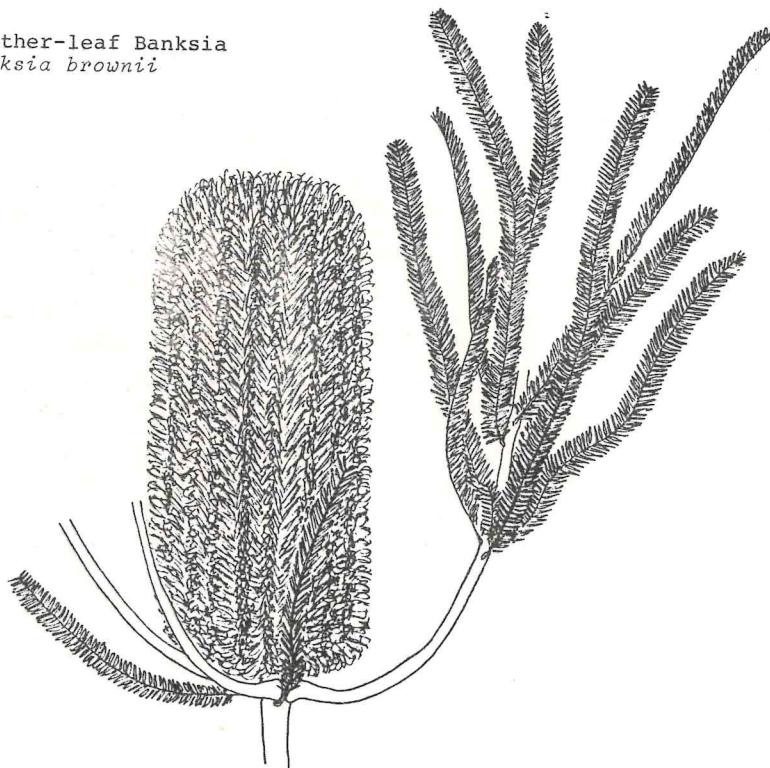


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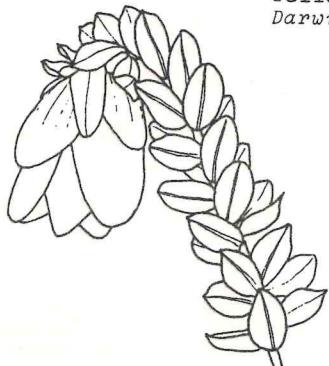
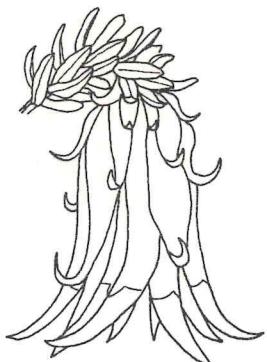
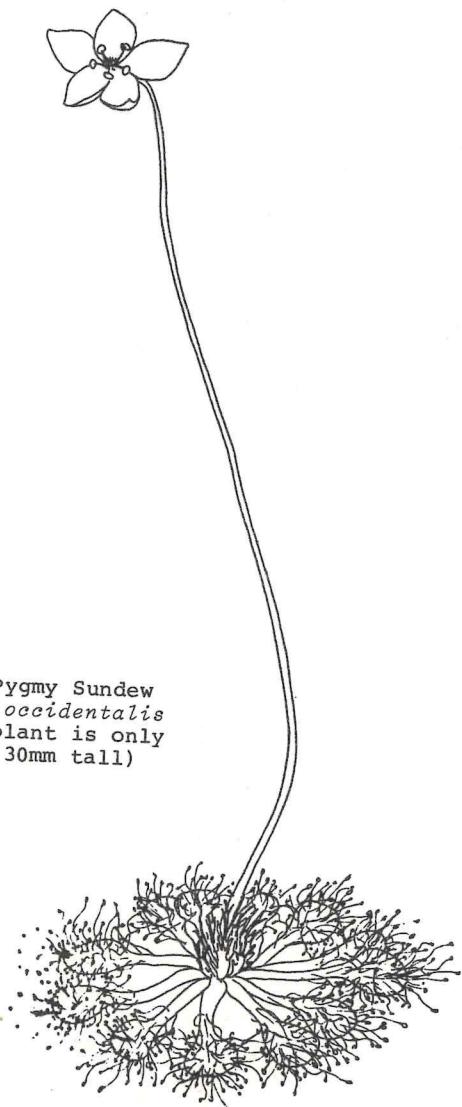
Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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Feather-leaf Banksia
Banksia brownii

