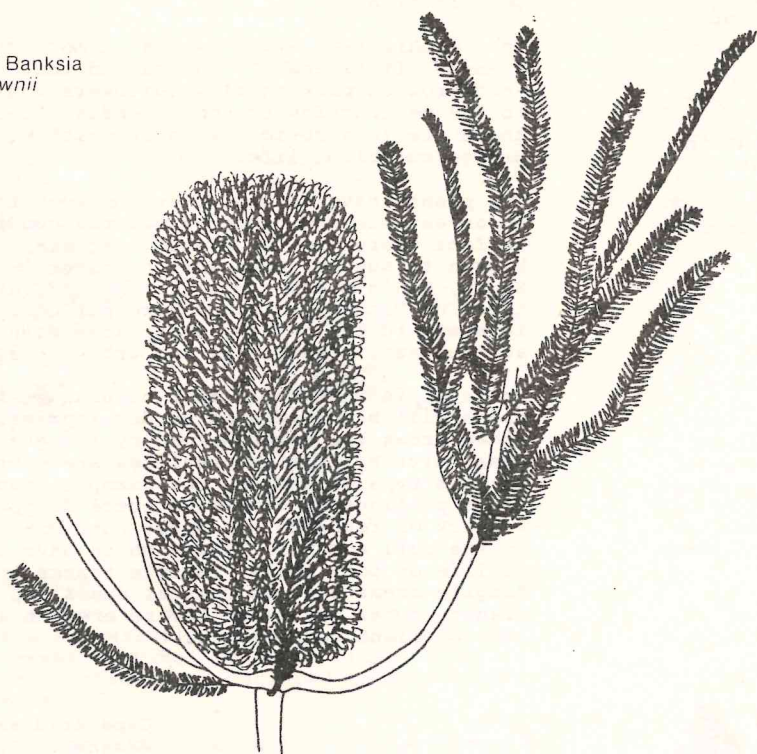


LIBRARY

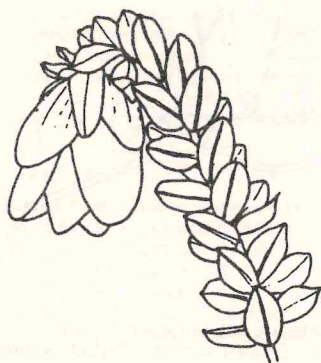
Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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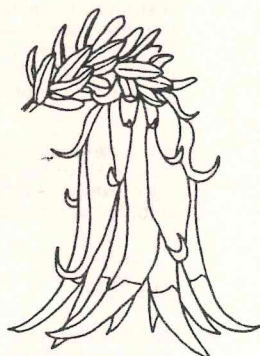
Feather-leaf Banksia
Banksia brownii



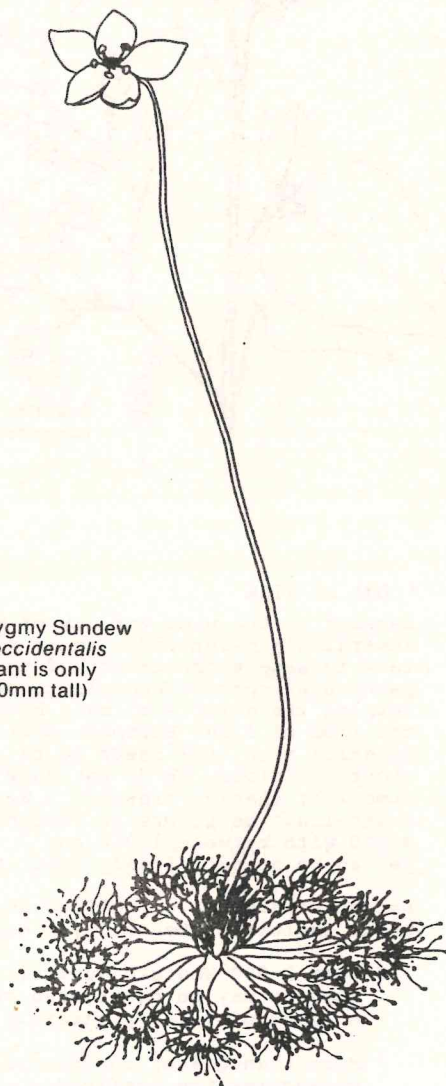
Yellow Mountain Bell
Darwinia collina



Cranbrook Bell
Darwinia meeboldii



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



COMO RESOURCE CENTRE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
& LAND MANAGEMENT
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

