

TRANSLOCATION POLICIES & REQUIREMENTS IN SA

Doug Bickerton (Dept Environment & Water)

May 2019

*Acacia pickardii*_C Lynch 2017



Threatened species legislation in SA

National Parks & Wildlife Act 1972

- Addresses the tenure and management of conservation reserves
- Addresses the taking, keeping and selling of wildlife (including plants)
- Threatened Species Schedules 7 (Endangered), 8 (Vulnerable) and 9 (Rare)



- Habitat???
- Ecosystems???
- Translocations???

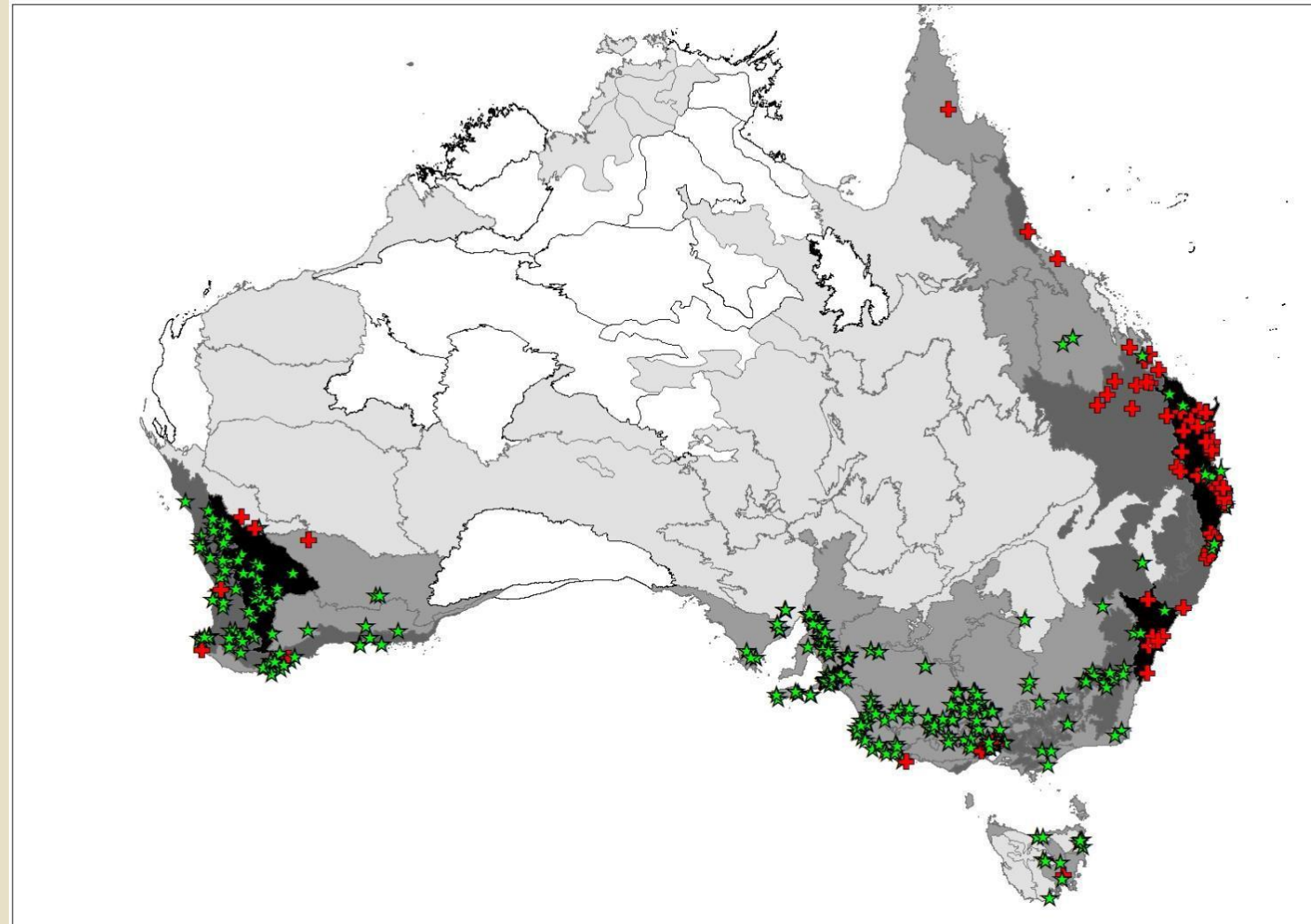


Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) – EPBC Act

- Federal legislation
- Provides protection through “Matters of National Environmental Significance” (MNES)
- For all species listed as nationally threatened there is a requirement for either a Recovery Plan (RP) or a Conservation Advice (CA) to guide conservation of the species
- Translocation may or may not be a recommended recovery action in a RP or CA
- However the EPBC Act does not dictate that there be a regulatory process for approvals of translocation proposals or plans
- Translocation policy is considered to be a matter for the States



Development-driven translocation



Silcock et al
(unpublished)

Native Plant Material Collection Permits

- Bush Food Collection (non-threatened species)
- Individual / Community Group / Botanic Garden / Commercial (non-threatened species)
- Class A permit (includes threatened species recovery programs)
- “Other” plant collection (can include other threatened species e.g. NPW-listed species)



Plant Collection Permit conditions

- Must work in consultation with a recovery team
- Only if a recovery plan or conservation advice recommends translocation
- Must draft a translocation plan or proposal to be approved by the RT or regional Landscape Ecologist
- Plan must follow the principles outlined in the ANPC Guideline
- Record the location and details of source seed or material, and recipient sites
- State-listed

