

Template for comments - Draft ISPMs for country consultation, 2008

DRAFT 3/7: FRUIT FLY TRAPPING (ANNEX 1 TO ISPM NO. 26 (ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE AREAS FOR FRUIT FLIES (TEPHRITIDAE))

See [instructions](#) on how to use this template at the end of the document. Following these will greatly facilitate the compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee.

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
<i>GENERAL COMMENTS</i>						USA
<i>SPECIFIC COMMENTS</i>						
TITLE	[1]					
CONTENTS	[2]					
FRUIT FLY TRAPPING	[3]					
FRUIT FLY TRAPPING	[4]					
1. Trapping Survey Objectives and ...	[5]					
1. Trapping Survey Objectives and ...	[6]					
1. Trapping Survey Objectives and ...	[7]	1st indent, 2nd sentence 5th indent, 2nd sentence	Technical technical	Nevertheless, such a population should be monitored <u>to determine if application of suppression measures are necessary</u> Once surveys have determined the nature and extent of the incursion and if <u>the incursion</u> is actionable, eradication surveys may be required <u>to confirm that eradication measures have been successful.</u>	It clarifies this sentence Better wording	USA
2. Trapping Scenarios	[8]					
2. Trapping Scenarios	[9]					
2. Trapping Scenarios	[10]	1 st sentence	technical	Table 1 <u>provides information on</u> which type of trapping survey is required for each specific control situation.	Better wording	USA
2. Trapping Scenarios: Table 1	[11]	Table 1	technical	Suggest to remove the table	The paragraph below this table could easily contain all the information displayed in the table. Suggest removing the table as it is unnecessary.	USA
2. Trapping Scenarios	[12]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3. Trapping Systems for Fruit Fly Surveys	[13]					
3. Trapping Systems for Fruit Fly Surveys	[14]	1st indent	editorial	<u>parapheromones</u>	Global change	USA
3. Trapping Systems for Fruit Fly Surveys	[15]					
3. Trapping Systems for Fruit Fly Surveys: Table 2	[16]	Whole table	technical	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>	Not all <i>Bactrocera</i> that should be listed are listed. In addition, parentheses have a specific meaning when used with names (i.e. a name in parenthesis indicates the authority that described the species, Without parenthesis, the name indicates the authority that described the genus) – check to ensure they are being used properly.	USA
3.1 Attractants and lures	[17]					
3.1.1 Male specific	[18]					
3.1.1 Male specific	[19]	2nd row 3rd row	Technical technical	...(TML) captures <u>species of the genus</u> <i>Ceratitis</i>a large number of <u>species of</u> <i>Bactrocera</i> ...	More technically correct More technically correct	USA
3.1.2 Female biased	[20]					
3.1.2 Female biased	[21]	2 nd row 4 th row	Editorial Technical/editorial	Historically, liquid protein attractants have been used to <u>capture</u> a wide range of different fruit fly species. ...sensitive as <u>parapheromone-baited</u> traps. In addition, the use of liquid attractants <u>capture high numbers of non-target insects</u> .	More appropriate use of the term Global change and better wording	USA
3.1.2 Female biased	[22]	1 st row 2 nd row 3 rd row 4 th row	Technical Technical Editorial Editorial	For example, for capturing <i>C. capitata</i> a synthetic <u>lure</u> consisting of three attractants... For capture of <i>Anastrepha</i> species the trimethylamine <u>component</u> may be removed. A synthetic attractant will last approximately 6-10 weeks depending on <u>climatic</u> conditions ...conditions, captures few non-target	More technically correct More technically correct Better word Better word	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
		5 th row	editorial	insects and captures significantly <u>fewer</u> male flies... <u>well-suited for use in sterile insect release programmes.</u>	More technically correct	
3.1.2 Female biased: Table 3a	[23]					
3.1.2 Female biased: Table 3b	[24]					
3.1.2 Female biased: Table 4	[25]	Footnote 2	editorial	Inspection refers to checking traps for target fruit fly <u>captures</u>	Better word	USA
3.1.2 Female biased	[26]					
3.2 Killing agents	[27]					
3.2 Killing agents	[28]					
3.2 Killing agents	[29]					
3.3 Trapping devices	[30]					
3.3 Trapping devices	[31]	Whole para 2nd indent	Technical editorial	Include information on sensitivity of traps. Wet traps. The fly is <u>captured and drowns</u> in the attractant solution or in water with surfactant.	Sensitivity of traps for different flies is important information for choosing the right trap. Better wording	USA
