td><td>74</td><td>Technical</td><td>ANNEX 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media

This table refers to growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.</td><td>Addition for clarity.</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
<tr><td>463.</td><td>75</td><td>Editorial</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
</table></td><td>surely native earthworms can vector pests</td><td>English</td><td>Australia</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria — Low — No — Inert			
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat) — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)			
			Paper — Low — Yes — High level of processing			
			Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior) — Low–Medium — Yes — Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing			
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like) — Low — Yes — Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			
			Water — Low — Yes — Risk depends on source or treatment			
			Wood chips — Medium — Yes — Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat — Variable low — Yes — Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			
			Sphagnum moss — Variable high — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing			
			Other plant material (e.g. rice — Variable high — Yes — Risk is reduced if treated or from			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) | | | a clean non-infested source Bark | High | Yes | Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste | High | Yes | Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost | High | Yes | Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source Humus | High | Yes | Decomposed plant matter Soil | High | Yes | Risk can be reduced if treated Tree fern slabs | High | Yes | Potential to harbour forest pests Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms) | High | Yes | Some ~~non-native~~ earthworms may be vectors of pests			
464.	75	Editorial	**Composants de milieux de culture** | **Risque phytosanitaire**[1] | **Favorise la survie de l'organisme nuisible** | **Observations** Billes d'argile cuites | Faible | Non | Inerte Argile pure | Faible | Non | s/o Gravier, sable, limon | Faible | Non | Inerte Milieu synthétique (par exemple, laine de verre, laine minérale, polystyrène, mousse florale, particules de plastique, | Faible | Non | Inerte (mais les nématodes à galle des racines et les nématodes à kyste peuvent survivre dans de la	s/o: écrire en toutes lettres	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			polyéthylène, amidon stabilisé polymère, polyuréthane, polymères hydrorétenteurs)			laine minérale)			
			Vermiculite, perlite, roche volcanique, zéolite, scories	Faible	Non	Inerte			
			Fibre de coco (tourbe de coco/coir)	Variable faible	Oui	Le risque dépend du degré de transformation (par exemple, des nématodes responsables de la maladie de l'anneau rouge ont été retrouvés dans l'enveloppe fibreuse de noix tombées)			
			Papier	Faible	Oui	Degré de transformation élevé			
			Sciure, planure de bois (fibre de bois)	Faible–moyen	Oui	La taille des particules et le degré de transformation font baisser la probabilité de survie des organismes nuisibles après transformation			
			Milieu de culture tissulaire (de type agar)	Faible	Oui	Stérilisé, notamment autoclavé, avant utilisation			
			Eau	Faible	Oui	Le risque est fonction de la source ou du traitement			
			Copeaux de bois	Moyen	Oui	Le risque est fonction de la taille des particules et du degré de transformation			
			Liège	Variable faible	Oui	Le risque est fonction du degré de transformation			
			Tourbe	Variable faible	Oui	La tourbe est un habitat naturel			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
						des nématodes, qui se nourrissent principalement de bactéries et de champignons; le risque est plus faible lorsque l'origine n'a pas été exposée à l'agriculture (par exemple, tourbières certifiées)		
			Sphaigne	Variable élevé	Oui	Le risque est fonction du degré de transformation			
			Autre matériel végétal (par exemple, balles de riz/paillette, balles de céréales, parches, résidus de canne à sucre, marc de raisin, cabosses)	Variable élevé	Oui	Le risque est moins élevé si le substrat est traité ou s'il provient d'une source saine non infestée			
			Écorce	Élevé	Oui	Le risque est fonction de la source (potentiel d'abriter des ravageurs forestiers) et du degré de transformation ou de fermentation			
			Déchets biologiques	Élevé	Oui	Déchets d'origine végétale ou animale non transformés liés à des activités humaines			
			Compost	Élevé	Oui	Le risque est moins élevé si le compost est produit selon un processus approuvé; il est accru si sa provenance n'est pas connue			
			Humus	Élevé	Oui	Matière végétale décomposée			
			Terre	Élevé	Oui	Le risque peut être réduit avec un traitement			
			Plaques de fougère arborescente	Élevé	Oui	Abri potentiel de ravageurs forestiers			
			Vermicompost (fumier de vers de terre et vers de terre)	Élevé	Oui	Certains vers de terre non autochtones peuvent être vecteurs d'organismes nuisibles			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td>465.</td><td>75</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay, gravel and sand</td><td>negligible~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~Gravel, sand, silt~~</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>~~No~~</td><td>~~Inert~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert ~~(but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>Variable low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Lowâ€“Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium (agar-like)</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The lines should be reorganized by pest risk. The term "low" was deemed to imprecise in this context, and two extra grades of risk, "none" and "negligible" were added for clarity, keeping in mind that this this table refers to growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.</td><td>English</td><td>EPPO</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Water / Low / Yes / Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips / Medium / Yes / Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork / Variable low / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Peat / Variable low / Yes / Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss / Variable high / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source Humus / High / Yes / Decomposed plant matter Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>466.</td><td>75</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>~~Pest risk~~[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>~~Variable low~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>~~Low-Medium~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>~~Delete the second column, the level of pest risk should be~~ assessed by the experts of each countries. The standard should not indicate the likelihood.</td><td>English</td><td>Thailand</td></tr>
</table>

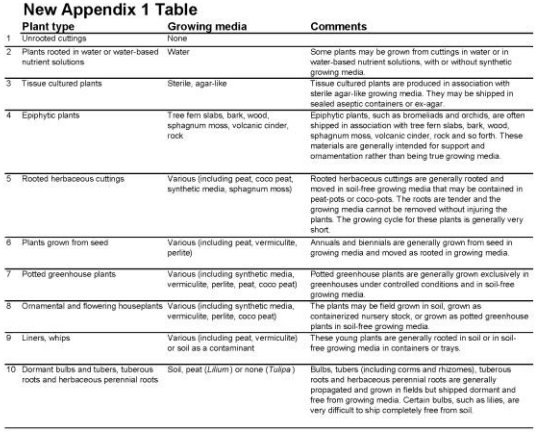
Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like) ~~Low~~ Yes Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use Water ~~Low~~ Yes Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips ~~Medium~~ Yes Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork ~~Variable low~~ Yes Risk depends on level of processing Peat ~~Variable low~~ Yes Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss ~~Variable high~~ Yes Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) ~~Variable high~~ Yes Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark ~~High~~ Yes Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste ~~High~~ Yes Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost ~~High~~ Yes Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Humus</td><td>~~High~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>~~High~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>~~High~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>~~High~~</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>467.</td><td>75</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>~~Pest risk~~ Probability of pest being present[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>~~No~~ Low</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>~~No~~ Low</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>~~No~~ Low</td><td>Inert only if cleaned</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles,</td><td>Low</td><td>~~No~~ Low</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The assessments of risk will be contentious. Given that this is a prescriptive part of the ISPM much more explantion needs to be provided about how the risk ratings were reached and the assumptions used. Specific example comments: Gravel, sand, silt: these are only inert and of a low risk if pure and mostly they are not 100% clean. Gravel is the easiest to clean due to structure and silt is really a type of soil. Pest risk column heading: column seems to be about the probability of pests being on or in the media not about risk (probability/potential for harm) as used in the IPPC. Risk column - The risk for these media are variable due to differences in processing, origin or treatment; indicating high or low when the risk is variable is confusing. For example with variable high, is the risk high before or after processing? Or is it low after processing? It is not clear. sawdust - Processing of wood may reduce the pest risk of some timber pests, but it can also change the pest risk as it allows for the establishment a different ecosystem with a different set of fauna. For example, shaving/chipping increases the surface area available for fungi to sporalate and increased humidity allowing infestion/survival of other pests. In addition, pathogenic fungi and nematodes can remain in sawdust after production. entries 1-5: Many organisms would be capable of surving on/in these materials. They are not necessarily inert – indeed many of these substances provide protected surfaces/structures that will promote</td><td>English</td><td>Australia</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			polyethylene, polymer stabilized d starch, polyurethane, water absorbing g polymers)				survival of organisms. Water: water is often contaminated with pests depending on its source and treatment woodchip - Processing of wood may reduce the pest risk of some timber pests, but it can alsochange the pest risk as it allows for the establishment a different ecosystem with a different set of fauna. For example, shaving/chipping increases the surface area available for fungi to sporalate and increased humidity allowing infestion/survival of other pests. Peat - Given the way the material is produced and harvested weed seeds are common. Should also define peat, ie sphagnum or sedge derived as different pest risk profiles for each commodity. tolerances for an non peat material should also be included as some commercial products may include soil scalpings depending on how the peat was harvested. Sphagnum moss - should specify whether the moss is living or dead, as living moss routinuing includes weed seeds and other biological risk material. Should there be a requirement for the sphagnum moss to be sterilised to ensure freedom of biologicval risk material. Sphagnum moss: Given the way the material is produced and harvested weed seeds are common Tree fern slabs: Many broad host range pests (not just forest) could be present depending on the production area etc Bio waste: risk would be highly variable depending on source		
			Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No Low	Inert			
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable ~~low~~	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)			
			Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing			
			Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	~~Low~~ ~~Medium~~variable	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing may reduce~~s~~ the probability of pest survival ~~after processing~~, however wood shavings can change te environment to promote pest infestation			
			Tissue culture medium	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			(agar-like)			
			Water	Variable~~Low~~	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
			Wood chips	Variable~~Medium~~	Yes	~~Risk depends on particle size and level of processing~~Size of particles and the level of processing may reduce the probability of pest survival, however wood chipping can change the environment to promote pest infestation.
			Cork	Variable ~~low~~	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
			Peat	Variable ~~low~~	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs). Weed seeds common.
			Sphagnum moss	Variable ~~high~~	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing , with weed seeds common
			Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable ~~high~~	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source Humus / High / Yes / Decomposed plant matter Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated Tree fern slabs / High / Yes / Potential to harbour ~~forest~~ pests Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms) / High / Yes / Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
468.	75	Substantive		Suggest changing the column header "Pest risk" to "Relative phytosanitary risk". Suggest adding footnote to this column header "This is an indicative list because the PRA will determine the actual risk level." Suggest changing the column header "Constituents of growing media" to "Components of growing media" Suggest adding footnote to column 1 header "Not an exhaustive list" Clay, sand, and silt are not inert. They merely have a lower cation exchange capacity than organic material. Vermiculite and perlite are not inert either, but the heat of production renders them virtually sterile.	English	United States of America

