

Mr Bill Tait (Jnr.) Esq.

Tuesday, the 5<sup>th</sup> of March, 2019 C.E.

The Hon Duncan Pegg MP,

The Chair,

The Innovation, Tourism Development and  
Environment Committee,

The Legislative Assembly of Queensland.

C/- The A/Committee Secretary,  
The Innovation, Tourism Development and  
Environment Committee,  
Parliament House,  
George Street,  
BRISBANE, QLD, 4000.

re the inquiry into the Environmental  
Protection (Great Barrier Reef Pro-  
tection Measures) and Other Legisla-  
tion Amendment Bill 2019 and one  
or two seemingly related matters.

Dear Sir,

I simply must say, firstly, that there  
seems to have been - to say the very  
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least - only a very tight, sort of timeline, allowed for public scrutiny, of these, rather complex matters, such that, I dare say, anyhow, might appear, somewhat reminiscent of, some kind of, undisclosed, ulterior - Party - political agenda, or, you know, "policy on the run (as they say)" ? ...

Be that as it may, I note that, while the current provisions of clause (a)(ii) of subsection - (1) of Section - No. 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (the EP Act), would define "an agricultural ERA", so as to include, only "cattle grazing" that is "carried out on an agricultural property of more than 2000ha", whereas the provisions of subsection - (1) of the Clause - No. 79 of the proposed (above mentioned) Bill would define an "agricultural ERA" so as to include any "cattle grazing (and/or "cultivation of... (a)... crop")" which might be some-

how-carried out "on a commercial basis... (etc.)", and I'm wondering then, of course, if maybe, that, definition, would be intended to, e.g. capture a small-family based-landholder, engaged in what might practically be described as ~~subst~~ subsistence farming, who on occasion- or (you know) if seasons just happen to be particularly good (for a time)-has (or would have had then) the opportunity to sell off surplus (beef or other "produce"-so to speak), in order to make ends meet, or, you know, buy some tools or machinery, or a new shirt or two, or some toys for the kids, or maybe even, just to pay off the land, then, etc.?

Now, kind of along the same sort of lines, I would draw your com-



mittee's attention to, the defini-  
 tion, of "cattle", in the EP Act (ie.  
 at Section-No. 47 thereof), which denotes,  
 only "beef cattle of all ages", so,  
 well, while, you know, for all I  
 would know, there might not-cur-  
 rently-be, any significant, alternative  
 types of going concern-up on this  
 edge of the Atherton Tablelands etc.  
 and/or -this side of the Great Divi-  
 ding Range, I would, uh, if you  
 like, kind of have, to note, the-  
 not so determinant-definitions, of  
 "beef cattle", e.g. outlined in the ac-  
 companying extracts (see enclosed  
 copy) from the Merriam-Webster and  
 Collins English dictionaries, not to men-  
 tion, the differing-or at times even  
 dual-purposes\*, of various breeds of  
 cattle, alluded to in, the accompanying  
extract (again see enclosed copy) from the  
\* and one noted "hybrid" - ...  
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so-called Wikipedia-website. ...

Well, I would sincerely apologise, for not having taken the time, to expand-more expressly-on, these matters, however, given the, you know, modern so-called "two speed"-postal system, and the said timeline-upon responses to this inquiry, not to mention, my-relatively speaking anyway-impecuniousity, I don't seem to be left with, any reasonable option, but to, respectfully submit, this, kind of truncated comment, in all the said relevant circumstances.

Of course then, I would implore the committee, to resolve to accept this contact, as a duly made submission, and please, feel free to contact me-at the above given address-should the members thereof have any queries-upon same

yours sincerely  
 Bill Tark (Mr William  
 "Bill" (Billy) Peter Tark  
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Merriam-Webster

## dairy cattle

plural noun

### Definition of dairy cattle

: cattle kept for milk production

## beef cattle

plural noun

### Definition of beef cattle

: cattle developed primarily for the efficient production of meat and marked by capacity for rapid growth, heavy well-fleshed body, and stocky build

### beef cattle in British

(biːf kætəl)

noun

agriculture

the cattle raised for meat

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### dairy cow in British

(ˈdeəri kəʊ)

noun

a cow which is used to produce milk

Collins English Dictionary. Copyright © HarperCollins Publishers

Wikipedia

**Dairy cattle** (also called **dairy cows**) are **cattle** cows bred for the ability to produce large quantities of **milk**, from which **dairy products** are made. Dairy cows generally are of the species *Bos taurus*.<sup>[1]</sup>

Historically, there was little distinction between dairy cattle and **beef cattle**, with the same stock often being used for both meat and milk production. Today, the bovine industry is more specialized and most dairy cattle have been bred to produce large volumes of milk.

