

Module 3. Aquaculture

3.1 Aquaculture state code

3.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this code is to ensure aquaculture industry development and practices are ecologically sustainable in a way that also supports economic growth. The aquaculture area state code ensures:

- (1) fisheries and aquaculture fisheries resources (proposed brood stock and culture species) for which aquaculture may be appropriately carried out
- (2) the prevention, control and eradication of disease in fish
- (3) the containment of aquaculture fisheries resources to prevent escape or accidental release
- (4) the ability to prevent the entry of fisheries resources into the development area
- (5) the ability to meet food and other relevant supply chain standards
- (6) the standards will be met by features of the development, such as the location of ponds and the aquaculture furniture that will be used
- (7) any proposed disturbance or impact to fisheries resources, or displacement of commercial, recreational or Indigenous fishing is managed
- (8) monitoring where required
- (9) rehabilitation of the development area if the development is abandoned or ends.

Editor's note: Ensuring biosecurity issues are considered in the ongoing operation of aquaculture facilities is critical to protect fisheries resources and to ensure the long-term economic viability of the fishing industry in Queensland. Where development for an aquaculture facility is approved, certain conditions must be adhered to as part of the ongoing operation of the facility. Applicants can contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for more detailed information on operating an aquaculture facility.

3.1.2 Criteria for assessment

Development mentioned in column 1 below must be assessed against the assessment criteria in the table mentioned in column 2.

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Material change of use | Table 3.1.1 |

