AQUATIC ANI

Country/territory: Australia

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

Prepared by:

Name: Yuko Hood

Submitted by (OIE Delegate):

Name: Dr Mark Schipp

Position: Principal Science Officer, OIE Focal Point for Aquatics	Positon: Australian Chief Veterianry Officer
Signature: Yuko Hood	Signature: Mark Schipp
Date: 15/03/2023	Date: 15/03/2023

ANY OTHER DISEASES OF IMPORTANCE				

DISEASES PRESUMED EXOTIC TO THE REGION[b]

LISTED BY THE OIE

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 OIE

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 reporting period (in domestic species
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" absent) for the whole country in dome 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 absence of this disease during the (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 lesio Preventive/control measures taken; 9) Samples sent to national or international laboratories for confirmation (indicate the names of laboratories); 10) Published paper

Comment No.	
1	Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus 1. Reported by NSW in February 2022, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild juvenile redfin perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) 3. Clinical signs – Numerous dead and moribund juvenile redfin perch near the shoreline. 4. Pathogen – Infection with epizootic haematopoietic necrosis virus 5. Mortality rate – Unknown 6. Economic loss – Not applicable 7. Geographic extent – Shoreline of Hume Weir. 8. Containment measures – Not applicable. Area considered endemic for EHNV with historical reports in that area. 9. Laboratory confirmation – Real time PCR, virus isolation in cell culture and PCR and subsequent sequencing of PCR proc 10. Publications – Nil Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis was not reported in the 4th quarter despite passive surveillance in New South Wales (last Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

2	Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS) 1. Reported by New South Wales in January, May and June 2022. Reported in Queensland in April and August 2022. All ba 2. Species affected – NSW: Wild yellowfin bream (*Acanthopagrus australis*). QLD: Wild adult mullet (*Mugil cephalus*- Ap 3. Clinical signs – NSW: Lesions. QLD: (April) Skin ulcerations of the head or on the side of the body, (August) haematoma 4. Pathogen – *Aphanomyces invadans* 5. Mortality rate – NSW: Unknown. QLD: 6. Economic loss – Not applicable. 7. Geographic extent – NSW: (January) Waterway of Myall Lakes/ Teagardens and (May and June) Hastings River and Mya 8. Containment measures – Not applicable 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD and NSW: Histology 10. Publications – Nil Infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* (EUS) was not reported in the 4th quarter despite passive surveillance in Queensland 2017), Victoria (last reported 2012) and South Australia (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in Tas
3	Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy 1. Reported by QLD in March and August 2022. Reported by Tasmania in March and April 2022. All based on passive surv 2. Species affected – QLD: March and August, farmed *Epinephelus lanceolatus* (6 month old juveniles and 141 day old fin (*Belone belone*) and kahawai (*Arripis trutta*). 3. Clinical signs – QLD: Increased mortalities and abnormal swimming. TAS: Buoyancy issues and mortalities. 4. Pathogen – Betanodavirus 5. Mortality rate – QLD: March: 6 month old juveniles – 0.001% and 141 day old fingerlings – 10%, August-1-2 dead per da 6. Economic loss – Unknown 7. Geographic extent – QLD: March – six month old juveniles – two cages in one reservoir. 141 day old fingerlings – several 8. Containment measures – N/A 9. Laboratory confirmation – QLD – histology, real time PCR, IHC. TAS – histology, real time PCR and sequencing. 10. Publications – Nil Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy was not reported in the 4th quarter despite passive surveillance in Queensland (last rep Western Australia (last reported 2013), and South Australia (last reported 2010). Never reported in Victoria and the Australi
4	Enteric septicaemia of catfish (Infection with *Edwardsiella ictaluri*) was not reported this period despite passive surveillanc was reported from clinically normal fish from a single river in Queensland (last reported 2014), the only occurrence of *E. ict* *E. ictaluri* has been detected previously in association with imported ornamental fish including; the Northern Territory in a c
5	Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa* was not reported this period despite targeted surveillance in Western Australia (last reporte South Wales, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine
6	Infection with *Perkinsus olseni* 1. Reported by South Australia in April 2022, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild abalone. 3. Clinical signs – Disseminated lesions consistent with *Perkinsus olsen* i infection. 4. Pathogen – *Perkinsus olseni* . 5. Mortality rate – 0% 6. Economic loss – Unknown. 7. Geographic extent – Taylors Island, Eyre Peninsula. 8. Containment measures – Commercial fishing avoided in the area. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR by the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness. 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni* was not reported in the 4th quarter despite passive surveillance in South Australia (last repor Passive surveillance and never reported in the Northern Territory and Tasmania. No information available for the Australian
7	Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) 1. Reported by Victoria in January 2022, based on passive surveillance. 2. Species affected – Wild green lip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata*) and black lip abalone (*Haliotis rubra*). 3. Clinical signs – Nil 4. Pathogen – Haliotid herpesvirus 1 (HaHV-1) 5. Mortality rate – 40% in a wild population in the affected areas 6. Economic loss –Unknown 7. Geographic extent – Approximately 20km of coastline including several abalone fishery reefs. 8. Containment measures – Restriction on all forms of fishing 9. Laboratory confirmation – Real-time and conventional PCR and sequencing by the Australian Centre for Disease Prepare 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with abalone herpesvirus (abalone viral ganglioneuritis) was not reported in the 4th quarter despite passive surveill Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital

