A report to address the “Terms of Reference” for an application to include *Chilatherina campsi* onto the allowable live imports list under the provisions of Section 303 EB, Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999.

Chilatherina campsi (Whitley, 1956), Highlands Rainbowfish

Introduction

The keeping of tropical fish species in aquaria is growing in popularity and has been booming during the lock down period attributed to the Covid19 Pandemic. Studies into mental health have proven that an aquarium can produce a soothing effect on the human mind that tends toward anxiety. This trend to worry about the future seems to be increasing in recent times. Studies have demonstrated stress reduction from viewing aquatic life in an aquarium, lower heart rates and decrease in blood pressure. (Clements 2019 and Cracknell 2016)

The ornamental aquatic life, fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants industry is not like industries that produce food and shelter it is more like the Fashion Industry that relies on new products to excite customers to buy the latest trend. The rise of social media and other instant news forums has produced an intense interest in owning possessing the latest trend. This has happened recently with the smuggling of the small Mexican red crayfish and the Indonesian Assassin Snail. Neither of those are on the allowable import list. There is also a large Australia wide trade in red cherry shrimps and other small colourful crustaceans, all of which are smuggled except the native species from tropical NT and Qld.

The Authors of this report will determine that the Highlands Rainbowfish *Chilatherina campsi* does not possess any of the aspects of an organism that will cause problems should it escape effective human control. These aspects are reproduced from a statement prepared for a Court Case in the NT when an aquarium shop bought unassessed imported aquatic life to a Darwin Aquarium Shop. The statement was to be presented for the prosecution in the witness box by the author of this report, however the accused offender pleaded guilty.

Disease

Introduced unassessed aquatic life entering Australia without appropriate quarantine or a risk assessment of the exporting country can carry exotic parasites and disease that may negatively impact on native species and aquaculture enterprises.

Competition with native species

Introduced unassessed aquatic life that escapes human control may breed into very large numbers out competing native species for food and space possibly causing local extinctions of native species.

Destruction of aquatic habitat

Introduced unassessed aquatic life that escapes human control may damage waterways by digging and moving substrate causing water to be clouded with silt, smothering plants and contributing to erosion.

Dangerous species

Introduced unassessed aquatic life that escapes human control may have features that are a danger to humans, large venomous spines, very sharp teeth, even high voltage electrical discharge and could pose a danger to recreational and commercial activities in natural waterways.

Impacts associated with Genetic Changes
Introduced unassessed aquatic life that escapes human control may be closely related to native aquatic life and be able to hybridise causing the loss of genetic diversity.

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

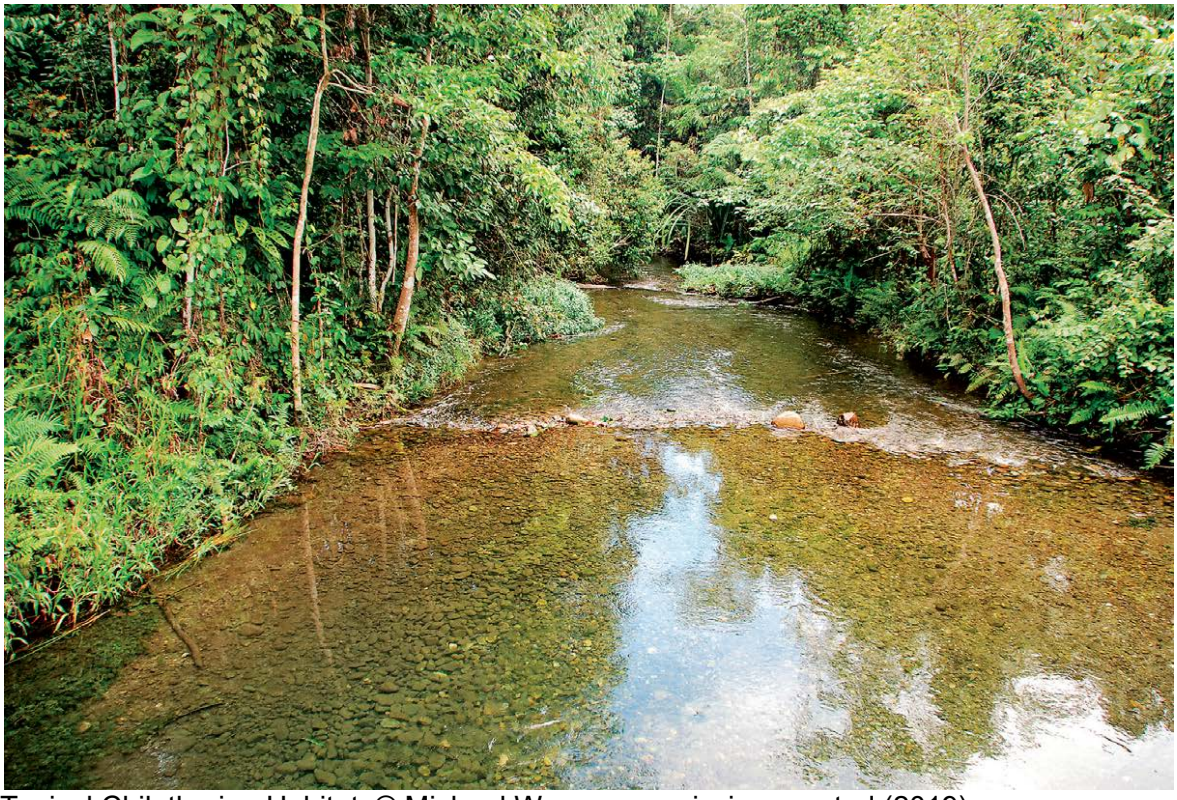
Clements, Valentin, Rankin, Baker, Gee, Snellgrove, Sloman (2019) "*The effects of interacting with fish in aquariums on human health and well-being: A systematic review*" published by Institute of Biomedical and Environmental Health Research, School of Health and Life Sciences, University of the West of Scotland, Paisley, United Kingdom.

Cracknell, White, Pahl, Nichols & Depledge. 2016 "*Marine Biota and Psychological Well-Being: A Preliminary Examination of Dose–Response Effects in an Aquarium Setting*" published by Environment and Behavior2016, Vol. 48(10) 1242 –1269© 2015 SAGE Publications.

Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2021.FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org, (02/2021) https://www.fishbase.se/summary/Chilatherina-campsi.html

Tappin, Adrian. (2005) "Rainbowfishes ~ Their Care & Keeping in Captivity, Second Edition - 2011" at: https://rainbowfish.angfaqld.org.au/campsii.htm

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.



Typical Chilatherina Habitat. © Michael Wagner permission granted (2019)

Terms of Reference

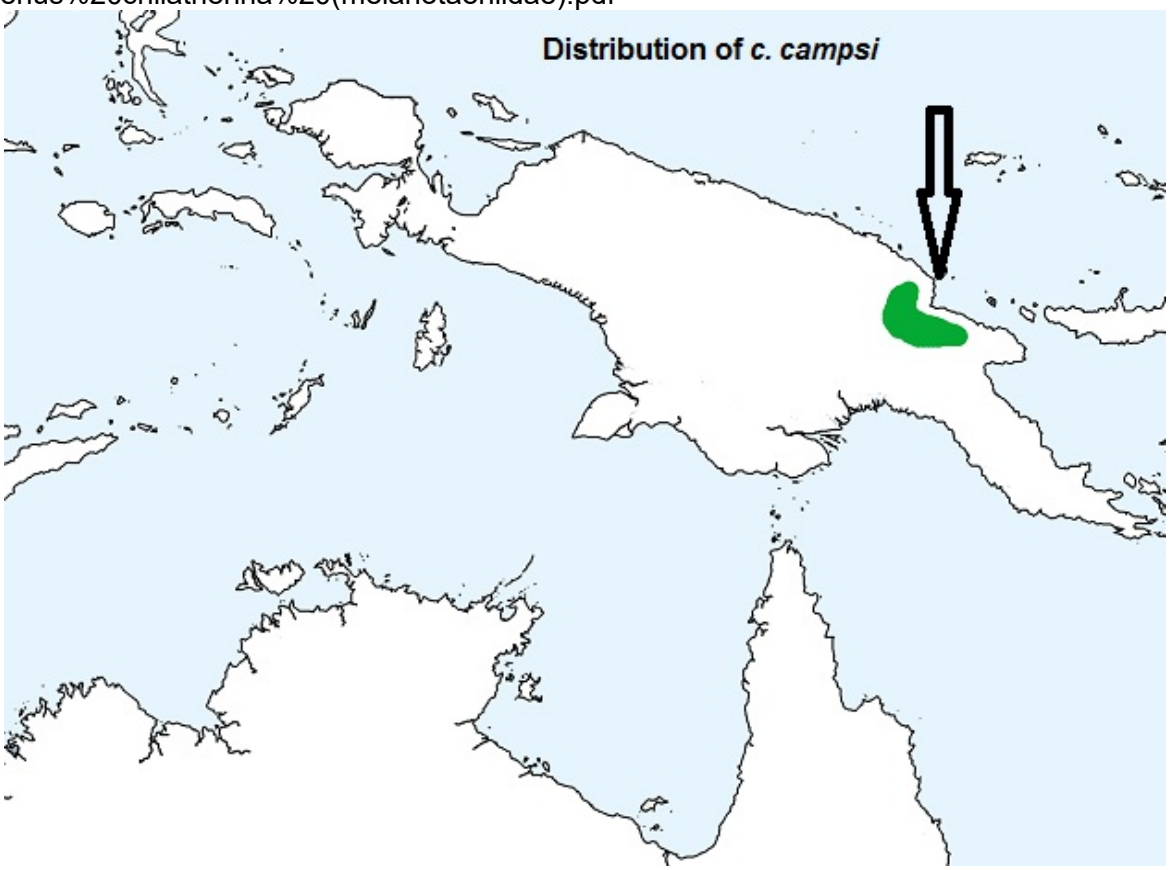
Overview: The rainbowfish genus *Chilatherina* consists of eleven species.