Table 3.1.1: Material change of use

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|--|--|
| Location | |
| <p>PO1 The <u>aquaculture</u> activity is suitably located for the type and scale of <u>aquaculture</u> activity proposed.</p> <p>Editor's note: Further information on site selection, and the environmental, operational and commercial factors that should influence site selection, is available on the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website.</p> <p>Editor's note: To assist in demonstrating sound site selection, an applicant should provide details of how issues have been addressed, including sign off by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).</p> | <p>AO1.1 The site meets the recommendations detailed in the guideline <i>Site identification for aquaculture: Assessment of chemical contamination in site selection</i>, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2005.</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|---|---|
| <p>PO2 Development on or in Queensland waters or unallocated tidal State <u>land</u> is undertaken for <u>prescribed aquaculture</u> only.</p> <p>Editor's note: A resource allocation authority is required under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> before certain development can proceed. See also section 216 of the Fisheries Regulation 2008.</p> | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| <p>PO3 If the development is located in a <u>marine park</u>, it is within a zone appropriate for the <u>aquaculture</u> development.</p> <p>Note: Refer to the relevant <u>marine park</u> zoning plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <u>Marine parks</u> (Great Barrier Reef Coast) zoning plan 2004 (2) <u>Marine parks</u> (Great Sandy) zoning plan 2006 (3) <u>Marine parks</u> (Moreton Bay Marine) zoning plan 2008. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| <p>PO4 <u>Aquaculture</u> development is located to avoid or minimise impacts on the natural environment.</p> <p>Editor's note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All necessary approvals that regulate impacts to the natural environment must be obtained prior to the commencement of any construction activities. (2) Separate approvals may be required under other state or federal legislation. (3) Bilateral agreements may apply. | No acceptable outcome is prescribed. |
| Development and construction of an aquaculture facility | |
| <p>PO5 Development maintains or enhances community access to <u>fisheries resources</u> and <u>fish habitats</u>.</p> | <p>A05.1 The development does not impact existing infrastructure or access arrangements to <u>fisheries resources</u> and <u>fish habitats</u>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A05.2 The development provides community <u>fishing</u> access through linkages between the commercial and recreational fisheries, and infrastructure, services and facilities.</p> |
| <p>PO6 Development that has the potential to impact the operations and productivity of Queensland commercial or recreational fisheries (due to adjustment of fisheries) mitigates any adverse impacts due to adjustment of fisheries.</p> | <p>A06.1 If the development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) restricts access to an area, or (2) restricts <u>fishing</u> activities, or (3) diminishes access to <u>fisheries resources</u> in some other way, then – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) affected commercial fishers are adequately compensated (b) any adverse impacts of development on commercial <u>fisheries</u> or recreational <u>fishing</u> is appropriately offset. |
| <p>PO7 The development will not increase the risk of mortality, <u>disease</u> or injury to, or compromise the health and productivity of <u>fisheries resources</u>.</p> | <p>A07.1 Suitable habitat conditions, such as including but not limited to water and sediment quality, will be maintained to sustain the health and condition of <u>fisheries resources</u> and <u>fish habitats</u> affected by the development.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>A07.2 Herbicides are not used on, or where they may drift on, to <u>fisheries resources</u> or <u>fish habitats</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>A07.3 <u>Fish</u> will not become trapped or stranded as a result of the development.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A07.4 Risks of <u>fish</u> stranding occurring have been identified and are demonstrably manageable.</p> <p>Editor's note: This can be demonstrated through preparing a <u>fish</u> salvage plan.</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|--|---|
| <p>PO8 Development resulting in drainage or disturbance of acid sulphate soil is managed to prevent impacts on <u>fisheries resources</u> and <u>fish habitats</u>.</p> | <p>AO8.1 Run-off and leachate from disturbed or oxidised acid sulphate soils is contained and treated, and not released to a <u>waterway</u> or other <u>fish habitat</u>.</p> <p>Editor's note: Management of acid sulphate soils should to comply with the <i>Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual</i>, Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts, 2014.</p> |
| <p>PO9 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility is designed, constructed, and can be managed and maintained appropriately for the <u>aquaculture</u> fisheries resource.</p> <p>Editor's note: Further guidance is available in the <u>aquaculture</u> policy <i>Management arrangements for translocation of live aquatic organisms (transport between bioregions) for aquaculture FAMOP015</i>, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, 2011.</p> | <p>AO9.1 The location and design of the <u>aquaculture</u> facility is appropriate for the proposed species.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO9.2 <u>Noxious fish</u> are not to be held or produced in the <u>aquaculture</u> facility.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO9.3 <u>Exotic fish</u>, and <u>fish</u> that are non-endemic to the location, are not to be held or produced in the <u>aquaculture</u> facility.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AO9.4 All hazards and risks associated with any proposed culture of <u>exotic fish</u> or <u>fish</u> that are non-endemic to the location are addressed.</p> |
| <p>PO10 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility is designed to maintain integrity of the <u>aquaculture</u> product.</p> | <p>AO10.1 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility design will allow the integrity of the <u>aquaculture</u> product to be maintained and lawful methods of harvesting of the <u>aquaculture</u> product are proposed.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO10.2 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility design will allow food safety and ethical standards to be met.</p> |
