

Code of Conduct

for the conservation and enjoyment of wild plants

Most people reading this code will support the voluntary plant conservation organisations in their efforts to halt the decline in the native flora of Britain and Ireland and to ensure that all our wild flowering plants, ferns, mosses, liverworts, lichens, algae and fungi remain for future generations to enjoy. Wild plants are a key to the enjoyment of the countryside, primarily for their appeal in their natural surroundings but also because of the pleasure they give photographers, naturalists, flower arrangers and cooks. Generally, uprooting is harmful, but picking with care and in moderation usually does little damage and can foster the appreciation of wild plants, which in turn benefits their conservation. However, in some cases picking can be harmful and it may even be illegal. This leaflet has been written for botanists, teachers and people who wish simply to enjoy wild plants. It aims to indicate where collecting and picking are acceptable and which wild plants should not be taken.

Wild plants and the law

All wild plants are given some protection under the laws of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. This leaflet summarises the relevant legislation in the UK, but does not attempt to cover that of the Republic of Ireland (although a list of species protected in Ireland is included). The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not covered by UK law.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, which covers Britain, it is illegal to uproot any wild plant without permission from the landowner or occupier. Uproot is defined as to 'dig up or otherwise remove the plant from the land on which it is growing', whether or not it actually has roots; and, for the purposes of the legislation, the term 'plant' includes algae, lichens and fungi as well the true plants – mosses, liverworts and vascular plants. Similar general protection is given to all plants in Northern Ireland, under the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order, 1985.

Even plants growing wild are the legal property of somebody, and under the Theft Act, 1968, it is an offence to uproot plants for commercial purposes without authorisation.

Plants in protected areas

A variety of statutory designations are used for sites of high nature conservation interest, including National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Britain and Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSIs) in Northern Ireland. Owners and occupiers may be prosecuted if they destroy

plants growing in these sites or remove plant material, unless they have first consulted the statutory conservation agencies (English Nature, the Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage or the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland). It is illegal to pick, uproot or remove plants if by-laws are in operation which forbid these activities, for example on Nature Reserves, Ministry of Defence property or National Trust land.

Specially protected plants

Both the Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order contain a list (Schedule 8) of endangered plants, which are protected against intentional picking, uprooting and destruction (unless a licence is obtained from the relevant authority, or the damage is a result of a lawful activity and could not reasonably have been avoided). These plants are also protected against sale. In addition, there are two species (Bluebell in Britain and Primrose in Northern Ireland) which are listed for protection only against sale. Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act is revised every five years. Current lists of the species afforded special protection in Britain and in Northern Ireland are given in this leaflet.

International protection

Certain internationally rare wild plants are given legal protection throughout the European Community, as a result of the 'Habitats' Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). The nine vascular plants which

occur in the UK which require protection against deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, destruction and sale are listed below. Regulations apply to all stages in the biological cycle of these plants, so seeds and spores are protected as well as mature specimens. All these species are also included in Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

- Creeping Marshwort *Apium repens*
- Early Gentian *Gentianella anglica*
- Fen Orchid *Liparis loeselii*
- Floating Water-plantain *Luronium natans*
- Killarney Fern *Trichomanes speciosum*
- Lady's-slipper *Cypripedium calceolus*
- Marsh Saxifrage *Saxifraga hirculus*
- Shore Dock *Rumex rupestris*
- Slender Naiad *Najas flexilis*

Some wild plants are protected against international trade under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). The only UK species to which CITES applies are Snowdrop *Galanthus nivalis*, if this is native, and all the orchids.

The Habitats Directive also requires the establishment of a European network of protected sites (Special Areas of Protection) for the conservation of important habitats and rare species. SACs are to be designated in the UK for the nine species listed above and four other plants – two liverworts and two mosses:

- Petalwort *Petalophyllum ralfsii*
- Western Rustwort *Marsupella profunda*
- Green Shield-moss *Buxbaumia viridis*
- Slender Green Feather-moss *Hamatocaulis vernicosus*

All thirteen of the plants listed above also require protection against deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting, possession and sale under the Council of Europe's Bern Convention (Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats), which covers an area wider than the European Union. The Bern Convention requirements are implemented in the UK by the inclusion of these species in Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Introduction of alien plants

It is an offence, without a licence, to plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act or on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order. These schedules include alien plants which may pose a threat

to our native flora. The lists are revised from time to time and the current ones for Britain and Northern Ireland are given in this leaflet.