8	Infection with white spot syndrome virus 1. Reported by New South Wales in August 2022, based on active surveillance. 2. Species affected – *Penaeus monodon* , broodstock 3. Clinical signs – Detection occurred through routine screening of broodstock for WSSV prior to use for post larval product 4. Pathogen – White spot syndrome virus. 5. Mortality rate – All stock destroyed 6. Economic loss – Approximate value of broodstock $40 000 7. Geographic extent – 3 tanks within single biosecure facility on one prawn farm 8. Containment measures – Eradication through destruction of all broodstock and decontamination of the affected facility. W penaeid prawns. 9. Laboratory confirmation – PCR Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, and Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institu 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with white spot syndrome virus (white spot disease) was not reported in the 4th quarter despite active and passive s South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Victoria. Never reported in Tasmania despite passive surveill
9	Infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus was not reported this period in Northern Territory (la Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water re
10	Infection with *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (white tail disease) was not reported this period despite passive surve Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available this period from Tasmania (susceptible species not pres
11	Infection with Ranavirus species was not reported this period despite passive surveillance in the Northern Territory (last repo surveillance and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. No information available this period in
12	Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* 1. Reported by: VIC in January and April. NSW in January, February, March, June, July, August, and September. TAS in Ja 2. Species affected – VIC*:* unknown*.* NSW*: Adelotus brevis, Crinia signifera, Limnodynastes peronii, Litoria caerulea, Li* *Limnodynastes dumerilii and Litoria ewingii* QLD: Adult *Adelotus brevis.* South Australia *Litoria raniformis* *3.* Clinical signs – VIC: Not available. NSW: Mortalities, moribund frogs, localised lesions, emaciation, erratic behaviour. S 4. Pathogen – *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis.* 5. Mortality rate – Vic: (quarter 1) Unknown, NSW:(quarter 1) 175, (quarter 2) 6, (quarter 3) 87. South Australia (quarter 2) 6. Economic loss –Not applicable. 7. Geographic extent – NSW (quarter 1, 2 and 3) collected across NSW. South Australia (quarter 2) captive breeding progra 8. Containment measures – Not applicable. 9. Laboratory confirmation – Vic and NSW: PCR. QLD: Histology- skin detected fungal zoospores. Tas: PCR and histology 10. Publications – Nil. Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* was not reported in the 4th quarter but is considered endemic to New South 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):

MAL DISEASE REPORT - 2022

Disease status/occurrence code a/b/								Level of diagnosis
Month								
May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	III
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
+(2022)	+(2022)	-(2022)	+(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	II
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	+(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	III
-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	-(2014)	III
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	-(2019)	III
-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	III
-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	III
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***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	+(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	-(2022)	III
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	-(2020)	III
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	
-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	II&III
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-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	-(2008)	III
-(2022)	+(2022)	+(2022)	+(2022)	+(2022)	+(2022)	+(2022)	-(2022)	III
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	

during the
or wildlife).