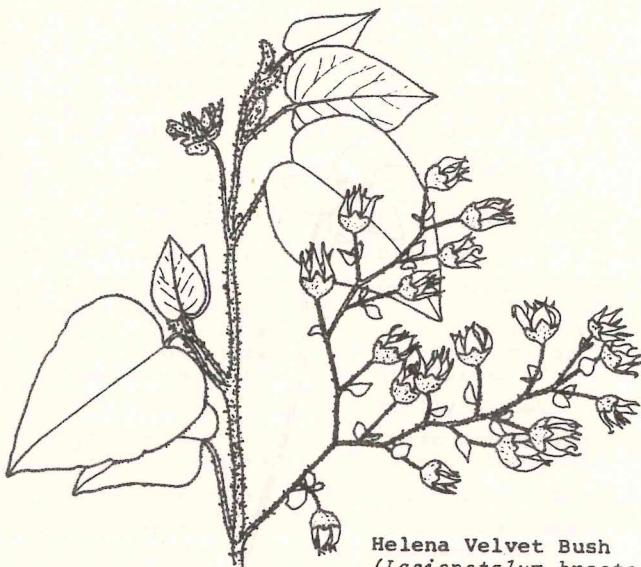
PROTECTING OUR FLORA

- a brief guide to
the legislation

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 beckriana*)

NATURE RESERVES

Areas of land in a natural state are set aside as Nature Reserves and managed by the Department of 'CALM. 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.

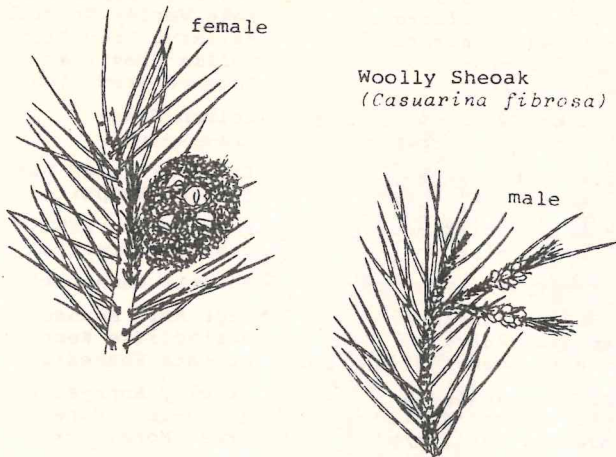
THE LAW

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.

*Conservation and Land Management

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 *CALM will be pleased to assist you.



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 licence issued by the Department of *CALM.

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

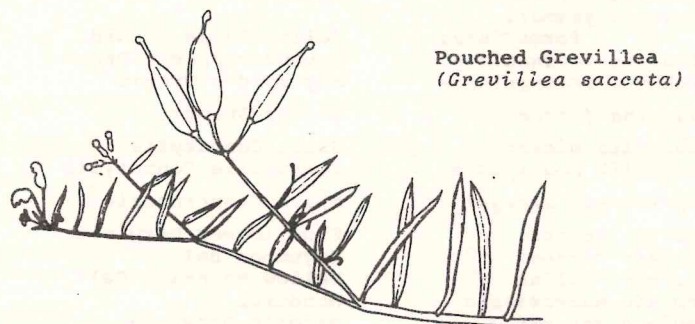
Florists and others who trade in native flora are not required to hold a license unless they are also involved in taking native flora for sale. However, it is an offence to sell flora which has not been legally taken, so it is essential that traders ensure that their stocks are obtained only from authorised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



RARE FLORA

The Minister for *CALM 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 *CALM 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.

*Conservation and Land Management

RARE FLORA SPECIES

(This list is correct at the time of printing in December 1985, but is subject to change as a result of continuing research on the status of flora population.)

