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# Tasmanian Animal Biosecurity Manual

Importation requirements for animals, animal products and animal fittings

# GROUP PERMIT

## Import of Restricted Matter (Animals, Animal Products, and Animal Fittings)

*Biosecurity Act 2019*

Section 110

1. I, Kevin de Witte, being and as the Chief Veterinary Officer under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act)<sup>1</sup>, hereby grant to the classes of persons described in clause 2 below, a group permit authorising the import, subject to the conditions in clause 3, of the following classes of restricted matter:
  - (a) Animals, animal products and restricted animal fittings; and
  - (b) Restricted matter that is, or may be, carried by animals, animal products or restricted animal fittings imported in accordance with this permit.
2. This permit is granted to all persons who are importing, or proposing to import, any animal, animal product or restricted animal fitting into Tasmania.
3. This permit is subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) restricted matter that may reasonably be suspected of being a carrier of prohibited matter must not be imported into Tasmania;
  - (b) this permit does not authorise the importation of restricted matter comprising (in part or whole) –
    - (i) any declared pest or suspected carrier of a declared pest; or
    - (ii) any unknown pest or suspected carrier of an unknown pest; or
    - (iii) any declared disease or suspected carrier of a declared disease; or
    - (iv) any unknown disease or suspected carrier of an unknown disease; or
    - (v) any invasive pest, animal disease, or plant disease that is not known to be established in any part of Tasmania; or
    - (vi) any animal, animal product or restricted animal fitting listed in **Schedule I** of this permit;

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<sup>1</sup> All terms used in this permit that are defined in the Act, regulations made under the Act, or the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium have the same meaning as in the Act, regulations or the Compendium.

- (c) a person importing restricted matter under this permit must comply with all relevant and applicable import requirements and restrictions specified in the latest edition of the Tasmanian Animal Biosecurity Manual, as published on the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website and at Attachment I of this permit below.
4. This permit takes effect on 18 September 2023 at 12.00 AM, revokes and replaces all previous group permits authorising the import into Tasmania of animals and animal products that are restricted matter, and remains in force for a period of five (5) years unless sooner revoked.
  5. This permit authorises dealings for the purposes of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* and does not authorise any activity that is otherwise prohibited under another Australian law.

Signed:

18 September 2023

**Kevin de Witte**

Chief Veterinary Officer

### **SCHEDULE I**

#### **(Restricted matter excluded from this permit under clause 3 (b) (vi))**

1. Any animal or animal product known to be a genetically modified organism, within the meaning of the *Gene Technology Act 2000* (CTH).
2. Any animal or animal product known to be an “**SDN-I modified organism**”, being an organism (other than a genetically modified organism) that –
  - (a) has been modified by repair of single strand or double strand breaks of genomic DNA induced by a site directed nuclease, if a nucleic acid template was not added to guide homology directed repair; or
  - (b) has inherited particular traits from an organism (the initial organism), being traits that occurred in the initial organism because of a modification of the type described in subparagraph (a) above.

# TASMANIAN ANIMAL BIOSECURITY MANUAL

Importation requirements for animals, animal products and animal fittings

*Biosecurity Act 2019*



## Tasmanian Government

### Version History

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This manual describes the conditions and restrictions set by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the importation of animals, animal products and other related restricted matter into Tasmania for the purpose of the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

# Contents

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<b>BIOSECURITY TASMANIA CONTACT DETAILS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1. PERMITTED MATTER</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.1 Current list of permitted matter</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1.1 Cats (domestic)	12
1.1.2 Equidae – horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras	12
1.1.3 Guinea pigs	14
1.1.4 Chickens, ducks, geese and other domestic poultry and poultry hatching eggs	14
<b>2. PROHIBITED MATTER</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3. RESTRICTED MATTER</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Descriptions of restricted matter</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>General notes about importation of animals and animal products</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.1 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.1.1 Bees and apiary products</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.1.2 Biological control agents</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.1.3 Bovine (cattle ova, embryos and semen)</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1.3a Bovine semen from licensed or accredited centres	20
3.1.3b Bovine semen from unlicensed centres (custom collected) collected after 31 December 1998	21
3.1.3c Bovine ova and embryos	21
3.1.3d Bovine semen collected outside of licensed or accredited centre (custom collected semen) prior to 31 December 1998	22
<b>3.1.4 Camelids – Camels and South American Camelids (Alpaca, Llama, etc.)</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.1.5 Cane toads – non-viable (preserved)</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.1.6 Carcasses or parts of carcasses</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.1.7 Cattle live – breeding or store</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>3.1.8 Circus animals (including racing pigs)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3.1.9 Dogs</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1.9a Requirements for bringing a dog into Tasmania	25
Information about hydatid disease	25
Information about Ehrlichiosis and the brown dog tick	25
3.1.9b Treatment to prevent hydatids tapeworm	26
3.1.9c Exemptions from the requirement for worming	26
3.1.9d Declare your dog free from ticks	27
3.1.9e Prohibited dogs	27
Further information about dogs	27
<b>3.1.10 Dog faeces</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>3.1.11 Deceased dogs</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.1.12 Goats</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.1.13 Invertebrates (dead) as either preserved or unpreserved specimens</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.1.14 Invertebrates (live)</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.1.15 Macquarie Island specimens</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>3.1.16 Mammalian ova and embryos (except those from cattle)</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.1.17 Mice</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.1.18 Pigs</b>	<b>35</b>
3.1.18a Store and breeding pigs from Northern Australia	35
3.1.18b Store and breeding pigs from Southern Australia	36
3.1.18c Pigs for slaughter	36
3.1.18d Racing and performing pigs	37
<b>3.1.19 Preserved specimens</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>3.1.20 Rats</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.1.21 Semen other than bovine semen</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.1.22 Sheep (including from Flinders Island)</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1.22a Breeding or store sheep consigned to Tasmania (including Flinders Island)	38
3.1.22b Sheep for slaughter	39
3.1.22c Sheep returning to Tasmania	39

3.1.23 Taxidermied animals	39
3.1.24 Vaccines and diagnostic reagents	39
3.1.25 Wildlife	40
<b>3.2 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRDS (Including eggs)</b>	<b>41</b>
3.2.1 Birds (Domestic Stock)	41
3.2.2 Cage birds and poultry (other than Domestic Stock)	42
3.2.3 Emus	42
3.2.4 Ostriches	43
3.2.5 Eggs	43
<b>3.3 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS</b>	<b>44</b>
Definition of fish	44
General information about fish imports	44
<b>LIVE FISH IMPORTS</b>	<b>45</b>
3.3.1 Live freshwater fish imports	45
3.3.2 Live freshwater invertebrate imports	46
3.3.3 Live goldfish imports	47
3.3.4 Live marine fin fish imports	47
<b>REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER LIVE MARINE FISH SPECIES</b>	<b>48</b>
3.3.5 Australian land hermit crab ( <i>Coenobita variabilis</i> )	48
3.3.6 Brine shrimp ( <i>Artemia</i> sp.)	48
3.3.7 Live corals and other anthozoans	49
3.3.8 Live freshwater crayfish and yabby	49
3.3.9 Live mudcrabs	49
3.3.10 Live molluscs and other marine invertebrates	50
3.3.11 Live rock and live sand	50
3.3.12 Live rock lobster/crayfish (marine)	51
3.3.13 Live tropical marine invertebrates	51
<b>DEAD FISH IMPORTS</b>	<b>54</b>
3.3.14 Non-viable fin fish (fish meat):	54
3.3.15 By-catch from Commonwealth waters	60

<b>3.3.16 Non-viable freshwater fish</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>3.3.17 Non-viable shellfish</b>	<b>60</b>
3.3.17a Dead invertebrates (marine/saltwater)	60
3.3.17b Abalone	61
3.3.17c Oysters, mussels and clams (dead)	61
3.3.17d Rock lobster/crayfish (dead)	61
3.3.17e Seashells	62
<b>4. DECLARED PESTS AND DISEASES</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>4.1 Foxes and fox products</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>4.2 Rabbits</b>	<b>64</b>

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# BIOSECURITY TASMANIA CONTACT DETAILS

## General Enquiries

Phone: (03) 6165 3777

Email: [biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au)

Provision of Notice(s) of Intention: [noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au)

## EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE HOTLINE

**1800 675 888**

The Emergency Animal Disease Hotline is a national 24 hours a day, 7 days a week service designed to receive reports of animal disease and direct those reports so they can be investigated further.

## Regional Contacts

### SOUTH

13 St John's Ave  
New Town Research Labs  
New Town

**Postal:** 13 St John's Ave, New  
Town 7008

**Phone:** (03) 6165 3750

### NORTH

165 Westbury Rd  
Mt Pleasant Labs  
Prospect

**Postal:** PO Box 46, Kings  
Meadows 7249

**Phone:** (03) 6777 2162

### NORTH WEST

Stony Rise Government Centre  
Rundle Rd  
Devonport

**Postal:** PO Box 303, Devonport  
7310

**Phone:** (03) 6478 4110

## Animal Disease Enquiries

Email: [animaldisease.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:animaldisease.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

## Animal Welfare Enquiries

Email: [animalwelfare.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:animalwelfare.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

## To report stranded, injured or neglected animals

Contact the RSPCA Inspectorate

Phone: 1300 139 947

Email: [reportit@rspcatas.org.au](mailto:reportit@rspcatas.org.au)

# INTRODUCTION

The *Tasmanian Animal Biosecurity Manual – Importation requirements for animals, animal products and animal fittings* (this “manual”) aims to give practical expression to the law, to enable timely changes to be made in response to new situations, and to assist business and the public to comply with the law.

Tasmania’s [Biosecurity Act 2019](#) (“the Act” or “Biosecurity Act”) introduces a new, consolidated legal framework for regulating the importation of plants, animals, and other material into Tasmania from interstate, and the management of them once they are here. With regards to imports, the Biosecurity Act is only concerned with imports to Tasmania from other parts of Australia because regulation of imports of goods directly from overseas is a function of the Commonwealth.

The Act establishes the key definitions of “[biosecurity matter](#)” and “[carrier](#)”. Biosecurity matter includes any living thing, part of a living thing or product of a living thing (other than a human), or a disease or contaminant, or a disease agent that can cause disease. Examples include plants and plant products, seeds, animals, animal products, insects (pests) and microorganisms. Carrier means any thing or substance (living, dead or inanimate) that biosecurity matter might be contained within or on. Examples include plants or animals or related products and materials, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, agricultural equipment, soil, gravel, water, recreational equipment, shoes, and clothing.

In respect to importing to Tasmania, there are two general classes of biosecurity matter and carriers that have been classified as either permitted for import into Tasmania without restrictions ([permitted matter](#)) or otherwise may not be imported into Tasmania, except under a permit ([restricted matter](#)). There is also the category of [prohibited matter](#), which comprises mainly of pests and diseases which were previously classified as List A Pests and Diseases of concern under the repealed *Animal Health Act 1995* and *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*.

These categories of matter represent a “permitted list approach” whereby any animal or plant, animal product or plant product, or animal or plant disease that is not on either the permitted or prohibited lists is **restricted** from import by default and may only be imported to Tasmania under a permit.

There is also a fourth category of biosecurity matter established by the [Biosecurity Regulations 2022](#) (the Regulations) under [regulation 4](#). This category is for **declared pests and diseases** and is described in more detail at the end of the manual.

This manual provides information about importation requirements and restrictions (including in some cases prohibition of import) for animals, animal products and carriers according to their classification of matter.

# 1. PERMITTED MATTER

Section 19 of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act) defines “permitted matter” as follows:

## 19. Permitted matter

(1) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare any biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, to be permitted matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that

- (a) the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, does not pose a biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; or
- (b) any biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, is not significant and is able to be effectively controlled.

