

## **Great Britain's lists of susceptible and possible vector species for aquatic animal diseases**

Version 1.2; issued 10 September 2024

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**Table A**

**List of possible vector species and the conditions under which those species are regarded as vectors of the diseases listed in Annex 1A of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 (Assimilated law under the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023).**

Aquaculture animals of species listed in this table shall only be regarded as vectors of the diseases listed in Annex 1A of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 (Assimilated law under the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023), where those animals fulfil the conditions set out in the table.

This table is published by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Scottish Ministers and Welsh Ministers, in accordance with Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008 (Assimilated law under the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023).

| <b>Diseases</b>                         | <b>Vector species</b>  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <b>Species which shall be regarded as vectors where the additional conditions set out in Column 3 of this table are fulfilled</b>  | <b>Additional conditions related to the place of origin of the aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2</b> |
| Column 1                                | Column 2   | Column 3   |
| <b>Fish diseases</b>                    |  |  |
| Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN) | Aristichthys nobilis (bighead carp), Carassius auratus (goldfish), Carassius carassius (crucian carp), Cyprinus carpio (common carp and koi carp), Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (silver carp), Leuciscus spp. (chub), Maccullochella peelii (Murray cod), Macquaria ambigua (golden perch), Mogurnda adspersa (purple spotted gudgeon), Rutilus rutilus (roach), Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon), Scardinius erythrophthalmus (rudd), Tandanus tandanus (freshwater catfish), Tinca tinca (tench) | No additional conditions   |

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|  | Hybrids of any vector species listed above will also be considered as vectors.  |   |
| Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) | <p>Acipenser baerii (Siberian sturgeon), Acipenser gueldenstaedtii (Russian sturgeon), Acipenser ruthenus (sterlet sturgeon), Acipenser stellatus (starry sturgeon), Acipenser sturio (sturgeon), Acipenser transmontanus (white sturgeon), Ameiurus melas (black bullhead), Anguilla anguilla (European eel), Aristichthys nobilis (bighead carp), Astacus astacus (noble crayfish), Aulorhynchus flavidus (tube-snout), Carassius auratus (goldfish), Carassius carassius (crucian carp), Clarias gariepinus (North African catfish), Clupea pallasii (Pacific herring), Cymatogaster aggregate (shiner perch), Cyprinus carpio (common carp and koi carp), Gadus morhua (Atlantic cod), Hippoglossus hippoglossus (Atlantic halibut), Huso huso (beluga), Hypophtalmichthys molitrix (silver carp), Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish), Ictalurus spp. (catfish), Lepeophtheirus salmonis (salmon louse), Leuciscus spp. (chub), Melanogrammus aeglefinus (haddock), Pacifastacus leniusculus (signal crayfish), Pangasius pangasius (Pangas catfish), Perca flavescens (yellow perch), Platichthys flesus (European flounder), Procambarus clarkii (red swamp crayfish), Rutilus rutilus (roach), Sander lucioperca (pikeperch), Scardinius erythrophthalmus (rudd), Scopthalmus maximus (turbot), Silurus glanis (wels catfish), Tinca tinca (tench)</p> <p>Hybrids of any vector species listed above will also be considered as vectors</p> | Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply. |

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| <p>Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA); infection with genotype HPR-deleted of the genus Isavirus (ISAV)</p> | <p>Clupea harengus (Atlantic herring), Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), Oncorhynchus masou (masu salmon)</p> <p>Hybrids of any vector species listed above will also be considered as vectors.</p>   | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |
| <p>Koi herpes virus (KHV) disease</p>  | <p>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii (Russian sturgeon), Acipenser oxyrinchus (Atlantic sturgeon), Acipenser ruthenus × Huso huso (hybrid sterlet × beluga), Anodonta cygnea (swan mussel), Barbatula barbatula (stone loach), Carassius auratus (goldfish), Carassius carassius (crucian carp), Ctenopharyngodon idella (grass carp), Gammarus pulex (scud (crustacean)), Gymnocephalus cernua (Eurasian ruffe), Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (silver carp), Leuciscus idus (blue back ide), Perca fluviatilis (European perch), Rutilus rutilus (roach), Tinca tinca (tench)</p> <p>Hybrids of any vector species listed above will also be considered as vectors.</p> | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |
| <p>Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)</p>  | <p>Acipenser baerii (Siberian sturgeon), Acipenser gueldenstaedtii (Russian sturgeon), Acipenser ruthenus (sterlet sturgeon), Acipenser stellatus (starry sturgeon), Acipenser sturio (sturgeon), Alosa pseudoharengus (alewife), Ameiurus melas (black bullhead), Ammodytes personatus (sandeel), Anguilla anguilla (European eel), Anoplopoma fimbria (sablefish), Argentina sphyraena (lesser Argentine), Argyrosomus regius</p>   | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as</p>  |

