

AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT - 2024

Country/territory: Australia		Disease status/occurrence code												Level of diagnosis	Epidemiological comment numbers
Item		Month													
DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION															
FINFISH DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)								III	1
2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
3. Infection with spring viremia of carp virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
5. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces invadans</i> (EUS)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)								II	2
6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
7. Infection with kol herpesvirus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
8. Infection with tilapia lake virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
9. Grouper iridoviral disease	000	000	000	000	000	000									
10. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)								III	3
11. Enteric septicaemia of catfish	(-2014)	(-2014)	(-2014)	(-2014)	(-2014)	(-2014)								III	4
12. Carp edema virus disease	***	***	***	***	***	***									
MOLLUSC DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with <i>Banania exitiosa</i>	(-2019)	(-2019)	(-2019)	(-2019)	(-2019)	(-2019)								III	5
2. Infection with <i>Perkinsus olseni</i>	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)	(-2022)								III	6
3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus	(-2023)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)								III	7
4. Infection with <i>Xenohalotis californiensis</i>	000	000	000	000	000	000									
5. Infection with <i>Banania ostreae</i>	000	000	000	000	000	000									
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
6. Infection with <i>Marteilioides chungmuensis</i>	000	000	000	000	000	000									
7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)	***	***	***	***	***	***									
CRUSTACEAN DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2024)								III	8
3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1	000	000	000	000	000	000									
4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)	(-2023)								III	9
5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus	000	000	000	000	000	000									
6. Infection with <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus (White Tail disease)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)								III	10
7. Infection with <i>Hepatobacter penaei</i> (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)	000	000	000	000	000	000									
8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	000	000	000	000	000	000									
9. Infection with <i>Aphanomyces astaci</i> (Crayfish plague)	000	000	000	000	000	000									
10. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)	000	000	000	000	000	000									
Non WOAH-listed diseases															
11. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by <i>Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei</i> (HPM-EHP)	000	000	000	000	000	000									
12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCM/D) of shrimps	***	***	***	***	***	***									
13. <i>Spiroplasma eriocheir</i> infection	***	***	***	***	***	***									
AMPHIBIAN DISEASES															
WOAH-listed diseases															
1. Infection with <i>Ranavirus</i> species	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)	(-2008)								III	11
2. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)	(-2024)								III	12
3. Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i>	000	000	000	000	000	000									

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 Date: 15/09/2024 Date: 15/09/2024

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a/</sup> 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)		

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

1. Epidemiological comments:	
<p>(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.)</p>	
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 December 2023), Victoria (last reported 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, and the Australian Capital Territory.
3	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy 1. Reported by Queensland and New South Wales in May, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – QLD – Farmed 1-3kg <i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i> (Queensland grouper). NSW – Farmed <i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i> (mulloway) 3. Clinical signs – QLD – Blindness, hyperinflation of swim bladder. NSW – Not available 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus 5. Mortality rate – QLD – 2% of 50,000 animals. NSW – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – QLD – Unknown. NSW – Unknown 8. Containment measures – QLD – Unknown. NSW – Unknown. 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD – Histopathology and PCR at Biosecurity Sciences Laboratory. NSW – PCR at Elizabeth Macarthur Agriculture Institute 10. Publications – Nil Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Western Australia (last reported in January 2024), South Australia (last reported in July 2023), the Northern Territory (last reported December 2021), and Tasmania (last reported April 2022). Never reported in Victoria, and the Australian Capital Territory.
4	Enteric septicemia of catfish (Infection with <i>Edwardsiella ictaluri</i> ) 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 <i>E. ictaluri</i> in wild fish populations in Australia. Active surveillance throughout Northern Australia has found no evidence of <i>E. ictaluri</i> in any other wild fish populations. <i>E. ictaluri</i> 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 <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i> was not reported this period despite targeted surveillance in Western Australia (last reported 2017), 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 <i>Perkinsus olseni</i> 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 1. Reported by South Australia in May, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – 6 Wild adults <i>Haliotis rubra</i> (black lip abalone). 3. Clinical signs – Unhealthy and moribund 4. Pathogen – Abalone viral ganglioneuritis 5. Mortality rate – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Southern zone abalone fishery 8. Containment measures – Movement controls are in place restricting fishing activities and movement equipment. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR at Gribbles 10. Publications – Nil Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Victoria (last reported August 2023), New South Wales (last reported May 2021), Tasmania (last reported 2011). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and 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 on 8 and 25 May, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild <i>Metapenaeus macleayi</i> (School prawns). 3. Clinical signs – Nil 4. Pathogen – White Spot Syndrome Virus 5. Mortality rate – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Inshore ocean near Evans Head (8 May), mouth of Richmond River (25 May) 8. Containment measures – Biosecurity Control Order was implemented for Evans and Richmond Rivers. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR at Elizabeth Macarthur Agriculture Institute and Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness 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. <del>Never reported in Tasmania despite active surveillance. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).</del>
9	Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in Northern Territory (last reported September 2023) and Queensland (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 <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> 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, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory.
12	Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> 1. Reported by NSW in May, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Unknown 3. Clinical signs – N/A 4. Pathogen – <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> 5. Mortality rate – Unknown. 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Not applicable. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR. 10. Publications – Nil Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> was not reported in this quarter but is considered endemic to Victoria (last reported December 2023), Queensland (last reported in January 2023), Tasmania (last reported September 2022), South Australia (last reported August 2023), and Western Australia (last reported 2013). 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):	