AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2023

Country/territory: Australia

Item	Disease status/occurrence code a/c/												Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION	Month													
FINFISH DISEASES	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
WOAH-listed diseases														
1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)										III	1
2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	000	000	000											
3. Infection with spring viremia of carp virus	000	000	000											
4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	000	000	000											
5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)										II	2
6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	000	000	000											
7. Infection with koi herpesvirus	000	000	000											
8. Infection with tilapia lake virus	000	000	000											
Non WOAH-listed diseases														
9. Grouper iridoviral disease	000	000	000											
10. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	-(2022)	-(2022)	+(2023)										III	3
11. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)										III	4
12. Carp Edema Virus Disease	***	***	***											
MOLLUSC DISEASES														
WOAH-listed diseases														
1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)										III	5
2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*	-(2021)	-(2021)	-(2021)										III	6
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)										III	7
4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	000	000	000											
5. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*	000	000	000											
Non WOAH-listed diseases														
6. Infection with *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	000	000	000											
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***											
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES														
WOAH-listed diseases														
1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	000	000	000											
2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	-(2020)	+(2023)	-(2023)										III	8
3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	000	000	000											
4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)										III	9
5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	000	000	000											
6. Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (White Tail disease)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)										III	10
7. Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	000	000	000											
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	000	000	000											
9. Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (Crayfish plague)	000	000	000											
10. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)	000	000	000											
Non WOAH-listed diseases														
11.Hepatopnacreatic Microsporidiosis caused by *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (HPM-EHP)	000	000	000											
12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMD) of shrimps	***	***	***											
13. *Spiroplasma eriocheiris* infection	***	***	***											
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES														
WOAH-listed diseases														
1. Infection with *Ranavirus* species	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)											11
2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	+(2023)	+(2023)	-(2023)										III	12
3. Infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*	000	000	000											

Prepared by:	**Submitted by (WOAH Delegate):**
Name: Yuko Hood	Name: Dr Mark Schipp
Position: Principal Science Officer, WOAH Focal Point for Aquatics	Positon: Australian Chief Veterianry Officer
Signature: Yuko Hood	Signature: Mark Schipp
Date: 15/06/2023	Date: 15/06/2023

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE															
1															
2															

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]
LISTED BY THE WOAH

Finfish: Infection with HPR-deleted or HPR0 salmon anaemia virus; Infection with salmon pancreas disease virus;
Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris* .

Molluscs: Infection with *Marteilia refringens* ; *Perkinsus marinus* .

NOT LISTED BY THE WOAH

Finfish: Channel catfish virus disease

a/ Please use the following occurrence code:

Occurrence code and symbol	**Definition**	**Occurrence code and symbol**	**Definition**
Disease present +	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in domestic species or wildlife)	Disease absent -	The disease was absent in the country during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Disease limited to one or more zones +()	The disease is present with clinical signs, and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)	Never reported 0000	The disease has "never been reported" (historically absent) for the whole country in domestic species and wildlife.
Infection/infestation +?	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed (in domestic species or wildlife)	No information ***	No information is available regarding the presence or the absence of this disease during the reporting period (in domestic species or wildlife).
Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?()	Confirmed infestation or infection using diagnostic tests, but no clinical signs observed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected ?	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed (in domestic species or wildlife)		
Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?()	The presence of the disease was suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in domestic species or wildlife)		

b/ If there is any changes on historical data, please highlight in RED

1. Epidemiological comments:

(Comments should include: 1) Origin of the disease or pathogen (history of the disease); 2) Species affected; 3) Disease characteristics (unusual clinical signs or lesions); 4) Pathogen (isolated/sero-typed); 5) Mortality rate (high/low; decreasing/increasing); 6) Death toll (economic loss, etc); 7) Size of infected areas or names of infected areas; 8) Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper (articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

