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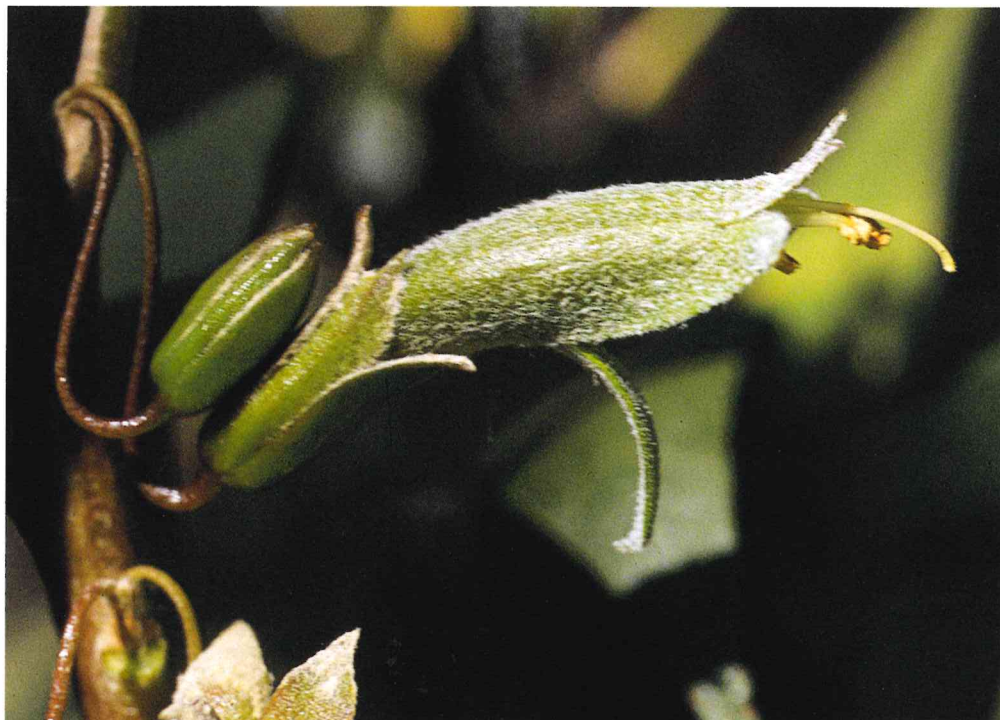
Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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# Green flowered emu bush

E n d a n g e r e d F l o r a o f W e s t e r n A u s t r a l i a

**If you think you have seen this plant, please call the Department of Conservation and Land Management's Merredin District on (08) 9041 2488.**



Left: A distinctive green, hairy, tubular flower of green flowered emu bush. Photo – A. Brown

Above: Note the unusual large, shiny green leaves of green flowered emu bush. Photo – A. Brown

Commonly known as champion eremophila or green flowered emu bush, *Eremophila virens* is a slender shrub 3 to 5 m tall by 1.5 to 3.5 m across. Its sticky young growth and slender erect branches are fairly sparse and covered with alternate shiny, sticky leaves to 5 to 8 cm long by 2--3.5 cm wide. Its distinctive green, hairy, tubular flowers, which are up to 2 cm long and have pointed floral lobes, appear between June and November. One or two flowers are held on slender stalks up to 2 cm long in the upper leaf axils. Its hairless, egg-shaped globular fruit are 3--5 mm long and about 3 mm wide.

*Champion eremophila* is distinguished from other species by its large leaves and the prominent tufts of yellow-white hairs on its sepals and buds.

A total of less than 500 plants are known from 14 populations over a range of approximately 55 km between Mukinbuddin, Warralakin and Bonnie Rock. Its preferred habitat appears to be light brown or red sandy-loam over granite and quartzite in rocky

situations with Acacia species, mallee *Eucalyptus* and sheoaks.

As the total number of plants known is low and many populations are in decline through senescence, *Eremophila virens* was declared as Rare Flora in November 1980 and is ranked as Endangered under World Conservation Union (IUCN 2000) criteria.

The Merredin District Threatened Flora Recovery Team is coordinating recovery actions that address the greatest threats to the survival of the species in the wild (see overleaf).

The main threats are maintenance activities for roads, tracks, power lines and firebreaks, inappropriate fire regimes, drought, weeds and grazing.

The species is currently known from 14 populations and CALM is keen to know of any others.

If unable to contact the district office on the above number, please phone CALM's Wildlife Branch on (08) 9334 0422.

## Recovery of a Species



CALM is committed to ensuring that threatened taxa do not become extinct in the wild. This is done through the preparation of an Interim Recovery Plan (IRP) that outlines the recovery actions required to urgently address those threatening processes most affecting the ongoing survival of threatened taxa in the wild and begin the recovery process.

