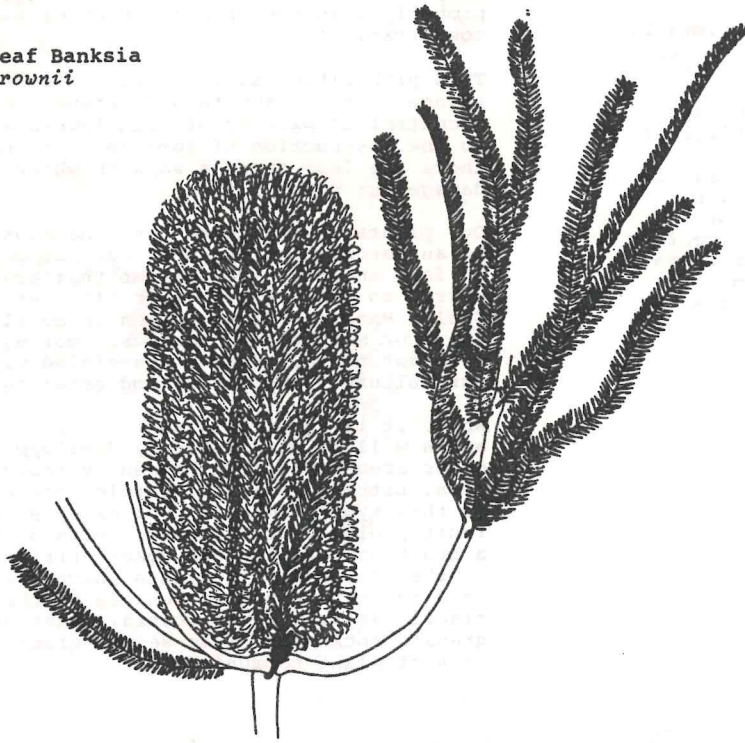


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Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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Feather-leaf Banksia  
*Banksia brownii*



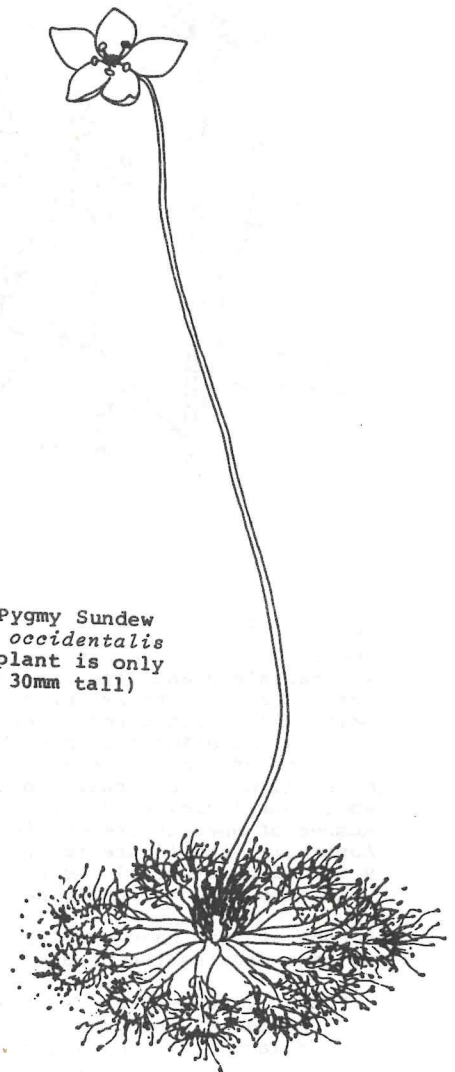
# PROTECTING OUR FLORA

- a brief guide to  
the legislation

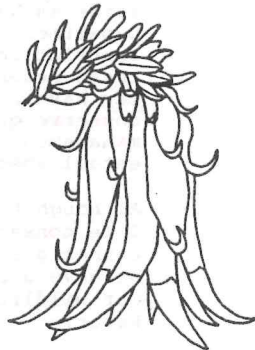
Yellow Mountain Bell  
*Darwinia collina*



Minute Pygmy Sundew  
*Drosera occidentalis*  
(whole plant is only  
approx. 30mm tall)