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|  | <p>(meagre), <i>Aristichthys nobilis</i> (bighead carp), <i>Belone belone</i> (garfish), <i>Carassius auratus</i> (goldfish), <i>Carassius carassius</i> (crucian carp), <i>Catostomus commersonii</i> (white sucker), <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> (North African catfish), <i>Cottus pollux</i> (Japanese fluvial sculpin), <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (common carp and koi carp), <i>Dentex dentex</i> (common dentex), <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (European seabass), <i>Diplodus puntazzo</i> (sharpsnout seabream), <i>Diplodus sargus</i> (white seabream), <i>Diplodus vulgaris</i> (common two banded seabream), <i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i> (fourbeard rockling), <i>Epinephelus aeneus</i> (white grouper), <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (dusky grouper), <i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i> (gray gurnard), <i>Fundulus diaphanous</i> (banded killfish), <i>Gadiculus argenteus</i> (silvery pout), <i>Glyptocephalus stelleri</i> (blackfin flounder), <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> (Atlantic halibut), <i>Hoplobrotula armata</i> (armoured cusk), <i>Huso huso</i> (beluga), <i>Hypomesus pretiosus</i> (surf smelt), <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> (silver carp), <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish), <i>Ictalurus</i> spp. (catfish), <i>Larimichthys polyactis</i> (yellow croaker), <i>Leuciscus</i> spp. (chub), <i>Liparis tessellatus</i> (cubed snailfish), <i>Lota lota</i> (burbot), <i>Merluccius productus</i> (North Pacific hake), <i>Moxostoma anisurum</i> (silver redhorse), <i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i> (shorthead redhorse), <i>Mugil cephalus</i> (flathead grey mullet), <i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> (golden shiner), <i>Oreochromis</i> (tilapia spp.), <i>Oryzias dancena</i> (marine medaka), <i>Oryzias latipes</i> (Japanese rice fish), <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (black spot seabream), <i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> (common pandora), <i>Pagrus major</i> (red seabream), <i>Pagrus pagrus</i> (red porgy), <i>Pampus argenteus</i> (silver pomfret), <i>Pangasius pangasius</i> (Pangas catfish), <i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i> (trout perch), <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> (sea lamprey), <i>Pomoxi annularis</i> (white crappie), <i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i> (Greenland halibut), <i>Rhinoglobius</i> sp. (yoshinobori), <i>Rutilus rutilus</i> (roach), <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> (Arctic charr), <i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout), <i>Sander lucioperca</i></p> | <p>susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |
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|  | <p>(pike-perch), <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> (rudd), <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> (red drum), <i>Scorpaena izensis</i> (Izu scorpionfish), <i>Scorpaena porcus</i> (black scorpionfish), <i>Scyliorhinus torazame</i> (cloudy catshark), <i>Semotilus corporalis</i> (fallfish), <i>Seriola dumerili</i> (greater amberjack), <i>Silurus glanis</i> (wels catfish), <i>Solea solea</i> (common sole), <i>Sparus aurata</i> (gilthead seabream), <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> (Alaska pollock), <i>Thunnus</i> spp. (true tunas), <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> (Atlantic bluefin tuna), <i>Tinca tinca</i> (tench), <i>Trichium lepturus</i> (largehead hairtail), <i>Trisopterus minutus</i> (poor cod), <i>Umbrina cirrosa</i> (shi drum)</p> <p>Hybrids of any vector species listed above will also be considered as vectors.</p> |  |
| <b>Mollusc diseases</b>                |   |  |
| Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i> | <p><i>Crassostrea angulata</i> (Portuguese oyster), <i>Ostrea stentina</i> (dwarf oyster), <i>Saccostrea glomerata</i> (Sydney rock oyster)</p>   | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |
| Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>  | <p><i>Actina equina</i> (beadlet anemone), <i>Ascidella aspersa</i> (European sea squirt), <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> (common edible cockle), <i>Donax trunculus</i> (wedge shell), <i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (northern quahog), <i>Meretrix lusoria</i> (Japanese hard clam), <i>Mya arenaria</i> (softshell clam), <i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i> (brittle star), <i>Pecten maximus</i> (great Atlantic scallop), <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> (grooved carpet shell), <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> (Japanese</p>  | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as</p>  |