Picking and collecting

This leaflet provides guidance for people who wish to pick plants for pleasure, pursue botanical studies, collect specimens for educational purposes or gather wild food for individual or family use. It does not address commercial gathering of plant material. The aim is to promote the conservation of wild plants, whilst encouraging the enjoyment of the countryside. This means that picking is acceptable in some cases, but in other circumstances plants are better left for others to enjoy.

Rare plants

Information on plants in danger of extinction nationally or locally are published in national Red Data Books and County Rare Plant Registers. Rare plants are not necessarily protected by law, but none of them should be picked for pleasure. If you are not a specialist it may be difficult to know which they are: a good rule of thumb is that if a plant looks unusual, or if there is very little of it, resist the temptation to pick it. Take only those plants with which you are familiar and which you know are widespread and plentiful in the area. Lists of rare species can be obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, or viewed on its web site.

Botanical collecting

Collecting small amounts of plant material for identification purposes, for private herbaria, for research or as voucher specimens is usually acceptable, except in the case of protected or Red List species. Indeed, collecting is often necessary if botanical expertise is to be developed. Unless you are authorised, do not collect if there is any suspicion that the plant is a Red List species or if the population is very small and may suffer as a result. If a plant can be named in the field take the field guide to it, not vice versa. If a specimen really is needed, remove the minimum quantity of material, for instance a leaf or a single flower from an inflorescence, just a few stems from a moss cushion, a small part of a lichen or alga colony, or a single fungus fruit body.

Where and how much to pick

Be careful not to trespass when picking plants and never take material from a nature reserve or protected site without permission.

Untended road verges and public rights of way are often good sources of wild flowers, but look out for traffic!

- Take flowers and foliage only from large patches of the plant.
- Always pick in moderation so that plenty is left for others to enjoy.
- Do not pick flowers such as poppies as they will wilt before you get them home.
- Be careful not to damage other vegetation when picking flowers.
- If permission has been obtained from the landowner or occupier, gathering of mosses, liverworts, lichens or algae for decorative purpose, hanging baskets or model making should be restricted to the minimum needed for personal use.

Educational groups

Teachers and leaders of field meetings are reminded that it is their responsibility to obtain permission from landowners, ensure that groups comply with the law and follow these guidelines. A large group of people can unwittingly do considerable damage if care is not taken. Unrestricted collecting by enthusiastic students may endanger local plant populations.

Fruits, seeds and fungi

Non-commercial gathering of berries, nuts and mushrooms for the table is a traditional use of the countryside and probably does no harm to the plant, providing it is carried out in moderation and the plant is common. However, many plants and fungi are poisonous, so never eat anything unless you are sure that it is safe to do so. Collecting wild flower seed for private gardening must also be done sparingly and only common species should be gathered. English Nature has produced a separate code for the conservation of fungi, together with guidance for those who collect mushrooms to eat. Please contact EN at the address given below.

Photography

Plant photography is enjoyed by many people, but should be done with care. 'Gardening' before taking photographs may unnaturally expose a plant or give away the site of an unusual species. Bear in mind, too, that nearby plants, including seedlings and

slow-growing, inconspicuous mosses and lichens, can inadvertently be crushed.

Safeguarding habitats

Unintentional damage can be caused by well-meaning people, so remember that trampling can kill vegetation and lead to soil compaction. If you visit a rare plant, avoid doing anything which may alter its

surroundings or expose its location to collectors. Avoid publicising the sites of rare species, but inform your local Wildlife Trust, botanical society recorder, or statutory conservation agency about new finds, as they can help to safeguard the plants and their habitats. Respect requests from conservation bodies or landowners not to visit particular sites at certain times.

