

Banksia aemula

COMMON NAMES

wallum

BIOSTATUS

Exotic

CONSERVATION STATUS

Not applicable

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

FLOWER COLOURS

Green, Yellow

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

HABITAT

Peaty sand on coastal dunes in Australia

GENUS

Banksia

FAMILY

Proteaceae

AUTHORITY

Banksia aemula R.Br.

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

YEAR NATURALISED

2000

ORIGIN

Eastern Australia

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornamental

LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

Long-lived, held in cones and only released on death of branch or following fire. Reproduces exclusively by seed, which is long-lived, held in cones and only released on death of branch or following fire. Dispersed by wind and gravity. However, seedlings most typically establish from carelessly discarded garden waste



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.

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'

MORE INFORMATION

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

PDF DATE

27 May 2026