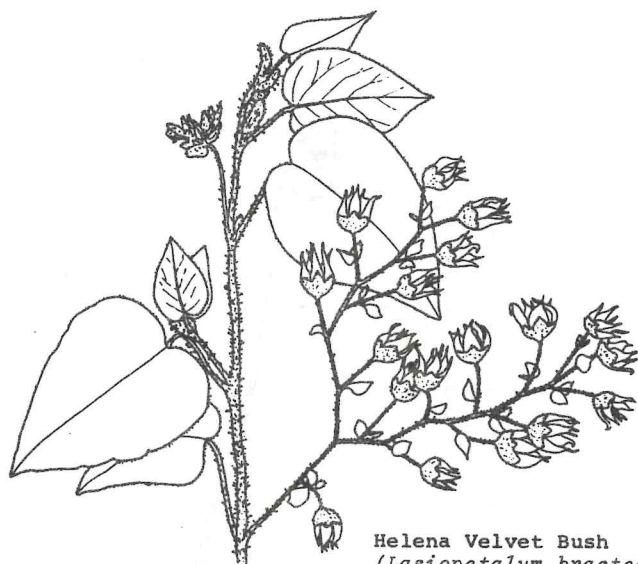
Cranbrook Bell  
*Darwinia meeboluii*



DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australia's flora is a natural asset of world-wide importance. The increasing interest in wildflower cultivation and the popularity of wildflower shows and tours indicate the high value placed on our flora by both Western Australians and visitors to our State.

We need only consider the unique beauty and variety of our wildflowers to find sufficient reasons to make every effort for their conservation. However, we should also bear in mind the important role that native plant communities play in our environment. For example, they stabilise soils and provide food and shelter for birds and animals. Our flora also contributes to the State's economy through the trade in wildflowers and as a world-renowned tourist attraction.



Helena Velvet Bush  
(*Lasiopetalum bracteatum*)

#### FLORA AT RISK

Because of the wide variety of Western Australia's plant life, it is a difficult task to assess the extent of the threat to particular species and plant communities. Despite the efforts of many botanists since the time of first European settlement, there is still much that needs to be discovered about our flora. We do not know the precise number of species present in Western Australia: the figure is thought to be about 9 000 with between 1 000 and 3 000 species yet to be scientifically described.

Recent studies have provided some information which indicates the need for conservation:

- \* Over 2 000 Western Australian plant species may be considered rare, poorly collected or geographically restricted.
- \* More than 50% of the species in these categories are confined to the south west of the State.
- \* Over 1 100 Western Australian species are commercially exploited. 200 of these species are thought to be geographically restricted and may be rare.
- \* Changes in land usage, drainage etc. place many species in jeopardy.

#### FLORA CONSERVATION

'Picking of Wildflowers Prohibited' - most people are familiar with this message. It's probably what most people think of as 'flora conservation'.

This prohibition still exists in most circumstances. It is easy to understand that uncontrolled picking of wildflowers would lead to the destruction of some species. However, there are less obvious ways in which we may damage our plant life.

Our plants have adapted over the ages to live in an astonishing range of natural conditions. In fact there are few places that are too barren to support some sort of plant community. Sadly, Man's needs are often in conflict with those of Nature and plants are not equipped to adapt to the changes associated with agricultural, industrial and urban development.

While it is inevitable that natural bushland areas will be diminished by development, other areas are often harmed by thoughtlessness. Litter, fire and vehicles are sources of this type of damage. For example, papers, fruit peelings or cigarette butts dropped on a track or roadside can upset nutrient levels in the soil and kill plants which have adapted to life on poor soils. Vehicle tracks in fragile areas such as coastal dunes and granite rocks may cause severe erosion and loss of plant communities.



Cape Arid Kennedia  
(*Kennedia beckxiana*)

#### NATURE RESERVES

Areas of land in a natural state are set aside as Nature Reserves and managed by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Some restrictions are imposed on activities in these Reserves so that our plants and animals may have a secure habitat. We can help conserve our wildlife by observing these management regulations and encouraging the establishment of new Nature Reserves.

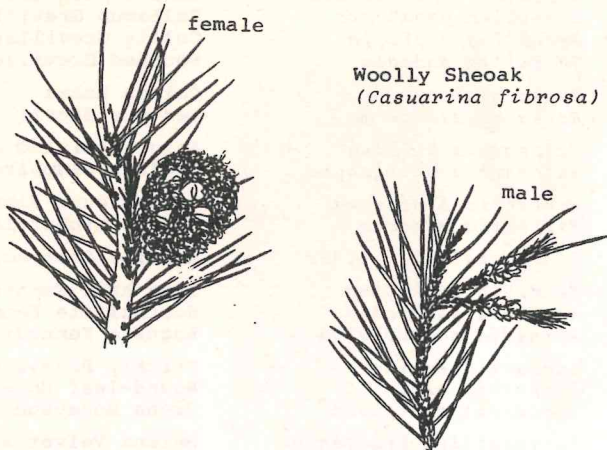
Although they are an important tool in wildlife conservation, Nature Reserves alone cannot guarantee the survival of our flora. We have a responsibility to ensure that ALL our wildlife habitat is treated as a Nature Reserve.

