

Международная Конвенция по карантину и защите растений

Система онлайн- комментариев (СОК) МККЗР

<https://ocs-new.ippc.int/>

Секретариат МККЗР
Региональный семинар МККЗР/ФАО
2018

3-7 сентября, Быково, Российская Федерация



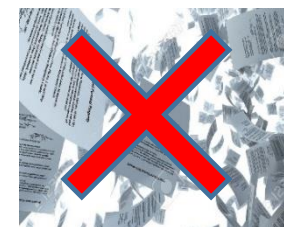
Для чего нам нужна СОК? Задачи и преимущества

Задачи СОК: Обеспечить простую, эффективную и удобную в использовании онлайн-систему для обмена, сбора и обобщения комментариев к документам.



Преимущества СОК:

- Простая в использовании и доступе
- Конфиденциальная и безопасная
- Внедряет стандартный формат комментариев
- Более быстрый и точный процесс компиляции
- Совместимая с основными браузерами и мобильными устройствами.



СОК и Региональные семинары МККЗР

До Регионального семинара

- **Шаг 1:** Контактные лица МККЗР должны убедиться, что они получили информацию для регистрации в СОК МККЗР.
- **Шаг 2:** Перед семинаром контактные лица вводят свои комментарии в СОК (в предварительный обзор, созданный соответствующей учетной записью РОКЗР / РС, а не в рабочей группе МККЗР).

Во время Регионального семинара

- **Шаг 3:** РОКЗР/ организатор РС демонстрирует комментарии стран региона на экране. На семинаре обсуждаются только основные и технические комментарии.
- **Шаг 4:** Участники соглашаются (или не соглашаются) с комментариями, которые были изменены и опубликованы РОКЗР/ организатором РС в рабочей группе МККЗР.

Домашняя страница СОК

IPPC - OCS

English

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



International Plant
Protection Convention

Рабочая группа МККЗР

Визуальный индикатор ваших текущих просмотров

Флажки для фильтрации ваших просмотров

Индикатор Рабочей группы

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Review status is Not started In progress Closed Completed

Include:

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

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Ссылка на панель управления обзором

Ссылка для ввода обзора

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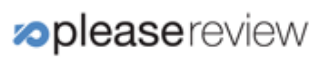
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Due Date	Review Title	Status	Details	Review
30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	 2017 First consultation Robert	Not Started	Select	
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	 New test review	In Progress	Select	Enter
7 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	 Test 200000000	In Progress	Select	Enter
1 Sep 2017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

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КОММЕНТАРИЕВ

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations




International Plant
Protection Convention

Ввод обзора

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

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

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Страница комментариев

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Панель обзора

Панель комментариев

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

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 - 5.1.1 Seeds as pathways
 - 5.1.2 Intended use
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 - 5.2.2 Resistant varieties
 - 5.2.3 Pest free areas, pest free places of production and pest free production sites
 - 5.2.4 Treatments
 - 5.2.5 Packaging
 - 5.2.6 Measures for seed production

Test 1 Fr

Test 1 Es

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

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 - 5.2.5 Packaging
 - 5.2.6 Measures for seed production

Status box

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

Date of this document	2014-05-21
Document category	Draft ISPM (priority 1)
Current document stage	To member consultation
Major stages	2009-11 SC introduced topic: International movement of seed (2009-003) 2010-03 CPM-5 added topic 2010-12 SC approved draft specification for member consultation via e-decision

Comments on Test 1 En

Paragraph Id 24 refresh

Comments

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

Draft Annex 2016-12-15 ISPM 27: *Fusarium circinatum* (2006-021)

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

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

General Comments refresh

Comments

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paragraph text
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Category: <Blank>

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with a document on the left and a comment interface on the right. The document text includes:

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

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

1. Pest Information

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

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

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

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

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

The comment interface on the right includes:

- Paragraph Id 49
- Comments, Bookmarks, Zones
- enter an optional comment: <<click to enter a comment>>
- and/or edit the text of the paragraph below: +
- Rich text editor with font family, bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, link, unlink, list, and link options.
- Category: <Blank>
- Buttons: Apply, Apply+Accept, Cancel
- Navigate by: << all >>
- Reason? Never | Track Changes
- Proposed change (1) by IPPC Secretariat on 24 May 2017 2:25 PM Reply Accept Close Delete Edit
- Category: EDITORIAL
- Summary of the proposed change: *Phytophthora ramorum* Werres, de Cock & Man in't Veld (Werres *et al.*, 2001) is an oomycete pathogen of unknown origin (Brasier *et al.*, 2004). It is considered to have been introduced into western North America and western Europe in the late twentieth century by the ornamental plant trade (Prospero *et al.*, 2007; Mascheretti *et al.*, 2008; Goss *et al.*, 2011; Grünwald *et al.*, 2012; Van Poucke *et al.*, 2012). *P. ramorum* attacks a wide range of trees and shrubs in nurseries and in the field, causing leaf blight, stem cankers, bleeding stem lesions and dieback.
- IPP Secretariat (24 May 2017 2:25 PM) To correct the spelling