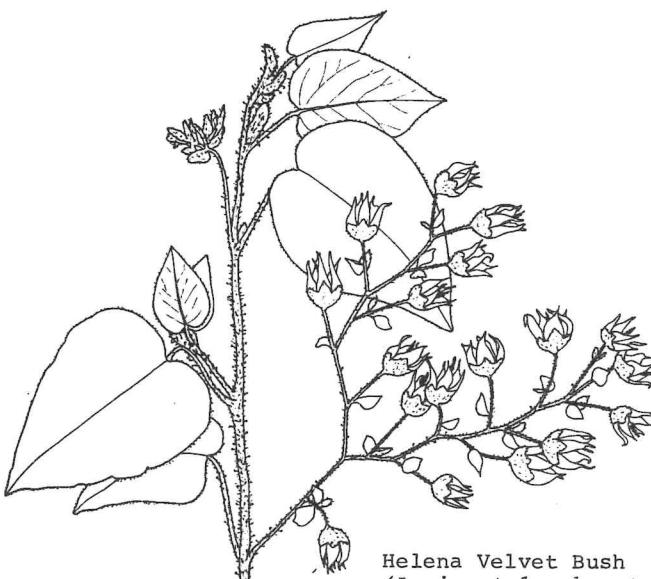
PROTECTING OUR FLORA

*- a brief guide to
the legislation*

Yellow Mountain Bell
Darwinia collinaCranbrook Bell
Darwinia meeboldiiMinute Pygmy Sundew
Drosera occidentalis
(whole plant is only
approx. 30mm tall)

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.

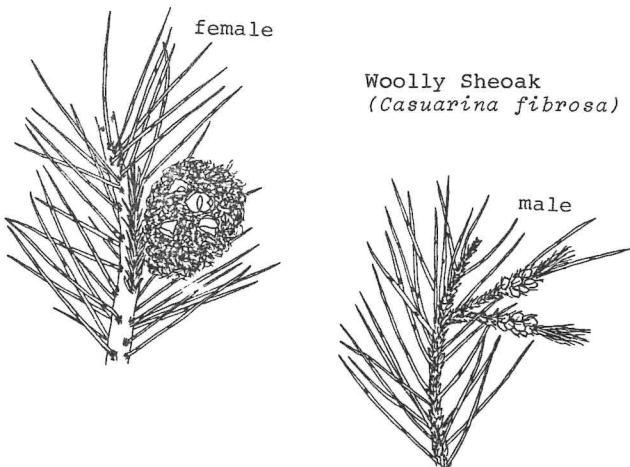
Although they are an important tool in wildlife conservation, Nature Reserves alone cannot guarantee the survival of our flora. We have a responsibility to ensure that ALL our wildlife habitat is treated as a Nature Reserve.

THE LAW

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

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.

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

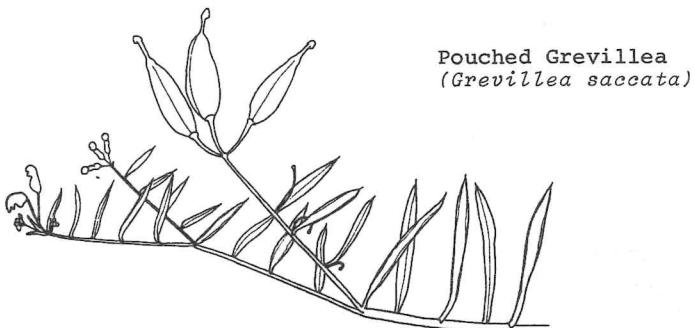
Florists and others who trade in native flora are not required to hold a license unless they are also involved in taking native flora for sale. However, it is an offence to sell flora which has not been legally taken, so it is essential that traders ensure that their stocks are obtained only from authorised 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 Head Office of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth 6000.

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 Head Office of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

RARE FLORA SPECIES

(This list is correct at the time of printing in July 1981, 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
Adenanthes cunninghamii
Adenanthes detmoldii
Adenanthes dobagii
Adenanthes ellipticus
Adenanthes eyrei
Adenanthes illeticos
Adenanthes pungens
Adenanthes velutinus
Aponogeton hexatepalus
Asplenium obtusatum
Banksia brownii
Banksia goodii
Banksia tricuspis
Caladenia lavandulacea
Casuarina fibrosa
Conostylis misera
Coopernochila georgei
Darwinia acerosa
Darwinia carnea
Darwinia collina
Darwinia macrostegia
Darwinia masonii
Darwinia meboldii
Darwinia squarrosa
Dodonaea hackettiana
Drosera occidentalis
Drummondia hassellii
 var. *longifolia*
Dryandra comosa
Dryandra pulchella
Eremophila denticulata
Eremophila virens
Eucalyptus aquilina
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
Franklandia triaristata
Gastrolobium appressum
Gastrolobium glaucum
Grevillea baxteri
Grevillea cirsifolia
Grevillea drummondii
Grevillea dryandroides
Grevillea inconspicua
Grevillea infundibularis
Grevillea involucrata
Grevillea prostrata
Grevillea ripicola
Grevillea saccata
Hakea aculeata
Hakea megalosperma
Hibbertia bracteosa
Hibbertia miniata
Hydrocotyle lemnoides