Introducing plants to the wild

As mentioned above, it is an offence to introduce to the wild seeds, propagules or mature plants of any 'Schedule 9' species. There are many other alien species which are invasive and can be detrimental to our native flora, so alien plants should never be introduced to the wild. Aquatic plants such as Canadian Pondweed *Elodea canadensis* and New Zealand Pygmyweed *Crassula helmsii* can be particularly damaging, so do not tip unwanted material from aquaria into streams or ponds. Moving even native plants about the country can be unwise. Now, the main emphasis of conservation is to maintain

native plants within their natural ranges. Introductions may disturb natural patterns of distribution, which can be subtle and involve sub-species and varieties. Many plants have been introduced into the wrong places, and inappropriate, even foreign, strains have been released. There is therefore a strong presumption against casual introductions. Do not introduce seed or other living plant material to the wild unless this is part of a well organised scheme sanctioned by your local wildlife trust or botanical society, or by one of the statutory conservation organisations. A leaflet giving advice and sources of native seed for the garden is available from the BSBI.

Enjoying plants abroad

Wild plants and their habitats around the world are threatened. Remember to follow the principles of this code when visiting other countries. Make sure that you are familiar with the nature protection laws of your host country.

Addresses of the Statutory Agencies responsible for plant conservation

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Monkstone House, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1JY
www.jncc.gov.uk



England

English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA



Scotland

Scottish Natural Heritage, 2/5 Anderson Place, Edinburgh EH6 5NP

Wales

Countryside Council for Wales, Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos
Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ



Northern Ireland

Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland, Commonwealth House
35 Castle Street, Belfast BT1 1GU

The Department of Arts, Culture & Gaeltacht

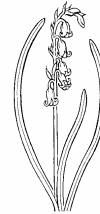
51 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland



Addresses of the voluntary societies that protect wild plants

Botanical Society of the British Isles

Hon. General Secretary: Mr R.G. Ellis
c/o Dept of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD
<http://members.aol.com/bsbihgs>



BSBI

British Bryological Society

Secretary: Dr M.E. Newton
c/o Dept. of Botany, Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN



British Lichen Society

Secretary: Dr O.W. Purvis
c/o Dept. of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD



British Mycological Society

Secretary: Dr S.T. Moss
School of Biological Sciences, University of Portsmouth, King Henry Building
King Henry I Street, Portsmouth PO1 2DY



British Phycological Society

Secretary: Dr R.J. Geider
c/o Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, The Laboratory
Citadel Hill, Plymouth PL1 2PB



British Pteridological Society

Secretary: Mr A.R. Busby
c/o Dept. of Botany, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD

Plantlife

21 Elizabeth Street, London, SW1 9RP
enquiries@plantlife.org.uk



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Wildflower Society

Secretary: Mrs P.K. Verrall
Woodpeckers, Hoe Lane, Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Surrey RH5 6RH



Plants included in Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981

Plants specially protected in Great Britain (revised 1998).

Algae

<i>Chara canescens</i>	Bearded Stonewort
<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Foxtail Stonewort

Fungi

<i>Battarraea phalloides</i>	Sandy Stilt-puffball
<i>Boletus regius</i>	Royal Bolete
<i>Buglossoporus pulvinus</i>	Oak Polypore
<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	Hedgehog Fungus

Lichens

<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	Alpine Sulphur-tresses
<i>Bryoria furcellata</i>	Forked Hair-lichen
<i>Buellia asterella</i>	Starry Breck-lichen
<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>	Orange-fruited Elm-lichen
<i>Caloplaca nivalis</i>	Snow Caloplaca
<i>Catapyrenium psoromoides</i>	Tree Catapyrenium
<i>Catillaria laureri</i>	Laurer's Catillaria
<i>Catolechia wahlenbergii</i>	Goblin Lights
<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>	Convolutated Cladonia
<i>Cladonia stricta</i>	Upright Mountain-cladonia
<i>Collema dichotomum</i>	River Jelly-lichen
<i>Enterographa elaborata</i>	New Forest Beech-lichen
<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	Elm Gyalecta
<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Ciliate Strap-lichen
<i>Heterodermia propagulifera</i>	Coralloid Rosette-lichen
<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>	Churchyard Lecanactis
<i>Lecanora achariana</i>	Tarn Lecanora
<i>Lecidea inops</i>	Copper Lecidea
<i>Nephroma arcticum</i>	Arctic Kidney-lichen
<i>Pannaria ignobilis</i>	Caledonian Pannaria
<i>Parmelia minarum</i>	New Forest Parmelia
<i>Parmentaria chilensis</i>	Oil-stain Parmentaria
<i>Peltigera lepidophora</i>	Ear-lobed Dog-lichen
<i>Pertusaria bryontha</i>	Alpine Moss-pertusaria
<i>Physcia tribacioides</i>	Southern Grey Physcia
<i>Pseudocyphellaria lacerata</i>	Ragged Pseudocyphellaria
<i>Psora rubiformis</i>	Rusty Alpine Psora
<i>Solenopsora liparina</i>	Serpentine Solenopsora
<i>Squammarina lentigera</i>	Scaly Breck-lichen
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-lichen