New Appendix 1 Table

	Plant type	Growing media	Comments
1	Unrooted cuttings	None	
2	Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.
3	Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.
4	Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.
5	Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.
6	Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.
7	Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.
8	Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.
9	Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.
10	Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

11 Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.
12 Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.
13 Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or "ball and burlap". This material includes a large volume of soil.
14 Turf or grass sod	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.

Constituents of growing media	Pest risk[1]	Support pest survival	Comments
Baked clay pellets	Low	No	Inert
Pure clay	Low	No	n/a
Gravel, sand, silt	Low	No	Inert
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool,	Low	No	Inert (but root knot ar

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)			nematodes can survive in rock wool)			
			Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert			
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts) Â			
			Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing			
			Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Lowâ€“Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing			
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			
			Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment			
			Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

			the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)
Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities
Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source
Humus	High	Yes	Decomposed plant matter
Soil	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated
Tree fern slabs	High	Yes	Potential to harbour forest pests
Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)	High	Yes	Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests

469.	75	Substantive	**Constituents of growing media**	**Pest risk**[1]	**Support pest survival**	**Comments**	Replace "Sphagnum" as other mosses may be used as growing media and replace by the term “non-viable moss to avoid confusion as a viable moss would be considered a plant. Biowaste: Remove the text that defines bio waste in the fourth column of the table as a definition is not needed in this table and insert new text describing the risk	English	Canada
			Baked clay pellets	Low	No	Inert			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				of bio waste. Delete the row related to Humus as this would be classified under compost and should therefore not have its own line in this table. Delete the reference to vermicast plus earthworms in the first column as Vermicompost does not generally include the actual worms. Delete the text related to natine earthworms and add new text in the Comments column to clarify what vermicompost may contain.		

Pure clay	Low	No	n/a
Gravel, sand, silt	Low	No	Inert
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	Low	No	Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)
Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert
Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)
Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing
Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Peat / Variable low / Yes / Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) ~~Sphagnum moss~~ Non-viable moss / Variable high / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / ~~Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities~~ Risk depends on source and processing of material. Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source ~~Humus~~ / ~~High~~ / ~~Yes~~ / ~~Decomposed plant matter~~ Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated Tree fern slabs / High / Yes / Potential to harbour forest pests Vermicompost ~~(vermicast plus earthworms)~~ / High / Yes / ~~Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests~~ May include remains of undigested			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>organic material</td></tr>
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</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>470.</td><td>75</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>noneLow</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay, gravel and sand</td><td>negligibleLow</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>noneLow</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>noneLow</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>Variable low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Lowâ€“Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium (agar-like)</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The lines should be reorganized by pest risk. The term "low" was deemed to imprecise in this context, and two extra grades of risk, "none" and "negligible" were added for clarity, keeping in mind that this this table refers to growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Water / Low / Yes / Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips / Medium / Yes / Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork / Variable low / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Peat / Variable low / Yes / Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss / Variable high / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source Humus / High / Yes / Decomposed plant matter Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>471.</td><td>75</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay, gravel and sand</td><td>negligible~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~Gravel, sand, silt~~</td><td>~~Low~~</td><td>~~No~~</td><td>~~Inert~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert ~~(but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>none~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>Variable low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Lowâ€“Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The lines should be reorganized by pest risk. The term "low" was deemed to imprecise in this context, and two extra grades of risk, "none" and "negligible" were added for clarity, keeping in mind that this this table refers to growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination. Risk of sphagnum moss is similar to peat</td><td>English</td><td>Norway</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like) / Low / Yes / Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use Water / Low / Yes / Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips / Medium / Yes / Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork / Variable low / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Peat / Variable low / Yes / Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss / Variable low~~high~~ / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source			

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<table>
<tr><td>Humus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>472.</td><td>75</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (?)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Medium~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>n/a ? Depends on the horizon</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~Gravel, sand~~, silt</td><td>Medium~~Low~~</td><td>No</td><td>Depends on the horizon~~Inert~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>Variable low ?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Low–Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>~~EWG RU~~ : The comment "not applicable" in the collumn "comments" of the line "pure clay" does not make sense and needs to be precised. The words "variable low" and "variable high" call for precision. The word "inert" would gain from having a definition.</td><td>English</td><td>EPPO</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

			processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing
Cork	Variable low (?)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Peat	Variable low (?)	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)
Sphagnum moss	Variable high (?)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high (?)	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities
Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an

<table>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source</td></tr>
<tr><td>Humus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>Variable low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Compost Row: What is relevant is how the growing medium was produced and not its approval Vermicompost Row: to clarify, they may or not be non native.</td><td>English</td><td>Uruguay</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing
Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)
Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation

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<table>
<tr><td>Bio waste</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compost</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced depending on ~~if produced by an approved~~ the production process ; ~~risk increased if material is from an unknown source~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~H~~umus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some ~~non-native~~ earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Compost Row: What is relevant is how the growing medium was produced and not its approval Vermicompost Row: to clarify, they may or not be non native.</td><td>English</td><td>COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat) — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts) Paper — Low — Yes — High level of processing Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior) — Low–Medium — Yes — Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing Tissue culture medium (agar-like) — Low — Yes — Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use Water — Low — Yes — Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips — Medium — Yes — Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing Peat — Variable low — Yes — Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss — Variable high — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) — Variable high — Yes — Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Bark</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bio waste</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compost</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced depending on~~if produced by an approved~~ the production process ; ~~risk increased if material is from an unknown source~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>~~H~~umus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some ~~non-native~~ earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>475.</td><td>75</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>medium~~Low~~</td><td>yes~~No~~</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam,</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>~~From the~~ experience in the region organisms such as nematodes, fungi, molluscs and bacteria have been found in sand, gravel and silt .</td><td>English</td><td>Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)			wool)			
			Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert			
			Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)			
			Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing			
			Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing			
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			
			Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment			
			Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Sphagnum moss</td><td>Variable high</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)</td><td>Variable high</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bark</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bio waste</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compost</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source</td></tr>
<tr><td>Humus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
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<tr><td>476.</td><td>75</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Compost Row: What is relevant is how the growing medium was produced and not its approval Vermicompost Row: to clarify, they may or not be non native.</td><td>English</td><td>Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Gravel, sand, silt — Low — No — Inert Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers) — Low — No — Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool) Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria — Low — No — Inert Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat) — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts) Paper — Low — Yes — High level of processing Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior) — Low–Medium — Yes — Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing Tissue culture medium (agar-like) — Low — Yes — Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use Water — Low — Yes — Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips — Medium — Yes — Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork — Variable low — Yes — Risk depends on level of processing Peat — Variable low — Yes — Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

			fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)
Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing
Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source
Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation
Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities
Compost	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced depending on ~~if produced by an approved~~ the production process ; ~~risk increased if material is from an unknown source~~
~~H~~umus	High	Yes	Decomposed plant matter
Soil	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated
Tree fern slabs	High	Yes	Potential to harbour forest pests
Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)	High	Yes	Some ~~non-native~~ earthworms may be vectors of pests

