



2006-029: Management of pest risks associated with international movement of wood

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| 1. | G | Editorial | I support the document as it is and I have no comments | | English | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 2. | G | Editorial | | In transit shipments of timber can pose risks eg burnt longicorn beetle can land on ships that haven't been into port where these pests occur. | English | Australia |
| 3. | G | Substantive | <u>The phytosanitary measures outlined in sections 2.2 to 2.2.8 do not offer sufficient prescriptive guidance as to how these measures should be applied, for example, time and temperature regimes. In the absence of these the application of these measures be subjective. The language used must be consistent with whatever definitions have been adopted in ISPM 5 (for example 'Systems Approaches vs Systems Approach')</u> | There is need for more prescriptive guidance | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica |
| 4. | G | Substantive | <u>The phytosanitary measures outlined in sections 2.2 to 2.2.8 do not offer sufficient prescriptive guidance as to how these measures should be applied, for example, time and temperature regimes. In the absence of sufficient guidance, the application of these measures is subjective. The language used must be consistent with whatever definitions have been adopted in ISPM 5 (for example 'Systems Approaches vs Systems Approach')</u> | There is need for more prescriptive guidance | English | Saint Kitts And Nevis |
| 5. | G | Substantive | <u>If possible, Add treatment method as well as its technical parameters into each treatment type in the standard or the other standard.</u> ✘ | Add the description of treatment method and technical parameters in order to guide the country NPPO in practice. | English | China |
| 6. | G | Substantive | <u>Suggest Annexes for ISPM 28 with better guidance for the applications, as the case of heat treatment of wood.</u> | More guidance for the application | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 7. | G | Substantive | | Determination needs to be made on whether the draft ISPM for handicrafts will be an annex to this document or a standalone document. This ISPM will need to be modified based on that decision. For example, the scope for this standard does not include bamboo, and many handicrafts are made from bamboo. Therefore, if the handicrafts standard is annexed to this document, the scope for this standard should include bamboo. | English | United States of America |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|-------------|
| 8. | G | Substantive | <u>It should be reconsidered para 3 of the scope. This ISPM should not replace ISPM 15 with wood packaging materials.</u> | It's difficult in practical. | English | Thailand |
| 9. | G | Substantive | | Processing of wood changes the risk as it establishes a different ecosystem which allows a different set of fauna to infest the chips or sawdust. For example, chipping increases the surface area available for fungi to sporulate and increased humidity allows infestation/survival of other pests. Risks of sawdust increase due to the risk of contamination during storage or packaging, for example soil, plant material, animal residues, seed contamination Plywood made with organic glues present a higher biosecurity risk. | English | Australia |
| 10. | G | Substantive | <u>The phytosanitary measures outlined in sections 2.2 to 2.2.8 do not offer sufficient prescriptive guidance as to how these measures should be applied, for example, time and temperature regimes. In the absence of these the application of these measures would be subjective. The language used must be consistent with whatever definitions have been adopted in ISPM 5 (for example 'Systems Approaches vs Systems Approach')</u> | There is need for more prescriptive guidance | English | Barbados |
| 11. | G | Substantive | <u>The draft ISPM provides useful guidance for developing phytosanitary measures but does not provide any particular requirements as expected for an ISPM. Therefore the usefulness of this document as an international standard is questioned. The pest risks related to wood commodities section is information not a procedure and could be placed in an appendix or elsewhere. Treatments should be developed for insertion into this ISPM in a similar way to ISPM 15 according to their effectiveness against pests or groups of pests or commodity types. Treatments for specific pests or groups of pests could be added to ISPM 28. Those commodity types not defined on ISPM 5 could be added to ISPM 5 to reduce the text in this draft.</u> | The comment does not require explanation. | English | New Zealand |
| 12. | G | Substantive | <u>Suggest Annexes for ISPM 28 with better guidance for the applications, as the case of heat treatment of wood.</u> | More guidance for the application | English | Algeria |
| 13. | G | Technical | <u>The draft seems to be an information manual rather than a standard. We are proposing to modify the structure of the text moving the section on specific requirements under each phytosanitary measure mentioned in the standard.</u> | It does not provide requirements related to the movement of wood in international trade, but gives indications on different operations that may be applied. The reason to modify the structure is because content of item 4.1 are not specific requirements, but rather procedures that should be applied to verify each phytosanitary measures. Moreover, the | English | Uruguay |

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| | | | | text is more understandable if the phytosanitary measure and the procedures for its respective verification are under the same item. | | |
| 14. | G | Technical | <u>The draft seems to be an information manual rather than a standard. We are proposing to modify the structure of the text moving the section on specific requirements under each phytosanitary measure mentioned in the standard,</u> | It does not provide requirements related to the movement of wood in international trade, but gives indications on different operations that may be applied. The reason to modify the structure is because content of item 4.1 are not specific requirements, but rather procedures that should be applied to verify each phytosanitary measures. Moreover, the text is more understandable if the phytosanitary measure and the procedures for its respective verification are under the same item | English | COSAVE |
| 15. | G | Technical | <u>this draft standard is well written and it is applicable and relevant to each Caribbean country</u> | Relevant to the Caribbean | English | Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados |
| 16. | G | Technical | <u>Request for capacity building (CDC) in the countries for Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory for woods (as expressed in parag. 174).</u> | Assistance for better application | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 17. | G | Technical | <u>The draft seems to be an information manual rather than a standard. We are proposing to modify the structure of the text moving the section on specific requirements under each phytosanitary measure mentioned in the standard.</u> | It does not provide specific requirements related to the movement of wood in international trade, but gives indications on different operations that may be applied. The reason to modify the structure is because content of item 4.1 are not specific requirements, but rather procedures that should be applied to verify each phytosanitary measures. Moreover, the text is more understandable if the phytosanitary measure and the procedures for its respective verification are under the same item | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 18. | G | Technical | <u>this draft standard is well written and it is applicable and relevant to Dominica each Caribbean country there is a need to define what is a depot stakeholders question whether the Port area could be considered as a quarantine area</u> | Relevant to Dominica and the Caribbean | English | Dominica |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| 19. | G | Technical | Request for capacity building (CDC) in the countries for Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory for woods (as expressed in parag. 174). | Assitnace for better application | English | Algeria |
| 20. | G | Translation | 1)Translation into Spanish shoul be revised throughout the text. Glosary text should be translated as agreed in the Spanish version of ISPM 5. For example in paragraph 8 "commodity" should be translated as "producto" 2)The term "adelgids" should be translated as "adélgidos" in paragraphs 61, 71, 78, 93, 96, 112 y 115. | 1) For consistency in the use of terms in Spanish 2) Correct translation in Spanish | English | Uruguay |
| 21. | G | Translation | 1)Translation into Spanish shoul be revised throughout the text. Glosary text should be translated as agreed in the Spanish version of ISPM 5. For example in paragraph 8 "commodity" should be translated as "producto" 2)The term "adelgids" should be translated as "adélgidos" in paragraphs 61, 71, 78, 93, 96, 112 y 115. | 1) For consistency in the use of terms in Spanish 2) Correct translation in Spanish | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 22. | G | Translation | Hay términos con traducción ya acordada, traducidos de manera diferente | Por ejemplo: "commodity" se ha traducido como "producto básico" y debe traducirse como "producto" (párrafos 8, 38, 43, 44, 45, 49, 56, 63, 71, 78, 82, 90, 93, 101, 102, 103, 123, 127, 130, 134, 138, 140, 144, 154, 157, 160, 164, 170, 176, 179); | Español | El Salvador |
| 23. | G | Translation | Translation into Spanish shoul be revised throughout the text. Glosary text should be translated as agreed in the Spanish version of ISPM 5. For example in paragraph 8 "commodity" should be translated as "producto" The term "adelgids" should be translated as "adélgidos" in paragraphs 61, 71, 78, 93, 96, 112 y 115. | See Comment | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 24. | 1 | Editorial | MANAGEMENT OF PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH <u>IN</u> THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WOOD (2006-029) | Simplified wording | English | Uruguay |
| 25. | 1 | Editorial | MANAGEMENT OF PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH <u>IN</u> THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WOOD (2006-029) | Simplified wording | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 26. | 1 | Substantive | <u>GUIDANCE ON MANAGEMENT OF PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WOOD (2006-029)</u> | To be consistent with the terminology used in existing ISPMs. | English | Singapore |
| 27. | 1 | Substantive | <u>GUIDANCE ON PEST RISK MANAGEMENT OF WOOD</u> MANAGEMENT OF PEST RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WOOD (2006-029) | "The international movement" is not necessary because every ISPMs have been used for international movement or trade | English | Thailand |
| 28. | 3 | Editorial | Les étapes de la publication sont récapitulées dans la version anglaise de ce document. | Harmoniser la présente norme en y incluant les étapes de la publication en langue française | Français | Gabon |
| 29. | 7 | Editorial | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or | Dicotyledons and monocotyledons are angiosperms. | English | EPPO, Estonia, |

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| | | | without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and <u>some</u> monocotyledons, such as palms). The standard does not cover bamboo products. | | | Morocco, Algeria |
| 30. | 7 | Editorial | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and <u>some</u> monocotyledons, such as palms). The standard does not cover bamboo products. | Dicotyledons and monocotyledons are angiosperms. | English | European Union |
| 31. | 7 | Substantive | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. <u>dicotyledons</u> dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons), such as palms . The standard does not cover bamboo products. | Angiosperms can be dicotyledons or monocotyledons. The original text implied that angiosperms only consisted of dicotyledons | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica |
| 32. | 7 | Substantive | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. <u>There is need for an explanation why bamboo was excluded from this standard and request for annex to guide NPPOs on how to deal with Bamboo since it is likely to harbour pests</u> <u>Wood packaing material should be mentioned in this standard since they are fully covered in I SPM 15:2009</u> | Bamboo harbors pests that may be moved in international trade | English | Mozambique, Ghana, Lesotho, Morocco |
| 33. | 7 | Substantive | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not covers bamboo products. | Literature suggests bamboo could also harbor pests. If the statement "Standard does not cover bamboo products" is to remain then there in need to provide evidence to support the statement. | English | Kenya |
| 34. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | best regrouped with all other exclusions in para 9 | English | EPPO, Estonia, Algeria |
| 35. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms <u>and</u> , angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms). The standard does not cover bamboo products. | Last sentence was reworded to clarify | English | Uruguay |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| 36. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms <u>and</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | Last sentence was reworded to clarify | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 37. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons <u>species</u> , such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | Angiosperms includes dicotyledonous and monocotyledons species, so does not need to be separated in examples. Also delete "such as palms" since it is already included in the angiosperms taxonomic definition | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 38. | 7 | Technical | La presente norma describe las medidas fitosanitarias que tienen el propósito de disminuir el riesgo de introducción y dispersión de plagas cuarentenarias asociados con la circulación internacional de madera (con o sin corteza). La presente norma abarca los productos de fibra de las gimnospermas <u>y</u> las angiospermas (es decir, las especies dicotiledóneas) y las monocotiledóneas, como las palmas. La norma no incluye los productos de bambú. | Las angiospermas comprenden a las dicotiledóneas y a las monocotiledóneas | Español | El Salvador |
| 39. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms, angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | For clarity it's best to group all exclusions in one place - paragraph 9. | English | European Union |
| 40. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the fibre products of gymnosperms <u>and</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | To clarify. The term wood was proposed to clarify because there are others fibres that are not covered by this standard, such as Musa textilis and Hibiscus cannabis | English | Mexico |
| 41. | 7 | Technical | This standard describes phytosanitary measures intended to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood (with or without bark). This standard covers the <u>wood</u> fibre products of gymnosperms <u>and</u> angiosperms (i.e. dicotyledonous species) and monocotyledons, such as palms. The standard does not cover bamboo products. | The term wood was added to clarify because there are others fibres that are not covered by this standard, such as Musa textilis and Hibiscus cannabinis. To clarify | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 42. | 8 | Editorial | Wood as a commodity class includes: round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Punctuation (insertion of a colon) | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Barbados, Dominica |
| 43. | 8 | Editorial | Wood as a commodity class includes: round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Punctuation (insertion of a colon) | English | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 44. | 8 | Editorial | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the | Parallam is an important type of processed | English | IFQRG* |

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| | | | mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard , <u>parallam</u>), all with or without bark. | wood. If the paragraph included "such as" or e.g., the list of examples could be shorter. Otherwise it should include all important processed wood commodities. | | |
| 45. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, <u>wood chips all with or without bark. This standard also covers</u> residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, such as sawdust and wood residue), and processed wood material (e.g. plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, <u>flakeboard</u> and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Chips should not be categorized as residual products. The word 'purely' stresses that no other factors are involved. Flakeboard is another good example of processed wood material. | English | EPPO, Estonia, Morocco, Algeria |
| 46. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard) , all with or without bark. | he risk of processed wood is lower than round wood and sawn wood. Here the scope of wood is different with the identification of 'wood' in ISPM 5. 'wood: A commodity class for round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage, with or without bark [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001]'—ISPM 5. | English | China |
| 47. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust, <u>wood wool</u> and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. <u>Wood commodity in this standard dose not include wooden furniture, joinery, statue, sculpture and other ornaments made from raw wood or unprocessed wood.</u> | - wood wool is one of wood commodity type catagorized by Harmonized System codes (HS code). Although, sawdust and wood wool are the exemption in ISPM 15 but in this standard should be indicate both of them. - There are many kind of wood commodity made from raw wood or unprocessed wood moved in international trade. Exception of them is necessary to clarify for wood commodities. | English | Thailand |
| 48. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Thailand proposed to insert the word "wood wool" as it is one of the commodity type | English | Bangladesh |
| 49. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, <u>and wood chips, all with or without bark. This standard also covers</u> residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, such as sawdust and wood residue), and processed wood material (e.g. plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, <u>flakeboard</u> and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Chips should not be categorized as residual products. The word 'purely' stresses that no other factors are involved. Flakeboard is another good example of processed wood material. | English | European Union |
| 50. | 8 | Substantive | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, <u>wood chips, all with or without bark. This standard also covers</u> residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, such as sawdust and wood residue), and processed wood material (e.g. plywood, pellets, oriented strand board, <u>flakeboard</u> and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | Chips should not be categorized as residual products. The word 'purely' stresses that no other factors are involved. Flakeboard is another good example of processed wood material. | English | Norway |
| 51. | 8 | Technical | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the <u>purely</u> mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and <u>otherwise</u> processed wood material (<u>for example</u> plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard <u>flakeboard</u>), all with or without bark. | 1) The products might be residual, but they could also be the main products of a process. 2) Other modifications are for clarity. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |

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| 52. | 8 | Technical | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, residual products from the <u>purely</u> mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | The word added to stress that no other factors are involved in this type of processing. | English | European Union |
| 53. | 8 | Technical | Wood as a commodity class includes round wood, sawn wood, <u>wood wool</u> residual products from the mechanical processing of wood (chips, sawdust and wood residue) and processed wood material (plywood, pellets, oriented strand board and fibreboard), all with or without bark. | insert the word "wood wool" as it is one of the commodity type | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 54. | 9 | Editorial | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood <u>components that have not been treated nor marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 that are intended for use as wood</u> packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved <u>for use</u> in international trade <u>are</u> covered within the scope of this standard. | Second sentence can be erroneously read to suggest that untreated, marked wood moving in international trade is covers in the wood standard | English | IFQRG* |
| 55. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. <u>This standard does not cover:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>bamboo products</u> <u>wood packaging material covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009</u> <u>contaminating pests and soil that may be present on the wood.</u> | For clarity it's better to put all exemptions in one place. Contaminations have been added as an important element of the scope of the standard. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 56. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | First Wood packaging material include untreated material should be within the scope of ISPM 15. And the meaning of first sentence is the same with the Paragraph 51. | English | China |
| 57. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | The intent of the 2nd sentence was unclear as it seemed to imply that the unmarked & untreated WPM should be considered under this standard which contradicts the ISPM 15. Unmarked & untreated WPM under ISPM No 15 would be seen as non-compliant under ISPM 15. Therefore, this sentence should be made clearer. | English | Singapore |
| 58. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | This sentence may establish competing requirements for ISPM 15. For example, exporters may prefer to follow this standard instead of ISPM 15. | English | United States of America |
| 59. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | -Malaysia proposed to rephrase the second line to avoid confusion -This sentence should be made more clear as it is stated in this para that unmarked and untreated WPM is covered in this standard. This is contradicting with ISPM15 | English | Malaysia |
| 60. | 9 | Substantive | El embalaje de madera se incluye en el ámbito de la NIMF 15:2009. No obstante, la presente | Puede prestarse a confusión y provocar | Español | El Salvador |

