

## 2013年の加盟国協議に諮られているISPM案に対して 我が国がIPPC事務局に提出したコメント

### (1) 植物検疫用語集 (ISPM No.5) の改正

1994-001: Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary terms

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation
1	38	Substantive	<p>Airport, seaport, <u>land border point</u> or any other location <del>land border point</del> <b>officially</b> designated for the importation of <b>consignments</b> <del>and/or</del> the entrance of passengers <u>and crew</u></p> <p>積荷の輸入、及び/又は旅客 <u>及びクルー</u> の入国のために公的に指定された空港、海港、<u>国境地点</u> 又は他のあらゆる場所 <u>国境地点</u> のこと</p>	<p>This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs (IPPX Workshop) which was held from 28 October to 1 November 2013 in Seoul, Korea.</p> <p>当コメントは、2013年10月28日から11月1日にかけて韓国にて開催された第14回アジア・太平洋植物防疫委員会ISPM案検討地域ワークショップ（於：ソウル）で提出されたものであり、可能な限り各国コメントとして提出することとされている。 内陸の国境等を考慮。</p>
2	153	Substantive	<p>The scientific and economic rationale that algae and fungi need to be protected under the IPPC should be provided.</p> <p>菌類及び藻類をIPPCの下で保護すべきとする科学的・経済的根拠を明らかにすべき。</p>	<p>The reason why algae and fungi need to be protected under the IPPC should be clarified. "Consistent with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants" may not answer this question.</p> <p>IPPCにおける植物の範囲を、国際藻類・菌類・植物命名規約と一致させる根拠について確認する必要がある。</p>

(2) 国際間取引における栽植用植物に関する栽培用資材の移動

2005-004: Movement of growing media in association with plants for planting in international trade

Comm no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation
1	9	Editorial	<p>This standard provides guidance for the evaluation of pest risks <del>associated with of</del> growing media <del>accompanying in association with</del> plants for planting and describes phytosanitary measures to facilitate pest risk management of such growing media used in the international <del>movement of plants for planting trade</del>.</p> <p>本基準は、栽培用植物に付随した栽培用資材に伴う病害虫リスクを評価するための指針を提供し、また栽培用植物の国際的な移動貿易に使用するような栽培用資材の病害虫リスク管理を容易化するための植物検疫措置について述べている。</p>	<p>This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. Scope should be consistent with the title.</p> <p>「範囲」はISPM案の題名と一致させるべき。</p>
2	33	Editorial	<p>A number of growing media are recognized internationally as high-risk pathways for the introduction and spread of <u>quarantine regulated</u> pests.</p> <p>数多くの栽培用資材は、検疫規制有害動植物の侵入及びまん延のリスクの高い経路であると国際的に認識されている。</p>	<p>To ensure consistency between paragraphs [12] and [27].</p> <p>パラグラフ12及び27と一致させるため。</p>
3	37	Editorial	<p>For the evaluation of pest risks of growing media <del>accompanying associated with</del> plants for planting, the NPPO of the importing country should carry out PRA in accordance with ISPM 2:2007 and ISPM 11:2004, including the consideration of pest risk factors of various growing media described in this standard. It should be noted that pests carried with <u>the</u> growing medium accompanying a plant may be pests of other plants.</p>	<p>This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. The same reason as No. 1. コメントNo.1と同様の理由。</p>
4	74 77	Substantive	<p><del>APPENDIX ANNEX</del> 1a: Pest risks of various constituents of growing media <del>APPENDIX ANNEX</del> 1b: Growing media associated with plants that may be considered low pest risk</p> <p>付録 附属書</p>	<p>This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.</p> <p>義務的要素が少ないので、参考情報として位置付けである付録とすべき。</p>
5	90	Substantive	<p>Fungi <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Tilletia</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Synchytrium</i></p> <p><del>Phytophthora and other oomycetes Oomycetes</del> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Synchytrium</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Phytophthora</i></p>	<p>Because <i>Synchytrium</i> is not a member of oomycetes but a member of Fungi. <i>Phytophthora</i> is a member of oomycetes.</p> <p><i>Synchytrium</i> 属は卵菌類(Oomycetes)ではなく菌類(Fungi)に属し、<i>Phytophthora</i> 属は卵菌類に属するため。</p>

(3)ミバエ管理のための植物検疫手法

2005-010: Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (*Tephritidae*) Management

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation
1	G	Substantive	<del>This Annex may be made into Appendix.</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs. 義務的要素が少ないので、参考情報として位置付けである付録とすべき。
3	12 13 14 15 16	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are: 1. For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold 2. For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA 3. For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area 4. For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.  パラ18以降に各戦略毎の目的が記載されているため。
8	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host <u>tree-plant</u> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping. 物理的及び栽培的防除手法は、果実及び土壌中におけるミバエの寄生及び成長を防ぐことによって、ミバエ個体数の増加を減少させる。これらの防除には、果樹園の衛生管理、果皮剥離、すき起こし、土壌湿潤化、剪定、宿主本植物の除去、果実の袋がけ、宿主不在期間、抵抗性品種の使用、及びトラップ作物などの植物検疫手法が含まれる。	Fruit bagging, one of the mechanical and cultural control procedures, is used for preventing infestation, not for preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits. Fruit flies infest not only fruits in trees but also vegetables such as melon and cucumbers.  袋がけは、ミバエの「成長」でなく「寄生」(産卵)防止を目的とするため。 また、ミバエは樹木に成る果実だけでなく、メロンやキュウリなどの果菜にも寄生するため。
9	66	Substantive	The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del> 空中散布の高度およびスピードは、風速、気温、上空の雲および地形を含む複数の要素によって左右される。高度は通常、飛行機の場合は樹冠の100から130メートル上、ヘリコプターの場合は60から95メートル上であり、スピードは120から190km/hである。	As described in the previous sentence in the same paragraph, the altitude and speed of aerial application depends on geographical and climatic conditions. Therefore the altitudes range should be deleted.  本パラグラフの第2文に記載されているとおり、空中散布の際の飛行機やヘリコプターの高度や速度は地理・気候条件等により異なることから、例示する必要はない。

10	75	Substantive	<p>Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial <del>fruit orchards</del><u>fruit and vegetable production sites</u>. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the <del>orchards</del><u>fruit and vegetable production sites</u> early in the season when the first adult flies move into <del>the orchards</del><u>them</u> and populations are still at low levels.</p>	<p>Because fruit flies infest not only fruits in trees but also vegetables such as melon and cucumbers, "orchards" should be replaced with "fruit and vegetable production sites".</p> <p>ミバエは樹木になる果物だけでなくメロンやキュウリなどの野菜にも寄生するため、orchardsをfruit and vegetable production sitesに置換えるべき。</p>
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