477.	75	Technical	**Constituents of growing media**	**Pest risk**[1]	**Support pest**	**Comments**	From the experience in the Caribbean region, organisms such as nematodes, fungi, molluscs and bacteria have been found in sand, gravel and silt .	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country

		survival	
Baked clay pellets	Low	No	Inert
Pure clay	Low	No	n/a
Gravel, sand, silt	medium~~Low~~	yes~~No~~	Inert
Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)	Low	No	Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)
Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria	Low	No	Inert
Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)
Paper	Low	Yes	High level of processing
Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)	Low–Medium	Yes	Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing
Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use
Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment
Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Cork / Variable low / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat / Variable low / Yes / Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			
			Sphagnum moss / Variable high / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing			
			Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source			
			Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation			
			Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities			
			Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source			
			Humus / High / Yes / Decomposed plant matter			
			Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated			
			Tree fern slabs / High / Yes / Potential to harbour forest pests			
			Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms) / High / Yes / Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td>478.</td><td>75</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>medium~~Low~~</td><td>yes~~No~~</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat)</td><td>~~Variable low~~ high</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Low–Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium (agar-like)</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on source or treatment</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>~~From the~~ experience in the region organisms such as nematodes, fungi, molluscs and bacteria have been found in sand, gravel and silt .</td><td>English</td><td>Dominica</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork	Variable low	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat	Variable low	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			
			Sphagnum moss	Variable high	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source			
			Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation			
			Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities			
			Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source			
			Humus	High	Yes	Decomposed plant matter			
			Soil	High	Yes	Risk can be reduced if treated			
			Tree fern slabs	High	Yes	Potential to harbour forest pests			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>479.</td><td>75</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Constituents of growing media</th><th>Pest risk[1]</th><th>Support pest survival</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Baked clay pellets</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pure clay</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>~~n/a~~ Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gravel, sand, silt</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers)</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria</td><td>Low</td><td>No</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coconut fibres (coir/~~coco peat~~)</td><td>Variable low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>High level of processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior)</td><td>Low–Medium</td><td>Yes</td><td>Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after processing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium (agar-like)</td><td>Low</td><td>Yes</td><td>Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The table would have better flow if the constituents were listed according to risk ranking (from low to high). Remove n/a and replace by inert in the Comments column for Pure clay to better describe this specific constituant of growing media. The term coco peat should be avoided and therefore deleted from column 1 when referring to coconut fibres because it causes confusion as could be considered a mix of coir and peat). Only the term “coir” should be kept for Coconut fibres. Add wording beside peat (first column) for clarity and delete the first portion of the text related to peat under the fourth column as this is not needed and not always the case.</td><td>English</td><td>Canada</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Water / Low / Yes / Risk depends on source or treatment Wood chips / Medium / Yes / Risk depends on particle size and level of processing Cork / Variable low / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Peat (excluding peat soil) / Variable low / Yes / ~~Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters~~; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs) Sphagnum moss / Variable high / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods) / Variable high / Yes / Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source Bark / High / Yes / Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation Bio waste / High / Yes / Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities Compost / High / Yes / Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased if material is from an unknown source Humus / High / Yes / Decomposed plant matter			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Soil / High / Yes / Risk can be reduced if treated Tree fern slabs / High / Yes / Potential to harbour forest pests Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms) / High / Yes / Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests			
4810.	75	Technical	**Constituents of growing media** / **Pest risk**[1] / **Support pest survival** / **Comments** Baked clay pellets / Low / No / Inert (?) Pure clay / Low / No / n/a ? Gravel, sand, silt / Low / No / Inert (?) Synthetic media (e.g. glass wool, rock wool, polystyrene, floral foam, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polyurethane, water absorbing polymers) / Low / No / Inert (but root knot and cyst nematodes can survive in rock wool) Vermiculite, perlite, volcanic rock, zeolite, scoria / Low / No / Inert Coconut fibres (coir/coco peat) / Variable low (?) / Yes / Risk depends on level of processing (e.g. red ring nematode has been found in the husks of fallen nuts) Paper / Low / Yes / High level of processing Sawdust, wood shavings (excelsior) / Low–Medium / Yes / Size of particles and level of processing reduces the probability of pest survival after	The comment "not applicable" in the collumn "comments" of the line "pure clay" does not make sense and needs to be precised. The words "variable low" and "variable high" call for precision. The word "inert" would gain from having a definition.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
						processing			
			Tissue culture medium (agar-like)	Low	Yes	Autoclaved or otherwise sterilized before use			
			Water	Low	Yes	Risk depends on source or treatment			
			Wood chips	Medium	Yes	Risk depends on particle size and level of processing			
			Cork	Variable low (?)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Peat	Variable low (?)	Yes	Peat is a natural habitat for nematodes, mostly bacterial and fungal eaters; risk is lower where the origin has had no agricultural exposure (e.g. certified bogs)			
			Sphagnum moss	Variable high (?)	Yes	Risk depends on level of processing			
			Other plant material (e.g. rice hulls/chaff, grain hulls, coffee hulls, sugarcane refuse, grape marc, cocoa pods)	Variable high (?)	Yes	Risk is reduced if treated or from a clean non-infested source			
			Bark	High	Yes	Risk depends on source (potential to harbour forest pests) and degree of processing or fermentation			
			Bio waste	High	Yes	Unprocessed waste from plant or animal sources related to human activities			
			Compost	High	Yes	Risk reduced if produced by an approved process; risk increased			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>if material is from an unknown source</td></tr><tr><td>Humus</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Decomposed plant matter</td></tr><tr><td>Soil</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Risk can be reduced if treated</td></tr><tr><td>Tree fern slabs</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Potential to harbour forest pests</td></tr><tr><td>Vermicompost (vermicast plus earthworms)</td><td>High</td><td>Yes</td><td>Some non-native earthworms may be vectors of pests</td></tr></table>			
481.	75	Technical	<table><tr><th>Composants de milieux de culture</th><th>Risque phytosanitaire[1]</th><th>Favorise la survie de l'organisme nuisible</th><th>Observations</th></tr><tr><td>Billes d'argile cuites</td><td>Faible</td><td>Non</td><td>Inerte</td></tr><tr><td>Argile pure</td><td>Faible</td><td>Non</td><td>L'écrire en toutes lettres ~~s/o~~</td></tr><tr><td>Gravier, sable, limon</td><td>Faible</td><td>Non</td><td>Inerte</td></tr><tr><td>Milieu synthétique (par exemple, laine de verre, laine minérale, polystyrène, mousse florale, particules de plastique, polyéthylène, amidon stabilisé polymère, polyuréthane, polymères hydrorétenteurs)</td><td>Faible</td><td>Non</td><td>Inerte (mais les nématodes à galle des racines et les nématodes à kyste peuvent survivre dans de la laine minérale)</td></tr></table>	Pour plus d'interprétation	Français	Burundi

