

Disclosures

Appendix 1: Regulator performance framework self-assessment

Table A1: Business measure—self-audit against the six KPIs of the Australian Government Regulator Performance Framework (performance score: 1 = poor to 5 = excellent)

Agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines	<p>KPI 1: Regulators do not unnecessarily impede the efficient operation of regulated entities</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 During 2017–18 a new online system (the Chemical Application Licensing System) was implemented to streamline renewal of licences under the <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>.</p>
	<p>KPI 2: Communication with regulated entities is clear, targeted and effective</p>	<p>Performance score: 3.5 National-level discussions to improve engagement on cross-jurisdictional issues were initiated. An industry liaison officer based in AgForce was used to enhance communication on topics such as spraydrift and industry training requirements. Web enhancements were implemented.</p>
	<p>KPI 3: Actions undertaken by regulators are proportionate to the risk being managed</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 A risk assessment framework was adopted to improve decision-making in investigations of potential non-compliance in the use of hormone growth products. This scheme is implemented at the national level but compliance is undertaken at the state level.</p>
	<p>KPI 4: Compliance and monitoring approaches are streamlined and coordinated</p>	<p>Performance score: 4</p>
	<p>KPI 5: Regulators are open and transparent in their dealings with regulated entities</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 The legislation that underpins this regulatory area contains requirements in relation to the information and notices that must be given to regulated entities under various circumstances. The decision-making processes in place meet these obligations.</p>
	<p>KPI 6: Regulators actively contribute to the continuous improvement of regulatory frameworks</p>	<p>Performance score: 5 DAF contributed to a review of the intergovernmental agreement for the single national regulatory framework for agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines.</p>
Animal welfare and management	<p>KPI 1: Regulators do not unnecessarily impede the efficient operation of regulated entities</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 The ability for dog breeders to renew licences online has provided efficiencies. The Queensland Racing Integrity Commission was prescribed as an approved entity under animal management legislation, and can now manage details of registered dog owners.</p>
	<p>KPI 2: Communication with regulated entities is clear, targeted and effective</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 The Dog Breeder Registration Governance Group was established to provide advice on matters such as compliance by local governments and approved entities, dog breeder registration, and streamlining processes.</p>
	<p>KPI 3: Actions undertaken by regulators are proportionate to the risk being managed</p>	<p>Performance score: 4</p>
	<p>KPI 4: Compliance and monitoring approaches are streamlined and coordinated</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 The Biosecurity Queensland case management system, implemented during 2017–18, facilitates a more coordinated compliance process.</p>
	<p>KPI 5: Regulators are open and transparent in their dealings with regulated entities</p>	<p>Performance score: 4 Biosecurity Queensland continues to work with the RSPCA on continuous improvement of compliance and monitoring processes.</p>
	<p>KPI 6: Regulators actively contribute to the continuous improvement of regulatory frameworks</p>	<p>Performance score: 4.5 DAF commenced review of the <i>Brands Act 1915</i> to provide a more efficient legislative framework. Other legislative amendments were developed to meet community expectations about animal welfare and management.</p>

(continued)

Table A1 (continued)