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|  | carpet shell), <i>Venerupis aurea</i> (European aurora venus clam), <i>Venerupis pullastra</i> (pullet carpet shell), <i>Venus verrucosa</i> (warty venus)  | susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.  |
| Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i> | <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> (common edible cockle), <i>Crassostrea corteziensis</i> (Cortez oyster), <i>Donax trunculus</i> (wedge shell), <i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (northern quahog), <i>Meretrix lusoria</i> (Japanese hard clam), <i>Mya arenaria</i> (softshell clam), <i>Ostrea denselamellosa</i> (Japanese flat oyster), <i>Paracartia latisetosa</i> (a copepod), <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> (grooved carpet shell), <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> (Japanese carpet shell), <i>Venerupis aurea</i> (European aurora venus clam), <i>Venerupis pullastra</i> (pullet carpet shell), <i>Venus verrucosa</i> (warty venus) | Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply. |
| Infection with <i>Microcytos mackini</i>   | None  | Not applicable  |
| Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>    | <i>Brachyura</i> spp. (marine crabs), <i>Cherax destructor</i> (yabby crayfish), <i>Homarus gammarus</i> (European lobster), <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> (giant river prawn), <i>Palinurus</i> spp. (spiny lobsters), <i>Penaeus indicus</i> (Indian white prawn), <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> (kuruma prawn), <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> (caramote prawn), <i>Penaeus stylirostris</i> (blue shrimp), <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> (whiteleg shrimp), <i>Portunus puber</i> (swimming crab), <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Indopacific swamp crab)  | Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply. |
| <b>Crustacean diseases</b>                 |   |   |
| Taura syndrome                             | <i>Atrina</i> spp. (penshells), <i>Brachyura</i> spp. (marine crabs), <i>Buccinum undatum</i> (common whelk), <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> (blue crab), <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>   | Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be  |

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
|                           | <p>(common edible cockle), <i>Chelonibia patula</i> (acorn barnacle), <i>Cherax destructor</i> (yabby crayfish), <i>Crassostrea angulata</i> (Portuguese oyster), <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster), <i>Donax trunculus</i> (wedge shell), <i>Episesarma</i> [Syn. <i>Sesarma</i>] <i>mederi</i> (Thai vinegar crab), <i>Ergasilus manicatus</i> (the cyclopoid copepod), <i>Fundulus grandis</i> (Gulf killifish), <i>Gelasimus</i> [Syn. <i>Uca</i>] <i>vocans</i> (Orange fiddler crab), <i>Haliotis discus hannai</i> (Ezo abalone), <i>Haliotis tuberculata</i> (tuberculate abalone), <i>Homarus gammarus</i> (European lobster), <i>Littorina littorea</i> (periwinkles), <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> (giant river prawn), <i>Magallana</i> [Syn. <i>Crassostrea</i>] <i>gigas</i> (Pacific cupped oyster), <i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i> (northern quahog), <i>Meretrix lusoria</i> (Japanese hard clam), <i>Mya arenaria</i> (softshell clam), <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (blue mussel), <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> (Mediterranean mussel), <i>Octolasmis muelleri</i> (gooseneck barnacle), <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> (octopus), <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (European flat oyster), <i>Palinurus</i> spp. (spiny lobsters), <i>Pecten maximus</i> (great Atlantic scallop), <i>Penaeus chinensis</i> (fleshy prawn), <i>Penaeus duorarum</i> (northern pink shrimp), <i>Penaeus indicus</i> (Indian white prawn), <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> (kuruma prawn), <i>Penaeus kerathurus</i> (Caramote prawn), <i>Penaeus schmitti</i> (southern white shrimp), <i>Portunus puber</i> (swimming crab), <i>Ruditapes decussatus</i> (grooved carpet shell), <i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i> (Japanese carpet shell), <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Indopacific swamp crab), <i>Sepia officinalis</i> (common cuttlefish), <i>Strombus</i> spp. (stromboid conchs), <i>Venerupis aurea</i> (European aurora venus clam), <i>Venerupis pullastra</i> (pullet carpet shell), <i>Venus verrucosa</i> (warted venus)</p> | <p>regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |
| <p>White spot disease</p> | <p><i>Atrina</i> spp. (penshells), <i>Buccinum undatum</i> (common whelk), <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> (common edible cockle), <i>Crassostrea angulata</i> (Portuguese oyster), <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster), <i>Donax trunculus</i> (wedge shell), <i>Haliotis discus hannai</i> (Ezo abalone), <i>Haliotis tuberculata</i> (tuberculate abalone), <i>Littorina littorea</i> (periwinkles),</p>   | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as</p> |