Liverworts

<i>Adelanthus lindenbergianus</i>	Lindenberg's Leafy Liverwort
<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	Turpswort
<i>Gymnomitrium apiculatum</i>	Pointed Frostwort
<i>Jamesoniella undulifolia</i>	Marsh Earwort
<i>Lophozia (Leiocolea) rutheana</i>	Norfolk Flapwort
<i>Marsupella profunda</i>	Western Rustwort
<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Petalwort
<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	Lizard Crystalwort
<i>Southbya nigrella</i>	Blackwort

Mosses

<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	Triangular Pygmy-moss
<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	Long-leaved Anomodon
<i>Barramia stricta</i>	Rigid Apple-moss
<i>Bryum mamillatum</i>	Dune Thread-moss
<i>Bryum neodamense</i>	Long-leaved Thread-moss
<i>Bryum schleicheri</i>	Schleicher's Thread-moss
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Green Shield-moss
<i>Cryphaea lamyana</i>	Multi-fruited River-moss

<i>Cyclodictyon laetevirens</i>	Bright-green Cave-moss
<i>Desmatodon cernuus</i>	Flamingo Moss
<i>Didymodon cordatus</i>	Cordate Beard-moss
<i>Didymodon glaucus</i>	Glaucous Beard-moss
<i>Ditrichum cornubicum</i>	Cornish Path-moss
<i>Grimmia unicolor</i>	Blunt-leaved Grimmia
<i>Hamatocaulis (Drepanocladus) vernicosus</i>	Slender Green Feather-moss
<i>Hygrohypnum polare</i>	Polar Feather-moss
<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>	Vaucher's Feather-moss
<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>	Millimetre Moss
<i>Mielichhoferia mielichhoferi</i>	Alpine Copper-moss
<i>Orthotrichum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt-leaved Bristle-moss
<i>Plagiothecium piliferum</i>	Hair Silk-moss
<i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Feather-moss
<i>Saelania glaucescens</i>	Blue Dew-moss
<i>Scorpidium turgescens</i>	Large Yellow Feather-moss
<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>	Baltic Bog-moss
<i>Thamnobryum angustifolium</i>	Derbyshire Feather-moss
<i>Zygodon forsteri</i>	Knothole Moss
<i>Zygodon gracilis</i>	Nowell's Limestone-moss

Vascular plants

<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground-pine
<i>Alisma gramineum</i>	Ribbon-leaved Water-plantain
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Round-headed Leek
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	Rough Marsh-mallow
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Small Alison
<i>Apium repens</i>	Creeping Marshwort
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Alpine Rock-cress
<i>Arabis scabra</i>	Bristol Rock-cress
<i>Arenaria norvegica</i>	Norwegian Sandwort
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Wormwood
<i>Atriplex pedunculata</i>	Stalked Orache
<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	Small Hare's-ear
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	Sickle-leaved Hare's-ear
<i>Carex depauperata</i>	Starved Wood-sedge
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury
<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red Helleborine
<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Stinking Goosefoot
<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>	Alpine Sow-thistle
<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i>	Wood Calamint
<i>Coincya wrightii</i>	Lundy Cabbage
<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	Strapwort
<i>Cotoneaster cambricus</i>	Wild Cotoneaster
<i>Crassula aquatica</i>	Pigmyweed
<i>Crepis foetida</i>	Stinking Hawk's-beard
<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i>	Green Hound's-tongue
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	Brown Galingale
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's-slipper
<i>Cystopteris dickieana</i>	Dickie's Bladder-fern
<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i>	Lapland Marsh-orchid
<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	Starfruit
<i>Dianthus armeria</i> ¹	Deptford Pink
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink
<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>	Diapensia
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	Dwarf Spike-rush
<i>Epipactis youngiana</i>	Young's Helleborine
<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i>	Ghost Orchid
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Branched Horsetail
<i>Erigeron borealis</i>	Alpine Fleabane
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Slender Cottongrass
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Filago lutescens</i>	Red-tipped Cudweed
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Cudweed
<i>Fumaria reuteri</i>	Martin's Ramping-fumitory