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| | | | norma abarca el embalaje de madera que no ha sido tratado y marcado de conformidad con la NIMF 15:2009 y que circula en el comercio internacional. | ambigüedad, duplicidad y traslape de NIMF. El proyecto no desarrolla lo señalado en el punto 9 de la especificación. | | |
| 61. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | -China proposed to rephrase the second line to avoid confusion -This sentence should be made more clear as it is stated in this para that unmarked and untreated WPM is covered in this standard. This is contradicting with ISPM15 | English | Bangladesh |
| 62. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. <u>This standard does not cover:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bamboo products • wood packaging material covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 • contaminating pests and soil that may be present on the wood. | For clarify it's better to put all exemptions in one place. Contaminations have been added as an important element of the scope of the standard. | English | European Union |
| 63. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 <u>itself is a consignment</u> and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | The unmarked WPM with consignment may be claimed as 'wood' under this ISPM which conflicts with ISPM 15 | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 64. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | As WPM are treated and marked in accordance with ISPM 15, the sentence may result in confusion in handling of WPM. To avoid confusion, the sentence should be deleted. | English | Japan |
| 65. | 9 | Substantive | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade is covered within the scope of this standard. | Wood packaging material will not be covered in this standard as it is within the scope of ISPM 15:2009 | English | Lesotho |
| 66. | 9 | Technical | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade <u>as a commodity</u> is covered within the scope of this standard. | To clarify that the reference in this paragraph is to wood packaging materials that move in international trade as a wood commodity | English | Uruguay |
| 67. | 9 | Technical | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade <u>as a commodity</u> is covered within the scope of this standard. | To clarify that the reference in this paragraph is to wood packaging materials that move in international trade as a wood commodity | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 68. | 9 | Technical | Wood packaging material is covered within the scope of ISPM 15:2009. Wood packaging material that has not been treated and marked in compliance with ISPM 15:2009 and is moved in international trade <u>as a commodity</u> is covered within the scope of this standard. | To clarify that the reference in this paragraph is to wood packaging materials that move in international trade as a wood commodity. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 69. | 10 | Editorial | Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment | To move under BACKGROUND to be | English | Singapore |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|------------------------|
| | | | | consistent with the formatting of the ISPM. | | |
| 70. | 10 | Editorial | Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment | This section is not appropriate to under the scope. It should be moved to background. | English | Thailand |
| 71. | 10 | Editorial | Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment | Malaysia proposed to move this para into background section | English | Malaysia |
| 72. | 10 | Editorial | Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment | Thailand proposed to move this para into background section | English | Bangladesh |
| 73. | 10 | Editorial | Impact on Biodiversity and the Environment | move this para into background section | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 74. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | The sentence is does not carry any message on the environmental impacts of the standard. It only repeats what has been said elsewhere. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 75. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | Propose to move under BACKGROUND to be consistent with the format of the ISPM. | English | Singapore |
| 76. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | This section is not appropriate to under the scope. It should be moved to background. | English | Thailand |
| 77. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | Malaysia proposed to move this para to background section | English | Malaysia |
| 78. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | Thailand proposed to move this para to background section | English | Bangladesh |
| 79. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | move this para to background section | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 80. | 11 | Editorial | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is | Delete the first sentence as the first part of this sentence is repeated in the second sentence | English | Canada |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts <u>on tree health and forest biodiversity</u> . Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | of this paragraph. Add wording then to the second sentence to clarify text. | | |
| 81. | 11 | Substantive | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | Draft ISPM on growing media has two differences in this section: - ISPM on growing specifically refers to some treatments with fumigants that might have negative impact on the environment. This also applies to this ISPM; - the ISPM on wood uses the terms "environmentally acceptable" while the ISPM on growing media uses "that have a minimal negative impact on the environment". I prefer the latter wording, but at least there should be some consistency. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 82. | 11 | Substantive | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and subsequently their negative impacts. Countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are <u>that have a minimal negative impact on the environment</u> environmentally acceptable . | Consistency with draft ISPM on growing media in this section would be useful. | English | Norway |
| 83. | 11 | Technical | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to <u>should</u> reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and <u>thereby to the protection of biodiversity. Certain treatments may have a negative environmental impacts and</u> subsequently their negative impacts. <u>C</u> countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | More appropriate language and stronger emphasis on the protection of the environment. The added beginning of the 2nd sentence serves as an introduction to the conveyed message. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 84. | 11 | Technical | Quarantine pests associated with wood moved in international trade are known to have negative impacts on tree health and forest biodiversity. Implementation of this standard is considered to <u>should</u> reduce significantly the likelihood of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and <u>thereby contribute to the protection of biodiversity. Certain treatments may have a negative environmental impacts and</u> subsequently their negative impacts. <u>C</u> countries are encouraged to promote the use of phytosanitary measures that are environmentally acceptable. | More appropriate language and stronger emphasis on the protection of the environment. The added beginning of the 2nd sentence serves as an introduction to the conveyed message. | English | European Union |
| 85. | 12 | Translation | References | In the Spanish version, "references" should be translated as "referencias" | English | Uruguay |
| 86. | 12 | Translation | References | In the Spanish version, "references" should be translated as "referencias" | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | Brazil |
| 87. | 12 | Translation | Referencias Bibliografía | Término apropiado para los proyectos de NIMF (son documentos de referencia de la norma y no bibliografía como en el caso de anexos y apéndices) | Español | El Salvador |
| 88. | 12 | Translation | References | In the Spanish version, "references" should be translated as "referencias" | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 89. | 13 | Editorial | CPM. 2008. <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure. IPPC Recommendation. In Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. Rome, 7–11 Apr. 2008, Appendix 6. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | The title of the recommendation should be in italics. | English | EPPO |
| 90. | 13 | Editorial | CPM. 2008. <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure. IPPC Recommendation. In Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. Rome, 7–11 Apr. 2008, Appendix 6. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | The title of the recommendation should be in italics. | English | European Union |
| 91. | 13 | Editorial | CPM. 2008. <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure. IPPC Recommendation. In Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. Rome, 7–11 Apr. 2008, Appendix 6. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | The title of the recommendation should be in italics. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 92. | 14 | Technical | FAO. 2009. <i>Global review of forest pests and diseases</i>. FAO Forestry Paper 156. Rome. 222 pp. | Move to a new Appendix with relevant references. Normally references such as this would be included in an appendix and there may be other appropriate references that could be included. | English | EPPO |
| 93. | 14 | Technical | FAO. 2009. <i>Global review of forest pests and diseases</i>. FAO Forestry Paper 156. Rome. 222 pp. | Move to a new Appendix with relevant references. Normally references such as this would be included in an appendix and there may be other appropriate references that could be included. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 94. | 18 | Technical | ISPM 7. 2011. <i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 7 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | EPPO |
| 95. | 18 | Technical | ISPM 7. 2011. <i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 7 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | European Union |
| 96. | 18 | Technical | ISPM 7. 2011. <i>Phytosanitary certification system</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 7 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 97. | 21 | Editorial | ISPM 11. 2004 2013. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | Current version of ISPM 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 98. | 21 | Editorial | ISPM 11. 2004 2013. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms</i>. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | Current version of ISPM 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 99. | 21 | Editorial | 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 |
| 100. | 21 | 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 | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 101. | 21 | Editorial | 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 | Algeria |
| 102. | 21 | 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 has been revised in 2013 and its title changed. | English | EPPO |
| 103. | 21 | 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 has been revised in 2013 and its title changed. | English | European Union |
| 104. | 21 | 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 has been revised in 2013 and its title changed. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 105. | 22 | Technical | ISPM 12. 2011. Phytosanitary certificates. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 12 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | EPPO |
| 106. | 22 | Technical | ISPM 12. 2011. Phytosanitary certificates. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 12 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | European Union |
| 107. | 22 | Technical | ISPM 12. 2011. Phytosanitary certificates. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 12 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 108. | 25 | Technical | ISPM 15. 2009 2013. Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 15 has been revised in 2013. | English | EPPO |
| 109. | 25 | Technical | ISPM 15. 2009 2013. Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 15 has been revised in 2013. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 110. | 30 | Technical | ISPM 25. 2006. Consignments in transit. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 25 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | EPPO |
| 111. | 30 | Technical | ISPM 25. 2006. Consignments in transit. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 25 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | European Union |
| 112. | 30 | Technical | ISPM 25. 2006. Consignments in transit. Rome, IPPC, FAO. | ISPM 25 isn't mentioned in this standard. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 113. | 38 | Substantive | Pest risk varies among different wood commodities – round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material – depending on the level of processing that the wood has undergone and the presence or absence of bark. This standard describes the general pest risk profile for each commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with each one. | The processed wood material should not be in the scope of this standard. | English | China |
| 114. | 38 | Substantive | Pest risk varies among different wood commodities €“ round wood, sawn wood, mechanically | Simplified wording | English | United |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | processed wood and processed wood material €“ depending on the level of processing that the wood has undergone and the presence or absence of bark. This standard describes the general pest risk profile, for each commodity by indicating <u>indicating</u> the major pest groups associated with each one <u>wood commodity</u> . | | | States of America |
| 115. | 38 | Technical | Pest risk varies among different wood commodities – round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material – depending on the level of processing that the wood has undergone and the presence or absence of bark . This standard describes the general pest risk profile for each commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with each one. | Delete last part of the sentence referring to the presence or absence of bark as processing may include bark removal. The addition of the bark removal text implies that bark plays a more prominent role in pest occurrence than other wood factors which is not the case. | English | Canada |
| 116. | 39 | Editorial | 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 quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood. | unnecessary words and punctuation | English | EPPO |
| 117. | 39 | Editorial | 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 quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood. | Unnecessary words | English | European Union |
| 118. | 39 | Editorial | 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 quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood. | unnecessary words and punctuation | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 119. | 39 | 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 quarantine pests associated with the international movement of wood. | The PRA is not always carried out by the NPPO of the importing country | English | United States of America |
| 120. | 40 | Editorial | Various options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments, are also described. | A comma added for clarity. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 121. | 40 | Editorial | Various e Options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments are also described. | More correct wording For simplification | English | United States of America |
| 122. | 40 | Editorial | Various options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments, are also described. | A comma added for clarity. | English | European Union |
| 123. | 40 | Technical | Various options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post- | Not clear why phytosanitary certification is referred to here - it seems inappropriate. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments are also described. | | | |
| 124. | 40 | Technical | Various options for phytosanitary measures for managing the pest risks related to wood, including bark removal, treatment, chipping and inspection, are described in this standard. Specific phytosanitary requirements such as verification of measures that have been applied and phytosanitary certification that may be applied before harvest or that are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of wood consignments are also described. | Referring to phytosanitary certification in this context seems inappropriate. | English | European Union |
| 125. | 41 | Editorial | The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and should, in that case, may set tolerance levels for residual levels of bark. | More precise/correct wording | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 126. | 41 | Editorial | The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and should, in that case, may set tolerance levels for residual levels of bark. | More precise/correct wording | English | European Union |
| 127. | 41 | Technical | The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and may set tolerances for residual levels of bark. | This option was mentioned in paragraph 40, where removal of bark was included in the options of phytosanitary measures | English | Uruguay |
| 128. | 41 | Technical | The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and may set tolerances for residual levels of bark. | This option was mentioned in paragraph 40, where removal of bark was included in the options of phytosanitary measures | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 129. | 41 | Technical | The NPPO of an importing country may require the removal of bark (to produce debarked or bark-free wood) as a phytosanitary import requirement and may set tolerances for residual levels of bark. | This option was mentioned in paragraph 40, where removal of bark was included in the options of phytosanitary measures | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 130. | 43 | Editorial | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | 'Establish' is sufficient | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 131. | 43 | Editorial | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | clearer generic reference. | English | Singapore |
| 132. | 43 | Editorial | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in | 'Establish' is sufficient | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|---|
| | | | international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | | | |
| 133. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms pests (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. C. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. Such pests may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved in international trade as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | The concern is 'pests', and 'pests' (not 'organisms') infest. All the pest examples mentioned may establish in new areas, not only the fungi. Wood is a commodity class, so it's not worth mentioning this. What is important is that it becomes a pathway when moved in international trade. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 134. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | First sentence was deleted because is not necessary, and it is a very general concept. Wood by definition is a commodity class, so it is redundant to specify that is moved as a commodity class | English | Uruguay |
| 135. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | First sentence was deleted because is not necessary, and it is a very general concept. Wood by definition is a commodity class, so it is redundant to specify that is moved as a commodity class | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 136. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by or contaminated with organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria, weed seeds). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | There is possibility that some wood products could be contaminated by weed seeds. | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica |
| 137. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood insects wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | wood wasps and wood borers belong to wood insects | English | Viet Nam |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 138. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | Malaysia proposed to delete "wasps, wood borer" and insert "insects" after wood | English | Malaysia |
| 139. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | Viet Nam proposed to delete "wasps, wood borer" and insert "insects" after wood | English | Bangladesh |
| 140. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms <u>pests</u> (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers, and wood-inhabiting nematodes. C. and certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood. <u>Such pests</u> may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved <u>in international trade as a commodity class</u> is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | The concern is 'pests', not 'organisms'. All the pest examples mentioned may establish in new areas, not only the fungi. Wood is a commodity class, so it's not worth mentioning this again. What is important is that it becomes a pathway when moved in international trade. | English | European Union |
| 141. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi <u>wood inhabiting nematodes with dispersal stages</u> that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | Include relevant nematode | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 142. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by <u>or contaminated with</u> organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria, <u>weed seeds</u>). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | There is possibility that some wood products could be contaminated by weed seeds. | English | Barbados |
| 143. | 43 | Technical | Wood originating from living or dead trees may be infested by organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, nematodes, bacteria). Pests that have been shown historically to move with wood in international trade include insects that oviposit on bark (e.g. Lymantriidae), wood wasps, wood borers and wood-inhabiting nematodes. Certain fungi with dispersal stages that can be transported on wood may establish themselves in new areas. Therefore, wood (with or without bark) moved as a commodity class is a potential pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. | First sentence was deleted because it is not necessary, and it is a very general concept. Wood by definition is a commodity class, so it is redundant to specify that it is moved as a commodity class. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 144. | 44 | Editorial | The pest risk presented by a wood commodity is dependent on a wide range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the presence or absence of bark, and factors such as the wood's origin, the intended use and any <u>the</u> treatment (if any) applied to the wood. Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities <u>described below</u> : round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. | Simplification and clarification | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 145. | 44 | Editorial | The pest risk presented by a wood commodity is dependent on a wide range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the presence or absence of bark, and factors such as the wood's origin, the intended use and the <u>any</u> treatment (if any) applied to the wood. Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities <u>described below</u> : round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. | Simplification and clarification. | English | European Union |
| 146. | 44 | Substantive | The pest risk presented by a wood commodity is dependent on a wide range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, the presence or absence of bark, and factors such as the wood's origin, the intended use and the treatment (if any) applied to the wood. Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities: round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material . | The processed wood material should not be in the scope of this standard. | English | China |
| 147. | 44 | Substantive | <u>Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities: round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material.</u> The pest risk presented by a wood commodity is dependent ds on a <u>wide</u> range of characteristics, such as the commodity's type, <u>the level of processing</u> , the presence or absence of bark, and factors such as the wood's origin, the intended use and the treatment (if any) applied to the wood. Wood is commonly moved as one of four commodities: round wood, sawn wood, mechanically processed wood and processed wood material. | New first sentence: Moved from end of paragraph. New second sentence: for clarity, to include processing | English | United States of America |
| 148. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this standard provides <u>guidance for the</u> is to effectively management of the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Simplification. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 149. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries . | Better wording | English | Uruguay |
| 150. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide | Better wording | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|---|
| | | | guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | | | Brazil |
| 151. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. However, But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Grammar | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica |
| 152. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this standard provides guidance for the is to effectively management of the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible for harmonizing the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Simplification. | English | European Union |
| 153. | 45 | Editorial | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Better wording | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 154. | 45 | Technical | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its origin(s) and ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | origin might sometimes be difficult to identify in the specific case of composite sawn wood. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 155. | 45 | Technical | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide | Only the intended use should be considered in a PRA and not an specific destination. Ultimate use is not a clear term and glossary term is suggested. It is not an intention, the | English | Uruguay |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this This standard provides guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | ISPM should provide guidance | | |
| 156. | 45 | Technical | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this This standard provides guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Only the intended use should be considered in a PRA and not a specific destination. Ultimate use is not a clear term and glossary term is suggested. It is not an intention, the ISPM should provide guidance | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 157. | 45 | Technical | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its origin(s) and ultimate use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Origin might sometimes be difficult to identify, e.g. in the <input type="checkbox"/> case of composite sawn wood. | English | European Union |
| 158. | 45 | Technical | Wood is usually moved internationally with a specific destination and an intended use. But wood commodities in trade increasingly move through intermediaries, whose handling of the commodity may complicate the identification of its ultimate intended use. Given the frequency of association between key pest groups and key wood commodities, it is feasible to provide guidance on phytosanitary measures for use internationally. The intention of this This standard provides guidance is to effectively manage the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests and where possible harmonize the use of appropriate phytosanitary measures for their control by countries. | Only the intended use should be considered in a PRA and not a specific destination. Ultimate use is not a clear term and glossary text is suggested. It is not an intention, the ISPM should provide guidance. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 159. | 46 | Editorial | It is important to note that the p Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004), taking into account e.g. including: | Simplification, more correct wording. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 160. | 46 | Editorial | It is important to note that the p Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004 2013), including: | Simplified wording and to update current version of ISPM 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 161. | 46 | Editorial | It is important to note that the p Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004 2013), including: | Simplified wording and to update current version of ISPM 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| 162. | 46 | Editorial | It is important to note that the p Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2013 94), including taking into account: | 1) Simplification. 2) ISPM 11 was revised in 2013. | English | European Union |
| 163. | 46 | Editorial | It is important to note that the p Phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:201394), including : | Simplified wording and to update current version of ISPM 11 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 164. | 46 | Technical | It is important to note that the phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11: 2004 2013), including: | ISPM 11 has been revised in 2013. | English | EPPO |
| 165. | 46 | Technical | It is important to note that the phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA <u>the pest risk</u> (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004) , including: | should not always have to go through a formal pest risk analysis process | English | Australia |
| 166. | 46 | Technical | It is important to note that the phytosanitary measures referred to in this standard should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without appropriate technical justification. This technical justification should be based on PRA (as described in ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11: 2004 2013), including: | ISPM 11 has been revised in 2013. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 167. | 47 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pest status in the area of origin of the wood | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 168. | 47 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pest status in the area of origin of the wood | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 169. | 47 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pest status in the area of origin of the wood | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 170. | 48 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ability of a pest to survive on or in the wood | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 171. | 48 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ability of a pest to survive on or in the wood | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | Brazil |
| 172. | 48 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ability of a pest to survive on or in the wood | See paragraph 47 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 173. | 49 | Substantive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the intended use of the commodity <u>the degree of processing</u> | Add a new bullet: degree of processing should be considered in the PRA | English | United States of America, Mexico |
| 174. | 49 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the intended use of the commodity | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 175. | 49 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the intended use of the commodity | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 176. | 49 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the intended use of the commodity | See paragraph 47 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 177. | 50 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination. | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | Uruguay |
| 178. | 50 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination. | It is not necessary to mention this bullet because it is already included in ISPM 2 and 11 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 179. | 50 | Technical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likelihood of establishment of a pest in the area of destination. | See paragraph 47 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 180. | 51 | Editorial | ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade. | Not necessary to repeat, this was already mentioned in Paragraph 9 | English | Uruguay |
| 181. | 51 | Editorial | ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade. | Not necessary to repeat, this was already mentioned in Paragraph 9 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 182. | 51 | Editorial | ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade. | The same paragraph 25 | English | Viet Nam |
| 183. | 51 | Editorial | ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade. | Not necessary to repeat. This was already mentioned in paragraph 9 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 184. | 51 | Technical | ISPM 15:2009 provides guidance on regulating wood packaging material in international trade. | Unnecessary text. Exclusions are mentioned in paragraph 9. | English | European Union |
| 185. | 52 | Editorial | The FAO publication Global review of forest pests and diseases (2009) provides information on some of the major forest pests of the world. | The same paragraph 14 | English | Viet Nam |
| 186. | 53 | Editorial | To <u>clearly</u> differentiate wood from bark as used in this standard, a drawing and photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided in Appendix 1. | 1) More precise (cf. [186]). | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 187. | 53 | Substantive | To differentiate wood from bark as used in this standard, a drawing and photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided in Appendix 1. | Only one photograph is included in the Appendix | English | United States of America |
| 188. | 56 | Editorial | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood . This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section , the pest risk actually presented may vary based on <u>with</u> factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Simplification & consistency of ISPM style. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 189. | 56 | Editorial | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood . This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section , the pest risk actually presented may vary based on <u>with</u> factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Simplification and consistency with ISPM style. | English | European Union |
| 190. | 56 | Substantive | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. <u>Pest risk also depends on whether the wood</u> | There are no distinctions between the different types of wood mentioned in the standard (The Scope, para 7, introduces the concept), i.e. | English | United States of America |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | commodity is a gymnosperm (soft wood), angiosperm (hard wood) or monocotyledon (palms) . This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | hard and soft wood, environmental conditions, i.e. tropical wood, etc. | | |
| 191. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood origin , species and characteristics, the level of processing or treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | see para 45, treatments should be mentioned as they impact the level of risk. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 192. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the areas of origin and destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Pest status should be assessed in both areas of origin and destination | English | Uruguay |
| 193. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the areas of origin and destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Pest status should be assessed in both areas of origin and destination | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 194. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood origin , species and characteristics, the level of forest-protection measures in the growing area , the level of processing or treatment the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in | Treatments and protective measures in the growing area should be mentioned as they impact the level of risk. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | section 2. | | | |
| 195. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, intended use of the wood, and pest status in the areas of <u>origin and destination</u> . Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Pest status should be assessed in both areas of origin and destination | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 196. | 56 | Technical | The pest risks of the wood commodities addressed in this standard vary depending on the wood species and characteristics, the level of processing the wood has undergone, and the presence or absence of bark on the wood. This standard describes the general pest risks related to each wood commodity by indicating the major pest groups associated with it. Although the wood commodities described may be commonly infested with certain pest groups, as described in the background section, the pest risk actually presented may vary based on factors such as species and size of the wood, <u>moisture content of wood</u> , intended use of the wood, and pest status in the area of destination. Options for phytosanitary measures are provided in section 2. | Moisture content is a key factor related to infestation and continued growth of insects, fungi, oomycetes and nematodes. | English | IFQRG* |
| 197. | 57 | Editorial | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' €™ ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | simpler language - avoids the creation of a new term "wood pests". Useless comma before "and". | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 198. | 57 | Editorial | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural forestry and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | Suggest this change because "forestry" more commonly used term | English | United States of America |
| 199. | 57 | Editorial | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | Simplification | English | European Union |
| 200. | 57 | Substantive | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, <u>place and conditions</u> and conditions , and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' €™ ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | storage could happen in another area than where the wood is harvested og could lead to infestation by new pests only present in the storage area. Infestation could also happen during transport, especially open transport of wood over long distances | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco |
| 201. | 57 | Substantive | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management | The place and conditions of storage are other elements that may influence the level of | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | practices, storage time, <u>place and conditions</u> and as well as treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | infestation. | | |
| 202. | 57 | Technical | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to <u>infest trees or wood, and to</u> survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | To make the link with the beginning of the sentence: "Outbreaks in the area of origin". | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 203. | 57 | Technical | Wood may contain one or more of the wood <u>be infested by</u> pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | May contain pests is not very common to use | English | Uruguay |
| 204. | 57 | Technical | Wood may contain one or more of the wood <u>be infested by</u> pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | May contain pests is not very common to use | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 205. | 57 | Technical | Wood may contain one or more of the wood pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to <u>infest trees or wood and to</u> survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | The infestation may take place before or after the harvest and the ability applies to both the infestation and survival. | English | European Union |
| 206. | 57 | Technical | Wood may contain one or more of the wood <u>be infested by</u> pests present in the area of origin at the time of harvesting. Outbreaks of pests in the area of origin, silvicultural and other management practices, storage time, and treatments applied to the wood once felled can all influence pests' ability to survive on or in the harvested wood, and subsequently can influence the introduction and spread of pests. | May contain pests is not very common to use | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 207. | 58 | Technical | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. -, provided that ‡The <u>risks associated with the</u> removed material <u>should be assessed separately if it is not to be</u> moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch). | Split sentence 3 into two because it is dealing with two concepts. | English | EPPO |
| 208. | 58 | Technical | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing. -, provided that ‡The <u>risks associated with the</u> removed material <u>should be assessed separately if it is not to be</u> moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch). | Split sentence 3 into two because it is dealing with two concepts. | English | European Union |
| 209. | 58 | Technical | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the | Split sentence 3 into two because it is dealing | English | Norway, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing, provided that <u>The risks associated with the removed material should be assessed separately if it is not to be moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch).</u> | with two concepts. | | Morocco, Algeria |
| 210. | 58 | Translation | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing, provided that the removed material is not moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch). | First sentence is not correctly translated into Spanish, "the greater the reduction in pest risk" should be translated as "mayor será la reducción en el riesgo de plagas" | English | Uruguay |
| 211. | 58 | Translation | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing, provided that the removed material is not moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch). | First sentence is not correctly translated into Spanish, "the greater the reduction in pest risk" should be translated as "mayor será la reducción en el riesgo de plagas" | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 212. | 58 | Translation | In general, the greater the level of processing or treatment of the wood after harvest, the greater the reduction in pest risk at the wood's destination. Pests that are associated with specific wood tissues (e.g. bark and outer sapwood) pose virtually no pest risk when the tissues that they inhabit are removed during processing, provided that the removed material is not moved in trade as another commodity (e.g. cork, fuel wood, bark mulch). | First sentence is not correctly translated into Spanish, "the greater the reduction in pest risk" should be translated as "mayor será la reducción en el riesgo de plagas" | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 213. | 59 | Editorial | The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | 1) the important fact is that they still do 2) Incorrect/unnecessary word | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 214. | 59 | Editorial | The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | Better wording | English | Uruguay |
| 215. | 59 | Editorial | The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | Better wording | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 216. | 59 | Editorial | The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | More <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate form and unnecessary word. | English | European Union |
| 217. | 59 | Editorial | The 17 pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | Better wording | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 218. | 59 | Technical | The 47 <u>03</u> pest groups identified in Table 1 are known to have moved with wood commodities and have shown the potential to establish themselves in new areas. | Because table 1 must be change in paragraph 61 | English | Viet Nam |
| 219. | 60 | Editorial | Tableau 1. Groupes d'organismes nuisibles <u>associés au transport de bois</u> susceptibles de faire | 1- reformulation 2- garder le terme "mesures" | Français | Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|---|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|--|---------|------|
| | | | l'objet de mesures de quarantaine associés au transport international de marchandises en bois | de quarantaine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 220. | 60 | Substantive | Table 1. Pest groups of potential quarantine concern associated with the international movement of wood commodities | Need to support the information in these tables with references. Some of these pests are cosmopolitan pests, so not of quarantine concern. For simplicity, separate to two columns, place fungi and nematodes below, combine all 4 tables into one. US will email proposal to Secretariat and stewards. For aphids, adelgids row, should add "Aphididae" to the examples within pest group column Consider removing column for "Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity" because we consider the provided information not very useful. | English | United States of America | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 221. | 60 | Substantive | Tableau 1. Groupes d'organismes nuisibles <u>associés au transport international de bois</u> susceptibles de faire l'objet de mesures de quarantaine associés au transport international de marchandises en bois | Formulation plus claire pour une meilleure compréhension. | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 222. | 60 | Substantive | Tableau 1. Groupes d'organismes nuisibles <u>associé au transport international du bois</u> susceptibles de faire l'objet de mesures de quarantaine associés au transport international de marchandises en bois | meilleure compréhension. | Français | Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 223. | 61 | Editorial | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Insects</th> <th colspan="2">Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td><u>Curculionidae</u> (Scolytinae, <u>Molitinae</u>, <u>Buprestidae</u>)</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (<u>Scolytinae</u>, <u>Platypodinae</u>), Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder post beetles</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Termites and</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae,</td> <td>Nematodes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Bark beetles | <u>Curculionidae</u> (Scolytinae, <u>Molitinae</u> , <u>Buprestidae</u>) | Rust fungi | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (<u>Scolytinae</u> , <u>Platypodinae</u>), Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Termites and | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, | Nematodes | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus</i> | 1) First line: the title "Insects" should correspond with the two first columns and the title "Fungi and nematodes" with the two last columns. 2) The vertical line separating "Insects" from "Fungi and nematodes" should be thicker than the vertical lines separating the two first columns (insects) and than the vertical line separating the two last columns (fungi and nematodes). 3) The horizontal line separating the 6 fungi from the nematodes should be thicker than the lines separating the different fungi. 4) The three last cells of columns 3 and 4 (fungi and nematodes) should be deleted because they are empty. 5) taxonomic clarifications have been suggested. | English | EPPO |
| Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | <u>Curculionidae</u> (Scolytinae, <u>Molitinae</u> , <u>Buprestidae</u>) | Rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (<u>Scolytinae</u> , <u>Platypodinae</u>), Buprestidae | Canker fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Termites and | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, | Nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|--|
| | | | carpenter ants | Formicidae | | <i>xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Non-wood moths | Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 224. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Heading of the columns should be fixed, because under fungi and nematodes examples of insects are included. | English | Uruguay |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 225. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Heading of the columns should be fixed, because under fungi and nematodes examples of insects are included. | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------|----------------|
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 226. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | The insects group comprises the entire second column | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 227. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | for consistency since families of different pest groups were indicated but not for aphids | English | Mozambique, Ghana, Lesotho, Algeria |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae aphididae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 228. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | The first line: the title "Insects" should correspond with the two first columns and the title "Fungi and nematodes" with the two last columns. | English | European Union |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 229. | 61 | Editorial | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Heading of the columns should be fixed, because under fungi and nematodes examples of insects are included. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------|---|
| 230. | 61 | Substantive | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | E.g. Dendrolimus spp. including D. sibiricus. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria | |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | | | | Examples within the pest group |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | | | | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | | | | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | | | | Cryphonectriaceae |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | | | Ophiostomataceae |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | | | | Ophiostomataceae |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | | | | Nectriaceae |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | | | | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 231. | 61 | Substantive | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | Mollusk and weed seeds are easy to be carried in the wood. | English | China | |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | | | | Examples within the pest group |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | | | | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | | | | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | | | | Cryphonectriaceae |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | | | Ophiostomataceae |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|----------|----------------|
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| | | | Add mollusk and weed for example snail and dodder. | | | | | | |
| 232. | 61 | Substantive | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Examples of pests of potential quarantine concern added. | English | European Union |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Molitinae , Buprestidae) | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (Scolytinae , Platypodinae), Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae, Lasiocampidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|---|---|---|----------|-------------------|
| 233. | 61 | Substantive | Insectes | Champignons et nématodes | | | Tableau 1 ligne 5: ajouter comme exemple Curculionidae - c'est une famille importante | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR* |
| | | | Groupe d'organismes nuisibles | Exemples dans le groupe concerné | Groupe d'organismes nuisibles | Exemples dans le groupe concerné | | | |
| | | | Scolytes | Scolytinés | Champignons provoquant des rouilles | Cronartiacées, pucciniacées | | | |
| | | | Mouches du bois | Pantophthalmidés | Champignons lignivores (pourritures) | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Coléoptères xylophages foreurs | Cerambycidés, curculionidés, buprestidés | Champignons provoquant des chancres | Cryphonectriacées | | | |
| | | | Papillons xylophages | Cossidés | Champignons provoquant le bleuissement profond | Ophiostomatacées | | | |
| | | | Sirex | Siricidés | Champignons provoquant le bleuissement superficiel | Ophiostomatacées | | | |
| | | | Coléoptères xylophages produisant de la vermoulure | Anobiidés, bostrichidés | Champignons provoquant des flétrissures vasculaires | Nectriacées | | | |
| | | | Termites et fourmis charpentières | Rhinotermitidés, kalotermitidés, formicidés | Nématodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Papillons de nuit | Lymantriidés | | | | | |
| | | | Pucerons | Aphidés, adelgidés | | | | | |
| | | | Coccidés (cochenilles) | Diaspididés | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|---|--|---------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|---|--|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--|---|---------|------|
| 234. | 61 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Insects</th> <th>Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pest group</td> <td>Examples within the pest group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Molytinae including Pissodes,...), Buprestidae (Agrilus...)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Platypodinae), Buprestidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder post beetles</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Termites and carpenter ants</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-wood Moths</td> <td>Lymantriidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids, adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Molytinae including Pissodes,...), Buprestidae (Agrilus...) | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Platypodinae), Buprestidae | Wood moths | Cossidae | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Non-wood Moths | Lymantriidae | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | Scales | Diaspididae | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>B. cocophilus</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | 1) Line 3, column 2: Pissodes (tribe: Pissodini, subfamily: Molytinae) and Agrilus (Buprestidae) are also good examples of bark beetles of potential quarantine concern. 2) Line 5, column 2: Scolytinae and Platypodinae are good examples of Curculionidae of quarantine concern. 3) Line 10, Column 1, : replace "Moths" by "Non-wood moths" to differentiate them from "Wood moths" (line 6, column 1). | English | EPPO |
| Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Molytinae including Pissodes,...), Buprestidae (Agrilus...) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Platypodinae), Buprestidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood wasps | Siricidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-wood Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 235. | 61 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Insects</th> <th colspan="3">Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring</td> <td>Cerambycidae,</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Wood-boring | Cerambycidae, | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Delete this table and replace by another table (enclosed) | English | Viet Nam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring | Cerambycidae, | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|---|---------|-----------|
| | | | beetles | Curculionidae, Buprestidae | | | | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | |
| 236. | 61 | Technical | Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | | Propose to re-organise the content of this table for more clarity ie 1st column = type of wood commodities, subsequent columns depicting the associated pest groups. See attached revised table 1 or refer to the revised table submitted by IPPC Asia Region as the format of the revised table inserted is not acceptable in OCS. | English | Singapore |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | |
| | | | <u>Type of wood commodities</u> | - | <u>Pest Groups</u> | - |
| | | | - | <u>Insects</u> | - | <u>Fungi</u> |
| | | | - | <u>Order</u> | <u>Family</u> | - |
| | | | <u>Back</u> | <u>Coleoptera</u> | <u>Scolytidae (Scolytinae & Ipinae)</u> | <u>Cronartiaceae</u> |
| | | | - | <u>Homoptera/Hemiptera</u> | <u>Aphididae</u> | <u>Pucciniaceae</u> |
| | | | - | - | <u>Adelgidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | - | <u>Coccidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | - | <u>Diaspididae</u> | - |
| | | | - | - | <u>Pseudococcidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | <u>Lepidoptera</u> | <u>Lymatriidae</u> | - |
| | | | <u>Wood without bark</u> | <u>Coleoptera</u> | <u>Anobiidae</u> | <u>Heterobasidion species</u> |
| | | | - | - | <u>Bostrychidae</u> | <u>Cryphonectriaceae</u> |
| | | | - | - | <u>Buprestidae</u> | <u>Nectriaceae</u> |
| | | | - | - | <u>Curculionidae / Platypodidae</u> | <u>Ophiostomataceae</u> |
| | | | - | - | <u>Lyctidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | - | <u>Scolitidae (Genus: Xyleborus, Trypodendron, Scolytoplatus)</u> | - |
| | | | - | <u>Diptera</u> | <u>Pantophthalmidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | <u>Hymenoptera</u> | <u>Siricidae</u> | - |
| | | | - | <u>Isoptera</u> | <u>Kalotermitidae (Genus:</u> | - |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|----------|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|--|--|----------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|--|--|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|--------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|------------------|--|-------------|-----------|--|----------|---|--|-------------|----------|--|----------------------------|-------------|------------|--|--|----------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--------------|------------|--|--|------------|--|---------|----------|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Lepidoptera</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other: Green wood and soil</td> <td>Hymenoptera</td> <td>Formicidae</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Isoptera</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table> | | | Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes) | | | - | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | - | - | Other: Green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | - | - | - | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes) | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other: Green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes) | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 237. | 61 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pest associated with</th> <th colspan="2">Insects</th> <th rowspan="2">Fungi</th> <th rowspan="2">Nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Order</th> <th>Family</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Bark</td> <td>Coleoptera</td> <td>Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae)</td> <td>Cronartiaceae</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Homoptera /Hemiptera</td> <td>Aphididae</td> <td>Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adelgidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coccidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Pseudococcidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lepidoptera</td> <td>Lymntriidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="11">Wood without bark</td> <td rowspan="10">Coleoptera</td> <td>Anobiidae</td> <td>Heterobasidion spp.</td> <td>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bostrychidae</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> <td>B. cocophilus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buprestidae</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerambycidae</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Curculionidae /Platypodidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lyctidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scolytidae (genus: Xyleborus, Trypodendron, Scolytoplatypus)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diptera</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hymenoptera</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isoptera</td> <td>Kalotermitidae (Genus: Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lepidoptera</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Other: green wood and soil</td> <td>Hymenoptera</td> <td>Formicidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isoptera</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Insects</td> <td colspan="2">Fungi and nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pest group</td> <td colspan="3">Examples within the pest group</td> <td>Pest group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td colspan="3">Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Pest associated with | Insects | | Fungi | Nematodes | Order | Family | Bark | Coleoptera | Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae) | Cronartiaceae | | Homoptera /Hemiptera | Aphididae | Pucciniaceae | Adelgidae | | Coccidae | | Diaspididae | | | Pseudococcidae | | | Lepidoptera | Lymntriidae | | | Wood without bark | Coleoptera | Anobiidae | Heterobasidion spp. | Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, | Bostrychidae | Cryphonectriaceae | B. cocophilus | Buprestidae | Nectriaceae | | Cerambycidae | Ophiostomataceae | | Curculionidae /Platypodidae | | | Lyctidae | | | Scolytidae (genus: Xyleborus, Trypodendron, Scolytoplatypus) | | | Diptera | Pantophthalmidae | | Hymenoptera | Siricidae | | Isoptera | Kalotermitidae (Genus: Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes) | | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | | Other: green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | | | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes) | | | | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | Pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | | | Rust fungi | Malaysia proposed to change table 1 for a more scientifically correct table (with more pests) and for easier understanding | English | Malaysia |
| Pest associated with | Insects | | Fungi | | Nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Order | Family | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark | Coleoptera | Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae) | Cronartiaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Homoptera /Hemiptera | Aphididae | Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Coccidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pseudococcidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lepidoptera | Lymntriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood without bark | Coleoptera | Anobiidae | Heterobasidion spp. | Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bostrychidae | Cryphonectriaceae | B. cocophilus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Buprestidae | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cerambycidae | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Curculionidae /Platypodidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Lyctidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Scolytidae (genus: Xyleborus, Trypodendron, Scolytoplatypus) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Diptera | Pantophthalmidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Hymenoptera | Siricidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Isoptera | Kalotermitidae (Genus: Neotesmes, Glyptotermes, Cryptotermes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other: green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (Coptotermes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | Pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | | | Rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|-----------|
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 238. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | chipping itself changes the environment and <i>Silvanidae</i> can survive at the timber-bark interface | | English | Australia |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae <i>Silvanidae</i> | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--|----------|--|-------------|--|----------------|--|-------------|-------------|--|--|-------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|------------------|--|--|-------------|-----------|--|--|----------|---|--|--|-------------|----------|--|--|----------------------------|-------------|------------|--|--|----------|--|--|--|----------------|--|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|--------------|------------|--|------------|--|------------|------------------|--|-------------|--|---------------------|--|--|--------------|--|------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------|------------|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Moths</td> <td>Lymantriidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids, adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> </tr> </table> | Moths | Lymantriidae | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 239. | 61 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pest associated with</th> <th colspan="2">Insects</th> <th rowspan="2">Fungi</th> <th rowspan="2">Nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Order</th> <th>Family</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Bark</td> <td>Coleoptera</td> <td>Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae)</td> <td>Cronartiaceae</td> <td rowspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Homoptera /Hemiptera</td> <td>Aphididae</td> <td>Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adelgidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coccidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pseudococcidae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lepidoptera</td> <td>Lymatriidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="11">Wood without bark</td> <td rowspan="6">Coleoptera</td> <td>Anobiidae</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bostrychidae</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> <td><i>B. cocophilus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buprestidae</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerambycidae</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Curculionidae /Platypodidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lyctidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Scolytidae (genus: <i>Xyleborus</i>, <i>Trypodendron</i>, <i>Scolytoflatypus</i>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diptera</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hymenoptera</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isoptera</td> <td>Kalotermitidae (Genus: <i>Neotermes</i>, <i>Glyptotermes</i>, <i>Cryptotermes</i>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lepidoptera</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Other: green wood and soil</td> <td>Hymenoptera</td> <td>Formicidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isoptera</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae (<i>Coptotermes</i>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Insects</td> <td colspan="2">Fungi and nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pest group</td> <td colspan="2">Examples within the pest group</td> <td>Pest group</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td colspan="2">Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td colspan="2">Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td colspan="2">Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td colspan="2">Cossidae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Pest associated with | Insects | | Fungi | Nematodes | Order | Family | Bark | Coleoptera | Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae) | Cronartiaceae | | Homoptera /Hemiptera | Aphididae | Pucciniaceae | Adelgidae | | Coccidae | | Diaspididae | | Pseudococcidae | | Lepidoptera | Lymatriidae | | | Wood without bark | Coleoptera | Anobiidae | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , | Bostrychidae | Cryphonectriaceae | <i>B. cocophilus</i> | Buprestidae | Nectriaceae | | Cerambycidae | Ophiostomataceae | | Curculionidae /Platypodidae | | | Lyctidae | | | | Scolytidae (genus: <i>Xyleborus</i> , <i>Trypodendron</i> , <i>Scolytoflatypus</i>) | | | Diptera | Pantophthalmidae | | | Hymenoptera | Siricidae | | | Isoptera | Kalotermitidae (Genus: <i>Neotermes</i> , <i>Glyptotermes</i> , <i>Cryptotermes</i>) | | | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | | | Other: green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | | | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (<i>Coptotermes</i>) | | | Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | Pest group | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | | Rust fungi | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | | Decay fungi | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | | Canker fungi | | Wood moths | Cossidae | | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | Viet Nam proposed to change table 1 for a more scientifically correct table (with more pests) and for easier understanding | English | Bangladesh |
| Pest associated with | Insects | | Fungi | | Nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Order | Family | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark | Coleoptera | Scolytidae (Scolytinae and Ipinae) | Cronartiaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Homoptera /Hemiptera | Aphididae | Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Coccidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pseudococcidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lepidoptera | Lymatriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood without bark | Coleoptera | Anobiidae | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bostrychidae | Cryphonectriaceae | <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Buprestidae | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cerambycidae | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Curculionidae /Platypodidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Lyctidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Scolytidae (genus: <i>Xyleborus</i> , <i>Trypodendron</i> , <i>Scolytoflatypus</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diptera | Pantophthalmidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hymenoptera | Siricidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Isoptera | Kalotermitidae (Genus: <i>Neotermes</i> , <i>Glyptotermes</i> , <i>Cryptotermes</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lepidoptera | Cossidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other: green wood and soil | Hymenoptera | Formicidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Isoptera | Rhinotermitidae (<i>Coptotermes</i>) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | Pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | | Rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | | Decay fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | | Canker fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|----------------|
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 240. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | "Moths" should be replaced by "Non-wood moths" to differentiate them from "Wood moths" (line 6, column 7). | | English | European Union |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Non-wood moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 241. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | The original table headings are poorly divided and should be reformed to better aligned the | | English | Canada |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------|--------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Pathogenic Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder post beetles</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Termites and carpenter ants</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae</td> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>B. cocophilus</i></td> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>B. cocophilus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moths</td> <td>Lymantriidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids, adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Pathogenic Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | <p>related pest group and examples columns. Add "Pathogenic" in front of "decay fungi" to more accurately reflect the pest. Remove "Surface blue-stain fungi - Ophiostomataceae" as it should not be considered a quarantine pest.</p> | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Pathogenic Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 242. | 61 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Insects</th> <th>Fungi and nematodes</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pest group</td> <td>Examples within the pest group</td> <td>Pest group</td> <td>Examples within the pest group</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder post</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> <td>Vascular wilt</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Powder post | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt | Nectriaceae | Headings in wrong place. | English | New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powder post | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|----------|---------|
| | | | beetles | | fungi | | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| | | | <u>Heading for insects should cover the first two columns and fungis and nematodes cover the next two columns.</u> | | | | | | |
| 243. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | Nematodes be included in separate column. | English | Nepal | |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 244. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | For consistency since families of different pest groups are indicated but not for aphids. | English | Kenya | |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|--|---|--|---|----------|---------|
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae, aphidiae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 245. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | The common terminology used for fungi in wood can be misleading, especially with regard to "staining" fungi. These changes will hopefully clarify the differences between quarantine and non-quarantine organisms. See also added text in Paragraph 62. | English | IFQRG* |
| | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | |
| | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | |
| | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Pathogenic decay/root rot Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | |
| | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker causing fungi | Cryphonectriaceae Dothideomyces | | | | |
| | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles | Ophiostomataceae Ophiostomataceae | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|------------------|
| | | | | | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 246. | 61 | Technical | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Curculionidae (Scolytinae, Molitinae including <i>Pissodes</i> ...), Buprestidae (<i>Agrilus</i> ...) | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae (Scolytinae , Platypodinae), Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1) Line 3, column 2: <i>Pissodes</i> (tribe: <i>Pissodini</i> , subfamily: <i>Molitinae</i>) and <i>Agrilus</i> (<i>Buprestidae</i>) are also good examples of bark beetles of potential quarantine concern. 2) Line 5, column 2: <i>Scolytinae</i> and <i>Platypodinae</i> are good examples of <i>Curculionidae</i> of quarantine concern. 3) Line 10, Column 1, : replace "Moths" by "Non-wood moths" to differentiate them from "Wood moths" (line 6, column 1). | English | Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------|--|-------|--------------|--|--|------------------|-----------|--|--|--------|-------------|--|--|--|---------|---------|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Non-wood Mmoths</td> <td>Lymantriidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids, adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Non-wood M moths | Lymantriidae | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-wood M moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 247. | 61 | Translation | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Insects</th> <th colspan="2">Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-boring beetles</td> <td>Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae</td> <td>Canker fungi</td> <td>Cryphonectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood moths</td> <td>Cossidae</td> <td>Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood wasps</td> <td>Siricidae</td> <td>Surface blue-stain fungi</td> <td>Ophiostomataceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powder post beetles</td> <td>Anobiidae, Bostrichidae</td> <td>Vascular wilt fungi</td> <td>Nectriaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Termites and carpenter ants</td> <td>Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae</td> <td>Nematodes</td> <td><i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>B. cocophilus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moths</td> <td>Lymantriidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aphids, adelgids</td> <td>Adelgidae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scales</td> <td>Diaspididae</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 248. | 61 | Translation | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Insects</th> <th colspan="2">Fungi and nematodes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> <th>Pest group</th> <th>Examples within the pest group</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bark beetles</td> <td>Scolytinae</td> <td>Rust fungi</td> <td>Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood flies</td> <td>Pantophthalmidae</td> <td>Decay fungi</td> <td><i>Heterobasidion</i> spp.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insects | | Fungi and nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 249. | 61 | Translation | Insects | Fungi and nematodes | | | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| | | | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | Pest group | Examples within the pest group | | | |
| | | | Bark beetles | Scolytinae | Rust fungi | Cronartiaceae, Pucciniaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood flies | Pantophthalmidae | Decay fungi | <i>Heterobasidion</i> spp. | | | |
| | | | Wood-boring beetles | Cerambycidae, Curculionidae, Buprestidae | Canker fungi | Cryphonectriaceae | | | |
| | | | Wood moths | Cossidae | Deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Wood wasps | Siricidae | Surface blue-stain fungi | Ophiostomataceae | | | |
| | | | Powder post beetles | Anobiidae, Bostrichidae | Vascular wilt fungi | Nectriaceae | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|-----------|--|--|----------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Termites and carpenter ants | Rhinotermitidae, Kalotermitidae, Formicidae | Nematodes | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> , <i>B. cocophilus</i> | | | |
| | | | Moths | Lymantriidae | | | | | |
| | | | Aphids, adelgids | Adelgidae | | | | | |
| | | | Scales | Diaspididae | | | | | |
| 250. | 62 | Editorial | There are some pest groups such as water moulds and bacteria known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. Some other pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These are therefore also not included. | | | | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 (plus slight editorial changes). | English | EPPO |
| 251. | 62 | Editorial | There are some pest groups such as water moulds and bacteria known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. Some other pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These are therefore also not included. | | | | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 (plus slight editorial changes). | English | European Union |
| 252. | 62 | Editorial | Certains groupes d'organismes nuisibles, comme les oomycètes et les bactéries, sont couramment associés au bois, mais il n'est pas avéré à l'heure actuelle que le bois soit un vecteur par lequel ces organismes s'établissent ou se disséminent dans de nouvelles zones. Ces groupes d'organismes nuisibles ne sont donc pas visés par la présente norme. | | | | La traduction n'est pas fidele à la version anglaise. Revoir la traduction de ce paragraphe pour davantage de clarté | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 253. | 62 | Editorial | There are some pest groups such as water moulds and bacteria known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. Some other pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These are therefore also not included. | | | | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 (plus slight editorial changes). | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 254. | 62 | Technical | There are some pest groups such as surface blue stain fungi , water moulds and bacteria known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. | | | | Add "surface blue stain fungi" to more accurately reflects the quarantine status of the pest. | English | Canada |
| 255. | 62 | Technical | There are some pest groups such as water moulds and bacteria known to be associated with wood but there is currently little evidence of these organisms establishing and spreading from wood into new areas. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. Moulds (many genera), black yeast fungi (Aureobasidium, Hormonema) and majority of bluestain fungi (ophiostomatoid fungi, Bothriosphaeriaceae), are commonly present on moist | | | | This helps clarify the difference between sporophytic and pathogenic quarantine fungi | English | IFQRG* |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|---|
| | | | <u>wood (round, sawn, mechanically processed or processed wood) are largely opportunists and/or true saprotrophs. There is currently little evidence to suggest they should be considered as quarantine pest.</u> | | | |
| 256. | 62 | Translation | Certains groupes d'organismes nuisibles, comme les oomycètes et les bactéries, sont couramment associés au bois, mais il n'est pas avéré à l'heure actuelle que le bois soit un vecteur par lequel ces organismes s'établissent ou se disséminent dans de nouvelles zones. Ces groupes d'organismes nuisibles ne sont donc pas visés par la présente norme. | La traduction n'est pas fidele à la version anglaise. Revoir la traduction de ce paragraphe pour davantage de clarté | Français | Burundi |
| 257. | 63 | Editorial | There are also some pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but that are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 | English | EPPO |
| 258. | 63 | Editorial | There are also some pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but that are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. | Remove this paragraph to Scope item | English | Viet Nam |
| 259. | 63 | Editorial | There are also some pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but that are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 | English | European Union |
| 260. | 63 | Editorial | There are also some pest groups such as viruses and phytoplasmas known to be associated with wood but that are not known to be capable of establishing from the wood commodities described in this standard. These pest groups are therefore not included in this standard. | Combine paragraphs 62 and 63 | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 261. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not <u>to</u> be considered under this standard. | To clarify | English | Uruguay |
| 262. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not <u>to</u> be considered under this standard. | To clarify | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 263. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not <u>to</u> be considered under this standard. | Grammar and punctuation | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica |
| 264. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 03 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not be considered under this standard. | change following table 1 | English | Viet Nam |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 265. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not be considered under this standard. | Grammatical error | English | Guyana |
| 266. | 64 | Editorial | It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not <u>to</u> be considered under this standard. | To clarify | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 267. | 64 | Substantive | <p>It should also be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1 there are some species that are associated with plants for planting or foliage only: these are not be considered under this standard.</p> <p><u>It should be noted that within the 17 pest groups listed in Table 1, there are species that may be associated with:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Raw wood (e.g. logs)</u> • <u>Semi-processed wood (e.g. chips)</u> • <u>Processed wood (e.g. plywood, particle board or oriented strand board)</u> • <u>Handicrafts (various levels of processing)</u> • <u>Plants or foliage</u> <p><u>In addition, contaminating pests may be found associated with any wood product. Phytosanitary measures may be required as a condition of entry for raw wood and semi-processed wood products where an unacceptable risk of pest introduction and spread has been demonstrated. Products made from wood processed in such a way that it is free from pests should not require phytosanitary measures as a condition of entry but may require measures based on the detection of secondary pests (e.g. powder post beetles) or contaminating pests. Measures for handicrafts will vary depending on the nature of the product and pests of concern. Measures for plants and foliage are not covered by this standard.</u></p> | Missing distinction between green wood pests and secondary pests. Proposed wording is similar to text found in ISPM 15. | English | United States of America |
| 268. | 66 | Editorial | Le bois rond, avec ou sans écorce, est, le plus souvent, transporté pour être ultérieurement transformé sur le lieu de destination. Le bois peut être scié pour être transformé en matériau de construction (par exemple en bois d'œuvre, notamment en bois de charpente) ou être transformé en produits de bois forestiers (par exemple des copeaux de bois, des copeaux d'écorce, de la pâte à papier, des objets manufacturés ou des biocombustibles). Le bois rond peut aussi être destiné à servir de bois de chauffe. On emploie souvent les expressions «grume (avec écorce)» ou «bille (avec écorce)» pour désigner le bois rond encore revêtu de son écorce, et «grume sans écorce» ou parfois «poteau» pour les grumes écorcées. | le terme forestier est très large | Français | Mauritania |
| 269. | 66 | Substantive | Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (such as timber framing) or it may be used to produce forest products (such as wood chips, bark chips, pulp, manufactured wood products and biofuels). Round wood also may have an intended use as firewood. Round wood with bark is often referred to as logs, and round wood without bark as poles or debarked logs. | Firewood is a biofuel, so the third sentence is not needed. Fourth sentence: Suggest deletion because this is not harmonized terminology (e.g. in the US, "logs" are debarked) | English | United States of America |
| 270. | 66 | Technical | Most round wood, with or without bark, is moved for subsequent processing at destination. The wood may be sawn for use as construction material (such as timber framing) or it may be used to produce forest products (such as wood chips, bark chips, pulp, manufactured wood | Delete the third sentence and add a new sentence at the end of the paragraph to clarify text related to firewood and the use of more | English | Canada |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | products and biofuels). Round wood also may have an intended use as firewood. Round wood with bark is often referred to as logs, and round wood without bark as poles or debarked logs. <u>Fuel wood is derived from round wood and presents the same risk as round wood.</u> | internationally recognized term (fuelwood) instead of firewood. Fuelwood is a FAO term generally used to describe firewood. Fuel wood represents a unique commodity class derived from round wood. | | |
| 271. | 67 | Editorial | Removing bark from round wood can significantly reduce the risk of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests: the level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will eliminate the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the occurrence <u>presence</u> of deep wood borers, some species of fungi or wood-inhabiting nematodes. | Consistency with recent changes to use presence/absence wherever possible | English | EPPO |
| 272. | 67 | Editorial | Removing bark from round wood can significantly reduce the risk of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests: the level of <u>risk</u> reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will eliminate the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the occurrence of deep wood borers, some species of fungi or wood-inhabiting nematodes. | For clarity | English | United States of America |
| 273. | 67 | Editorial | Removing bark from round wood can significantly reduce the risk of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests: the level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will eliminate the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the occurrence <u>presence</u> of deep wood borers, some species of fungi or wood-inhabiting nematodes. | Consistency with recent changes to use presence in place of occurrence. | English | European Union |
| 274. | 67 | Editorial | Removing bark from round wood can significantly reduce the risk of introduction and spread of some quarantine pests: the level of reduction depends on the degree to which the bark and underlying wood have been removed and on the pest group. For example, complete bark removal (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) will eliminate the risk of infestation of most bark beetles in the wood. However, bark removal is unlikely to influence the occurrence <u>presence</u> of deep wood borers, some species of fungi or wood-inhabiting nematodes. | Consistency with recent changes to use presence/absence wherever possible | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 275. | 68 | Editorial | It is important to note that t The total amount of residual bark on debarked wood is, in some cases, greatly influenced by the shape of the round wood and the machinery used to remove the bark as well as, to a lesser extent, by the species of tree involved. Residual bark is often found in the widened area at the base of a tree, especially where large root buttresses are present, and around branch nodes. These areas are known to be preferred locations for beetle infestation and oviposition. | Superfluous text. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 276. | 68 | Editorial | It is important to note that t The total amount of residual bark on debarked wood is, in some cases, greatly influenced by the shape of the round wood and the machinery used to remove the bark as well as, to a lesser extent, by the species of tree involved. Residual bark is often found in the widened area at the base of a tree, especially where large root buttresses are present, and around branch nodes. These areas are known to be preferred locations for beetle infestation and oviposition. | Superfluous text. | English | European Union |
| 277. | 68 | Editorial | Il est important de noter que, dans certains cas, la quantité totale d'écorce restant sur le bois | Davantage de clarté | Français | Gabon, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|----------------------------|
| | | | après écorçage est déterminée en grande partie par la forme de la grume et par les écorceuses, ainsi que, dans une moindre mesure, par l'essence d'arbre concernée. Après écorçage, il reste souvent de l'écorce sur la partie évasée correspondant à la base du tronc de l'arbre, en particulier en présence de bosses très marquées dans le prolongement de grosses racines, et autour des nœuds des branches. Certains coléoptères trouvent dans ces restes d'écorce un milieu de prédilection <u>pour où</u> se développer et pondre. | | | Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 278. | 68 | Substantive | Il est important de noter que, dans certains cas, la quantité totale d'écorce restant sur le bois après écorçage est déterminée en grande partie par la forme de la grume et par les écorceuses, ainsi que, dans une moindre mesure, par l'essence d'arbre concernée. Après écorçage, il reste souvent de l'écorce sur la partie évasée correspondant à la base du tronc de l'arbre, en particulier en présence de bosses très marquées dans le prolongement de grosses racines, et autour des nœuds des branches. Certains coléoptères trouvent dans ces restes d'écorce un milieu de prédilection <u>où pour</u> se développer et pondre. | Davantage de clarté | Français | Mauritania |
| 279. | 68 | Substantive | It is important to note that the total amount of residual bark on debarked wood is, in some cases, greatly influenced by the shape of the round wood and the machinery used to remove the bark as well as, to a lesser extent, by the species of tree involved. Residual bark is often found in the widened area at the base of a tree, especially where large root buttresses are present, and around branch nodes. These areas are known to <u>may</u> be preferred locations for beetle infestation and oviposition. | New text proposed as it is unlikely that in every species and in every environment branch nodes and root buttresses present a risk for beetle infestation. | English | Canada |
| 280. | 68 | Translation | Il est important de noter que, dans certains cas, la quantité totale d'écorce restant sur le bois après écorçage est déterminée en grande partie par la forme de la grume et par les écorceuses, ainsi que, dans une moindre mesure, par l'essence d'arbre concernée. Après écorçage, il reste souvent de l'écorce sur la partie évasée correspondant à la base du tronc de l'arbre, en particulier en présence de bosses très marquées dans le prolongement de grosses racines, et autour des nœuds des branches. Certains coléoptères trouvent dans ces restes d'écorce un milieu de prédilection <u>pour où</u> se développer et pondre. | Pour plus de clarté | Français | Burundi |
| 281. | 69 | Editorial | Les organismes nuisibles associés au bois rond sont indiqués <u>dans le au</u> tableau 2. | Davantage de clarté | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 282. | 69 | Substantive | The pests associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | See US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America |
| 283. | 69 | Substantive | Les organismes nuisibles associés au bois rond sont indiqués au <u>dans le</u> tableau 2. | traduction | Français | Mauritania |
| 284. | 69 | Technical | The pest <u>groups likely to be</u> associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | The list does not contain species but groups, and wood does not necessarily carry those groups. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 285. | 69 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | These are pests potentially associated, and for consistency with content of Table 2 | English | Uruguay |
| 286. | 69 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | These are pests potentially associated, and for | English | COSAVE, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---------|------|
| | | | | consistency with content of Table 2 | | Chile, Argentina, Brazil | | | |
| 287. | 69 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | See paragraph 70 | English | Paraguay, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica | | | |
| 288. | 69 | Technical | The pest <u>groups likely to be</u> associated with round wood are listed in Table 2. | The list does not contain species but groups, and wood does not necessarily carry those groups. | English | European Union | | | |
| 289. | 69 | Translation | Les organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois rond sont indiqués au tableau 2. | Clarté | Français | Burundi | | | |
| 290. | 70 | Substantive | Table 2. Pests associated with round wood | Propose consolidating all four tables into one: see US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America | | | |
| 291. | 70 | Substantive | Tableau 2. Organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois rond | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria | | | |
| 292. | 70 | Technical | Table 2. Pest <u>groups</u> associated with round wood | See cmt to 69 | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria | | | |
| 293. | 70 | Technical | Table 2. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood | These are pests potentially associated, and for consistency with the content of Table 2 | English | Uruguay | | | |
| 294. | 70 | Technical | Table 2. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood | These are pests potentially associated, and for consistency with the content of Table 2 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil | | | |
| 295. | 70 | Technical | Table 2. Pest <u>groups</u> associated with round wood | See cmt to 69 | English | European Union | | | |
| 296. | 70 | Technical | Table 2. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with round wood | These are pests potentially associated, and for consistency with the content of Table 2 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica | | | |
| 297. | 71 | Technical | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Commodity</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Pest groups less likely to be</td> </tr> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be | Replace "moths" by "non-wood moths" (twice) to differentiate them from "wood moths" (cf. | English | EPPO |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|--|---|----------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|---------|----------|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>associated with the commodity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles¹, non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </table> | | | associated with the commodity | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | Table 1. paragraph [61], column 1, line 10). | | |
| | | associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , non-wood moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 298. | 71 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Round wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Round wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain</td> <td>Bark beetles¹, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | Request to change table 2 if table 1 will be changed | English | Viet Nam |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|---|--|--|---|----------|--------------------|
| | | | | fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 299. | 71 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Replace "moths" by "non-wood moths" (twice) to differentiate them from "wood moths" (cf. Table 1. paragraph [61], column 1, line 10). | English | European Union |
| | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | |
| | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | |
| 300. | 71 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | (In Round wood add contaminants) snail, weed seeds | English | Korea, Republic of |
| | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, <u>snail, weed seeds</u> | | | | | |
| | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|----------|---------|
| | | | | wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes, snail, weed seeds | and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | |
| 301. | 71 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated which may be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Modified the text in the first column to that not all of the pest groups have a strong probability of being associated with all round wood. No modification of the text is needed in the last column of the table and should still read "Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity" | English | Canada |
| | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | |
| | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | |
| 302. | 71 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | As in para 61, this change provides avoid confusion related to saprophytic and pathogenic "stain" fungi. | English | IFQRG* |
| | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>fungual associates of aggressive bark and wood-boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> <p>Round wood without bark</p> <p>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, fungual associates of aggressive bark and wood-boring, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> | <p>Bark beetles¹, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</p> | | | |
| 303. | 71 | Technical | <p>Commodity</p> <p>Round wood with bark</p> <p>Round wood without bark</p> | <p>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</p> <p>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> <p>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</p> | <p>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</p> <p>Bark beetles¹, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</p> | <p>Replace "moths" by "non-wood moths" (twice) to differentiate them from "wood moths" (cf. Table 1. paragraph [61], column 1, line 10).</p> | <p>English</p> <p>Morocco, Algeria</p> |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|----------|--|
| 304. | 71 | Translation | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| | | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| | | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | |
| 305. | 71 | Translation | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| | | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|--|--|----------|---------------------------|
| | | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | |
| 306. | 71 | Translation | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| | | | Round wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| | | | Round wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles ¹ , moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | |
| 307. | 74 | Editorial | Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway sleepers (ties) and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood, and partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly | | | 1. Railway sleepers is the term commonly used in Europe, Australia and Asia. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist survive. | | | |
| 308. | 74 | Editorial | Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway sleepers (ties) and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood, and partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist survive. | 1. Railway sleepers is the term commonly used in Europe, Australia and Asia. | English | European Union |
| 309. | 74 | Editorial | Le bois de sciage transporté est principalement du bois avec ou sans écorce destiné au secteur du bâtiment et à la fabrication de meubles, de matériaux d'emballage en bois, de lattes, de feuilles de bois adhésives, de cales, de traverses de chemin de fer et autres objets en bois. L'expression «bois de sciage» (ou «sciage») désigne les pièces de bois sans écorce entièrement équarries obtenues par sciage à partir de bois rond ainsi que les pièces de bois partiellement équarries sur les flanches desquelles peut éventuellement subsister de l'écorce. Le risque phytosanitaire liés à des organismes associés à l'écorce est généralement proportionnel aux dimensions de l'écorce. Le risque de présence d'organismes associés à l'écorce dépend également du taux d'humidité du bois. Le taux d'humidité du bois fraîchement abattu diminue progressivement jusqu'à atteindre le taux d'humidité ambiant, qui a moins de probabilité d'être propice au développement d'organismes nuisibles associés à l'écorce. | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 310. | 74 | Substantive | Le bois de sciage transporté est principalement du bois avec ou sans écorce destiné au secteur du bâtiment et à la fabrication de meubles, de matériaux d'emballage en bois, de lattes, de feuilles de bois adhésives, de cales, de traverses de chemin de fer et autres objets en bois. L'expression «bois de sciage» (ou «sciage») désigne les pièces de bois sans écorce entièrement équarries obtenues par sciage à partir de bois rond ainsi que les pièces de bois partiellement équarries sur les flanches desquelles peut éventuellement subsister de l'écorce. Le risque phytosanitaire liés à des organismes associés à l'écorce est généralement proportionnel aux dimensions de l'écorce. Le risque de présence d'organismes associés à l'écorce dépend également du taux d'humidité du bois. Le taux d'humidité du bois fraîchement abattu diminue progressivement jusqu'à atteindre le taux d'humidité ambiant, qui a moins de probabilité d'être propice au développement d'organismes nuisibles associés à l'écorce. | accord | Français | Mauritania |
| 311. | 74 | Technical | Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway ties and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood , and partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The thickness of the piece of sawn wood may affect the pest risk» 7. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist. | 1) Useless and confusing. 2) The thickness of the wood piece is another factor affecting pest risk. 3) moved to the end of para 75. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--------------------------------|
| 312. | 74 | Technical | Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway ties and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood , and partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. <u>The thickness of the piece of sawn wood may affect the pest risk. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist.</u> | 1) Useless and confusing. 2) The thickness of the wood piece is another factor affecting pest risk. 3) Last sentences moved to the end of paragraph 75. | English | European Union |
| 313. | 74 | Technical | Most sawn wood is moved as wood with or without bark for use in building construction, in the manufacture of furniture, and for the production of wood packaging material, wood lathing, wood stickers, wood spacers, railway ties and other constructed wood products. Sawn wood includes fully squared pieces of wood without bark, sawn from round wood , and or partially squared wood with one or more curved edges that may or may not include bark. The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood <u>Wood from freshly harvested living trees</u> has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist. | The original second sentence was too limiting and the suggested new wording is more appropriate. Rewording of the last sentence of the paragraph to better reflect that freshly harvested wood may not have a higher moisture content if the wood was harvested from standing dead trees. Furthermore harvested salvage logs would not possess high moisture contents. | English | Canada |
| 314. | 74 | Translation | Le bois de sciage transporté est principalement du bois avec ou sans écorce destiné au secteur du bâtiment et à la fabrication de meubles, de matériaux d'emballage en bois, de lattes, de feuilles de bois adhésives, de cales, de traverses de chemin de fer et autres objets en bois. L'expression «bois de sciage» (ou «sciage») désigne les pièces de bois sans écorce entièrement équarries obtenues par sciage à partir de bois rond ainsi que les pièces de bois partiellement équarries sur les flaches desquelles peut éventuellement subsister de l'écorce. Le risque phytosanitaire <u>lié</u> <u>liés</u> à des organismes associés à l'écorce est généralement proportionnel aux dimensions de l'écorce. Le risque de présence d'organismes associés à l'écorce dépend également du taux d'humidité du bois. Le taux d'humidité du bois fraîchement abattu diminue progressivement jusqu'à atteindre le taux d'humidité ambiant, qui a moins de probabilité d'être propice au développement d'organismes nuisibles associés à l'écorce. | Correction d'erreur | Français | Burundi |
| 315. | 75 | Substantive | The presence of bark on untreated wood commodities may increase the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. | Already discussed in previous section. | English | United States of America |
| 316. | 75 | Technical | The presence of bark on untreated wood commodities may increase the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. <u>The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist»</u> | Moved from para 74. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 317. | 75 | Technical | The presence of bark on untreated wood commodities may increase the risk of introduction | Moved from para 74. | English | European |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | and spread of quarantine pests. Sawn wood from which some or all bark has been removed therefore presents a much lower pest risk than sawn wood with bark. <u>The pest risk of bark-related organisms is generally lower the smaller the bark piece. The risk of bark-related organisms is also dependent on the moisture content of the wood. Freshly harvested wood has a high moisture content that decreases over time to ambient moisture conditions, which are less likely to allow bark-related pests to persist»</u> | | | Union |
| 318. | 76 | Substantive | The pests associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3. | Propose consolidating all four tables into one: see US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America |
| 319. | 76 | Substantive | Les organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois de sciage sont indiqués au tableau 3. | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 320. | 76 | Substantive | Les organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois de sciage sont indiqués au tableau 3. | Plus de compréhension | Français | Burundi |
| 321. | 76 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3 | Pests listed in Table 3 may be associated or not | English | Uruguay |
| 322. | 76 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3. | Pests listed in Table 3 may be associated or not | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 323. | 76 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood are listed in Table 3. | See paragraph 70 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 324. | 77 | Substantive | Table 3. Pests associated with sawn wood | Propose consolidating all four tables into one: see US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America |
| 325. | 77 | Substantive | Tableau 3. Organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois de sciage | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 326. | 77 | Substantive | Tableau 3. Organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés au bois de sciage | Clarté | Français | Burundi |
| 327. | 77 | Technical | Table 3. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood | Pests listed in Table 3 may be associated or not | English | Uruguay |
| 328. | 77 | Technical | Table 3. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood | Pests listed in Table 3 may be associated or not | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|--|---|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--|---|---------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | Chile, Argentina, Brazil | | | | | | | | | |
| 329. | 77 | Technical | Table 3. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with sawn wood | See paragraph 70 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | |
| 330. | 78 | Editorial | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi², canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths,³ aphids and adelgids, scales³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi^{2,3}, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ^{2,3} , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | 1) The footnote should be "2" and not "3" for "decay fungi" in the line "Sawn wood without bark". | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ^{2,3} , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 331. | 78 | Editorial | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi², canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi^{2,3}, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ^{2,3} , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | 1) The footnote should be "2" and not "3" for "decay fungi" in the line "Sawn wood without bark". | English | European Union |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ^{2,3} , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|---|---|--|----------|------------------------|
| 332. | 78 | Substantive | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity <u>Pest groups which may be associated with the commodity</u> | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity <u>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</u> | Modified text in the second column of the table to better reflect that not all of the pest groups have a strong probability of being associated with all round wood. No changes in the text of the last column header. | English | Canada |
| | | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | |
| | | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | |
| 333. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | No vision of scales being present on wood, even incidentally. If this is kept an example of possible presence should be given. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| | | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | |
| | | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | |
| 334. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Should be change the same table 2 (collum 2) | English | Viet Nam |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|---|--|---|----------|----------------|
| | | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | |
| | | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | |
| 335. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Scale is frequently intercepted at entry port, and should not belong to the less risk classification. | English | China |
| | | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | |
| | | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | |
| 336. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | 'Non-wood moths' to clearly differentiate from 'wood moths'. Scales are less likely to be present on wood without bark (Table 2). | English | European Union |
| | | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Non-wood Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------|---------|
| | | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, <u>scales</u> rust fungi | | | |
| 337. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | on sawn wood with bark: footnote on decay fungi should be footnote 2 and not 3 | English | Norway |
| | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | | |
| | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | | |
| 338. | 78 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | As in para 61 | English | IFQRG* |
| | | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, <u>fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles</u> deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, ³ aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | | | | |
| | | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, <u>fungal associates of aggressive bark</u> | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|---------|--|
| | | | | and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 339. | 78 | Translation | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sawn wood with bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi², canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawn wood without bark</td> <td>Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi³, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Sawn wood with bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi, decay fungi ² , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ³ | Sawn wood without bark | Wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, decay fungi ³ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales rust fungi | | | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | |
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| 342. | 79 | Technical | [Footnote 2] Although decay fungi may be present in saw sawn wood, most present a low pest risk because of the intended use of the wood and the limited potential for the fungi to produce spores on the wood. | add "sawn" to be more precise | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria | | | | | | | | | |
| 343. | 82 | Editorial | Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results is produced from various mechanical processes that reduce the size of the wood pieces size but do not use glue or heat, which would render the wood free of pests, or glue . This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood). - | Better English, also re-ordered because it is the heat that kills pests rather than glue. The exclusion of sawn wood is mentioned in the title of the paragraph only, and it would be preferable to also mention it in this text. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria | | | | | | | | | |
| 344. | 82 | Editorial | Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results is produced from various mechanical processes that reduce the size of the wood pieces size but do not use glue or heat, which would render the wood free of pests, or glue . This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood). - | Better English, also re-ordered because it is the heat that kills pests rather than glue. | English | European Union | | | | | | | | | |
| 345. | 82 | Technical | Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results from various mechanical processes that reduce the wood size but do not use glue or heat, which would render the wood free of pests. This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood) but excludes sawn wood because the pest risk associated with this commodity is different. | The exclusion of sawn wood is mentioned in the title of the paragraph only, and it would be preferable to also mention it in this text. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria | | | | | | | | | |
| 346. | 82 | Technical | Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results from various mechanical processes | processing of wood may reduce the risk of | English | Australia | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | that reduce the wood size, but do not use glue or heat, may which would render the wood free of pests. This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood). | some timber pests, but changes the environment and may allow other pests to infest the chips, sawdust | | |
| 347. | 82 | Technical | Mechanically processed wood with or without bark results from various mechanical processes that reduce the wood size but do not use glue or heat, which would render the wood free of pests. This wood commodity includes chips, sawdust and wood residue (e.g. large pieces or offcuts of round or sawn wood) <u>but excludes sawn wood because the pest risk associated with this commodity is different.</u> | The exclusion of sawn wood is mentioned in the title of the paragraph only, and it would be preferable to also mention it in this text. | English | European Union |
| 348. | 84 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). <u>The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced.</u> Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. <u>Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles)</u> | Reorganization of the text proposed to improve the logical sequence of elements. The first added sentence was moved from [85] and the second added sentence was moved from [90]. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 349. | 84 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. <u>The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced.</u> | Move from para 85. More logical to keep all this information together | English | Australia |
| 350. | 84 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). <u>The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when small size chips are produced.</u> Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. <u>Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles).</u> | Reorganization of the text proposed to improve the logical sequence of elements. The first added sentence was moved from [85] and the second added sentence was moved from [90]. | English | European Union |
| 351. | 84 | Substantive | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. | Reference material is needed for this 3 cm limit. | English | United States of America |
| 352. | 84 | Substantive | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality, <u>size</u> and uniformity. <u>The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced.</u> Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is reduced below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. | Sliding scale of size reduces the potential for survival for some pests. For some pests, risk reduces with a reduction of chip size. For others, chipping can increase the area available for sporulation. Insert 2nd sentence from para 85 as it belongs in this para where there is general discussion on pest risk of | English | Australia |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--|
| | | | | chips. | | |
| 353. | 84 | Substantive | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. <u>Many wood beetles are attracted by the smell of wood chips and may be moved with this commodity.</u> | Another element related to potential presence of pests in wood chips. | English | European Union |
| 354. | 84 | Technical | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their quality and uniformity. Some pest risks may be reduced when bark is removed and the chip size is below 3 cm in two dimensions (as described in Table 4 <u>and section 2.3</u>). Chip size varies according to industry specifications and is usually related to the intended use of the chips. <u>Some wood chips commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles)</u> | First sentence: Section 2.3, para 152 also explains this further Last sentence was removed from para 90, but we suggest in this sentence that "most" is replaced by "some" as such strict quality requirements would not normally apply for e.g. chips for fuel | English | Norway |
| 355. | 85 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | It's not the size that is produced, but the chips; sentence moved to paragraph [84]. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 356. | 85 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | Grammar | English | Saint Kitts And Nevis |
| 357. | 85 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | Move to para 84 as more logical fit there | English | Australia |
| 358. | 85 | Editorial | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | Sentence moved to paragraph [84]. | English | European Union |
| 359. | 85 | Technical | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production, or for horticulture, <u>or for animal bedding</u>). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | Inclusion of animal bedding | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica |
| 360. | 85 | Technical | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production, or for horticulture, <u>or for animal bedding</u>). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. | Inclusion of animal bedding | English | Saint Kitts And Nevis |
| 361. | 85 | Technical | The pest risks of wood chips may vary with their intended use (i.e. as a biofuel, in paper production or for horticulture). The physical process of wood chipping is in itself lethal to some insect pests, particularly when a small chip size is produced. <u>Wood chips in themselves can be are infested by insects that would normally found under bark eg silvanids. Wood chipping in itself may provide an environment for insects of pot</u> | Delete 2nd sentence and add to preceding para where it fits better. Increased humidity and more service ie improved environment for pest to multiple | English | Australia |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|------------------------|
| | | | <u>ential concern to provide a host environment in which they can thrive.</u> | | | |
| 362. | 86 | Technical | Many species of decay fungi, <u>pathogenic canker-forming fungi and nematodes</u> may be present in wood chips with or without bark. <u>Depending on the end use, the risk from each will vary.</u> but pose a low pest risk because of their limited potential to develop spore-producing structures. <u>Similarly,</u> s Spore dispersal of wood-inhabiting rust fungi would be very unlikely after the production of chips. | Need to include canker-forming fungi and nematodes such as Phytophthora ramorum. These fungi will produce spores on increased surface areas. Depends on the pathway. | English | Australia |
| 363. | 87 | Substantive | 1.3.2 Sawdust and wood wool | adding a related wood commodity. | English | Thailand |
| 364. | 87 | Substantive | 1.3.2 Sawdust and wood wool | Thailand proposed to insert "wood wool" as it is one of the commodity in Thailand | English | Bangladesh |
| 365. | 87 | Technical | 1.3.2 Sawdust and wood wool | Add "wood wool" as it is one of the commodity in Thailand | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 366. | 88 | Substantive | Sawdust <u>and wood wool</u> should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration for PRA. | adding a related wood commodity. | English | Thailand |
| 367. | 88 | Substantive | Sawdust should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration for PRA. <u>Sawdust can present a high pest risk due to the risk from soil and seed contamination or from animal residues. In addition, pathogenic fungi and nematodes can remain in sawdust after production.</u> | Specifically several pathogens have been isolated from sawdust, including Phytophthora ramorum and Bursaphelenchus xylophilus | English | Australia |
| 368. | 88 | Substantive | Sawdust <u>and wood wool</u> should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration for PRA. | Thailand proposed to insert "wood wool" as it is one of the commodity in Thailand | English | Bangladesh |
| 369. | 88 | Substantive | Sawdust <u>and wood wool</u> should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration for PRA. | see above | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 370. | 88 | Technical | Sawdust should not normally be considered to present a pest risk; only in rare cases may fungi and nematodes associated with sawdust be a consideration <u>present a risk and require for</u> PRA. | The revised text provides clarity to the risk associated with the commodity. | English | Canada |
| 371. | 90 | Editorial | Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally produced as a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a consignment. Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). | Unnecessary; last sentence moved to paragraph [84] | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 372. | 90 | Editorial | Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally produced as a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a consignment. Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). | 1) Unnecessary 2) Last sentence moved to paragraph [84] | English | European Union |
| 373. | 90 | Technical | Wood residue is normally considered to present a high pest risk because it varies greatly in size and may or may not contain bark. Wood residue is generally produced as a waste by-product of wood being mechanically processed during production of a desired article; nevertheless, wood residue may be moved as a consignment. Most wood chip commodities have strict quality standards to minimize bark and fines (very small particles). | Text not relevant to wood residue. Propose to remove to para 84, but change "most" to "some" | English | Norway |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| 374. | 91 | Substantive | The pests associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4. | Propose consolidating all four tables into one: see US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America |
| 375. | 91 | Substantive | Les organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés aux copeaux et aux résidus de bois sont indiqués au tableau 4. | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 376. | 91 | Substantive | Les organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés aux copeaux et aux résidus de bois sont indiqués au tableau 4. | Clarté | Français | Burundi |
| 377. | 91 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4. | Pests listed in Table 4 may be associated or not | English | Uruguay |
| 378. | 91 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4. | Pests listed in Table 4 may be associated or not | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 379. | 91 | Technical | The pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue are listed in Table 4. | See paragraph 70 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 380. | 92 | Substantive | Table 4. Pests associated with wood chips and wood residue | Propose consolidating all four tables into one: see US comment on paragraph 60 | English | United States of America |
| 381. | 92 | Substantive | Tableau 4. Organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés aux copeaux et aux résidus de bois | Plus de clarté et précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 382. | 92 | Substantive | Tableau 4. Organismes nuisibles <u>susceptibles d'être</u> associés aux copeaux et aux résidus de bois | Plus de précision et clarté | Français | Burundi |
| 383. | 92 | Technical | Table 4. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue | Pests listed in table 4 may be associated or not | English | Uruguay |
| 384. | 92 | Technical | Table 4. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue | Pests listed in table 4 may be associated or not | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 385. | 92 | Technical | Table 4. Pests <u>likely to be</u> associated with wood chips and wood residue | See paragraph 70 | English | OIRSA, Belize, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|-----------|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------|------|
| | | | | | | | | Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 386. | 93 | Editorial | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids⁶, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | "aphids/adelgids" (used once) should be replaced by "aphids and adelgids" (used four times in table 4). | English | EPPO |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 387. | 93 | Editorial | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | "aphids/adelgids" (used once) should be replaced by "aphids and adelgids" (used four times in table 4). Moreover, the table would gain in clarity if the descriptions in the left hand side column were reorganized to read: - Wood chips greater than 3cm in two dimensions - with bark - without bark - Wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions - with bark - without bark | English | European Union | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|---|----------|------------------|
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 388. | 93 | Editorial | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "aphids/adelgids" (used once) should be replaced by "aphids and adelgids" (used four times in table 4). | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips | Powder post beetles, termites and | Bark beetles, wood flies, | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---------|------------------------|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 389. | 93 | Substantive | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids⁶, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Additional comment for a reorganization of the table: the table would gain in clarity if it was divided otherwise, the first column could be rewritten thus: - wood chips greater than 3cm in two dimensions - with bark - without bark - wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions - with bark - without bark | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|--|---|----------|----------------|
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 390. | 93 | Substantive | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | 1) Wood flies are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3), with or without bark. According to table 4, they are likely to be associated with wood residue, with or without bark, and less likely to be associated with wood chips less than 3 cm, with or without bark. But what about wood chips greater than 3 cm, with or without bark? 2) "Moths" could to be replaced by "non-wood moths" to clearly differentiate from "wood moths" 3) Footnote 6 relates to "wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions" and not to "wood chips greater than 3 cm in two dimensions" 4) Rust fungi are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3) with bark, and less likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3) without bark. So why are they likely to be associated with wood chips without bark, greater or less than 3 cm, in table 4? 5) According to paragraph [152], some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps are unlikely to be present on chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. So wood-boring beetles should not be indicated as likely to be associated with wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions. 6) Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3), with or without bark. According to table 4, these pests are also likely to be associated with wood residues with or without bark, but there | English | European Union |
| | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, <u>wood flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | <u>Non-wood</u> M moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | |
| | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | <u>Wood flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales, <u>rust fungi⁴</u> | | | | |
| | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles , rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, <u>wood-boring beetles</u> , wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | |
| | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴ , d Decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ , <u>rust fungi⁴</u> | | | | |
| | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep- | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---------|------|
| | | | penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | are not likely to be associated with wood chips greater than 3 cm with or without bark, and with wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm. So they should not be indicated as likely to be associated with wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 391. | 93 | Technical | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, <u>wood-flies</u>, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td><u>Non-wood</u> Mmoths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td><u>Wood flies</u>, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust <u>fungi</u>⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids⁶, scales, <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u>⁴</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, <u>wood boring beetles</u>, wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u>⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶, <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u>⁴</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, <u>wood-flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | <u>Non-wood</u> M moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | <u>Wood flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust <u>fungi</u> ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales, <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles , rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, <u>wood boring beetles</u> , wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants , <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ , <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | <p>1) Wood flies are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3), with or without bark. According to table 4, they are likely to be associated with wood residues, with or without bark, and less likely to be associated with wood chips less than 3 cm, with or without bark. But what about wood chips greater than 3 cm, with or without bark? 2) "Moths" could to be replaced by "non-wood moths" (four times) to make the distinction with "wood moths". 3) Footnote 6 relates with "wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions" and not with "wood chips greater than 3 cm in two dimensions" (four corrections). 4) Rust fungi are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3) with bark, and less likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3) without bark. So why are they likely to be associated with wood chips without bark, greater or less than 3 cm, in table 4? 5) According to paragraph [152], some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps are unlikely to be present on chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. So wood-boring beetles should not be indicated as likely to be associated with wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions. 6) Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants are likely to be associated with round wood (table 2) and sawn wood (table 3), with or without bark. According to table 4, these pests are also likely to be associated with wood residues with or without bark, but there are not likely to be associated with wood chips greater than 3 cm with or without bark, and with wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm.</p> | English | EPPO |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, <u>wood-flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | <u>Non-wood</u> M moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | <u>Wood flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust <u>fungi</u> ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales, <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles , rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, <u>wood boring beetles</u> , wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants , <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ , <u>rust</u> <u>fungi</u> ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, <u>non-wood</u> moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|--|---|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | So they should not be indicated as likely to be associated with wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm. | | |
| 392. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Should be change collum 2 of table 4 | English | Viet Nam |
| | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | |
| | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | | |
| | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | |
| | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | |
| | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|--|----------|----------------|
| | | | | fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 393. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Inclusion of "wood flies" once these insects are associated to wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions. | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, <u>wood flies</u> , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 394. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the | Text modified in the second column to that not all of the pest groups have a strong probability of occurring on all round wood. No | English | Canada |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|--|----------|---------|
| | | | | <u>commodity Pest groups which may be associated with the commodity</u> | <u>commodity Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</u> | modification is needed in the last column. | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 395. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Footnote 6 most relevant for chips smaller than 3 cm | English | Norway |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | | | than 3 cm in two dimensions | fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 396. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | As in para 61 and other tables above | English | IFQRG* |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|---|---------|--|
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi , vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi , vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi , vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi , vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, fungal associates of aggressive bark and wood boring beetles deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi , vascular wilt fungi, | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|--|----------|---------|
| | | | | nematodes | | | | |
| 397. | 93 | Technical | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Inclusion of "wood flies" once these insects are associated to wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions. | English | Algeria |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood flies , wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 398. | 93 | Translation | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| | | | Wood chips with | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | | | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | |
| | | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
| 399. | 93 | Translation | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| | | | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids⁶, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Wood chips without bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | |
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| 400. | 93 | Translation | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity</th> <th>Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity</th> <th>Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales⁶</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and greater</td> <td>Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-</td> <td>Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids⁶, scales</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | Wood chips without bark and greater | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep- | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adelgidos". | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica | | | |
| Commodity | Pest groups likely to be associated with the commodity | Pest groups less likely to be associated with the commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and greater than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Moths, aphids and adelgids, scales ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips without bark and greater | Wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep- | Bark beetles, moths, aphids and adelgids ⁶ , scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions</td> <td>Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood residue with or without bark</td> <td>Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi⁴, decay fungi⁵, canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | than 3 cm in two dimensions | penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | Wood chips without bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | Wood residue with or without bark | Bark beetles, wood flies, wood-boring beetles, wood moths, wood wasps, powder post beetles, termites and carpenter ants, moths, aphids/adelgids, scales, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | |
| than 3 cm in two dimensions | penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood chips with bark and less than 3 cm in two dimensions | Bark beetles, wood-boring beetles, rust fungi ⁴ , decay fungi ⁵ , canker fungi, deep-penetrating blue-stain fungi, surface blue-stain fungi, vascular wilt fungi, nematodes | Wood flies, wood moths, wood wasps, moths, aphids and adelgids, scales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 401. | 94 | Substantive | ^[Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore dispersal would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips, although this is dependent on end use, for example use as mulching versus use for manufacture or fuel. | risk is dependent on end use | English | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 402. | 94 | Technical | ^[Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore transmission to live host plants dispersal would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips. | More precise description of the conditions necessary to generate infestation. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 403. | 94 | Technical | ^[Footnote 4] Although rust fungi may be present in wood, spore transmission to live host plants dispersal would be very unlikely after processing the wood into chips. | More precise description. | English | European Union | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 404. | 95 | Substantive | ^[Footnote 5] Although decay fungi may be present in wood, most present a low pest risk because of their limited potential to produce spores on wood, although this is dependent on end use, for example use as mulching versus use for manufacture or fuel | risk is dependent on end use | English | Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--|
| 405. | 96 | Technical | [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. | In table 4, moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are said to be less likely to be associated with wood chips, whatever their dimensions. Footnote 6 gives the precision that they are unlikely to be associated with wood chips that are less than 3 cm. The preferred solution would be to delete moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects from table 3 for wood chips less than 3 cm, with or without bark, and to delete footnote 6. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 406. | 96 | Technical | [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. | Unnecessary. | English | European Union |
| 407. | 96 | Translation | [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| 408. | 96 | Translation | [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 409. | 96 | Translation | [Footnote 6] Moths, aphids and adelgids and scale insects are unlikely to be found on wood chips less than 3 cm in two dimensions. | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 410. | 97 | Substantive | 1.4 Processed wood material | The processed wood material should not be in the scope of this standard. | English | China |
| 411. | 98 | Editorial | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite <u>sawn</u> wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | More precise and consistency with the third sentence of the same paragraph. | English | EPPO |
| 412. | 98 | Editorial | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | Punctuation (inclusion of semi-colon in first sentence) | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Dominica |
| 413. | 98 | Editorial | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite <u>sawn</u> wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | More precise and consistency with the third sentence of the same paragraph. | English | European Union |
| 414. | 98 | Editorial | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite <u>sawn</u> wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | More precise and consistency with the third sentence of the same paragraph. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 415. | 98 | Substantive | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | The processed wood material should not be in the scope of this standard. | English | China |
| 416. | 98 | Substantive | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material, <u>such as glulams</u> , does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | Glulams = Glue laminated. To distinguish between basic processed material and the specialty group being explained. | English | United States of America |
| 417. | 98 | Technical | Processed wood material includes <u>pelletized wood</u> , plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard (<u>chipboard</u>) and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under <u>pressure which reduces the pest risk. Pellets are made from compressed sawdust. The combined mechanical action and heat involved in pellet production reduce risks from pests.</u> Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | Integration of pellets in the chapter on processed wood material, including details on why the pest risk associated with pellets is different from the other types of processed wood. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 418. | 98 | Technical | Processed wood material includes <u>pelletized wood</u> , plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard (<u>chipboard</u>) and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued | Integration of pellets in the chapter on processed wood material, including details on why the pest risk associated with pellets is | English | European Union |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--|
| | | | together under pressure <u>which reduces the pest risk. Pellets are made from compressed sawdust. The combined mechanical action and heat involved in pellet production reduce risks from pests.</u> Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | different from the other types of processed wood. | | |
| 419. | 98 | Technical | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard and other thin wood veneers. <u>Processed wood includes wood pellets and may include some compressed wood biofuels.</u> Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams <u>wood products</u> , which may use glue, heat and-or pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | New sentence is added to clarify the commodities within the class. Paragraph break enhances clarity. Remove the reference to "beams" and replace it by "wood products" as laminated beams usually involve high temperatures and glue and would present little risk. | English | Canada |
| 420. | 98 | Technical | Processed wood material includes plywood, oriented strand board, medium density fibreboard, flakeboard, <u>parallam</u> and other thin wood veneers. Most processed wood material is produced by heating small pieces or thin sheets of wood that are then glued together under pressure. Processed wood material does not include composite sawn wood such as laminated beams, which may use glue, heat and pressure in its production but also uses wood of large dimension in which the pest risks may remain after the wood undergoes lamination. Composite wood therefore may present the same pest risks as sawn wood. | Suggest inclusion of this processed wood commodity | English | IFQRG* |
| 421. | 99 | Editorial | The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. <u>Some P</u> rocessed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites and carpenter ants. | Provides greater clarity to the text. | English | Canada |
| 422. | 99 | Substantive | The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. Processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites and carpenter ants. | The processed wood material should not be in the scope of this standard. | English | China |
| 423. | 99 | Substantive | The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. Processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites and carpenter ants <u>some secondary pests</u> . | There may be other pests. Should be general statement | English | United States of America |
| 424. | 99 | Technical | The movement of processed wood material should generally not be regulated, because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. Processed wood material, however, may be susceptible to infestation by termites and carpenter ants <u>and powder post beetles</u> . | This occurrence of powder post beetles in processed wood material is very prevalent in the Caribbean | English | Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | Barbados, Dominica |
| 425. | 99 | Technical | The movement of processed wood material should generally not be <u>considered a lower risk regulated</u> , because most pests present in the raw wood are destroyed when the wood is processed to produce wood pieces or during heating and gluing. <u>However, plywood that has not undergone chemical or heat treatment associated with manufacturing/processing may still pose a risk. Eggs of some wood-boring beetles (eg Cerambycids) can occasionally survive to develop within the processed wood material such as plywood. Processed wood material, however, may also be susceptible to infestation by termites, and carpenter ants, wood boring Bostrichid and Lyctid beetles.</u> | Plywood that has not undergone chemical or temperature treatment may still pose a risk. Based on recent detection, wood boring Bostrichid and Lyctid beetles can also infest processed wood material | English | Australia |
| 426. | 100 | Substantive | 2. Phytosanitary Measures <u>The title Options for phytosanitary measures would be more appropriate - as per the first sentence</u> | More appropriate. | English | New Zealand |
| 427. | 101 | Editorial | Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures them may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest. | Simplified wording | English | Uruguay |
| 428. | 101 | Editorial | Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures them may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest. | Simplified wording | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 429. | 101 | Editorial | Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures them may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest. | Simplified wording | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 430. | 101 | Substantive | <u>The purpose of this section is to describe phytosanitary measures that may be applied to wood products. The measures described in this section should not be required as phytosanitary import requirements without technical justification based on PRA. Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below.</u> Some of these phytosanitary measures may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest. | Should be added because it is an important concept for this section. | English | United States of America |
| 431. | 101 | Technical | Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application also after at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest <u>(e.g. during storage or</u> | clearer text and consistency with end of para 102. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | transportation). | | | |
| 432. | 101 | Technical | Various options for phytosanitary measures are described below. Some of these phytosanitary measures may be applied before harvest, and some are intended for post-harvest application also after at any point up to import of the wood commodity by another country. Certain phytosanitary measures may be implemented to protect wood that has been produced in pest free areas but that may be at risk of infestation after harvest (e.g. during storage or transportation) . | clearer text and consistency with end of para 102. | English | European Union |
| 433. | 102 | Editorial | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and for the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Clarification. | English | EPPO |
| 434. | 102 | Editorial | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring and supervision the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | For better comprehension of the text, supervision is also done by NPPOs of the exporting country on the application of phytosanitary measures before export. | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 435. | 102 | Editorial | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and for the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Clarification. | English | European Union |
| 436. | 102 | Editorial | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring and supervision the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | For better comprehension of the text, supervision is also done by NPPOs of the exporting country on the application of phytosanitary measures before export. | English | Algeria |
| 437. | 102 | Substantive | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Intended use is previously defined for the PRA, and this sentence refers to limitations after import | English | Uruguay |
| 438. | 102 | Substantive | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Intended use is previously defined for the PRA, and this sentence refers to limitations after import | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 439. | 102 | Substantive | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may | To clarify who is responsible | English | United States of America |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | be applied after import. and are therefore the responsibility of the NPPO of the importing country. | | | |
| 440. | 102 | Substantive | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Intended use is previously defined for the PRA, and this sentence refers to limitations after import | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 441. | 102 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Confusing and useless word (the definition of "consignment" in ISPM 5 is sufficient). | English | EPPO |
| 442. | 102 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import | Confusing and useless word (the definition of "consignment" in ISPM 5 is sufficient). | English | European Union |
| 443. | 102 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Measures to applied after import would be more logical to be described in para 103, as it falls under the responsibility of the importing NPPO to monitor. The text should therefore be moved to para 103 | English | Norway |
| 444. | 102 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country is responsible for monitoring the application of phytosanitary measures before export to verify compliance with phytosanitary import requirements and the phytosanitary certification of export consignments. Some phytosanitary measures, such as limitations on the intended use of the commodity to reduce pest risks, may be applied after import. | Confusing and useless word (the definition of "consignment" in ISPM 5 is sufficient). | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 445. | 103 | Editorial | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the import and use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | For better comprehension of the text, since here covers both, the import and the use. | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 446. | 103 | Substantive | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | Use of wood in building construction is not a method of processing. | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 447. | 103 | Substantive | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | Monitoring of these activities is no necessary and not consistent with least-trade restrictive. | English | United States of America |
| 448. | 103 | Substantive | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the | Use of wood in building construction does not render commodities free of pests. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| | | | use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | | | |
| 449. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that <u>reduce the risks from</u> render the imported commodities <u>free of pests</u> ; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | Better language – the examples given (e.g. use of imported woodchips within a prescribed time frame) will not render the commodities free of pests. | English | EPPO |
| 450. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | The procedures that may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country are not issues to be harmonized in an international standard | English | Uruguay |
| 451. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | The procedures that may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country are not issues to be harmonized in an international standard | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 452. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that <u>reduce the risks from</u> render the imported commodities <u>free of pests</u> ; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | Better language – the examples given (e.g. use of imported woodchips within a prescribed time frame) will not render the commodities free of pests. | English | European Union |
| 453. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that render the imported commodities free of pests; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | The procedures that may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country are not issues to be harmonized in an international standard | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 454. | 103 | Technical | The NPPO of the importing country may monitor the application of specific methods of processing or handling that <u>reduce the risks from</u> render the imported commodities <u>free of pests</u> ; for example, the use of imported wood chips within a prescribed, low-risk time frame; the use of sawn wood in building construction; and the appropriate disposal of waste. | Better language – the examples given (e.g. use of imported woodchips within a prescribed time frame) will not render the commodities free of pests. | English | Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 455. | 104 | Editorial | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied <u>independently as single measures</u> , may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance. | Better wording. | English | European Union |
| 456. | 104 | Substantive | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied independently, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance. <u>This should be .in hte second sentence ... may be considered</u> | Apparently there is a considerable trade in break bulk products (eg top stow logs) and covering break bulk wood and wood product could significantly disrupt trade. | English | New Zealand |
| 457. | 104 | Technical | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied <u>independently as single measures</u> , may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a | Or: "alone" - better wording. | English | EPPO, Morocco |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| | | | roofed conveyance. | | | |
| 458. | 104 | Technical | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied independently, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance. | If these measures are needed, they should be established as a result of the PRA. | English | Uruguay |
| 459. | 104 | Technical | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied independently, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance. | If these measures are needed, they should be established as a result of the PRA. | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 460. | 104 | Technical | The application of the phytosanitary measures listed below, when they are applied independently, may not prevent subsequent infestation by pests after treatment. Therefore, prevention of infestation after the application of a measure should be considered; for example, covering the wood commodity with tarpaulin for storage or using a roofed conveyance. | If these measures are needed, they should be established as a result of the PRA. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 461. | 105 | Editorial | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the CPM IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Correct reference and last part of the sentence is not needed. | English | EPPO |
| 462. | 105 | Editorial | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | To transfer this paragraph to para 125 with some amendments, See amendment in para 125. | English | Singapore |
| 463. | 105 | Editorial | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the CPM IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Correct reference and last part of the sentence is not needed. | English | European Union |
| 464. | 105 | Editorial | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | this section to be moved to 2.2.1 under Fumigation | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 465. | 105 | Editorial | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the CPM IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Correct reference and last part of the sentence is not needed. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 466. | 105 | Substantive | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | This paragraph should be a detail under section 2.2.1 Fumigation. | English | Thailand |
| 467. | 105 | Substantive | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Malaysia proposed that this section to be moved to 2.2.1 under Fumigation | English | Malaysia |
| 468. | 105 | Substantive | In selecting appropriate phytosanitary measures, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation <i>Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure</i> (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Thailand and Singapore proposed that this section to be moved to 2.2.1 under Fumigation | English | Bangladesh |
| 469. | 107 | Editorial | 2.1 Bark-related treatments | Malaysia proposed to move this paragraph under 2.2 - "Other treatments" | English | Malaysia |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| 470. | 107 | Editorial | 2.1 Bark-related treatments | China proposed to move this paragraph under 2.2 - "Other treatments" | English | Bangladesh |
| 471. | 107 | Substantive | 2.1 Traitements relatifs à l'écorce autres traitements:ajouter le traitement diélectrique | Traitement de bois déjà approuvé par la CMP | Français | Congo, DR* |
| 472. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-<u>removal as a treatment</u>related treatments | This section considers bark removal, which is not an official treatment, so the title should be modified thus, or removed. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 473. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-related treatments | Bark removal is not a treatment | English | Uruguay |
| 474. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-related treatments | Bark removal is not a treatment | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 475. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-<u>removal as a treatment</u>related treatments | This section considers bark removal, which is not an official treatment, so the title should be modified. | English | European Union |
| 476. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-related <u>measures</u>treatments | Although bark removal could be considered a treatment, the process is more likely to be considered a measure. | English | Canada |
| 477. | 107 | Technical | 2.1 Bark-related treatments | Bark removal is not a treatment | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 478. | 108 | Editorial | 2.1.4 Removal of bark | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | Uruguay |
| 479. | 108 | Editorial | 2.1.4 Removal of bark | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 480. | 108 | Editorial | 2.1.4 Removal of bark | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 481. | 108 | Substantive | 2.1.2.1.4 Removal of bark | It's reasonable in the logistics. | English | China |
| 482. | 108 | Technical | 2.1.1 Removal of bark | Cf. explanation in [107].- this title is no longer needed (there were too many titles compared to the levels of paragraphs that were subsequently present. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 483. | 108 | Technical | 2.1.1 Removal of bark | Cf. explanation in [107] - this title is no longer needed (there were too many titles compared | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| | | | | to the levels of paragraphs that were subsequently present). | | |
| 484. | 109 | Technical | Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. The pest risk can therefore be reduced significantly when bark is removed from wood either partially or completely. Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce pest risk. <u>The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country</u> <u>Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth. In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium</u> | As per general comment, paragraphs 178 and 179 were moved after paragraph 109 as new paragraphs 110 and 111, respectively | English | Uruguay |
| 485. | 109 | Technical | Some quarantine pests are commonly found in or just beneath the bark. The pest risk can therefore be reduced significantly when bark is removed from wood either partially or completely. Where bark remains with wood, treatments may be used to reduce pest risk. <u>The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country</u> <u>Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth. In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium</u> | As per general comment, paragraphs 178 and 179 were moved after paragraph 109 as new paragraphs 110 and 111, respectively | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 486. | 110 | Editorial | 2.1.1.4 Bark-free wood | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | Uruguay |
| 487. | 110 | Editorial | 2.1.1.4 Bark-free wood | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 488. | 110 | Editorial | 2.1.1.4 Bark-free wood | Editorial change as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 489. | 110 | Technical | 2.1.4.1 Bark-free wood | See [107]. | English | EPPO |
| 490. | 110 | Technical | 2.1.4.1 Bark-free wood | See [107]. | English | European Union |
| 491. | 110 | Technical | 2.1.4.1 Bark-free wood | See [107]. | English | Morocco, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | Algeria |
| 492. | 111 | Technical | The complete removal of bark from round wood and other regulated wood commodities articles (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) physically removes a layer of material in which a large number of pests may develop, as well as eliminates large areas of uneven surface that provide concealment for other pests. | Round wood is a wood commodity and for consistency throughout the text | English | Uruguay |
| 493. | 111 | Technical | The complete removal of bark from round wood and other regulated wood commodities articles (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) physically removes a layer of material in which a large number of pests may develop, as well as eliminates large areas of uneven surface that provide concealment for other pests. | Round wood is a wood commodity and for consistency throughout the text | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 494. | 111 | Technical | The complete removal of bark from round wood and other regulated wood commodities articles (i.e. to produce bark-free wood) physically removes a layer of material in which a large number of pests may develop, as well as eliminates large areas of uneven surface that provide concealment for other pests. | Round wood is a wood commodity and for consistency throughout the text | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 495. | 112 | Editorial | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Moreover, B bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | To link the two sentences. | English | EPPO |
| 496. | 112 | Editorial | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Moreover, B bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | To link the two sentences. | English | European Union |
| 497. | 112 | Editorial | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Moreover, B bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | To link the two sentences. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 498. | 112 | Substantive | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | Not necessary, re-iterating what is in the table | English | United States of America |
| 499. | 112 | Technical | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non-wood moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | Because "wood moths" are "wood pests" (see last sentence), and addition of "post-harvest" for clarification. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 500. | 112 | Technical | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and non-wood moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post-harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | 1) To clearly differentiate from "wood moths" 2) "post-harvest" - for clarification | English | European Union |
| 501. | 112 | Technical | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents post harvest infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood | to clarify | English | Norway |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | | | |
| 502. | 112 | Translation | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | Uruguay |
| 503. | 112 | Translation | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 504. | 112 | Translation | Bark removal eliminates pests mostly found on the surface of bark such as aphids, adelgids, scale insects, and moths in some life stages. Bark removal eliminates most bark beetles and also prevents infestation by wood pests such as wood wasps and large wood borers (e.g. <i>Monochamus</i> spp.). | "Adelgids" should be translated into Spanish as "adélgidos". | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 505. | 113 | Editorial | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | Editorial comment as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | Uruguay |
| 506. | 113 | Editorial | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | Editorial comment as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 507. | 113 | Editorial | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | Editorial comment as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 508. | 113 | Substantive | 2.1.2-2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | It's reasonable in the logistics. | English | China |
| 509. | 113 | Technical | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | See [10]7. | English | EPPO |
| 510. | 113 | Technical | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | See [10]7. | English | European Union |
| 511. | 113 | Technical | 2.1.4.2 Debarked wood | See [10]7. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 512. | 114 | Editorial | The mechanical process used in the commercial removal of bark from wood does not usually result in the wood becoming bark-free from bark . | Bark-free wood is a glossary term. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 513. | 114 | Editorial | The mechanical process used in the commercial removal of bark from wood does not usually result in the wood becoming bark-free from bark . | Bark-free wood is a glossary term. | English | European Union |
| 514. | 114 | Editorial | The mechanical process used in the commercial removal of bark from wood does not usually result in the wood becoming free from bark. | This sentence is not needed as the same concept is repeated in the first sentence of paragraph 115 and therefore the sentence in | English | Canada |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--|
| | | | | para. 114 should be deleted. | | |
| 515. | 115 | Substantive | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | Can't quantify the size | English | United States of America |
| 516. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be <u>completely or partly</u> removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | More precise. | English | EPPO |
| 517. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | Infestation is the term commonly used | English | Uruguay |
| 518. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | Infestation is the term commonly used | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 519. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, <u>aphids</u> , adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | some species of aphids might be associated with bark and would be removed with it | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 520. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be <u>completely or partly</u> removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | More precise. | English | European Union |
| 521. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, | Modify wording in the second sentence as the process will result in pest reduction in all | English | Canada |

