

Review

Mitigating *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* in Europe

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Supplementary material

Table S1. Import restriction legislation to prevent *Bsal* introduction and spread.

Country	Restricted imports
Canada	The Canadian Wildlife Authorities prohibited the importation of all salamanders including dead Specimens, eggs, sperm, tissue culture or embryos, parts and derivatives without a permit
United States	The Lacey Act prohibits international trade of live or dead specimens and body tissue from 201 salamander species (US Fish and Wildlife Services, 2016; EFSA, 2017a; Klocke, 2017)
Hungary	Restrictions have been placed on specified species of high risk (EFSA, 2018; Stark, 2018) A modification has been made to decree 41/2010 which prohibits keeping, breeding, buying and selling of members of the family Salamandridae and Hynobidae and <i>Karsenia koreana</i> (Plethodontidae) (199/2017.(VII.10) Korm. Rendelet, 2017).
Switzerland	In December 2015, the Swiss Food Safety and Veterinary Office implemented import restrictions prohibiting the importation of all salamander species into Switzerland. After the implementation of EU decision 2018/320, Switzerland adapted its legislation accordingly.
EU and Switzerland	Temporary animal health protection measures enacted for the trade of all amphibians in the order Urodela

The European Commission issued decision (EU) (2018/320) which establishes animal health protection measures for the trade of salamanders within the EU and importation of salamanders from non-EU territories. These include rejection of any salamanders with obvious signs of illness (especially skin lesions) or originating from collections where there have been positive *Bsal* diagnoses, testing salamanders to ensure that they were free from *Bsal*, restricting movement of salamanders, implementing hygiene protocols and biosecurity measures. (Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/320)

Worldwide

The Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) was also explored as vehicle to restrict trade in Asian amphibians but not deemed appropriate

Table S2. Estimated cost of screening captive amphibian collections in Europe for *Bsal*.

1. Screening of captive collections

Scenario 1

298 members in Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie and Terrarienkunde (DGHT)	× 100 urodeles/keeper ≈ 30 000 urodeles	Pool samples in groups of 5 ≈ 6000 samples
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With 298 urodele keepers and a theoretical 100 urodeles/keeper and pooling samples in groups of 5 (Sabino-Pinto et al., 2018a), screening would cost approximately 180 000 Euros

Scenario 2

1490 members in Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie and Terrarienkunde (DGHT)	× 100 urodeles/keeper = 149 000 urodeles	Pool samples in groups of 5 ≈ 30 000 samples
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With 5 times the urodele keepers in scenario 1 (1490) and a theoretical 100 urodeles/keeper and pooling samples in groups of 5 (Sabino-Pinto et al., 2018a), screening would cost approximately 900 000 Euros

- AG Urodela
- Salamandervereniging



1. Provided information sheets on Bsal on their website
2. Scheduled Bsal lectures during their annual events

- Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association (OATA)
- Reptile and Exotic Pet Association



1. Set up information campaigns to improve biosecurity of importers, retailers, customers in combination with several other organisations
2. Published a disease alert to prevent spread from captive to wild amphibians

Figure S1. Stakeholders (urodelan keepers and associations) promoting *Bsal* awareness.