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment				Explanation	Language	Country
			Vermiculite, perlite, roche volcanique, zéolite, scories	Faible	Non	Inerte			
			Fibre de coco (tourbe de coco/coir)	Variable faible	Oui	Le risque dépend du degré de transformation (par exemple, des nématodes responsables de la maladie de l'anneau rouge ont été retrouvés dans l'enveloppe fibreuse de noix tombées)			
			Papier	Faible	Oui	Degré de transformation élevé			
			Sciure, planure de bois (fibre de bois)	Faible–moyen	Oui	La taille des particules et le degré de transformation font baisser la probabilité de survie des organismes nuisibles après transformation			
			Milieu de culture tissulaire (de type agar)	Faible	Oui	Stérilisé, notamment autoclavé, avant utilisation			
			Eau	Faible	Oui	Le risque est fonction de la source ou du traitement			
			Copeaux de bois	Moyen	Oui	Le risque est fonction de la taille des particules et du degré de transformation			
			Liège	Variable faible	Oui	Le risque est fonction du degré de transformation			
			Tourbe	Variable faible	Oui	La tourbe est un habitat naturel des nématodes, qui se nourrissent principalement de bactéries et de champignons; le risque est plus faible lorsque l'origine n'a pas été exposée à l'agriculture (par exemple, tourbières certifiées)			
			Sphaigne	Variable élevé	Oui	Le risque est fonction du degré de transformation			
			Autre matériel végétal (par exemple, balles de	Variable élevé	Oui	Le risque est moins élevé si le substrat est traité ou s'il provient d'une source saine non infestée			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			riz/paillette, balles de céréales, parches, résidus de canne à sucre, marc de raisin, cabosses)			
			Écorce, Élevé, Oui, Le risque est fonction de la source (potentiel d'abriter des ravageurs forestiers) et du degré de transformation ou de fermentation			
			Déchets biologiques, Élevé, Oui, Déchets d'origine végétale ou animale non transformés liés à des activités humaines			
			Compost, Élevé, Oui, Le risque est moins élevé si le compost est produit selon un processus approuvé; il est accru si sa provenance n'est pas connue			
			Humus, Élevé, Oui, Matière végétale décomposée			
			Terre, Élevé, Oui, Le risque peut être réduit avec un traitement			
			Plaques de fougère arborescente, Élevé, Oui, Abri potentiel de ravageurs forestiers			
			Vermicompost (fumier de vers de terre et vers de terre), Élevé, Oui, Certains vers de terre non autochtones peuvent être vecteurs d'organismes nuisibles			
482.	76	Substantive	Footnote 1 ~~For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination~~.	this information should be given as a note under the title of the Annex, as it is too important to be left in a footnote. Also Annex 1b has a note of similar significance under its title, before the table	English	Australia
483.	76	Substantiv	Footnote 1 This annex assumes that the ~~For~~ growing media was not previously used for planting and ~~which have been~~was handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.	Simpler, clearer statement.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		e				
484.	76	Technical	~~Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.~~	Added before the table (very important note)	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
485.	76	Technical	Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination. This Annex considers the risk posed by different constituents of growing media, but not in association with plants for planting. For pest risk assessment, the pest risk posed by growing media in association with plants for planting should be assessed.	We propose to add this new paragraph after paragraph 76 to clarify that both growing media and plants for planting should be evaluated together when assessing pest risk	English	Uruguay
486.	76	Technical	Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination. This Annex considers the risk posed by different constituents of growing media, but not in association with plants for planting. For pest risk assessment, the pest risk posed by growing media in association with plants for planting should be assessed.	We propose to add this new paragraph after paragraph 76 to clarify that both growing media and plants for planting should be evaluated together when assessing pest risk	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
487.	76	Technical	Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination. This Appendix considers the risk posed by different constituents of growing media, but not in association with plants for planting. For pest risk assessment, the pest risk posed by growing media in association with plants for planting should be assessed.	We propose to add this new paragraph after paragraph 76 to clarify that both growing media and plants for planting should be evaluated together when assessing pest risk	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
488.	76	Technical	Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination (e.g. freedom from soil).	Add an example of contamination to provide clarity.	English	Canada
489.	76	Techni	~~Footnote 1 For growing media not previously used for planting and which have been handled and stored in a way that prevents contamination.~~	Added before the table (very important note)	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		cal				
490.	77	Editorial	**ANNEX 1b: Combinations of ~~G~~growing media and other measures ~~associated with plants~~ that result in ~~may be considered low~~ negligible pest risk**	For consistency with [39] and [79], and added clarity (it is not the growing media in itself that results in low risk).	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
491.	77	Editorial	**ANNEX 1b: Examples of combinations of ~~G~~growing media with other measures ~~associated with plants that~~which result in ~~may be considered low~~ negligible pest risk of the growing medium associated with the plant**	For consistency with [39] and [79], and added clarity (it is not the growing media in itself that results in low risk).	English	European Union
492.	77	Substantive	**APPENDIX ~~ANNEX~~ 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Thailand, Malaysia
493.	77	Substantive	**APPENDIX~~ANNEX~~ 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Korea, Republic of
494.	77	Substantive	**~~ANNEX 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk~~**	Suggest deleting Annexes 1a and 1b (first three columns). 1b is outside the scope of the standard, and doesn't add information to the standard. Redundant because information in 1b is already covered in 1a. See US proposed new table in paragraph 75.	English	United States of America
495.	77	Substantive	**~~ANNEX~~ APPENDIX 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
496.	77	Substantive	~~ANNEX 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk~~	Annex 1b and the associated tables should be deleted from the standard as they are not all inclusive. Many of the measures mentioned in this annex may be related to systems approaches, which have now been addressed under Section 5. The text on treatment of water has been moved to now section 5.2 and the text on prevention of colonization by the relevant pest has been moved to a new Section 5.1. The rest of the information covered under Annex 1b is already captured elsewhere in the draft text.	English	Canada
497.	77	Substantive	**ANNEX 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**	The Annex should be made into Appendix.	English	Nepal
498.	77	Substantive	~~ANNEX~~APPENDIX **1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk**	This Annex should be made into Appendix	English	Viet Nam
499.	78	Substantive	~~Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.~~	See US comment in paragraph 77	English	United States of America
500.	78	Substantive	~~Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.~~	Delete the note above Table 1 and 2 as both tables are being deleted with the deletion of annex 1b - see comment in paragraph 77.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
501.	78	Technical	~~Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.~~ Examples of combinations of growing media with other measures which result in negligible pest risk of the growing medium associated with the plant. These combinations do not affect potential pest risk associated with the plants themselves.	this is a proposed clarification of the note and of what the table actually presents.	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
502.	78	Technical	~~Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.~~	This paragraph is inconsistent with Title of Annex 1b	English	Uruguay
503.	78	Technical	~~Note: These tables describe only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.~~	This paragraph is inconsistent with Title of Annex 1b	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
504.	78	Technical	**Note: Thi~~e~~s~~e~~ table~~s~~ describe~~s~~ only the pest risk associated with the growing medium, not with the plants.**	See comment on para 82.	English	European Union
505.	79	Substantive	**Table 1: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that ~~result in negligible~~ are effective for managing pest risk**	See US comment on paragraph 77. If this table is not deleted, suggest this rewording.	English	United States of America
506.	79	Substantive	~~Table 1: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that result in negligible pest risk~~	Delete Table 1 in line with deletion of annex 1b as per comment in paragraph 77.	English	Canada
50	7	Techni	~~Table 1: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that result in negligible pest risk~~	The title of the table is now given in the heading for annex 1b	English	EPPO, Norway,

<table>
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<tr><td>7.</td><td>9</td><td>cal</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Algeria</td></tr>
<tr><td>508.</td><td>7 9</td><td>Technical</td><td><s>Table 1: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that result in negligible pest risk</s></td><td>The title of the table is now given in the heading for annex 1b</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
<tr><td>509.</td><td>8 0</td><td>Editorial</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th>Other measures</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>Water or water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required</td><td>Plants rooted in water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium</td><td>N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)</td><td>Maintained in aseptic conditions</td><td>Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)</td><td>Sterilized water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation <s>colonization</s></td><td>Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td><s>Usual term</s></td><td>English</td><td>EPPO</td></tr>
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<tr><td>510.</td><td>80</td><td>Editorial</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Milieu de culture</th><th>Eau/nutriments</th><th>Autres mesures</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eau</td><td>Eau ou solution aqueuse nutritive</td><td>Il peut être nécessaire de stériliser, de traiter ou de filtrer l'eau</td></tr>
<tr><td>Milieu de culture tissulaire</td><td>SO (incorporés dans un milieu stérile)</td><td>Maintien dans des conditions aseptiques</td></tr>
<tr><td>Matière</td><td>Solution</td><td>Maintien dans des conditions propres à prévenir une</td></tr>
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</td><td>SO: écrire en toutes lettres
<table>
<tr><th>Exemples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Végétaux enracinés dans l'eau</td></tr>
<tr><td>Végétaux en culture tissulaire transportés dans des conteneurs fermés</td></tr>
<tr><td>Végétaux</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Français</td><td>Gabon, Congo, DR*</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation		Language	Country
			impropre à la croissance d'organismes nuisibles (par exemple, la perlite)	nutritive stérilisée			culture hydroponique, où l'absence d'organismes nuisibles peut être vérifiée		
			Milieu de culture stérilisé (par exemple, chauffé à une température spécifique pendant une durée déterminée)	Approvisionnement en eau exempt d'organismes nuisibles (stérilisé, traité ou filtré)	Maintien dans des conditions propres à prévenir une colonisation par des organismes nuisibles		Végétaux cultivés à partir de semences dans des modules, dans un environnement protégé		

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
511.	80	Editorial	<table><tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th>Other measures</th><th>Examples</th></tr><tr><td>Water</td><td>Water or water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required</td><td>Plants rooted in water</td></tr><tr><td>Tissue culture medium</td><td>N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)</td><td>Maintained in aseptic conditions</td><td>Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers</td></tr><tr><td>Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)</td><td>Sterilized water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation ~~colonization~~</td><td>Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified</td></tr><tr><td>Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a</td><td>Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation ~~colonization~~</td><td>Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions</td></tr></table>	~~Usual term~~	English	European Union

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>specified duration)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>512.</td><td>8
0</td><td>Editorial</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th>Other measures</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>Water or water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required</td><td>Plants rooted in water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium</td><td>N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)</td><td>Maintained in aseptic conditions</td><td>Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)</td><td>Sterilized water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation ~~colonization~~</td><td>Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified</td></tr>
<tr><td>Growing medium that has been</td><td>Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest infestation ~~colon~~</td><td>Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions</td></tr>
</table></td><td>~~Usual term~~</td><td>English</td><td>Algeria</td></tr>
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<tr><td>sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)</td><td>supply</td><td>~~ization~~</td><td></td></tr>
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</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>513.</td><td>80</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th>Other measures</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>Water or water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required</td><td>Plants rooted in water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium</td><td>N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)</td><td>Maintained in aseptic conditions</td><td>Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert material that is not</td><td>Sterilized water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization</td><td>Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified</td></tr>
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</td><td>See US comment on paragraph 77</td><td>English</td><td>United States of America</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)			
			Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)	Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization	Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions
514.	*80*	Substantive	~~Growing medium~~	~~Water/nutrients~~	~~Other measures~~	~~Examples~~
			~~Water~~	~~Water or water-~~	~~Sterilized,~~	~~Plants rooted in water~~

Delete text contained in the table as per comment in pararaph 77.