| <p>PO11 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility is designed and constructed to mitigate risks of impact on the natural environment.</p> | <p>AO11.1 The design and construction of the <u>aquaculture</u> facility minimises the risk of impact on <u>waterways</u> by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) being located away from important natural features such as <u>waterways</u> and wetlands (2) constructing every <u>pond</u> above the <u>highest astronomical tide</u> (3) not allowing <u>discharge</u> from <u>ponds</u> and <u>tanks</u> to enter <u>waterways</u> (4) including all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure that all waters are secured in such a way as to prevent the escape of any <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u> into Queensland waters. <p>AND</p> <p>AO11.2 The design of the <u>aquaculture</u> facility allows control over the release of water from all <u>ponds</u>, <u>tanks</u> and drainage systems within the approved <u>aquaculture</u> area.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>AO11.3 The design of the <u>aquaculture</u> facility ensures there is no release or <u>discharge</u> to <u>waterways</u> by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) not allowing release of <u>discharge</u> from <u>ponds</u> and <u>tanks</u> to enter <u>waterways</u>, or (2) not allowing <u>exotic fish</u> in open or flow-through systems that allow release or <u>discharge</u> into <u>waterways</u>. |
| <p>PO12 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility is designed to allow for management of <u>disease</u>.</p> <p>Note: Further information can be found in the <i>Health management technical guidelines for aquaculture: Technical guidelines for health management for aquaculture, including aquaculture undertaken under the self-assessable code</i>, Department of Agriculture,</p> | <p>AO12.1 The <u>aquaculture</u> facility is designed such that any <u>fish</u> mortalities and processing wastes (including filter residues) are treated and disposed of in accordance with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry <u>AQUAVETPLAN</u> (as updated from time to time) available on the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website.</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|---|---|
| Fisheries and Forestry, 2008. | |
| Land-based aquaculture | |
| <p>PO13 <u>Ponds</u> are designed, constructed, managed and maintained to avoid leakage, ensure immunity from flooding, and minimise <u>biosecurity</u> and <u>disease</u> risks.</p> <p>Editor's note: Risk assessment considerations can be found in the <i>Guidelines for constructing and maintaining aquaculture containment structures: Guidelines for best practice in-ground pond construction for aquaculture</i>, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2007.</p> | <p>AO13.1 Appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken with regards to site and design options, and the outcomes of the risk assessment are applied to the development proposed.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.2 The development is not located on flood prone <u>land</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.3 <u>Ponds</u> are constructed above the <u>highest astronomical tide</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.4 <u>Containers</u> used to cultivate <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u> are constructed with the lowest point of the top of wall at least the height of the Q100 flood level, or no lower than the highest known or recorded flood level if Q100 is unavailable.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.5 <u>Containers</u> used for treatment and settlement are constructed so that the lowest point on the top of wall is at least the height of the Q50 flood level.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.6 An appropriate size and number of overflow outlets are constructed 0.5 metres from the lowest point on the top of wall.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.7 All in-ground structures, including any structure or impoundment used for the collection or treatment of wastewater, are constructed so as to adequately prevent the ingress of stormwater run-off, for example, by constructing a bund or levee wall around the structure or impoundment.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.8 Control over the release of water from all <u>ponds</u>, <u>tanks</u> and drainage systems within the premises is able to be maintained at all times.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.9 All reasonable and practicable measures to ensure that all waters (for example, <u>ponds</u>, <u>tanks</u>, aquaria) on the premises are screened to prevent the escape of any <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u> (eggs, juveniles or adults) into Queensland waters.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO13.10 Where water is to be introduced for <u>aquaculture</u>, the water is screened to prevent the movement of any juvenile or adult wild fauna (excepting zooplankton) into the premises.</p> <p>Editor's note: <i>Management arrangements for potentially high-risk activities in the context of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) for aquaculture facilities FAMOP001</i>, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2004 provides guidance on how to meet the acceptable outcomes.</p> |
| <p>PO14 <u>Land-based aquaculture</u> facilities that hold <u>fish</u> capable of overland escape are designed to prevent overland escape.</p> | <p>AO14.1 The <u>aquaculture</u> area is secured to prevent the overland escape of <u>aquaculture</u> product by maintaining a perimeter barrier that is impervious to all size classes of the <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u>.</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|--|---|
| <p>PO15 Land-based <u>bioremediation</u> practices for the purpose of <u>aquaculture</u> are designed, constructed, managed and maintained to minimise impacts on <u>fisheries resources</u>.</p> | <p>AO15.1 Where <u>fish</u> are used for <u>bioremediation</u> purposes, only approved <u>fish</u> species are to be used.</p> |
| Tidal aquaculture | |
| <p>PO16 Aquaculture furniture or other structures associated with any <u>aquaculture</u> on <u>tidal land</u> are designed and maintained to avoid or minimise impacts on native fauna.</p> | <p>AO16.1 Development prevents stranding or entanglement of native fauna, including, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <u>fisheries resources</u> (2) marine mammals (3) reptiles. |