Biosecurity	KPI 1: Regulators do not unnecessarily impede the efficient operation of regulated entities	Performance score: 4 Following legislative amendments in 2016–17 to allow third-party certification, DAF recognised industry accreditation of production nurseries under BioSecure HACCP.
	KPI 2: Communication with regulated entities is clear, targeted and effective	Performance score: 5 DAF continued funding for an industry liaison position within the peak stakeholder organisations. This arrangement has facilitated an improved understanding of stakeholder obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and the concept of shared responsibility.
	KPI 3: Actions undertaken by regulators are proportionate to the risk being managed	Performance score: 4 DAF utilised the full suite of legislative instruments available under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
	KPI 4: Compliance and monitoring approaches are streamlined and coordinated	Performance score: 3.5 Penalty infringement notices for a range of biosecurity offences were incorporated into the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014 to streamline compliance and reduce burdens on the court system.
	KPI 5: Regulators are open and transparent in their dealings with regulated entities	Performance score: 4 The legislation that underpins this regulatory area contains requirements in relation to the information and notices that must be given to regulated entities under various circumstances. The decision-making processes in place meet these obligations.
	KPI 6: Regulators actively contribute to the continuous improvement of regulatory frameworks	Performance score: 4 DAF established the Regulatory Change Committee to oversee the regulatory framework, and to ensure that biosecurity legislation is contemporary, fit for purpose, and managed in a rigorous way.
Fisheries management	KPI 1: Regulators do not unnecessarily impede the efficient operation of regulated entities	Performance score: 2 DAF improved responsiveness of decision-making by using harvest strategies that set out predetermined rules for fisheries management under the <i>Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027</i> . The strategy also sets out the government's preference for output-based management (i.e. quota), which will allow for prescriptive regulations to be reduced.
	KPI 2: Communication with regulated entities is clear, targeted and effective	Performance score: 4 As part of a public consultation processes associated with the reviews of the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> and the crab, trawl and east coast inshore fisheries, DAF released discussion papers and completed a program of regional meetings. The opportunity to provide feedback was supported through online surveys and written submissions.
	KPI 3: Actions undertaken by regulators are proportionate to the risk being managed	Performance score: 3 Management actions taken to ensure sustainability are based on best practice fisheries management principles and best available information. Changes were made in the last year to coral trout quota, spanner crab quota and hammerhead shark protections.
	KPI 4: Compliance and monitoring approaches are streamlined and coordinated	Performance score: 4 Compliance and monitoring approaches are being improved in line with the <i>Queensland sustainable fisheries strategy 2017–2027</i> . This includes 20 new compliance officers, a more intelligence-based approach to compliance, and further cross-checking with other agencies.
	KPI 5: Regulators are open and transparent in their dealings with regulated entities	Performance score: 4 Summaries of the results of consultation have been provided to fisheries stakeholder working groups and will be released on DAF's website (www.daf.qld.gov.au).
	KPI 6: Regulators actively contribute to the continuous improvement of regulatory frameworks	Performance score: 3 DAF proposed amendments to the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> to deliver more responsive fisheries management decisions and modernise the fisheries legislation.

Source: Commonwealth of Australia, 2014, <www.pmc.gov.au/resource-centre/regulation/regulator-performance-framework>.

Appendix 2: Online reporting

To support accountability and transparency across government, a number of reporting requirements are now released online through the Open Data portal in lieu of inclusion in the annual report.

Table A2: Annual reporting requirements available through the Queensland Government's Open Data portal

Reporting requirement	Available series
Consultancies	2012–13 to 2017–18
Overseas travel	2012–13 to 2017–18
<i>Queensland language services policy</i>	2014–15 to 2017–18
Government entities*	2014–15

* Government entities/bodies from 2015–16 on are published at www.daf.qld.gov.au.

Appendix 3: Related entities

The entities in Table A3, together with the department, form the ministerial portfolio for the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries.

The entity in Table A4 is administered by the department for the Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs.

Table A3: Related entities in ministerial portfolio

Name	Type of entity	Functions	Legislation under which the entity was established	Annual reporting arrangement
Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board	Statutory body	Take reasonable steps to ensure the board's operational area is kept free from rabbits	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Annual report tabled in Parliament
Queensland Agricultural Training Colleges	Statutory body	Provide high-quality agricultural and rural vocational education and training	<i>Queensland Agricultural Training Colleges Act 2005</i>	Annual report tabled in Parliament
Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority	Statutory body	Administer approved financial assistance schemes	<i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>	Annual report tabled in Parliament
Safe Food Production Queensland	Statutory body	Regulate the production and processing of food products	<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	Annual report tabled in Parliament
Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland	Statutory authority	Registration of veterinary surgeons, provisions in response to misconduct, and the control of veterinary science practice	<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>	The transactions of the entity are included in the department's financial statements

Table A4: Additional entity administered

Name	Type of entity	Functions	Legislation under which the entity was established	Annual reporting arrangement
Queensland Racing Integrity Commission*	Statutory body	Oversees the integrity and welfare standards of racing animals and participants in Queensland	<i>Racing Integrity Act 2016</i>	Annual report tabled in Parliament

* In line with Administrative Arrangements Order (no. 4) 2017 of 21 December 2017, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is the administrative agency for the Queensland Racing Integrity Commission.