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| | | | adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also will be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | cases. | | |
| 522. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation <u>development</u> of certain pests. | Infestation is the term commonly used and development is more appropriate than maduration | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 523. | 115 | Technical | When wood is debarked, small pieces of bark may remain. Depending on the number and size of pieces remaining, pests associated with the bark may be removed (e.g. bark beetles, <u>aphids</u> , adelgids, scales). The incidence of some wood borers which live close to the cambium may also be reduced in debarked wood compared with wood before debarking. Depending on the moisture content of the wood and the size of the bark pieces remaining on the wood, debarked wood may still present suitable conditions for infestation or maturation of certain pests. | some species of aphids might be associated with bark and would be removed with it | English | Algeria |
| 524. | 116 | Editorial | Bark beetles may infest <u>residual remnants of</u> bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood, and prevents bark beetles infesting and completing their life cycles in suitably treated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces should be tolerated, if the bark pieces are: | Consistency with the rest of the text e.g. para 68 | English | EPPO |
| 525. | 116 | Editorial | Bark beetles may infest <u>residual remnants of</u> bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood, and prevents bark beetles infesting and completing their life cycles in suitably treated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces should be tolerated, if the bark pieces are: | Consistency with the rest of the text e.g. para 68 | English | European Union |
| 526. | 116 | Editorial | Bark beetles may infest remnants of bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood, and prevents bark beetles infesting and completing their life cycles in suitably treated wood . Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces should be tolerated, if the bark pieces are: | The last part of the sentence is redundant and not required as it is repeated in the treatment section below. | English | Canada |
| 527. | 116 | Editorial | Bark beetles may infest <u>residual remnants of</u> bark after the application of treatments to kill organisms in or on the wood. Debarking to the tolerances prescribed below reduces the risk of bark beetles completing their life cycles in untreated wood, and prevents bark beetles infesting and completing their life cycles in suitably treated wood. Any number of visually separate and clearly distinct remaining bark pieces should be tolerated, if the bark pieces are: | Consistency with the rest of the text e.g. para 68 | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 528. | 119 | Substantive | The removal of bark often improves treatment efficacy and may aid inspection to verify the absence of specific pests (e.g. bark beetles and other surface-inhabiting pests). | Delete the sentence. The removal of bark aids chemical treatment penetration and the sentence is more appropriate in the chapeau | English | Canada |