3.3 Trapping devices	[32]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Cook and Cunningham Trap	[33]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (general description)	[34]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (general description)	[35]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (use)	[36]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (use)	[37]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (use)	[38]					
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (use)	[39]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.3 Cook and Cunningham Trap (use)	[40]					
3.3 Trapping devices: ChamP Trap	[41]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (general description)	[42]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (general description)	[43]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (use)	[44]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (use)	[45]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (use)	[46]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (use)	[47]					
3.3 ChamP Trap (use)	[48]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Easy Trap	[49]					
3.3 Easy Trap (general description)	[50]					
3.3 Easy Trap (general description)	[51]	Last sentence	editorial	It combines visual effects with <u>parapheromone</u> and food-based attractants.	Global change	USA
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[52]					
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[53]	1st row, 2nd sentence	editorial	It can be used dry baited with <u>parapheromones</u> (e.g. TML, CUE, ME) or synthetic food attractants...	Global change	USA
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[54]					
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[55]					
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[56]					
3.3 Easy Trap (use)	[57]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Jackson Trap or Delta Trap	[58]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (general description)	[59]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (general description)	[60]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta	[61]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
Trap (use)						
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[62]	1st sentence	editorial	This trap is mainly used with <u>parapheromone</u> attractants to capture male fruit flies.	Global change	USA
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[63]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[64]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[65]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[66]					
3.3 Jackson Trap or Delta Trap (use)	[67]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Lynfield Trap	[68]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (general description)	[69]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (general description)	[70]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[71]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[72]	Last row	editorial	The trap uses the male-specific <u>parapheromone</u> attractants CUE, Capilure (CE), TML, and ME.	Global change	USA
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[73]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[74]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[75]					
3.3 Lynfield Trap (use)	[76]					
3.3 Trapping devices: McPhail Trap Type	[77]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (general description)	[78]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (general description)	[79]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[80]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[81]	Last row	editorial	...inspection of fruit fly <u>captures</u> .	Better word	USA
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[82]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[83]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[84]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[85]	3rd row	editorial	Female <u>captures</u> are crucial...	Better word	USA
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[86]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[87]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[88]					
3.3 McPhail Trap Type (use)	[89]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Multilure Trap	[90]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (general description)	[91]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (general description)	[92]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[93]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[94]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[95]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[96]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[97]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[98]					
3.3 Multilure Trap (use)	[99]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap	[100]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (general	[101]					