(2) A declaration under this section may be made subject to such conditions, requirements or restrictions in respect of biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances.

Permitted matter comprises mainly beneficial or commercially valuable products and goods that have been assessed to present a low biosecurity risk to Tasmania.

Permitted matter may be imported into Tasmania without any specific permit restrictions or requirements. However, the [general biosecurity duty](#) (GBD) will still apply to all dealings with all biosecurity matter and carriers, including permitted matter.

## 1.1 Current list of permitted matter

The biosecurity matter (plants, animals and associated products) that have been declared permitted matter under [section 19](#) of the Act are listed below.

**The following classes of consumer goods intended for human consumption, or animal consumption, have been declared permitted matter:**

- (a) commercially produced dried nuts;
- (b) commercially produced honey that has been filtered to a maximum 2 mm pore size; (excluding raw honeycomb and raw beeswax);
- (c) processed plant-based foods including commercially dried and/or cooked fruits and vegetables, herbs and spices, juices, jams, sauces, sugars, and edible oils;
- (d) commercially produced eggs and egg products (fresh or powdered);
- (e) hard frozen fruit and vegetables;
- (f) freeze-dried camping foods (excluding dried seafood);
- (g) baked goods including biscuits, breads and pastries;
- (h) processed ready-to-eat meat for human/personal consumption including salami, hams and meat sticks (excluding seafood);

- (i) canned seafood and meat products;
- (j) cheese, milk, yoghurt, ice cream and other processed dairy products (fresh or powdered);
- (k) noodles, pasta, rice, flour and other dried cereals;
- (l) tea, coffee, wine, beer, cordial and other bottled or packaged beverages (liquid or powdered);
- (m) processed baby food and baby formula;
- (n) any animal or plant product contained in a commercially produced human or veterinary medicine that may lawfully be used in Tasmania; and
- (o) commercially produced pet food (canned or dried, excluding dried seafood).

**The following classes of live animals and animal products have been declared permitted matter:**

- (a) domestic cats (excluding feral, wild or hybrid cat species);
- (b) horses and donkeys (Equidae);
- (c) guinea pigs;
- (d) chickens, ducks, geese and other domestic poultry and poultry hatching eggs;
- (e) any animal product from an animal referred to in (a) – (d).

Please note – although the animals listed above are declared permitted matter (because they are considered to present a low risk of introducing an animal disease), they may still be subject to importation or transportation requirements under other legislation. For this reason, additional notes about importation of these classes of animals to Tasmania are provided below:

### 1.1.1 Cats (domestic)

No additional biosecurity requirements for importation.

Cat ownership in Tasmania is regulated under the [Cat Management Act 2009](#). For more information about your legal responsibilities as a cat owner visit: [Responsible Cat Ownership in Tasmania](#).

### 1.1.2 Equidae – horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras

There are no additional biosecurity requirements for the importation of horses, donkeys, mules, or ponies. However, there are animal welfare and plant biosecurity conditions for the importation of Equidae that must be complied with. These are described further in the information below.

Zebras are classified as Restricted (special purpose) Wildlife under the [Nature Conservation \(Wildlife\) Regulations 2021](#).

Please contact [Wildlife Services](#) on email [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) to enquire if you need to lodge an [Application](#) for a Wildlife Import Permit.

#### **Notes about transporting horses (Equidae) via ship:**

- These requirements must be met, or horse vehicles will be turned away. Check your ability to meet these requirements before departing from your home property.

- TT Line may have additional requirements for horse transport that you will receive at the time of booking.
- The owner and /or driver of the horse transport vehicle is primarily responsible for assessing the fitness of the horses and compliance with transport welfare regulations to undertake the journey and must declare in writing that horses are fit to travel in accordance with the regulations.
- Information on the Animal Welfare Transport regulation 34 (Requirements for horses), and regulation 15.1A (Transport vehicles) can be [viewed on line](#). Further information can be found in this document:



[Animal Welfare Guideline - Land Transport of Livestock](#)

- Horses must be single stalled unless it is a mare and dependent foal.
- Horse vehicles including 2 horse floats, have ventilation opening requirements for the 12 Hour Bass Strait crossing. For more than 2 horses on a vehicle this is 0.5M squared openings per horse.
- Horse floats (containing two or less horses) must have openings for ventilation in the front and rear of the float, each measuring at least 0.4 m2.

**Plant biosecurity awareness when transporting Equidae**

Please ensure you check the horse’s mane, tail, coat and equipment and remove any seeds, plant material and soil and ensure you remove any soil or other debris from the horse’s hooves.

**Food during transport**

Please provide the horse with a sufficient amount of hay to sustain it for the trip – no bales, etc.

Grains, chaff and oats are not accepted unless they are accompanied by a seed analysis from the supplier.

Pelletised feed is accepted, however please provide closed bags and complete a “Notice of Intention to Import” (NOI) form. The form is available here: [Biosecurity Forms | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#)

Please ensure a copy of the NOI travels with the horse feed, as Authorised Officers will require this form upon inspection. You will also need to have a completed [Statutory Declaration](#) which accompanies the shipment. The declaration should read:

To Whom it may concern,

I declare that the bags containing grain and chaff are clean and new.

Signed,

Your Name.

If you wish to import chaff that does not meet the requirements above, you will need to apply for an Individual Permit for the Importation of Restricted Matter (plants, plant products and horticultural materials).

Please contact [biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au) for further information.

### 1.1.3 Guinea pigs

No additional biosecurity requirements for importation.

However, there are restrictions on bringing fodder (hay) into Tasmania as food or bedding for your guinea pig. Please ensure your pets travel with enough food and water to sustain them for their journey. We recommend shredded newspaper as a supplement for hay as bedding for the journey.

Tasmania has strict rules about bringing any plant, fruit, or vegetable material into Tasmania. Please ensure these items are not inside your pet's cage upon arrival into the state.

Guinea pigs, and their cages, will be inspected by Authorised Officers at point of entry into the state. A fee for service may apply.

### 1.1.4 Chickens, ducks, geese and other domestic poultry and poultry hatching eggs

Refer to the section of this manual entitled [IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRDS \(Including eggs\)](#) for further information.

**The following classes of animal and plant products commonly found in manufactured goods other than food, or used for domestic and industrial purposes, have been declared permitted matter:**

- (a) tanned or treated skins and hides (all) including antlers and horns;
- (b) treated plant and animal-based textiles or fibres (for example wool, feathers, cotton, hemp, paper, flax, fur, hair and leather) in commercially manufactured items such as wigs, clothing, footwear, accessories, manchester, print-publications and upholstery (excluding raw timber, restricted animal fittings, used fishing equipment, and restricted horticultural material);
- (c) treated animal and plant products (for example honey, beeswax, essential oils, lanolin, and gelatine) in commercially manufactured make-up, perfumes, shampoos, salves, tinctures, topical medicines and other cosmetic and/or therapeutic goods;
- (d) treated animal and plant products (for example beeswax, essential oils, and pigments) in commercially manufactured dyes, candles, glues, paints, incense, cleaning products and other similar household and industrial chemical products;
- (e) treated animal and plant products (for example cardboard, rope, rubber, treated timber and timber products) in commercially manufactured packaging, furniture, tools, equipment, and construction/manufacturing materials (excluding raw timber, restricted animal fittings, and restricted horticultural material).

## 2. PROHIBITED MATTER

[Section 20](#) of the Act defines "**prohibited matter**" as follows:

### 20. Prohibited matter

(1) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare any biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, to be prohibited matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –

- (a) the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, poses a significant biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
- (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter or class of biosecurity matter.

(2) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare any carrier, or class of carriers, to be prohibited matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –

- (a) the carrier, or class of carriers, poses a significant biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
- (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the carrier or class of carriers.

(3) A declaration under this section may make provision for transitional arrangements –

- (a) for the lawful disposal, treatment or destruction of any biosecurity matter, or carrier, that becomes prohibited matter as a result of the declaration; and
- (b) that specify certain provisions of this Act as not applying in respect of such disposal, treatment or destruction of the biosecurity matter or carrier.

[Prohibited matter](#) is biosecurity matter or carriers assessed to be of greatest biosecurity concern. A person cannot possess or engage in any form of dealing with prohibited matter without a special permit – a [prohibited matter permit](#).

A full list of current prohibited matter can be found at [Prohibited Matter | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#)

## 3. RESTRICTED MATTER

[Section 21](#) of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act) defines “**restricted matter**” as follows:

### 21. Restricted matter

(1) Biosecurity matter or a carrier, or a class of biosecurity matter or carriers, is restricted matter if –

- (a) it is an animal or plant, or an animal or plant product, that is not permitted matter or prohibited matter; or
- (b) it is an animal disease or plant disease that is not permitted matter or prohibited matter; or
- (c) it is declared by the Minister under [subsection \(2\)](#) to be restricted matter.

(2) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare biosecurity matter or a carrier, or a class of biosecurity matter or carriers, to be restricted matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –

- (a) the biosecurity matter or carrier, or class of biosecurity matter or carriers, poses a biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
- (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter or carrier, or class of biosecurity matter or carriers.

The importation of restricted matter into Tasmania (except under a permit) is an offence under [section 75](#) of the Act.

## Descriptions of restricted matter

1. All plants and plant products that are not permitted matter or prohibited matter
2. All animals and animal products that are not permitted matter or prohibited matter
3. All animal diseases that are not permitted matter or prohibited matter
4. All plant diseases and pests that are not permitted matter or prohibited matter
5. Soil
6. Restricted animal fittings
7. Restricted horticultural material

For the purposes of this list:

“**restricted animal fitting**” includes –

- (a) any box, stall, cage, enclosure, tank, pen, hive, water, or other thing, that has been used for containing an animal that is not permitted matter; and



(b) any harness, saddlery, rope, net, aquarium pump, bucket, trough, bedding, utensil, implement, equipment, or other thing, that has been used in the transportation, capture, breeding, feeding, handling or keeping of an animal, or animal product that is not permitted matter; and

**"restricted horticultural material"** includes any plant, and any –

(a) animal product and animal fitting; and

(b) harvest-equipment, machinery, vehicle, container, pot, soil, structure, tool or other thing – that is, or has been, used to carry, hold, handle, cultivate, propagate, grow, harvest, process or produce any plant or plant product that is not permitted matter; and

**"soil"** means the top layer of the earth, consisting of rock and mineral particulates that may be mixed with organic matter in which plants grow or are grown.

## General notes about importation of animals and animal products

The biosecurity matter (animals and animal products) listed in this manual may be imported into Tasmania (alive or dead as indicated) in accordance with specified entry requirements (importation conditions) set under the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#) and prescribed in this manual.

All conditions published in this manual must be observed. There are heavy penalties for importing animals, disease agents or restricted materials contrary to the prescribed entry conditions.

### It is a condition of entry that all live animals are healthy

Prior to importation, the animals must be inspected by the owner or the person in charge and must be free of signs of visible disease.

In addition to meeting biosecurity requirements for the importation of animals into Tasmania, owners, carriers, agents and other persons in-charge of the animals being imported also have a duty to ensure the welfare of those animals is managed in accordance with the Tasmanian [Animal Welfare Act 1993](#).

### Animal welfare requirements

Under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993* there are many classes of people deemed to be responsible for the welfare of animals. In practice this means that in addition to the owner, other people have some responsibility if they have animals on agistment or loan, if they are a livestock carrier or livestock agent or if they have animals in their care in any other way. The *Animal Welfare Act 1993* applies to all animals, whether they are pets or livestock.

The [Animal Welfare \(Land Transport of Livestock\) Regulations 2013](#) apply to transport of livestock by road and transport of livestock by shipping across Bass Strait (refer to regulation 4. Application of regulations).