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| | | | | for the treatment section. The information regarding aiding inspection is more appropriate in the section on inspection. | | |
| 529. | 119 | Technical | The removal of bark often improves treatment efficacy and may aid inspection to verify the absence of specific pests (e.g. bark beetles and other surface-inhabiting pests). | Useless and confusing. | English | EPPO |
| 530. | 119 | Technical | The removal of bark often improves treatment efficacy and may aid inspection to verify the absence of specific pests (e.g. bark beetles and other surface-inhabiting pests). | Useless and confusing. | English | European Union |
| 531. | 119 | Technical | The removal of bark often improves treatment efficacy and may aid inspection to verify the absence of specific pests (e.g. bark beetles and other surface-inhabiting pests). | Useless and confusing. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 532. | 120 | Editorial | 2.2 Autres traitements | (CMP8) | Français | Gabon |
| 533. | 120 | Editorial | 2.2 Other Treatments | Modify the title of the section for clarity and in line with proposed change in Section 2.1 (Para. 107) for sectional structure. | English | Canada |
| 534. | 120 | Substantive | 2.2 Other treatments | It's reasonable in the logistics. | English | China |
| 535. | 120 | Substantive | 2.2 Autres traitements | Ajouter le traitement diélectrique. Traitement de bois déjà approuvé par la CMP. | Français | Gabon |
| 536. | 120 | Substantive | 2.2 Autres traitements : ajouter le traitement diélectrique | Traitement de bois déjà approuvé par la CMP | Français | Burundi |
| 537. | 120 | Technical | 2.2 Other Treatments | Modified as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | Uruguay |
| 538. | 120 | Technical | 2.2 Other Treatments | Modified as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 539. | 120 | Technical | 2.2 Other Treatments | Modified as per comment in paragraph 107 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 540. | 121 | Substantive | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally can may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007 <u>and annex I revised in 2013 to ISPM 15:2009</u> . | Should refer to annex I revised in 2013 to ISPM 15:2009 Approved treatments associated with wood packaging material. It can be use for wood commodity also. | English | Thailand |
| 541. | 121 | Substantive | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007. | Malaysia proposed to change the word "may" to "can" and insert an additional sentence at the end of para "and Annex I of ISPM 15:2009." | English | Malaysia |
| 542. | 121 | Substantive | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and | Thailand proposed to change the word "may" to "can" and insert an additional sentence at the end of para "and Annex I of ISPM 15:2009. | English | Bangladesh |

