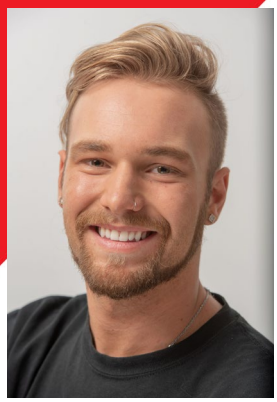

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Summary

Environmental DNA utilises fragments of DNA left behind in the environment from a target organism. Traditionally, manual filtering of water has been used in aqueous detection, however natural samplers have yet to be significantly exploited for their filtering ability. Within the aquaculture sector, pathogens have plagued the industry causing high stock infection and death. Further, monitoring and disease prevention is one of the largest costs to farms. This study aims to determine the presence of some of the most crucial pathogens, including algal and bacterial blooms and parasites, such as amoeba, in the Tasmanian aquaculture industry. It is poised to identify a natural and continuous method of sampling to prevent and monitor outbreaks of disease within aquaculture stock using some of the most common biofouling species, oysters and mussels.

Research Expertise

- Genetics
- Aquaculture
- Ecology
- Microbiology