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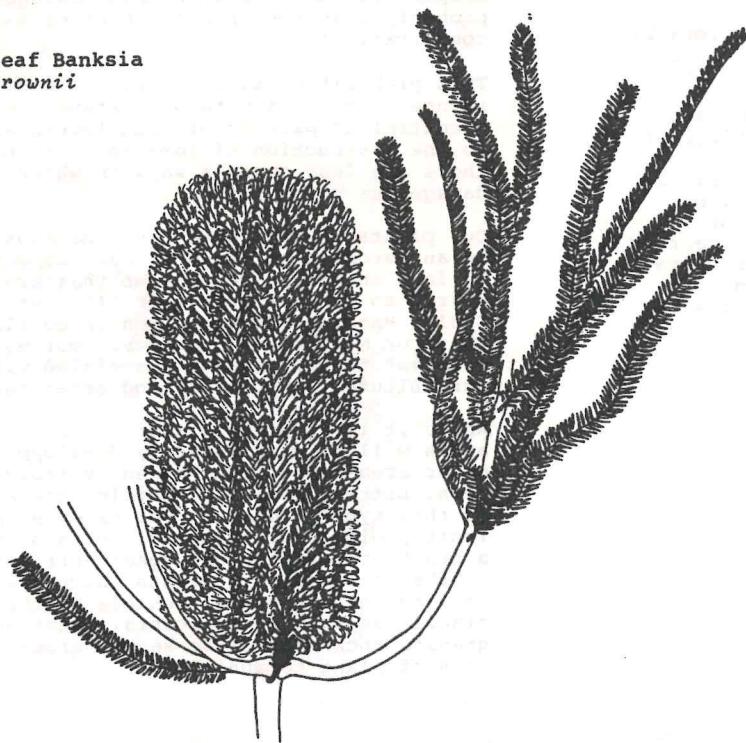
Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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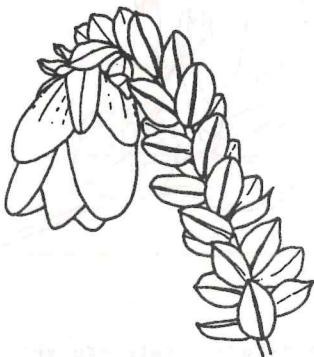
Feather-leaf Banksia  
*Banksia brownii*



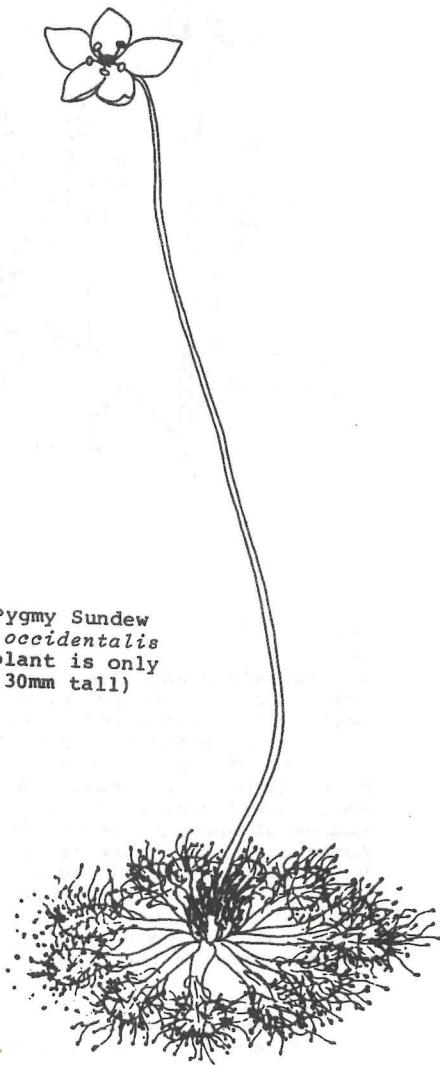
# PROTECTING OUR FLORA

*- a brief guide to  
the legislation*

Yellow Mountain Bell  
*Darwinia collina*



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



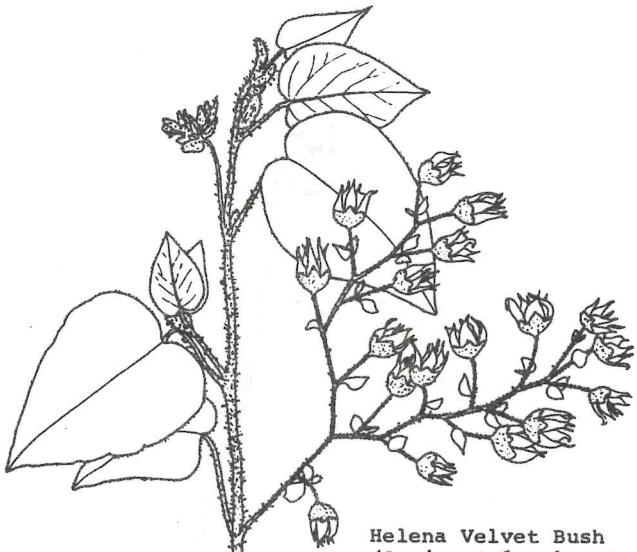
Cranbrook Bell  
*Darwinia meeboldii*



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 beckiana*)