<i>Gagea bohemica</i>	Early Star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>	Alpine Gentian
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Spring Gentian
<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Early Gentian
<i>Gentianella ciliata</i>	Fringed Gentian
<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>	Dune Gentian
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Wild Gladiolus
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed
<i>Hieracium attenuatifolium</i>	Weak-leaved Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium northroense</i>	Northroe Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium zetlandicum</i>	Shetland Hawkweed
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	Purple Colt's-foot
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> ²	Bluebell
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Least Lettuce
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Cut-grass
<i>Limosella australis</i>	Welsh Mudwort
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Fen Orchid
<i>Lloydia serotina</i>	Snowdon Lily
<i>Luronium natans</i>	Floating Water-plantain
<i>Lychnis alpina</i>	Alpine Catchfly
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Grass-poly
<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	Field Cow-wheat
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	Teesdale Sandwort
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender Naiad
<i>Najas marina</i>	Holly-leaved Naiad
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small Restharrow
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Least Adder's-tongue
<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>	Late Spider-orchid
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider-orchid
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid
<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey Orchid
<i>Orobanche artemisiae-campestris</i>	Oxtongue Broomrape
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	Bedstraw Broomrape
<i>Orobanche reticulata</i>	Thistle Broomrape
<i>Petroraghia nanteuili</i>	Childing Pink
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	Blue Heath
<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	Spiked Rampion
<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i>	Whorled Solomon's-seal
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass
<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	Rock Cinquefoil
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	Small Fleabane
<i>Pyrus cordata</i>	Plymouth Pear
<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>	Adder's-tongue Spearwort
<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>	Greater Yellow-rattle
<i>Romulea columnae</i>	Sand Crocus
<i>Rumex rupestris</i>	Shore Dock
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	Drooping Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	Tufted Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Yellow Marsh-saxifrage
<i>Schoenoplectus triquetus</i>	Triangular Club-rush
<i>Scleranthus perennis</i>	Perennial Knawel
<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>	Viper's-grass
<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	Cambridge Milk-parsley
<i>Senecio paludosus</i>	Fen Ragwort
<i>Stachys alpina</i>	Limestone Woundwort
<i>Stachys germanica</i>	Downy Woundwort
<i>Tephrosia integrifolia</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	South Stack Fleawort
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	Cut-leaved Germander
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	Water Germander
<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Penny-cress
<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney Fern

<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Spiked Speedwell
<i>Veronica triphyllos</i>	Fingered Speedwell
<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	Fen Violet
<i>Woodsia alpina</i>	Alpine Woodsia
<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>	Oblong Woodsia

¹Protected in England & Wales only

²Protected only against sale

Plants on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order, 1985

Plants specially protected in Northern Ireland (Schedule under review in 1999).

Vascular plants

<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bugle
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	Bog-rosemary
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	Narrow Small-reed
<i>Carex magellanica</i>	Tall Bog-sedge
<i>Carex pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered Sedge
<i>Centaurium littorale</i>	Seaside Centaury
<i>Cirsium heterophyllum</i>	Melancholy Thistle
<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i>	Narrow-leaved Marsh-orchid
<i>Dryas octopetala</i>	Mountain Avens
<i>Elatine hydropiper</i>	Eight-stamened Waterwort
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	Dwarf Spike-rush
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	Green-flowered Helleborine
<i>Erica vagans</i>	Cornish Heath
<i>Erigeron acer</i>	Blue Fleabane
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Oak Fern
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	Bog Orchid
<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	Holy-grass
<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	Wood Barley
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water-violet
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Marsh Pea
<i>Limonium binervosum s.l.</i>	Rock Sea-lavender
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Marsh Clubmoss
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small Cow-wheat
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Oysterplant
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow Bird's-nest
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Serrated Wintergreen
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Holly Fern
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> ¹	Primrose
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Small-white Orchid
<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i>	River Water-crowfoot
<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>	Cloudberry
<i>Saussurea alpina</i>	Alpine Saw-wort
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	Yellow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Yellow Marsh-saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Purple Saxifrage
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Moss Campion
<i>Sisyrinchium bermudiana</i>	Blue-eyed Grass

