

# Banksia aemula

## COMMON NAME

wallum

## FAMILY

Proteaceae

## AUTHORITY

Banksia aemula R.Br.

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Exotic

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## CONSERVATION STATUS

Not applicable

## HABITAT

Peaty sand on coastal dunes in Australia

## SIMILAR TAXA

*Banksia serrata*. “*B. aemula* closely resembles *B. serrata*, but the latter can be distinguished by a greyer, not orange-brown, trunk, and adult leaves wider than 2 cm. Inflorescences of *B. serrata* are generally a duller grey-yellow in colour, and have longer (2–3 mm), more fusiform (spindle-shaped) or cylindrical pollen presenters tipping unopened flowers. In *B. serrata* the follicles are smaller.” Adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia\\_aemula](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banksia_aemula)

## FLOWER COLOURS

Green, Yellow

## YEAR NATURALISED

2000

## ORIGIN

Eastern Australia

## REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornamental

## ETYMOLOGY

**banksia**: Named after Sir Joseph Banks, 1st Baronet, GCB, PRS (24 February 1743 - 19 June 1820) was an English naturalist, botanist and patron of the natural sciences.

**aemula**: From the Latin *aemula* ‘rival’



In peaty dune hollow, Bribie Island, Queensland, Australia. Photographer: Colin C. Ogle, Date taken: 01/04/2010, Licence: CC BY-NC.



In peaty dune hollow, Bribie Island, Queensland, Australia - seed 'cones' and dying flower head. Photographer: Colin C. Ogle, Date taken: 01/04/2010, Licence: CC BY-NC.

**Reason For Introduction**

Horticultural.

**Life Cycle Comments**

Long-lived, held in cones and only released on death of branch or following fire

**Reproduction**

Exclusively by seed

**Seed**

Long-lived, held in cones and only released on death of branch or following fire

**Dispersal**

Wind and gravity. However, seedlings most typically establish from carelessly discarded garden waste

**MORE INFORMATION**

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/banksia-aemula/>