IRPs are prepared by CALM and implemented by Regional or District Recovery Teams consisting of representatives from CALM, the Botanic Garden and Parks Authority, community groups, private landowners, local shires and various government organisations.



# Green flowered emu bush

Recovery actions that have been recommended and will be progressively implemented to protect the species include:

- ongoing liaison with land managers,
- regular monitoring of the health of populations,
- further surveys,
- rehabilitation of previously cleared areas near populations,
- collection and storage of seed,
- fencing,
- weed control,
- development and implementation of a fire management strategy, and
- investigation of the biology and ecology of the species.

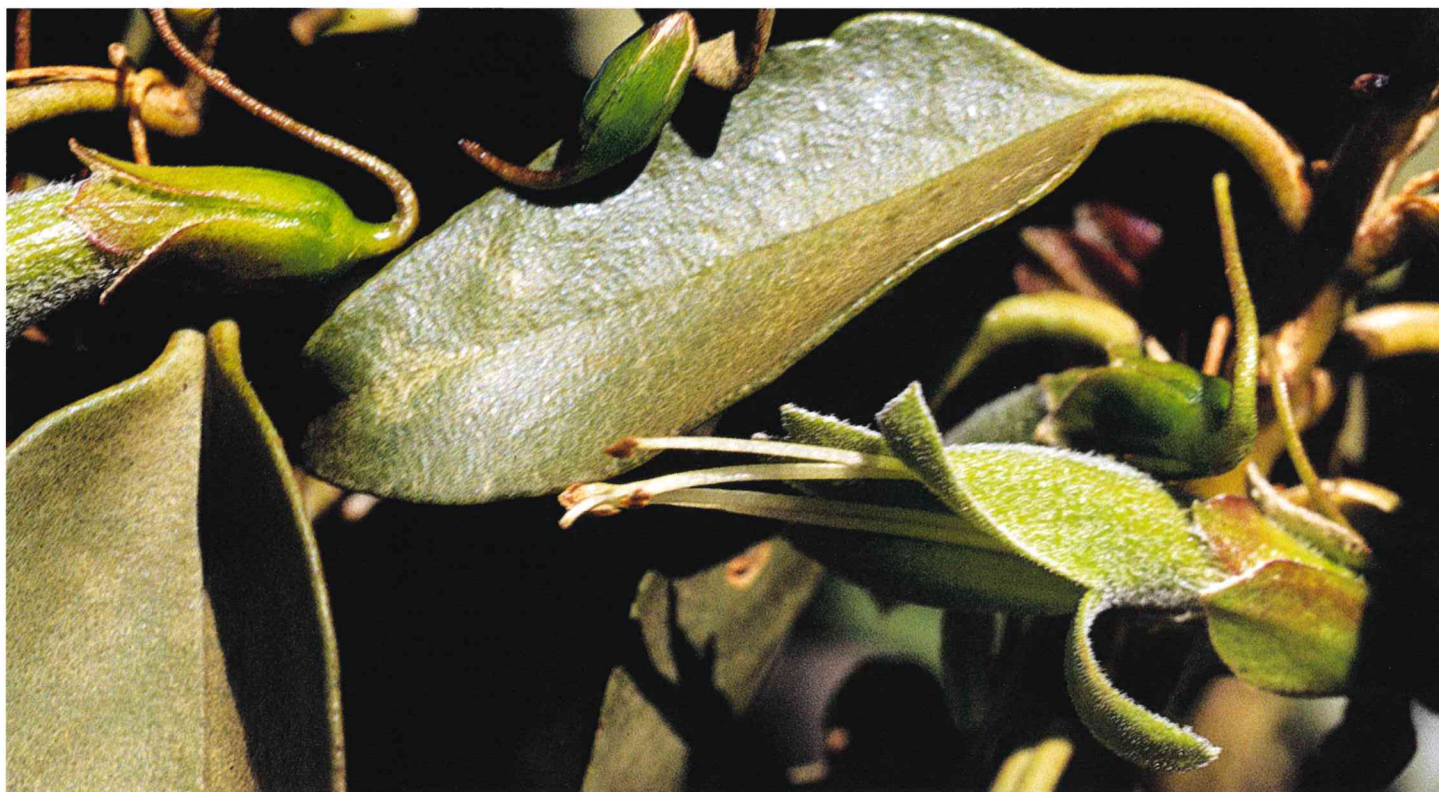


Flowers have a distinctive long S shaped stalk.  
Photo – A. Brown



A young plant of green flowered emu bush. Photo – A. Brown

IRPs will be deemed a success if essential recovery actions have been implemented and identified threatening processes have been removed within three years of their adoption under the EPBC Act.



Plants flower sporadically between June and November following good rainfall. Photo – A. Brown