Appendix 4: Performance statements

Table A5: Performance statements (2017–18)

	Notes	2017–18 target/ estimate	2017–18 estimated actual	2017–18 actual
Service area: Agriculture				
Service: Strategic policy and planning				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measure</i> Proportion of stakeholders who have a high level of satisfaction with agriculture policy and planning, consultation and engagement processes	1	70%	70%	70%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per hour to conduct regulatory policy and reform activities	2, 3	\$75	\$69	\$71
Service: Rural economic development				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measures</i> Percentage of customers whose application for business assistance as a result of natural disaster or drought is processed within 21 days		90%	93%	95%
Percentage of primary producers in Reef catchments who adopt best management practices after participation in DAF extension programs	4, 5	40%	40%	47%
<i>Efficiency measures</i> Average cost of regional agricultural advocacy activities	6, 7	\$800	\$800	\$670
Investment in the management of the Drought Relief Assistance Scheme program as a proportion of the total claims paid under the scheme	8, 9	10%	8%	8%
Service: Agri-Science Queensland				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measures</i> Percentage of customers indicating that participation in a research, development and extension activity contributes to business improvements	10	75%	75%	82.46%
Level of funding partner satisfaction that research outcomes contribute to industry productivity growth	11, 12	80%	80%	96%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Percentage return on research, development and extension investment through royalty returns	13, 14	3.5%	3.5%	6.78%

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Table A5 (continued)

	Notes	2017–18 target/ estimate	2017–18 estimated actual	2017–18 actual
Service area: Biosecurity Queensland				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measure</i> Percentage of significant response programs on track to deliver nationally agreed outcomes (on time and on budget)		100%	100%	100%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Average cost per hour to deliver biosecurity services for Queensland		\$52	\$53.01	\$53.33
Service area: Fisheries and Forestry				
Service: Fisheries				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measures</i> Percentage of key Queensland fish stocks assessed that are considered to have no sustainability concerns	15	85%	82%	82%
Percentage of units inspected that are compliant with fisheries laws		93%	91%	91%
<i>Efficiency measures</i> Average cost of inspections	16	\$480	\$500	\$469
Average number of inspections per FTE	17	298	280	245
Service: Forestry				
Service standards				
<i>Effectiveness measure</i> Percentage of findings from the previous third-party audit confirmed as satisfactorily addressed in order to maintain certification to the <i>Australian standard: sustainable forest management (AS4708:2013)</i>	18	100%	100%	100%
<i>Efficiency measure</i> Total of forest product sales quantities per total Forest Products full-time equivalent (FTE):				
(a) Native forest timber (m ³ /FTE)		2 450	2 870	2 763
(b) Quarry material (m ³ /FTE)	19, 20	40 800	53 700	47 811

Notes:

1. This measure covers a range of dimensions of stakeholder satisfaction including quality, satisfaction with the tools and methods of engagement and the level of opportunity to contribute to policy direction to determine overall stakeholder satisfaction. Both quantitative and qualitative responses are sought.
2. The cost for this efficiency measure is based on employee expenses for staff responsible for regulatory policy and reform.

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Table A5 (continued)