Comment No.	
1	Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (Last reported in February 2022), Victoria (last reported December 2021), the Australian Capital Territory (last reported 2011), and South Australia (last reported 1992). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia.
2	Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS) Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported June 2022), Queensland (last reported August 2022), Western Australia (last reported December 2021), the Northern Territory (last reported 2017), Victoria (last reported 2012) and South Australia (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in Tasmania. No information available for this period in the Australian Capital Territory.
3	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy 1. Reported by QLD in March 2023, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – QLD – 1 adult *Epinephelus lanceolatus* and 1 adult *Epinephelus malabaricus* . 3. Clinical signs – QLD – Abnormal swimming. 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus 5. Mortality rate – QLD – 2 adults 6. Economic loss – Unknown 7. Geographic extent – QLD – 1 public display aquaria. 8. Containment measures – N/A 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD – Real time PCR by the AquaPATH laboratory at James Cook Univeristy 10. Publications – Nil Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last reported December 2021), Tasmania (last reported April 2022), New South Wales (last reported December 2021), Western Australia (last reported 2013) and South Australia (last reported 2010). Never reported in Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory.
4	Enteric septicaemia of catfish (Infection with *Edwardsiella ictaluri*) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance. It has never been reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available for this period in the Australian Capital Territory. It was reported from clinically normal fish from a single river in Queensland (last reported 2014), the only occurrence of *E. ictaluri* in wild fish populations in Australia. Active surveillance throughout Northern Australia has found no evidence of *E. ictaluri* in any other wild fish populations. *E. ictaluri* has been detected previously in association with imported ornamental fish including; in a closed aquarium in the Northern Territory (last reported 2011), and in PC2 containment facilities in both Tasmania (last reported 2001) and Queensland (last reported 2008).
5	Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa* was not reported this period despite targeted surveillance in Western Australia (last reported 2017), and passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported 2019) and Victoria (last reported 2016). Passive surveillance and never reported in Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
6	Infection with *Perkinsus olseni* was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported April 2022), New South Wales (last reported 2005), Victoria (last reported 2015), Queensland (last reported 2014) and Western Australia (last reported 2021). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and Tasmania. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
7	Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last leported January 2022), New South Wales (last reported May 2021), Tasmania (last reported 2011). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
8	Infection with white spot syndrome virus 1. Reported by New South Wales in February, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Farmed *Penaeus monodon* . 3. Clinical signs – sick and dead prawns with white spots 4. Pathogen – White spot syndrome virus 5. Mortality rate – Moderate mortality noted in index pond, but stock emergency harvested or destroyed and therefore full extend of mortality could not be determined. 6. Economic loss – Direct economic loss for both affected farms likely exceeds $10 million with additional severe economic loss resulting from restrictions imposed on the surrounding wild capture fishery, as well as costs of the eradication response. 7. Geographic extent – Two farms affected with detection in prawn growout ponds. 8. Containment measures – Eradication through destruction of affected stock using Trichlorfon followed by chlorination of all affected ponds and waterbodies on affected premises. A formal control zone was declared for all infected farms and a buffer zone was declared for the whole of the waters of the Clarence River extending to an area surrounding the mouth of the Clarence River. Surveillance testing of wild samples did not find evidence of infected wild crustacea. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR and sequencing by the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, and the Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute. 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with white spot syndrome virus (white spot disease) was not reported this period despite active and passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported in April/May 2020). Never reported despite passive surveillance in South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Victoria. Never reported in Tasmania despite passive surveillance. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).
9	Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period in Northern Territory (Last reported in October 2020), Queensland despite passive surveillance (last reported in April 2020). Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility) and Tasmania (susceptible species not present).
10	Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (white tail disease) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Queensland (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern Territory, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia. No information available this period from Tasmania (susceptible species not present).

11	Infection with Ranavirus species was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last reported 2008, prior to official reporting for Ranavirus), Queensland (last reported 1992) . Passive surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. No information available this period in the Australian Capital Territory.
12	Infection with Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis 1. Reported by QLD in January, and VIC in February. Both based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – QLD: Adelotus brevis, VIC: unknown. 3. Clinical signs – Mortalities, dark skin colour and red ventrum 4. Pathogen – Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis 5. Mortality rate – QLD: unknown, VIC: unknown 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – QLD: One pond, VIC: Not applicable. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable. 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD: Histology, VIC: Ceasr Australia (Not NATA accredited), PCR. 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis was not reported in the 1st quarter but is considered endemic to New South Wales (last reported September 2022), Tasmania (last reported September 2022), South Australia (last reported May 2022) and Western Australia (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

2. New aquatic animal health regulations introduced within past six months (with effective date):