#### THE LAW

The laws governing flora conservation are contained in the Wildlife Conservation Act and its regulations. They are administered by the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

In general the laws prohibit the taking of native flora except under certain circumstances which make provision for management of the trade in wildflowers and other specific activities.

The principal aspects of the legislation are summarised in the following sections of this leaflet. It should be borne in mind that full details of the flora laws are beyond the scope of this publication, but if you need additional information, officers of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife will be pleased to assist you. Officers are stationed at the centres listed on page 4.



Woolly Sheoak  
(*Casuarina fibrosa*)

#### PROTECTED FLORA

'Flora' is legally defined as any plant (including any wildflower, palm, shrub, tree, fern, creeper or vine) which is either native to Western Australia or declared to be flora under the Act.

The classes of flora presently declared as protected are: Pteridophytes (ferns and fern allies), Gymnosperms (cone-bearing plants) and Angiosperms (seed-bearing plants). These classes include all plants except the lower forms of plant life such as mosses, algae etc.

Over one hundred species of plants are categorised as 'rare flora' and given special protection. The drawings in this leaflet depict some of these rare species and the special rules covering 'rare flora' are dealt with in a later section.

#### TAKING PROTECTED FLORA

Protected flora may only be taken under the specified circumstances outlined in the following sections. Please note that, in legal terms: 'to take in relation to any flora includes to gather, pluck, cut, pull up, destroy, dig up, remove or injure the flora or permit the same to be done by any means'.

#### CROWN LAND

On Crown land, protected flora may only be taken by people who hold a license issued by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

If the flora is to be sold, a Commercial Purposes License is required (fee \$5). People who wish to take flora for scientific study, propagation or other non-commercial purposes must hold a License for Scientific or Other Prescribed Purposes (fee \$2). This license does not entitle the holder to sell any of the flora taken.

#### PRIVATE LAND

Protected flora may only be taken from private land by the owner or occupier of the land or by a person who has the owner or occupier's consent to take flora. If the landholder wishes to sell flora taken from his property, he must hold a Commercial Producer's License or a Nurseryman's License (fee \$5).

#### FLORISTS

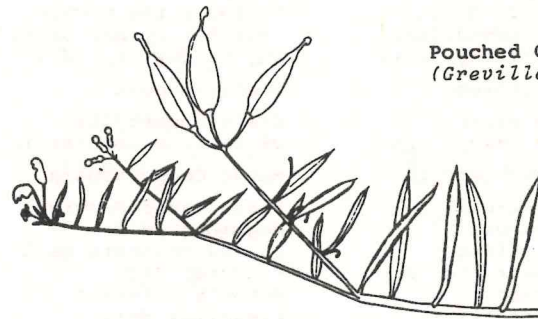
Florists and others who trade in native flora are not required to hold a license unless they are also involved in taking native flora for sale. However, it is an offence to sell flora which has not been legally taken, so it is essential that traders ensure that their stocks are obtained only from authorised sources.

Anyone trading in native flora must keep a written record of the type and quantity of native flora they purchase showing the date of the purchase and the name and address of the supplier. These records must be retained for twelve months and shown to a Wildlife Officer on demand.

#### LICENSES - GENERAL INFORMATION

All applications for flora licenses should be made to the State Operations Headquarters at the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

In some cases licenses will be issued specifying conditions such as the areas where the licensee may operate, the types of flora to be taken etc. License holders may also be required to supply returns of the flora they have taken. Full information on returns and other license conditions will be given when a license is issued.



Pouched Grevillea  
(*Grevillea saccata*)

#### RARE FLORA

The Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife has declared the species listed on page 4 to be 'rare flora'. These plants are considered to be in danger of extinction, rare or otherwise in need of special protection.

The species listed may not be taken without the specific written approval of the Minister. This prohibition applies equally on Crown and private land; to licensed and unlicensed persons and to the owners or occupiers of land on which rare flora is found. However, the prohibition does not extend to cultivated or domesticated specimens of the rare flora species - the legislation covers only wild populations.

#### NOTE

In instances where an owner or occupier of private land has been refused consent to take rare flora from his property, the Wildlife Conservation Act contains provisions for the payment of compensation to the property holder. The Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife must, however, be satisfied that the refusal has resulted in the loss of use or enjoyment of the land. Further information on this subject may be obtained from the State Operations Headquarters at the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

# RARE FLORA SPECIES

(This list is correct at the time of printing in April 1983, but is subject to change as a result of continuing research on the status of flora populations.)