### Breeds[edit]

See also: *List of dairy cattle breeds*

According to the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, PDCA, there are 7 major dairy breeds in the United States. These are: **Holstein**, **Brown Swiss**, **Guernsey**, **Ayrshire**, **Jersey**, **Red and White**, and **Milking Shorthorn**.<sup>[1]</sup>

Holstein cows either have distinct white and black markings, or distinct red and white markings. Holstein cows are the biggest of all U.S. dairy breeds. A full mature Holstein cow usually weighs around 700 kilograms (1,500 lb) and is 147 centimetres (58 in) tall at the shoulder. They are known for their outstanding milk production among the main breeds of dairy cattle. An average Holstein cow produces around 10,000 kilograms (23,000 lb) of milk each lactation. Of the 9 million dairy cows in the U.S., approximately 90% of them are of the Holstein descent.<sup>[1]</sup> The top breed of dairy cow within Canada's national herd category is Holstein, taking up 93% of the dairy cow population, have a production rate of 10,257 kilograms (22,613 lb) of milk per cow that contains 3.9% butter fat and 3.2% protein<sup>[2]</sup>

Brown Swiss cows are widely accepted as the oldest dairy cattle breed, originally coming from a part of northeastern Switzerland. Some experts think that the modern Brown Swiss skeleton is similar to one found that looks to be from around the year 4000 BC Also, there is evidence that monks started breeding these cows about 1000 years ago.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Ayrshire breed first originated in the County of Ayr in Scotland. It became regarded as a well established breed in 1812. The different breeds that were crossed to form the Ayrshire are not exactly known. However, there is evidence that several breeds were crossed with the native cattle to create the breed.<sup>[4]</sup>

Guernsey cows originated just off the coast of France on the small Isle of Guernsey. The breed was first known as a separate breed around 1700. Guernseys are known for their ability to produce very high quality milk from grass. Also, the term "Golden Guernsey" is very common as Guernsey cattle produce rich, yellow milk rather than the standard white milk other cow breeds produce.<sup>[5]</sup>

The Jersey breed of dairy cow originated on a small island located off the coast of France called Jersey.<sup>[6]</sup> Despite being one of the oldest breeds of dairy cattle they now only occupy 4% of the Canadian National Herd.<sup>[7]</sup> Purebred Jersey cows, according to available data, have been in the UK area since about the year 1741. When they were first bred in this area, they were not known as Jerseys, but rather as the related Alderneys. The period between 1860 and around 1914 was a popular time for Jerseys. In this time span, many countries other than the United States started importing this breed, including Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, among others.<sup>[8]</sup>

Among the smallest of the dairy breeds, the average Jersey cow matures at approximately 410 kilograms (900 lb), with a typical weight range between 360 and 540 kilograms (800–

Breed	Country of Origin	Output per Day <sup>(note 1)</sup>		Other
		Gallons	Litres	
<u>Montbéliarde</u>	<u>France</u>	6	21	
<u>Normande</u>	<u>France</u>	5	18	
<u>Norwegian Red</u>	<u>Norway</u>	5	18	
<u>Red Poll</u>	<u>England</u>	4	15	A cross of Norfolk Red and Suffolk Dun

**Beef cattle** are **cattle** raised for **meat** production (as distinguished from **dairy cattle**, used for milk production). The meat of mature or almost mature cattle is mostly known as **beef**. In beef production there are three main stages: **cow-calf operations**, **backgrounding**, and **feedlot** operations. The production cycle of the animals start at cow-calf operations; this operation is designed specifically to breed cows for their offspring. From here the calves are backgrounded for a feedlot. Animals grown specifically for the feedlot are known as **feeder cattle**, the goal of these animals is fattening. Animals not grown for a feedlot are typically female and are commonly known as replacement heifers. While the principal use of beef cattle is meat production, other uses include **leather**, and beef by-products used in **candy**, **shampoo**, **cosmetics**, **insulin** and **inhalers**.