<i>Acacia anomala</i>	Chattering Grass Wattle	<i>Franklandia triaristata</i>	Plumed Lanoline Bush
<i>Acacia aphylla</i>	Leafless Rock Wattle	<i>Gastrolobium appressum</i>	Scale Leaf Poison
<i>Acacia argutifolia</i>	East Barrens Wattle	<i>Gastrolobium glaucum</i>	Wongan Poison
<i>Acacia depressa</i>	Echidna Wattle	<i>Grevillea baxteri</i>	Cape Arid Grevillea
<i>Acacia guinetii</i>	Guinet's Wattle	<i>Grevillea cirsiifolia</i>	Varied-leaf Grevillea
<i>Acacia simulans</i>	Barrens Kindred Wattle	<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	Drummond's Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos cunninghamii</i>	Albany Woollybush	<i>Grevillea dryandroides</i>	Phalanx Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos detmoldii</i>	Yellow Jugflower	<i>Grevillea inconspicua</i>	Cue Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos dobagii</i>	Fitzgerald Woollybush	<i>Grevillea infundibularis</i>	Fan-leaf Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos ellipticus</i>	Oval-leaf Adenanthos	<i>Grevillea involucrata</i>	Lake Varley Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos eyrei</i>	Toolinna Adenanthos	<i>Grevillea prostrata</i>	Pallarup Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos ileticos</i>	Club-leaf Adenanthos	<i>Grevillea ripicola</i>	Collie Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos pungens</i>	Spiky Adenanthos	<i>Grevillea saccata</i>	Pouched Grevillea
<i>Adenanthos velutinus</i>	Velvet Woollybush	<i>Hakea aculeata</i>	Column Hakea
<i>Aponogeton hexatepalus</i>	Stalked Water-Ribbons	<i>Hakea megalosperma</i>	Lesueur Hakea
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>	Shore Spleenwort	<i>Halosarcia bulbosa</i>	Large-articled Samphire
<i>Baeckea arbuscula</i>	Albany Baeckea	<i>Halosarcia entrichoma</i>	Eyelash Samphire
<i>Banksia brownii</i>	Feather-leaf Banksia	<i>Hibbertia bracteosa</i>	Porongurups Hibbertia
<i>Banksia chamaephyton</i>	Fishbone Banksia	<i>Hibbertia miniata</i>	Orange Hibbertia
<i>Banksia cuneata</i>	Quairading Banksia	<i>Hydrocotyle lemnoides</i>	Aquatic Pennywort
<i>Banksia goodii</i>	Good's Banksia	<i>Kennedia beckeriana</i>	Cape Arid Kennedia
<i>Banksia meisneri</i>	Meisner's Scott River Banksia	<i>Kennedia glabrata</i>	Northcliffe Kennedia
var. <i>ascendens</i>		<i>Kennedia macrophylla</i>	Augusta Kennedia
<i>Banksia sphaerocarpa</i>	Ironcap Banksia	<i>Lambertia echinata</i>	Prickly Honeysuckle
var. <i>dolichostyla</i>		<i>Lambertia orbifolia</i>	Round-leaf Honeysuckle
<i>Banksia tricuspis</i>		<i>Lambertia rariflora</i>	Green Honeysuckle
<i>Boronia tenuis</i>	Blue Boronia	<i>Lasiopetalum bracteatum</i>	Helena Velvet Bush
<i>Caladenia bryceana</i>	Dwarf Spider Orchid	<i>Lechenaultia pulvinaris</i>	Cushion Lechenaultia
<i>Caladenia gemmata</i>		<i>Lechenaultia superba</i>	Barrens Lechenaultia
forma <i>lutea</i>		<i>Leucopogon obtectus</i>	Hidden Beard-heath
<i>Caladenia lavandulacea</i>	Yellow China Orchid	<i>Myoporum salsoloides</i>	Jerramungup Myoporum
<i>Caladenia triangularis</i>	Lavender Spider Orchid	<i>Pityrodia augustensis</i>	Mt Augustus Foxglove
<i>Casuarina fibrosa</i>	Shy Spider Orchid	<i>Pomaderris bilocularis</i>	Tutanning Pomaderris
<i>Conostylis misera</i>	Woolly Sheoak	<i>Pomaderris grandis</i>	Large Pomaderris
<i>Conostylis pauciflora</i>	Grass Conostylis	<i>Prasophyllum lanceolatum</i>	Brown Leek Orchid
<i>Cooperhooikia georgei</i>	Dawesville Conostylis	<i>Prasophyllum triangulare</i>	Dark Leek Orchid
<i>Darwinia acerosa</i>	Mauve Cooperhooikia	<i>Ptychosema pusillum</i>	Dwarf Pea