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. Sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
description)						
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (general description)	[102]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (use)	[103]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (use)	[104]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (use)	[105]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (use)	[106]					
3.3 Open Bottom Dry or (Phase IV) Trap (use)	[107]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Red Sphere Trap	[108]	title	technical	Red and <u>Green</u> Sphere Traps	There are also green sphere traps in use	USA
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (general description)	[109]					
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (general description)	[110]	1st sentence	technical	The trap is a red <u>or green</u> sphere 8 cm in diameter (Figure 11).	There are also green sphere traps in use	USA
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[111]					
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[112]	1st sentence	Technical/editorial	The red or <u>green</u> traps can be used unbaited but <u>they are</u> much more efficient in <u>capturing</u> flies when baited.	There are also green sphere traps in use Better word	USA
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[113]					
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[114]					
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[115]					
3.3 Red Sphere Trap (use)	[116]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Sensus Trap	[117]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (general description)	[118]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (general description)	[119]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (use)	[120]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (use)	[121]	1st row	editorial	The trap is dry and uses male-specific	Global change	USA

1. Section	2. Para nber	3. Sentence/ row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
				<u>parapheromones</u> or, for female-biased captures, dry synthetic food attractants.		
3.3 Sensus Trap (use)	[122]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (use)	[123]					
3.3 Sensus Trap (use)	[124]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Steiner Trap	[125]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (general description)	[126]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (general description)	[127]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (use)	[128]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (use)	[129]	1st row 4th row	Editorial editorial	This trap uses the male-specific <u>parapheromone</u> attractants TML, ME mixture of <u>parapheromone</u> or a dispenser with the attractant...	Global change	USA
3.3 Steiner Trap (use)	[130]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (use)	[131]					
3.3 Steiner Trap (use)	[132]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Tephri Trap	[133]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (general description)	[134]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (general description)	[135]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (use)	[136]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (use)	[137]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (use)	[138]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (use)	[139]					
3.3 Tephri Trap (use)	[140]					
3.3 Trapping devices: Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap	[141]					
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (general description)	[142]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (general description)	[143]					
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (use)	[144]					
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (use)	[145]	5th row	editorial	efficient, in terms of fly <u>captures</u> , than the JT and Mc Phail-type traps.	Consistent use of this more appropriate term throughout the document	USA
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (use)	[146]					
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (use)	[147]					
3.3 Yellow Panel/Rebell Trap (use)	[148]					
3.4 Trapping procedures	[149]					
3.4.1 Layout of trapping network	[150]					
3.4.1 Layout of trapping network	[151]					
3.4.1 Layout of trapping network	[152]					
3.4.1 Layout of trapping network	[153]					
3.4.1 Layout of trapping network	[154]					
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[155]					
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[156]	2nd row End of para	Editorial technical	Trap deployment is selecting a proper trap site. It is <u>important</u> to have a list of the primary, ... Add: <u>A systematic rotation of traps would be necessary for best results.</u>	Better word Systematic trap rotation is an important detail. Mature host is not the only consideration. Also, lure sensitivity.	USA
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[157]					
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[158]					
3.4.2 Trap deployment	[159]	Last sentence	editorial	obstructions such as spider webs to allow	Correct spelling	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
(placement)				proper <u>airflow</u> and easy access for the fruit flies.		
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[160]	3rd row	editorial	specific TML trap and a protein attractant trap in the same tree will cause a reduction of female <u>captures</u>	Consistent use of better term	USA
3.4.2 Trap deployment (placement)	[161]					
3.4.3 Trap mapping	[162]					
3.4.3 Trap mapping	[163]					
3.4.3 Trap mapping	[164]					
3.4.3 Trap mapping	[165]					
3.4.3 Trap mapping	[166]	2nd row	editorial	records of trap devices, rebaiting, trap <u>captures</u> , etc.	Consistent use of better term	USA
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[167]					
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[168]					
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[169]					
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[170]	Add sentence at the end 1st row	technical editorial	Inspection intervals must take into account the biology of the fruit fly. (i.e. checking for fruit fly <u>captures</u>)	Inspection intervals recommended in this draft do not take into account the biology of temperate zone fruit flies, such as <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> , which are single generation species with specific diapause requirements under natural conditions. Consistent use of better term	USA
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[171]					
3.4.4 Trap servicing and inspection	[172]					
3.4.5 Trapping records	[173]					
3.4.5 Trapping records	[174]					
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[175]					
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[176]					
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[177]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[178]					
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[179]					
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[180]	1st row	technical	In areas where sterile <u>insect release programmes are in operation FTD is used...</u>	Better wording	USA
3.4.6 Flies per trap per day	[181]					
4. Trap Densities	[182]					
4. Trap Densities	[183]	Indents 1-4	technical	Suggest to define each of the locations	For clarification and harmonization purposes	USA
4. Trap Densities	[184]					
4. Trap Densities: Figure 19	[185]	figure	substantive	Remove this figure	It is not helpful. It does not add much to the draft.	USA
4. Trap Densities	[186]					
4. Trap Densities	[187]					
4. Trap Densities: Table 5a	[188]	Whole table	Substantive	Suggest redoing the table considering lure effectiveness	Table is misleading. Shows trap densities without differentiating lures (attractants), giving the impression that they all have the same effectiveness.	USA
4. Trap Densities: Table 5b	[189]	Whole table	substantive	Suggest redoing the table considering lure effectiveness	Table is misleading. Shows trap densities without differentiating lures (attractants), giving the impression that they all have the same effectiveness.	USA
4. Trap Densities: Table 5c	[190]	Whole table	substantive	Suggest redoing the table considering lure effectiveness	Table is misleading. Shows trap densities without differentiating lures (attractants), giving the impression that they all have the same effectiveness.	USA
4. Trap Densities: Table 5d	[191]	Whole table	substantive	Suggest redoing the table considering lure effectiveness	Table is misleading. Shows trap densities without differentiating lures (attractants), giving the impression that they all have the same effectiveness.	USA
4. Trap Densities: Table 5e	[192]	Whole table	substantive	Suggest redoing the table considering wider ranges of trap densities. A proposed trap densities table is attached at the end of this format.	The US has been conducting trapping for <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (apple maggot) in the Pacific North West states since 1980. The purpose of this trapping was initially to delimit the distribution of this pest in the PNW, evolving to a program which documents the area of AM freedom in this area. During the almost 30 years that this	USA