<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish Lady's-tresses
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress
<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney Fern
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globe-flower
<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	Fen Violet

¹ Protected only against sale

Plants included in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981

Plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild in Great Britain (schedule under review in 1999).

Algae

<i>Asparagopsis armata</i>	Hooked Asparagus Seaweed
<i>Codium fragile</i> ssp. <i>tomentosoides</i>	Green Seafingers
<i>Laminaria japonica</i>	Japanese Kelp
<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>	} Giant kelps
<i>Macrocystis integrifolia</i>	
<i>Macrocystis laevis</i>	
<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	
<i>Pilea californica</i>	Red Californian Seaweed
<i>Porphyra</i> spp. except	} All Laver Seaweeds except native species
<i>P. amethystea</i>	
<i>P. leucosticta</i>	
<i>P. linearis</i>	
<i>P. miniata</i>	
<i>P. purpurea</i>	
<i>P. umbilicalis</i>	
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Japanese Seaweed
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Wakame

Vascular plants

<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed

Plants on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order, 1985

Plants which may not be planted or otherwise caused to grow in the wild in Northern Ireland.

Algae

<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	Giant Kelp
<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Japanese Seaweed

Vascular plants

<i>Acaena</i> (all species).....	Pirri-pirri Bur
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant Knotweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed
<i>Spartina</i> (all species).....	Cord-grass

Republic of Ireland

No attempt has been made here to explain how Irish law differs from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect to wildlife protection. The following is a list of Protected Vascular Plant Species in the Republic as listed under the Flora Protection Order, 1987. The relevant legislation in Ireland is the Wildlife Act, 1976 and Statutory Instruments are issued under this Act. The relevant Government Department is called *The Department of Arts, Culture & Gaeltacht* and copies of the relevant legislation are obtainable from the Government Publications Office, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.

<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives
<i>Arabis petraea</i>	Northern Rock-cress
<i>Arenaria ciliata</i> ssp. <i>hibernica</i>	Irish Sandwort
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Wild Asparagus
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Forked Spleenwort
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk-vetch
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress
<i>Carex depauperata</i>	Starved Wood-sedge
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron
<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Parsley Fern
<i>Deschampsia setacea</i>	Bog Hair-grass
<i>Epilobium alsinifolium</i>	Chickweed Willowherb
<i>Erica ciliaris</i>	Dorset Heath
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Slender Cottongrass
<i>Filago minima</i>	Small Cudweed
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp-nettle
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	Heath Cudweed
<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	Opposite-leaved Pondweed
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Limestone Fern
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	Bog Orchid
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Esthwaite Waterweed
<i>Hypericum canadense</i>	Irish St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort
<i>Inula salicina</i>	Irish Fleabane
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Oysterplant
<i>Minuartia recurva</i>	Recurved Sandwort
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender Naiad
<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Corky-fruited Water-dropwort
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's-foot
<i>Otanthus maritimus</i>	Cottonweed
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy
<i>Persicaria vivipara</i>	Alpine Knotweed
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Small-white Orchid
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen
<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>	Three-lobed Crowfoot
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i>	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage

<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Marsh Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>	Alpine Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i> ssp. <i>hartii</i>	Irish Saxifrage
<i>Schoenoplectus triqueter</i>	Triangular Club-rush
<i>Simethis planifolia</i>	Kerry Lily
<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Irish Lady's-tresses
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney Fern
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower
<i>Vicia orobus</i>	Wood Bitter-vetch
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Viola lactea</i>	Pale Dog-violet

Important notice

This leaflet is intended for guidance and information and whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information it contains is as accurate as possible, it should not be taken as a definitive statement of the law, nor can responsibility be accepted for any errors or omissions.

Text by Margaret Palmer and Katherine Hearn

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