English

Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			~~based nutrient solution~~ / ~~treated or filtered water may be required~~ ~~Tissue culture medium~~ / ~~N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)~~ / ~~Maintained in aseptic conditions~~ / ~~Tissue-cultured plants transported in closed containers~~ ~~Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)~~ / ~~Sterilized water-based nutrient solution~~ / ~~Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization~~ / ~~Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified~~ ~~Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a specified duration)~~ / ~~Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply~~ / ~~Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization~~ / ~~Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions~~			
515.	*80*	Technical	**Growing** / **Water/nutrients** / **~~Other~~ M~~m~~easures** / **Examples**	The word "other" does not make sense here	English	EPPO, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			medium			
			Water	Water or water-based nutrient solution	Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required	Plants rooted in water
			Tissue culture medium	N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)	Maintained in aseptic conditions	Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers
			Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)	Sterilized water-based nutrient solution	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization	Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified
			Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a specified temperature for a	Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply	Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization	Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions

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<tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th><s>Other</s> M<s>m</s>easures</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>Water or water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Sterilized, treated or filtered water may be required</td><td>Plants rooted in water</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue culture medium</td><td>N/A (incorporated in sterile medium)</td><td>Maintained in aseptic conditions</td><td>Tissue cultured plants transported in closed containers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inert material that is not capable of supporting pest growth (e.g. perlite)</td><td>Sterilized water-based nutrient solution</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization</td><td>Plants for hydroponic cultivation where the absence of pests can be verified</td></tr>
<tr><td>Growing medium that has been sterilized (e.g. by heat to a</td><td>Pest free (sterilized, treated or filtered) water supply</td><td>Maintained in conditions to prevent pest colonization</td><td>Plants grown from seed in modules under protected conditions</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The word "other" does not make sense here</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>specified temperature for a specified duration)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>517.</td><td>80</td><td>Technical</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Milieu de culture</th><th>Eau/nutriments</th><th>Autres mesures</th><th>Exemples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eau</td><td>Eau ou solution aqueuse nutritive</td><td>Il peut être nécessaire de stériliser, de traiter ou de filtrer l'eau</td><td>Végétaux enracinés dans l'eau</td></tr>
<tr><td>Milieu de culture tissulaire</td><td>SO (incorporés dans un milieu stérile)
. SO, l'écrire en toutes lettres</td><td>Maintien dans des conditions aseptiques</td><td>Végétaux en culture tissulaire transportés dans des conteneurs fermés</td></tr>
<tr><td>Matière inerte impropre à la croissance d'organismes nuisibles (par exemple, la perlite)</td><td>Solution aqueuse nutritive stérilisée</td><td>Maintien dans des conditions propres à prévenir une colonisation par des organismes nuisibles</td><td>Végétaux destinés à la culture hydroponique, où l'absence d'organismes nuisibles peut être vérifiée</td></tr>
<tr><td>Milieu de</td><td>Approvisionnem</td><td>Maintien dans des conditions propres à prévenir une colonisation</td><td>Végétaux cultivés</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Eviter autres interprétations</td><td>Français</td><td>Burundi</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			culture stérilisé (par exemple, chauffé à une température spécifique pendant une durée déterminée) / ent en eau exempt d'organismes nuisibles (stérilisé, traité ou filtré) / par des organismes nuisibles	à partir de semences dans des modules, dans un environnement protégé		
518.	81	Substantive	~~Table 2: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that may result in low risk for a specific pest~~	table combined with the first table of annex 1B: the table did not give any additional precise information or guidance	English	EPPO, Norway, Algeria
519.	81	Substantive	~~Table 2: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that may result in low risk for a specific pest~~	See US comment on paragraph 75	English	United States of America
520.	81	Substantive	~~Table 2: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that may result in low risk for a specific pest~~	Table combined with the first table of annex 1B: the table did not give any additional precise information or guidance.	English	European Union
521.	81	Technical	~~Table 2: Combinations of growing medium and other measures that may result in low risk for a specific pest~~	Delete Table 2 as per comment in paragraph 77.	English	Canada

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>522.</td><td>82</td><td>Substantive</td><td>Table deleted</td><td>See 81</td><td>English</td><td>EPPO, Norway, Algeria</td></tr>
<tr><td>523.</td><td>82</td><td>Substantive</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Growing medium</th><th>Water/nutrients</th><th>Other measures</th><th>Examples</th></tr>
<tr><td>Treated growing medium (e.g. fumigated or drenched with an appropriate chemical treatment)</td><td>Clean water supply or if pest is likely to be transmitted in water, appropriately sterilized, treated or filtered water supply</td><td>Prevention of colonization by the relevant pest (e.g. pest free area, pest free place of production, protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, grown on benches separated from contact with soil)</td><td>Plants in pots in growing medium treated with an insecticide to kill a specific insect pest and grown in protected conditions</td></tr>
</table></td><td>See US comment on paragraph 75</td><td>English</td><td>United States of America</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
524.	82	Substantive	~~Growing medium~~ / ~~Water/nutrients~~ / ~~Other measures~~ / ~~Examples~~ ~~Treated growing medium (e.g. fumigated or drenched with an appropriate chemical treatment~~) / ~~Clean water supply or if pest is likely to be transmitted in water, appropriately sterilized, treated or filtered water supply~~ / ~~Prevention of colonization by the relevant pest (e.g. pest free area, pest free place of production, protected conditions, prevention of transmission by wind, grown on benches separated from contact with soil)~~ / ~~Plants in pots in growing medium treated with insecticide to kill a specific insect pest and grown in protected conditions~~	~~Delete text contained in the table. Please see comment in paragraph 77.~~	English	Canada
525.	82	Substantive	Table deleted	See 81	English	European Union
526.	85	Editorial	**APPENDIX 21: Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media**	Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 2	English	Thailand
527.	85	Editoria	**APPENDIX 1: Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media**	Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 2	English	Malaysia

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<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Par.no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>l</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>528.</td><td>8
5</td><td>Editorial</td><td>APPENDIX 1: Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media</td><td>Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 2</td><td>English</td><td>Korea, Republic of</td></tr>
<tr><td>529.</td><td>8
5</td><td>Editorial</td><td>APPENDIX <s>1</s>2: Types of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media</td><td>Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 2</td><td>English</td><td>Viet Nam</td></tr>
<tr><td>530.</td><td>8
5</td><td>Substantive</td><td>APPENDIX 1: Examples<s>Types</s> of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly associated<s>used</s> growing media</td><td>Clearer title The table title suggests that media and soil “commonly used in international trade” are acceptable. Permitting such materials may explain the much higher incidence of non-native forest pathogens established in other regions of the world.</td><td>English</td><td>United States of America</td></tr>
<tr><td>531.</td><td>8
6</td><td>Substantive</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Plant type</th><th>Growing media</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td><s>Unrooted cuttings</s></td><td><s>None</s></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions</td><td>Water</td><td>Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue cultured plants</td><td>Sterile, agar-like</td><td>Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Epiphytic</td><td>Tree fern</td><td>Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The title of table is "Type of plants for planting in international trade and their commonly used growing media". So, the first row is not necessary because it's not use growing media.</td><td>English</td><td>Thailand</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			plants	slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.			
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.			
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media,	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)				
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.			
			Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.			
			Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.			
			Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Turf or grass sod | Soil | Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.			
532.	86	Substantive	**Plant type** | **Growing media** | **Comments** Unrooted cuttings | None | -Unrooted cuttings are often packed in media to keep them in good condition Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions | Water | Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media. Tissue cultured plants | Sterile, agar-like | Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar. Epiphytic plants | Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock | Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media. Rooted herbaceous cuttings | Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic | Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.	need to highlight this	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				media, sphagnum moss)				
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots</td><td>Soil, peat (Lilium) or none (Tulipa)</td><td>Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bare root nursery stock</td><td>Soil, none</td><td>Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Artificially dwarfed nursery stock</td><td>Soil</td><td>The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trees and shrubs with soil</td><td>Soil</td><td>Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turf or grass sod</td><td>Soil</td><td>Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>533.</td><td>86</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Plant type</th><th>Growing media</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Unrooted cuttings, some bulbs (Tulipa) and some bare root nursery stock</td><td>None</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Wood is not mentionned in annex 1A and has other ISPMs focusing speciically on it. The other modifications are added to group the plants and plant material that are mooved without growing media.</td><td>English</td><td>EPPO</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions	Water	Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.			
			Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.			
			Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, ~~wood,~~ sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, ~~wood,~~ sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.			
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.			
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) ~~ornone (*Tulipa*)~~	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.			
			Bare root	Soil~~, none~~	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			nursery stock | | is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system. Artificially dwarfed nursery stock | Soil | The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them. Trees and shrubs with soil | Soil | Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or â€œball and burlapâ€• . This material includes a large volume of soil. Turf or grass sod | Soil | Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.			
534.	86	Technical	**Plant type** | **Growing media** | **Comments** Unrooted cuttings | None | Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions | Water | Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media. Tissue cultured plants | Sterile, agar-like | Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar. Epiphytic plants | Tree fern slabs, bark, | Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for	This type of bulbs can be shipped in inert substrate	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.			
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.			
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				, perlite, coco peat)				
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. ~~Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.~~			
			Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.			
			Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.			
			Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.			
			Turf or grass	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway			