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
					<p>program has been in place there has never been a detection of AM in commercially-grown fruit in the region. However, the proposed trapping protocols are more restrictive than the protocols used in the U.S. and could prevent us from documenting adequate surveillance for AM in those areas that are AM-free. This could lead to some trading partners closing their markets because those regions claiming to be AM pest-free are now not in “compliance” with international standards.</p> <p>Table is misleading. Shows trap densities without differentiating lures (attractants), giving the impression that they all have the same effectiveness.</p>	
4. Trap Densities: Table 5f	[193]					
5. Delimiting Surveys	[194]					
5. Delimiting Surveys	[195]	2nd row 4th sentence	Technical technical	<p>determine if <u>the incursion</u> is an outbreak.</p> <p>The core area is defined by a set radius surrounding each <u>detection or capture</u>.</p>	For clarification	USA
5. Delimiting Surveys	[196]	Whole para	Technical	<p>A delimiting survey must be implemented as soon as possible after the initial detection of the targeted fly species. The duration of a delimiting survey should <u>depend</u> on the developmental biology of the species. In general, delimiting survey trapping <u>continues</u> for three life cycles <u>beyond the last trap capture</u> for multivoltine species. However...</p>	Better wording	USA
5. Delimiting Surveys: Figure 20	[197]	Table below figure 20, top of 3 rd column	Technical	<i>Anastrepha</i> <u>spp.</u>	Correct name	USA
5. Delimiting Surveys: Figure 21	[198]					
6. Supervision Activities	[199]					
6. Supervision Activities	[200]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
6. Supervision Activities	[201]					
6. Supervision Activities	[202]	3rd sentence	Editorial	The timing of evaluations will vary by programme but it is recommended to occur at least twice a year in programmes that run for six months or <u>longer</u> .	Better word	USA
6. Supervision Activities	[203]					
6. Supervision Activities	[204]					
6. Supervision Activities	[205]	Whole section 1st sentence	Substantive Editorial	Suggest to make record keeping a separate, more elaborate section. Proper record-keeping is <u>crucial</u> to the proper functioning of a trapping programme.	This is an important part for any trapping programme. It needs to be emphasized more in the draft standard.	USA
6. Supervision Activities	[206]					
6. Supervision Activities	[207]	8th row	technical	different method is necessary under a sterile <u>insect</u> release programme...	For clarification	USA
6. Supervision Activities	[208]					
6. Supervision Activities	[209]					
7. Selected References	[210]					
7. Selected References	[211]					
7. Selected References	[212]					
7. Selected References	[213]	1st row	Technical	Calkins, C.O., Schroeder, W.J. & <u>Chambers</u> , ...		USA
7. Selected References	[214]					
7. Selected References	[215]	1st row	Editorial	Conway, H.E. & <u>Forrester</u> , ...		USA
7. Selected References	[216]	1st row	Editorial	Cowley, J.M., Page, F.D. Nimmo, P.R. & <u>Cowley</u> , ...		USA
7. Selected References	[217]					
7. Selected References	[218]					
7. Selected References	[219]					
7. Selected References	[220]					
7. Selected References	[221]					
7. Selected References	[222]					
7. Selected References	[223]					
7. Selected References	[224]					

