

FOR INFORMATION

SWFSPP Annual Meeting 2023

Agenda Item 2.1

Last updated: 30 August 2023

Prepared by J Mollinger

QUEENSLAND COORDINATOR REPORT 2022-23**RECOMMENDATION**

1. That the SWFSPP Steering Committee **NOTE:**
 - a. This report on SWFSPP activities undertaken by the Biosecurity Queensland during the 2022-23 financial year.
 - b. Queensland welcomes the opportunity to continue to work with Animal Health Australia, Plant Health Australia and other jurisdictions with the aim of improving NAHIP, particularly regarding data standards, data sharing agreements and uploading and viewing of data (i.e., AUSPestCheck).

BACKGROUND

1. This report discusses SWFSPP activities undertaken by Queensland during the 2022-2023 financial year.

DISCUSSION**2. ADULT FLY TRAPPING**

- Biosecurity Queensland continued to conduct adult SWF trapping at six sites near the Port of Townsville for each trapping event.
- Of the 36 adult fly collections scheduled for the 22/23 financial year in Queensland, 23 submissions (64%) were submitted to the laboratory. Trapping occurred in July, November, February and May.
- The September trapping event did not occur due to absences of key personnel.
- One trap was lost to a green ant infestation in November 2022.
- In the January to March quarter, one trapping event occurred centered between the two scheduled. This decision was made due to absences of key personnel. Since this time, training and processes have been put into place to ensure that the staff absence does not affect the trapping schedule going forward.
- A new site was established site at Nome Road in May 2023 (to be registered with AHA) due to access issues at Trap site 6 (Prison Farm).
- 21 samples were examined morphologically while two submissions from Julago containing large numbers of flies were sent to Molecular Diagnostics for SWF PCR.
- The two large samples from Julago contained approximately 5,000 and 17,000 flies while the other 21 collections contained less than 100 flies of size.

3. TARGETED MYIASIS INSPECTIONS

- Biosecurity Queensland had no national commitments for active targeted myiasis inspection.

4. DESCRIBE AND ASSESS PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE

- Six (6) maggot identifications were submitted to the laboratory, providing 12 different fly IDs.
- Myiasis was reported across four mammalian hosts (bovine, ovine, canine, bat) from the Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Chinchilla, Blackall and Longreach regions.
- Among the larvae identified were second and third instars of blow flies (Family Calliphoridae) *Lucilia cuprina*, *Chrysomya rufifacies*, *Chrysomya varipes*, and *Calliphora* sp., and flesh flies (Family Sarcophagidae).

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- The cost to Biosecurity Queensland of contributing to and delivering on the SWFSPP (field and laboratory work and coordination) is considerably higher than the payments available for SWF trapping. However, Biosecurity Queensland is a strong supporter of the national program and believes that the program makes a significant contribution to Australia's capacity to credibly claim freedom from SWF and to detect an incursion of SWF.

6. CONSULTATION/COMMUNICATION

Promotion of SWF awareness – PVP Workshops

Biosecurity Queensland undertook two private veterinary practitioner (PVP) workshops in September 2022 (south-east Queensland) and June 2023 (Townsville). SWF awareness was promoted at both workshops. Communication material and SWF sample kits were also distributed at the Townsville workshop to all attendees.

7. NEXT STEPS/ACTIONS

- Phase 1 of an ICT reporting enhancement project on improvements in extracting surveillance data for NAHIS data from our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) occurred in 2022-23. This work is in preparation to moving all reporting to AUSPestCheck as well as improving laboratory data retrieval during responses. Phase 2 of the ICT project to enhance national surveillance reporting will take place in the 2023-24 financial year.

Attachment A: [Title of attachment in full](#)

Attachment B: [Title of attachment in full](#)

FEEDBACK

Q1 My organisations needs and expectations of the SWFSPP are being met.

Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

Comments: The existence of the SWFSPP creates and drives incentives for SWF awareness, surveillance and preparedness activities that would otherwise not occur. The program is a very effective framework for bringing together and maintaining effective relationships between national experts

Q2 The outputs of the SWFSPP such as the brochure, poster and annual report in the Animal Health in Australia report are credible and robust.

Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

Comments:

Q3 The SWFSPP satisfies the surveillance data and reporting needs of my organisation (e.g. contributes to and/or supports policy development and decision making).

Strongly agree **Agree** Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

Comments: Queensland welcomes the opportunity and support of the SWFSPP to implement the OW-SWF PCR and their support for the development of the assay's enhancement to include NW-SWF PCR using a non-destructive technique.

Q4 Animal Health Australia is managing the Screw Worm Fly Surveillance and Preparedness Program effectively/satisfactorily.

Strongly agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree

Comments: Biosecurity Queensland acknowledges the national coordination via AHA as valuable.