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| | | | moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007. | " | | |
| 543. | 121 | Technical | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007. <u>Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance.</u> | As per general comment paragraph 181 was moved after paragraph 121 as new paragraph 122 | English | Uruguay |
| 544. | 121 | Technical | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007. <u>Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance</u> | As per general comment paragraph 181 was moved after paragraph 121 as new paragraph 122 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 545. | 121 | Technical | Some treatment types may not be effective against all pests. For all chemical treatments, the penetration depth and thus the efficacy varies with the application process (dosage, temperature etc.), the presence or absence of bark on the wood, and the wood species and moisture content. <u>The removal of bark often improves chemical treatment penetration and may reduce the incidence of infestation of treated wood.</u> Treatments accepted internationally may be found as annexes to ISPM 28:2007. | Insert a new sentence from para. 119 as it is more appropriate in the treatment section. | English | Canada |
| 546. | 123 | Translation | Fumigation is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities. <u>Note the fumigation schedules accepted as fumigation treatments of debarked wood for many pest species in ISPM 15.</u> | This information is available and could be added. | English | New Zealand |
| 547. | 124 | Editorial | Despite the proven effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. <u>Indeed, F</u> umigants vary in their ability to penetrate deeply into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 100 mm <u>10 cm</u> from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in green wood. | 1) To create a link between the two sentences. 2) Simpler | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 548. | 124 | Editorial | Despite the proven effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations | 1) To create a link between the two sentences. | English | European |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| | | | to their use to reduce pest risk. Indeed, F fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate deeply into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 100 mm 10 cm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in green fresh-cut wood. | 2) Simpler 3) Better wording | | Union |
| 549. | 124 | Technical | Despite the proven effectiveness of some fumigants against certain pests, there are limitations to their use to reduce pest risk. Fumigants vary in their ability to penetrate deeply into the wood and some are therefore effective only against pests in, on or just beneath the bark. The penetration depth for some fumigants may be limited to about 100 mm from the wood surface. Penetration is greater in dry than in fresh-cut green wood. | for clarification | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 550. | 125 | Editorial | For some fumigants, b Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of the treatment some active ingredients. | Improved precision. | English | European Union |
| 551. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. In case of fumigation measure is identified, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC recommendation of replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | Reference to comments in para 105. The amended para 105 is as inserted here for clarity. | English | Singapore |
| 552. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. In case of fumigation measure is identified, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments. | adding a sentence 2 of paragraph 105 under this section is more suitable. | English | Thailand |
| 553. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. | Malaysia proposed to insert another para: "In case of fumigation measure is identified, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments." | English | Malaysia |
| 554. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. | Thailand proposed to insert another para: "In case of fumigation measure is identified, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments." | English | Bangladesh |
| 555. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. "In case of fumigation measure is identified, NPPOs should take into account the IPPC Recommendation Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure (CPM, 2008) and thus promote the use of alternative treatments." | see above | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 556. | 125 | Substantive | Bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. Bark may | A requirement to debark fumigated logs moved in international trade would be hugely disruptive. | English | New Zealand |
| 557. | 125 | Technical | For some fumigants, B bark should be removed before fumigation to improve the the efficacy of the treatment of some active ingredients. | We note that in ISPM 15 bark MUST be removed and wonder whether the wording | English | EPPO, |