| <p>PO17 Animals selected for aquaculture in tidal waters must minimise risks to and avoid impacts on wild <u>fisheries resources</u> and other indigenous flora and fauna specific to that area.</p> <p>Editor's note: Aquaculture fisheries resources must be carefully placed within an authorised area to avoid release or escape of the <u>aquaculture fisheries resource</u> from the approved area. Animals must not to be stocked outside the approved aquaculture area. If any <u>aquaculture fisheries resource</u> stocked within the approved aquaculture area subsequently moves outside of the approved area the authority holder will no-longer have entitlement to access or harvest this resource. If spawning or reproduction of any <u>aquaculture fisheries resource</u> occurs within the approved aquaculture area the authority holder does not have any entitlement to access or harvest the progeny (eggs, larvae, juveniles or adults) that become distributed outside of the approved aquaculture area. The authority holder remains responsible for any harm, impact or damage caused by the release or escape of such organisms that were required to be contained.</p> | <p>AO17.1 Animals must not be released to or placed in Queensland waters unless they are of the same species and same genetic stock as the resident population of that area.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO17.2 Tidal aquaculture is only of native Queensland fish species that are endemic to the location of the development.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO17.3 The <u>aquaculture fisheries resource</u> can and will be produced from sufficient broodstock sourced from the area to ensure appropriate genetic diversity to minimise risks to the environment.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO17.4 Structures that will hold <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u> are designed, constructed, operated and maintained at all times to prevent the escape or release of <u>aquaculture fisheries resources</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO17.5 Structures associated with the aquaculture activity are designed, constructed, correctly deployed, operated and maintained at all times to prevent movement from the intended point of placement, anchoring or mooring.</p> |
| <p>PO18 Aquaculture infrastructure is designed, constructed, managed and maintained to avoid impacts to <u>fisheries resources</u>.</p> | <p>AO18.1 Materials proposed to be on the approved aquaculture area are not hazardous or can and will be handled in a manner that will not endanger or be likely to endanger a person, a person's property, or the environment.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO18.2 Aquaculture furniture used in oyster areas does not interfere with natural ecosystems, such as seagrass communities.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO18.3 Aquaculture furniture is temporary and does not include fixed structures on the substrate (except for the supporting posts).</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO18.4 All materials used in the construction of aquaculture furniture or placed within the premises, are of an inert and non-hazardous nature.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO18.5 Other structure, including break walls, fences, boat ramps and jetties, are not constructed on areas allocated for prescribed aquaculture.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO18.6 Development that involves oyster farming within Moreton Bay</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|---|--|
| | <p>Marine Park is consistent with the <i>Oyster Industry Management Plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park</i>, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2008.</p> <p>Editor's note: Further information can be found in <i>Oyster Industry Management Plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park</i>, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, 2008.</p> |
| <p>PO19 Facilities for the aquaculture of pearl oysters are designed, constructed, maintained and managed to meet pearl oyster quarantine management requirements for Queensland.</p> <p>Editor's note: Further pearl oyster quarantine information can be found on the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website.</p> | <p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p> |
| Aquaculture of barramundi for inland catchments | |
| <p>PO20 The development does not compromise the ecological integrity of fauna in inland catchments (west of the Great Dividing Range).</p> <p>Editor's note: <u>Aquacultured</u> barramundi west of the Great Dividing Range (in inland catchments shared with other states) are not to be used for non-food purposes, including stocking Queensland waters or dams. Further information is available in <i>Health protocol for the importation and movement of live barramundi (FAMPR002)</i>, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2011.</p> | <p>AO20.1 The development is designed to prevent the spread of <u>disease</u> or the introduction of barramundi into catchments where it does not naturally occur, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ensuring that <u>containers</u> used for the <u>aquaculture</u> of barramundi are constructed on <u>land</u> that is situated above the Q100 flood level (2) ensuring <u>container</u> design includes filters so that all waters leaving <u>containers</u> used for <u>aquaculture</u> of barramundi are screened to prevent the escape of eggs, juveniles or adults. |
| Exotic fish | |
| <p>PO21 No water or organisms originating from the <u>aquaculture</u> of <u>exotic fish</u> reaches Queensland waters.</p> | <p>AO21.1 Culture of <u>exotic fish</u> does not occur in open or flow-through systems that <u>discharge</u> into <u>waterways</u>.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO21.2 All <u>containers</u> used to <u>aquaculture</u> <u>exotic fish</u> are screened to exclude vertebrate predators (for example birds) without causing injury to such predators.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO21.3 <u>Containers</u> used for the <u>aquaculture</u> of <u>exotic fish</u> are constructed on <u>land</u> that is situated above the Q100 flood level.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>AO21.4 Filters with screens are installed so that any water leaving <u>containers</u> used for the <u>aquaculture</u> of <u>exotic fish</u> are treated to prevent the escape of eggs, juveniles or adults.</p> |
| <p>PO22 Commonwealth quarantine protocols have successfully been completed for any <u>fish</u> proposed for production.</p> | <p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p> |
| Aquaculture of rare, threatened and endangered species recognised in international, Commonwealth and state legislation | |
| <p>PO23 <u>Aquaculture</u> of any rare, threatened or endangered <u>fish</u> that are recognised under state or commonwealth legislation (for example the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> list of threatened fauna (under any category) or the <i>Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) provides a net benefit to management of the species in question (2) avoids or acceptably minimises <u>biosecurity</u> | <p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p> |