Комментарии, полученные во время обзора внутри стран

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

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Category: [dropdown]

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

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



Публикация комментариев (для обзоров стран)

Contents All 36 10 Days Hours

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

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

History 2 box	
<i>This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.</i>	
Date of this document	2016-12-15
Document category	Draft annex to ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>)
Current document stage	To DP notification period for adoption
Origin	Work programme topic: Fungi and fungus-like organisms, CPM-1 (2006) Original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (syn. of <i>Fusarium circinatum</i>)
Major stages	2006-05 SC added original subject: <i>Gibberella circinata</i> (2006-021) 2015-03 Expert Consultation on draft DPs 2015-06 TPDP face-to-face meeting 2015-11 SC noted title change from " <i>Fusarium moniliformis</i> / <i>moniliforme</i> syn. <i>F. circinatum</i> " to " <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> " 2016-01 DP drafting group revised document 2016-03 SC e-decision for approval for first consultation (2016_eSC_May_07) 2016-07 First consultation 2016-11 TPDP recommended to SC for adoption (2016_eTPDP_Nov_02) 2016-11 SC e-decision for approval for adoption (2017_eSC_May_03)
Discipline leads history	Hans DE GRUYTER (NL, Discipline Lead) Robert TAYLOR (NZ, Referee)
Consultation on technical level	The first draft of this diagnostic protocol was written by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ana Pérez-Sierra (Forest Research, United Kingdom) - Renaud Iloos (ANSES, France) - Mónica Berbegal Martínez (Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain). In addition, the draft has been subject to expert review and the following international experts submitted comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms Jacqueline Edwards (Victorian Government Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources, Australia) - Mr William Muiru (University of Nairobi, Kenya).
Main discussion points during development of the diagnostic protocol	- It is agreed by the authors that the name <i>Fusarium circinatum</i> is used with <i>Gibberella circinata</i> as synonym, following Geiser et al. (2013). Is morphological identification reliable enough to consider the pathogen present or not? Yes, if all the characteristic features are observed, there is no doubt about the identification. In case one or several features are missing or doubtful, then morphological identification may not be reliable. - Footnotes for brand names (based on SC decision and according to TPDP instruction to authors): If in the DP there is more than one mention to a brand name, the second mention (and the subsequent mentions) to a brand name shall be associated with the footnote number with the full text (e.g. If the first mention to a brand name is "footnote 1", the subsequent mentions to brand names should be accompanied by the same footnote number).
Notes	This is a draft document. 2016-01-15 Edited 2016-11-07 Edited

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

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Comments

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paragraph text
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СОК и Региональные семинары МККЗР

До Регионального семинара

- **Шаг 1:** Контактные лица МККЗР должны убедиться, что они получили информацию для регистрации в СОК МККЗР.
- **Шаг 2:** Перед семинаром контактные лица вводят свои комментарии в СОК (в предварительном обзоре, созданном соответствующей учетной записью РОКЗР / РС, а не в рабочей группе МККЗР).

Во время Регионального семинара

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- **Шаг 4:** Участники соглашаются (или не соглашаются) с комментариями, которые были изменены и опубликованы РОКЗР/ организатором РС в Рабочей группе МККЗР.

После Регионального семинара

- **Шаг 5:** Если это соответствует комментариям, сделанными на семинаре, контактные лица в каждом обзоре рабочей группы МККЗР добавляют общее замечание: «Я подтверждаю комментарии, сделанные учетной записью РОКЗР / РС» до 30 сентября 2018 года.
- **шаг 6:** Контактные лица могут редактировать комментарии, сделанные на семинаре, или добавлять новые комментарии в рабочую группу МККЗР до 30 сентября 2018 года.

Ресурсы СОК

- Контакт: IPPC-OCS@fao.org
- Ресурсная страница СОК, с многоязычным руководством для пользователя и видео:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/>
- Вебинары (в группах или индивидуально) по запросу

Контактная информация

Секретариат МККЗР

Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация

Объединенных Наций

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