<i>Darwinia carnea</i>	Fine-leaved Darwinia	<i>Pultenaea skinneri</i>	Skinner's Pea
<i>Darwinia collina</i>	Mogumber Bell	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	Underground Orchid
<i>Darwinia macrostegia</i>	Yellow Mountain Bell	<i>Ricinocarpus trichophorus</i>	Barrens Wedding Bush
<i>Darwinia masonii</i>	Mondurup Bell	<i>Roycea pycnophylloides</i>	Saltmat
<i>Darwinia meeboldii</i>	Mason's Darwinia	<i>Sowerbaea multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed Lily
<i>Darwinia oxylepis</i>	Cranbrook Bell	<i>Spirogardnera rubescens</i>	Spiral Bush
<i>Darwinia squarrosa</i>	Gillham's Bell	<i>Stachystemon axillaris</i>	Leafy Stachystemon
<i>Darwinia wittwerorum</i>	Fringed Mountain Bell	<i>Stawellia dimorphantha</i>	Arrowsmith Stilt-lily
<i>Daviesia euphorbioides</i>	Wittwer's Mountain Bell	<i>Stylidium coroniforme</i>	Wongan Triggerplant
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Wongan Cactus	<i>Stylidium expeditionis</i>	Tutanning Triggerplant
<i>Dodonaea hackettiana</i>	Purdie's Donkey Orchid	<i>Stylidium galioides</i>	Yellow Mountain Triggerplant
<i>Drosera occidentalis</i>	Perth Hop Bush	<i>Synaphea pinnata</i>	Helena Synaphea
<i>Drummondita ericoides</i>	Minute Pygmy Sundew	<i>Tegicornia uniflora</i>	Mat Samphire
<i>Drummondita hassellii</i>	Moresby Range Drummondita	<i>Thelymitra fuscolutea</i>	Star Orchid
var. <i>longifolia</i>	Peak Charles Drummondita	var. <i>stellata</i>	
<i>Eremophila denticulata</i>	Fitzgerald Eremophila	<i>Thelymitra macmillanii</i>	Salmon Sun Orchid
<i>Eremophila inflata</i>	Swollen-flowered Eremophila	<i>Thelymitra psammophila</i>	Sandplain Sun Orchid
<i>Eremophila merrallii</i>	Bruce Rock Eremophila	<i>Urocarpus niveus</i>	Bindoon Starbush
<i>Eremophila microtheca</i>	Heath-like Eremophila	<i>Urocarpus phebaloides</i>	Gairdner Range Starbush
<i>Eremophila resinosa</i>	Resinous Eremophila	<i>Verticordia helichrysantha</i>	Barrens Feather Flower
<i>Eremophila serpens</i>	Snake Eremophila	<i>Verticordia staminosa</i>	Wongan Feather Flower
<i>Eremophila virens</i>	Campion Eremophila	<i>Villarsia calthifolia</i>	Mountain Villarsia
<i>Eremophila viscida</i>	Varnish Bush	<i>Wurmbea humilis</i>	Wongan Dwarf Nancy
<i>Eucalyptus aquilina</i>	Mt Le Grand Mallee	<i>Wurmbea tubulosa</i>	Long-flowered Nancy
<i>Eucalyptus bennettiae</i>	Bennett's Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus brachyphylla</i>	Binyarinrinna Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus burdettiana</i>	Burdett Gum		
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Caesia		
<i>Eucalyptus calcicola</i>	Hamelin Bay Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus carnabyi</i>	Carnaby's Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus coronata</i>	Crowned Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus desmondensis</i>	Desmond Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus exilis</i>	Boyagin Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus insularis</i>	Twin Peak Island Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus johnsoniana</i>	Johnson's Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus kruseana</i>	Bookleaf Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus pendens</i>	Badgingarra Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus rhodantha</i>	Rose Mallee		
<i>Eucalyptus steedmanii</i>	Steedman's Gum		

STATE OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS:
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND LAND MANAGEMENT,
50 HAYMAN RD., COMO.
Ph. 367 6333