

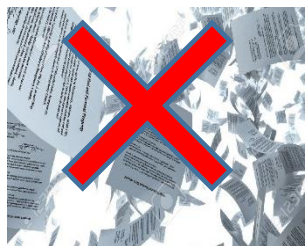
نظام إبداء الملاحظات عبر الانترنت (OCS)

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امانة الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات
ورش عمل إقليمية للاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات 2018

لماذا نحتاج إلى نظام إبداء التعليقات عبر الانترنت OCS؟ المهمة والفوائد

مهمة نظام OCS : لتوفير نظام إلكتروني بسيط وفعال وسهل الاستخدام لمشاركة وجمع وتجميع التعليقات على المستندات.



فوائد نظام OCS:

- سهل الاستخدام والوصول
- سرية والامن
- يطبق شكل تعليق قياسي
- عملية التجميع أسرع وأكثر دقة
- متوافق مع المتصفحات الرئيسية والأجهزة النقالة

نظام إبداء التعليقات عبر الانترنت واوراش العمل الإقليمية للاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات

خلال ورشة العمل الإقليمية

- **الخطوة 3:** يعرض المنظمون RPPO / RW التعليقات التي قدمتها بلدان المنطقة على الشاشة؛ تتم مناقشة التعليقات الفنية والتقنية فقط في ورشة العمل.
- **الخطوة 4:** يوافق المشاركون (أو لا) على التعليقات، التي يتم تعديلها ونشرها على مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات من قبل منظم RPPO / RW.

قبل ورشة العمل الإقليمية

- **الخطوة 1:** تأكد نقاط الاتصال للاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات من استلامها معلومات تسجيل الدخول الخاصة بها لنظام IPPC OCS.
- **الخطوة 2:** قبل ورشة العمل ، تدخل نقاط الاتصال تعليقاتها في نظام OCS (في الاستعراض الفرعي الذي تم إنشاؤه بواسطة حساب RPPO / RW / المعني ، وليس ضمن مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات).

الصفحة الرئيسية OCS

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مؤشر بصري من
استعراضاتك الحالية

مؤشر مجموعة
العمل

مربعات الاختيار
لتصفية استعراضاتك

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Include: ☒ All workgroups

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

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النهائية



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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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دخول الاستعراض

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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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صفحة التعليق

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 - 2.4 Outline of Requirements
 - 3. BACKGROUND
 - 4. IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
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 - 5.1 Pest Risk Analysis
 - 5.1.1 Seeds as pathways
 - 5.1.2 Intended use
 - 5.2 Phytosanitary Measures
 - 5.2.1 Seed certification schemes
 - 5.2.2 Resistant varieties
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 - 5.2.4 Treatments
 - 5.2.5 Packaging
 - 5.2.6 Measures for seed production

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

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جزء العرض

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

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إضافة التعليقات العامة

https://ocs-new.ippc.int/Main/Default.aspx

Contents

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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إضافة التعليقات على الفقرات

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 generations, under the right environmental conditions, an

comments on Test Robert Paragraph Id 49 refresh

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

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

Category: EDITORIAL

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

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

التعليقات المستلمة أثناء المراجعة داخل البلد/القطرية

Contents
All
129 10 Days Hours

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Paragraph Id 49
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Proposed change (1) by IPPC Secretariat on 24 May 2017 2:25 PM Reply Accept Close Delete Edit

Category : EDITORIAL

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

نشر التعليقات (المراجعات داخل البلد/القطرية)

Contents

36 10 Days Hours

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 loos (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

بعد ورشة العمل الإقليمية

- **الخطوة 5:** في حالة الموافقة على التعليقات المقدمة في ورشة العمل ، تصنيف نقاط الاتصال في كل مراجعة في مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات تعليقاً عاماً: "أُريد التعليقات التي أدلى بها حساب RPPO / RW" قبل الموعد النهائي في 30 سبتمبر 2018.
- **الخطوة 6:** تستطيع جهات الاتصال تعديل التعليقات التي تمت في ورشة العمل أو إضافة تعليقات جديدة في مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات بحلول 30 سبتمبر 2018.

أثناء ورشة العمل الإقليمية

- **الخطوة 3:** يعرض المنظم RPPO / RW التعليقات التي قدمتها بلدان المنطقة على الشاشة ؛ تتم مناقشة التعليقات الفنية والتقنية فقط في ورشة العمل.
- **الخطوة 4:** يوافق المشاركون (أو لا) على التعليقات، التي يتم تعديلها ونشرها في مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات من قبل منظم RPPO / RW.

قبل ورشة العمل الإقليمية

- **الخطوة 1:** تأكد من استلام معلومات تسجيل الدخول الخاصة بك لنظام OCS للاتفاقية IPPC
- **الخطوة 2:** قبل ورشة العمل ، تقوم نقاط الاتصال بإدخال تعليقاتها في نظام OCS (في الاستعراض الفرعي الذي تم إنشاؤه بواسطة حساب RPPO / RW المعني ، وليس ضمن مجموعة عمل الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات).

موارد OCS

- الاتصال : IPPC-OCS@fao.org
- صفحة موارد نظام ابداء الملاحظات/التعليقات عبر الانترنت (OCS)، مع دليل للمستخدم متعدد اللغات ومقاطع الفيديو :
<https://www.ippc.int/en/online-comment-system/>
- ندوات عبر الإنترنت (مجموعة أو اتصال بين شخصين) على النحو المطلوب

Contacts

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