

Country/territory:

Australia

Item

DISEASES PREVALENT IN THE REGION

FINFISH DISEASES

WOAH-listed diseases

1. Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus

2. Infection with infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus

3. Infection with spring viremia of carp virus

4. Infection with viral haemorrhagic septicaemia virus

5. Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS)

6. Infection with red sea bream iridovirus

7. Infection with koi herpesvirus

8. Infection with tilapia lake virus

Non WOAH-listed diseases

9. Grouper iridoviral disease

10. Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy

11. Enteric septicaemia of catfish

12. Carp edema virus disease

MOLLUSC DISEASES

WOAH-listed diseases

1. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*

2. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*

3. Infection with abalone herpesvirus

4. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

5. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*

Non WOAH-listed diseases

6. Infection with *Marteiloides chungmuensis*

7. Acute viral necrosis (in scallops)

CRUSTACEAN DISEASES

WOAH-listed diseases

1. Infection with Taura syndrome virus

2. Infection with white spot syndrome virus

3. Infection with yellow head virus genotype 1

4. Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus

5. Infection with infectious myonecrosis virus

6. Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (White tail disease)

7. Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei* (Necrotising hepatopancreatitis)

8. Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)

9. Infection with *Aphanomyces astaci* (Crayfish plague)

10. Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)

Non WOAH-listed diseases

11. Hepatopancreatic Microsporidiosis caused by *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (HPM-EHP)

12. Viral covert mortality disease (VCMD) of shrimps

13. *Sitronplasma eriocheitris* infection

AMPHIBIAN DISEASES

WOAH-listed diseases

1. Infection with *Ranavirus* species

2. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*

3. Infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*

Prepared by:

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Date: 15/06/2025

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ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE

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DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION^a

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 1. Reported by New South Wales in March, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild juvenile <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (redfin perch) between 6months-1 year 3. Clinical signs – Unknown 4. Pathogen – Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus 5. Mortality rate – Unknown 6. Economic loss – Unknown 7. Geographic extent – Lake Talbingo. 8. Containment measures – Unknown. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR at Elizabeth Macarthur Agriculture Institute 10. Publications – Nil Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in 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) 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 in March, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Farmed <i>Kuhlia rupestris</i> (jungle perch) between 1-2 years of age. 3. Clinical signs – Signs associated with the disease. 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus 5. Mortality rate – 6-9%, 30 at risk 6. Economic loss – Unknown 7. Geographic extent – 1 unit 8. Containment measures – Unknown. 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD – Histopathology and PCR at Biosecurity Sciences Laboratory. 10. Publications – Nil Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last reported May 2024), 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 (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported this period despite, passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported in December 2024), 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 (white spot disease) was not reported this period despite active surveillance in New South Wales (last reported in May 2024), and 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, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory.
9	Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last reported in September 2024), 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 Vic in March based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Unknown 3. Clinical signs – Not available 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 – Vic PCR at CEASR 10. Publications – Nil Infection with <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> was not reported in this quarter but is considered endemic to New South Wales (last reported in December 2024), Queensland (last reported in January 2023), Tasmania (last reported October 2022), South Australia (last reported August 2023), and Western Australia (last reported 2012). 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):

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