



No longer want your fish?

If your fish are healthy but you no longer want them, give them to a pet shop, other fish owners or an organisation with an aquarium. You could also advertise them on a local notice board or on social media. If you can't find a new home for your fish, or **if they are sick or diseased**, dispose of them humanely, do not release them. Visit rspca.org.au for more information.

Tip **aquarium water** onto grass, away from drains and waterways.

Put **gravel, live rock and aquatic plants** in the bin or bury them in your garden.

Other feral species in the Pilbara

Redclaw crayfish and Tilapia fish are pests of global concern. While already in the Pilbara, they have not yet reached the Cape Range Region. Please help us protect this region and report any sightings to FishWatch.

Redclaw crayfish (*Cherax quadricarinatus*)



Tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*)

Help protect our waterways

- Dispose of fish responsibly - don't dump unwanted fish.
- Buy fish, plants or live rock from a reputable local dealer, not from overseas on the internet.
- Design fish tanks and ornamental ponds so that contents don't overflow and enter our waterways.
- Don't import, keep, breed or release noxious species. Penalties of \$10,000 or more apply.
- Visit fish.wa.gov.au/biosecurity for information on noxious fish and to learn more about translocation requirements (moving live fish).



RECORD



PHOTO



REPORT

Contact us

If you see anything unusual in our waterways contact us via phone or email:

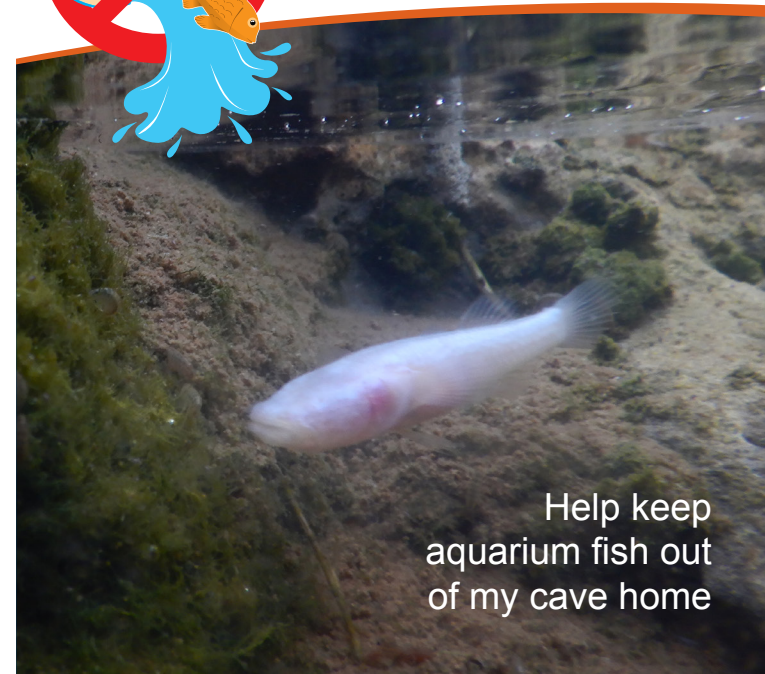
FishWatch 1800 815 507 (24-hour reporting)
aquatic.biosecurity@dpiird.wa.gov.au

PF004-22 MAY 2022



Protect our cave creatures

Don't dump that fish!



Help keep
aquarium fish out
of my cave home

Below the Cape Range Peninsula lies a network of caves, groundwater streams, pools and aquifers known as the Cape Range karst system.

The Cape Karst System

This underground ecosystem is home to more than 75 species of cave-dwelling animals. These animals are rare, and most are found nowhere else on earth! Species include the blind gudgeon, blind cave eel and several different species of crustaceans (shrimp), and are a key reason the Ningaloo Coast is World Heritage listed.

Cave animals are often blind and pale, adapted to survive in permanent darkness underground. Having evolved in isolation, these rare, weird and wonderful creatures are vulnerable to introduced species.

Blind gudgeon (*Milyeringa veritas*)



© Western Australian Museum

Blind cave eel (*Ophisternon candidum*)

Guppies in Exmouth

Two species of aquarium fish - Guppies and Sailfin Mollies - have been dumped into caves and pools around Exmouth. These fish multiply quickly and thrive in many different environments.

Introduced aquarium fish are a threat to our cave creatures and may harm or displace native species. Guppies could also introduce a lethal parasitic worm into the fragile ecosystem.

If aquarium fish establish in these subterranean ecosystems the long-term survival of our unique cave creatures is at risk.

Guppy (*Poecilia reticulata*)



Sailfin molly (*Poecilia latipinna*)

What are we doing?

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) have been working with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) to eradicate aquarium fish from caves and pools in the Cape Range region to protect the species that inhabit the fragile karst ecosystem.

However, it's up to all of us to ensure that these invaders do not return.

What can you do?

Remember what lies beneath!

- **Don't dump fish** into any waterway, like sinkholes, caves and surface pools.
- **Report:** If you come across guppies or other aquarium fish in waters around Exmouth, please contact **FishWatch** on **1800 815 507** or email aquatic.biosecurity@dpird.wa.gov.au

Other aquarium species, such as snails and plants, also pose a risk to our native species.

Never dispose of aquarium contents in or near waterways, ponds, lakes, drains or the ocean.