*Acacia anomala*  
*Acacia aphylla*  
*Acacia argutifolia*  
*Acacia depressa*  
*Acacia guinetii*  
*Acacia simulans*  
*Adenanthos cunninghamii*  
*Adenanthos detmoldii*  
*Adenanthos dobagii*  
*Adenanthos ellipticus*  
*Adenanthos eyrei*  
*Adenanthos ileticus*  
*Adenanthos pungens*  
*Adenanthos velutinus*  
*Aponogeton hexatepalus*  
*Asplenium obtusatum*  
*Baeckea arbuscula*  
*Banksia brownii*  
*Banksia chamaephyton*  
*Banksia cuneata*  
*Banksia goodii*  
*Banksia meisneri*  
 var. *ascendens*  
*Banksia sphaerocarpa*  
 var. *dolichostyla*  
*Banksia triacuspis*  
*Boronia tenuis*  
*Caladenia bryceana*  
*Caladenia gemmata*  
 forma *lutea*  
*Caladenia lavandulacea*  
*Caladenia triangularis*  
*Casuarina fibrosa*  
*Conostylis misera*  
*Conostylis pauciflora*  
*Cooperhooikia georgei*  
*Darwinia acerosa*  
*Darwinia carnea*  
*Darwinia collina*  
*Darwinia macrostegia*  
*Darwinia masonii*  
*Darwinia meeboldii*  
*Darwinia oxylepis*  
*Darwinia squarrosa*  
*Darwinia wittwerorum*  
*Daviesia euphorbioides*  
*Diuris purdiei*  
*Dodonaea hackettiana*  
*Drosera occidentalis*  
*Drummondia ericoides*  
*Drummondia hassellii*  
 var. *longifolia*  
*Eremophila denticulata*  
*Eremophila inflata*  
*Eremophila merrallii*  
*Eremophila microtheca*  
*Eremophila resinosa*  
*Eremophila serpens*  
*Eremophila virens*  
*Eremophila viscida*  
*Eucalyptus aquilina*  
*Eucalyptus bennettiae*  
*Eucalyptus brachyphylla*  
*Eucalyptus burdettiana*  
*Eucalyptus caesia*  
*Eucalyptus calcicola*  
*Eucalyptus carnabyi*  
*Eucalyptus coronata*  
*Eucalyptus desmondensis*  
*Eucalyptus exilis*  
*Eucalyptus insularis*  
*Eucalyptus johnsoniana*  
*Eucalyptus kruseana*  
*Eucalyptus pendens*  
*Eucalyptus rhodantha*  
*Eucalyptus steedmanii*

Chattering Grass Wattle  
 Leafless Rock Wattle  
 East Barrens Wattle  
 Echidna Wattle  
 Guinet's Wattle  
 Barrens Kindred Wattle  
 Albany Woollybush  
 Yellow Jugflower  
 Fitzgerald Woollybush  
 Oval-leaf Adenanthos  
 Toolinna Adenanthos  
 Club-leaf Adenanthos  
 Spiky Adenanthos  
 Velvet Woollybush  
 Stalked Water-Ribbons  
 Shore Spleenwort  
 Albany Baeckea  
 Feather-leaf Banksia  
 Fishbone Banksia  
 Quairading Banksia  
 Good's Banksia  
 Meisner's Scott River Banksia  
 Ironcap Banksia  
 Pine Banksia  
 Blue Boronia  
 Dwarf Spider Orchid  
 Yellow China Orchid  
 Lavender Spider Orchid  
 Shy Spider Orchid  
 Woolly Sheoak  
 Grass Conostylis  
 Dawesville Conostylis  
 Mauve Cooperhooikia  
 Fine-leaved Darwinia  
 Mogumber Bell  
 Yellow Mountain Bell  
 Mondurup Bell  
 Mason's Darwinia  
 Cranbrook Bell  
 Gillham's Bell  
 Fringed Mountain Bell  
 Wittwer's Mountain Bell  
 Wongan Cactus  
 Purdie's Donkey Orchid  
 Perth Hop Bush  
 Minute Pygmy Sundew  
 Moresby Range Drummondia  
 Peak Charles Drummondia  
 Fitzgerald Eremophila  
 Swollen-flowered Eremophila  
 Bruce Rock Eremophila  
 Heath-like Eremophila  
 Resinous Eremophila  
 Snake Eremophila  
 Campion Eremophila  
 Varnish Bush  
 Mt Le Grand Mallee  
 Bennett's Mallee  
 Binyarinrinna Mallee  
 Burdett Gum  
 Caesia  
 Hamelin Bay Mallee  
 Carnaby's Mallee  
 Crowned Mallee  
 Desmond Mallee  
 Boyagin Mallee  
 Twin Peak Island Mallee  
 Johnson's Mallee  
 Bookleaf Mallee  
 Badgingarra Mallee  
 Rose Mallee  
 Steedman's Gum