etymology: *Chilatherina* (origin - Chilatherina Greek) cheilos = lip + Greek, atherina, the Greek name for the eperlane. Campsi - Named in honour of Mr. Norman Camps, formerly a member of the staff of the Australian Museum, who collected fishes from the Jimmi River when associated with Mr. E. Troughton.

Characteristic differences to the closely related Rainbowfish genera *Melanotaenia* and *Glossolepis* are:

Chilatherina is closely related to Melanotaenia, the largest genus in the family. They differ chiefly with regard to jaw structure. In Chilatherina the lateral portion of the premaxillary is either straight or curved gently in a postero-ventral direction. The lower jaw is generally inferior to the upper jaw and the medial portion of the upper lip is swollen and profusely covered with teeth. In addition, the head tends to be more slender and the snout relatively pointed compared with Melanotaenia. The latter genus by contrast, has a more or less abrupt downward bend in the lateral portion of the premaxillary with less swelling of the medial upper lip and fewer teeth on its surface. Moreover, the jaws are usually about even or the upper jaw is slightly inferior (Le. lower jaw protruding). The external jaw features of Chilatherina and Melanotaenia were illustrated by Allen (1980a).

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299. http://museum.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/a%20revision%20of%20the%20rainbowfish%20genus%20chilatherina%20(melanotaeniidae).pdf



1. **Provide information on the taxonomy of the species.**

Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Actinopterygii (ray-finned Fishes)
Order: Atheriniformes (Silversides)
Family: Melanotaeniidae (Rainbowfishes)
Genus: *Chilatherina* (origin - Chilatherina Greek) cheilos= lip + Greek, atherina, the Greek name for the eperlane
Species: *Anisocentrus (Regan 1914)*
Chilatherina campsi, Whitley 1957, Highlands Rainbowfish

Chilatherina campsi (Whitley, 1956), Highlands Rainbowfish (Red form)

Species Summary

During July 1954, Ellis Le Geyt Troughton and Norman Camps, from the Australian Museum, visited New Guinea and collected a number of freshwater fishes. Among the fish collected was an undescribed rainbowfish species. Gilbert P. Whitley, an ichthyologist at the Australian Museum, described them as *Anisocentrus campsi* in 1956 after one of the collectors, Norman Camps. They were subsequently reassigned to the *Chilatherina* genus where they remain today.

Chilatherina campsi have a body colour of pale bluish-white with a silvery sheen; pale yellow to whitish longitudinal stripes frequently bordering scale rows and a broad blue mid -lateral stripe (most prominent on posterior part of body); fins white, sometimes with yellow suffusion; maximum size around 8–9 cm SL. Males are deeper bodied than females and their overall pattern is more intense, particularly the mid-lateral stripe. In addition the vertical fins of females are mainly translucent in contrast to the whitish fins of males. There were two different colour varieties available in the aquarium hobby, one with red fins, and one with blue fins.

Distribution & Habitat

Chilatherina campsi occurs in the central highlands of Papua New Guinea, hence its common name 'Highland Rainbowfish'. The genus *Chilatherina* is usually only found in the northern areas of New Guinea but *C. campsi* have been found in southern stream habitats. It is the only member of the genus thus far found on both sides of the Central Dividing Range, which has acted as a most effective geographical barrier to the spread of most rainbowfish species northerly or southerly. This species was first collected in 1954 from a tributary of the Jimmi River, situated approximately 420 km from the mouth of the Sepik River via the Yuat River. They have been collected from dispersed localities in the Markham (Oomsis Creek, Wampit River), Ramu, Sepik, and Purari Rivers (Lima River; Pima River; Wahgi River). Most collection sites have been in the northern drainage division, but they have also been collected from highland tributaries of the Purari River that flows southwards into the Gulf of Papua, and from the Oomsis River near Lae.

Within their distribution range *C. campsi* are generally found in mountainous or foothill streams. They are most abundant in the smaller flowing tributaries, shallow bodies of water shaded by rainforest trees where they find shelter among aquatic plants, roots, and fallen branches. Although situated in rainforest habitat the streams are relatively open and exposed to sunlight, which is typical of the type of habitat where *Chilatherina* normally occurs. Depending on the precise location, the water is generally soft, slightly turbid with a temperature range of 21–26° Celsius and *p*H 7.6–7.8. Other rainbowfishes found co-habiting with *Chilatherina campsi* include *Melanotaenia affinis*, *M. pimaensis*, and *G. maculosus*.

Remarks

This species is mainly known from hilly or mountainous terrain between about 200 and 1,525 m elevation, but has been collected from at least one site in lowlands at 80 m in rainforest in the Ramu valley. It is usually found in clear, moderately fast to swift-flowing

streams with rock and gravel or sand bottoms. It can reach a maximum size of about 8.5 cm SL.

The first live specimens to enter the aquarium hobby were collected by Gerald Allen and Brian Parkinson from the Wahgi River (Purari River) near Mt Hagan in 1979. Then in the early 1980's, additional specimens was collected by Barry Crockford a Melbourne aquarist from the Oomsis River near Lae and a small stream on the Highland Highway 105 km northwest of Lae, both foothill tributaries of the Markham River. Heiko Bleher also collected live specimens from a tributary of the middle Ramu River in 1988. These collections formed the founding stock of current aquarium populations. *C. campsi are* available in the hobby today.

References:

Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2021.FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org, (02/2021)

IUCN Redlist. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079348/161079383

Tappin, Adrian (2005) "Rainbowfishes ~ Their Care & Keeping in Captivity. 2nd. Ed.2011" at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

Chilatherina campsi (Whitley, 1956), Highlands Rainbowfish (Blue form)

2. **Provide information on the status of the species under the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES). For example, is the species listed on CITES Appendix I, II or III, and if so, are there any specific restrictions on the movement of this species? Include information on the conservation value of the species.**

A search of Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) checklist with the search terms “Rainbowfish” and “Chilatherina” revealed no results for those entities.

A search of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List indicated there are 11 species of Chilatherina listed.

Chilatherina alleni **listed as vulnerable**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/169522/147680522

Chilatherina axelrodi **listed as endangered**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4628/147680647

Chilatherina bleheri **listed as endangered**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4629/147680677

Chilatherina bulolo **listed as least concern**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4630/147680735

Chilatherina campsi **listed as least concern**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079348/161079383

Chilatherina crassispinosa **listed as least concern**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079519/161079697

Chilatherina fasciata **listed as least concern**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079834/161080091

Chilatherina lorentzii **listed as near threatened**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161080164/161080249

Chilatherina pagwiensis **listed as endangered**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161080305/161080322

Chilatherina pricei **listed as vulnerable**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161080365/161080369

Chilatherina sentaniensis **listed as critically endangered**
https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/4631/147680762

References

The CITES Species website with lists and search facility accessed on 17 April 2021.
URL http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.php

The IUCN Red List search facility locate accessed on 17 April 2021.
URL http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/4630/0

3. Provide information about the ecology of the species. Include, but do not restrict your response to:

3.a Lifespan of the species.