|                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           | <p>Magallana [Syn. Crassostrea] gigas (Pacific cupped oyster), Mercenaria mercenaria (northern quahog), Meretrix lusoria (Japanese hard clam), Mya arenaria (softshell clam), Mytilus edulis (blue mussel), Mytilus galloprovincialis (Mediterranean mussel), Octopus vulgaris (octopus), Ostrea edulis (European flat oyster), Pecten maximus (great Atlantic scallop), Ruditapes decussatus (grooved carpet shell), Ruditapes philippinarum (Japanese carpet shell), Sepia officinalis (common cuttlefish), Strombus spp. (stromboid conchs), Venerupis aurea (European aurora venus clam), Venerupis pullastra (pullet carpet shell), Venus verrucosa (warted venus)</p>   | <p>susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p>  |
| <p>Yellowhead disease</p> | <p>Acetes sp. (paste shrimp), Atrina spp. (penshells), Buccinum undatum (common whelk), Callinectes sapidus (blue crab), Cerastoderma edule (common edible cockle), Chelonibia patula (acorn barnacle), Cherax quadricarinatus (red claw crayfish), Crassostrea angulata (Portuguese oyster), Crassostrea virginica (eastern oyster), Donax trunculus (wedge shell), Ergasilus manicatus (cyclopoid copepod), Fundulus grandis (Gulf killifish), Haliotis discus hannai (Ezo abalone), Haliotis tuberculata (tuberculate abalone), Littorina littorea (periwinkles), Macrobrachium sintangense (Sunda river prawn), Magallana [Syn. Crassostrea] gigas (Pacific cupped oyster), Mercenaria mercenaria (northern quahog), Meretrix lusoria (Japanese hard clam), Metapenaeus brevicornis (yellow shrimp), Mya arenaria (softshell clam), Mytilus edulis (blue mussel), Mytilus galloprovincialis (Mediterranean mussel), Octolasmis muelleri (gooseneck barnacle), Octopus vulgaris (octopus), Ostrea edulis (European flat oyster), Palaemon serrifer (carpenter prawn), Palaemon styliferus (Pacific blue prawn), Pecten maximus (great Atlantic scallop), Penaeus</p> | <p>Aquatic animals of the species listed in Column 2 shall be regarded as vectors for the disease listed in Column 1 when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.</p> |

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|  | merguiensis (banana prawn), Ruditapes decussatus (grooved carpet shell), Ruditapes philippinarum (Japanese carpet shell), Sepia officinalis (common cuttlefish), Strombus spp. (stromboid conchs), Venerupis aurea (European aurora venus clam), Venerupis pullastra (pullet carpet shell), Venus verrucosa (wartly venus) |  |
|--|--|--|

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|      | Disease   | Susceptible Species  |
|------|---|--|
| Fish | Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis   | Ameiurus melas (black bullhead), Bidyanus bidyanus (silver perch), Esox lucius (northern pike), Galaxias olidus (mountain galaxias), Gambusia affinis (mosquito fish), Gambusia holbrooki (eastern mosquito fish), Macquaria australasica (Macquarie perch), Melanotaenia fluviatilis (crimson spotted rainbow fish), Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Perca fluviatilis (European perch), Sander lucioperca (pikeperch)<br><br>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible.  |
|      | Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)  | Esox lucius (northern pike), Oncorhynchus clarkii (cutthroat trout), Oncorhynchus keta (chum salmon), Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon), Oncorhynchus masou (masu salmon), Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Oncorhynchus nerka (sockeye salmon), Oncorhynchus rhodurus (Japanese amago), Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Chinook salmon), Salmo marmoratus (marble trout), Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon), Salmo trutta (brown trout), Salvelinus alpinus (Arctic charr), Salvelinus fontinalis (brook trout), Salvelinus namaycush (lake trout)<br><br>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible |
|      | Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA); infection with genotype HPR-deleted of the genus Isavirus (ISAV) | Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon), Salmo trutta (brown trout),<br><br>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible.   |

