

Pathways into Australia

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)

Highly infectious viral disease of cattle and buffalo. predominantly spread by biting insects.

Risk pathways of introduction to Australia: Most likely to be carried by wind-borne insects into Northern Australia.

Signs: LSD infected animals may show signs including:

- firm raised skin nodules up to 5cm particularly on the head, neck, genitals and limbs but can cover the animal
- fever
- swelling of limbs, brisket and genitals
- watery eyes
- increased nasal and salivary secretions
- loss of appetite
- reduction in milk production
- depression
- enlarged superficial lymph nodes.

Risk pathways of introduction to Australia: Most likely from food products contaminated with the virus being illegally

> imported and fed to pigs. Signs: FMD infected animals may show

signs including:

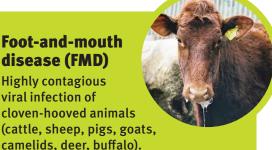
Foot-and-mouth

disease (FMD)

Highly contagious

viral infection of

- fluid filled blisters (vesicles) on the mouth, snout, tongue, lips or between and above the hooves which can rupture, leaving open sores
- appearing listless or depressed
- lameness
- reluctance to stand or move around
- drooling or excessive salivation (especially in cattle)
- reduced appetite
- reduced production, such as decreased milk yield and weight loss
- death in younger animals.



African Swine Fever (ASF)

An infectious viral disease affecting domestic and feral pigs. Can have a very high mortality rate.

Risk pathways of introduction to Australia:

Most likely from food products contaminated with the virus being illegally imported and fed to pigs.

Signs: ASF infected pigs may show signs including:

- high fever
- depression, listlessness
- decreased appetite
- reluctance to move and will often lie down
- red/blotchy skin
- discharge from the eyes and nose
- diarrhea or vomiting
- abortion
- coughing
- difficulty breathing.

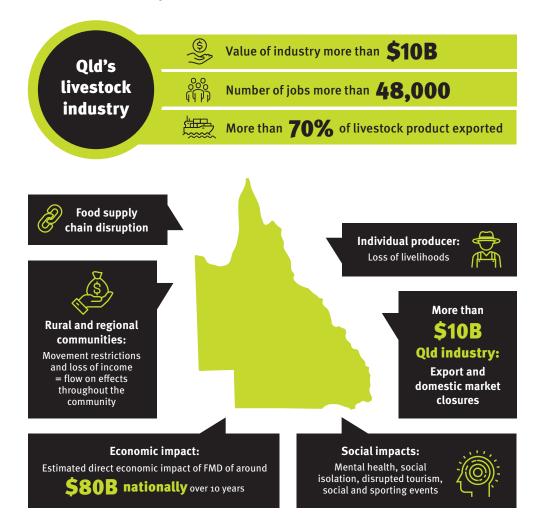
Image: Courtesy of SunPork



LOOK. REPORT. PROTECT.



Emergency animal disease impacts



Australian Government prevention and preparedness:

- Funding for additional FMD and LSD vaccination roll out within Indonesia
- Support for disease management technical expertise within Indonesia, Timor Leste and and Papua New Guinea
- Increased traveller interventions for flights from Indonesia including sanitation foot mats at key international airports
- Increased placement of detector dogs

- Awareness signage at airports
- Enhanced screening of non-letter mail from Indonesia
- Increased surveillance and testing of meat and other animal products, both at the border and through targeted checking of retail outlets
- Increased surveillance across Northern Australia.

Queensland Government prevention and preparedness:

- Industry partnerships including new Emergency Animal Disease Preparedness Taskforce
- Additional \$22 million to strengthen Queensland against animal and plant pest and disease threats
- Employing at least 10 additional frontline biosecurity officers skilled in disease protection and emergency response strategies across rural and regional Queensland
- Strong and tested biosecurity framework including robust Queensland legislation, agreed national plans and cost sharing arrangements, and a strong policy position

- Investing in vaccine bank (FMD) and vaccine development (LSD)
- Enhanced diagnostic capacity and capability in Queensland laboratories
- Response ready workforce government and industry response training
- Awareness-raising for early detection and improved on-farm biosecurity
- Active involvement in nationally agreed response strategies (AUSVETPLAN) and cost share arrangements (EADRA)
- Disaster management arrangements ready for activation for a biosecurity outbreak.



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If you notice signs in your animals consistent with an emergency animal disease, such as FMD, LSD or ASF, you should notify your veterinarian and the **Emergency Animal Disease Watch Hotline** on **1800 675 888** immediately.