Rainbowfishes, *Melanotaenia, Glossolepis* and *Chilatherina* are treated as one entity in regard to lifespan by Allen and Cross, they are said to live approximately 4 years in the natural location but can live up to 8 years when in captivity. (Allen and Cross 1982). Tappin 2011 suggested rainbowfishes from temperate waters have a longer life span than rainbowfishes from warm tropical areas.

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

3.b Size and weight range.

Described from the holotype (Australian Museum regd. No. lB 3337), a specimen 56 mm in standard length or 69 mm (2.7 in) overall. A smaller paratype (lE. 3342), 50 mm in standard length. They were collected from a small creek flowing into the middle Jimmi River (33 miles, 6° E. of N.E. of Mount Hagen airstrip; altitude 1,200 ft). New Guinea; 21 vii, 1954. Collectors. E.Troughton and N. Camps. It is a species with a maximum recorded length of 8-9 cm

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

3.c The natural geographic range.

This species was first collected in 1954 from a tributary of the Jimmi River, situated approximately 420 km from the mouth of the Sepik River via the Yuat River. They have been collected from dispersed localities in the Markham (Oomsis Creek, Wampit River), Ramu,

Sepik, and Purari Rivers (Lima River; Pima River; Wahgi River). Most collection sites have been in the northern drainage division, but they have also been collected from highland tributaries of the Purari River that flows southwards into the Gulf of Papua, and from the Oomsis River near Lae.

References:

Boeseman, M. (1963) Notes on the fishes of western New Guinea 1. Zool. Mededelingen, 38(14); 221-242.

IUCN Redlist. https://www.iucnredlist.org/

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

3.d Habitat.

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Within their distribution range *Chilatherina campsi* are generally found in mountainous or foothill streams. They are most abundant in the smaller flowing tributaries, shallow bodies of water shaded by rainforest trees where they find shelter among aquatic plants, roots, and fallen branches. Although situated in rainforest habitat the streams are relatively open and exposed to sunlight, which is typical of the type of habitat where Chilatherina normally occurs. Depending on the precise location, the water is generally soft, slightly turbid with a temperature range of 21–26° Celsius and pH 7.6–7.8. Other rainbowfishes found co-habiting with *Chilatherina campsi* include *Melanotaenia affinis, M. pimaensis,* and *G. maculosus.*

In most cases Chilatherina are found in either low-lying riverine floodplain or foothill streams to altitudes of about 500m. However, *Chilatherina campsi* frequents streams of the mountainous Central Highlands to about 1500m above sea level.

At least three species (*C. bleheri, C. fasciata, C. sentaniensis*) have lake dwelling populations. In stream habitats *Chilatherina* frequent shallow pools where the flow rate is gentle, however *C. bulolo* is often found in rapid flowing steep gradient creeks. Typically *Chilatherina* prefers sections of the stream or lake-shore which affords maximum exposure to sunlight. (Allen 1991)

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson **IUCN**

Redlist. https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079348/161079383

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

3.e Diet, including potential to feed on agricultural plants

The specific diet of *Chilatherina campsi* was not recorded. However, but the diet of other members of the *Chilatherina* genus are well recorded. All rainbowfishes of the family *Melanotaeniidae* are reasonably similar in their dietary preferences. They are omnivores, eating a variety of small aquatic and terrestrial creatures and plant matter. Rainbowfishes have villiform teeth that extend outside their mouth around their lips to enable them to scrape algae from submerged hard surfaces. The diet includes algae, ants, aquatic insect larvae and small crustaceans. (Allen 1991)

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

3.f Social behaviour and groupings

Allen (1991) describes the general behaviour of rainbowfishes as small schooling fishes generally less than 12 cm in length and common in most habitats below 1500m elevation. Tappin (2005) gives the following general descriptions of rainbowfish behaviour in the aquarium ; "Rainbowfishes have very similar breeding habits, their food requirements are similar, and water that suits one particular species will suit all. All are of good-natured temperament and will live harmoniously, more or less, with one another. Rainbowfishes are a schooling fish, living in the midwater to the surface zone, often adjacent aquatic and emergent vegetation or snags in deeper water and in the quieter parts of streams at the head and bottom of riffles and rapids. From first light to mid morning dominant males will intensify in colour, select a feature such as a prominent piece of aquatic vegetation or small snag then attempt to lure and chase females into the area at the same time displaying erect fins to other nearby males trying to attract the same females. Males with close areas will

sometime circle each other flaring their fins. This rarely causes any damage and as it is mostly stylized display to establish male dominance. Females generally select the male they mate with and the pair quiver side by side for a few seconds near the chosen feature before a simultaneous release of eggs and sperm. The pair split apart in a rapid burst, scattering the fertilized eggs into the vegetation. The eggs have sticky filaments and are generally caught in the vegetation where they remain for 5 to 11 days before hatching into well formed larvae with very small yolk sac."

References :

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Fishbase: https://www.fishbase.de/summary/chilatherina-campsi.html

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. 1957. Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

3.g territorial and aggressive behaviours

Males with close areas will sometime circle each other flaring their fins. This rarely causes any damage and as it is mostly stylised display to establish male dominance. Rainbowfishes are peaceful towards each other and other species except for the male displays mentioned earlier. Keepers of aggressive species such as some cichlids use rainbowfishes as "dither fish" to diffuse aggressive behaviour because they are able to keep out of the way and distract the aggressive species from hurting each other.

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

3.h natural predators

Rainbowfishes will form the diet of many predatory species of fish, water birds, aquatic reptiles and humans. The fish markets in Jayapura have dried rainbowfish for sale and they are eaten like biscuits. Some of the predatory fish families that eat rainbowfishes that occur in Australia and West Papua are; Ambassidae, Anguillidae, Apogonidae, Ariidae, Belonidae, Butidae, Carcharhinidae, Dasyatidae, Eleotridae, Gobiidae, Kuhliidae, Latidae, Lutjanidae, Megalopidae, Muraenidae, Osteoglossidae, Plotosidae, Sciaenidae, Synbranchidae, Terapontidae and Toxotidae. List compiled from Fishbase April 2021.

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson.

Fishbase
https://www.fishbase.se/country/CountryChecklist.php?resultPage=8&what=list&trpp=50&c_code=598&cpresence=Reported&sortby=alpha&ext_CL=on&ext_pic=on&vhabitat=fresh

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

3.i characteristics that may cause harm to humans and other species.

There are no sharp spines, toxins or venom in any member of *the Melanotaeniidae* family.

References:

Fishbase: https://www.fishbase.de/summary/chilatherina-campsi.html

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4. Provide information on the reproductive biology of the species, including

There are no scientific records of any work done on the reproductive biology of *Chilatherina campsi* Chilatherina *species are* well known in the aquarium trade and have been kept and bred by the authors since 1983 from stock obtained from Melbourne.

C. axelrodi, C. bleheri, C. crassispinosa, C. campsi, C. crassispinosa, C. fasciata and *C. sentaniensis* were imported by various individuals from wild New Guinea populations up until 1986 when further import controls were placed on live ornamental fish importations.

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4.a The age at maturity (first breeding)

The authors could find no record of this information for *Chilatherina campsi* but generally Rainbowfishes start to breed about 6 months of age and are reported to live for about 4 years in their natural habitat and up to 8 years in captivity.

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4.b How frequently breeding occurs

The authors could find no record or observation for *Chilatherina campsi* but closely related *Chilatherina* species will produce about 40 to 100 viable eggs a day for several consecutive days in a two week period. This amount of egg production will continue during times of good water quality and abundant foods which would occur for several months before, during and shortly after the wet season.

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Crockford, B. 1985. *Chilatherina campsi*. *Fishes of Sahul* **3(2),** 116–118.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4.c if the female can store sperm

The authors could find no record in any Rainbowfish books or papers examined of this family being able to store sperm. Rainbow fish are egg scatterers with eggs and sperm ejected simultaneously requiring both sexes for a successful fertile egg laying.

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Crockford, B. 1985. *Chilatherina campsi*. *Fishes of Sahul* **3(2),** 116–118.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4.d how many eggs or live-born young are produced at each breeding event

The authors could find no record or observation for *Chilatherina campsi* but closely related *Chilatherina* species will produce about 40 to 80 viable eggs a day for several consecutive days in a two week period. This amount of egg production will continue during times of good water quality and abundant foods which would occur for several months before, during and shortly after the wet season.

References:

Allen, G.R. & Cross, N.J. (1982) "*Rainbowfishes of Australia and Papua New Guinea"*. Published by Angus and Robertson

Crockford, B. 1985. *Chilatherina campsi*. *Fishes of Sahul* **3(2),** 116–118.