(historically
stic species and

the presence or
reporting period

ns); 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
(articles in journals/website, etc). and 11) Unknown diseases: describe details as much as possible.)

ducts performed at NSW DPI EMAI Virology, and ACDP

reported February 2022), Victoria (last reported December 2021), the Australian Capital Territory (last reported 2011), and South Australia (last reporte

sed on passive surveillance.
ril was wild only. August detection were caught and held in captivity) and bony bream (*Nematalosa erebi*).
a between operculum and pelvic fin.

ll River, and estuarine waterways in northern NSW, near Grafton. QLD: (April) Weir of Mermaid Water, Gold Coast, (August) 1 tank..

l (last reported August 2022), New South Wales (last reported June 2022), Western Australia (last reported December 2021), the Northern Territory (last
mania. No information available for this period in the Australian Capital Territory.

eilllance.
gerlings). TAS: March, farmed pot-bellied seahorse (*Hippocampus abdominalis*) younger than 6 months old. April, opportunistic sampling of wild stoc

ay from 10,000 . TAS: March- elevated mortality and moribund seahorses in one tank, April: Nil

l cages in one pond, August– two cages in a reservoir. TAS: March – 3 tanks affected April, Tasmania

orted August 2022), Tasmania (last reported April 2022), the Northern Territory (last reported December 2021), New South Wales (last reported Decem
an Capital Territory.

e and never reported in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia. No information available this period in the Australian Capit
aluri in wild fish populations in Australia. Active surveillance throughout Northern Australia has found no evidence of *E. ictaluri* in any other wild fish
closed aquarium (last reported 2011), and in PC2 containment facilities in Tasmania (last reported 2001) and Queensland (last reported 2008).

d 2017), passive surveillance in South Australia (last reported 2019) and Victoria (last reported 2016). Passive surveillance and never reported in Queen
water responsibility).

rted in April 2022), New South Wales (last reported 2005), Victoria (last reported 2015), Queensland (last reported 2014) and Western Australia (last re
Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).

dness

ance in Victoria (last reported January 2022), New South Wales (last reported May 2021), Tasmania (last reported 2011). Passive surveillance and never
l Territory (no marine water responsibility).

ion.

Wastewater from the facility was disinfected. Targeted surveillance of trace back contact populations was negative for WSSV, including testing of more th

te

surveillance in New South Wales (last reported in August 2022), Queensland (last reported in May 2020). Never reported despite active and passive surv
llance. No information available for the Australian Capital Territory (no marine water responsibility).

ast reported in October 2020), Queensland despite passive surveillance (last reported in April 2020). Passive surveillance and never reported in New Sou
sponsibility) and Tasmania (susceptible species not present).

illance in Queensland (last reported 2008). Passive surveillance and never reported in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, the Northern T
ent).

orted 2008, prior to official reporting for Ranavirus), Victoria (last reported 2016), Queensland (last reported 2018) and Western Australia (last reported
the Australian Capital Territory.

nuary, February, March, and October. Queensland in November. South Australia in May. All based on passive surveillance.
toria castanea, Litoria peronii, Litoria phyllochroa, Litoria quiritatus, Litoria verreauxii, Platyplectrum ornatum, Pseudophryne bibronii and Rhinella

SA: Not available. QLD: Sudden death. TAS: Not available

1. QLD: (quarter 4) 12 dead fogs from 50. Tas: (quarter 4) 1.

m. QLD: (quarter 4) 1 residential pond. Tas: (quarter 4) Not available.

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Wales (last reported September 2022), Victoria (last reported April 2022), South Australia (last reported May 2022), and Western Australia (last reporte

Epidemiological comment numbers
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erritory, South

2013). Passive

marina. TAS:

ed 2008).