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
7. Selected References	[225]					
7. Selected References	[226]	1st row	editorial	Jang, E.J., Holler, T.C., Moses, A.L., Salvato, M.H. & Fraser, S. Evaluation...		USA
7. Selected References	[227]					
7. Selected References	[228]	1 st row, 3 rd sentence	editorial	In A.S. Robinson...	No underline	USA
7. Selected References	[229]					
7. Selected References	[230]					
7. Selected References	[231]					
7. Selected References	[232]					
7. Selected References	[233]					
7. Selected References	[234]					
7. Selected References	[235]					
7. Selected References	[236]					
7. Selected References	[237]					

[192] Table 5e. Trap densities for *Rhagoletis* spp.

Scenario	Trap type ¹	Attractant	Trap density/k m ² (²)			Points of entry ³
			Production area	Marginal	Urban	
A. Monitoring survey, no control	RB/RS/YP/McP	BuH/AS	Not		Applicable	
B. Monitoring survey for suppression	RB/RS/YP/McP	BuH/AS	Depending	on 0.8-385	Host	Availability
C. Monitoring survey for eradication	RB/RS/YP/McP	BuH/AS	Not		Applicable	
D. Detection survey for exclusion	RB/RS/YP/McP	BuH/AS		0.8-4		
E. Delimitation survey after incursion in addition to detection survey	RB/RS/YP/McP	BuH/AS	Depending	on 0.8-385	Host	Availability

¹ Different traps can be combined to reach the total number.

⁽²⁾ Refers to the total number of traps.

³ Also other high-risk sites.

⁴ Depending on host density, all risk scenarios in original table are treated equally. Points of entry are not a factor with species of quarantine concern.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TEMPLATE

A template is provided to facilitate the submission and compilation of member comments. Paragraph numbers have been included in the draft standards, and each paragraph has a corresponding row in the template. It is important to be accurate in allocating comments to paragraphs, since the compilation of comments will be done automatically and only based on paragraph numbers.

To facilitate compilation of comments and the work of the Standards Committee, please apply the following and refer to the table of examples below:

- do not add or delete columns, and do not change their width
- ensure that all comments refer to the appropriate section of the text and paragraph number
- if proposals are made to add, delete or move paragraphs, subsequent comments should continue to refer to the paragraph numbers used in the draft standard sent for consultation
- when making several comments on the same paragraph, assign a number to each comment in the location, type of comment and explanation columns. Do not use automatic numbering.
- ensure that all cells of the row are completed when a comment is made
- use formatting to indicate proposed additions (e.g. underline) and deletions (e.g. ~~striketrough~~), with colour as appropriate (e.g. red or blue) and not tracked changes
- only include enough text from the draft standard to display the suggested modifications. Do not include paragraphs or sentences for which no modifications are suggested
- delete the rows in which no comments are made.

Specific guidelines for each column in the template and examples of comments

1. Section

- This gives the titles of sections as they appear in the draft, plus rows for general and specific comments. To propose changes to section titles, include new wording in the "proposed rewording" column.
- General comments apply to the entirety of the standard. Specific comments apply to a defined section of the draft, which should be clearly identified.

