

# Emu farming and native vegetation

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Emu farming uses land very intensively and can cause damage to native vegetation.

Under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*, substantial damage to native vegetation constitutes 'clearance' which requires consent from the Native Vegetation Council.

If you are a prospective emu farmer, you should make yourself aware of your obligations under the Native Vegetation Act. If you are thinking of buying land to farm emus, please consult the Native Vegetation Council Secretariat before making any final decisions or erecting any fences.

The Native Vegetation Council Secretariat will advise you whether the vegetation on that land is considered to be significant and whether emu farming will substantially damage the vegetation.

In some cases you may have to apply to the Native Vegetation Council for clearance consent to farm emus on that land. Clearance consent may even be required even in areas previously grazed by other domestic stock, eg sheep or cattle.

Native vegetation is not confined to trees and scrub, but also includes native grasses, shrubs and small plants.

The above also applies to any extensions to existing emu farms that may impact on native vegetation.

More information is available from the Native Vegetation Council website:

- [www.nvc.sa.gov.au/native/nvc/index.html](http://www.nvc.sa.gov.au/native/nvc/index.html)