Animals (livestock) known to be in their final trimester of pregnancy, or showing signs of advanced pregnancy, should not be transported across Bass Strait. Further details are outlined in the [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock Across Bass Strait](#) which can be found on the NRE Tasmania website. The page also includes a link to the Animal Welfare Declaration form required to accompany livestock shipped across Bass Strait and must be signed by the transporter and master of the vessel.

Bobby calves must not be transported across Bass Strait.

 [Animal Welfare Declaration to Accompany Livestock Shipped Across Bass Strait](#)

There are additional requirements for transporting horses to Tasmania via a ship. Please refer to the section of this manual which deals with [Equidae \(including horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, and zebras\)](#) for more information.

### **National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)**

The NLIS provides for the permanent identification and lifetime traceability of livestock throughout Australia. For more information about NLIS please visit the [Traceability](#) page on the Animal Health Australia website.

### **Individual Permits for animal imports not covered in this manual**

To import animals or animal products that are not listed as Permitted Matter under Section 19 of the Act, or authorised for import under a group permit and this manual, you must apply for an Individual Permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer by emailing a completed Application for Individual Permit to Deal with Biosecurity Matter form to: [animaldisease.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:animaldisease.enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

 [Application for Individual Permit](#)

The application will be considered and a permit to import may be granted if considered safe to do so. Applications may take up to 10 days to process. You may be charged an application fee for this service.

Animals/animal products and necessary paperwork must be presented for inspection upon arrival in Tasmania. A fee will be charged for this inspection.

### **Plant biosecurity considerations**

Conditions apply to any non-forage or cereal crop / general paddock straw, hay, silage and chaff which will not be accepted for livestock feed or bedding during transport to Tasmania due to the weed seed entry risk presented. (Fodder sourced from a leguminous forage crop such as oats or lucerne may be permitted in certain instances, e.g. for horses with dietary/GIT disease history.)

For further details see section 2.12, Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania:



### Additional requirements for wildlife imports

For the purposes of Section 32 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* a 'controlled animal' means:

- a mammal, bird, amphibian and reptile (including snakes); and
- any other animal prescribed by the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021* to be a controlled animal - but does **not** include any restricted animal, dog, cat or domestic stock.

Import requirements for a wide range of **live** controlled animals can be found in the document [Requirements for importing and keeping wildlife in Tasmania](#).

To apply for a Permit to Import Wildlife (alive), or for further information about import conditions that apply to importing live controlled animals, please contact [Wildlife Services](#) on email [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) or tel. 03 6165 4305.

## 3.1 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

### 3.1.1 Bees and apiary products

Due to the ongoing response to Varroa mite (*Varroa destructor*) in NSW, the Tasmanian Chief Plant Protection Officer has put in place a General Biosecurity Direction (Emergency) to further prevent the introduction of this honeybee parasite into Tasmania. More information and the General Biosecurity Direction can be found on the NRE Tas website [here](#).

### 3.1.2 Biological control agents

Animals imported into Australia to be used as biological control agents may be imported into Tasmania without further restriction if release permits have been issued for these animals under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* administered by the Commonwealth [Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry](#).

Upon arrival in Tasmania each consignment must have on the outside of the packaging:

1. a clear description of the contents (common and scientific names); and
2. contact details of both supplier and importer; and
3. purpose of importation; and
4. a copy of the Commonwealth Government's approval for their importation into Australia.

On request, consignments must be presented to an Authorised Officer for inspection at an approved place.

No soil or plant material is to be within the consignment without approval.

### 3.1.3 Bovine (cattle ova, embryos and semen)

#### 3.1.3a Bovine semen from licensed or accredited centres

The following entry conditions apply:

1. A completed Health Certificate for Bovine Reproductive Material (semen, ova, embryo) entering Tasmania must accompany the shipment:

 [Health Certificate for Bovine Reproductive Material \(semen, ova, embryo\) entering Tasmania](#)

2. The person responsible for consigning the semen must declare that the semen –

- a) was collected in a licensed or accredited artificial breeding centre in Australia; or
- b) was imported into Australia under Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) semen collection protocols.

### 3.1.3b Bovine semen from unlicensed centres (custom collected) collected after 31 December 1998

The following entry conditions apply:

1. A completed Health Certificate must accompany the shipment.

 [Health Certificate for Bovine Reproductive Material \(semen, ova, embryo\) entering Tasmania](#)

2. The person responsible for consigning the semen must certify that –

- a) The donor bull/s must either –
  - i) have had the ELISA test for Enzootic Bovine Leucosis (EBL), with negative results, no less than 42 days after the collection of the semen; or
  - ii) must have been eligible for entry into Tasmania without EBL testing at the time of collection; and
- b) The donor's herd origin has existed for at least 3 years prior to semen collection. Changes of ownership or location need not disqualify the donor herd if the certifying authority is satisfied that disease monitoring of the herd has been adequate; and
- c) The donor's herd was not subject to any movement restrictions at the time of collection; and
- d) The semen was collected after 31 December 1998.

3. An Inspector authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer or Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory of origin, must certify that they have no reason to doubt the consignor declaration.

### 3.1.3c Bovine ova and embryos

Bovine ova or embryos need not be collected at a licensed or accredited centre providing all of the following collection requirements have been met.

The following entry conditions apply –

1. A completed health certificate must accompany the shipment.

 [Health Certificate for Bovine Reproductive Material \(semen, ova, embryo\) entering Tasmania](#)

2. The person responsible for consigning the ova/embryos must certify that:

- a) All of the ova and embryos were collected and processed in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

### 3.1.3d Bovine semen collected outside of licensed or accredited centre (custom collected semen) prior to 31 December 1998

Bovine semen collected outside of a licensed centre prior to 31 December 1998 may not be imported unless granted an Individual Permit by the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO). You will need to apply for an Individual Permit by lodging an 'Application to Import Custom Collected Bovine Semen Collected Prior to 31 December 1998' with the CVO. Each application will be considered individually and if granted, import conditions will be set at the discretion of the CVO.

 [Application to Import Custom Collected Bovine Semen Collected Prior to 31 December 1998](#)

### 3.1.4 Camelids – Camels and South American Camelids (Alpaca, Llama, etc.)

The following entry conditions apply for the importation of camels and South American camelids into Tasmania:

1. A completed [Health Certificate for South American Camelids or Camels Entering Tasmania](#) must accompany the animals.
2. A [Shearing Exemption](#) is required if the fleece is more than 25 mm long.
3. The animals must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease.
4. The animals must not be known or suspected of being infected with or exposed to an [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#) (other than Johnes Disease) within the last 30 days
5. The herd of origin must not be subject to any animal movement restrictions.
6. Animals infected or suspected of being infected with Johnes disease may be imported into Tasmania provided all other conditions have been met. The purchaser or the recipient of those animals must be advised that the animals are infected or suspected of being infected with Johnes Disease.
7. The animals must be free of cattle tick.
8. The owner or person in charge of the animals in the exporting state or territory must certify within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania that, to the best of their knowledge, all the above conditions have been met.

### 3.1.5 Cane toads – non-viable (preserved)

The importation of live cane toads (*Bufo marinus*) is **prohibited** under section 32 of the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#).

**Possession permit** means a permit issued under Section 18 of the [Wildlife Regulations 1999](#).

The following conditions apply to the importation of non-viable (dead) cane toads into Tasmania:

1. Prior to importation, a Possession permit must be obtained from [Wildlife Services](#). For further information contact [Wildlife Services](#) on email [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au).
2. The importer must observe all import conditions set by [Wildlife Services](#).
3. Any documents relevant to the importation issued by [Wildlife Services](#) must be attached to at least one container in each shipment.
4. The cane toads must be non-viable (dead) and be either frozen or have been 'preserved' by one of the methods described in this manual under the section [Preserved Specimens](#).
5. On the outside of the packaging must be:
  - a clear description of the contents (both common and scientific names); and
  - contact details of both the supplier and the importer; and
  - purpose of the importation.

Upon request, consignments must be presented to an Authorised Officer for inspection at an approved place.

### 3.1.6 Carcasses or parts of carcasses

Carcasses or parts of carcasses\* from farm animals, poultry, birds, and game species killed in Australia, including tanned and untanned hides / skins, raw or cooked meat / meat products, and carcasses raw (but excluding farmed fish and raw/untanned foxes) may be imported under the following conditions:

Animal carcasses (untreated / raw) and untanned hides and skins of unrestricted species –

1. Upon arrival in Tasmania the animal matter must be free from contamination with soil, weed seeds, extraneous plant material, and insect infestation; and
2. On the outside of the packaging must be a clear description of the contents (common and scientific names); and
3. Contact details of both supplier and importer; and
4. Purpose of importation; and
5. Be accompanied by a copy of any Government approvals issued for the removal of the animal/s from their place of origin and/or for their importation into Tasmania (if relevant).
6. Upon request, consignments must be presented to an Authorised Officer for inspection at an approved place.

Fleece (wool, raw) may be imported in accordance with the conditions above. The fleece must have been fully cleaned, and be free of soil, seeds, and other plant material. Fleece must be declared for inspection.

Check with your freight / courier company for requirements that may apply to the type of packaging required to transport untreated / raw (e.g. frozen) animal carcasses.

**\*Note:** DEAD animals, birds and game species (including foxes) that have been taxidermied are allowed unrestricted entry into Tasmania from other Australian States and Territories (excluding farmed fish).

### 3.1.7 Cattle live – breeding or store

The following conditions apply for the importation of cattle into Tasmania –

1. A completed Health Certificate, [National Vendor Declaration](#) and Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock Across Bass Strait Declaration must accompany the shipment.



[Health Certificate for Cattle Entering Tasmania](#) (PDF 139Kb)



[Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock Across Bass Strait Declaration](#) (PDF 746Kb)

2. The cattle must be identified with a National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) identification device.

3. The cattle must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease.

4. The cattle must not be known or suspected of being infected with or exposed to an [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#) (other than Johne's Disease) within 42 days prior to movement to Tasmania commencing.

5. The herd of origin must not be subject to any animal movement restrictions, other than restrictions for Bovine Johne's Disease.

6. Cattle that are infected or suspected of being infected with Johne's disease may be introduced into Tasmania providing the purchaser or recipient has been advised that the cattle are infected or suspected of being infected with Johne's Disease.

7. The owner or person in charge of the animals in the exporting State or Territory must certify within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania that, to the best of their knowledge, all the above conditions have been met.

8. A Stock Inspector or Government Veterinary Officer in the state of origin must certify that after due enquiry, they have no reason to doubt the above 'owner declaration'.

**Note:** The importer must transfer NLIS numbers of these cattle on the NLIS database within seven (7) days of arrival in Tasmania.

Application to the Chief Veterinary Officer for an Individual Permit to import cattle into Tasmania may be made for cattle not meeting the above requirements. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.



## 3.1.8 Circus animals (including racing pigs)

This category includes itinerant animals for performance, education, or display (and includes transitory pigs for showing, racing and circus events). You need to apply for an Individual Permit, even if they are only temporarily visiting Tasmania. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

## 3.1.9 Dogs

### 3.1.9a Requirements for bringing a dog into Tasmania

Tasmania is the only Australian state to be provisionally free of hydatid disease. To keep it that way, Tasmania has special entry requirements that you must meet before you can bring your dog into the State.

Tasmania is also not known to have an established presence of some dog parasites, including the brown dog tick. The brown dog tick transmits ehrlichiosis, a serious disease of dogs present in some parts of mainland Australia.

To help keep hydatids out of our state, and to reduce the risk of the brown dog tick infecting our dogs, Biosecurity Tasmania requires that a declaration be made by people bringing dogs to Tasmania. On their entry into Tasmania dogs will need to be declared as having been treated for hydatid tapeworm, and that they have also been checked for ticks.