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|  |                                      |  |
|  | Koi herpes virus (KHV) disease       | <p><i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (Common carp and koi carp)</p> <p>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible.</p>  |
|  | Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS) | <p><i>Alosa immaculata</i> (Pontic shad), <i>Ambloplites rupestris</i> (rock bass), <i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i> (brown bullhead), <i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i> (Pacific sand lance), <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> (freshwater drum), <i>Centrolabrus exoletus</i> (rock cook wrasse), <i>Ciliata mustela</i> (rockling), <i>Clupea</i> spp. (herring), <i>Coregonus</i> sp. (whitefish), <i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i> (goldsinny wrasse), <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i> (lumpfish), <i>Cymatogaster aggregata</i> (shiner perch), <i>Danio rerio</i> (zebrafish), <i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i> (American gizzard shad), <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> (European anchovy), <i>Esox lucius</i> (northern pike), <i>Esox masquinongy</i> (Muskellunge), <i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> (mummichog), <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> (Pacific cod), <i>Gadus morhua</i> (Atlantic cod), <i>Gaidropsarus vulgaris</i> (three-bearded rockling), <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> (three-spine stickleback), <i>Labrus bergylta</i> (ballan wrasse), <i>Labrus mixtus</i> (cuckoo wrasse), <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (river lamprey), <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i> (pumpkinseed), <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (bluegill), <i>Limanda limanda</i> (common dab), <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> (haddock), <i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (whiting), <i>Micromesistius poutassou</i> (blue whiting), <i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> (smallmouth bass), <i>Micropterus salmoides</i> (largemouth bass), <i>Morone americana</i> (white perch), <i>Morone chrysops</i> (white bass), <i>Morone saxatilis</i> (striped bass), <i>Mullus barbatus</i> (red mullet), <i>Neogobius melanostomus</i> (round goby), <i>Notropis atherinoides</i> (emerald shiner), <i>Notropis hudsonius</i> (spottail shiner), <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout), <i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. (Pacific salmon), <i>Paralichthys olivaceus</i> (olive flounder), <i>Perca flavescens</i> (yellow perch), <i>Pimephales notatus</i> (bluntnose minnow), <i>Pimephales promelas</i> (fathead minnow), <i>Platichthys flesus</i> (European flounder), <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> (European plaice), <i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i> (sand goby), <i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> (black crappie), <i>Raja clavata</i> (thornback ray), <i>Salmo marmoratus</i> (marble trout), <i>Salmo salar</i> (Atlantic salmon), <i>Salmo trutta</i> (brown trout), <i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> (lake trout), <i>Sander vitreus</i> (walleye), <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> (pilchard), <i>Sardinops sagax</i> (South American pilchard), <i>Scomber japonicus</i> (Pacific chub mackerel), <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> (turbot), <i>Solea senegalensis</i> (Senegalese sole), <i>Sprattus sprattus</i> (sprat), <i>Symphodus melops</i> (corkwing wrasse), <i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> (eulachon), <i>Thymallus thymallus</i></p> |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
|             |  | (grayling), <i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> (Mediterranean horse mackerel), <i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i> (Norway pout), <i>Uranoscopus scaber</i> (Atlantic stargazer)<br><br>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible.   |
| Molluscs    | Infection with <i>Bonamia exitiosa</i>     | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster), <i>Magallana</i> [syn. <i>Crassostrea</i> ] <i>ariakensis</i> (Ariake cupped oyster), <i>Ostrea angasi</i> (Australian mud oyster), <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> (Chilean flat oyster), <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (European flat oyster), <i>Ostrea equestris</i> (crested oyster), <i>Ostrea lurida</i> (Olympia oyster), <i>Ostrea puelchana</i> (Argentinean flat oyster)   |
|             | Infection with <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>      | <i>Magallana</i> [Syn. <i>Crassostrea</i> ] <i>ariakensis</i> (Ariake cupped oyster), <i>Ostrea angasi</i> (Australian mud oyster), <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> (Chilean flat oyster), <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> (Olympia flat oyster), <i>Ostrea denselammellosa</i> (Asiatic oyster), <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (European flat oyster), <i>Ostrea puelchana</i> (Argentinean flat oyster)  |
|             | Infection with <i>Marteilia refringens</i> | <i>Chamelea gallina</i> (striped venus), <i>Mytilus edulis</i> (blue mussel), <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> (Mediterranean mussel), <i>Ostrea angasi</i> (Australian mud oyster), <i>Ostrea chilensis</i> (Chilean flat oyster), <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (European flat oyster), <i>Ostrea puelchana</i> (Argentinean flat oyster), <i>Ostrea stentina</i> (dwarf oyster), <i>Solen marginatus</i> (European razor shell), <i>Xenostrobus securis</i> (golden mussel) |
|             | Infection with <i>Microcytos mackini</i>   | <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster), <i>Magallana</i> [Syn. <i>Crassostrea</i> ] <i>gigas</i> (Pacific cupped oyster), <i>Ostrea conchaphila</i> (Olympia flat oyster), <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (European flat oyster)   |
|             | Infection with <i>Perkinsus marinus</i>    | <i>Crassostrea corteziensis</i> (Cortez oyster), <i>Crassostrea rhizophorae</i> (mangrove oyster), <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (eastern oyster), <i>Macoma balthica</i> (Baltic macoma), <i>Magallana</i> [Syn. <i>Crassostrea</i> ] <i>ariakensis</i> (Ariake cupped oyster), <i>Magallana</i> [Syn. <i>Crassostrea</i> ] <i>gigas</i> (Pacific cupped oyster), <i>Mya arenaria</i> (softshell clam)  |
| Crustaceans | Taura syndrome                             | <i>Metapenaeus ensis</i> (greasyback shrimp), <i>Penaeus aztecus</i> (northern brown shrimp), <i>Penaeus monodon</i> (giant tiger prawn), <i>Penaeus setiferus</i> (northern white shrimp), <i>Penaeus stylirostris</i> (blue shrimp), <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> (whiteleg shrimp)  |
|             | White spot disease                         | Order Decapoda (all decapod crustaceans)  |