Chittering Grass Wattle
 Leafless Rock Wattle
 East Barrens Wattle
 Echidna Wattle
 Guinet's Wattle
 Barrens Kindred Wattle
 Albany Woollybush
 Yellow Jugflower
 Fitzgerald Woollybush
 Oval-leaf Adenanthes
 Toolinna Adenanthes
 Club-leaf Adenanthes
 Spiky Adenanthes
 Velvet Woollybush
 Stalked Water-Ribbons
 Shore Spleenwort
 Feather-leaf Banksia
 Good's Banksia
 Pine Banksia
 Lavender Spider Orchid
 Woolly Sheoak
 Grass Conostylis
 Mauve Coopernochila
 Fine-leaved Darwinia
 Mogumber Bell
 Yellow Mountain Bell
 Mondurup Bell
 Mason's Darwinia
 Cranbrook Bell
 Fringed Mountain Bell
 Perth Hop Bush
 Minute Pygmy Sundew
 Peak Charles Drummondia
 Wongan Dryandra
 Sprawling Dryandra
 Fitzgerald Eremophila
 Campion Eremophila
 Mt Le Grand 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
 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 Hakea
 Porongurups Hibbertia
 Orange Hibbertia
 Aquatic Pennywort

Kennedia beckxiana
Kennedia glabrata
Kennedia macrophylla
Lambertia echinata
Lambertia orbifolia
Lambertia rariflora
Lasiopetalum bracteatum
Lechenaultia pulvinaris
Lechenaultia superba
Leucopogon obtectus
Melaleuca baxteri
Pentapeltis silvatica
Pityrodia augustensis
Pomaderris bilocularis
Pomaderris grandis
Ptychosema pusillum
Rhizanthella gardneri
Ricinocarpus trichophorus
Roycea pycnophylloides
Spirogardnera rubescens
Stachystemon axillaris
Stawellia dimorphantha
Stylidium coroniforme
Stylidium expeditionis
Stylidium galoides

Synaphea pinnata
Tegicornia uniflora
Urocarpus phebaliooides
Verticordia helichrysantha
Verticordia staminosa
Villarsia calthifolia

Cape Arid Kennedia
 Northcliffe Kennedia
 Augusta Kennedia
 Prickly Honeysuckle
 Round-leaf Honeysuckle
 Green Honeysuckle
 Helena Velvet Bush
 Cushion Lechenaultia
 Barrens Lechenaultia
 Hidden Beard-heath
 Albany Paperbark
 Southern Pentapeltis
 Mt Augustus Foxglove
 Tutanning Pomaderris
 Large Pomaderris
 Dwarf Pea
 Underground Orchid
 Barrens Wedding Bush
 Saltmat
 Spiral Bush
 Leafy Stachystemon
 Arrowsmith Stilt-lily
 Wongan Triggerplant
 Tutanning Triggerplant
 Yellow Mountain
 Triggerplant
 Helena Synaphea
 Mat Samphire
 Gairdner Range Starbush
 Barrens Featherflower
 Wongan Featherflower
 Mountain Villarsia

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

HEAD OFFICE: 108 Adelaide Terrace, Perth.
 (325 5988)
 ALBANY: Stirling Terrace. (41 4811)
 BROOME: Hamersley Street. (92 1121)
 BUNBURY: Stirling Street. (21 2598)
 BUSSELTON: 12 Queen Street. (52 2152)
 CARNARVON: Carnarvon Marina. (41 1185)
 DENHAM: Knight Terrace. (48 1210)
 DONGARA: Carnarvon Street,
 Port Denison. (27 1187)
 ESPERANCE: Wallaceway Centre. (71 1839)
 FREMANTLE: Cnr Collie Street and
 Marine Terrace. (335 6369)
 GERALDTON: Fisherman's Wharf. (21 3510)
 JURIEN BAY: Padbury Street. (48 1166)
 KALGOORLIE: Cnr Cheetham and
 Boulder Roads. (21 4148)
 KARRATHA: Welcome Road. (85 1427)
 LANCELIN: Gingin Road. (78 1111)
 LEDGE POINT: Deburgh Street. (78 1078)
 MANDURAH: 15 Leslie Street. (35 1240)
 MANJIMUP: c/- Agriculture Department.
 (71 1299)
 MOORA: Padbury Street. (41 1055)
 MOUNT MAGNET: Hepburn Street. (96)
 PINGELLY: Park Street. (273)
 WAROONA: South West Highway. (33 1331)
 WONGAN HILLS: Quinlan Street. (71 1395)
 WYNDHAM: Sharp Street. (61 1342)