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4.e if the species has hybridised with other species (both in the wild and in captivity) or has the potential to hybridise with any other species

Reports of naturally occurring rainbowfish hybrids in the wild are extremely rare. A report of naturally occurring hybrids between the genera *Melanotaenia* and *Chilatherina* can be found in Allen & Cross (1992). There are no naturally occurring *Chilatherina* species in Australia. Despite the fact that some species of *Chilatherina* have been kept as aquarium fish in Australia for several decades this genus has never established feral populations in Australia.

Based on Allen (1989) and other works, the species in this genus have evolved in isolation from each other and almost certainly differences in courtship and spawning behaviour would have evolved at the same time (indeed, such isolating mechanisms must be available in this one habitat for two or more taxa to have evolved to the level of genus!). Distinct species as we know them have evolved as separate breeding units because of physicochemical, behavioural and recognition cues. These are complex and species-specific and effectively restrict hybridization. That many species of rainbowfish are being raised in ponds adjacent to each other by breeders in Asia and elsewhere (and it is so unlikely that the tanks would always be uncontaminated), negates the likelihood of easy hybridisation between this and other rainbowfish taxa. There are reports, both published and anecdotal, of hybridisation between the various species *of Melanotaenia, Glossolepis, Chilatherina* and *Rhadinocentrus* as well as between genera. Virtually all of these have taken place either accidentally or on purpose under the artificial conditions within captivity.

There was no record or mention from Dr Allen of any hybrids of this species in its natural location. Hybridisation in rainbowfishes, although rarely occurring in nature, can be forced in the aquarium by providing only one sex of two different species. A closely related species, *G. incisus* was hybridized with a *Melanotaenia praecox* by an Australian fish importer in an attempt to create appealing aquarium subject for commercial purposes. The resulting offspring were infertile. Overseas (Europe and USA) some attempts have been made to establish "aquarium" strains of hybrids between various *Melanotaenia* species and none of these have become established in the trade, mainly because of hobby , club and market resistance to such crosses . The hobby groups overseas such as the RSG (Rainbowfish Study Group, in the USA) and the IRG (in Europe) and ANGFA here in Australia regularly advise hobbyists against buying or perpetuating such hybrids even when they are disguised under "pseudo-scientific" names such as *Melanotaenia marcii* etc. Hobbyists engage in continuous dialogue on various aspects of husbandry and conservation of rainbowfishes (as well as other species) on the Internet, social media and various discussion forums in several languages. The members of the Australia and New Guinea Rainbowfishes Association have a "Code of Conduct" that encourages enthusiasts to stay away from hybrid fish.

There are wild places that have many species of Rainbowfish living together, if hybridisation was common or easy there would only be one species with the features of the original 4 or 5 species at that location. The Mary River NT, at the southern end entry to Kakadu National Park has 4 species of Rainbowfish, *Melanotaenia trifasciata, M.exquisita, M.nigrans and M.splendida inornata*. No hybrids have been found there during many collections by the authors.

References:

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

ANGFA "Code of Conduct"
https://www.angfa.org.au/about-constitution/206-angfa-code-of-conduct.html

Caughey, A. and Armstrong, N. (1993). A code of ethics for ANGFA fishkeepers. *Fishes of Sahul* **7(4),** 332–334.

PIAA (2008) Pet Industry Association of Australia (PIAA) National Code of Practice, (Accessed 17 April 2021) at: http://piaa.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/PIAA-CodeofPractice.pdf

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

4.f Fertility of Hybrid Progeny

There is no record of *Chilatherina campsi* being hybridised in captivity nor any observations of hybrids in their natural habitat. Hybrids of other *Chilatherina* with *Melanotaenia* produce infertile offspring. Recent Scientific Genetic studies are inconclusive regarding the possible fertility of hybrid offspring. An Australian fish importer tried to make a more colourful hybrid between *Melanotaenia praecox* and *G. incisus*, they produced hybrid but were unable to breed further fish from the hybrid, concluding it was infertile.

Majtánová and all, 2020, concluded that their DNA in the family *Melanotaeniidae* was sufficiently close for them all to hybridise. Author 1 called an expert in the field of rainbowfish for clarification and was reminded that Rainbowfishes have been imported into Australia for many decades and none have caused any trouble from introductions to natural waterways, However there has been an hybridisation event in Running River a tributary of Barnett River Qld where a different rainbowfish *Melanotaenia splendida splendida* has been introduced to a different rainbowfish *Melanotaenia splendida* known as Running River Rainbowfish. Researchers for Australian National University have taken steps to preserve that over run species. However these are both in the *Melanotaenia splendida* group, very closely related.

Reference:

Majtánová, Unmack, Prasongmaneerut, Shams, Srikulnath, Ráb and Ezaz (2020) "*Evidence of Interspecific Chromosomal Diversification in Rainbowfishes(Melanotaeniidae, Teleostei)*" published Genes2020,11, 818; doi:10.3390/genes11070818

5. Provide information on whether this species has established feral populations, and if so, where those populations are. Include information on whether this species has been introduced to other countries, even if it has not established feral populations.

There are no records of this fish being translocated to another place. Despite the fact that some species of *Chilatherina* have been kept as aquarium fish in Australia for several decades this genus has never established feral populations here. *Chilatherina campsi* has been introduced to Europe and North America and has not established feral populations.

References:

http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/biosecurity/new-legislation/submission/terrestrial-ecosystems.pdf

Francis, Robert A. (2012) A Handbook of Global Freshwater Invasive Species ISBN 978-1-84971-228-6 https://www.fishbase.de/summary/Chilatherina campsi.html

Froese, R. and D. Pauly. Editors. 2020. FishBase.
www.fishbase.org, version (12/2020). Accessed 17 Apr 2021

6. Provide information on, and the results of any other environmental risk assessments undertaken on the species both in Australia and overseas, including any Import Risk Analyses undertaken by Biosecurity Australia.

G. incisus, has been assessed by Patricia Kialola for and on behalf of the Pet Industry Association of Australia. *G. leggetti* has been assessed by author 1 and was advised by email on 8th October 2020 that the fish has been approved and has been added to the allowable import list as created by S.303EB of the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999.

Panaquatic Health Solutions Pty Ltd conducted a review of the health risks associated with the importation of Rainbowfish for ornamental purposes.

References:

Amendment - List of Specimens Taken to be Suitable for Live Import (11/04/2005)
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2005L00922/Explanatory%20Statement/Text

Panaquatic® Health Solutions Pty Ltd, 2009, "*Scientific review of the Biosecurity risks associated with the importation of rainbowfish for ornamental purposes*", available as an electronic publication on World Wide Web Universal Resource Locator; https://www.baphiq.gov.tw/public/Data/910614193571.pdf
, or
http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/ba/animal/horsesubmissions/2009-24a-1_red_rainbowfish_attachment.pdf

7. Assess the likelihood that the species could establish a breeding population in the Australian environment should it ever be released from effective human control. Include at least the following factors:

The 2006 refined model for risk assessment has been used to assess the possibility of establishment of *Chilatherina campsi* into the Australian environment should it be released or escape effective human control. Author 1 contacted Mary Bomford after publication of the risk assessment calculator in 2004. A spreadsheet for scoring was produced and is reproduced and is attached with *Chilatherina campsi* data below as Appendix B. Using Climatch v2.0 for PC (Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences - ABARES) November 2020.

Reference:

ABARES 2020, Climatch v2.0 (Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences) November 2020

7a. ability to find food sources

Chilatherina campsi is a small forage species that lives at the margins of its natural habitat, from near the surface to the bottom in 1 to 1.5 meters of clear water. It will have a similar diet to all other Melanotaeniidae that is an omnivorous consisting of small terrestrial insects fallen in the water, aquatic insects, small aquatic crustaceans and algae. The whole family has small villiform teeth designed to scrape periphyton form hard submerged surfaces. The species will be ok in any environment with suitable water quality along with other small forage fishes with a similar diet.

References:

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

7b. ability to survive and adapt to different climatic conditions (e.g. temperatures, rainfall patterns)

There is very little climate match between West Irian and the Australian continent. See Bomford risk assessment score attached as appendix B. There are few places where a large population is near a suitable aquatic environment for this species. Perhaps near Townville, Cairns and Darwin there maybe waters that will enable this fish to survive. There are people in these places putting tropical exotic species in ponds that are in flood prone areas. 72 species of exotic aquarium fish were released into the Katherine River in the 1999 floods that put nearly 4 meters of water through the main street emptying the aquariums in the local pet shop. There have been no reports of ferals establishing in that river.

References:

ABARES 2020, Climatch v2.0 (Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences) November 2020'

Herbert, B. and J. Peters (1995). Freshwater Fishes of Far North Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.

