



Botanical
Society of
Britain &
Ireland

BSBI Code of Conduct

for picking,
collecting,
photographing
and enjoying
wild plants



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The heavy but important bit

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.

Summary of main points

- ▶ Yes, you can usually pick a few wild flowers for study and/or enjoyment, if none of the following caveats apply (but take only 1 in 20).
- ▶ The same applies for foraging (for yourself) – only take 1 in 20.
- ▶ Uprooting any plant is illegal unless you have the landowner's permission.
- ▶ Some plants are specifically protected by law and cannot be picked or disturbed unless you have the appropriate licence (see Schedule 8 at the back).
- ▶ On legally protected sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, there may be a blanket ban on picking any vegetation.
- ▶ Some non-native invasive plant species cannot be introduced into the wild except by licence (see Schedule 9), so do not introduce any species into the wild.
- ▶ When picking wild flowers or foraging, be mindful of the consequences of your action on other wildlife (some birds need berries for winter survival – do you?).

BSBI Code of Conduct – who is it for?

- ▶ Are you a forager?
- ▶ A plant photographer?
- ▶ Do you like a walk in the countryside to look at wild flowers?
- ▶ Do you lead wildlife walks?
- ▶ Are you a plant recorder?
- ▶ Are you a natural history/ biology teacher or trainer?

Then this guide is for you.

There are laws protecting ALL wild plants, but by following the guidelines in this Code you should be able to enjoy wild flowers and plants, stay on the right side of the law AND pick wild flowers and fruits responsibly.

Generally, uprooting is harmful, but picking with care and in moderation usually does little damage and can help to enthuse and engender an appreciation of wild plants, which in turn benefits their conservation. In some cases, however, picking can be harmful and may even be illegal.

This Code is written specifically for vascular plants (flowering plants and ferns, horsetails, clubmosses and quillworts). There are codes produced by The British Mycological Society for collecting wild mushrooms and other fungi; the British Lichen Society for collecting lichens; the British Bryological Society for mosses and liverworts. However, the legal interpretation below applies to all plants, lichens and fungi.

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, The Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) which covers England, Scotland and Wales, 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 as bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), and vascular plants. Similar general protection is given to all plants in Northern Ireland, under the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order, 1985.



All plants growing wild are the legal property of somebody: under the Theft Act, 1968, it is an offence to uproot plants for commercial purposes without authorisation (by the land owner/occupier). This protection is in addition to that offered by the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Plants in Protected Areas

A variety of statutory designations is 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 (Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage or the Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland). However, since the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), it is now an offence for all third parties to damage features of importance on SSSIs – so anyone collecting plants on a SSSI may be acting illegally unless there is a consent in place for their activity.

It is illegal to pick, uproot or remove plants where by-laws forbidding these activities are in operation, for example on some Local 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 plants, which are specially protected against intentional picking, uprooting, and destruction (unless a licence is obtained from the relevant authorities, 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 (native Bluebell in Britain and Primrose in Northern Ireland) that are listed for protection only against sale. All parts of the plant are protected, including seeds and spores. Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act is reviewed every five years.

International protection

Certain internationally rare wild plants are given legal protection throughout the European Union, as a result of the 'Habitats' Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC). 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. We must wait to see how Brexit affects these Directives, but currently they are implemented through our domestic statutes.

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 all orchids. It should be noted that this applies not only to fresh specimens but to herbarium material too, so do check if a CITES permit is required if you are sending herbarium material over international borders.

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 (ii) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, or on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order. These schedules list alien plants that may pose a threat to our native flora. In April 2010 the list of species on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act was extended considerably (see list under Schedule 9 at the end of this document).

Picking and collecting IF NOT protected by law

This section 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. If in doubt always follow the 'one in twenty rule' unless the plants are covered by any legislation. If there are twenty, it is reasonable to take one. If you wish to take two, there should be forty, etc and do not uproot.

Rare and threatened plants not on protected Schedules or sites

Information on plants in danger of extinction nationally or locally is published in national Red Data Lists and 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. Pick only those plants with which you are familiar and which you know are widespread and plentiful in the area. Most specimens can be reliably identified from good quality photographs of flowers and vegetative features and this should be the default for any unknown species present in small numbers but if you need to take a specimen for identification, follow all of the preceding advice.

For any plant, try to follow the 'one in twenty' rule – for every one you pick, there should be twenty present. Lists of rare and threatened species can be obtained from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, or viewed on its website.

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 rare species. Indeed, collecting is often necessary if botanical expertise is to be developed and passed on across generations via herbaria. 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 identification, and also take a photo. It is worth knowing what part of the plant is needed for identification purposes. When collecting specimens for identification or research bear in mind whether the most could be made of your dead plant by making it available to local and national public herbaria; if so careful selection, processing and curation would be valuable and collection of duplicates may be appropriate.

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 and formal consent if necessary.

- ▶ Take flowers and foliage only from large patches of the plant.
- ▶ Always pick in moderation so that plenty is left for others to enjoy (always observe the one in twenty rule).
- ▶ 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 not been obtained from the landowner or occupier, gathering fruit, foliage etc must be restricted to the minimum needed for personal use and must not be used for commercial gain.
- ▶ Follow the 'one in twenty' rule.

Educational and training 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, so be careful. Unrestricted collecting by enthusiastic students may endanger local plant populations so do make it clear to your group to follow your guidance on what and how much to collect.



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. The British Mycological Society has produced a separate code for the conservation of fungi, together with guidance for those who collect mushrooms to eat.