### Beef cattle breeds[edit]

This list is *incomplete*; you can help by *expanding it*.

Breed	Location of Origin	Description
<b>Adaptaur</b>	<b>Australia</b>	A tropically adapted <i>Bos taurus</i> breed, developed from crosses between Herefords and Shorthorns. Afrikaners are usually deep red or black with long spreading horns. They have the small cervico-thoracic hump typical of Sanga cattle.
<b>Afrikaner cattle</b>	<b>South Africa</b>	Pure black, sometimes with white at udder. Polled. Hardy and thrifty.
<b>Aberdeen Angus</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	Developed for resistance to ticks and for heat tolerance by crossing <b>Brahmans</b> and Herefords.
<b>Australian Braford</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Polled breed developed by crossing Angus and Brahman
<b>Australian Brangus</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Developed by crossing <b>Charolais</b> and Brahman and selected for resistance to heat, humidity, parasites and diseases.
<b>Australian Charbray</b>	<b>Australia</b>	Developed in the high desert, inter-mountain region of Arizona.
<b>Barzona</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	

1,200 lb). According to North Dakota State University, the fat content of the Jersey cow's milk is 4.9 percent. It is also the highest in protein, at 3.8 percent.<sup>[14]</sup> This high fat content means the milk is often used for making ice cream and cheeses. According to the American Jersey Cattle Association, Jerseys are found on 20 percent of all US dairy farms and are the primary breed in about 4 percent of dairies.<sup>[15][16]</sup>

Amongst the *Bos indicus*, the most popular dairy breed in the world is Sahiwal of the Indian subcontinent. It does not give as much milk as the Taurine breeds, but it is by far the most suitable breed for warmer climates. Australian Friesian Sahiwal and Australian Milking Zebu have been developed in Australia using Sahiwal genetics. Gir, another of the *Bos indicus* breeds, has been improved in Brazil for its milk production and is widely used there for dairy.

## List of dairy cattle breeds

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Jump to navigationJump to search*This list is *incomplete*; you can help by *expanding it*.

**Dairy cattle** are those primarily raised for their **milk** as part of **dairy farming**.

Breed	Country of Origin	Output per Day <sup>(note 1)</sup>		Other
		Gallons	Litres	
<u>Ayrshire cattle</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	5	19	Can be used for foraging
<u>Brown Swiss</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	8	30	Second largest amount of milk produced of any dairy cattle breed.
<u>Boša cattle</u>	<u>Croatia</u>	1	3.8	
<u>Canadienne cattle</u>	<u>Canada</u>	2.7	10.4	Very rare breed.
<u>Dairy Shorthorn</u>	<u>England</u>	7.6	29	Also called the milking shorthorn.
<u>Dexter cattle</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	2	7.5	Very small in size. Used in domestic farms.
<u>Guernsey cattle</u>	<u>Guernsey</u>	5	19	One of the channel islands cattle.
<u>Holstein-Friesian cattle</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	Up to 14	Up to 53	Known for producing the most amount of milk of any cattle.
<u>Illawarra cattle</u>	<u>Australia</u>	2	7.5	
<u>Irish Moiled</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	2	7.5	Rare breed and can be dual purpose, meat and milk.
<u>Jersey Cattle</u>	<u>Jersey</u>	5	19	Has a very high content of butterfat in the milk.
<u>Lakenvelder cattle</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	Up to 5	Up to 18	
<u>American Milking Devon</u>	<u>America</u>	5	23	Originally bred from the North Devon cattle
<u>Milking Shorthorn</u>	<u>Britain</u>	6	22	