*Franklandia triaristata*  
*Gastrolobium appressum*  
*Gastrolobium glaucum*  
*Grevillea baxteri*  
*Grevillea circifolia*  
*Grevillea drummondii*  
*Grevillea dryandroides*  
*Grevillea inconspicua*  
*Grevillea infundibularis*  
*Grevillea involucreata*  
*Grevillea prostrata*  
*Grevillea ripicola*  
*Grevillea saccata*  
*Hakea aculeata*  
*Hakea megalosperma*  
*Halosarcia bulbosa*  
*Halosarcia entrichoma*  
*Hibbertia bracteosa*  
*Hibbertia miniata*  
*Hydrocotyle lemnoides*  
*Kennedia beckriana*  
*Kennedia glabrata*  
*Kennedia macrophylla*  
*Lambertia echinata*  
*Lambertia orbifolia*  
*Lambertia rariflora*  
*Lasiopetalum bracteatum*  
*Lechenaultia pulvinaris*  
*Lechenaultia superba*  
*Leucopogon obtectus*  
*Myoporum salsoloides*  
*Pityrodia augustensis*  
*Pomaderris bilocularis*  
*Pomaderris grandis*  
*Prasophyllum lanceolatum*  
*Prasophyllum triangulare*  
*Ptychosema pusillum*  
*Pultenaea skinneri*  
*Rhisanthella gardneri*  
*Ricinocarpus trichophorus*  
*Royceia pycnophylloides*  
*Sowerbaea multicaulis*  
*Spirogardnera rubescens*  
*Stachystemon axillaris*  
*Stawellia dimorphantha*  
*Stylidium coroniforme*  
*Stylidium expeditionis*  
*Stylidium galioides*  
*Synaphea pinnata*  
*Tegicornia uniflora*  
*Thelymitra fuscolutea*  
 var. *stellata*  
*Thelymitra macmillanii*  
*Thelymitra psammophila*  
*Urocarpus niveus*  
*Urocarpus phebalioides*  
*Verticordia helichrysantha*  
*Verticordia staminosa*  
*Villarsia calthifolia*  
*Wurmbea humilis*  
*Wurmbea tubulosa*

Plumed Lanoline Bush  
 Scale Leaf Poison  
 Wongan Poison  
 Cape Arid Grevillea  
 Varied-leaf Grevillea  
 Drummond's Grevillea  
 Phalanx Grevillea  
 Cue Grevillea  
 Fan-leaf Grevillea  
 Lake Varley Grevillea  
 Pallarup Grevillea  
 Collie Grevillea  
 Pouched Grevillea  
 Column Hakea  
 Lesueur Grevillea  
 Large-articled Samphire  
 Eyelash Samphire  
 Porongurups Hibbertia  
 Orange Hibbertia  
 Aquatic Pennywort  
 Cape Arid Kennedia  
 Northcliffe Kennedia  
 Augusta Kennedia  
 Prickly Honeysuckle  
 Round-leaf Honeysuckle  
 Green Honeysuckle  
 Helena Velvet Bush  
 Cushion Lechenaultia  
 Barrens Lechenaultia  
 Hidden Beard-heath  
 Jerramungup Myoporum  
 Mt Augustus Foxglove  
 Tutanning Pomaderris  
 Large Pomaderris  
 Brown Leek Orchid  
 Dark Leek Orchid  
 Dwarf Pea  
 Skinner's Pea  
 Underground Orchid  
 Barrens Wedding Bush  
 Saltmat  
 Many-stemmed Lily  
 Spiral Bush  
 Leafy Stachystemon  
 Arrowsmith Stilt-lily  
 Wongan Triggerplant  
 Tutanning Triggerplant  
 Yellow Mountain  
 Helena Synaphea  
 Mat Samphire  
 Star Orchid  
 Salmon Sun Orchid  
 Sandplain Sun Orchid  
 Bindoon Starbush  
 Gairdner Range Starbush  
 Barrens Feather Flower  
 Wongan Feather Flower  
 Mountain Villarsia  
 Wongan Dwarf Nancy  
 Long-flowered Nancy

STATE OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS:  
 DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
 AND LAND MANAGEMENT,  
 50 HAYMAN RD., COMO.