3. The average cost per hour to conduct regulatory policy and reform activities is lower than originally forecast due to flexible staffing arrangements, which have reduced the overall cost of service provision.
4. Best management practice is an industry-recognised term for a standard of overall practice generally achieved from a series of improvements over time. This measure reports adoption of improved practices which can have a positive impact on resource condition and production during the surveyed period.
5. The actual result is above target due to the effective delivery of the department's extension programs leading to progressively higher levels of adoption of best management practices.
6. Expenses included in the methodology are salaries (including on-costs) plus general operating costs directly attributable to the activity.
7. The actual is below target due to activities being less complex and shorter than anticipated, resulting in a lower cost per activity.
8. Methodology is cost of claims paid to eligible producers divided by administration costs. Administration costs include salary, IT and phone costs of temporary staff and percentage of salary and IT costs of permanent staff based on time spent processing claims. Also included are audit costs and ITP maintenance of the Drought and Disaster Assistance Management System (DDAMS) database.
9. The variance between the 2017–18 Target/Estimate and the 2017–18 Estimated Actual and Actual is due to the active management of contractor numbers resulting in reduced expenditure throughout the year, a small increase in the number and value of claims being received, and a fall in the required maintenance and development costs for the DDAMS database.
10. Over 4500 participants completed the survey, an increase of approximately 2500 respondents over the 2016–17 number. The result is reflective of the larger sample and the perceived benefit, and intent to make business improvements, as a result of participating in the RD&E activity. The target of 75% was set based upon prior performance feedback.
11. This measure of funding partner satisfaction covers a range of dimensions that consider both the quality, relevance and timeliness of processes used by Agri-Science Queensland (ASQ) and the outcomes delivered by individual projects. Both quantitative and qualitative feedback is sought to gauge overall satisfaction and improve the service.
12. The target is a minimum standard. Satisfaction is measured across 9 questions assessing different aspects of DAF's performance (1 = very dissatisfied, 3 = neutral, 5 = very satisfied). The result reflects an averaged level of satisfaction for respondents across the 9 questions (averaged rating is >3).
13. The Queensland Government investment in RD&E through ASQ is calculated annually. The percentage relates to the royalty and licensing income earned by ASQ as a direct result of the government's investment in agricultural RD&E. This excludes partnership payments to the university sector and Sugar Research Australia where intellectual property is not allocated to DAF, as well as research facility transition costs.
14. The royalty return in 2017–18 is above trend due to favourable winter seasonal growing conditions relating to wheat, barley and chickpeas. In addition, royalties for Rhinogard relating to 2016–17 were received in 2017–18.
15. The status of key fish stocks in Queensland are assessed using nationally agreed standards and protocols. Each full cycle of the assessment process takes 24 months to complete. The number of stocks assessed fluctuates annually, which in turn influences the result of the formula applied to derive the measure. In 2017–18, 28/34 (82%) of stocks that were assessed had no sustainability concerns, while the remaining six stocks did have sustainability concerns (i.e. were classified as depleting, overfished or recovering stocks). Significantly, these were all stocks where sustainability concerns had already been identified in previous assessments. No new stocks with sustainability concerns were identified in 2017–18.
16. The cost of inspection is determined by the number of inspections undertaken by authorised officers of the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP) and the annual cost of QBFP operations. The QBFP conducts both fisheries inspections for DAF and boating safety inspections on behalf of other agencies such as the Department of Transport and Main Roads.
17. This measure is below target due to the adoption of a targeted intelligence-driven patrol compliance model that targets non-compliant activities rather than random on-water inspections. As a result, the number of units inspected that are compliant is expected to decrease while the number of offence detections is expected to increase.
18. Certification to the Australian Standard is voluntary, and pursued as a value-adding credential for Forest Products. This certification enables purchasers of state-owned forest products to promote and label their products as sourced from responsibly managed forests. This chain-of-custody process helps DAF customers to access increasingly discerning markets requiring legally sourced and environmentally credentialed timber products. It also provides the Queensland community with confidence that designated forest areas have been determined to meet high standards of sustainable management through independent review. The department endeavours to satisfactorily address all significant audit findings within a 12-month period to ensure relevant customers can continue to label their products as sustainably produced.
19. The 2017–18 estimated actual is higher than the target due to higher than expected removals for native forest timber and quarry materials, combined with lower than expected FTEs as a result of staff turnover.
20. Variance between target and actual result is due to higher than expected removals for native forest timber and quarry materials, combined with lower than expected FTEs due to higher than anticipated staff turnover and a number of pending recruitment activities.

Appendix 5: Administered legislation

The public business of the State of Queensland is divided among its ministers. Each ministerial portfolio carries particular responsibilities, including the administration of relevant legislation. As at 30 June 2018, DAF administered the following legislation for the Minister for Agricultural Industry Development and Fisheries.

Table A6: Legislation administered by DAF (2017–18)

Legislation	Notes
<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994</i>	
<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>	
<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>	
<i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>	
<i>Biological Control Act 1987</i>	
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	
<i>Brands Act 1915</i>	
<i>Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988</i>	
<i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986 (part 5B)</i>	
<i>Exhibited Animals Act 2015</i>	
<i>Farm Business Debt Mediation Act 2017</i>	
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	Except for Fish Habitat Areas, which are administered with the Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Minister for Science and Minister for the Arts
<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Jointly administered with the Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Minister for Science and Minister for the Arts
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	To the extent that it is relevant to demonstrated and exhibited native animals; jointly administered by the Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Minister for Science and Minister for the Arts
<i>Racing Integrity Act 2016</i>	Administered on behalf of the Minister for Local Government, Minister for Racing and Minister for Multicultural Affairs
<i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (part 4, division 2)</i>	
<i>Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994</i>	
<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	
<i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>	
<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i>	

Appendix 6: Compliance checklist

Table A7: Compliance checklist (2017–18)