#### 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.

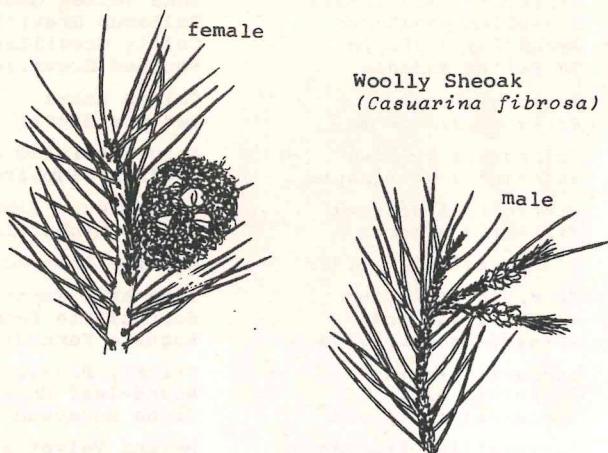
Although they are an important tool in wildlife conservation, Nature Reserves alone cannot guarantee the survival of our flora. We have a responsibility to ensure that ALL our wildlife habitat is treated as a Nature Reserve.

#### 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.



#### 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

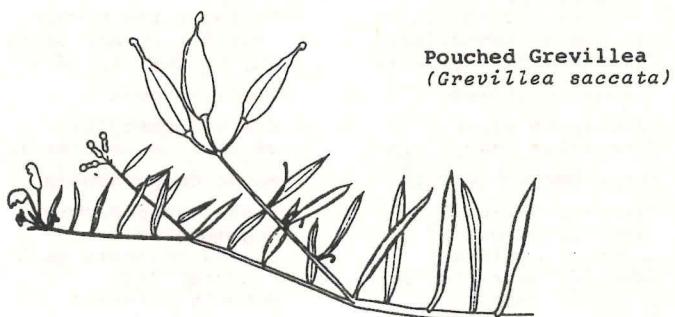
Florists and others who trade in native flora are not required to hold a license unless they are also involved in taking native flora for sale. However, it is an offence to sell flora which has not been legally taken, so it is essential that traders ensure that their stocks are obtained only from authorised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