| Performance outcomes | Acceptable outcomes |
|--|---|
| <p>risks</p> <p>(3) acceptably manages any risks to the rare, threatened or endangered fish.</p> <p>Editor's note: For example, considering the risks of obtaining broodstock, maintaining the genetic integrity of restricted populations, <u>translocation</u> and <u>disease</u>.</p> <p>Editor's note: Examples of such species include Queensland lungfish, Mary and Murray River cods, silver perch, honey blue-eye and Oxleyan pygmy perch.</p> | |
| For aquaculture in the Great Sandy Strait Marine Park | |
| <p>PO24 Development in the Great Sandy Strait Marine Park complies with relevant information, protocols and monitoring programs.</p> <p>Editor's note: Further information for applicants can be found in the <i>Implementation guide for Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan</i>, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Fisheries Queensland), 2011.</p> | <p>No acceptable outcome is prescribed.</p> |

3.2 Reference documents

Aquaculture policies and guidelines

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries 2004 [FAMOP001 – Management arrangements for potentially high-risk activities in the context of ecologically sustainable development for aquaculture facilities](#)

Editor's note: This includes the following:

- (1) flood prone land,
- (2) exotic freshwater fish species
- (3) barramundi in inland catchments
- (4) use of aquacultured product for bait.

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries December 2003 [FAMOP005 – Policy relating to the relaying of oysters within Queensland waters](#)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries December 2003 [FAMOP006 – Policy relating to the transshipment of oysters into Queensland waters](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation 2011 [FAMOP015 – Management arrangements for translocation of live aquatic organisms \(transport between bioregions\) for aquaculture](#)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries May 2007 [Policy for maximising rock oyster production: management of non-productive oyster areas](#)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries August 2008 [Oyster Industry Management Plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park](#)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries 2007 [Guidelines for constructing and maintaining aquaculture containment structures](#)

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries September 2005 [Site identification for aquaculture: Assessment of chemical contamination in site selection](#)

Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries February 2008 [*Health management technical guidelines for aquaculture*](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Fisheries Queensland) 2011 [*Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan \(GSRMAP\)*](#)

[*Conservation Agreement*](#) between Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia and The Minister for Agriculture, Food and Regional Economies and The Minister for Environment on behalf of the State of Queensland dated 7 September 2011 - Agreement in relation to [*aquaculture*](#) operations in the Great Sandy Marine Park as described in the Great Sandy regional marine [*aquaculture*](#) plan (Queensland Government, approved October 2010) and made under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation 2011 [*Implementation guide for the Great Sandy Regional Marine Aquaculture Plan authorities*](#)

Translocation and biosecurity

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry June 2011 [*FAMPR001 – Health protocol for the importation of selected live penaeid species from outside Queensland's East Coast waters*](#) (i.e. Gulf of Carpentaria, Torres Strait, Northern Territory and Western Australia)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry June 2011 [*FAMPR002 – Health protocol for the importation and movement of live barramundi*](#)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry June 2011 [*FAMPR003 – Health protocol for the translocation and movement of live bivalve molluscs*](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation June 2011 [*FAMPR004 – Health protocol for the movement of live marine crustaceans including crabs, lobsters and bugs*](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation June 2011 [*FAMPR005 – Health protocol for the movement of live eels*](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation June 2011 [*FAMPR006 – Health protocol for the movement of live freshwater crayfish and prawns*](#)

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation June 2011 [*FAMPR007 – Health protocol for the movement of live freshwater native finfish \(other than barramundi and eels\)*](#)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2013 [*Identifying and reporting disease in aquaculture*](#)

Editor's note: This website contains information on [*aquaculture*](#) health, pests and [*diseases*](#)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2011 [*Preventing disease in aquaculture*](#)

Editor's note: This website contains information on the different measures in place to protect Queensland [*aquaculture*](#) from [*disease*](#) outbreaks

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2011 [*Controls over chemical use*](#)

Editor's note: This website contains information regarding controls over use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the [*aquaculture*](#) industry

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2013 [Pearl oyster quarantine](#)

Editor's note: This website contains information on pearl oyster quarantine in preventing disease introduction to a farm and its spread within the farm

Self assessable codes

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry April 2014 [AQUA01-Code for self-assessable development—Low impact aquaculture](#)

Other references

Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry [AQUAVETPLAN](#)

Editor's note: This website contains information on the Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan.

Australian Government - Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture 1999 [National policy for the translocation of live aquatic organisms – Issues, principles and guidelines for implementation](#)

Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts, 2014 [Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual](#)

International Erosion Control Association 2008 [Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines](#)

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2014 [Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy](#)

3.3 Glossary of terms

Aquaculture see the Fisheries Act 1994, schedule.

