

# Taura Syndrome (TS)

Disease agent: Taura Syndrome Virus, a virus of the genus *Aparavirus* within the family *Dicistroviridae*.



Presence in Australia: **Exotic**

Presence in Queensland: **Exotic**

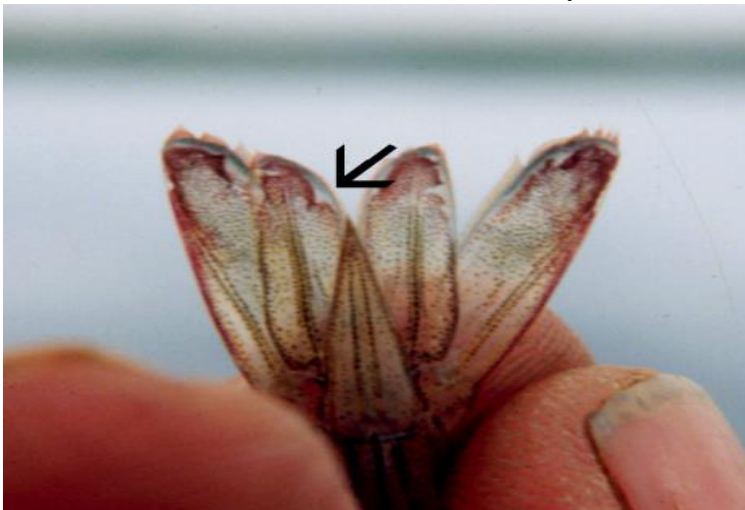


Taura Syndrome is exotic to Australia and has not been recorded in any State.

## Signs of Disease:

Crustaceans infected with this virus may exhibit the following signs:

- unusual swimming near the water surface near the edge of water bodies
- reddish tinge to tail or appendages
- soft carapace
- multiple black (melanised) lesions on the carapace in chronic phase
- high mortalities especially during moulting



### Taura Syndrome (TS):

Top. Taura Syndrome in Pacific white shrimp. Note distinctive red tail fan of Taura syndrome. Rough edges around tail fin are also common.

Below. Taura Syndrome in Pacific white shrimp note darkening of carapace on side of the body (melanised spots).

Photos: Don Lightner



**Host Species affected may include:**

Prawns (all)                      Mud crabs

**Imported seafood including:**

Uncooked prawns (all)

**At risk fisheries in QLD may include:**

Mud Crab Fishery  
East Coast Otter Trawl Fishery  
River and Inshore Beam Trawl Fishery

**Introduction Pathways to avoid:**

Do not use imported seafood (particularly imported uncooked prawns) for bait or berley.

**Basic decontamination information:**

There is no published information on inactivation of this disease agent, though it is probably highly tolerant of acids, being able to survive in the faeces of seabirds for at least 48 hours. Likely treatments will nevertheless include dessication (drying out), and temperatures above 100°C for over 1 minute.

**What to do if this disease is suspected:**

If you suspect this disease is present please contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (13 25 23) or the National 24 hr Emergency Animal Disease Hotline (1800 675 888) immediately.

**How to collect and store samples for diagnosis:**

If you are taking samples to help authorities to test for this disease, whole crustaceans should be provided alive (if possible) or chilled and on ice, or frozen.

**Learn more**

For more information about TS and other diseases of aquatic animals of significance to Australia, download the **Aquatic Disease Field Guide App** available for iOS, android and windows devices at these locations:

**IOS**

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

**ANDROID**

<https://goo.gl/T4Tn1X>

**WINDOWS**

<https://goo.gl/Y8Vibi>

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