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| | | | | should be strengthened. | | Morocco, Algeria |
| 558. | 125 | Technical | Bark should be removed. <u>The removal of bark</u> before fumigation to <u>may</u> improve the efficacy of some active ingredients. | Rewording is necessary as bark removal may not be required in all cases. Where only bark beetles are required to be eliminated, bark removal prior to treatment may not be required. | English | Canada |
| 559. | 126 | Substantive | 2.2.2 <u>Spraying or dipping</u> Chemical diffusion | Chemical diffusion is much more a method of action than a treatment. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 560. | 126 | Substantive | 2.2.2 <u>Spraying or dipping</u> Chemical diffusion | Chemical diffusion is much more a method of action than a treatment. | English | European Union |
| 561. | 127 | Editorial | Chemical diffusion is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | If some are excluded, they are not all. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 562. | 127 | Editorial | Chemical diffusion is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | If some are excluded, they are not all. | English | European Union |
| 563. | 127 | Technical | <u>Spraying or dipping in chemicals</u> Chemical diffusion may be used is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | see para 126 | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 564. | 127 | Technical | <u>Spraying or dipping in chemicals</u> Chemical diffusion may be used is often used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | see para 126 | English | European Union |
| 565. | 127 | Technical | Chemical diffusion is often <u>may be</u> used in controlling pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark , wood chips, sawdust, <u>bark</u> and wood residue. | Rewording is necessary to avoid the mis-interpretation that the treatment only applies to "wood commodities excluding bark" | English | Canada |
| 566. | 128 | Technical | In this <u>process of spraying or dipping</u> e chemical diffusion process , fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied <u>to wood</u> at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping . This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the treatment may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from <u>subsequent</u> pest infestation depends on the <u>protective layer of chemical remaining intact</u> layer of chemical remaining intact . Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | Consistency with [126]. Two words added to make the text more precise. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 567. | 128 | Technical | In the chemical diffusion process, fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. | The active ingredient of the product or of the chemical, not of the treatment. | English | Uruguay |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| | | | Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the treatment -chemical may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from pest infestation depends on the layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | | | |
| 568. | 128 | Technical | In the chemical diffusion process, fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the treatment -chemical may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from pest infestation depends on the layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | The active ingredient of the product or of the chemical, not of the treatment. | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 569. | 128 | Technical | In the process of spraying or dipping chemical diffusion process , fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied to wood at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping . This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the treatment may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from subsequent pest infestation depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | Consistency with [126]. Two words added to make the text more precise. | English | European Union |
| 570. | 128 | Technical | In the chemical diffusion process, fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres . Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of the treatment may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from pest infestation depends on the layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | Removal of the last part of the sentence as this statement is dependent on the species characteristics of the wood which is identified in the first part of the sentence, therefore not needed in this sentence. | English | Canada |
| 571. | 128 | Technical | In the chemical diffusion process, fluid or dissolved chemicals are applied at ambient pressure to wood by spraying or dipping. This treatment results in limited penetration into sapwood. Penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical ingredient – most chemicals do not penetrate beyond a few millimetres. Both removal of bark and application of heat increase the depth of penetration into the sapwood. The active ingredient of | The active ingredient of the product or of the chemical, not of the treatment. | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| | | | the treatment -chemical may not prevent the emergence of pests from the wood. The protection of the treated wood from pest infestation depends on the layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is further sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | | | |
| 572. | 130 | Editorial | Chemical pressure impregnation is used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | If some are excluded, it's not all. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 573. | 130 | Editorial | Chemical pressure impregnation is used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | If some are excluded, it's not all. | English | European Union |
| 574. | 130 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is -may be used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | It seems appropriate for an ISPM to suggest a requirement rather than stating a fact of life | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 575. | 130 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is -may be used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue. | It seems appropriate for an ISPM to suggest a requirement rather than stating a fact of life | English | European Union |
| 576. | 130 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is used to control pests associated with all wood commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust and wood residue commodities, excluding bark, wood chips, sawdust, bark and wood residue | Modify wording and remove the word "wood" to avoid the misinterpretation that the treatment only applies to "wood commodities excluding bark". | English | Canada |
| 577. | 131 | Editorial | The application of a preservative using a vacuum, or pressure, or thermal processes, results in a chemical applied to the surface of the wood being forced deep into that wood. | the word "or" does not make sense in this context. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 578. | 131 | Editorial | The application of a preservative using a vacuum, or pressure, or thermal processes, results in a chemical applied to the surface of the wood being forced deep into that wood. | The word "or" does not make sense in this context. | English | European Union |
| 579. | 131 | Technical | The application of a preservative using a vacuum and pressure, or thermal processes, results in a chemical applied to the surface of the wood being forced deep into that wood. | Most schedules use both vacuum and pressure | English | New Zealand |
| 580. | 132 | Editorial | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood and but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | To make the sentence clearer. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|----------------------------------|
| 581. | 132 | Editorial | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pests individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | More appropriate wording | English | United States of America, Mexico |
| 582. | 132 | Editorial | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood andbut through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | To make the sentence clearer. | English | European Union |
| 583. | 132 | Substantive | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. For mechanical and biological reasons, if the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not | Non-refractory species do not need to be mechanically perforated for adequate penetration. Chemicals penetrate different species of tree at different rates. For consistency with the rest of the standard | English | United States of America |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|------------------------|
| | | | been penetrated by the chemical. | | | |
| 584. | 132 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to <u>spraying or dipping with pesticides</u> chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The <u>protection</u> long-term effect of the chemical on of the treated wood <u>from subsequent pest infestation</u> depends on the <u>protective layer of chemical remaining intact</u> protective layer of chemical remaining intact . Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | Modifications for clarity and consistency with previous paragraphs and suggested modifications. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 585. | 132 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to <u>spraying or dipping with chemicals</u> diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The <u>protection</u> long-term effect of the chemical on of the treated wood <u>from subsequent pest infestation</u> depends on the <u>protective layer of chemical remaining intact</u> . Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | Modifications for clarity and consistency with previous paragraphs and suggested modifications. | English | European Union |
| 586. | 132 | Technical | Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked <u>debarked or mechanically perforated</u> before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved. Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is | Modified the order of the two words in the fourth sentence to better align with the industrial practices. | English | Canada |

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| | | | applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical. | | | |
| 587. | 132 | Technical | <p>Chemical pressure impregnation is commonly used to preserve wood from infestation by pests after treatment. It may also have some effect in preventing the emergence to the wood surface of pest individuals that have survived treatment. The process is very similar to chemical diffusion but the chemical penetration into the wood fibre is much greater. The depth of penetration depends on the wood species and the properties of the chemical; penetration is generally throughout the sapwood but through only a limited portion of the heartwood. If the wood is mechanically perforated or debarked before treatment, the depth of penetration may be improved.</p> <p><u>Penetration also depends on the moisture content of the wood. Typically wood is dried prior to pressure treatment so that full sapwood penetration can be achieved.</u></p> <p>Chemical pressure impregnation is often effective against some wood-boring insects. In some impregnation processes, the chemical is applied at a temperature sufficiently high to be equivalent to a heat treatment. The long-term effect of the chemical on the treated wood depends on the protective layer of chemical remaining intact. Post-treatment infestation by some pests (e.g. dry wood borers) may take place if the wood is sawn after treatment and a portion of the cross-section has not been penetrated by the chemical.</p> | Self explanatory. Also, it could be helpful to list those species known to be resistant to pressure impregnation treatment (eg Douglas fir) | English | New Zealand |
| 588. | 134 | Editorial | Heat treatment may be applied to a All wood commodities <u>may be heat treated</u> . The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated. | Simpler language | English | EPPO |
| 589. | 134 | Editorial | Heat treatment may be applied to a All wood commodities <u>may be heat treated</u> . The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated. | Simpler language | English | European Union |
| 590. | 134 | Editorial | Heat treatment may be applied to a All wood commodities <u>may be heat treated</u> . The presence or absence of bark has no effect on the efficacy of heat treatment but should be taken into account if a heat treatment specifies the maximum dimensions of the wood being treated. | Simpler language | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 591. | 135 | Substantive | The process of heat treatment involves heating wood to a temperature and for a period of time (with or without moisture reduction) that is specific to the target pest. The minimum treatment temperature in the heat chamber necessary to reach the required temperature to the necessary depth of all wood pieces depends on the wood's dimensions, species, and density, <u>the capabilities of the chamber and other factors (see Annex 1 to ISPM 15)</u> . The heat may be produced in a conventional heat treatment chamber or by dielectric, solar and other means of heating. | The capability of the chamber is important to reach the required temperature for different wood species. | English | United States of America, Mexico |
| 592. | 135 | Technical | The process of heat treatment involves heating wood to a temperature and for a period of time (with or without moisture reduction) that is specific to the target pest. The minimum treatment time <u>temperature</u> in the heat chamber necessary to reach the required temperature <u>throughout the profile of the wood to the necessary depth of all wood pieces</u> depends on the wood's | Change in wording within the second sentence more accurately defines the process. The previous sentence may be interpreted as not including the depth of the bark as outlined in | English | Canada |