Larson, H.K. and K.C. Martin (1990). Freshwater Fishes of the Northern Territory. Northern Territory Museum, Darwin.

Morgan, David L., Allen, Gerald R., Pusey, Bradley J., and Burrows, Damien W. (2011) *A review of the freshwater fishes of the Kimberley region of Western Australia.* Zootaxa, 2816. pp. 1-64.

7c. ability to find shelter

Allen & Cross (1982), describes the fish as swimming in loose groups near the edge not at the surface nor near the bottom but all levels of mid water in 1 to 1.5 meters depth. This to me indicates that its habits are similar to all other members of the Melanotaeniidae family. They are relaxed, spread out and swim in loose groups during a normal day, form schools if attacked by predators or when travelling. A personal observation from Author 1, at night most rainbowfishes are hard against the bank in very shallow water away from nocturnal hunters in the deep water. This makes them an easy meal for Night Heron.

References:

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

Crockford, B. 1985. *Chilatherina campsi*. *Fishes of Sahul* **3(2),** 116–118.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

7d. rate of reproducing

Chilatherina campsi is similar to other members of that genus, producing between 40 and 200 eggs several days in a row during a two week period in a time of good conditions. Fry survival would depend on the availability of small natural foods such as plankton, both zooplankton and phytoplankton.

References:

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

Crockford, B. 1985. *Chilatherina campsi*. *Fishes of Sahul* **3(2),** 116–118.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

7e. any characteristics that the species has which could increase its chance of survival in the Australian environment.

Arthington et al. (1999) considered that there is a low or residual probability that New Guinea rainbowfishes would establish feral populations in Australia. Indeed, G. incisus has been

here, and popular, for more than 40 years (and other New Guinea rainbowfishes are cultivated here also).

The risk assessment process for estimating the ability of a fish species establishing within the Australian environment was prepared by Mary Bomford in 2004 Using the provisions in “Risk assessment for the establishment of exotic vertebrates in Australia: recalibration and refinement of models” A report produced for the Department of the Environment and Heritage, Commonwealth of Australia 2004. Using the copy of Climex for PC, the process attracts a score of 6 for *Chilatherina campsi* indicating the species has a moderate chance of survival in Australian water ways. Attached as appendix B.

The natural spread of this species would occur similar to other rainbowfishes. Some of the spread mechanisms for rainbowfishes are upstream and downstream migrations especially in times of greater flow during wet season floods. Barriers such as waterfalls will prevent upstream migrations of rainbowfishes and the marine environment is devoid of rainbowfishes so the estuaries of rivers prevent rainbowfishes from moving to new rivers via the sea (Allen 1995).

If *Chilatherina campsi* were to escape, effective control the area where the likelihood of accidental or intentional release is greater.. Since the most likely scenario for release into the wild will be by aquarium escape into the disturbed habitats surrounding major centres of population the survival of this species is extremely unlikely.

Potential control measures include listing as a noxious species; eradication or containment programs (including movement controls) or broader education/awareness building campaigns such as labelling aquarium fish bags with messaging.

Even if somebody was prepared to transport expensive broodstock (plastic bags, oxygen, styrofoam boxes etc) to one of the possible suitable natural habitats (e.g. Lake Argyle in W.A. or Lawn Hill Gorge National Park in Queensland) and these conspicuous fish were to avoid the formidable spectrum of natural predators (an array of waterbirds, an even larger array of predatory fish such as barramundi, grunters etc, file snakes, and so on) and the species became established it is most likely that it would peacefully co-exist with the other small forage species, just as several species of native rainbowfishes, glassfishes, hardyheads and small gudgeons peacefully co-exist in many other habitats in Northern Australia. Within their distribution range *C. campsi* are generally found in mountainous or foothill streams. They are most abundant in the smaller flowing tributaries, shallow bodies of water shaded by rainforest trees where they find shelter among aquatic plants, roots, and fallen branches. Although situated in rainforest habitat the streams are relatively open and exposed to sunlight, which is typical of the type of habitat where *Chilatherina* normally occurs. Depending on the precise location, the water is generally soft, slightly turbid with a temperature range of 21-26° Celsius and pH 7.6-7.8. Other rainbowfishes found co-habiting with *C. campsi* include *M. affinis*, *M. pimaensis*, and *G. maculosus*.

It is also possible that locally predators in that area are efficient in controlling its numbers and reducing its spread into adjacent habitats.

Chilatherina have no demonstrated salt tolerance therefore no tendency to invade other drainages via estuary migration (Allen and Cross 1982, Allen 1989, Allen 1991, Allen 1995,

Allen et al 2002, Herbert and Peeters 1995, Lake 1978, Larson and Martin 1990, Leggett and Merrick 1987, Lever 1996, Merrick and Schmida 1984).

References:

ABARES 2020, Climatch v2.0 (Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences) November 2020'

Herbert, B. and J. Peters (1995). Freshwater Fishes of Far North Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.

Larson, H.K. and K.C. Martin (1990). Freshwater Fishes of the Northern Territory. Northern Territory Museum, Darwin.

Morgan, David L., Allen, Gerald R., Pusey, Bradley J., and Burrows, Damien W. (2011) *A review of the freshwater fishes of the Kimberley region of Western Australia.* Zootaxa, 2816. pp. 1-64.

8. Provide a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of the species should it establish feral population/s in Australia. Include, but do not restrict your assessment to the impact of this species

The IUCN Redlist has assessed *Chilatherina campsi* as Least Concern. This species occurs in the Markham, Ramu, and Sepik river systems of northern Papua New Guinea and has an extent of occurrence (EOO) of over 40,000 km^2. There are localised threats but no major threats to the overall population. This species is mainly known from hilly or mountainous terrain between about 200 and 1,525 m elevation, but has been collected from at least one site in lowlands at 80 m in rainforest in the Ramu valley. It is usually found in clear, moderately fast to swift-flowing streams with rock and gravel or sand bottoms. It can reach a maximum size of about 8.5 cm SL. The Ramu and Markham catchments in which this species occurs have historically been areas of deforestation, although the area may have naturally been largely grassland. More recently, there has been conversion to oil palm plantations in the valley floor, but the hillsides, where this species occurs, are relatively untouched (U. Kolkolo pers. comm. 2019). However, this would still have negatively affected the species by fragmentation of the population. Additionally, logging is still a threat in the Sepik and Purari catchments.

At least three species (*C. bleheri, C. fasciata, C. sentaniensis*) have lake dwelling populations. In stream habitats *Chilatherina* frequent shallow pools where the flow rate is gentle, however *C. bulolo* is often found in rapid flowing steep gradient creeks. Typically *Chilatherina* prefers sections of the stream or lake-shore which affords maximum exposure to sunlight. (Allen 1991)

Allen mentions a local practise of using crushed root compounds to poison fish. In the NT local use roots of *Derris trifoliata* and Freshwater Mangrove, *Barrintonia acutangular*, both these plants occur in New Guinea and through SE Asia, many of these species that have bark and roots that are used to kill fish are common in North Australia and New Guinea.

References ;

Brock (1998) "*Top End Native Plants*" published by John Brock.

Cowie, Short, Osterkamp-Madsen (2000) "*Floodplain Flora*" published by Environment Australia and NT Parks and Wildlife

IUCN Redlist at: https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/161079348/161079383

8.a similar niche species (ie. competition with other species for food, shelter etc.)

If *Chilatherina campsi* were to establish in natural waterways, it would mix with the similar forage fishes and most likely school with local rainbowfishes, glassfishes, hardyheads, gudgeons and other similar species. It would be competing with the other small omnivores that eat small crustaceans, aquatic insects, terrestrial insects and algae. In some river systems in Australia, up to four species of rainbowfish coexist without either obvious competition or inter-breeding (e.g. Mary River, N.T., Jardine River, Qld.). It can be assumed that *Chilatherina campsi* is similar to other members of the *Chilatherina* genus the behaviour will be similar. Aquarium observations worldwide of *Chilatherina campsi* have been recorded to be similar to other related fish from this genera are mid to surface dwellers, exhibiting little aggression toward other fish except from breeding males and this aggression is stylized display that is harmless and generally ignored by fishes of other species and mostly ignored by their own species except other males trying to attract available females.

References:

Aqua-fish.net – since 2005 - https://en.aqua-fish.net/fish/

Herbert, B. and J. Peters (1995). Freshwater Fishes of Far North Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.

Larson, H.K. and K.C. Martin (1990). Freshwater Fishes of the Northern Territory. Northern Territory Museum, Darwin.