The Declaration form is available here:

 [Declaration by Owner or Importer for the Entry of Dogs into Tasmania](#)

### Information about hydatid disease

Hydatid disease is a serious and sometimes fatal disease of humans. It is 'caught' by being in close contact with an infected dog. An infected dog rarely shows any signs of being unwell.

For more information on hydatids visit the Biosecurity Tasmania webpage [Hydatid Disease](#).

### Information about Ehrlichiosis and the brown dog tick

Ehrlichiosis is a serious disease of dogs caused by a bacteria (*Ehrlichia canis*) that is transmitted between dogs by the brown dog tick. Ehrlichiosis is now known to be established in areas of mainland Australia. Ehrlichiosis can be treated by your veterinarian if found early but is difficult to treat and often fatal if not recognised in time.

For more information on ehrlichiosis and the brown dog tick visit the Biosecurity Tasmania webpage [Ehrlichiosis in Dogs](#).

### 3.1.9b Treatment to prevent hydatids tapeworm

Before a dog can enter Tasmania, its owner must have evidence that it has been treated with a dog worming product containing the active ingredient praziquantel, at a dose of rate of 5mg/kg body weight, within 14 days before entry to Tasmania.

This evidence can be –

1. An official statement/certificate from a vet stating the name of the dog, date of treatment for hydatid tapeworm, active ingredient name and dosage rate, Vet's signature and contact details for the Vet clinic; or
2. A statutory declaration by the owner; or
3. Other evidence of treatment (such as the pill packet and purchase receipt) carried by whoever accompanies the dog into Tasmania.

If your dog arrives in Tasmania –

- without the prescribed evidence of worming, or
- if treatment was administered more than 14 days ago, or
- your dog is returning to Tasmania after more than 14 days interstate,

you will be provided with tablets containing praziquantel by Biosecurity Tasmania during border inspection operations at your port of arrival.

A fee for service is issued to record this non-compliance. The owner will also risk an on-the-spot fine, in line with relevant legislation. Dogs must be treated with praziquantel at a dose rate of 5 mg/kg body weight within 14 days before entry to Tasmania with the following documentation –

1. A statement that they have been treated, made in writing by a veterinarian registered in the exporting state or territory; or
2. A statutory declaration that they have been treated, made by the owner in the exporting state or territory; or
3. Evidence of treatment such as the pill packet.

Further information on hydatids and the worming treatment of dogs can be found on the Biosecurity Tasmania webpage [Hydatid Disease](#).

### 3.1.9c Exemptions from the requirement for worming

Dogs returning to Tasmania after no more than 14 days in another State or Territory are exempted from treatment if the owner provides documentary proof that this has occurred. Acceptable documentation is –

1. A statement obtained before leaving Tasmania from the Tasmanian Canine Association, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, or the Office of Racing Integrity, that identifies the dog and contains the expected date of departure; or
2. A statutory declaration; or
3. Shipping documents that describe the dog adequately; or

They are exempted from treatment by an Authorised Officer because they are –

1. Dogs trained to assist the handicapped; or
2. Greyhounds that will be racing in Tasmania within six days of their importation, if this is confirmed by documentation from the Office of Racing Integrity; or
3. Puppies under the age of 12 weeks; or
4. Law enforcement dogs.

### 3.1.9d Declare your dog free from ticks

To keep their dogs healthy and free from ehrlichiosis, owners are also required to declare that their dog is healthy and free from ticks.

The owner of a dog that is obviously tick-infested may be directed by an Authorised Officer to immediately treat the tick infestation at their own expense upon entry into the state.

More information on how to check your dog for the presence of ticks can be found on the Biosecurity Tasmania webpage [Ehrlichiosis in Dogs](#).

### 3.1.9e Prohibited dogs

Dingoes, foxes, and wolves cannot be imported into Tasmania.

## Further information about dogs

**Freecall** Dogs to Tasmania Hotline: **1800 684 215**

Download the [Declaration by Owner or Importer for the Entry of Dogs into Tasmania](#)

Please read the [Bringing a dog into Tasmania](#) information sheet

See also importation requirements for [3.1.10 Dog faeces](#) below.

For information on importing dogs from overseas see [Bringing cats and dogs to Australia](#)

 [Hydatid Disease Poster](#)

## 3.1.10 Dog faeces

The importation of dog faeces is subject to the following conditions:

1. only dog faeces in a transport container, animal fitting, vehicle or other carrier being used for the importation of a dog may be imported; and
2. the dog in the transport container, animal fitting, vehicle or other carrier must comply with the entry requirements of this manual (see [3.1.9 Dogs](#) above); and

3. the dog faeces must have been produced by the dog being imported.

### 3.1.11 Deceased dogs

Deceased dogs (returning pet remains or dogs deceased in transit) arriving in Tasmania may be imported. (Deceased dogs do not shed hydatids tapeworms.)

1. An Authorised Officer will conduct a biosecurity inspection upon arrival to ensure the carcass is not a fox or dingo.

### 3.1.12 Goats

Goats known to be in their final trimester of pregnancy, or showing signs of advanced pregnancy, should not be transported across Bass Strait. Animal welfare requirements for the transport of livestock across Bass Strait are outlined in the [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock Across Bass Strait](#).

The following conditions apply for the importation of goats into Tasmania –

1. A completed [Health Certificate for Goats Entering Tasmania](#), [National Vendor Declaration](#) and [National Goat Health Declaration](#) must accompany the animals.
2. The National Goat Health Statement must include a Total Assurance Rating (TAR).
3. The goats must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease.
4. The goats must not be known or suspected of being infected with, or exposed to an [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#) (other than Johne's Disease) within 30 days prior to movement to Tasmania commencing.
5. Goats that are infected or suspected of being infected with Johne's Disease, may be imported into Tasmania provided all other conditions are met. The purchaser or recipient of those goats must be advised that the goats are infected or suspected of being infected with Johne's Disease.
6. The goats must be free of cattle tick.
7. The owner or person in charge of the animals in the exporting State or Territory must certify within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania that, to the best of their knowledge, all the above conditions have been met.
8. A Stock Inspector or Government Veterinary Officer in the state of origin must certify that after due enquiry, they have no reason to doubt the above 'owner declaration'.

9. A [Shearing Exemption](#) is required for goats with more than 25 mm of fleece.

### 3.1.13 Invertebrates (dead) as either preserved or unpreserved specimens

For example: beetles, bugs, butterflies, moths, spiders.

No additional biosecurity requirements for importation, however they must be transported in a soil-free medium.

### 3.1.14 Invertebrates (live)

The following invertebrates may be imported live without restriction, however they must be transported in a soil-free medium.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aceria sp.</i>	Boneseed leaf buckle mite
<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	House cricket
<i>Agonopterix umbellana</i>	Gorse soft shoot moth
<i>Amythus sp.</i>	Gardener's friend worm
<i>Anchiale briareus</i>	Strong stick insect
<i>Aphelinus abdominalis</i> , <i>Aphelinus colemani</i> , <i>Aphelinus ervi</i> and mixtures of the preceding.	Aphid parasite, Aphid parasite mix, Aphelinus, Colemani, Ervi, Lucerne aphid parasite.
<i>Aphidius ervi</i>	Lucerne aphid parasite
<i>Aphidius rhopalosiphi</i>	Cereal aphid parasite
<i>Aphidius rosae</i>	Rose aphid parasite
<i>Aphidius sonchi</i>	Sow thistle aphid parasite

<i>Aphytis lepidosaphes</i>	Mussel scale parasite
<i>Aphytis melinus</i> or <i>Aphytis lingnanensis</i>	Red scale parasite, Aphytis
<i>Artemia</i> sp.	Brine shrimps
<i>Austrosipyloidea carterus</i>	Black-striped stick insect
<i>Beregama aurea</i>	Golden huntsman
<i>Beregama cordata</i>	Fire-back huntsman
<i>Bombyx mori</i>	Silkworm
<i>Bubas</i> spp. including <i>B. bison</i> and <i>B. bubalus</i>	Dung beetle
<i>Calliphora stygia</i>	Blowfly
<i>Candovia annulata</i>	Banded-legged stick insect
<i>Chilocorus baileyi</i>	Oriental scale predator
<i>Chilocorus circumdatus</i>	Whitelouse scale predator
<i>Cigarrophasma tessellatum</i>	Cigar stick insect
<i>Coccinella transversalis</i>	Transverse ladybird
<i>Coenobita variabilis</i>	Australian land hermit crab
<i>Copidosoma koehleri</i>	Potato tuber moth egg parasite
<i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i>	Mealybug ladybird
<i>Dalotia coriaria</i>	Rove beetle, Dalotia
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Wanderer/Monarch butterfly
<i>Dermestes maculatus</i>	Hide beetle

<i>Diadegma semiclausum</i>	Diamondback moth parasite, Diadegma
<i>Dilocrosis brownii</i>	Flower scarab beetle
<i>Eisenia andrei</i>	Red tiger worm
<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	Tiger worm, red wiggler
<i>Eisenia hortensis/Dendrobaena veneta</i>	European nightcrawler
<i>Encarsia formosa</i>	Greenhouse whitefly parasite, Encarsia
<i>Endoxyla encalypti</i>	Wattle goat moth
<i>Ephestia kuehniella</i>	Mediterranean flour moth, Nesidiocoris Food
<i>Eretmocerus warrae</i>	Greenhouse whitefly parasite, Eretmocerus
<i>Eudrilus eugenia</i>	African night crawler worm
<i>Euoniticellus spp.</i>	Dung beetle
<i>Euseius victoriensis</i>	Victoriensis mite
<i>Extatasoma tiaratum</i>	Spiny leaf insect
<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Larger wax moth
<i>Harmonia conformis</i>	Common spotted ladybird
<i>Helix aspersa</i>	Common garden snail
<i>Hemipharis insularis</i>	Flower scarab beetle
<i>Hermetia illucens</i>	Black soldier fly
<i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora</i>	Black vine weevil nematode
<i>Heterorhabditis zealandica</i>	African black beetle nematode

<i>Hierodula majuscula</i>	Giant rainforest mantis
<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	Spotted amber ladybird
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i>	Hypoaspis mite, Killer mite
<i>Hypoaspis aculeifer</i> and <i>Hypoaspis miles</i>	Hypo mix
<i>Hypoaspis miles</i>	Hypoaspis mite
<i>Leptomastix dactylopii</i>	Wasp
<i>Liatongus</i> spp.	Dung beetle
<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	Migratory locust
<i>Lucilia sericata</i>	Green blowfly
<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>	Red earthworm
<i>Macropanesthia rhinoceros</i>	Giant burrowing cockroach
<i>Mallada signata</i>	Green lacewing
<i>Mastrus ridens</i>	Codling moth parasitoid wasp
<i>Metaphycus</i> sp.	Wasp
<i>Micromus tasmaniae</i>	Brown lacewing
<i>Mogulones geographicus</i>	Paterson's curse root weevil
<i>Mogulones larvatus</i>	Paterson's curse crown weevil
<i>Musca domestica</i>	Housefly
<i>Nauphoeta cinerea</i>	Speckled cockroach, Lobster roach
<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i> or <i>Neoseiulus wearnei</i>	Predatory mite, Two-spotted mite predator, Californicus



<i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>	Predatory mite, Cucumeris mite
<i>Nesidiocoris tenuis</i>	Nesidiocoris, Tomato bug, Tomato mirid
<i>Onchestus rentzi</i>	Crowned stick insect
<i>Onitis</i> spp.	Dung beetle
<i>Onthophagus</i> spp. including <i>O. vacca</i>	Dung beetle
<i>Orgilus lepidus</i>	Potato tuber moth parasite
<i>Orius armatus</i> or <i>Orius tantillus</i>	Pirate bug, Orius tantillus
<i>Parapodacanthus hasenpuschorum</i>	Spine-collared phasmid
<i>Perionix excavatus</i>	Blue tiger worm
<i>Phyllium monteithi</i>	Australian leaf insect
<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	Predatory mite, Persimilis mite
<i>Sipyloidea gracilipes</i>	Graceful-winged stick insect
<i>Sipyloidea larryi</i>	Hurricane Larry stick insect
<i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i>	Nematode
<i>Steinernema feltiae</i>	Fungus gnat nematode
<i>Tenebrio molitor</i>	Mealworm
<i>Tenebrio obscurus</i>	Dark mealworm
<i>Tricaulax macleayi</i>	Flower scarab beetle
<i>Tricaulax philipsii</i>	Grey-furrowed rose-chafer
<i>Trichogramma carverae</i>	Wasp

