

U SING NATIVE PLANTS
FOR CONSERVATION
AND REVEGETATION



I NFORMATION FOR
LANDHOLDERS AND
BUSHCARE, LANDCARE AND
CONSERVATION GROUPS



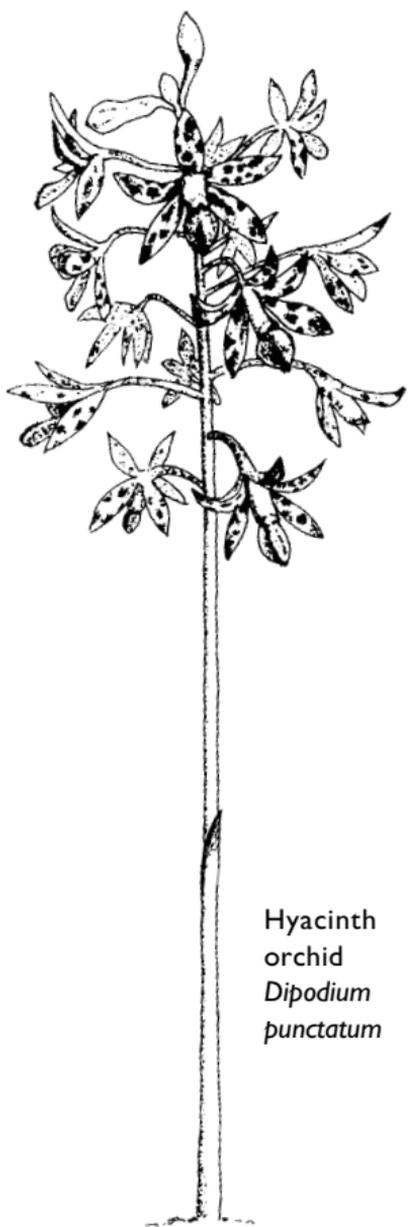
**Queensland
Government**

Queensland Parks
and Wildlife Service

Important

All native plants are now listed as protected but a wide range of exemptions is provided for non-commercial users. All taking and use of protected plants must be done under a licence, authorisation or an exemption specified in the *Nature Conservation (Protected Plants) Conservation Plan 2000* or the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*. This legislation is supported by three non-statutory documents — the *Management program for protected whole plants in Queensland 2001–2005*, the *Management program for protected plant parts in Queensland 2001–2005* and the *Code of practice for the taking and use of protected plants*.

A whole plant includes a seedling (but not an ungerminated seed) and, if a person divides a plant, each resulting viable plant.



Hyacinth
orchid
*Dipodium
punctatum*

Plant parts include stems, phyllodes, foliage, buds, flowers, spores, seeds, fruit, bark, oils, roots, rhizomes, resins, gums, exudates, galls, genetic material, chemicals and other structural component or constituent of a plant.

From 1 January 2001:

- If plants are taken in the wild under a licence or in circumstances in which a licence is not needed, the person taking the plants must comply with the 'general sustainability requirement'.
- Landholders can take a broad range of plants in the wild for use in revegetation programs without a licence.
- Bushcare and conservation groups can access a broad range of plants in the wild through their landholder members.
- Conservation groups have access to a recreational wildlife harvesting licence issued for conservation purposes.

What can I do as a landholder?

Landholders undertaking a revegetation program on their own land or 'local land' can take the following plants in the wild from their own private land:

- the seed or other propagating material of a vulnerable, rare or common plant; or
- a whole vulnerable, rare or common plant.

'Local land' is a neighbouring property or land that is included in a conservation or revegetation program that includes the landholder's land.

What can Landcare and Bushcare groups do?

Landcare and Bushcare groups gain access to propagating material and whole plants through the involvement of landholders in these groups. In both the following examples no licences or other approvals under the Nature Conservation Act are required from QPWS.

Examples:

Brownlands Landcare Group has 25 members, six of whom live in the Brown Creek catchment where the group is undertaking a revegetation program. The six landholders can take propagating material and whole plants on their own land for use in the revegetation program that covers 18 properties, including land managed by the Brownlands Shire Council, along the banks and in the headwaters of Brown Creek. After the propagation material is harvested the plants are propagated at the Landcare Group's nursery on land made available by the Department of Natural Resources.

Floodplains Bushcare Group, an unincorporated body, was established by the Melaleuca Shire Council that owns three parcels of land managed for conservation in the Melaleuca Creek floodplains. The Bushcare group assists the Council to revegetate and manage two of these areas. As agents of the Council the members of the Bushcare Group take whole plants and propagating material from the two sites for conservation works as if they were a landholder. The plants are propagated at the home of one of the members.



What can conservation groups do?

A voluntary conservation group is an incorporated body under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981* whose objects or functions include the conservation of native plants. A group can obtain a recreational wildlife harvesting licence issued for conservation purposes if it has the expertise to take propagating material and propagate the plants for reintroduction to the wild.

A conservation group may take material from endangered species if adequate propagating material is available in the wild and the species was a part of the place to be revegetated. The reintroduction of an endangered plant to the wild must be consistent with a conservation or recovery plan for the species.