Morgan, David L., Allen, Gerald R., Pusey, Bradley J., and Burrows, Damien W. (2011) *A review of the freshwater fishes of the Kimberley region of Western Australia.* Zootaxa, 2816. pp. 1-64.

8.b probable prey/food sources

Generally rainbowfishes are omnivorous eating mainly algae which they scrape from harder surfaces with their villiform teeth that extend to the outside of the jaws. They will also take advantage of small crustaceans, aquatic and terrestrial insects when available. *Chilatherina campsi* is a small omnivore, a second order consumer that itself would form part of the diet of larger predatory fishes. It is a species with a maximum recorded length of 8-9cm.

References:

Allen G.R. (1981) A Revision of the Rainbowfish Genus *Chilatherina* (Melanotaeniidae). Records of the Western Australian Museum 9(3): 279-299.

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

Herbert, B. and J. Peters (1995). Freshwater Fishes of Far North Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Queensland.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. (1957). Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

8.c habitat and local environmental conditions

Chilatherina campsi are mid water swimmer and thus cause no disturbance to the substrate or cause water turbidity. Their dietary components (algae and aquatic organisms) are abundant in any healthy ecosystem. This species breeds by laying eggs on aquatic vegetation or debris and does not damage the habitat doing so. They exhibit no parental care so have no extra biological advantage over other rainbowfish or other egg laying species.

The introduction of disease from the introduction of a *Chilatherina* sp. into the natural environment is unlikely to pose any further risk than other endemic freshwater fish species as there are no known fish diseases or strains specific to *Melanotaeniids*. Any diseases that are carried into native waters by escaped *Chilatherina campsi* (Fishbase records) diseases in other *Chilatherina* species such as fin rot, flukes and general bacterial infections) are unlikely to be more lethal to Australian rainbowfishes than would diseases they may already by carrying. In particular, with Mycobacteriosis, a common captive disease of rainbowfish worldwide, there is no *Mycobacterium* species specific to melanotaeniids (ANGFA, 2002). Kahn et al. (1999) stated that mycobacteriosis equally affects a wide range of freshwater and marine aquarium fish in Australia.

Reference:

Walstad, Diana (2017) Mycobacteriosis in Aquarium Fish. found at: http://dianawalstad.com

There is no firm evidence, from all of the areas where other *Chilatherina,* are raised, that it has formed or will form feral populations. In the unlikely event that it would in Northern Australia, those populations would be more likely to be under pressure from native Australian aquatic predators than would populations of other small exotic fishes (such as those of guppies and swordtails which are a permitted import to Australia and have formed feral populations) because their habits would be more 'familiar' to predators. There is no information that describes any control or eradication of this genus.

A disease import risk assessment report was prepared by Panaquatic Health Solutions for Biosecurity Australia concluded there were 4 diseases of concern but revealed that all these diseases also occur in Australian waters.

References:

Allen, G.R. and Cross, Norbert J.(1982) Rainbowfishes of Australia and New Guinea. Angus and Robertson Publishers. ISBN 0-207-14604-7 (pp9-16)

Hardy-Smith P., Jones R. and Kailola P. (2007) *"Scientific review of the biosecurity risks associated with the importation of rainbowfish for ornamental purposes"*

IUCN, ***The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.*** https://www.iucnredlist.org/ (accessed 30-04-2021)

Kahn, S.A., Wilson, P.W., Pereira, R.P., Hayder, H. and Gerrity, S.E. 1999. *Import Risk analysis on live ornamental finfish*. Canberra: Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service. 172 p.

Tappin, A.R., (2011) "*Rainbowfishes, their care and keeping in captivity*" available at: http://www.mediafire.com/download/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

Whitley, G.P. (1957). Fishes from inland New Guinea. *Records of the Australian Museum* 24(3): 23-30.

9. What conditions or restrictions, if any, could be applied to the import of the species to reduce any potential for negative environmental impacts (e.g. single sex imports).

Arthington et al. (1999) considered that there is a low or residual probability that New Guinea rainbowfishes would establish feral populations in Australia. Indeed, *C. axelrodi, C. bleheri, C. campsi and C. fasciata* have been here, and popular, for more than 35 years (and other New Guinea rainbowfishes are cultivated here also). Permitting *Chilatherina campsi* into Australia would not create undue pressure on the populations in their native habitat as all stocks would come initially from German breeders and then from commercial facilities to which these captive bred stocks are distributed.

Chilatherina campsi poses no greater threat to Australian aquatic biodiversity than does the *Glossolepis* sp*. (G. incisus,* and *G. leggetti)* currently permitted for import. The distinctive colouration of this species, likely popularity of this species among hobbyists, and expectant relatively high price should together mitigate against any likelihood of accidental establishment of feral populations. It is unknown whether this species has any distinctive features that would make it readily identifiable at a small size, rainbowfish fry at 10 millimetres are relatively difficult to differentiate to a species level. It is therefore recommended that any importation of these fish should be a minimum length of 4 centimetres for ease of identification.

Retailers/traders should be encouraged to engage in "best practice" and to provide relevant information brochures to buyers of this species. At present, there are numerous *Melanotaeniidae* species being kept in Australia that have been derived from very small numbers of fish, imported pre-1986 and surviving despite very narrow genetic variability. The genetic basis of this species will be considerably wider and thus the need for "fresh" wild stock imports at a later date will be unlikely. Importation of single sex or reproductively altered individuals would not be of any value to the recipient aquaculture business.

References:

Arthington, A. H.; Kailola, P. J.; Woodland, D. J.; Zaluki, J. M. (1999) Baseline environmental data relevant to an evaluation of quarantine risk potentially associated with the importation to Australia of ornamental finfish. Report to the Australian Quarantine and

Inspection Service. Canberra, ACT, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

PIAA (2008) Pet Industry Association of Australia (PIAA) National Code of Practice (PIAA 2008) [online] Available at: http://piaa.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/PIAA-CodeofPractice.pdf [Accessed 17 April 2021].

10. Provide a summary of the proposed activity, including the intended use of the species (e.g. pet, commercial, scientific).

If accepted for import, *Chilatherina campsi* will be used in the live fish ornamental aquarium display trade. *Chilatherina campsi is* to be added to the live import list to legitimise the use of the species within Australia as an ornamental aquarium fish. Seven of the eleven species of *Chilatherina* have been in Australia prior to 1983, *C. Axelrodi, C, bleheri, C. bulolo, C campsi, C. crassispinosa, C. fasciata, and C. sentaniensis*. Rainbowfish of the genus *Chilatherina* have been used as an ornamental species within the aquarium hobby and aquarium trade in Australia ever since their introduction in the 1960's.

If *Chilatherina campsi is* added to the allowable import list it is logical that aquarium fish importers will most likely import this species as part of the normal numbers of species imported from the usual foreign sources of ornamental aquarium fishes that are acceptable to the conditions imposed by the Biosecurity Act 1915.

11. Provide detailed guidelines on the way in which the species should be kept, transported and disposed of in accordance with the types of activity that the species may be used for if imported into Australia.

The fish will be transported as per the conditions set down by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) guidelines and the provisions of AQIS policy document 99/2750a (AQIS 1999). The importation of the species will adhere to provisions of Biosecurity Australia advice 2009/24 issued 02 October 2009. Keeping in captivity, husbandry information is well documented by Tappin 2005.

References:

Biosecurity Australia. (2009) " **BIOSECURITY AUSTRALIA ADVICE 2009/30 EXTENSION OF POLICY TO INCLUDE THE IMPORTATION OF RED RAINBOWFISH FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES".** Published by the Australian Government, available at: http://www.daff.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/ba/memos/2009/2009-30.pdf Downloaded 17 Jul 2015.

Tappin, Adrian. (2005) "*Rainbowfishes ~ Their Care & Keeping in Captivity Second Edition - 2011"* available at: http://www.mediafire.com/file/g7qzn85uqde8v8o/Rainbowfishes.2011.pdf

11.a the containment (e.g. cage, enclosure) and management standards for this species to prevent escape or release. This should also talk about the security standards for this specimen

The specimens if approved for import will be imported under the same provisions and disease protocols as used for other ornamental fishes imported by Aquarium Importers and the current quarantine practices as outlined by Biosecurity Australia Advice 2009/24 of 2 October 2009. They will be kept in aquariums with lids inside buildings

Reference:

Biosecurity Act 2015 as in force 25 march 2020, Accessed 24 march 2021, available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2020C00127

11.b the disposal options for surplus specimens

The species will be kept under the same conditions as any other members of the same genus would be kept in Aquaria. The Aquarium trade will treat this fish in a similar to other members of the genus *Chilatherina* which have been bred and traded in Australia since the 1970's when they were first imported legally by Barry Crockford of Melbourne, and continuously imported until 1986 when the importation of New Guinea rainbowfishes ceased. The importers of this fish will comply with provisions under conditions as outlined in advice 2009/24 issued by Biosecurity Australia 02 October 2009. *Chilatherina campsi* will be kept under conditions that mimic the water quality and diet that are as close as possible to the limited knowledge of its natural habitat.