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td>sod</td><td></td><td>for many soil pests.</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5355.</td><td>8 6</td><td>Technical</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Plant type</th><th>Growing media</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Unrooted cuttings</td><td>None</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions</td><td>Water</td><td>Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tissue cultured plants</td><td>Sterile, agar-like</td><td>Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Epiphytic plants</td><td>Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock</td><td>Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rooted herbaceous cuttings</td><td>Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)</td><td>Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.</td></tr>
</table></td><td>This type of bulbs can be shipped in inert substrate</td><td>English</td><td>COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers,	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. ~~Certain bulbs, such as~~			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots (*Tulipa*) ~~lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.~~ Bare root nursery stock: Soil, none: Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system. Artificially dwarfed nursery stock: Soil: The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them. Trees and shrubs with soil: Soil: Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil. Turf or grass sod: Soil: Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.			
536.	*86*	Technical	**Plant type** / **Growing media** / **Comments** Unrooted cuttings: None Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions: Water: Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media. Tissue: Sterile, Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like	This type of bulbs are not generally cultivated in fields and can be shiped in an inert substrate	English	Ecuador, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			cultured plants	agar-like	growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.			
			Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.			
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.			
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. ~~Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.~~			
			Bare root	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			nursery stock | | is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system. Artificially dwarfed nursery stock | Soil | The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them. Trees and shrubs with soil | Soil | Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil. Turf or grass sod | Soil | Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.			
537.	86	Technical	**Plant type** | **Growing media** | **Comments** Unrooted cuttings | None | Often packed in growing media to keep in good condition. Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions | Water | Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media. Tissue cultured plants | Sterile, agar-like | Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar. Epiphytic plants | Tree fern slabs, bark, | Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for	Unrooted cuttings: comment should highlight that unrooted cuttings are often packed in media to keep them in good condition Rooted herbacious cuttings: delete sentence or explain significance of short growing cycle. Potted greenhouse plants: delete as it is uncorrect to claim that greenhouse plants are generally grown in soil-free media.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.			
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. ~~The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short~~.			
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			~~Potted greenhouse plants~~	~~Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)~~	~~Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.~~			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				, perlite, coco peat)				
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.			
			Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.			
			Artificially dwarfed nursery stock	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.			
			Trees and shrubs with soil	Soil	Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.			
			Turf or grass	Soil	Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway			

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<tr><td>538.</td><td>8
6</td><td>Technical</td><td><table><tr><th>Plant type</th><th>Growing media</th><th>Comments</th></tr><tr><td>Unrooted cuttings</td><td>None</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions</td><td>Water</td><td>Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.</td></tr><tr><td>Tissue cultured plants</td><td>Sterile, agar-like</td><td>Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.</td></tr><tr><td>Epiphytic plants</td><td>Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock</td><td>Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.</td></tr><tr><td>Rooted herbaceous cuttings</td><td>Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)</td><td>Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.</td></tr></table></td><td>~~Delete Lilium~~ or Tulipa as this would imply that these are the only types of bulbs shipped. Suggestion to exclude examples. Delete the last sentence (Certain bulbs,... from soil) as this statement is not appropriate as it is related to procedure rather than actual risk.</td><td>English</td><td>Canada</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.			
			Potted greenhouse plants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers,	Soil, peat or none ~~(*Lilium*) or~~	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. ~~Certain bulbs, such as~~			

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<table>
<tr><td>tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots</td><td>~~none (*Tulipa*)~~</td><td>~~lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bare root nursery stock</td><td>Soil, none</td><td>Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Artificially dwarfed nursery stock</td><td>Soil</td><td>The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trees and shrubs with soil</td><td>Soil</td><td>Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turf or grass sod</td><td>Soil</td><td>Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>539.</td><td>*8 6*</td><td>Technical</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Plant type</th><th>Growing media</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Unrooted cuttings, some bulbs (Tulipa) and some bare root nursery stock</td><td>None</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Plants rooted in</td><td>Water</td><td>Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>~~Wood~~ is not mentioned in annex 1A and has other ISPMs focusing specifically on it. The other modifications are added to group the plants and plant material that are moved without growing media.</td><td>English</td><td>European Union</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			water or water-based nutrient solutions			
			Tissue cultured plants	Sterile, agar-like	Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar.	
			Epiphytic plants	Tree fern slabs, bark, ~~wood,~~ sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock	Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, ~~wood,~~ sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media.	
			Rooted herbaceous cuttings	Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss)	Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short.	
			Plants grown from seed	Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite)	Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media.	
			Potted greenhouse	Various (including	Potted greenhouse plants are generally grown exclusively in greenhouses under controlled conditions and in soil-free growing media.	

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			plants / synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, peat, coco peat)			
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants / Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat) / The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips / Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant / These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots / Soil, peat (*Lilium*) ~~ornone (*Tulipa*)~~ / Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.			
			Bare root nursery stock / Soil~~, none~~ / Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil			

<table>
<tr><th>Comm. no.</th><th>Para. no.</th><th>Comment type</th><th>Comment</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Language</th><th>Country</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Artificially dwarfed nursery stock</td><td>Soil</td><td>The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trees and shrubs with soil</td><td>Soil</td><td>Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or â€œball and burlapâ€• . This material includes a large volume of soil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turf or grass sod</td><td>Soil</td><td>Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>540.</td><td>86</td><td>Translation</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tipo de planta</th><th>Medio de crecimiento</th><th>Observaciones</th></tr>
<tr><td>Esquejes sin enraizar</td><td>Ninguno</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Plantas enraizadas en agua o en una solución acuosa de nutrientes</td><td>Agua</td><td>Algunas plantas pueden cultivarse, a partir de esquejes, en agua o en soluciones acuosas de nutrientes, con o sin medios de crecimiento sintéticos.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plantas cultivadas en medio de cultivo tisular</td><td>Estéril, de tipo agar</td><td>La producción de plantas cultivadas en medio de cultivo tisular está asociada con medios de crecimiento estériles de tipo agar. Pueden transportarse en contenedores asépticos sellados o ex agar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plantas epífitas</td><td>Losas de helechos arborescen</td><td>Las plantas epífitas, como las bromelias y las orquídeas, se transportan a menudo asociadas con losas de helechos arborescentes, corteza, madera, musgo esfagnáceo, ceniza volcánica, roca, etc. Estos materiales no son</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Término más usado en español</td><td>Español</td><td>El Salvador</td></tr>
</table>

