

## Perkinsus olsenii

*Perkinsus olsenii* is a protozoan parasite that has been known to cause disease in abalone and, in chronic cases, can cause mortality in abalone. This parasite can also infect a number of other mollusc species.

*Perkinsus* occurs in South Australian waters. It is a notifiable disease, meaning it must be reported.

This disease does not pose a human health risk. Abalone infected with *Perkinsus* are safe to eat.

### HOW TO IDENTIFY *PERKINSUS OLSENI*



*Abalone infected with Perkinsus. Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute.*

#### Signs of the disease can include:

- Brown, sphere-shaped abscesses containing a creamy brown or cheese-like deposit in the foot and mantle of blacklip and greenlip abalone. Abscesses can be up to 8mm in diameter, or the size of a small pea / sultana.
- Thin, watery tissue with a pale digestive gland.
- Nodules in the mantle and gills.

It is important to note: The disease may still be present, even if none of the above signs are visible.

# GUIDELINES FOR DECONTAMINATION

If you suspect that you have come into contact with abalone infected with Perkinsus, you should:

- Remove all fishing and dive gear from the water and store it on board your vessel.
- Quarantine the suspect abalone, including shell and gut, inside a plastic container or bag so the disease does not spread.
- Immediately return to shore and phone the Fishwatch hotline on 1800 065 522. The hotline operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week. A Fisheries Officer may ask you to provide a sample.
- Dispose of remaining infected abalone, including the shell and gut, in household rubbish. Do not dispose of it at sea.
- Wash your hands with soapy fresh water.
- On land, thoroughly rinse your fishing and diving gear with soapy freshwater and allow to fully dry before re-using.

## Protecting South Australian abalone

You can help keep South Australian abalone free from disease:

- Live abalone must not be brought into South Australia from interstate, unless within the requirements of the *Livestock Act 1997*.
- Do not use dead abalone or abalone gut for bait or berley.
- Remember, dead abalone or abalone gut purchased as seafood for human consumption may have been sourced from outside of South Australia. By using it in South Australian waters, you risk spreading aquatic diseases.
- If you find dead abalone, especially clusters of shells, report it to Fishwatch on 1800 065 522.
- Carefully follow the above decontamination guidelines if you suspect you or your fishing / diving gear has come into contact with infected abalone.
- Dispose of abalone shell, meat and gut in household rubbish, not at sea.
- For more information on what you can do to help protect our aquatic environments from the introduction of disease, visit [www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/what-you-can-do-to-help](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/aquatic/what-you-can-do-to-help)

## CONTACT

***Perkinsus olseni* is a notifiable disease and must be reported.**

Please report suspected cases immediately to Fishwatch on 1800 065 522. The hotline operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

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Fishwatch (24 hours): 1800 065 522

Web: [pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/aquatics/aquatic\\_diseases](http://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/aquatics/aquatic_diseases)