<i>Trichogramma pretiosum</i>	Wasp
<i>Tropidoderus gracilifemur</i>	Graceful stick insect
<i>Typhlodromips montdorensis</i>	Montdorensis mite
<i>Typhlodromus occidentalis</i>	Mite, Occidentalis
<i>Xylotrupes gideon</i>	Elephant beetle

### 3.1.15 Macquarie Island specimens

Specimens including animals or parts of animals may be imported into mainland Tasmania from Macquarie Island without further restriction if they are –

1. Preserved in any of the following fixative solutions\*:
  - (a) Methanol, ethanol, or isopropyl alcohol at a concentration of at least 70%,
  - (b) Glutaraldehyde at a minimum concentration of 2.5%,
  - (c) Formaldehyde at a concentration of at least 5%,
  - (d) Osmium tetroxide at a minimum concentration of 1% (electron microscopy only),
  - (e) Bouin's Solution,
  - (f) Steedman's Solution (plankton only),
  - (g) Davidson's Fixative; *or are*
  
2. Consigned to a place for the performance of biosecurity approved by an Australian Government Agency under the [Biosecurity Act 2015](#); *or are*
3. To be held in a secure premises approved by Biosecurity Tasmania while awaiting shipment out of Tasmania; *or are*
4. Dead invertebrates.
5. Upon arrival in Tasmania each consignment must have on the outside of the packaging:
  - (a) a clear description of the contents (common and scientific names), and
  - (b) contact details of the importer, and
  - (c) a copy of any documentation relevant to the approval of the collection and/or importation if applicable, and
  - (d) no soil or plant material is to be within the consignment without approval.
  - (e) Upon request consignments must be presented to an Authorised Officer for inspection at an approved place.

**\*Note:** Use of **RNA Later** as a preservative requires assessment on a case-by-case basis prior to import. Potential importers must lodge an application for Individual Permit for consideration by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

For information on importing animals or parts of animals as preserved specimens into Tasmania from other Australian States or Territories, please refer to the importation requirements for [3.1.19 Preserved specimens](#) below.

### 3.1.16 Mammalian ova and embryos (except those from cattle)

No additional biosecurity requirements for importation.

### 3.1.17 Mice

1. Mice are classified as Controlled Animals under the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#). An Import Permit issued under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* must be obtained prior to any importation taking place.

Contact Wildlife Services on email: [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) or telephone: 03 6165 4305.

There are no additional biosecurity requirements for the importation of mice (live).

### 3.1.18 Pigs

Pigs known to be in their final trimester of pregnancy, or showing signs of advanced pregnancy, should not be transported. Animal welfare requirements for the transport of livestock across Bass Strait are outlined in the following Animal Welfare Guidelines.

 [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock On Bass Strait](#) (746Kb)

#### 3.1.18a Store and breeding pigs from Northern Australia

The following conditions apply to pigs from Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn –

1. A completed Health Certificate for Pigs (Store and Breeding) Entering Tasmania (see below for form download) and a [PigPass National Vendor Declaration \(PigPass NVD\)](#) must accompany the pigs.

2. The pigs must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease.
3. The herd of origin must not be under any animal movement restrictions.
4. The pigs must not be known or suspected of being infected with, nor been exposed to any [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#) within the last 30 days.
5. The pigs must be –
  - a. from a herd accredited as free from *Brucella suis* according to a scheme approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the exporting state or Territory; or
  - b. from a herd in which all boars and breeding sows have been tested negative for *Brucella suis* by the Complement Fixation Test or Rose Bengal Test with negative results within 30 days of departure for Tasmania; or
  - c. tested for *Brucella suis* by the Complement Fixation Test or Rose Bengal Test with negative results within 30 days of departure for Tasmania;
6. A person authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the exporting State or Territory must certify within 7 days of export that to the best of their knowledge, all the above conditions have been met.

 [Health Certificate for Importing Breeding or Store Pigs into Tasmania](#)

### 3.1.18b Store and breeding pigs from Southern Australia

The following conditions apply to store and breeding pigs which have never been in Queensland, Northern Territory or Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn –

1. A completed Health Certificate for Breeding and Store Pigs Entering Tasmania and a [PigPass NVD](#) must accompany the pigs.
2. The pigs must have never been in Queensland, Northern Territory, or Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn.
3. The pigs must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease.
4. The herd of origin must not be under any animal movement restrictions.
5. The pigs must not be known or suspected of being infected with, or been exposed to any [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#) within the last 30 days.

 [Health Certificate for Importing Breeding or Store Pigs into Tasmania](#)

### 3.1.18c Pigs for slaughter

The following conditions for the importation of slaughter pigs into Tasmania apply –

1. A completed Health Certificate for Slaughter Pigs Entering Tasmania and a [PigPass NVD](#) must accompany the pigs.
2. The pigs must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and must be fit to travel and free from signs of disease.
3. The owner/person in charge of the pigs must declare that they are consigned for immediate slaughter at a specified abattoir.
4. The pigs must be held at the specified abattoir and slaughtered within 7 days of arriving in Tasmania.

 [Health Certificate for Slaughter Pigs Entering Tasmania](#)

### 3.1.18d Racing and performing pigs

Importers of racing and performing pigs are required to hold a valid Individual Permit which specifies the conditions of entry to Tasmania. This is a requirement even if the animals are only temporarily visiting the state.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

### 3.1.19 Preserved specimens

1. Animals or parts of animals preserved in any of the following fixative solutions may be imported without further restriction:

- (a) Methanol, ethanol, or isopropyl alcohol at a concentration of at least 70%;
- (b) Glutaraldehyde at a minimum concentration of 2.5%;
- (c) Formaldehyde at a concentration of at least 5%;
- (d) Osmium tetroxide at a minimum concentration of 1% (electron microscopy only);
- (e) Bouin's Solution;
- (f) Steedman's Solution (plankton only);
- (g) Davidson's Fixative.

**Note:** Use of **RNA Later** as a preservative requires assessment on a case by case basis prior to import. Potential importers must lodge an application for Individual Permit for consideration by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

2. Upon arrival in Tasmania each consignment must have on the outside of the packaging:
  - (a) a clear description of the contents, and
  - (b) contact details of both supplier and importer, and
  - (c) purpose of importation, and

- (d) a copy of any documentation relevant to the approval of the importation both into Australia and/or Tasmania as applicable.
- (e) Upon request consignments must be presented to an Authorised Officer for inspection at an approved place.

For information on importing specimens into mainland Tasmania from Macquarie Island, please refer to section [3.1.15 Macquarie Island specimens](#) above.

### 3.1.20 Rats

Rats are classified as Controlled Animals under the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#). An Import Permit issued under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* must be obtained prior to any importation taking place.

Contact Wildlife Services on email: [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) or telephone: 03 6165 4305.

There are no additional biosecurity requirements for the importation of rats.

### 3.1.21 Semen other than bovine semen

No additional biosecurity requirements for importation.

### 3.1.22 Sheep (including from Flinders Island)

Sheep known to be in their final trimester of pregnancy, or showing signs of advanced pregnancy, should not be transported across Bass Strait, see [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Transport of Livestock Across Bass Strait](#).

#### 3.1.22a Breeding or store sheep consigned to Tasmania (including Flinders Island)

The following conditions apply for the importation of breeding or store sheep into Tasmania (including Flinders Island):

1. The sheep must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and be found free of signs of disease. The flock of origin must not be under any regulatory control due to any disease or condition other than Ovine Johne's Disease (OJD).
2. Ovine Brucellosis, or any other disease notifiable in Tasmania, must not be present or suspected in the flock of origin.
3. All sheep must be accompanied by the following completed and signed forms:
  - [Health Certificate for Breeding or Store Sheep Entering Tasmania](#),

- [National Vendor Declaration](#), and
  - [National Sheep Health Declaration](#).
4. A person authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the exporting state or territory must certify within 7 days of export that to the best of their knowledge, all the above conditions have been met.
  5. All certification must be presented to an Authorised Officer when the animals arrive in Tasmania.
  6. Sheep that are infected, or suspected of being infected, with Ovine Johne's Disease may be imported provided that all other conditions have been met. The purchaser or recipient must be advised of the Ovine Johne's Disease status of the sheep if Ovine Johne's Disease is suspected or confirmed in the flock of origin.
  7. The sheep must be free of all types of ticks including cattle tick.
  8. A [Shearing Exemption](#) is required for sheep with more than 25 mm wool.

### 3.1.22b Sheep for slaughter

1. A completed [Health Certificate for Slaughter Sheep Entering Tasmania](#) and [National Vendor Declarations](#) must accompany the shipment.
2. The sheep must be inspected by the owner or person in charge within 7 days prior to movement to Tasmania and must be fit to travel and free of signs of disease.
3. The owner/person in charge must declare that the sheep are consigned for immediate slaughter at a specified abattoir.
4. The sheep must be held at the specified abattoir and slaughtered within 7 days of arriving in Tasmania.

### 3.1.22c Sheep returning to Tasmania

Sheep of Tasmanian origin that are returning to Tasmania after attending sales or exhibition at shows require an Individual Permit to be issued for their return to the state. The importer must ensure the conditions of entry detailed in the permit are met and that a copy of the permit accompanies the sheep on arrival back into Tasmania.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

## 3.1.23 Taxidermied animals

Including dead animals, dead birds and dead game species: Refer to the importation conditions in section [3.1.6 Carcasses or parts of carcasses](#) in this manual (above).

## 3.1.24 Vaccines and diagnostic reagents

1. Vaccines and diagnostic reagents are not restricted provided they are not [Exotic Animal Diseases](#) and are –

- (a) Non-viable diagnostic reagents; or

(b) Not prohibited by any part of the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals \(Control of Use\) Act 1995](#) or any order made under that Act.

### 3.1.25 Wildlife

The document below outlines the requirements for importing and keeping wildlife in Tasmania (this replaces the document *Importing and Keeping Birds in Tasmania*):

 [Requirements for Importing and Keeping Wildlife in Tasmania](#)

The [Biosecurity Act 2019](#) does not replace importation requirements enacted under other Tasmanian legislation, for example:

- **Wildlife and native species** – importation of many species may also be affected by the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#). This Act governs the importation and keeping of **live** wildlife in Tasmania.

If you wish to import any **live** animal that is not classified as domestic dog, domestic cat or domestic stock (see schedule 7 of the [Nature Conservation \(Wildlife\) Regulations 2021](#) for domestic stock species), please email [Wildlife Services](#) on [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) to enquire if you need to lodge an [Application](#) for a Wildlife Import Permit.

For additional import requirements relating to wildlife, see also: [Policy on Importing \(and Keeping\) Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania](#)



## 3.2 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRDS (Including eggs)

### 3.2.1 Birds (Domestic Stock)

The bird species listed in the tables below are classified as Domestic Stock under the [Nature Conservation \(Wildlife\) Regulations 2021](#) and **do not** require a Wildlife Permit to be issued for their importation to Tasmania.

1. Domestic Stock (Birds) are subject to the following importation requirements for biosecurity:
  - (a) Both common and scientific names must appear on the bird's transport cage.
  - (b) All birds are subject to a Biosecurity Tasmania check upon arrival – fees may apply.
  - (c) Fruit, bird seed and plant material imported as feed or bedding is not permitted entry to Tasmania.