Summary of requirement	Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Letter of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter of compliance from the accountable officer or statutory body to the relevant minister/s 	ARRs—section 7 1
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table of contents Glossary 	ARRs—section 9.1 i–ii 160–161
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public availability 	ARRs—section 9.2 Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreter service statement 	Queensland Government language services policy ARRs—section 9.3 Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copyright notice 	<i>Copyright Act 1968</i> ARRs—section 9.4 Inside front cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information licensing 	<i>Queensland Government enterprise architecture—information licensing</i> ARRs—section 9.5 Inside front cover
General information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory information 	ARRs—section 10.1 2–4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency role and main functions 	ARRs—section 10.2 18–19
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery-of-government changes 	ARRs—sections 31 and 32 N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating environment 	ARRs—section 10.3 12–17
Non-financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government’s objectives for the community 	ARRs—section 11.1 4, 24
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other whole-of-government plans/specific initiatives 	ARRs—section 11.2 Cross-government commitments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency objectives and performance indicators 	ARRs—section 11.3 28–85
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency service areas and service standards 	ARRs—section 11.4 152–154
Financial performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of financial performance 	ARRs—section 12.1 5–11
Governance—management and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational structure 	ARRs—section 13.1 23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive management 	ARRs—section 13.2 20–22
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies (statutory bodies and other entities) 	ARRs—section 13.3 151
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> 	<i>Public Sector Ethics Act 1994</i> ARRs—section 13.4 86
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland public service values 	ARRs—section 13.5 87

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Table A7 (continued)

Summary of requirement		Basis for requirement	Annual report reference
Governance—risk management and accountability	• Risk management	ARRs—section 14.1	90, 93
	• Audit committee	ARRs—section 14.2	89
	• Internal audit	ARRs—section 14.3	90
	• External scrutiny	ARRs—section 14.4	91
	• Information systems and recordkeeping	ARRs—section 14.5	93–95
Governance—human resources	• Strategic workforce planning and performance	ARRs—section 15.1	96–101
	• Early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment	<i>Directive no. 11/12: early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment</i> <i>Directive no. 16/16: early retirement, redundancy and retrenchment (from 20 May 2016)</i> ARRs—section 15.2	101
Open Data	• Statement advising publication of information	ARRs—section 16	150
	• Consultancies	ARRs—section 33.1	https://data.qld.gov.au
	• Overseas travel	ARRs—section 33.2	https://data.qld.gov.au
	• <i>Queensland language services policy</i>	ARRs—section 33.3	https://data.qld.gov.au
Financial statements	• Certification of financial statements	FAA—section 62 FPMS—sections 42, 43 and 50 ARRs—section 17.1	143
	• Independent auditor's report	FAA—section 62 FPMS—section 50 ARRs—section 17.2	144–147

ARRs—Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies

FAA—Financial Accountability Act 2009

FPMS—Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009

Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADA	aquaculture development area
AgMAC	Agricultural Ministerial Advisory Council
ARRs	<i>Annual report requirements for Queensland Government agencies</i>
ASQ	Agri-Science Queensland
BMP	best management practice
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DDAMS	Drought and Disaster Assistance Management System
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DRAS	Drought Relief Assistance Scheme
ERA	ecological risk assessment
FAA	<i>Financial Accountability Act 2009</i>
FPMS	Financial and Performance Management Standard 2009
FTE	full-time equivalent
GQFE	Growing Queensland's Food Exports
GST	goods and services tax
GVP	gross value of production
HACCP	hazard analysis and critical control point
ICT	information and communication technology
IT	information technology
ITP	Information and Technology Partners
KPI	key performance indicator
MDB	Murray–Darling Basin
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and [Torres Strait] Islanders Day Observance Committee
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
QAAFI	Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation
QAO	Queensland Audit Office
QBFP	Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
QRIC	Queensland Racing Integrity Commission
QRIDA	Queensland Rural and Industry Development Authority

Acronyms and abbreviations (continued)

Reef 2050 Plan	<i>Reef 2050 long-term sustainability plan</i>
RD&E	research, development and extension
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SARAS	Study and Research Assistance Scheme
SBIR	Small Business Innovation Research
SIPS	Stocked Impoundment Permit Scheme
TCF	Technology Commercialisation Fund
TWiG	Testing Within Government
UQ	The University of Queensland
WHS	workplace health and safety