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| | | | dimensions, species and density. The heat may be produced in a conventional heat treatment chamber or by dielectric, solar and other means of heating. | the previous paragraph (para. 134). | | |
| 593. | 135 | Technical | The process of heat treatment involves heating wood to a temperature and for a period of time (with or without moisture reduction) that is specific to the target pest. The minimum treatment temperature in the heat chamber necessary to reach the required temperature to the necessary depth of all wood pieces depends on the wood €™s dimensions, species, and density and moisture content. The heat may be produced in a conventional heat treatment chamber or by dielectric, solar and other means of heating. | To include moisture content | English | New Zealand |
| 594. | 136 | Technical | The temperature required to kill wood pests varies because some species can tolerate higher temperatures than others. <u>The treatment of 56 degrees fro 30 minutes at teh core of teh wood is noted as an acceptable heat treatment of debarked wood fro many pest species</u> Heat-treated wood may still be susceptible to common moulds, particularly if moisture content remains high; however, mould should not be considered a phytosanitary concern. | A specific treatment is accepted - why not quote it? | English | New Zealand |
| 595. | 138 | Technical | Kiln-drying is routinely <u>may be</u> used on sawn wood but and may be used on many other wood commodities. | New wording introduced as previous wording could be interpreted as kiln drying is common in wood in trade. | English | Canada |
| 596. | 139 | Editorial | Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with <u>to achieve suitable moisture content for</u> the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and <u>for sufficient</u> durations, respectively , it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | 1) Deletion of a useless comma. 2) Clearer. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 597. | 139 | Editorial | Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with <u>to achieve suitable moisture content for</u> the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and <u>for sufficient</u> durations, respectively , it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | 1) Deletion of an unnecessary comma. 2) Clearer wording. | English | European Union |
| 598. | 139 | Substantive | Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with <u>to the prescribed moisture content for</u> the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and durations, respectively, it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | For example, kiln-drying may reduce the moisture content to 19%, but when used in an enclosed structure and it is heated and cooled, the moisture content may drop further, to 8% | English | United States of America |
| 599. | 139 | Technical | Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture <u>content</u> in wood is reduced, by the application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and durations, respectively, it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | It's the moisture CONTENT that is reduced. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 600. | 139 | Technical | Kiln-drying is a commercial process in which the moisture <u>content</u> in wood is reduced, by the | It's the moisture CONTENT that is reduced. | English | European |

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| | | | application of heat, such that it is in equilibrium with the intended use of the wood. If kiln-drying is carried out at and for sufficient temperatures and durations, respectively, it may be deemed equivalent to heat treatment. If lethal temperatures are not achieved throughout the relevant wood layers, kiln-drying on its own should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | | | Union |
| 601. | 140 | Editorial | Some species within-in the wood-commodity pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And, if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | Not clear what the "wood commodity pest groups" are. | English | EPPO |
| 602. | 140 | Editorial | Some species within-in the wood-commodity pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And, if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | Clearer term. | English | European Union |
| 603. | 140 | Editorial | Some species within-in the wood-commodity pest groups associated with wood commodities are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And, if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | Not clear what the "wood commodity pest groups" are. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 604. | 140 | Substantive | Some species within the wood commodity pest groups are of wood pests dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And, if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | For simplification Kiln-dried wood can experience reabsorption of water, for example dry rot. | English | United States of America |
| 605. | 140 | Substantive | Some species within the wood commodity pest groups are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent reabsorption resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And, if favourable moisture conditions are re- | Reabsorption seems to be appropriate | English | Guyana |

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| | | | established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | | | |
| 606. | 140 | Technical | Some species within the wood commodity pest groups are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And , if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles <u>or infesting the wood after treatment</u> . | "which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture" seems to be in contradiction with "if favourable moisture conditions are re-established". End of last sentence added to clarify what is meant by "infesting wood after treatment". | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 607. | 140 | Technical | Some species within the wood commodity pest groups are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. And , if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles <u>or infesting the wood after treatment</u> . | Text added to clarify that not only can the pests continue their development, but they also can infest wood after treatment. | English | European Union |
| 608. | 140 | Technical | Some species within the wood commodity pest groups are dependent on moisture and therefore some may be inactivated during kiln-drying. Kiln-drying also permanently alters the physical structure of the wood, which prevents subsequent resorption of sufficient moisture to sustain existing pests and reduces the incidence of post-harvest infestation. However, individuals of some species may be capable of completing their life cycles in the new environment of reduced moisture content. <u>In addition</u> And , if favourable moisture conditions are re-established, many fungi and nematodes and some insect species may be capable of continuing their life cycles. | To clarify that the last sentence represents a different risk that what is described in the previous sentence | English | Norway |
| 609. | 141 | Substantive | It should be noted that there are no harmonized time-temperature regimes for kiln-drying. | Not needed. Time and temperature are not the only factors. Also depends on wood dimensions, airflow, stacking, etc. | English | United States of America |
| 610. | 143 | Editorial | Compared with kiln-drying, air-drying untreated sawn wood reduces wood moisture only to ambient moisture conditions level and is therefore less effective against a broad range of pests. The residual pest risks depend on the duration of drying and on the moisture content and intended use of the wood. However, moisture reduction through air-drying alone should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | A better word. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 611. | 143 | Technical | Compared with kiln-drying, air-drying untreated sawn wood reduces wood moisture <u>content</u> only to ambient moisture levelsconditions and is therefore less effective against a broad range of pests. The residual pest risks <u>remaining after treatment</u> depend on the duration of drying and on the moisture content and intended use of the wood. However, moisture reduction through air-drying alone should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | modifications for clarity and consistency with the wording in the preceding paragraphs. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 612. | 143 | Technical | Compared with kiln-drying, air-drying untreated sawn wood reduces wood moisture <u>content</u> only to ambient moisture levelsconditions and is therefore less effective against a broad range of pests. The residual pest risks <u>remaining after treatment</u> depend on the duration | modifications for clarity and consistency with the wording in the preceding paragraphs. | English | European Union |

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| | | | of drying and on the moisture content and intended use of the wood. However, moisture reduction through air-drying alone should not be considered a phytosanitary treatment. | | | |
| 613. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. <u>Therefore</u> the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | To create a logical link with the previous sentence. | English | EPPO |
| 614. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. The likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | Simplified wording to clarify | English | Uruguay |
| 615. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. The likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | Simplified wording to clarify | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 616. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. <u>Therefore</u> the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | To create a logical link with the previous sentence. | English | European Union |
| 617. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. The likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | Simplified wording to clarify | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 618. | 144 | Editorial | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests. <u>Therefore</u> the likelihood of infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | To create a logical link with the previous sentence. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 619. | 144 | Substantive | Although moisture reduction through air-drying or kiln-drying alone may not be a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment, wood commodities dried to below the fibre saturation point may be, which varies for different wood species, are unsuitable for colonization by many pests, <u>although it is not considered a comprehensive phytosanitary treatment</u> . The likelihood of <u>secondary</u> infestation of dried wood is very low for many pests. | For simplicity and accuracy | English | United States of America |
| 620. | 146 | Substantive | Guidance on irradiation as a phytosanitary measure is provided in ISPM 18:2003. The exposure of wood to various doses of ionizing radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons, x-rays, gamma rays) is sufficient to kill, sterilize or inactivate pests. Appropriate doses of irradiation have the potential to control all wood pests in all wood commodities. | This can be said about any treatment | English | United States of America |
| 621. | 148 | Substantive | Modified atmosphere treatments may be applied to round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and bark. | Need some data for this. If data cannot be provided on the efficacy of this type of treatment for wood, then it should be removed from the standard. | English | United States of America |

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| 622. | 151 | Substantive | Wood chips are prepared on an industrial scale for pulp production, fuel and mulch. | Propose deletion, this detailed information is not provided for other treatments. | English | United States of America |
| 623. | 152 | Editorial | The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the risks from improves the effectiveness of chipping in managing pests. Some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps, for example, are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae may not be destroyed by the chipping process, <u>especially in cases where some of the resulting chips exceed 3cm in more than one dimension.</u> s- | Better English; clarification of the importance of chip size. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 624. | 152 | Editorial | The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly reduces the risks from improves the effectiveness of chipping in managing pests. Some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps, for example, are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae may not be destroyed by the chipping process, <u>especially in cases where some of the resulting chips exceed 3cm in more than one dimension.</u> s- | Better English; clarification of the importance of chip size. | English | European Union |
| 625. | 152 | Substantive | The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly improves the effectiveness of chipping in managing pests. Some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps, f For example, <u>some wood insects</u> are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark. However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae may not be destroyed by the chipping process. | Simplification | English | United States of America |
| 626. | 152 | Substantive | The mechanical action of chipping or grinding wood can be effective in destroying most wood-dwelling pests. Reducing the chip size to a maximum of 3 cm in at least two dimensions significantly improves the effectiveness of chipping in managing pests. Some wood-boring beetles, wood-boring moths and wood-boring wasps, for example, are unlikely to be present on chips of that size with or without bark <u>(see comment under explanation..</u> However, fungi, nematodes and small insects such as some Scolytinae may not be destroyed by the chipping process. | As mentioned in para 84 uniformity of the chip's size is a risk factor. Chipping is often a commercial treatment. Volume of a consignment could very big and if the chip size is not uniform (a fraction of chips are larger than 3x3 cm) the insects mentioned in the example could still be a risk. It would be useful to add some text to point this out. | English | Norway |
| 627. | 153 | Technical | 2.4 Inspection and testing and testing | There is not much guidance on testing in this section. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 628. | 154 | Editorial | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of | Simpler. | English | EPPO |

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| | | | quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant non-compliances (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment. | | | |
| 629. | 154 | Editorial | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant non-compliances (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment. | Simpler. | English | European Union |
| 630. | 154 | Editorial | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant non-compliances (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment. | Simpler. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 631. | 154 | Substantive | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment. | Because bark is present does not necessarily make the wood non-compliant. | English | United States of America |
| 632. | 154 | Substantive | L'inspection dont l'objectif est la détection d'organismes nuisibles reglementés du bois spécifiques peut constituer l'un des éléments d'une approche intégrée de lutte contre les organismes nuisibles du bois. En fonction de la marchandise en bois concernée, l'inspection peut conduire à repérer des signes précis ou des symptômes de la présence d'organismes nuisibles. Par exemple, l'inspection et l'analyse peuvent permettre de détecter la présence de scolytes, d'insectes xylophages foreurs et de champignons de pourriture sur des grumes et du bois de sciage: des dég ts de scolytes, des indices de l'existence de galeries, des dépressions dans le bois, des zones décolorées ou molles pourraient servir de déclencheurs à la poursuite de l'examen, pour chercher des stades de développement d'organismes de quarantaine et | Davantage de précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR* |

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| | | | d'autres formes de non conformité du bois (par exemple, la présence d'écorce). L'efficacité de l'inspection aux fins de la détection d'organismes nuisibles <u>reglementés</u> du bois est considérablement limitée par les volumes quelquefois énormes (jusqu'à des cargaisons entières) de bois qui peuvent être déplacés pendant le processus de production ou en tant qu'expédition unique. | | | |
| 633. | 154 | Substantive | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment. <u>Inspection can be carried out at various points along the production process to improve efficacy.</u> | The previous sentence was incorrect and therefore deleted and replaced by a new sentence for accuracy. Inspection systems can be established to verify each piece of wood (e.g. inspection during the grading process). | English | Canada |
| 634. | 154 | Substantive | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection for in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes <u>can be more difficult when</u> large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood are that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment <u>and take more time to inspect or manage them.</u> | More time or resources should be provided to deal with large consignments. | English | New Zealand |
| 635. | 154 | Substantive | L'inspection dont l'objectif est la détection d'organismes nuisibles <u>reglementés</u> du bois spécifiques peut constituer l'un des éléments d'une approche intégrée de lutte contre les organismes nuisibles du bois. En fonction de la marchandise en bois concernée, l'inspection peut conduire à repérer des signes précis ou des symptômes de la présence d'organismes nuisibles. Par exemple, l'inspection et l'analyse peuvent permettre de détecter la présence de scolytes, d'insectes xylophages foreurs et de champignons de pourriture sur des grumes et du bois de sciage: des dég ts de scolytes, des indices de l'existence de galeries, des dépressions dans le bois, des zones décolorées ou molles pourraient servir de déclencheurs à la poursuite de l'examen, pour chercher des stades de développement d'organismes <u>reglementés</u> de quarantaine et d'autres formes de non conformité du bois (par exemple, la présence d'écorce). L'efficacité de l'inspection aux fins de la détection d'organismes nuisibles du bois est considérablement limitée par les volumes quelquefois énormes (jusqu'à des cargaisons entières) de bois qui peuvent être déplacés pendant le processus de production ou en tant qu'expédition unique. | Plus de précision | Français | Burundi |
| 636. | 154 | Technical | Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can | Clarification of the last sentence: the production process is not relevant for this | English | EPPO, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| | | | <p>identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark).</p> <p><u>The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved as a single consignment.</u>The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.</p> | standard. | | Morocco, Algeria |
| 637. | 154 | Technical | <p>Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.</p> <p><u>Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignm</u></p> | Inspection is the phytosanitary measure being described in this section. As per general comment paragraphs 175 and 176 were moved after paragraph 154, as new paragraphs 155 and 156 respectively | English | Uruguay |
| 638. | 154 | Technical | <p>Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of</p> | Inspection is the phytosanitary measure being described in this section. As per general comment paragraphs 175 and 176 were moved after paragraph 154, as new paragraphs 155 and 156 respectively | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| | | | <p>bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.</p> <p><u>Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignm</u></p> | | | |
| 639. | 154 | Technical | <p>Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.</p> | Clarification of the last sentence: the production process is not relevant for this standard. | English | European Union |
| 640. | 154 | Technical | <p>Inspection for the detection of specific wood pests may be used as part of an integrated approach to managing pests in wood. Depending on the wood commodity, inspection can identify specific signs or symptoms of pests. For example, inspection and testing may detect the presence of bark beetles, wood borers and decay fungi on round wood and sawn wood: bark beetle damage, evidence of tunnelling, voids in the wood, or the presence of discoloured or soft areas in the wood could be used as a trigger to further search for live stages of quarantine pests and other ways in which the wood is non-compliant (e.g. the presence of bark). The efficacy of inspection in detecting wood pests is substantially limited by the sometimes large volumes (up to entire shiploads) of wood that may be moved through the production process or as a single consignment.</p> | Inspection is the phytosanitary measure being described in this section | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 641. | 157 | Editorial | <p>Pest free areas (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 29:2007) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10:1999) may be established applied to manage pests associated with all wood commodities. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas and may not be applicable to most commercial forestry situations.</p> | Normal term used for setting up PFAs and PFPP | English | EPPO |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--------------------------|
| 642. | 157 | Editorial | Pest free areas (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 29:2007) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10:1999) may be established applied to manage pests associated with all wood commodities. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas and may not be applicable to most commercial forestry situations. | Normal term used for setting up PFAs and PFPP | English | European Union |
| 643. | 157 | Editorial | Pest free areas (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 29:2007) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10:1999) may be applied to manage pests associated with all wood commodities. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas and may not be applicable to most commercial forestry situations. not apply to non-plantation forestry be applicable to most commercial forestry situations. »¿ | Suggested that this is more accurate wording. | English | New Zealand |
| 644. | 157 | Editorial | Pest free areas (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 29:2007) and pest free places of production (ISPM 10:1999) may be established applied to manage pests associated with all wood commodities. However, the use of pest free places of production may be limited to specific situations such as forest plantations located within agricultural or suburban areas and may not be applicable to most commercial forestry situations. | Normal term used for setting up PFAs and PFPP | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 645. | 157 | Substantive | On peut recourir à l'établissement de zones exemptes (NIMP 4:1995; NIMP 8:1998; NIMP 29:2007) et de lieux de production exempts (NIMP 10:1999) pour lutter contre les organismes nuisibles reglementés associés à toutes les marchandises en bois. Cependant, le recours à l'établissement de lieux de production exempts peut être limité à des cas spécifiques, tels que des plantations forestières situées dans des zones agricoles ou suburbaines, et ne pas être applicable à la plupart des situations de foresterie commerciale. | Davantage de précision | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR* |
| 646. | 157 | Substantive | On peut recourir à l'établissement de zones exemptes (NIMP 4:1995; NIMP 8:1998; NIMP 29:2007) et de lieux de production exempts (NIMP 10:1999) pour lutter contre les organismes nuisibles reglementés susceptibles d'être associés à toutes les marchandises en bois. Cependant, le recours à l'établissement de lieux de production exempts peut être limité à des cas spécifiques, tels que des plantations forestières situées dans des zones agricoles ou suburbaines, et ne pas être applicable à la plupart des situations de foresterie commerciale. | Plus de précision | Français | Burundi |
| 647. | 159 | Editorial | Biological controls s may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence. | the word should be in single form | English | NEPPO, Morocco |
| 648. | 159 | Editorial | Biological controls s may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence. | the word should be in single form | English | Algeria |
| 649. | 159 | Substantive | Biological controls are one way of may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence. | For clarification - All types of controls can be used, not just biological controls. | English | United States of America |
| 650. | 159 | Technical | Biological controls may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence. | Moved to end of para 160 | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 651. | 159 | Technical | Biological controls may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence. | Moved to end of para 160 | English | European |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | Union |
| 652. | 160 | Substantive | Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be used in controlling all <u>an option for any</u> pests and potentially used with all or any wood commodity <u>ies</u> . | ALPP may not be able to control all pests in all wood commodities. | English | United States of America |
| 653. | 160 | Substantive | L'établissement de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles (NIMP 8:1998; NIMP 22:2005; NIMP 29:2007) pourrait être employé pour lutter contre tous les organismes nuisibles et, potentiellement, pour toutes les marchandises en bois. | pour plus de compréhension | Français | Burundi |
| 654. | 160 | Technical | Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be used <u>in reducing pest risk associated with the movement of</u> in controlling all pests and potentially used with all wood commodities. <u>Biological controls may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</u> | new version in line with the previous paragraph, along with sentence added from para 159, better fitting here. | English | EPPO |
| 655. | 160 | Technical | Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may established while be used in controlling all pests and potentially used with all wood commodities. | Areas of low pest prevalence are established and maintain to the control of pests, not really "used in controlling pests". | English | NEPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 656. | 160 | Technical | Areas of low pest prevalence (ISPM 8:1998; ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 29:2007) may be used <u>in reducing pest risk associated with the movement of</u> in controlling all pests and potentially used with all wood commodities. <u>Biological controls may be used in achieving the requirements for an area of low pest prevalence.</u> | More focus on reducing the pest risk. Last sentence moved from para 159, better fitting here. | English | European Union |
| 657. | 160 | Translation | L'établissement de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles (NIMP 8:1998; NIMP 22:2005; NIMP 29:2007) pourrait être employé pour lutter contre tous les organismes nuisibles et, potentiellement, pour toutes les marchandises en bois. | Pour améliorer la compréhension du document | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 658. | 164 | Substantive | <u>(In addition to other measures, the incidence of pests risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed- requiring a certain period in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish aAdditional measures requirements may be established for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest.)</u> <u>i>In addition to other measures, the pest risk associated with round wood may be managed through requiring a certain period in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when a pest is inactive)</u> <u>i>In accordance with ISPM 14, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.</u> | This paragraph has been entirely reworded for clarity and consistency with the remainder of the text. | English | EPPO, Morocco |
| 659. | 164 | Substantive | The incidence of pests associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed period in which dispatch of a consignment may occur (e.g. | In principle, systems approaches should be implemented within the exporting country, | English | Uruguay |

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| | | | during a period when the pest is inactive). Additional requirements may be established for processing the commodity, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest. | Where the exporting country proposes measures to be implemented in the importing country and the importing country agrees, measures within this country could be integrated, This possibility happens in certain circumstances, so that is not a good example to be included in this paragraph | | |
| 660. | 164 | Substantive | The incidence of pests associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed period in which dispatch of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). Additional requirements may be established for processing the commodity, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest. | In principle, systems approaches should be implemented within the exporting country, Where the exporting country proposes measures to be implemented in the importing country and the importing country agrees, measures within this country could be integrated, This possibility happens in certain circumstances, so that is not a good example to be included in this paragraph | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 661. | 164 | Substantive | For example, t The incidence of pests associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed period in which dispatch of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). Additional requirements may be established for processing the commodity, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest. | Modified because of proposed deletion of paragraph 165. See US comment on paragraph 165 | English | United States of America |
| 662. | 164 | Substantive | In addition to other measures, t he incidence of pests risk associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed <u>requiring a certain</u> period in which dispatch <u>or import</u> of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). <u>In accordance with ISPM 14:2002, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish a</u> Additional measures <u>requirements may be established for transporting, storing or</u> processing the commodity <u>after import,</u> once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest. <u>In addition to other measures, the pest risk associated with round wood may be managed through requiring a certain period in which dispatch or import of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when a pest is inactive)</u> <u>In accordance with ISPM 14, the NPPO of the importing country may opt to establish additional measures for transporting, storing or processing the commodity after import.</u> | This paragraph has been entirely reworded for clarity. In the first sentence agreement has been replaced with requirement, as it should be. In the second sentence the idea of bilaterally agreed systems approach has been incorporated. | English | European Union |
| 663. | 164 | Substantive | The incidence of pests associated with round wood moved in trade may be managed through the establishment of an agreed period in which dispatch of a consignment may occur (e.g. during a period when the pest is inactive). Additional requirements may be established for processing the commodity, once received, within a time frame and in a manner that prevents spread and establishment of the pest. | In principle, systems approaches should be implemented within the exporting country, Where the exporting country proposes measures to be implemented in the importing country and the importing country agrees, measures within this country could be integrated, This possibility happens in certain circumstances, so that is not a good example to be included in this paragraph | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |

