CHAPTER 2.4.1.

**infection with Abalone Herpesvirus**

[…]

**2.2. Host factors**

~~Currently, species known to be susceptible to AVG in Australia are the greenlip abalone (~~*~~Haliotis laevigata~~*~~), blacklip abalone (~~*~~H. rubra~~*~~) and hybrids of these two species. Clinical signs consistent with AVG have not been reported in other molluscan species in areas where AVG is suspected to be enzootic. In Chinese Taipei, ganglioneuritis associated with a herpes viral infection and high mortalities in the~~ *~~H. diversicolor supertexta~~* ~~abalone species have been reported. The disease was reported only in~~ *~~H. diversicolor supertexta~~*~~, while cohabitating Japanese black abalone~~ *~~H. discus~~* ~~remained normal (Chang et al., 2005).~~

**2.2.1. Susceptible host species**

~~Greenlip abalone – Haliotis laevigata~~

~~Blacklip abalone – H. rubra~~

~~Hybrid (greenlip × blacklip) – H. laevigata × H. rubra~~

~~Diversicolor abalone or jiukong abalone - H. diversicolor~~

Species that fulfil the criteria for listing as susceptible to infection with abalone herpesvirus according to Chapter 1.5. of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (*Aquatic Code*) are: Blacklip abalone (*Haliotis rubra),* greenlip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata)*, hybrids of greenlip x blacklip abalone (*Haliotis laevigata* x *Haliotis rubra) and* small abalone (*Haliotis diversicolor).*

**2.2.2. ~~Susceptible stages of the host~~ Species with incomplete evidence for susceptibility**

~~All ages.~~

Species for which there is incomplete evidence to fulfil the criteria for listing as susceptible to infection with abalone herpesvirusaccording to Chapter 1.5 of the *Aquatic Code* are: none known.

In addition, pathogen-specific positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) results have been reported in the following species, but no active infection has been demonstrated: Japanese abalone (*Haliotis discus*) and rainbow abalone (*Haliotis iris*).

[…]

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

[Return to Agenda](#Agenda)