

La Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria

El Sistema de Comentarios en Línea (SCL) de la CIPF

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

**Secretaría de la CIPF
Taller Regional 2018**



¿Por qué necesitamos un SCL? Misión y beneficios

Misión del SCL: Proporcionar un sistema en línea simple, eficiente y amigable para coleccionar y compilar comentarios de los documentos.



Beneficios del SCL:

- Fácil uso y acceso
- Seguro y confidencial
- Implementa un formato de comentarios estandar
- Compatible con la mayoría de dispositivos y navegadores



El SCL y los talleres regionales de la CIPF

Antes del taller regional

- **Paso 1:** El punto de contacto se asegura de haber toda la información de acceso de la CIPF y del SCL.
- **Paso 2:** Previo al taller, los puntos de contacto ingresan sus comentarios en el SCL (en la sub-revisión creada por la cuenta de la respectiva ORPF o TR, no bajo el grupo de trabajo de la IPPC).

Durante el taller regional

- **Paso 3:** Las ORPF o los organizadores del TR muestran los comentarios realizados por los países en la región; solo los comentarios substantivos y técnicos se discuten en el taller..
- **Paso 4:** Los participantes acuerdan (o no) los comentarios que serán publicados por el grupo de trabajo del TR de la IPPC.

Página principal del SCL

IPPC - OCS

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International Plant
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Grupo de trabajo IPPC

5

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Casillas de verificación para filtrar tus comentarios

Indicador de grupo de trabajo

IPPC - OCS
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Review

Version 6.1.4
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my reviews

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Review status is
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☐ Closed
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Include:
☒ All workg

Due Date ▾	Review Title	Status	Details	Review
30 Sep 2017 11:45 PM	2017 First consultation Robert	Not Started	Select	Enter
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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Enlace para revisar el panel de control

Enlace para entrar a la revisión

Grupos de trabajo por país

Indicador de grupo de trabajo

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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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Food and Agriculture Organization
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International Plant
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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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3. BACKGROUND
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Draft ISPM: International movement of seeds (2009-003)

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Panel de
revisión

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

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Panel de
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Agregar comentarios generales

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

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

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

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

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Agregar comentarios a los párrafos

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

P *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 generations, under the right environmental conditions, an

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

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

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

Comentarios recibidos durante la revisión en el país

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

Publicar comentarios (para revisiones en el país)

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

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

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

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

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

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The OCS and IPPC Regional Workshops

Before the Regional Workshop

- **Paso 1:** El punto de contacto se asegura de haber toda la información de acceso de la CIPF y del SCL.
- **Paso 2:** Previo al taller, los puntos de contacto ingresan sus comentarios en el SCL (en la sub-revisión creada por la cuenta de la respectiva ORPF o TR, no bajo el grupo de trabajo de la IPPC).

During the Regional Workshop

- **Paso 3:** Las ORPF o los organizadores del TR muestran los comentarios realizados por los países en la región; solo los comentarios substantivos y técnicos se discuten en el taller..
- **Paso 4:** Los participantes acuerdan (o no) los comentarios que serán publicados por el grupo de trabajo del TR de la IPPC.
- .

After the Regional Workshop

- **Paso 5 :** Si está de acuerdo con los comentarios hechos en el taller, los puntos de contacto en cada revisión en el grupo de trabajo de IPPC agregan un comentario general: "Apruebo los comentarios hechos por la cuenta RPPO / RW" antes de la fecha límite del 30 de septiembre de 2018.
- **Paso 6:** Los Puntos de contacto pueden editar comentarios realizados en el taller o agregar nuevos comentarios en el grupo de trabajo de IPPC antes del 30 de septiembre de 2018..

Recursos del SCL

- Contacto: IPPC-OCS@fao.org
- Página de recursos, con manuales y videos en varios idiomas: <https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/>
- Webinars (en grupo o uno a uno) según sea solicitado

Contacts

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

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