Poultry (Domestic Stock)	
Common Name:	Species:
Common Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Domestic Fowl (chickens)	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
Domestic Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Domestic (Chinese) Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>
Domestic Pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>
Domestic Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>
Mallard Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschate</i>
Ostrich	All species

Cage Birds (Domestic Stock)	
Common Name:	Scientific Name:
Budgerigars (Budgies)	<i>Melopsittacus undulates</i>
Cockatiels	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
Common Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>

### 3.2.2 Cage birds and poultry (other than Domestic Stock)

All cage birds and Poultry (other than those listed as Domestic Stock in the tables above) are required to have a valid Wildlife Import Permit issued for their importation.

1. The conditions of the Wildlife Import Permit must be complied with along with the following biosecurity importation requirements:

- (a) Both common and scientific names must appear on the bird's transport cage.
- (b) All birds are subject to a Biosecurity Tasmania check upon arrival – fees may apply.
- (c) Fruit, bird seed and plant material imported as feed or bedding is not permitted entry to Tasmania.

If you wish to import any **live** Cage Bird or Poultry that is not classified as Domestic Stock, please contact [Wildlife Services](#) on email [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) to enquire if you need to lodge an [Application](#) for a Wildlife Import Permit.

### 3.2.3 Emus

In addition to the necessary biosecurity requirements for importation (set out below), importation of Emus to Tasmania is subject to the conditions of a Wildlife Import Permit. Please contact [Wildlife Services](#) on email [Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:Wildlife.Services@nre.tas.gov.au) to enquire about lodging an [Application](#) for a Wildlife Import Permit.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act), the keeping of Emus in Tasmania is prescribed as a regulated dealing for the purposes of section 17 (1) of the Act. Under Part 6 of the Act, registration is required to engage in a regulated dealing. To be registered, or for more information about registration, please contact [AnimalWelfare.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:AnimalWelfare.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

1. The following biosecurity importation requirements apply to Emus:

- (a) Both common and scientific names must appear on the bird's transport cage.
- (b) All birds are subject to a Biosecurity Tasmania check upon arrival – fees may apply.

- (c) Fruit, bird seed and plant material imported as feed or bedding is not permitted entry to Tasmania.

Further information on emu welfare and husbandry can be found on our webpage [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Emus](#) or in the [Animal Welfare Guidelines - Husbandry of Captive Bred Emus](#).

### 3.2.4 Ostriches

Ostriches are classified as Domestic Stock under the [Nature Conservation \(Wildlife\) Regulations 2021](#) and **do not** require a Wildlife Permit to be issued for their importation to Tasmania.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act), the keeping of Ostriches in Tasmania is prescribed as a regulated dealing for the purposes of section 17 (1) of the Act. Under Part 6 of the Act, registration is required to engage in a regulated dealing. To be registered, or for more information about registration, please contact [AnimalWelfare.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:AnimalWelfare.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

1. The following biosecurity importation requirements apply to Ostriches:

- (a) Both common and scientific names must appear on the bird's transport cage.
- (b) All birds are subject to a Biosecurity Tasmania check upon arrival – fees may apply.
- (c) Fruit, bird seed and plant material imported as feed or bedding is not permitted entry to Tasmania.

### 3.2.5 Eggs

1. Products of domestic fowls (chickens), fertile eggs (except those of fish), and table eggs are allowed entry to Tasmania without specific entry requirements under the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#).
2. Fertile pigeon eggs are also allowed entry to Tasmania under this condition.

## 3.3 IMPORTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AQUATIC ANIMALS

### Definition of fish

Biosecurity Tasmania defines all animals that reside in aquatic environments as fish. The term “fish” refers to all aquatic animals (or gametes) and incorporates species from a range of animal groups (including but not restricted to finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, and echinoderms). The definition includes freshwater, estuarine and marine species from a wide range of both vertebrate and invertebrate phyla, but specifically **excludes** all mammals, birds, insects, reptiles and amphibians. The definition includes all life cycle stages including ova, eggs, embryos and sperm of aquatic species. Fish species also includes populations residing on and in 'live rock' or 'live sand' imported for the purposes of aquarium conditioning, in addition to hermit crabs and brine shrimp.

### General information about fish imports

Although the restrictions listed on the NRE Tas website are administered under the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#), and thus designed primarily to reduce biosecurity risk associated with animal diseases, import requirements must also accommodate legislation relating to inland fisheries, natural resource protection and control of potential pest species.

If an animal or animal product is not listed as Permitted Matter under Section 19 of the Act, or authorised for import under a group permit and this manual, you must apply for an Individual Permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

Persons importing fish or fish products into Tasmania should:

1. Clearly label the container identifying the consignment as live fish or as fish product and include both the common and scientific names of those species present.
2. Where a permit or declaration is required, a copy of that document should also be attached to the outside of the container.
3. Notify Biosecurity Tasmania of any anticipated delivery, including the expected date and point of entry into Tasmania. Notifications should be emailed to: [noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au)

By ensuring the above three points are adhered to, you will have the best chance of the shipment passing inspection quickly and without hold-up, and thus maintaining best possible fish condition.

# LIVE FISH IMPORTS

The primary piece of legislation which regulates live fish imports to Tasmania is the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#).

Other legislation that can have a bearing on live fish imports includes the [Inland Fisheries Act 1995](#), the [Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995](#) and, to a lesser extent, the [Nature Conservation Act 2002](#).

To assist importers in understanding legal requirements specific to them and the type of fish they intend to import, this section of the manual has been divided into two parts:

[3.3.1 Live freshwater fish imports](#), and

[3.3.4 Live marine fin fish imports](#).

## 3.3.1 Live freshwater fish imports

1. Live freshwater fish imports are subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) fish may only be imported into Tasmania by –

(i) a registered fish dealer within the meaning of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*, who is authorised under that Act to import the fish into Tasmania; or

(ii) a person who is the holder of a permit granted under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* which expressly allows the import of the fish into Tasmania;

(b) fish that may reasonably be suspected of being infested or infected with –

(i) any [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#); or

(ii) any new or unknown disease –

must not be imported into Tasmania;

(c) the import into Tasmania of –

(i) a controlled fish within the meaning of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*; or

(ii) a noxious fish within the meaning of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; or

(iii) any fish or class of fish not included on the list of permissible fish maintained by the Director of Inland Fisheries; or

(iv) any salmon; or

(v) any goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) –

is not authorised;

(d) fish imported into Tasmania must be accompanied by a written Declaration by Consignor (see link below), in a form approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, and signed by the consignor of the imported fish, which must include accurate details as to –

(i) the quantity, species, health and provenance of the fish; and

(ii) any other information or evidence that may reasonably be required by an Authorised Officer in respect of the proposed import;

(e) fish imported into Tasmania must be housed in closed circuit aquaria, and may not be placed into aquarium systems that discharge into any Tasmanian waterway;

(f) all imported water used to carry any imported fish must only be discharged into a municipal sewerage system, or equivalent, and must not enter directly into any natural Tasmanian waterway or the marine environment;

(g) any imported biosecurity matter (including dead fish) that has been in contact with any imported fish, or water used to carry any imported fish, must be disposed of hygienically at a waste facility approved by a municipal authority established under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

2. In addition, **only** those species listed on the [Inland Fisheries Permissible Fish List](#) are allowed entry to Tasmania.

In accordance with condition 1 (d) above, live freshwater fish must be accompanied on arrival into Tasmania by a completed:

[Certificate for the Importation of Live Freshwater Fish into Tasmania \(Declaration by Consignor\)](#).

3. Interpretation –

**the Act** means the *Biosecurity Act 2019*

**Director of Inland Fisheries** means the Director of Inland Fisheries appointed under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*

**fish** has the same meaning as in the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*, and includes the ova and milt of any fish;

**freshwater fish** includes any fish that can live and reproduce in a freshwater aquatic environment;

**salmon** has the same meaning as in the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and includes the ova and milt of any salmon.

### 3.3.2 Live freshwater invertebrate imports

1. The same rules apply for importation of live freshwater invertebrates as for live freshwater fish.

2. All live freshwater invertebrates require a permit under the [Inland Fisheries Act 1995](#) from the Director of Inland Fisheries to enter Tasmania.

3. All freshwater crayfish or yabby (alive and DEAD) are banned by the [Inland Fisheries Act 1995](#).

Contact the [Inland Fisheries Service](#) for more information.

### 3.3.3 Live goldfish imports

Imports of goldfish into Tasmania may only occur from premises that have a Disease Management Plan approved by the Tasmanian Chief Veterinary Officer, and who also hold a valid Individual Permit to import goldfish. Further enquiries should be directed to Animal Disease Enquiries:

[AnimalDisease.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:AnimalDisease.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au)

### 3.3.4 Live marine fin fish imports

1. Live marine fin fish imports are subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) fish that may reasonably be suspected of being infested or infected with –

(i) any [Exotic Animal Disease](#) or [Endemic Animal Disease](#); or

(ii) any new or unknown disease –

must not be imported into Tasmania;

(b) the import into Tasmania of –

(i) a controlled fish within the meaning of the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*; or

(ii) a noxious fish within the meaning of the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; or

(iii) \* any fish or class of fish included on the prohibited fish list maintained by the Chief Veterinary Officer; or

(iv) any salmon –

is not authorised;

(c) fish imported into Tasmania must be accompanied by a written Declaration by Consignor – Live Marine Fin Fish (copy provided below), in a form approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, and signed by the consignor of the imported fish, which must include accurate details as to –

(i) the quantity, species, health and provenance of the fish; and

(ii) the fish were bred in Australia or imported into Australia according to the requirements of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; and

(iii) any other information or evidence that may reasonably be required by an Authorised Officer in respect of the proposed import;

(d) fish imported into Tasmania must be housed in closed circuit aquaria and may not be placed into aquarium systems that discharge into any Tasmanian waterway;

(e) all imported water used to carry any imported fish must only be discharged into a municipal sewerage system, or equivalent, and must not enter directly into any natural Tasmanian waterway or the marine environment;

(f) any imported biosecurity matter (including dead fish) that has been in contact with any imported fish, or water used to carry any imported fish, must be disposed of hygienically at

a waste facility approved by a municipal authority established under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

2. These importation conditions do not authorise the importation of any fish in contravention of any other Act or law.

3. Interpretation –

**the Act** means the *Biosecurity Act 2019*

**Director of Inland Fisheries** means the Director of Inland Fisheries appointed under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*

**fish** has the same meaning as in the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995*, and includes the ova and milt of any fish;

**freshwater fish** includes any fish that can live and reproduce in a freshwater aquatic environment;

**salmon** has the same meaning as in the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* and includes the ova and milt of any salmon.

\***Note:** For the purposes of clause 1 (b) (iii) above, there are currently no additional species listed as prohibited by the Chief Veterinary Officer other than those species already listed as Controlled Fish under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* or as Noxious Fish under the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*.

In accordance with condition 1 (c) above, live marine fin fish must be accompanied on arrival into Tasmania by a completed:

 [Declaration by Consignor - Live Marine Fin Fish](#)

## REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER LIVE MARINE FISH SPECIES

### 3.3.5 Australian land hermit crab (*Coenobita variabilis*)

No additional requirements for importation over and above the [General information about fish imports](#) stated at the beginning of this Section.

### 3.3.6 Brine shrimp (*Artemia* sp.)

No additional requirements for importation over and above the [General information about fish imports](#) stated at the beginning of this Section.



### 3.3.7 Live corals and other anthozoans

Live corals and other anthozoans may be imported in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Wastewater must go into a municipal sewerage system, wastewater associated with the fish must be discharged directly to a municipal sewerage system, or equivalent, and must not enter directly into any natural Tasmanian waterway or the marine environment.
2. Any excess or unused specimens must be sent to a controlled municipal refuse disposal area.