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|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| 664. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark <i>or wood waste</i> used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | this should also be managed | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 665. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | See comment in paragraph 164 | English | Uruguay |
| 666. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | See comment in paragraph 164 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 667. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | Systems approaches regulations are negotiated via bilaterals. Although the pest is inactive at the time of shipment, this does not mean it would remain inactive during shipping or at destination, in particular if shipping between different climates. | English | United States of America |
| 668. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark <i>or wood waste</i> used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | A missing type of commodity. | English | European Union |
| 669. | 165 | Substantive | For example, round wood with bark that may harbour bark beetles of quarantine concern may be permitted to enter the importing country only during a period when the bark beetles are not active. Processing in the importing country to remove the pest risk would be required to occur before individuals develop to the active stage. Requirements that the wood be debarked and the bark used as a biofuel or otherwise destroyed before the active period of the beetles could be used to sufficiently prevent the risk of introduction and spread of the bark beetles. | See comment in paragraph 164 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 670. | 166 | Editorial | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection ₁ or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence ₂ may further reduce the pest risk. | Addition of two commas to make the sentence clearer. | English | EPPO |
| 671. | 166 | Editorial | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection ₁ or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence ₃ may further reduce the pest risk. | Addition of two commas to make the sentence clearer. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
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| 672. | 166 | Editorial | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection, or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence, may further reduce the pest risk. | Addition of two commas to make the sentence clearer. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 673. | 166 | Substantive | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence may further reduce the pest risk. | Areas of low pest prevalence is another phytosanitary measure and it is addressed in item 2.6 | English | Uruguay |
| 674. | 166 | Substantive | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence may further reduce the pest risk. | Areas of low pest prevalence is another phytosanitary measure and it is addressed in item 2.6 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 675. | 166 | Substantive | In the above case, p Pre-export or post-entry inspection or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence may further reduce the pest risk. | Modified because of proposed deletion of paragraph 165. See US comment on paragraph 165 | English | United States of America |
| 676. | 166 | Substantive | In the above case, pre-export or post-entry inspection or the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence may further reduce the pest risk. | Areas of low pest prevalence is another phytosanitary measure and it is addressed in item 2.6 | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 677. | 166 | Substantive | Dans le cas ci-dessus, une inspection avant exportation ou après entrée ou l'établissement de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles pourrait <u>eut</u> contribuer à réduire encore un peu plus le risque phytosanitaire. | Pour améliorer la compréhension du document | Français | Burundi |
| 678. | 166 | Translation | Dans le cas ci-dessus, une inspection avant exportation ou après entrée ou l'établissement de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles pourrait <u>peut</u> contribuer à réduire encore un peu plus le risque phytosanitaire. | Pour améliorer la compréhension du document | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 679. | 167 | Editorial | The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide. | Text proposed to be moved after [168] so that the two paragraphs dealing with ALPPs ([166] and [168]) are not separated by this one. | English | European Union |
| 680. | 167 | Substantive | The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide. | So that the two paragraphs dealing with areas of low pest prevalence (paragraphs [166] and [168]) are not separated by this paragraph. | English | EPPO |
| 681. | 167 | Substantive | The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide. | So that the two paragraphs dealing with areas of low pest prevalence (paragraphs [166] and [168]) are not separated by this paragraph. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 682. | 168 | Editorial | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. <u>The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide.</u> | The added text is proposed to be moved from paragraph [167], so that the two paragraphs dealing with ALPPs ([166] and [168]) are not separated by this text. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| 683. | 168 | Substantive | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. <u>The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide.</u> | It is proposed to move paragraph [167] after paragraph [168], so that the two paragraphs dealing with areas of low pest prevalence (paragraphs [166] and [168]) are not separated by this paragraph. | English | EPPO |
| 684. | 168 | Substantive | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. | This concept is included under item 2.6 "Areas of low pest prevalence" | English | Uruguay |
| 685. | 168 | Substantive | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. | This concept is included under item 2.6 "Areas of low pest prevalence" | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 686. | 168 | Substantive | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. | This concept is included under item 2.6 "Areas of low pest prevalence" | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 687. | 168 | Substantive | Biological control and other pest management strategies that significantly reduce pest populations may be used in the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence and subsequently be recognized as a phytosanitary measure. <u>The pest risks associated with fungi may be managed effectively through the application of appropriate harvesting measures (e.g. visual selection of wood free of decay) and the application of a surface fungicide.</u> | It is proposed to move paragraph [167] after paragraph [168], so that the two paragraphs dealing with areas of low pest prevalence (paragraphs [166] and [168]) are not separated by this paragraph. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 688. | 169 | Substantive | 3. Destination-d'usage | Quand on dit usage , c'est déjà la destination | Français | Mauritania |
| 689. | 169 | Translation | 3. Destination-d'usage prévu | Pour améliorer la compréhension du document | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR*, Algeria |
| 690. | 169 | Translation | 3. Destination-d'usage prévu | Pour améliorer la compréhension du document | Français | Burundi |
| 691. | 170 | Editorial | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be <u>taken into account in</u> considered for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Better English | English | EPPO |
| 692. | 170 | Editorial | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for increase the <u>probability of</u> introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be <u>taken into account in</u> considered for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Better English | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| 693. | 170 | Editorial | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be taken into account in considered for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Better English | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 694. | 170 | Substantive | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as because some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture processed wood) may allow for prevent the introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered when selecting phytosanitary measures for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | For example, firewood and wood chips can be left outside for months before they are used. During this time, the risk of infestation is high. For simplicity | English | United States of America |
| 695. | 170 | Technical | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for increase the probability of introduction and spread of regulated pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered for improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | More inclusive wording | English | EPPO, Norway, Morocco, Algeria |
| 696. | 170 | Technical | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated quarantine pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered for assessing pest risk associated with wood commodities improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Only quarantine pests should be considered. Intended use should be considered in the PRA. | English | Uruguay |
| 697. | 170 | Technical | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated quarantine pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered for assessing pest risk associated with wood commodities improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Only quarantine pests should be considered. Intended use should be considered in the PRA. | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 698. | 170 | Technical | The intended use of a wood commodity may affect its pest risk, as some intended uses (e.g. round wood as firewood, wood chips as biofuel or for horticulture) may allow for the introduction and spread of regulated quarantine pests (ISPM 32:2009). Therefore, intended use should be considered for assessing pest risk associated with wood commodities improving the management of pests that may not be controlled through the application of phytosanitary measures. | Only quarantine pests should be considered. Intended use should be considered in the PRA. | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 699. | 171 | Technical | 4. Specific Requirements | Text under section 4 are not specific requirements | English | Uruguay |
| 700. | 171 | Technical | 4. Specific Requirements | Text under section 4 are not specific requirements | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| 701. | 171 | Technical | 4. Specific Requirements | Text under section 4 are not specific requirements | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 702. | 172 | Editorial | 4.1 Verification of phytosanitary measures | Editorial change according changes proposed in the following sections | English | Uruguay |
| 703. | 172 | Editorial | 4.1 Verification of phytosanitary measures | Editorial change according changes proposed in the following sections | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 704. | 172 | Editorial | 4.1 Verification of phytosanitary measures | Editorial change according changes proposed in the following sections | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 705. | 172 | Technical | 4.1 Verification of <u>application or effect of</u> phytosanitary measures | See the beginning of the first sentence of [173]. Without this addition this title has no real meaning. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 706. | 172 | Technical | 4.1 Verification of <u>application or effect of</u> phytosanitary measures | Without this addition this title isn't clear. What may need to be verified is whether the treatment was applied or whether it had the expected effect. | English | European Union |
| 707. | 173 | Substantive | Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. <u>Inspection guidelines should be established by the NPPO of the importing country.</u> | For clarification | English | United States of America |
| 708. | 173 | Technical | <u>NPPOs can verify</u> Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export or and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. | Better worded as an option for the NPPOs. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 709. | 173 | Technical | Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. | We are proposing to move the text on verification of each phytosanitary measure above to include it in the item of the respective measure in section 2. According this proposal this paragraph should be deleted | English | Uruguay |
| 710. | 173 | Technical | Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. | We are proposing to move the text on verification of each phytosanitary measure above to include it in the item of the respective measure in section 2. According this proposal this paragraph should be deleted | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 711. | 173 | Technical | <u>NPPOs may</u> Verification of <u>verify the</u> application or the actual effect <u>of the application</u> of | For the clarification of the role of NPPOs in the | English | European |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and/or at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. | process. | | Union |
| 712. | 173 | Technical | Verification of application or the actual effect of phytosanitary measures may occur both before export and at the point of entry. ISPM 20:2004, ISPM 23:2005 and ISPM 31:2008 provide comprehensive guidance on inspection and sampling. | We are proposing to move the text on verification of each phytosanitary measure above to include it in the item of the respective measure in section 2. According to this proposal this paragraph should be deleted | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 713. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species <u>except for mechanically processed wood</u> should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements | Materials from processed wood are generally sourced from various types of wood species either from construction materials or forestry waste which are mixed together and mechanically processed. Verification of the wood species or its composition is not possible. Therefore, it would not be possible to verify the wood species for mechanically processed wood. | English | Singapore |
| 714. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements <u>except wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues.</u> | Adding some wood commodities which difficult to verify wood species. | English | Thailand |
| 715. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements <u>except wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues.</u> | Malaysia suggested an additional sentence | English | Malaysia |
| 716. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements <u>except wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues.</u> | Singapore suggested an additional sentence | English | Bangladesh |
| 717. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements. <u>Wood chips etc may not be possible to identify wood species</u> | Wood chips etc may not be possible to identify wood species | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 718. | 174 | Substantive | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements <u>except wood chips, sawdust, wood wool and wood residues</u> | This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. | English | Japan |
| 719. | 174 | Technical | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements. | According suggested changes, this paragraph should be deleted, in addition it does not provide additional guidance to NPPOs | English | Uruguay |
| 720. | 174 | Technical | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import | According suggested changes, this paragraph | English | COSAVE, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|------------------------------------|
| | | | requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements. | should be deleted, in addition it does not provide additional guidance to NPPOs | | Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 721. | 174 | Technical | As many wood pests are specific to particular tree species or genera, phytosanitary import requirements are often accordingly specific. Therefore, verification of the wood species should be undertaken to determine that the consignment complies with phytosanitary import requirements. | According suggested changes, this paragraph should be deleted, in addition it does not provide additional guidance to NPPOs | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 722. | 175 | Editorial | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Sings of W wood decay includes leaking cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | To make a separation between signs and symptoms which may be observed on logs and the ones which may be observed in saw wood. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 723. | 175 | Editorial | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Sings of W wood decay includes leaking cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | To make a separation between signs and symptoms which may be observed on logs and the ones which may be observed in sawn wood. | English | European Union |
| 724. | 175 | Substantive | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | More logical and consistency with [181] and [183]. | English | EPPO |
| 725. | 175 | Substantive | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine | More logical and consistency with [181] and | English | European |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|---|----------|--|
| | | | pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | [183]. | | Union |
| 726. | 175 | Substantive | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | More logical and consistency with [181] and [183]. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 727. | 175 | Technical | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 154, as New paragraph 155 | English | Uruguay |
| 728. | 175 | Technical | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 154, as New paragraph 155 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 729. | 175 | Technical | Where inspection is undertaken it should identify any signs or symptoms of live quarantine pests. These may include the fresh frass of insects, living life stages of insects (e.g. egg masses, pupae), galleries or tunnels of wood borers, staining on the surface of the wood caused by fungal organisms, and voids or signs of wood decay. Wood decay includes | Move this paragraph after paragraph 154, as New paragraph 155 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | bleeding cankers; long discontinuous brown streaks on outer sapwood and outer sapwood discoloration; unexplained swelling; resin flow on logs; and cracks, girdling and wounds in sawn wood. Where bark is present it may be peeled back to look for signs of insect feeding and galleries, and for staining or streaking of the wood underneath, which may indicate the presence of pests. Further examination should be made to verify whether live quarantine pests are present. Detection methods such as acoustic and sensory detection may also be used. | | | |
| 730. | 176 | Substantive | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes and verification of wood species . For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | To include this test. | English | Singapore |
| 731. | 176 | Substantive | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | More appropriate | English | United States of America |
| 732. | 176 | Substantive | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes and to verify the wood species . For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Deletion the word "all" and insert "and to verify the wood species" for clarity. | English | Thailand |
| 733. | 176 | Substantive | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes and to verify the wood species . For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Malaysia proposed to delete the word "all" and insert "and to verify the wood species" for clarity | English | Malaysia |
| 734. | 176 | Substantive | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes and to verify the wood species . For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Korea proposed to delete the word "all" and insert "and to verify the wood species" for clarity | English | Bangladesh |
| 735. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Useless word, because "small" would need to be defined in this context. | English | EPPO |
| 736. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Paragraph moved after new paragraph 155 as New paragraph 156 | English | Uruguay |
| 737. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may | Paragraph moved after new paragraph 155 as | English | COSAVE, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|---|----------|--|
| | | | be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | New paragraph 156 | | Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 738. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Unnecessary word. | English | European Union |
| 739. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes <u>and verification of wood species if necessary</u> . For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Verification of wood species is required to determine compliance with phytosanitary requirement and sometimes verification of wood species needs laboratory testing. | English | Korea, Republic of |
| 740. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Move this paragraph after new paragraph 155 as New paragraph 156 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 741. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques <u>on nematode suspensions extracted from a minimum of 60 gram subsample of wood taken from a larger combined sample from</u> on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | The aggregated distribution of nematodes in wood is a major complication in having enough reliability from small samples. Statistically valid sampling could be very demanding and difficult on large volume consignments of wood. More testing is needed to verify the reliability of molecular tests on wood as such. | English | Norway |
| 742. | 176 | Technical | Testing may be used to verify the application or effect of phytosanitary measures. Testing may be applied to all wood commodities but is generally limited to the detection of fungi and nematodes. For example, determination of the presence of nematodes of quarantine concern can be made using a combination of microscopy and molecular techniques on small samples of wood taken from consignments. | Useless word, because "small" would need to be defined in this context. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 743. | 177 | Editorial | 4.1.1 Verification of bark removal | Editorial change resulted from changes proposed | English | Uruguay |
| 744. | 177 | Editorial | 4.1.1 Verification of bark removal | Editorial change resulted from changes proposed | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 745. | 177 | Editorial | 4.1.1 Verification of bark removal | Editorial change resulted from changes proposed | English | OIRSA, Belize, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | | | | Costa Rica |
| 746. | 178 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 109 as new paragraph 110 | English | Uruguay |
| 747. | 178 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 109 as new paragraph 110 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 748. | 178 | Technical | The NPPO of the exporting country should verify compliance with any bark tolerances specified by the NPPO of the importing country. | Move this paragraph after paragraph 109 as new paragraph 110 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 749. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth (cf. Appendix 1). In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | Appendix 1 shows what are "ingrown bark around knots" and "bark pockets around annual growth". | English | EPPO |
| 750. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth. In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | Paragraph moved after new paragraph 110 as new paragraph 111 | English | Uruguay |
| 751. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth. In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | Paragraph moved after new paragraph 110 as new paragraph 111 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 752. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth (cf. Appendix 1). In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | Appendix 1 shows what are "ingrown bark around knots" and "bark pockets around annual growth". | English | European Union |
| 753. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual | Move this paragraph after new paragraph 110 as new paragraph 111 | English | OIRSA, |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | growth. In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | | | Belize, Costa Rica |
| 754. | 179 | Technical | Where NPPOs require that wood be bark free, the commodity should not have any visible indication of bark except for ingrown bark around knots and bark pockets around annual growth (cf. Appendix 1). In many cases, this wood may have evidence of cambium, which may appear as a brown discoloured tissue on the surface of the wood, but this should not be considered as the presence of bark and does not pose a risk for pests associated with bark. In general, verification of bark-free wood should simply confirm that there is no evidence of the layer of tissue above the cambium. | Appendix 1 shows what are "ingrown bark around knots" and "bark pockets around annual growth". | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 755. | 180 | Editorial | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Editorial change resulting from changes proposed | English | Uruguay |
| 756. | 180 | Editorial | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Editorial change resulting from changes proposed | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 757. | 180 | Editorial | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Editorial change resulting from changes proposed | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 758. | 180 | Technical | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Removal of bark isn't really a treatment. See paragraph [107]. | English | EPPO |
| 759. | 180 | Technical | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Removal of bark is not a treatment. See paragraph [107]. | English | European Union |
| 760. | 180 | Technical | 4.1.2 Verification of other treatment applications | Removal of bark isn't really a treatment. See paragraph [107]. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 761. | 181 | Editorial | Treatments applications may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | Consistency with [180]. | English | EPPO |
| 762. | 181 | Editorial | Treatments applications may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, | Consistency with [180]. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|----------|--|
| | | | only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | | | |
| 763. | 181 | Editorial | Treatments applications may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | Consistency with [180]. | English | Morocco, Algeria |
| 764. | 181 | Substantive | Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. <i>To remove 'Depending on the' and replace it with 'Regardless of the type of'</i> | All treatment under this topic should aim to kill the target pests. Thus the term "regardless of the type of" treatment is more appropriate. | English | Singapore |
| 765. | 181 | Substantive | Treatments may be verified by the NPPO for example through documentary checks, or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags or other means . Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) may <i>should</i> be considered as non-compliance. | There is no indicator for heat treatment Irradiation may be effective, but live adults (though sterile) may emerge. | English | United States of America |
| 766. | 181 | Technical | Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 121 as New paragraph 122 | English | Uruguay |
| 767. | 181 | Technical | Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | Paragraph moved after paragraph 121 as New paragraph 122 | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 768. | 181 | Technical | Treatments may be verified by the NPPO through documentary checks or treatment-dependent marker labels or tags. Specific tools (e.g. electronic thermometers, gas chromatographs, moisture meters connected to recording equipment) may also be used to verify treatment application. Chemical pressure impregnation and chemical diffusion may | Move this paragraph after paragraph 121 as New paragraph 122 | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | | | leave specific colour stains on the surface of the wood. Depending on the treatment applied, only evidence of live quarantine pests (e.g. living life stages, fresh frass) should be considered as non-compliance. | | | |
| 769. | 182 | Editorial | 4.2-Non-compliance | Consequential editorial change according changes proposed | English | Uruguay |
| 770. | 182 | Editorial | 4.2-Non-compliance | Consequential editorial change according changes proposed | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 771. | 182 | Editorial | 4.2-Non-compliance | Consequential editorial change according changes proposed | English | OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 772. | 183 | Editorial | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an because of one, or a number of the following reason: reinfestation (eg insects); contamination (eg fungal spores); indication of the failure of the treatment or that the no treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | The presence of live pests may not only mean that the treatment failed. It could also be because of reinfestation, contamination or no treatment application | English | Australia |
| 773. | 183 | Substantive | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | Text deleted because treatments are not the only phytosanitary measure that can be non-complied, and contaminating pests not necessarily originated in the country of origin do not refers to non-compliance | English | Uruguay |
| 774. | 183 | Substantive | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | Text deleted because treatments are not the only phytosanitary measure that can be non-complied, and contaminating pests not necessarily originated in the country of origin do not refers to non-compliance | English | COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil |
| 775. | 183 | Substantive | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the | Should not include section numbers in standards. | English | United States of America |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001 . | | | |
| 776. | 183 | Substantive | Des informations pertinentes sur les cas de non-conformité et les mesures d'urgence figurent dans la NIMP 20:2004 et la NIMP 13:2001. La présence d'organismes nuisibles vivants à la surface ou à l'intérieur du bois traité peut être un indice que le traitement a échoué ou qu'il n'a pas été appliqué. Les organismes nuisibles présents à la surface du bois traité peuvent être des organismes nuisibles contaminants qui ne proviennent pas forcément du pays d'origine du bois. Les organismes nuisibles présents à la surface du bois traité peuvent être des organismes nuisibles contaminants qui ne proviennent pas forcément du pays d'origine du bois. L'ONPV du pays importateur devrait notifier à l'ONPV du pays exportateur que des organismes de quarantaine ont été trouvés, le cas échéant. Les ONPV sont encouragées à notifier d'autres cas pertinents de non-conformité, comme indiqué dans la section 4.1 de la NIMP 13:2001. | Reformuler cette phrase en tenant compte de la suppression des termes « contaminants » et « organismes présents » du glossaire | Français | Gabon, Congo, DR* |
| 777. | 183 | Substantive | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | Text deleted because treatments are not the only phytosanitary measure that can be non-complied, and contaminating pests not necessarily originated in the country of origin do not refers to non-compliance | English | Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica |
| 778. | 183 | Substantive | Des informations pertinentes sur les cas de non-conformité et les mesures d'urgence figurent dans la NIMP 20:2004 et la NIMP 13:2001. La présence d'organismes nuisibles vivants à la surface ou à l'intérieur du bois traité peut être un indice que le traitement a échoué ou qu'il n'a pas été appliqué. Les organismes nuisibles présents à la surface du bois traité peuvent être des organismes nuisibles contaminants qui ne proviennent pas forcément du pays d'origine du bois. L'ONPV du pays importateur devrait notifier à l'ONPV du pays exportateur que des organismes de quarantaine ont été trouvés, le cas échéant. Les ONPV sont encouragées à notifier d'autres cas pertinents de non-conformité, comme indiqué dans la section 4.1 de la NIMP 13:2001. | Reformuler cette phrase en tenant compte de la suppression des termes « contaminants » et « organismes présents » du glossaire | Français | Burundi |
| 779. | 183 | Technical | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication that a required treatment has failed or has not been applied of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | Rewording to introduce the notion that treatments in question might be required. | English | EPPO, Morocco, Algeria |
| 780. | 183 | Technical | Relevant information on non-compliance and emergency action is provided in ISPM 20:2004 and ISPM 13:2001. The presence of live pests on or in treated wood may be an indication that a required treatment has failed or has not been applied of the failure of the treatment or that the treatment has not been applied. Pests present on the surface of treated wood may be | Rewording to introduce the notion that treatments in question might be required. | English | European Union |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---|--|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | contaminating pests not necessarily originating in the wood's country of origin. The NPPO of the importing country should notify the NPPO of the exporting country in cases where live quarantine pests are found. NPPOs are also encouraged to notify other relevant cases of non-compliance as specified in section 4.1 of ISPM 13: 2001. | | | |
| 781. | 185 | Technical | APPENDIX 1: Forest pests The following publication[s] provide[s] information on some of the major forest pests of the world. Reference: FAO. 2009. Global review of forest pests and diseases. FAO Forestry Paper 156. Rome. 222 pp. APPENDIX 42: Cross-sections of wood | Move the reference to the FAO publication to a new Appendix> Add other references if available. Re-number the original Appendix 1. | English | EPPO |
| 782. | 185 | Technical | APPENDIX 1: Cross-sections of wood | Propose that photographs be added to depict tropical wood, etc. for reference. | English | Canada |
| 783. | 185 | Technical | APPENDIX 1: Forest pests The following publication[s] provide[s] information on some of the major forest pests of the world. Reference: FAO. 2009. Global review of forest pests and diseases. FAO Forestry Paper 156. Rome. 222 pp. APPENDIX 42: Cross-sections of wood | Move the reference to the FAO publication to a new Appendix> Add other references if available. Re-number the original Appendix 1. | English | Morocco |
| 784. | 186 | Editorial | A drawing and a photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided below to better differentiate wood from bark. | There is only one photograph in Appendix 1, therefore it should be singular | English | Malaysia |
| 785. | 186 | Substantive | A drawing and photographs of a cross-section of round wood are provided below to better differentiate wood and cambium from bark. | Only one photograph is in this appendix Need to clarify that cambium is not bark. See also US comment on paragraph 188 | English | United States of America |

| Comm. no. | Para. no. | Comment type | Comment | Explanation | Language | Country | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|-------------|---|---------|--------------------------|
| 786. | 188 | Substantive | | | Suggest to label in this photograph cambium, bark and wood (similar to diagram). See also US comment on paragraph 186 | English | United States of America |