2. Paragraph number (Para nber)

- To propose a new paragraph, add a row and qualify the paragraph number with a letter (e.g. 12a, to indicate that the new paragraph follows paragraph 12).
- To propose to move a paragraph, indicate the new location in the "proposed rewording" column (e.g. move para 51 to after para 47). Do not alter the paragraph numbers.

3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.

- Clearly identify the specific place in the paragraph, such as sentence, row of a table, indent, etc, where the comment applies (e.g. sentence 2, indent 5, row 2, footnote 3, figure 15, etc). Table rows have been numbered in the drafts where possible. If bullets, indents or rows in a table are not numbered, they should be counted and the number indicated in this column.
- The text as circulated for consultation should be used as a basis for counting sentences, bullet points, etc. Please do not refer to page or line numbers as these may vary depending on the word processor used or language version of the draft.

4. Type of comment

Indicate whether the comment refers to a technical, substantive, editorial, or translation issue:

- technical comments change the technical content of the text. This includes scientific corrections, technical adjustments, etc.
- substantive comments change the meaning or intention of the text. This includes conceptual changes, addition of new aspects or ideas, etc.
- editorial comments clarify or simplify the text without changing the meaning. This includes spelling or grammatical corrections, suggestions of different but equivalent words, and simplification of sentence structure.
- translation comments correct points that are considered to be inaccurately translated into another language version of the text.

5. Proposed rewording

Suggestions to change the text should always include proposed rewording. Modifications to the original text should be clearly identifiable (i.e. text that is added or deleted should appear in a distinct way from unchanged text). For example, text added can be underlined and text deleted can be ~~striked through~~ (with colours as appropriate). Tracked changes should not be used.

6. Explanation

Detailed explanations should give justification for the comment made and should be sufficient for the Standard Committee to understand the intention of the comment and the proposed rewording.

7. Country

- There should be only one name in this column.
- The country name should be indicated in every row for which a comment is made. The country name should be that of the country submitting the comments.
- Comments made on behalf of an organization (such as an RPPO) should include only the organization name, and not the names of the member countries.

Examples of comments using the template

1. Section	2. Paragraph number	3. Sentence/row/indent, etc.	4. Type of comment	5. Proposed rewording	6. Explanation	7. Country
BACKGROUND	[9]	1. Sentence 1 2. Sentence 2	1. Substantive 2. Technical	The main purpose of the IPPC is to protect <u>plants secure common and effective actions to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products.</u> In doing so, contracting parties undertake the promotion of appropriate measures for the control of <u>regulated</u> pests.	1. To be consistent with the text of the IPPC. 2. The scope of the IPPC addresses regulated pests.	COUNTRY NAME
BACKGROUND	[17]	Sentence 4	Editorial	Thus <u>Additionally</u> , while pursuing the	Clearer wording	COUNTRY NAME
1.4 Supervision activities	[26]	Sentence 3	Substantive	The FF-ALPP programme, including regulatory control <u>domestic regulation</u>	The term regulatory control is unclear and text should use specific terms clarifying what is meant.	COUNTRY NAME
1.4 Supervision activities	[32]	New 2nd indent	Substantive	- operation of surveillance procedures - fruit sampling - surveillance capability	Fruit sampling is necessary as part of surveillance	COUNTRY NAME
1.6 Tolerance level	[44a]	After para 44	Substantive	add new paragraph after 44: <u>For quarantine pests the tolerance level generally equals zero. Setting the level of detection to zero implies that all units of the consignment must be included in the sample. Hence, for quarantine pests, a detection level that is as small as technically possible approaches the zero tolerance level.</u>	to explain the particular situation for quarantine pests	COUNTRY NAME
3. Phytosanitary Risk Categories and Measures	[61]	Whole para	Substantive	Move para 61 to after para 47	More appropriate location.	COUNTRY NAME