Photography

Please take care before photographing plants, as 'gardening' before taking photographs can expose a plant to grazing, or you might inadvertently remove rarer plants or alter the microclimate of the plant you are photographing. Try not to crush vegetation too much and please have regard for mosses, liverworts, lichens and fungi growing around your target plant.

Safeguarding habitats

Please take special care when visiting fragile habitats, such as dune slacks, tufa (calcium-encrusted wet spring vegetation), raised bogs and other uncommon and vulnerable plant communities. Inform your BSBI Vice-County Recorder (contact details are available on the BSBI website), your local Wildlife Trust, or the relevant 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 of year.

Introducing plants to the wild

As mentioned above, it is an offence to introduce to the wild any seeds, propagules or mature plants of a 'Schedule 9' species. There are many other alien species that are invasive and can be detrimental to our native flora, so alien plants should never be introduced to the wild. Aquatic plants such as Curly Waterweed *Lagarosiphon major* and New Zealand Pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii* may be particularly damaging, so do not tip unwanted material from aquaria into streams or ponds, or throw garden waste over your fence.

Even introducing or planting out native plants can be unwise, as it may blur natural patterns of distribution, so the simple rule is: if in doubt, don't plant it out.

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 and check whether it is permissible to bring specimens back – please do not assume that you can. Please be aware of CITES, especially with respect to all orchids and to bulbs, and be aware that any plant material taken over international borders can have biosecurity implications, as pests and diseases may be inadvertently imported or exported.

Statutory agencies responsible for plant conservation

Joint Nature Conservation Committee

www.jncc.defra.gov.uk

Natural England

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england

Scottish Natural Heritage

www.snh.gov.uk

Natural Resources Wales

www.naturalresources.wales

Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/biodiversity

The Department of Arts, Culture & Gaeltacht, Republic of Ireland

www.ahrrga.gov.ie

Vascular plants protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended

<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>Coicya 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>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>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 nanteuillii</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>	Droping Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	Tufted Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Yellow Marsh-saxifrage
<i>Schoenoplectus triqueter</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>Tephrosieris integrifolia</i> subsp. <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

1 Protected in England & Wales only

2 Protected only against sale

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

<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 traunsteinerioides</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</i> s.l.	Rock Sea-lavender
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort
<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 oppositifolia</i>	Purple Saxifrage
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	Moss Champion
<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>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

Vascular plants that cannot be planted, or otherwise caused to grow, in the wild, in Great Britain (schedule reviewed in 2010).

<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	Few-flowered Leek
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort (Carolina Water-Shield)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig
<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Cotoneaster, Hollyberry
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i>	Cotoneaster, Entire-leaved
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Cotoneaster, Small-leaved
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Cotoneaster, Himalayan
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed
<i>Crocosmia × crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth
<i>Elodea</i> (all species)	Waterweeds
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Fallopia japonica × Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Hybrid Knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant Knotweed
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Giant Rhubarb
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Floating Pennywort
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly Waterweed
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Variiegated Yellow Archangel
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	Water Primrose
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Floating Water Primrose
<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	Water Primrose
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's Feather
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	False Virginia Creeper
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lettuce
<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	Yellow Azalea
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron ponticum × R. maximum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Duck Potato
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant Salvinia
<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders

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 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.

The latest list of protected species in the Republic of Ireland under the Republic of Ireland Flora Protection Order 2015 are listed below

<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Basil Thyme
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Orange Foxtail
<i>Arenaria ciliata</i>	Fringed Sandwort
<i>Arthrocnemum perenne</i>	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Wild Asparagus
<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Lanceolate Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	Forked Spleenwort
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk Vetch
<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Wood Small-reed
<i>Callitriche truncata</i>	Short-leaved Water-Starwort
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved Bitter Cress
<i>Cardaminopsis petraea</i>	Northern Rockcress
<i>Carex depauperata</i>	Starved Wood-sedge
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Helleborine
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Autumn Crocus
<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>	Parsley Fern
<i>Deschampsia setacea</i>	Bog Hair-grass
<i>Epilobium alsinifolium</i>	Chickweed Willowherb
<i>Equisetum</i> × <i>moorei</i>	Moore's Horsetail
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Slender Cotton Grass
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	Red Hemp Nettle
<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	Opposite-leaved Pondweed
<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>	Limestone Fern
<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>	Bog Orchid
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rockrose
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Irish Hydrilla
<i>Hypericum canadense</i>	Canadian St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St. John's-wort
<i>Inula salicina</i>	Irish Fleabane

<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	Sea Pea
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort
<i>Logfia minima</i>	Slender Cudweed
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Marsh Clubmoss
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Penny Royal
<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Oyster Plant
<i>Minuartia recurva</i>	Recurved Sandwort
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Lesser Snapdragon
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender Naiad
<i>Omalotheca sylvatica</i>	Wood Cudweed
<i>Otanthus maritimus</i>	Cottonweed
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Round Prickly-headed Poppy
<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	Pillwort
<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Alpine Bistort
<i>Pseudorchis albida</i>	Small-white Orchid
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Tufted Salt-marsh Grass
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	Round-leaved Wintergreen
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Great Burnet
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hartii</i>	Harts Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Marsh Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>	Alpine Saxifrage
<i>Scirpus triqueter</i>	Triangular Club-rush
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel
<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>	Globe Flower
<i>Vicia orobus</i>	Bitter Vetch
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet
<i>Viola lactea</i>	Pale Dog-violet





Authors:

Sarah Whild and Fred Rumsey, 2010, with comments on the schedules and legal aspects by Anna Robinson and Ant Maddock of the JNCC.

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