

Given the broad host range already reported for VHSV, the fact that it is exotic and could impact a huge range of species in Australia, including the largest fishery sector in Australia - Atlantic salmon farming, and given that sturgeon cell lines are permissive to VHSV and result in cytopathic effect that VHSV should be RETAINED as a potential biosecurity risk and subject to further risk analysis in the actual Import Risk Analysis. Whilst the OIE does not list acipenseridae as susceptible to VHSV - this is because the OIE requires listing only with definitive evidence either through natural infection or challenge trials that mimic natural infection.