<u>Beefalo</u>	United States	Hybrid between a cow and an American bison.
<u>Beefmaster</u>	Texas	Developed by breeding the Brahman, Shorthorn, and Hereford.
<u>Belted Galloway</u>	Scotland	Black with white band around middle, stocky, fairly long hair, polled. Very hardy and thrifty. Grey roan, or white with grey on head. Extremely muscular (double muscled). Fast-growing if well-fed.
<u>Belgian Blue</u>	Belgium	A composite breed using Africander (African Sanga) and Hereford-Shorthorn
<u>Belmont Red</u>	Australia	A heritage breed originating from Galloway cattle that originated from Galloway on the west side of southern Scotland and is adapted to living on the poor upland pastures and windswept moorlands of the region. It is nicknamed "Oreo Cow" because of the broad white belt that completely encircles its body.
<u>Belted Galloway</u>	Scotland	Black body, white head. A crossbreed produced by crossing a Hereford bull with Holstein or Friesian cows; used to obtain beef offspring from dairy cows. Not maintained as a separate breed, although females may be used for further breeding with other beef bulls.
<u>Black Hereford</u>	Great Britain	Pale brown, paler round eyes and nose. Muscular. Fast-growing if well-fed.
<u>Blonde d'Aquitaine</u>	Aquitaine region of south-west France	Developed from 10/16 Afrikaner, 3/16 Hereford and 3/16 Shorthorn animals.
<u>Bonsmara</u>	South Africa	Usually white, with the bulls being darker (sometimes almost black).
<u>Boran</u>	Eastern Africa	Large, pendulous ears and dewlaps, hump over the shoulders
<u>Brahman</u>	India	Developed by crossing Angus and Brahman
<u>Brangus</u>	United States	White body, with black (or sometimes red) ears, nose and feet; polled (hornless). Hardy and thrifty.
<u>British White</u>	Great Britain	Wholly white or cream, lyre-shaped pale horns, or polled. Fast-growing if well-fed.
<u>Caracu</u>	Brazil	Dual purpose, originally large draft breed, later selected for beef.
<u>Charolais</u>	Charolais France	Hardy, small, athletic, criollo-type, descended from Iberian cattle. Used in rodeo sports, noted for lean meat. Short horns, various colors, often spotted. Also called Criollo or Chinampo
<u>Chianina</u>	Italy	400-year-old longhorn breed with around 700 individuals that live close to the plateau of Lages, Santa Catarina, Brazil.
<u>Corriente</u>	Mexico	
<u>Criollo Lageano</u>	Iberian Peninsula	

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<u>Dexter</u>	Southwest of Ireland	Very small, black or dun, dark horns. Sometimes has a dwarfing gene leading to very short legs. Hardy and thrifty.
<u>Droughtmaster</u>	Australia	Developed by crossing Brahman cattle with taurine breeds, especially Beef Shorthorn. Tolerant of heat and ticks.
<u>English Longhorn</u>	Midlands of England	Red or brindle, with white back and belly. Very long cylindrical horns usually spreading sideways or downwards, often curving and even eventually making a circle. Medium size, hardy.
<u>Fleckvieh</u>	Switzerland	Red pied or solid red, polled or horned. Sturdy dual-purpose for beef and dairy. Formerly triple purpose of beef, dairy and draught. Fast growing if well-fed.
<u>Florida Cracker cattle</u>	Florida, USA	Small, criollo-type descended from cattle brought to the Southern U.S. by the Spanish Conquistadors. Adapted to subtropical climate, parasite-resistant. Endangered breed
<u>Galloway</u>	Galloway region of Scotland	Black, stocky, fairly long hair, polled. Very hardy and thrifty.
<u>Gascon cattle</u>	French Pyrenees	Grey, hardy, maternal breed. Good growth and conformation of calves. Suitable for all farming systems, bred pure or crossed with a terminal sire
<u>Gelbvieh</u>	Germany	Red, strong skin pigmentation, polled. Superior fertility, calving ease, mothering ability, and growth rate of calves. <sup>22</sup>
<u>Han-u</u>	Korea	
<u>Hérens</u>	Switzerland	
<u>Hereford</u>	Herefordshire, England	Red, white head, white finching on neck, and white switch.
<u>Highland</u>	Scotland	Small, stocky; black, red, dun or white. Very long coat and very long pale horns, upswept in cows and steers. Very hardy and thrifty.
<u>Hungarian Grey</u>	Hungary	Robust, easy-calving and long-lived. Horns long, curved and directed upward. Slender and tall. Well adapted to extensive pasture systems.
<u>Irish Moiled</u>	Northwest of Ireland	Red with white back and belly, or white with red ears, nose and feet. Polled. Hardy and thrifty.
<u>Jabres</u>	Central Java, Indonesia	Colors varied from light brown to dark brown with a black stripe spans from back to tail.
<u>Japanese Shorthorn</u>	Japan	A breed of small beef cattle.
<u>Limousin</u>	Limousin and Marche regions of France	Mid-brown, paler round eyes and nose. Fast-growing if well-fed.
<u>Lincoln Red</u>	England	