|  |                    |  |
|--|--------------------|--|
|  |                    | Hybrids of any decapod crustaceans will also be considered as susceptible.   |
|  | Yellowhead disease | Metapenaeus affinis (jinga shrimp), Palaemonetes pugio (dagger blade grass shrimp), Penaeus aztecus (northern brown shrimp), Penaeus duorarum (northern pink shrimp), Penaeus japonicas (Kuruma prawn), Penaeus monodon (giant tiger prawn), Penaeus setiferus (northern white shrimp), Penaeus stylirostris (blue shrimp), Penaeus vannamei (whiteleg shrimp) |

### Table C

#### **List of species susceptible to any diseases listed in Schedule 1 of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.**

This table is published by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Welsh Ministers, in accordance with regulation 3B of the Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.

The geographic areas declared free from the diseases listed below in England and Wales can be found [here](#).

The list of diseases in Schedule 1 of the Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009, including the species susceptible to those diseases and the geographic areas in Scotland declared free from those diseases, can be found [here](#).

|      | <b>Disease</b>                      | <b>Susceptible species</b>  |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Fish | Bacterial kidney disease            | Fish belonging to the family Salmonidae.<br><br>Hybrids of any fish belonging to the family Salmonidae will also be considered as susceptible.  |
|      | Infection with Gyrodactylus salaris | Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), Salvelinus alpinus (Arctic char), Salvelinus fontinalis (brook trout), Salvelinus namaycush (lake trout), Salmo salar (Atlantic salmon), Salmo trutta (brown trout), Thymallus thymallus (grayling)<br><br>Other species of fish shall also be considered as susceptible species when in contact with species listed as susceptible through co-habitation or through water supply.<br><br>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible |

|          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
|          | Spring viraemia of carp                            | <p>Abramis brama (bream), Aristichthys nobilis (bighead carp), Carassius auratus (goldfish), Carassius carassius (crucian carp), Ctenopharyngodon idellus (grass carp), Cyprinus carpio (common carp and koi carp), Danio rerio (zebrafish), Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (silver carp), Notemigonus crysoleucas (golden shiner), Percocypris pingi (Jinsha bass carp), Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), Rutilus kutum (Caspian white fish), Rutilus rutilus (roach), Silurus glanis (wels catfish), Tinca tinca (tench)</p> <p>Hybrids of any susceptible species listed above will also be considered as susceptible</p> |
| Molluscs | Ostreid herpesvirus 1 $\mu$ var (OshV-1 $\mu$ var) | Magallana [Syn. Crassostrea] gigas (Pacific cupped oyster)   |