#### Notes about importation of dead coral:

Dead Coral (that originate from interstate) may be imported without restriction if removed from water and dried to ensure the organisms within are dead, and are free of soil, seeds, and other contaminants of Biosecurity concern such as other live marine species that might be 'hitch-hiking' on or within the coral.

In some states of Australia the collection of coral from the marine environment requires a Permit to first be issued by the relevant Authorities. People should be advised to check that they are collecting coral legally.

Upon arrival in Tasmania the imported material must be declared to an Authorised Officer who may conduct an inspection to verify there are no biosecurity risks presented by the material.

### 3.3.8 Live freshwater crayfish and yabby

All freshwater crayfish or yabby (alive and dead) are **banned** by the [Inland Fisheries Act 1995](#). For the full list of controlled species go to the [Inland Fisheries \(Controlled Fish\) Order 2015](#).

Contact the [Inland Fisheries Service](#) on tel. (03) 6165 3808 or email [infish@ifs.tas.gov.au](mailto:infish@ifs.tas.gov.au) for more information about the importation of freshwater vertebrates and invertebrates alive or dead.

### 3.3.9 Live mudcrabs

Live mudcrabs (*Scylla serrata*) may only be imported in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The crabs are consigned to a restaurant and used only for the preparation of meals in that restaurant; or
2. The crabs are consigned to a seafood wholesaler for sales to restaurants only; and
3. The crabs are not packed in water or ice for transport.

### 3.3.10 Live molluscs and other marine invertebrates

Importation is **NOT ALLOWED** without a valid Individual Permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

This category [3.3.10 Live molluscs and other marine invertebrates](#) does not include the following two categories:

[3.3.9 Live mudcrabs](#) (entry conditions are listed above), and

[3.3.13 Live tropical marine invertebrates](#) (entry conditions and approved species are listed below).

**Abalone** – Importation of abalone (dead or alive), including abalone products, is strictly **NOT ALLOWED**.

Abalone from any state or territory may only be permitted entry to Tasmania if an Individual Permit has been obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to the importation taking place and the import conditions of that permit have been strictly complied with.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

**Live Rock Lobster/Crayfish** (marine) – Entry **NOT ALLOWED** unless in accordance with an Individual Permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

### 3.3.11 Live rock and live sand

Live rock and live sand, hereby referred to as “biosecurity matter”, may only be imported under the following conditions –

1. The biosecurity matter is legally sourced from within Australia.
2. The biosecurity matter, together with any cohabitating species, may only be housed in closed circuit tropical aquaria (water temperature above 24°C), and may not be placed into aquarium systems discharging into Tasmanian waterways.
3. All wastewater associated with the aquarium system must be discharged directly to a municipal sewerage system, or equivalent, and must not enter directly into any natural Tasmanian waterway or the marine environment.
4. Any ‘dead’ specimens and associated materials must be disposed of by deep burial at a controlled municipal refuse disposal area.
5. All shipments entering Tasmania must be clearly labelled on the outside of the packaging identifying the biosecurity matter, supplier and origin.

6. You must advise NRE Biosecurity Operations Branch of each consignment, means of delivery and estimated time and port of arrival before each consignment is dispatched. Email advisory to: [noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au)

### 3.3.12 Live rock lobster/crayfish (marine)

Live Rock Lobster/Crayfish (marine) – Entry **NOT ALLOWED** unless in accordance with a valid Individual Permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

May be imported **dead** fresh/frozen with specific entry conditions – see the section [3.3.17d Rock lobster/crayfish \(dead\)](#) below.

### 3.3.13 Live tropical marine invertebrates

The tropical marine invertebrate species listed in the table below may be imported in accordance with the following conditions –

1. The source facility must not harbour any diseases notifiable in Tasmania.
2. The species must be legally sourced from within Australia and/or legally imported into Australia.
3. All shipments entering Tasmania must be clearly labelled on the outside of the packaging identifying the species, supplier, and origin.
4. The consignment and the appropriate documentation are to be presented to an Authorised Officer on landing in Tasmania for inspection at an approved place. Inspection fees will apply.
5. The tropical marine invertebrates imported into Tasmania must only be housed in closed circuit tropical aquaria and may not be placed into aquarium systems discharging into Tasmanian waterways.
6. All wastewater associated with the tropical marine invertebrates must be discharged directly to a municipal sewerage system, or equivalent, and must not enter directly into any natural Tasmanian waterway or the marine environment.
7. Any dead invertebrates and their associated materials must be disposed of by deep burial at a controlled municipal refuse disposal area.
8. You must advise NRE Biosecurity Operations Branch of each consignment, means of delivery and estimated time and port of arrival before each consignment is dispatched. Email advisory to: [noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au)

*Table of tropical marine invertebrate species permitted entry under the conditions set out above:*

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amphipod sp.</i>	Amphipod

<i>Aplysia sp.</i>	Green seahare
<i>Astropecten sp.</i>	Sea star
<i>Astropyga sp.</i>	Sea urchin
<i>Calcinus sp.</i>	Hermit crab
<i>Cerith sp.</i>	Algae eater snail
<i>Ciliopagurus sp.</i>	Hermit crab
<i>Clibanarius sp.</i>	Janitor hermit crab
<i>Cypraea Arabica</i>	Arabica shell
<i>Cypraea tigris</i>	Tiger cowrie shell
<i>Dardanus sp.</i>	assorted Hermit crabs
<i>Diadema sp.</i>	Long spine urchin
<i>Echinometra mathaei</i>	Rock-boring urchin
<i>Echonothrix sp.</i>	Sea urchin
<i>Enoplometopus occidentalis</i>	Blood lobster
<i>Eucidaris sp.</i>	Sea urchin
<i>Fromia indica</i>	Indian sea star, Red starfish
<i>Gnathophyllum sp.</i>	Tropical marine shrimp
<i>Holothuria atra</i>	Smooth black sea cucumber
<i>Holothuria edulis</i>	Burnt sausage cucumber
<i>Linckia sp.</i>	Sea star
<i>Lysmata sp.</i>	Tropical marine shrimp

<i>Mespilia sp.</i>	Sea urchin
<i>Monetaria moneta</i>	Cowrie snail
<i>Mysidopsis sp.</i>	Tropical marine shrimp
<i>Nardoa novaecaledoniae</i>	Yellow-mesh sea star
<i>Nassarius sp.</i>	Sand scavenging snail
<i>Neopetrolisthes sp.</i>	Porcelain anemone crab
<i>Netrita sp.</i>	Sea snail
<i>Notodoris minor</i>	Yellow nudibranch
<i>Nudibranch sp.</i>	assorted Nudibranch
<i>Odontodactylus sp.</i>	Mantis shrimp
<i>Ophiarachna incrassata</i>	Green brittlestar
<i>Ophiomastix janualis</i>	Black brittle star
<i>Periclimenes sp.</i>	Anemone and Emperor shrimp
<i>Protula bispiralis</i>	Coco worm
<i>Pseudocolchirus violaceus</i>	Sea apple
<i>Sabellastrarte sp.</i>	Feather duster
<i>Saron marmoratus</i>	Marbled shrimp
<i>Spirobranchus giganteus</i>	Christmas-tree worm
<i>Stenopus sp.</i>	Tropical marine shrimp
<i>Stichopus chloronotus</i>	Prickly black sea cucumber
<i>Strombus luhuanus</i>	Stromb shell

<i>Tectus fenestratus</i>	Turban shell
<i>Thor amboinensis</i>	Sexy shrimp
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Maxima clam
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	Squamosa clam
<i>Triakentron flabeliforme</i>	Orange spider sponge
<i>Trochus sp.</i>	Trochus snail
<i>Turbo sp.</i>	Algae grazer snail
<i>Urocaridella antonbruunii</i>	Cleaner shrimp

## DEAD FISH IMPORTS

### 3.3.14 Non-viable fin fish (fish meat):

Any animal material of, or sourced from bony fish of the class *Osteichthyes*, or sharks, rays, lampreys and other cartilaginous fish of the classes *Chondrichthyes* and *Agnatha* are classified as restricted matter for the purposes of this section [3.3.14 Non-viable fin fish \(fish meat\)](#).

The following importation conditions apply for non-viable fin fish (fish meat) –

#### Interpretation

Unless the contrary intention appears,

#### "competent authority" means –

- (a) for a country other than Australia, an authority approved in writing by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the purposes of this Group Permit; or
- (b) for a State, the Chief Veterinary Officer, or equivalent, of that State or a person approved in writing for the purposes of this Group Permit by the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent of that State;

"**commercially sterile**", for any material, means free of micro - organisms that are capable of growing in or on the material in the conditions it is likely to be subjected to during storage and distribution;

#### "fish" means –

- (a) bony fish of the class *Osteichthyes*; and

(b) sharks, rays, lampreys and other cartilaginous fish of the classes *Chondrichthyes* and *Agnatha*;

"**inform**" includes cause to be informed;

"**material**" means –

(a) a carcass, or part of a carcass, of fish;

"**present**" includes cause to be presented;

"**State**" means a State or Territory of Australia;

"**thermally processed**", for any material, means that the material has been through a heat sterilisation process at a temperature and for a time that makes the material commercially sterile;

"**unloading area**", with respect to any material, means anywhere within 1500 metres of the material's first point of arrival on land in Tasmania, following its removal from the vessel or aircraft on or in which it was transported to Tasmania;

"**unloading time**", with respect to any material, means the time at which the material is first removed from the vessel or aircraft on or in which it was transported to Tasmania;

For the purposes of this section, material that is imported into Tasmania in or on a vessel or aircraft that is itself transported by a vessel or aircraft is taken to have been removed from the vessel or aircraft in or on which it was imported as soon as that vessel or aircraft is first transported on or onto land in this State.

Words and expressions used in this manual have the same meaning, unless the contrary intention appears, as they have in the [Biosecurity Act 2019](#).

### **Importation class to which this section applies**

1. (1) These importation conditions apply to the following class of animals: a carcass, or part of a carcass, of fish.

### **Conditions for the importation of Schedule 1 material**

2. Material specified in **Schedule 1 – Non-viable Fin Fish** may be imported if –

(a) the material has been heat treated in accordance with the following requirements –

- (i) for material originating from fish of the Salmonidae family, including: *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout), *Salmo salar* (Atlantic salmon), and *Salmo trutta* (Brown trout), moist heated to a core temperature of at least 85°C for at least 25 minutes, or to an equivalent core temperature and specified time agreed by the Chief Veterinary Officer; and

- (ii) for non-salmonid material (all other species listed in Schedule 1 of this section) the application of heat to maintain a core temperature of at least 71°C for at least 30 minutes; and
- (b) the material is accompanied at all times within the unloading area by a certificate of a competent authority of the place where the fish was heat treated certifying –
  - (i) the type of material; and
  - (ii) the species of fish from which the material was derived; and
  - (iii) that the material has been heat treated; and
  - (iv) the name of the country or State where the material was heat treated; and
- (c) the importer informs an Authorised Officer of the importation before –
  - (i) the material is removed from the unloading area; or
  - (ii) the end of a 72 hour period from the unloading time, if the material is not removed from the unloading area within 72 hours of the unloading time; and
- (d) if paragraph (c)(ii) of this clause applies, the importer presents the certificate referred to in paragraph (b) of this clause to the Authorised Officer when the importer informs the Authorised Officer of the importation.