There is a process in place under the provisions of the new Biosecurity Act 2015 for importing Ornamental Fishes and the disease protocols to prevent fish carrying disease into Australia. The proponents do not intend to import any *Chilatherina campsi* into Australia but realise that other importers may do so. Any importer will have to follow the quarantine protocols put in place by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, conditions for importing live ornamental fish into Australia available on the world wide web at: - http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/live-animals/importing-live-fish-aus

If application is successful and Author 1 is able to farm this species any surplus production will be handled as any other excess fish. Unwanted fish are euthanised by overdose of anaesthetic and used as aquatic plant fertiliser.

References :

ANGFA "Code of Conduct"
https://www.angfa.org.au/about-constitution/206-angfa-code-of-conduct.html

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12. Provide information on all other Commonwealth, state and territory legislative controls on the species

In the book by Robert Francis (2012) A Handbook of Global Freshwater Invasive Species , there are no references or instances of *Chilatherina* being an invasive or noxious species, anywhere in the world.

12.a The Commonwealth Government

Regulation of fish imports is in two parts, biosecurity and possible risk to the environment. Environmental risk is controlled and assessed under provisions the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). The list of allowable species of fishes for importation into Australia and *Chilatherina campsi* is not included on the current list. The current list of fishes allowed for importation occurs in section 303 EB of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Information about importation of fishes is available on Department of The Environment and Energy web site accessed on 21/04/2021 at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2006B01053

The disease risk assessment used to be controlled by the provisions of the Quarantine Act 1908. The current legislation is the Biosecurity Act 2015 as in force 9th April 2020 available at https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2020C00127 and accessed 21/04/2021. The Federal Department that changes its name regularly and is responsible for the administration of these acts this week is The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment which was established on 1 February 2020.

12.b The Northern Territory Government

The Northern Territory Fisheries Division Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade will not allow *Chilatherina campsi* across its border unless it has passed the Commonwealth guidelines for acceptance into Australia. The list of species of fishes allowed into the Northern Territory for ornamental fishes is the same as Commonwealth list under the provisions of the EPBC Act 1999 or native to Australia but with the possibility of having the species rejected if it is deemed unsuitable by the NT. Minister for Fisheries as outlined in section 26 of the Northern Territory Fisheries Regulations 2017.

The most current version of the Northern Territory Fisheries Regulations accessed on 21/04/2021 shows *Chilatherina campsi* is not listed on this schedule as noxious fish https://nt.gov.au/marine/for-all-harbour-and-boat-users/aquatic-pests-marine-and-freshwater/list-of-noxious-fish , and shows no *Chilatherina* on that list

12.c The Queensland Government

The Queensland legislation to control possession of noxious fish called “Restricted Matter” comes under the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 2014, Schedule 2 lists Noxious Fish in the Restricted matter schedule . Part 6 of the Act lists further Noxious Fish. *Chilatherina campsi* is not listed on this schedule as noxious fish or listed in the restricted matter schedule.

The most current version of Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 accessed on 21/04/2021 and can be accessed at:
https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/1398842/prohibited-restricted-invasive-fish.pdf , and there are no *Chilatherina* on the list.

12.d The Western Australian Government

Under Regulation 176 of the Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995, a person must not bring into the State a species of fish not endemic to the State without the written approval, or written authority, of the Executive Director of the Department of Fisheries. Species listed as noxious under Schedule 5 of the Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995 and prohibited to be imported into the State. *Chilatherina campsi* is not listed as noxious or restricted in Western Australia.

West Australian Government Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995 current at April 2021, and accessed 21/04/2021 at,
http://www.fish.wa.gov.au/Documents/biosecurity/noxious_fish_list.pdf , and shows no *Chilatherina* on that list.

12.e The South Australian Government

Section 49 of the Fisheries Act 1982 makes it an offence to import or sell exotic fish. The South Australian Fisheries regulations relating to exotic aquarium fish are the Fisheries (Exotic Fish, Fish Farming and Fish Diseases) Regulations 2000, Regulations under The Fisheries Act 1982. Part 6 of the regulations creates schedule 3 that lists the fishes exempt from Section 49 of the fisheries Act.

The South Australian Government of noxious fish list accessed 21/04/2021, is available at http://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/aquatics/aquatic_pests/noxious_fish_list#toc1 and shows no *Chilatherina* on that list.

12.f The New South Wales Government

New South Wales Fisheries Management Act 1994 No 38 sections 209, 210 and 211 declare certain fish and plants to be noxious and it is an offence to possess or sell noxious fish. Section 217 controls the importation of live fishes into the state. Section 340 of the New South Wales Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2002 declares certain fish, aquatic invertebrates and plants to be noxious. *Chilatherina campsi* is not listed as noxious in this Regulation.

The New South Wales noxious fish list accessed on 21/04/2021, is available at
https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fishing/aquatic-biosecurity/pests-diseases/freshwater-pests/freshwater-finfish , and shows no *Chilatherina* on that list

12.g The Victorian Government

Section 75 of the Victorian Fisheries Act 1995, allows the declaration of certain species as "Noxious Aquatic Species". The Victorian Government publishes the Noxious Aquatic

Species List on their web site. *Chilatherina campsi* does not appear on this list. The list of Victorian Government declared noxious species is available.

The Victorian Fisheries Act accessed 21/04/2021 is available at https://vfa.vic.gov.au/operational-policy/pests-and-diseases/noxious-aquatic-species-in-victoria and shows no *chilatherina* on that list.

12.h Tasmania

To import freshwater aquarium or pond fish into Tasmania the Inland Fisheries Service requires registration as a Fish Dealer. Certain species may be imported under permit with written consent of the Director of the Inland Fisheries Service. Species listed as Controlled under the *Inland Fisheries Act 1995* cannot be imported into Tasmania. These species include European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) mosquito fish (*Gambusia* spp.) Didymo a freshwater algae (*Didymosphenia geminata*) and freshwater turtles.

The Tasmanian noxious list accessed on 21/04/2021 can be found at: http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/invasive-animals/invasive-freshwater-species there are no *chilatherina* listed on the page.

12.i Australian Capital Territory

Under s. 155 of the Nature Conservation Act 2014, held under a nature conservation licence, or listed on Part 1 of the Live Import List, established under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Part 1 of the Live Import List identifies non-native animals that can be brought into Australia without a permit.

Under s. 22 of the Act, it is an offence for a person to keep a prohibited pest animal if the person is ‘reckless’ about whether the animal is a prohibited animal and is also ‘reckless’ about whether keeping the animal would result, or would be likely to result, in the spread of prohibited animals of that kind. For example, a person who keeps a fish that is declared as a prohibited pest animal is unlikely to be committing an offence if they keep that fish isolated in a tank and do not allow it to spread into public waters. However, if the species is also declared as notifiable, that person will now be required to notify the ACT Government that the species is being kept.

Proposed Amendments to the Pest Plants and Animals (Pest Animals) declaration discussion paper (May 2019) was to be published in 2020. It was accessed on 21/04/2021. It can be found at

https://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/hdp.au.prod.app.act-yoursay.files/3115/5807/4536/Proposed-Amendments-to-the-Pest-Plants-and-Animals-Declaration-ACCESS-3.pdf . There are no *Chilatherina* species listed.