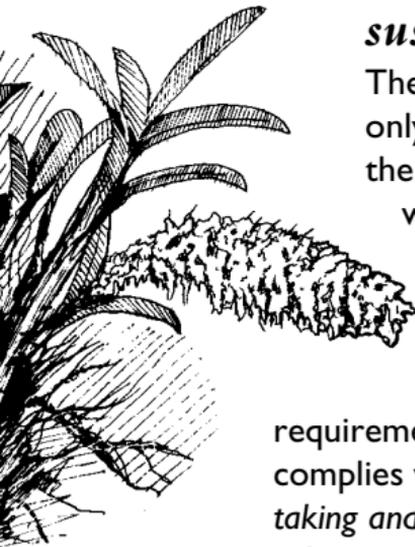
The conservation group does not need to have landholder members but may operate on any land with the permission of the landholder.



Brown-beaks
*Lyperanthus
suaveolens*

What is the general sustainability requirement?

The general sustainability requirement only applies to the taking of plants in the wild. Under the legislation, anyone who harvests plants must do so in a way that ensures the harvesting is ecologically sustainable and minimises damage to soil and other wildlife. Normally, this requirement will be satisfied if the harvester complies with the *Code of practice for the taking and use of protected plants* and any relevant provisions of a harvest period notice and the management program.



Can any of the plants be sold?

Plants raised from propagating material taken in the wild under the provisions outlined in this brochure cannot be used commercially. Situations could arise where plants are surplus to requirements. Such plants can be sold at cost under the recreational provisions but special provisions apply for plants raised from Type B restricted species and a recreational wildlife licence and official tags are required to sell Type A restricted species (see brochures on recreational use of plants).

Is a movement permit needed?

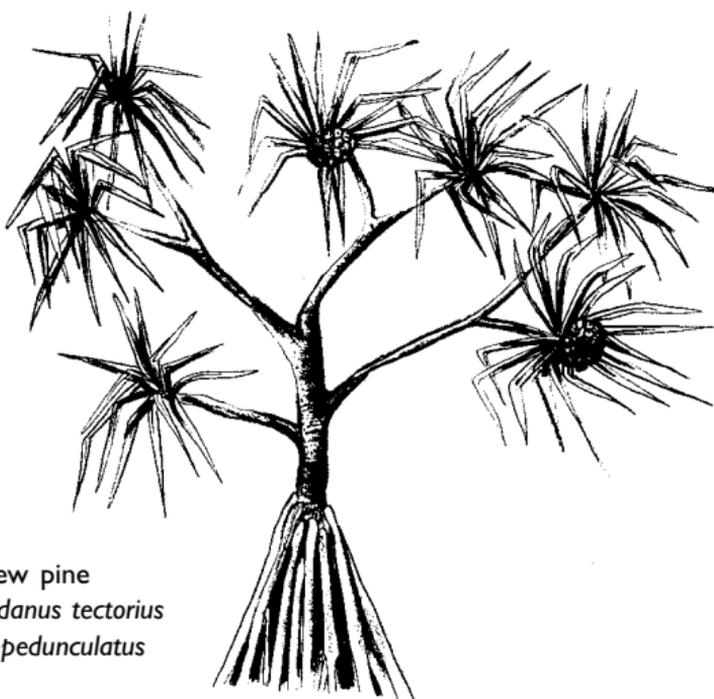
Landholders, Landcare, Bushcare and conservation groups do not need a movement permit to use the plants in the way outlined in this brochure. Licensed conservation groups will require a movement permit to use the plants other than in a manner outlined here or in the licence. For example, transferring plants to another conservation group would require a permit.

Must records be kept?

Licensed conservation groups will be required to keep records and submit a return of operations. The harvesting licence has effect only during a harvest period.

How do I obtain a recreational wildlife harvesting licence for conservation purposes?

You should read the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994* Chapters 1 and 3 and contact your nearest wildlife licensing centre for an application form. You should also read the *Nature Conservation (Protected Plants) Conservation Plan 2000* and the *Code of practice for the taking and use of protected plants*.



Screw pine
Pandanus tectorius
var. *pedunculatus*

QPWS licensing centres for protected plants

2nd floor,
17–19 Sheridan Street
PO Box 2066
CAIRNS QLD 4870
(07) 4046 6717

Marlow Street
Pallarenda
PO Box 5597
TOWNSVILLE MC
QLD 4810
(07) 4722 5388

cnr Wood and River Streets
PO Box 623
MACKAY QLD 4740
(07) 4944 7800

cnr Yeppoon and
Norman Roads
North Rockhampton
PO Box 3130
ROCKHAMPTON
SHOPPING FAIR QLD 4701
(07) 4936 0511

cnr Lennox and Alice Streets
PO Box 101
MARYBOROUGH QLD 4650
(07) 4121 1800

55 Priors Pocket Road
Moggill
PO Box 42
KENMORE QLD 4069
(07) 3202 0200

2nd floor, 158 Hume Street
PO Box 731
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350
(07) 4639 8339

Park Street
PO Box 149
CHARLEVILLE QLD 4470
(07) 4654 1255

Kabool Road
West Burleigh
PO Box 3454
BURLEIGHTOWN LPO
QLD 4220
(07) 5520 9602

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