### **Conditions for the importation of other material**

3. Material not specified in **Schedule 1 – Non-viable Fin Fish** may be imported if –
- (a) the material is accompanied at all times within the unloading area by –
    - (i) a manifest, invoice, packing slip or similar document specifying –
      - (A) the type of material; and
      - (B) the species of fish from which the material was derived; or
    - (ii) a statutory declaration by or on behalf of the importer specifying –
      - (A) the type of material; and



(B) the species of fish from which the material was derived; and

(b) the importer informs an Authorised Officer of the importation before –

(i) the material is removed from the unloading area; or

(ii) the end of a 72 hour period from the unloading time, if the material is not removed from the unloading area within 72 hours of the unloading time.

### **Conditions for importing hermetically sealed and thermally processed material**

4. Notwithstanding clause 2 or 3 of this section, material of any kind may be imported without restriction if the material –

(a) is in a hermetically sealed container; and

(b) has been thermally processed in that container and made commercially sterile.

### **Direct landing of lawfully caught wild fish**

5. This section does not restrict fish caught in the wild being landed in Tasmania if the fish –

(a) have been caught in accordance with the *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*; or a law of another State, or of the Commonwealth, that corresponds to that Act; and

(b) have not previously been landed in Tasmania or elsewhere.

## **SCHEDULE 1 – Non-viable Fin Fish**

Any material of, or sourced or derived from, any of the following fish –

Fish of the family Salmonidae

*Ammodytes lancea* (Sand-eels)

*Anarchichas lupus* (Wolffish)

*Anguilla anguilla* (European eel)

*Anguilla japonica* (Japanese eel)

*Anguilla rostrata* (American eel)  
*Aulorhynchus flavidus* (Tubesnout)  
*Brevoortia tyrannus* (Atlantic menhaden)  
*Centrolabrus exoletus* (Rock cod)  
*Clupea pallasii* (Pacific herring)  
*Ctenolabrus rupestris* (Goldsinny wrasse)  
*Cymatogaster aggregata* (Shiner perch)  
*Dicentrarchus labrax* (European sea bass )  
*Dicentrarchus labrax* (Sea bass)  
*Enchelyopus cimbrius* (Four-bearded rockling)  
*Eopsetta grigorjewi* (Shotted halibut)  
*Epinephelus okaara* (Red grouper)  
*Epinephelus septemfasciatus* (Sevenband grouper)  
*Gadus aeglefinus* (Haddock)  
*Gadus macrocephalus* (Pacific cod)  
*Gadus morhua* (Atlantic cod)  
*Gasterosteus aculeatus* (Stickleback)  
*Hexagrammos otakii* (Greenling)  
*Hippoglossoides platessoides* (American plaice)  
*Hippoglossus hippoglossus* (Halibut)  
*Hyperoplus lanceolatus* (Sand-eels)  
*Labrus bimaculatus* (Cuckoo wrasse)  
*Merluccia sp.* (Pacific hake)  
*Merluccius species* (Hake)  
*Morone americana* (White perch)  
*Morone saxatilis* (Striped bass)  
*Mugil cephalus* (Mullet)  
*Mugil cephalus* (Striped mullet)  
*Mylio macrocephalus* (Black sea bream)  
*Navodan modestus* (Oval file fish)  
*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Rainbow trout)  
*Onos mustela* (Rockling)  
*Pagrus major* (Red sea bream)  
*Pagrus pagrus* (Sea bream)

*Paralichthys lethostigma* (Southern flounder)  
*Paralichthys olivaceus* (Japanese flounder)  
*Parapristipoma trilineatum* (Three-line grunt)  
*Perca fluviatilis* (Redfin Perch)  
*Platichthys flesus* (Flounder)  
*Platycephalus indicus* (Flathead)  
*Pleuronectes platessa* (Plaice)  
*Pollachius virens* (Coalfish, Pollock)  
*Pollachius virens* (Pollock)  
*Rhombosolea tapirina* (Greenback flounder)  
*Salmo salar* (Atlantic salmon)  
*Salmo trutta* (Brown trout)  
*Sardinops sagax* (Pilchard or pacific sardine) *Scophthalmus maximus* (Turbot)  
*Sebastes schlegeli* (Schlegel's black rockfish)  
*Seriola aureovittata* (Gold-striped amberjack)  
*Seriola quinqueradiata* (Yellowtail)  
*Seriola dumerilii* (Greater amberjack)  
*Solea solea* (Sole)  
*Sparus aurata* (Gilthead sea bream)  
*Sprattus sprattus* (Sprat)  
*Stephanolepis cirrhifer* (File fish)  
*Trisopterus esmarkii* (Norway pout)  
*Umbrina cirrosa* (Shy drum)

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An Individual Permit is required to legally import into Tasmania non-viable fin fish, and their products, of species listed in **Schedule 1 – Non-viable Fin Fish** that do not meet the heat treatment requirements set out in clause 2 (a) above.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

### 3.3.15 By-catch from Commonwealth waters

By-catch from Commonwealth waters is managed in accordance with: [The National Policy on Fisheries By-catch](#)

Conditions for the importation of by-catch:

1. Only officers of the Nature Conservation Branch of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania are permitted to remove the material from the unloading area; and
2. the material must be either –
  - a) Lodged with the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; or
  - b) Disposed of in a controlled municipal refuse disposal area.

3. Interpretation –

“**by-catch**” means unwanted marine creatures and birds caught while fishing for another species;

“**material**” means a carcass, or part of a carcass, of any by-catch;

“**unloading area**”, with respect to any material, means anywhere within 1500 meters of the material’s first point of arrival on land in Tasmania, following its removal from the vessel or aircraft on or in which it was transported to Tasmania.

### 3.3.16 Non-viable freshwater fish

All freshwater crayfish or yabby (alive and dead) are **banned** by the [Inland Fisheries Act 1995](#). For the full list of controlled species go to the [Inland Fisheries \(Controlled Fish\) Order 2015](#).

Contact the [Inland Fisheries Service](#) on tel. (03) 6165 3808 or email [infish@ifs.tas.gov.au](mailto:infish@ifs.tas.gov.au) for more information about the importation of freshwater vertebrates and invertebrates alive or dead.

### 3.3.17 Non-viable shellfish

#### 3.3.17a Dead invertebrates (marine/saltwater)

1. This section does not apply to abalone (*Haliotis sp.*), mussels (*Mytilus sp.*), clams (*Donsinia sp.*), and oysters (*Ostrea sp.*, *Crassostrea sp.*, or *Saccostrea sp.*). See below for more information about oysters, mussels, and clams.
2. Dead seafood invertebrates including shellfish either fresh or frozen, may be imported under the following conditions:
  - (a) **Crustaceans** (e.g. prawns) must be dead. Crustaceans are considered alive if they show any movement when warmed to room temperature.
  - (b) **Shellfish** (e.g. scallops) must be dead. Shellfish are considered dead if they have been shucked or frozen and conversely alive if no shell has been removed and they are not frozen.

### 3.3.17b Abalone

**Importation of abalone (dead or alive), including abalone products, is strictly NOT ALLOWED.**

Abalone from any state or territory may only be permitted entry to Tasmania if an Individual Permit has been obtained from the Chief Veterinary Officer prior to the importation taking place and the import conditions of that permit have been strictly complied with.

Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

### 3.3.17c Oysters, mussels and clams (dead)

1. **Dead oysters, mussels and clams** originating from states other than NSW will require a Declaration by Consignor regarding their origin to be completed and accompany them on arrival in Tasmania:

 [Dead Aquatic Mollusc - Declaration of Origin](#)

2. **Dead oysters, mussels and clams** originating from NSW or other regions known to be infected with oyster herpes virus have a **RESTRICTED** entry status for Tasmania. This means they are not allowed entry without a valid Individual Permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer. Details about making an application for Individual Permit are provided in the section [General notes about importation of animals and animal products](#) of this manual.

### 3.3.17d Rock lobster/crayfish (dead)

1. These may be imported into Tasmania in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) All rock lobster of the genus *Jasus* and *Sagmariasus*, need to conform to the Tasmanian rock lobster fishery rules under the [Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995](#) and the [Fisheries \(Rock Lobster\) Rules 2022](#). This includes possession limits, size limits, females with eggs (in berry), tagging and marking, and docketing arrangements. The rules apply to rock lobsters of the genus *Jasus* and *Sagmariasus* that have been legally caught or purchased through a retail or wholesale establishment in another State or have been imported from another country.

Please contact the Licensing Administration Branch on (03) 6165 3035 for further advice.

**Note:** Western Australian lobster is of the genus *Panulirus* and is therefore exempt from the Tasmanian rock lobster fishery rules described above.

### 3.3.17e Seashells

**Sourced from within Australia** – may be imported without restriction but must be declared to an Authorised Officer on arrival for inspection to ensure they are free of soil, seeds and other contaminants of biosecurity concern, including aquatic organic matter other than the shell itself.

**Sourced from overseas** – Australian Government biosecurity import restriction may apply. Enquiries can be directed to the Australian Government Biosecurity Import Conditions Database 'BICON' - [https://www.agriculture.gov.au/search?search\\_api\\_fulltext=bicon](https://www.agriculture.gov.au/search?search_api_fulltext=bicon)

## 4. DECLARED PESTS AND DISEASES

**Declared pests and diseases** is a fourth category of biosecurity matter established by the [Biosecurity Regulations 2022](#) (the Regulations), see [regulation 4](#).

These are generally endemic pests and animal/plant diseases (including declared weeds) which pose an elevated biosecurity risk and are known to be present in the State or are well established in other parts of Australia, but not Tasmania (e.g. foxes).

[Part 2 of the Regulations](#) prescribe certain dealings with declared pests and diseases (e.g. importing, supply and propagation) to be [prohibited dealings](#) which can only occur under a special [prohibited dealing permit](#).

[Regulation 18](#) of the Regulations prescribes the presence in Tasmania or part of Tasmania of a declared pest or disease to be a “[biosecurity event](#)” – which means (as with prohibited matter) new detections of the pest or disease in Tasmania are notifiable and must be reported to an Authorised Officer as soon as possible after the detection ([s73 of the Act](#)).

The full listing of current declared pests and diseases can be found at [Declared Pests & Diseases | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#)

Listed below is information relating to animals and animal products of specific species that are declared pests and therefore **NOT ALLOWED** entry to Tasmania, or parts of Tasmania:

### 4.1 Foxes and fox products

#### (European red fox – *Vulpes vulpes*)

1. A total ban remains in force for the importation of live foxes into Tasmania.
2. Restrictions also apply to the importation into Tasmania of unprocessed or untanned fox carcasses, fox parts and all fox products (including fox scats) as follows:
  - (a) **Fox carcasses, salted, dried or frozen fox skins, including untanned fox tails, any other untanned fox parts and fox scats may not be imported.**
  - (b) **Fully tanned fox skins/pelts/products, including fully mounted foxes prepared by a taxidermist:** No restrictions apply to the importation into Tasmania of these fully tanned fox products, but they must still be presented to an Authorised Officer for biosecurity inspection upon arrival in Tasmania.
3. Any applications for Individual Permit to import foxes, fox parts, or fox products that are received by the Animal Biosecurity and Welfare Branch must be considered in direct consultation with the Invasive Species, Conservation, and Wildlife Management Branches.

## 4.2 Rabbits

### (European rabbit – *Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

1. The introduction of live rabbits into any island in Tasmanian waters is a [PROHIBITED DEALING](#) **except** the Tasmanian mainland and Bruny Island. You may import rabbits to mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island without further biosecurity restrictions on the animals.

However, there are restrictions on bringing fodder (hay) into Tasmania as food or bedding for your rabbits. Please ensure your rabbits travel with enough food and water to sustain them for their journey. We recommend shredded newspaper as a supplement for hay as bedding for the journey.

Tasmania has strict rules about bringing any plant, fruit, or vegetable material into the state. Please ensure these items are not inside your rabbit's cage upon arrival.

Rabbits and their cages will be inspected by Authorised Officers at point of entry into the state. A fee for service may apply.





Tasmanian  
Government

**Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania**  
Biosecurity Tasmania

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