Glossary

Administrative Arrangements Order	a document that specifies the subject matter and legislation dealt with by particular government departments
anthrax	a malignant infectious disease affecting cattle, sheep and other animals (and rarely humans) caused by <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>
aquaculture	the rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for food
Asian green mussel	a large mussel (species name <i>Perna viridis</i>) that is a prohibited marine animal under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> ; it accumulates toxins and heavy metals that can cause poisoning if eaten and fouls surfaces such as vessel hulls, industrial intake pipes and wharves
cabomba	a popular, rapidly growing aquarium plant that when released into natural waterways can dominate native vegetation and obstruct creeks, wetlands, lakes and dams, interfering with swimming, boating and fishing as well as creating a habitat for disease carriers like mosquitoes
category B assistance	assistance available to primary producers, including concessional loans and freight subsidies
category C assistance	assistance available to primary producers for severe impact events only (with approval from the Prime Minister), including community recovery packages and clean-up and recovery grants
chain-of-custody program	an inventory control system that tracks log timber from its origin in certified forest and through its processing and manufacturing in the supply chain, providing assurance to the consumer that the timber product is from a responsibly managed source
citizen science	public participation in and contribution to scientific research with the aim of increasing scientific knowledge, usually in collaboration with a professional scientist
cucumber green mottle mosaic virus	a virus affecting cucurbits (such as cucumbers, pumpkins and melons) with symptoms including mosaic-like mottling of leaves, necrotic lesions on the stem and the malformation of fruit; also commonly referred to as 'CGMMV'
El Niño	a climatic event involving a rapid warming of the surface of the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean causing a change in normal wind and current movements, and having far-reaching and often disastrous effects on the world's weather, in particular causing drought on the eastern coast of Australia
electric ants	tiny golden-brown ants (species name <i>Wasmannia punctata</i>) that congregate under rocks, leaf litter etc. and can give sharp stings that can cause prolonged pain, itchiness, pustules and even blindness in small animals
forest product	any material derived from a forest for commercial use (e.g. log timber, other timber, seed, foliage, wildflowers)
fruit flies	small flies that lay their eggs in developing fruit, causing serious damage to and restricting market access for a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops; some species are present in Australia (e.g. Queensland fruit fly) and some are exotic to the country (e.g. oriental fruit fly)
giant rat's tail grass	an aggressive native African long upright grass that forms large tussocks; it can reduce pasture productivity and significantly degrade natural areas
grazing	the use of land for the production of animals that are fed on native or introduced pastures or plants

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Glossary (continued)

gross value of production	the value of final goods and services produced in a given period
gypsy moth	an exotic moth whose caterpillar is a destructive pest of forests and horticulture; it has a very wide host range, but could be particularly damaging to Australian commercial pine plantations
mother-of-millions	a slender, erect, succulent perennial plant with pinkish-brown or greyish stems and red to orange flowers, native to Madagascar (and now a weed in Australia)
navua sedge	a vigorous, grass-like, perennial plant native to tropical Africa (and now an invasive plant in Australia) that competes strongly with pasture and other plants for nutrients, light and moisture
open data	data in its rawest form, made available free of charge
Open Data portal	a collection of agency-owned datasets that allows the public to find, access and re-use raw data from Queensland Government
Panama disease tropical race 4	a destructive fungal disease of banana plants (of which there are four strains) that invades the vascular tissue (xylem) through the roots, causing discolouration and wilting; tropical race 4 varies from other strains in that onset is generally quicker and the disease is generally more aggressive
prickly acacia	a weed of national significance that transforms natural grasslands into thorny scrub and woodlands, interfering with the movement of stock and access to water, and can cause soil degradation by contributing to erosion
pulses	annual crops yielding 1–12 seeds of various sizes, shapes and colours within a pod (e.g. kidney beans, lentils, navy beans, dry peas); also called grain legumes
red imported fire ants	small red ants (species name <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>) originally from South America that inflict a painful, fiery sting and could severely damage the environment, Queensland's outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries
red witchweed	a parasitic weed that grows attached to the roots of a 'host plant' and robs it of water and nutrients, suppressing its growth; hosts includes commercially important grasses and summer cereals
Sirex woodwasp	an invasive pest that has the potential to cause damage in pine plantations, first detected in Queensland in 2009 in temperate regions; however, research has shown that the widely planted hybrid pine are an inferior host for Sirex
tilapia	a restricted noxious fish under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> , first introduced into Australia in the 1970s as an ornamental fish and now regarded as one of the greatest threats to Australia's native biodiversity
tramp ants	a diverse group of invasive ant species originating from many regions of the world that are defined by their ability to spread to and establish in a wide variety of ecosystems, and their significant impacts on environmental, social and cultural values and human health
varroa mite	either of the two mites <i>Varroa destructor</i> or <i>V. jacobsoni</i> , which are external parasites of bees; <i>V. jacobsoni</i> was detected in Townsville in 2016 and is the focus of a nationally cost-shared eradication program
white spot disease	a highly contagious disease affecting prawns and other crustaceans but presenting no risk to humans