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				tes, corteza, madera, musgo esfagnáceo, ceniza volcánica, roca	verdaderos medios de crecimiento, sino que se utilizan generalmente con fines de soporte y ornamentación.			
			Esquejes herbáceos enraizados	Diversos medios (en particular: turba, turba de coco, medios sintéticos, musgo esfagnáceo)	Los esquejes herbáceos enraizados generalmente se enraízan y transportan en medios de crecimiento libres de suelo; como recipiente pueden utilizarse macetas de turba o de coco. Las raíces son delicadas y los medios de crecimiento no pueden eliminarse sin dañar a las plantas. El ciclo de crecimiento de estas plantas es generalmente muy corto.			
			Plantas cultivadas a partir de semillas	Diversos medios (en particular: turba, vermiculita y perlita)	Las plantas anuales y bienales se cultivan generalmente, a partir de semillas, en medios de crecimiento y se transportan enraizadas en los medios de crecimiento.			
			Plantas de invernadero en maceta	Diversos medios (en particular: medios sintéticos, vermiculita, perlita, turba,	Las plantas de invernadero en maceta por lo general se cultivan exclusivamente en invernaderos en condiciones controladas y en medios de crecimiento libres de suelo.			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				turba de coco)				
			Plantas de interior ornamentales y floridas	Diversos medios (en particular: medios sintéticos, vermiculita, perlita, turba de coco)	Las plantas se pueden cultivar en suelo (en el campo), en contenedores (en viveros) o en maceta (en invernaderos), en medios de crecimiento libres de suelo.			
			Plántulas, plantones	Diversos medios (en particular: turba, vermiculita) o suelo como contaminante	Estas plantas jóvenes generalmente están enraizadas en suelo o en un medio de crecimiento libre de suelo, en contenedores o bandejas.			
			Bulbos y tubérculos, raíces tuberosas y raíces perennes herbáceas en estado latente	Suelo, turba (*Lilium*) o ninguno (*Tulipa*)	Los bulbos, los tubérculos (incluidos los cormos y rizomas), las raíces tuberosas y las raíces perennes herbáceas generalmente se propagan y cultivan en campos de cultivo, pero se transportan en estado latente y sin medios de crecimiento. Algunos bulbos, como los lirios, son muy difíciles de transportar completamente libres de suelo.			
			Plantas de vivero a raíz	Suelo, ninguno	La raíz desnuda es una técnica de arboricultura que consiste en excavar un árbol o arbusto cultivado en el campo con el fin de inducir un estado			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			desnuda | | latente. La planta de vivero se puede sacudir para eliminar parte del suelo, o se puede lavar para liberarla de todo resto de suelo y medios de crecimiento. El tamaño de la planta y la estructura de su raíz, así como el tipo de suelo, influyen en gran medida en la facilidad para eliminar el suelo del sistema radicular. Plantas de vivero con desarrollo frenado artificialmente | Suelo | Suele ser muy difícil lavar las raíces de estas plantas para eliminar el suelo. Las plantas se pueden trasplantar a medios de crecimiento libres de suelo y cultivarse en invernaderos utilizando medidas integradas de mitigación del riesgo con el fin de reducir al mínimo los riesgos de plagas asociados a las mismas. Árboles y arbustos con suelo | Suelo | Los árboles y arbustos más viejos, en particular los árboles singulares, a menudo se trasladan en el sector de los viveros como árboles excavados o "en cepellón con arpillera". Estos productos contienen un gran volumen de suelo. Tapetes ~~Tepes~~ de césped [pasto en rollo] | Suelo | Los tapetes ~~tepes~~ de césped contienen un gran volumen de suelo y constituyen una vía potencial para muchas plagas del suelo.			
541.	*86*	Translation	**Plant type** | **Growing media** | **Comments** Unrooted cuttings | None | Plants rooted in water or water-based nutrient solutions | Water | Some plants may be grown from cuttings in water or in water-based nutrient solutions, with or without synthetic growing media.	The French version of the draft standard uses the terms 'Tourbe ou gazon en plaques'. The term "tourbe" should be avoided because it causes confusion with other synonyms (e.g. peat, moss) also used in this standard. Therefore, delete the French term "tourbe" and replace it by "gazon" in both columns.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Tissue cultured plants / Sterile, agar-like / Tissue cultured plants are produced in association with sterile agar-like growing media. They may be shipped in sealed aseptic containers or ex-agar. Epiphytic plants / Tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock / Epiphytic plants, such as bromeliads and orchids, are often shipped in association with tree fern slabs, bark, wood, sphagnum moss, volcanic cinder, rock and so forth. These materials are generally intended for support and ornamentation rather than being true growing media. Rooted herbaceous cuttings / Various (including peat, coco peat, synthetic media, sphagnum moss) / Rooted herbaceous cuttings are generally rooted and moved in soil-free growing media that may be contained in peat-pots or coco-pots. The roots are tender and the growing media cannot be removed without injuring the plants. The growing cycle for these plants is generally very short. Plants grown from seed / Various (including peat, vermiculite, perlite) / Annuals and biennials are generally grown from seed in growing media and moved as rooted in growing media. Potted greenhouse plants / Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite,			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment			Explanation	Language	Country
				peat, coco peat)				
			Ornamental and flowering houseplants	Various (including synthetic media, vermiculite, perlite, coco peat)	The plants may be field grown in soil, grown as containerized nursery stock, or grown as potted greenhouse plants in soil-free growing media.			
			Liners, whips	Various (including peat, vermiculite) or soil as a contaminant	These young plants are generally rooted in soil or in soil-free growing media in containers or trays.			
			Dormant bulbs and tubers, tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots	Soil, peat (*Lilium*) or none (*Tulipa*)	Bulbs, tubers (including corms and rhizomes), tuberous roots and herbaceous perennial roots are generally propagated and grown in fields but shipped dormant and free from growing media. Certain bulbs, such as lilies, are very difficult to ship completely free from soil.			
			Bare root nursery stock	Soil, none	Bare root is a technique of arboriculture whereby a field grown tree or shrub is dug up in order to put it into a dormant state. The nursery stock may be shaken to remove some of the soil, or it may be washed free from all soil and growing media. The size and root structure of the plant and the type of soil has a large impact on the ability to remove soil from the root system.			
			Artificially dwarfed	Soil	The plant roots are typically very difficult to wash free from soil. The plants may be transplanted to soil-free growing media and grown in greenhouses			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			nursery stock | | using integrated risk mitigation measures in an effort to minimize the pest risks associated with them. Trees and shrubs with soil | Soil | Older trees and shrubs, including specimen trees, are often moved in the nursery trade as dug trees or “ball and burlap”. This material includes a large volume of soil. ~~Turf or grass sod~~ **Gazon** ou gazon en plaques | Soil | Turf or grass sod contains a large volume of soil and is a potential pathway for many soil pests. Le **gazon** et le gazon en plaques contiennent de grandes quantités de terre et constituent une filière potentielle pour de nombreux ravageurs souterrains.			
542.	89	Editorial	**APPENDIX 3~~2~~:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media ~~accompanying~~in association with plants for planting	- Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 3. - Consistent	English	Thailand
543.	89	Editorial	**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media ~~accompanying~~ associated with plants for planting	-Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 3 -Clearer meaning	English	Malaysia
544.	89	Editorial	**APPENDIX ~~2~~3:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting	Renumbering. Change to APPENDIX 3	English	Viet Nam
545.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	Present appendix 2 not very useful and could be deleted . (no refernce to it in the main body of text) Instead of having an "indicative list" there should be a more complete tabulation on higher taxonomic levels, which may be complemented by some common examples (PWN, cyst- and root knot nematodes). Nematodes: There are in a world perspective many more nematodes	English	EPPO, Norway

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				that are regulated, and listed by the different RPPO:s, i.e.regulated endoparasitic nematodes (species in families Anguinidae, Hoplolaimidae, Pratylenchidae and Heteroderidae) and regulated ectoparasites in the family Longidoridae). PWN, cyst- and root knot nematodes are some common examples.		
546.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	Uruguay
547.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
548.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
549.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	Depending on the circumstance, nearly any plant pest could be present in frowing media. This brief table does not help or add anything to the standard.	English	Australia
550.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~ (delete)	This table is not comprehensive.. Especially if growing media is recognized as a pathway of fruit flies, this may cause interruptions of existing trades because pathway of fruit flies are prohibited by many countries.	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
551.	89	Substantive	**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting	The table should include major soil pathogens, such as Fusarium, Phytophthora, Pythium, Rhizoctonia solani, Sclerotium rolfsii, Verticillium and Sclerotinia. Bacteria, such as Erwinia and Psuedomonas. Arthropod list should include ants, larvae of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, acarid mites, and fungus gnats.	English	United States of America
552.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	Delete Appendix 2 - This table is incomplete and could be misleading because pests of concern are not the same in every country. It should be replaced with a new sentence at the end of paragraph12.	English	Canada
553.	89	Substantive	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	Present appendix 2 is not very useful and could be deleted (no reference to it in the main body of text). Instead of having an "indicative list" there should be a more complete tabulation on higher taxonomic levels, which may be complemented by some common examples (PWN, cyst- and root knot nematodes). Nematodes: There are in a world perspective many more nematodes that are regulated, and listed by the different RPPOs, i.e. regulated endoparasitic nematodes (species in families Anguinidae, Hoplolaimidae, Pratylenchidae and Heteroderidae) and regulated ectoparasites (in the family Longidoridae). PWN, cyst- and root knot nematodes are some common examples.	English	European Union
554.	89	Technical	~~**APPENDIX 2:** Indicative list of pests that may be of concern with respect to the movement of growing media accompanying plants for planting~~	Delete whole appendix. Not refered to in body text of standard, nor is the information provided in sufficient detail to be useful. If retained, the definition of organism should be extended to the level of Arthropoda as this taxonomic level is more appropriate that including individual taxa.	English	Australia
555.	89	Translatio	**APÉNDICE 2:** Lista ~~Relación~~ indicativa de plagas que pueden ser objeto de preocupación con respecto al movimiento de los medios de crecimiento que acompañan a las plantas para plantar	Término más común	Español	El Salvador