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<u>Lowline</u>	Australia	Developed by selectively breeding small Angus cattle.
<u>Luing</u>	The Isle of Luing / Lhp and surrounding islands in the Inner Hebrides, Scotland	Rough coat, red-brown, polled. Bred by crossing Beef Shorthorn with Highland. Very hardy and thrifty.
<u>Madurese</u>	East Java, Indonesia	Small body, short legs, reddish yellow hair.
<u>Maine-Anjou</u>	Anjou region in West France	Red-and-white pied, polled, fast growing if well-fed.
<u>Mocho Nacional</u>	Brazil	Polled
<u>Murray Grey</u>	South Eastern Australia	Grey or silver polled cattle developed from a roan Shorthorn cow and an Angus bull. Easy-care versatile cattle that have been exported to many countries.
<u>Nelore</u>	India	Exported to Brazil, where it has become a dominant breed.
<u>Nguni</u>	South Africa	Extremely hardy breed developed by Nguni tribes for harsh African conditions. Originally derived from the African Sanga Cattle, although quite distinct. Three subgroups are recognised, Makhatini, Swazi and Pedi.
<u>North Devon</u>	Devon, Cornwall and Somerset; the West Country in the south-west of England	Ruby-red, white tail switch, white horns.
<u>Piedmontese</u>	Piedmont	Bred both for beef and dairy production; double muscled. White colored and possessing myostatin genes.
<u>Pineywoods</u>	Gulf coast, USA	Landrace heritage endangered breed, lean, small, adapted to climate of the deep south, disease-resistant. Short horns, various colors, often spotted
<u>Pinzgauer</u>	Austria	A breed of cattle indigenous to the Pinz Valley, near Salzburg, Austria. Reared and used as dairy cattle in Europe although they are well adapted to drier landscapes of there USA, Australia and Southern Africa where they are kept for beef production or dual purposes. Solid red with very distinctive white blaze from wither, down to tail tip and underside.
<u>Red Angus</u>	Scotland	Colour variety of Angus: solid red. Polled.
<u>Red Poll</u>	East Anglia in England	Red with white switch, polled (hornless), dual purpose.
<u>Red Sindhi</u>	Sindh in Pakistan	Red Sindhi cattle are the most popular of all Zebu dairy breeds. In Pakistan, they are kept for beef production or dairy farming.

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<u>Romagnola</u>	Italy	Bred primarily for beef production; often used as draught beasts in the past. White or grey with black pigmented skin and upward curving horns.
<u>Romosinuano</u>	Colombia	
<u>Salers</u>	France	Red. Hardy, easy calving.
<u>Santa Gertrudis</u>	Southern Texas	Developed by crossing red Shorthorn and Brahman
<u>Simmental</u>	Western Switzerland	Yellowish-brown, white head. Fast-growing if well-fed. Dual purpose (beef, dairy & draught).
<u>Shorthorn/Beef Shorthorn</u>	Northern England	Red, red with white back and belly, or white.
<u>Square Meater</u>	New South Wales, Australia	Small, grey or silver, polled; similar to Murray Grey.
<u>Sussex</u>	South-east England	Rich chestnut red with white tail switch and white horns. Also used for draught until the early 20th century. Hardy and thrifty.
<u>Tabapuan</u>	Brazil	
<u>Tajima</u>	Japan	Black Wagyu bred for internationally renowned beefs such as Kobe and Matsuzaka.
<u>Texas Longhorn</u>	Texas	Various colours, with very long, tapering, upswept horns - extending as much as 80 inches (2.0 m) tip to tip. Very hardy in dry climates. Light muscled, so bulls often used for first-calf heifers.
<u>Wagyu</u>	Japan	Black, horned, and noted for heavy marbling (intramuscular fat deposition).
<u>Welsh Black</u>	Wales	Black, white upswept horns with black tips. Hardy.
<u>White Park</u>	Great Britain, Ireland	White, with black (or sometimes red) ears, nose and feet; white horns with dark tips. Hardy and thrifty.
<u>Zubron</u>	Poland	Hybrid between a cow and a winsent.

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