Editor's note: Aquaculture means the cultivation of live fisheries resources for sale other than in circumstances prescribed under a regulation.

Aquaculture fisheries resources see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Aquaculture fisheries resources means live fish and other marine plants cultivated in aquaculture.

Aquaculture furniture see the Fisheries Act 1994, schedule.

Editor's note: Aquaculture furniture means a cage, rack, tank, tray or anything else used, or capable of being used, in aquaculture or to assist in aquaculture.

AQUAVETPLAN means the Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan.

Editor's note: AQUAVETPLAN is a series of manuals that outline Australia's approach to national disease preparedness and propose the technical response and control strategies to be activated in a national aquatic animal disease emergency. The manuals also provide guidance based on sound analysis, linking policy, strategies, implementation, coordination and emergency management plans.

Bioremediation means the branch of biotechnology that uses biological processes to overcome environmental problems.

Editor's note: For example, the culture of fisheries resources for the purpose of improving the quality of discharge water from treatment and settlement ponds.

Biosecurity means protection from the risks posed by organisms to the economy, environment and people's health.

Container see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Container includes a basket, case and tray.

Discharge means the release of wastewater into natural waterways.

Disease see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, section 94.

Editor's note: Disease means –

- (1) a disease, parasite, pest, plant or other thing (the disease) that has, or may have, the effect (directly or indirectly) of killing or causing illness in fisheries resources, or in humans or animals that eat fisheries resources infected with or containing the disease; or

- (2) a chemical or antibiotic residue; or
- (3) a species of a fish or plant that may compete against fisheries resources or other fisheries resources to the detriment of the fisheries resources or other fisheries resources.

Exotic fish means fish originating from anywhere outside Queensland.

Fish see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, section 5.

Editor's note: Fish –

- (1) means an animal (whether living or dead) of a species that throughout its life cycle usually lives:
 - (a) in water (whether freshwater or saltwater)
 - (b) in or on foreshores or
 - (c) in or on land under water
- (2) includes:
 - (a) prawns, crayfish, rock lobsters, crabs and other crustaceans
 - (b) scallops, oysters, pearl oysters and other molluscs
 - (c) sponges, annelid worms, bêche-de-mer and other holothurians
 - (d) trochus and green snails
- (3) however, does not include:
 - (a) crocodiles
 - (b) protected animals under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - (c) pests under the *Pest Management Act 2001*; or
 - (d) animals prescribed under a regulation not to be fish
- (4) also includes:
 - (a) the spat, spawn and eggs of fish
 - (b) any part of fish or of spat, spawn or eggs of fish
 - (c) treated fish, including treated spat, spawn and eggs of fish
 - (d) coral, coral limestone, shell grit or star sand
 - (e) freshwater or saltwater products declared under a regulation to be fish.

Fisheries resources see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Fisheries resources includes fish and marine plants.

Fishing see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Fishing includes –

- (1) searching for, or taking, fish
- (2) attempting to search for, or take, fish
- (3) engaging in other activities that can reasonably be expected to result in the locating, or taking, of fish
- (4) landing fish (from a boat or another way), bringing fish ashore or transshipping fish.

Highest astronomical tide means the highest level of the tides that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.

Land see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Land includes foreshores and tidal and non-tidal land.

Marine Park see the *Marine Parks Act 2004*.

Editor's note: Marine park means a marine park declared, or taken to be declared, under the *Marine Parks Act 2004*.

Pond means an earthen in-ground container.

Prescribed aquaculture means aquaculture for which a resource allocation has been obtained.

Resource allocation authority see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Resource allocation authority means a resource allocation authority issued, and in force, under the *Fisheries Act 1994* part 5, division 3, subdivision 2A.

Tank means an above-ground container used for intensive aquaculture within an enclosed facility.

Tidal land see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Tidal land includes reefs, shoals and other land permanently or periodically submerged by waters subject to tidal influence.

Translocation means the movement of live aquatic organisms (including all stages of the organism's life cycle and any derived viable genetic material):

- (1) beyond its accepted distribution; or
- (2) to areas which contain genetically distinct populations; or
- (3) to areas with superior parasite or disease status.

Waterway see the *Fisheries Act 1994*, schedule.

Editor's note: Waterway includes a river, creek, stream, watercourse or inlet of the sea.

Abbreviations

RPEQ – Registered Professional Engineer Queensland