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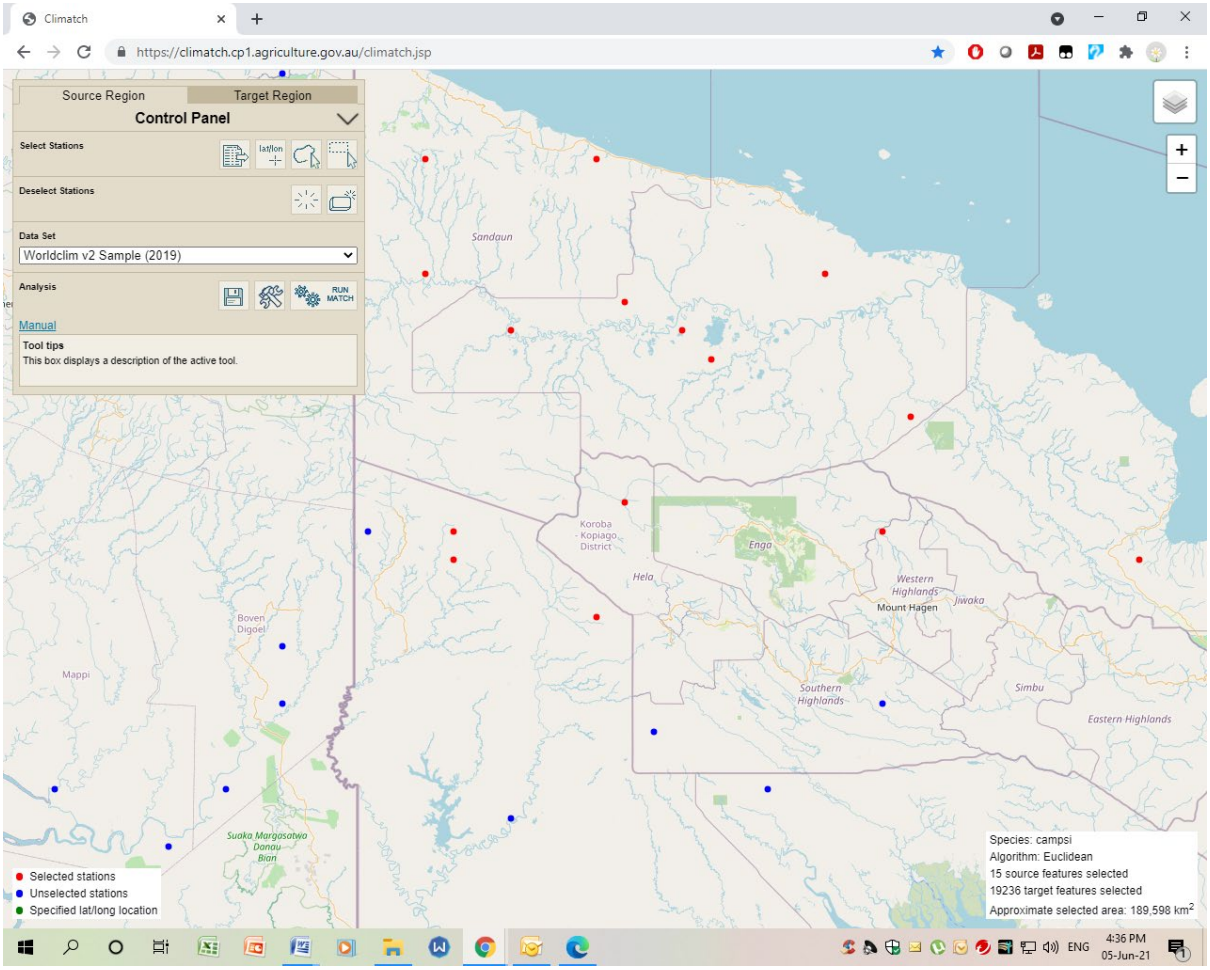
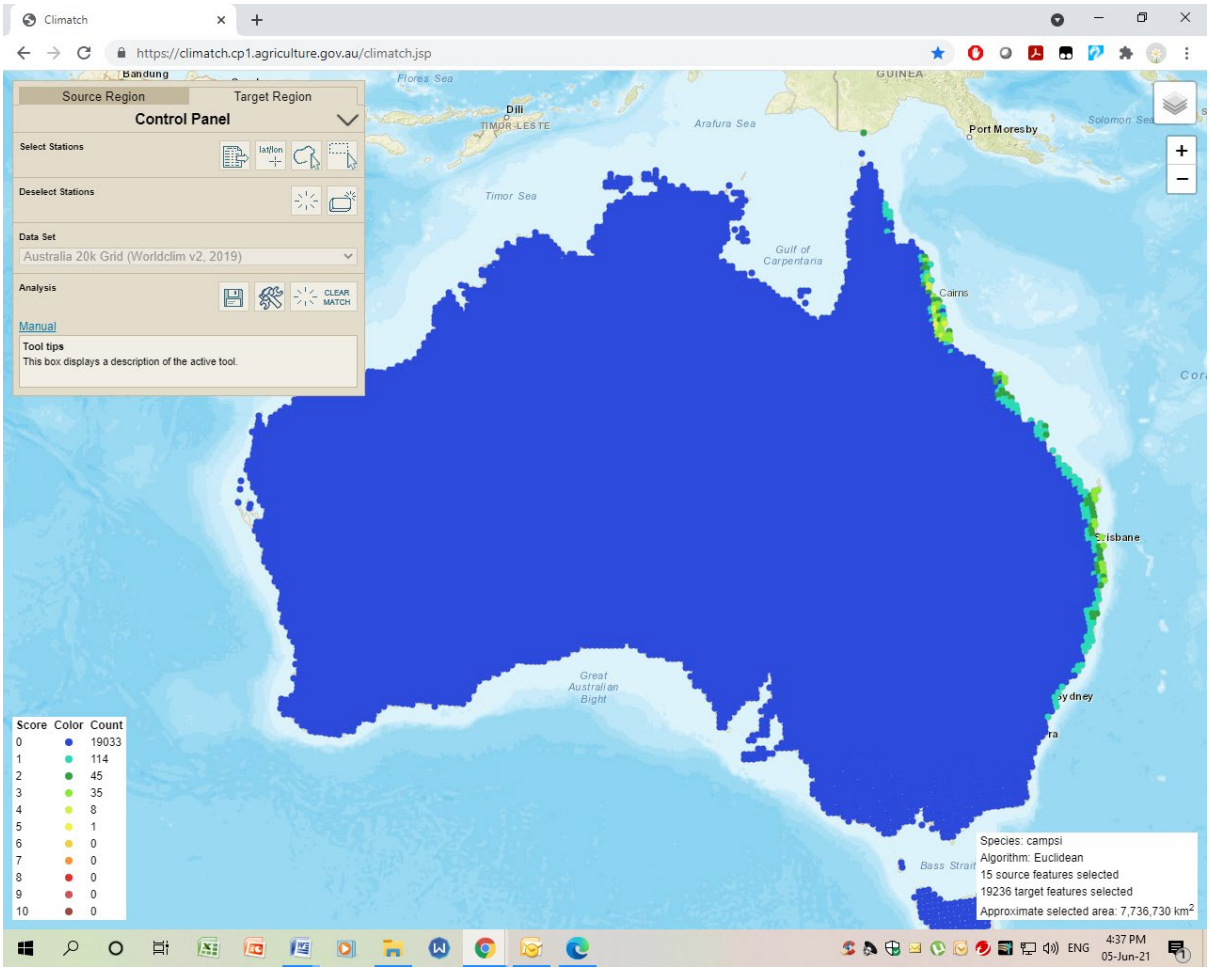
APPENDIX A – calculation of climate from *Chilatherina campsi* distribution climate to Australian Climate.





Appendix B

Using Climatch v2.0 for PC (Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences - ABARES) November 2020 the following calculations were done to provide a score against the provisions in the assessment process.(accessed 6th June 2021.)

BOMFORD ASSESSMENT

SPECIES: Chilatherina campsi

Score A. Climate Match (0-8)

Number of squares within 60% of the mean: (No. 5)	1
Number of squares within 50% of the mean: (No. 6)	0
Number of squares within 40% of the mean: (No. 7)	0
Number of squares within 30% of the mean: (No. 8)	0
Number of squares within 20% of the mean: (No. 9)	0
Number of squares within 10% of the mean: (No. 10)	0

Total = 1
Score: 2 (Ref: fishbase.org, PC CLIMATE)

Score B, Overseas Range

Number of 1° x 1° grids in which species occurs overseas.
No. of squares : 15
Score: 2 (Ref: fishbase.org, googleearth.com)

Score C, Establishment

Locations of establishment incidence:	nil - never introduced
Score: 1	(Ref: fishbase.org)

Score D, Introduction Success

Percentage of Introduction events that have been successful

Introductions	nil	
Successful:	nil	
Score: 1		(Ref: fishbase.org)

Score E, Taxa risk

Genus:	Chilatherina	
Introductions:	0	
Successful:	0	
Score:	0	(Ref: fishbase.org / M. Bomford)

Family:	Melanotaeniidae (Rainbowfishes)	
Introductions:	5	
Successful:	0	unknown
Score: 0		(Ref: fishbase.org / M. Bomford)

Total: 6 (moderate)

The score of 5 according to the assessment model gives the fish a moderate chance of establishment.

Establishment Risk Rank	Establishment Risk Score
Extreme	**13**
Very High	**11–12**
High	**9–10**
Moderate	**6–8**
Low	**4–5**
Very Low	**≤ 3**

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