



Biosecurity Basics 3

White Spot Disease – Definition and Species

What is White Spot Disease?

- A viral disease that infects all decapod crustaceans, i.e. crabs, lobsters, prawns.
- Other species become infected but do not show signs of disease, including:
 - Rotifers
 - Bivalves
 - Polychaete worms
 - Non-decapod crustaceans (Artemia, copepods, sea slaters, Isopods)
 - Insect larvae
- These other species act as carriers capable of transmitting viable white spot virus.

Identifying at risk fisheries

- Prawns (all species)
- Crabs (e.g. Mud, Sand and Spanner)
- Lobsters (e.g. tropical spiny lobsters, packhorse lobsters, slipper lobsters or bugs)
- Bugs (Balmain and Moreton Bay)
- Freshwater crayfish
- Yabbies (e.g. saltwater nippers)
- Jelly prawns
- Krill
- Worms (e.g. polychaetes)

Disclaimer: QSIA provides this information in good faith to inform commercial fishers how to meet QLD Government requirements for decontamination of fishing equipment in White Spot control zones. QSIA does not warrant the accuracy of the information supplied and cannot accept any form of liability for the contents of this document or for any consequences arising from its use.

Learn more

- For more information about White Spot and other diseases of aquatic animals of significance to Australia, download the Aquatic Disease Field Guide App that is available for iOS, android and windows devices at the following locations:

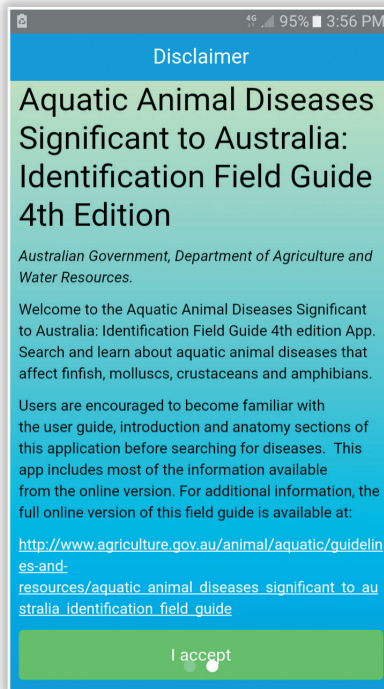
IOS

<https://goo.gl/9UJNp9>



ANDROID

<https://goo.gl/T4Tn1X>



WINDOWS

<https://goo.gl/Y8Vibj>