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
		n				
556.	90	Substantive	~~**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**~~ • ~~*Agrobacterium*~~ • ~~*Ralstonia*~~ • ~~*Streptomyces*~~ ~~**Fungi**~~ • ~~*Tilletia*~~ ~~***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**~~ • ~~*Synchytrium*~~ ~~**Nematodes**~~ • ~~*Bursaphelenchus*~~ • ~~Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes~~ ~~**Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors**~~ ~~**Insects and mites**~~ • ~~*Anastrepha*~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~*Diabrotica*~~ • ~~*Rhagoletis*~~ • ~~Agromyzidae~~ • ~~Other fruit flies~~ • ~~Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)~~ • ~~Bark beetles~~ ~~**Molluscs**~~ ~~**Plants (beyond the intended plant)**~~ • ~~Seeds and other propagules~~			
557.	90	Substantive	~~**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**~~ • ~~*Agrobacterium*~~ • ~~*Ralstonia*~~ • ~~*Streptomyces*~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			~~**Fungi**~~			
			• ~~*Tilletia*~~			
			~~***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**~~			
			• ~~*Synchytrium*~~			
			~~**Nematodes**~~			
			• ~~*Bursaphelenchus*~~			
			• ~~Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes~~			
			~~**Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors**~~			
			~~**Insects and mites**~~			
			• ~~*Anastrepha*~~			
			• ~~*Diabrotica*~~			
			• ~~*Rhagoletis*~~			
			• ~~Agromyzidae~~			
			• ~~Other fruit flies~~			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)~~ • ~~Bark beetles~~ ~~**Molluscs**~~ ~~**Plants (beyond the intended plant)**~~ • ~~Seeds and other propagules~~			
558.	*90*	Substantive	~~**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**~~ • ~~*Agrobacterium*~~ • ~~*Ralstonia*~~ • ~~*Streptomyces*~~ ~~**Fungi**~~ • ~~*Tilletia*~~ ~~***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**~~ • ~~*Synchytrium*~~ ~~**Nematodes**~~	This list is not needed, is incomplete, it mixes different taxonomic entities, it includes pests that are not likely to be associated with plants for planting, it is confusing	English	Ecuador, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~*Bursaphelenchus*~~			
			• ~~Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes~~			
			~~**Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors**~~			
			~~**Insects and mites**~~			
			• ~~*Anastrepha*~~			
			• ~~*Diabrotica*~~			
			• ~~*Rhagoletis*~~			
			• ~~Agromyzidae~~			
			• ~~Other fruit flies~~			
			• ~~Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)~~			
			• ~~Bark beetles~~			
			~~**Molluscs**~~			
			~~**Plants (beyond the intended plant)**~~			
			• ~~Seeds and other propagules~~			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
559.	90	Substantive	~~**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**~~ • ~~*Agrobacterium*~~ • ~~*Ralstonia*~~ • ~~*Streptomyces*~~ ~~**Fungi**~~ • ~~*Tilletia*~~ ~~***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**~~ • ~~*Synchytrium*~~ ~~**Nematodes**~~ • ~~*Bursaphelenchus*~~ • ~~Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes~~ ~~**Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors**~~ ~~**Insects and mites**~~ • ~~*Anastrepha*~~	Delete. Depending on circumstances, nearly any plant pest could be present in growing media. Appendix does not help nor add anything to standard, nor is it refered to in body of text. The information is also too vague and does not provide enough detail to be useful. This appendix is also not referred to in the text body.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~*Diabrotica*~~ • ~~*Rhagoletis*~~ • ~~Agromyzidae~~ • ~~Other fruit flies~~ • ~~Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)~~ • ~~Bark beetles~~ ~~**Molluscs**~~ ~~**Plants (beyond the intended plant)**~~ • ~~Seeds and other propagules~~			
560.	*90*	Substantive	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • *Agrobacterium* • *Ralstonia*	None of the nematodes listed are virus vectors, should consider adding nematode examples that vector viruses. Also add viruses vectored in the soil by fungi.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Streptomyces*			
			Fungi			
			• *Tilletia*			
			***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**			
			• *Synchytrium*			
			Nematodes			
			• *Bursaphelenchus*			
			• Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes			
			Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors			
			Insects and mites			
			• *Anastrepha*			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Diabrotica*			
			• *Rhagoletis*			
			• Agromyzidae			
			• Other fruit flies			
			• Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)			
			• Bark beetles			
			Molluscs			
			Plants (beyond the intended plant)			
			• Seeds and other propagules			
561.	90	Substantive	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • *Agrobacterium*	Because Synchytrium is not a member of oomycetes but a member of Fungi. Phytophthora is a member of oomycetes.	English	Japan

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Ralstonia*			
			• *Streptomyces*			
			Fungi			
			• *Tilletia* • *Synchytrium*			
			~~***Phytophthora*and other oomycetes***~~ Oomycetes			
			• ~~*Synchytrium*~~ *Phytophthora*			
			Nematodes			
			• *Bursaphelenchus*			
			• Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes			
			Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors			
			Insects and mites			
			• *Anastrepha*			
			• *Diabrotica*			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Rhagoletis* • Agromyzidae • Other fruit flies • Thrips (below ground part of life cycle) • Bark beetles **Molluscs** **Plants (beyond the intended plant)** • Seeds and other propagules			
562.	*90*	Substantive	~~**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**~~ • ~~*Agrobacterium*~~ • ~~*Ralstonia*~~ • ~~*Streptomyces*~~ ~~**Fungi**~~	Delete the whole table. Please see comment in paragraph 89.	English	Canada

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~*Tilletia*~~			
			~~***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes***~~			
			• ~~*Synchytrium*~~			
			~~**Nematodes**~~			
			• ~~*Bursaphelenchus*~~			
			• ~~Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes~~			
			~~**Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors**~~			
			~~**Insects and mites**~~			
			• ~~*Anastrepha*~~			
			• ~~*Diabrotica*~~			
			• ~~*Rhagoletis*~~			
			• ~~Agromyzidae~~			
			• ~~Other fruit flies~~			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• ~~Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)~~ • ~~Bark beetles~~ ~~**Molluses**~~ ~~**Plants (beyond the intended plant)**~~ • ~~Seeds and other propagules~~			
563.	90	Technical	table deleted	see [89]	English	EPPO, Norway
564.	90	Technical	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • *Agrobacterium* • *Ralstonia* • *Streptomyces* **Fungi** • *Tilletia* • Fusarium ***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes** • *Synchytrium*	Fusarium is easy to spread associate with growing media. The both genus of Phytophthora and Synchytrium are belong to Oomycetes and are easy to associate with growing media.	English	China

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• Phytophthora • Synchytrium			
			Nematodes			
			• *Bursaphelenchus*			
			• Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes			
			Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode vectors			
			Insects and mites			
			• *Anastrepha*			
			• *Diabrotica*			
			• *Rhagoletis*			
			• Agromyzidae			
			• Other fruit flies			
			• Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• Bark beetles **Molluscs** **Plants (beyond the intended plant)** • Seeds and other propagules			
565.	90	Technical	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • *Agrobacterium* • *Ralstonia* • *Streptomyces* **Fungi** • *Tilletia* ***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes** • *Synchytrium* **Nematodes** • *Bursaphelenchus* • Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes	Fungi can also disseminate viruses	English	NEPPO

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode and other vectors **Insects and mites** • *Anastrepha* • *Diabrotica* • *Rhagoletis* • Agromyzidae • Other fruit flies • Thrips (below ground part of life cycle) • Bark beetles **Molluscs** **Plants (beyond the intended plant)** • Seeds and other propagules			
566.	90	Technical	**Bactéries et phytoplasmes** • Agrobactérie	pour un meilleur classement	Français	Mauritania

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Ralstonia*			
			• *Streptomyces*			
			Champignons,Bigarrure et autres oomycètes			
			• *Tilletia*			
			~~**Bigarrure et autres oomycètes**~~			
			• *Synchytrium*			
			Nématodes			
			• *Bursaphelenchus*			
			• Nématodes à kyste, nématodes à galle des racines			
			Virus et organismes pseudoviraux transmis par les nématodes			
			Insectes et acariens			
			• *Anastrepha*			
			• *Diabrotica*			
			• *Rhagoletis*			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• Agromyzidae • Autres mouches des fruits • Thrips (sous terre pendant une partie du cycle biologique) • Scolytes **Mollusques** **Végétaux (autres que le végétal concerné)** • Semences et propagules			
567.	90	Technical	table deleted	See [89].	English	European Union
568.	90	Technical	**Bacteria and phytoplasmas** • *Agrobacterium* • *Ralstonia* • *Streptomyces* **Fungi**	Because other organisms can transmit virus, for example some fungi as Olpidium spp.	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• *Tilletia*			
			***Phytophthora* and other oomycetes**			
			• *Synchytrium*			
			Nematodes			
			• *Bursaphelenchus*			
			• Cyst nematodes, root knot nematodes			
			Viruses and virus-like organisms transmitted via nematode and other **vectors**			
			Insects and mites			
			• *Anastrepha*			
			• *Diabrotica*			
			• *Rhagoletis*			
			• Agromyzidae			
			• Other fruit flies			
			• Thrips (below ground part of life cycle)			

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			• Bark beetles **Molluscs** **Plants (beyond the intended plant)** • Seeds and other propagules			