<i>Acacia anomala</i>	<i>Chittering Grass Wattle</i>	<i>Franklandia triaristata</i>
<i>Acacia aphylla</i>	<i>Leafless Rock Wattle</i>	<i>Gastrolobium appressum</i>
<i>Acacia argutifolia</i>	<i>East Barrens Wattle</i>	<i>Gastrolobium glaucum</i>
<i>Acacia depressa</i>	<i>Echidna Wattle</i>	<i>Grevillea baxteri</i>
<i>Acacia guinetti</i>	<i>Guinet's Wattle</i>	<i>Grevillea cirsifolia</i>
<i>Acacia simulans</i>	<i>Barrens Kindred Wattle</i>	<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>
<i>Adenanthes cunninghamii</i>	<i>Albany Woollybush</i>	<i>Grevillea dryandroides</i>
<i>Adenanthes detmoldii</i>	<i>Yellow Jugflower</i>	<i>Grevillea inconspicua</i>
<i>Adenanthes dobagii</i>	<i>Fitzgerald Woollybush</i>	<i>Grevillea infundibularis</i>
<i>Adenanthes ellipticus</i>	<i>Oval-leaf Adenanthes</i>	<i>Grevillea involucrata</i>
<i>Adenanthes eyrei</i>	<i>Toolinna Adenanthes</i>	<i>Grevillea prostrata</i>
<i>Adenanthes ileticos</i>	<i>Club-leaf Adenanthes</i>	<i>Grevillea ripicola</i>
<i>Adenanthes pungens</i>	<i>Spiky Adenanthes</i>	<i>Grevillea saccata</i>
<i>Adenanthes velutinus</i>	<i>Velvet Woollybush</i>	
<i>Aponogeton hexatepalus</i>	<i>Stalked Water-Ribbons</i>	
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>	<i>Shore Spleenwort</i>	<i>Hakea aculeata</i>
<i>Baeckea arbuscula</i>	<i>Albany Baeckea</i>	<i>Hakea megalosperma</i>
<i>Banksia brownii</i>	<i>Feather-leaf Banksia</i>	<i>Halosarcia bulbosa</i>
<i>Banksia chamaephyton</i>	<i>Fishbone Banksia</i>	<i>Halosarcia entrichoma</i>
<i>Banksia cuneata</i>	<i>Quairading Banksia</i>	<i>Hibbertia bracteosa</i>
<i>Banksia goodii</i>	<i>Good's Banksia</i>	<i>Hibbertia miniata</i>
<i>Banksia meisneri</i>	<i>Meisner's Scott River</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle lemnoides</i>
var. <i>ascendens</i>	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>Kennedia beckxiana</i>
<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i>	<i>Ironcap Banksia</i>	<i>Kennedia glabrata</i>
var. <i>dolichostyla</i>		<i>Kennedia macrophylla</i>
<i>Banksia tricuspis</i>	<i>Pine Banksia</i>	<i>Lambertia echinata</i>
<i>Boronia tenuis</i>	<i>Blue Boronia</i>	<i>Lambertia orbifolia</i>
<i>Caladenia bryceana</i>	<i>Dwarf Spider Orchid</i>	<i>Lambertia rariflora</i>
<i>Caladenia gemmata</i>	<i>Yellow China Orchid</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum bracteatum</i>
forma <i>lutea</i>	<i>Lavender Spider Orchid</i>	<i>Lechenaultia pulvinaris</i>
<i>Caladenia lavandulacea</i>	<i>Shy Spider Orchid</i>	<i>Lechenaultia superba</i>
<i>Caladenia triangularis</i>	<i>Woolly Sheoak</i>	<i>Leucopogon obtectus</i>
<i>Casuarina fibrosa</i>	<i>Grass Conostylis</i>	<i>Myoporum salicoides</i>
<i>Conostylis misera</i>	<i>Dawesville Conostylis</i>	<i>Pityrodia augustensis</i>
<i>Conostylis pauciflora</i>	<i>Mauve Coopernookia</i>	<i>Pomaderris bilocularis</i>
<i>Coopernookia georgei</i>	<i>Fine-leaved Darwinia</i>	<i>Pomaderris grandis</i>
<i>Darwinia acerosa</i>	<i>Mogumber Bell</i>	<i>Prasophyllum lanceolatum</i>
<i>Darwinia carnea</i>	<i>Yellow Mountain Bell</i>	<i>Prasophyllum triangulare</i>
<i>Darwinia collina</i>	<i>Mondurup Bell</i>	<i>Ptychosperma pusillum</i>
<i>Darwinia macrostegia</i>	<i>Mason's Darwinia</i>	<i>Pultenaea skinneri</i>
<i>Darwinia masonii</i>	<i>Cranbrook Bell</i>	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>
<i>Darwinia meeboldii</i>	<i>Gillham's Bell</i>	<i>Ricinocarpus trichophorus</i>
<i>Darwinia oxylepis</i>	<i>Fringed Mountain Bell</i>	<i>Roycea pycnophylloides</i>
<i>Darwinia squarrosa</i>	<i>Wittwer's Mountain Bell</i>	<i>Sowerbaea multicaulis</i>
<i>Darwinia wittwerorum</i>	<i>Wongan Cactus</i>	<i>Spirogardnera rubescens</i>
<i>Daviesia euphorbioides</i>	<i>Purdie's Donkey Orchid</i>	<i>Stachystemon axillaris</i>
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	<i>Perth Hop Bush</i>	<i>Stawellia dimorphantha</i>
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	<i>Minute Pygmy Sundew</i>	<i>Stylidium coroniforme</i>
<i>Drosera occidentalis</i>	<i>Moresby Range Drummondita</i>	<i>Stylidium expeditionis</i>
<i>Drummondita ericoides</i>	<i>Peak Charles Drummondita</i>	<i>Stylidium galiooides</i>
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>		<i>Synaphea pinnata</i>
var. <i>longifolia</i>		<i>Tegicornia uniflora</i>
<i>Eremophila denticulata</i>	<i>Fitzgerald Eremophila</i>	<i>Thelymitra fuscolutea</i>
<i>Eremophila inflata</i>	<i>Swollen-flowered Eremophila</i>	var. <i>stellata</i>
<i>Eremophila merrallii</i>	<i>Bruce Rock Eremophila</i>	<i>Thelymitra macmillanii</i>
<i>Eremophila microtheca</i>	<i>Heath-like Eremophila</i>	<i>Thelymitra psammophila</i>
<i>Eremophila resinosa</i>	<i>Resinous Eremophila</i>	<i>Urocarpus niveus</i>
<i>Eremophila serpens</i>	<i>Snake Eremophila</i>	<i>Urocarpus phebaliodoides</i>
<i>Eremophila virens</i>	<i>Campion Eremophila</i>	<i>Verticordia helichrysantha</i>
<i>Eremophila viscida</i>	<i>Varnish Bush</i>	<i>Verticordia staminosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus aquilina</i>	<i>Mt Le Grand Mallee</i>	<i>Villarsia calthifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus bennettiae</i>	<i>Bennett's Mallee</i>	<i>Wurmbea humilis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus brachyphylla</i>	<i>Binaryrinrinna Mallee</i>	<i>Wurmbea tubulosa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus burdettiana</i>	<i>Burdett Gum</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	<i>Caesia</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus calcicola</i>	<i>Hamelin Bay Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus carnabyi</i>	<i>Carnaby's Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus coronata</i>	<i>Crowned Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus desmondensis</i>	<i>Desmond Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus exilis</i>	<i>Boyagin Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus insularis</i>	<i>Twin Peak Island Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus johnsoniana</i>	<i>Johnson's Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i>	<i>Bookleaf Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus pendens</i>	<i>Badgingarra Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus rhodantha</i>	<i>Rose Mallee</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus steedmanii</i>	<i>Steedman's Gum</i>	
		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
		Bindoona 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.