

BAMBOO! NOT JUST A NATURE



Bamboo is a monocotyledon plant in the grass family Poaceae. A young shoot of bamboo protected by a series of sheaths, which will fall off as the shoot grows into a

An Appreciation:

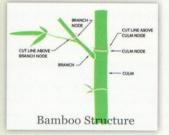
World Bamboo Day, September 18th 2012

Question: "Why on earth would people want to celebrate a plant?"

Answer: Bamboo is a great plant. For one thing, it's highly versatile- a recent British Broadcasting Corporation article states that bamboo can be used in around 1 500 ways, from construction material and furniture to food and bicycles. No wonder people are calling it 'new super material', it's highly versatile.

mature culm. Most bamboos are hollow, where in the hollow inner area, some horizontal partitions called "diaphragms". On the outside, these partitions are denoted by a ring around the culm. A diaphragm and the ring on the outside together form a "node". Branches grow from these nodes. The part between two nodes is called an "internode".

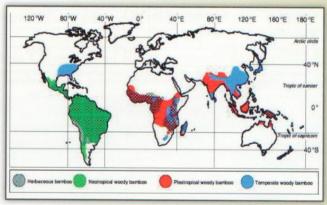




Bamboo has the remarkable ability to create an "ambient", in the artistic sense of the term. The beautiful composition of leaves and culms, often in rich colors, has inspired poets and painters from the ancient to the modern times. In many modern shopping centers and office buildings around the world, bamboo's stately elegance makes it a cherished component of architectural design. But even in countries with cold climates – such as the Western European nations and the US – bamboo can be found in many gardens and parks as the bamboo lovers in these places seem to have developed an instinct for growing species that can survive cold winters.



Being the fastest growing plant on earth, due to the unique rhizome-dependent systems Bamboo is now identify as economic and cultural significance in South



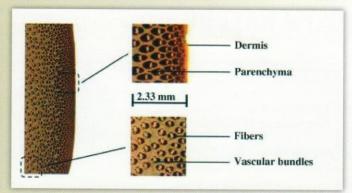
World distribution of woody (paleotropical, neotropical, temperate) and herbaceous bamboos (Source: Das et al., 2008)

Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia. Bamboo has been proven to have greater strength, if not comparable, to that of timber. In Burma and Bangladesh, about 50% of the houses are made almost entirely of bamboo. In Java, woven bamboo mats and screens are commonly used in timber house frames. With modern polymer glues and bonding cements, bamboos are made into plywood, matboard and laminated beam.

Structure of bamboo

The microstructure of culm wall can be seen Figure below. The outside of the culm wall (rightside of the picture) is dense, as can be seen from the dark color. This layer contains much silica, a good material to protect the plant, but a nuisance for tools as silica blunts their sharp edges within a short time. Approximately, a bamboo culm has 40% fibers, 10% vessels and 50% parenchyma.





A typical anatomical structure of bamboo

Mechanical properties of bamboo culms and timber species from different countries

Species	Country	SG	MC (%)	MOR (Nmm ⁻²)	MOE (Nmm ⁻²)
Bambusa bambos					
bambusa bambos	India	0.65	15.5	67.4	6500
B. blumeana	Philippines	0.50	green	30.8	8640
B. mutants	Bangladesh	0.68	12.8	87.7	12900
B. tilde	India	0.71	14.9	50.6	8265
B. vulgaris	Indonesia	na	17.0	86.0	na
B. balcooa	Bangladesh	0.74	12.5	80.3	10900
Dendrocalamus asper	Indonesia	na	15.0	1,05	na
D. strictus	India	0.72	10.7	118.4	15949

Note: SG= Specific gravity; MC= Moisture content; MOR=Modulus of rupture; MOE=Modulus of elasticity; na = not available (Sources: Sattar, 1995; Anon, 2006; Anwar, 2008)

List of some bamboo species in Malaysia:

No	Species	Local Name	Note
1	Bambusa blumeana	Buluh Duri	Chopstick, tooth picks, furniture, musical instrument, poles, shoot as food
2	Bambusa heterostachya	Buluh galah/tilan/ pering	Poles, frames, tooth picks, blinds, skewer sticks
3	Bambusa vulgaris	Buluh minyak/aao/ aro/gading/tamalang	Ornamental, tooth picks, chopsticks skewer sticks, shoot as food
4	Bambusa vulgaris var striata	Buluh gading	Ornamental
5	Dendrocalamus asper	Buluh betong/pering	Shoots as food, chopsticks
6	Dendrocalamus pendulus	Buluh akar/belalai	Handicraft, basket
7	Gigantochloa 'Brang'	Buluh brang	Shoots as food, chopsticks, skewer sticks, tooth picks
8	Gigantochloa levis	Buluh beting/bias	Shoots as food, chopsticks
9	Gigantochloa ligulata	Buluh tumpat/tikus belalai	Frames, shoots as food, poles for vegetable support
10	Gigantochloa scortechinii	Buluh semantan	Handicraft, small scale industries, incense sticks
11	Gigantochloa wrayi	Buluh beti/raga	Handicraft, small scale industries, incense sticks
12	Schizostachyum brachycladum	Buluh nipis/lemang	Handicraft, rice vessels (lemang)
13	Schizostachyum grande	Buluh semeliang/ semenyeh	Frames, leaves used for wrapping Chinese glutinous rice dumpling
14	Schizostachyum zollingeri	Buluh dinding/kasap/ telor/nipis	Handicraft, tooth picks, skewer stick
15	Bambusa arundinacea	-	
16	Bambusa burmanica	Buluh aloh bukit	
17	Bambusa glaucescens	Buluh pagar	
18	Bambusa ventricosa	-	
19	Bambusa ridlevi	Buluh akar	

Bamboo Applications:

- Bamboo shoots- are edible and a major components of Asian dishes
- Landscaping
- Chopstick, tooth pick
- Bamboo wine made from fermented juice of the wine bamboo (Oxytenanthera braunii) in Tanzania!
- Bamboo canes use mainly for make cooking utensil,
- blow guns, toy & furniture
 Wooden sword called a "shinai" used in Japanese
 martial art Kendo normally made from strips of strong bamboo culms

- Building materials-large timber bamboo (e.g. Dendr calamus giganteus & Bambusa oldhamii) -scaffolding, bridge-building, water pipe, storage vessels and houses
- Music instruments in most of Asian countries- e.g. shaku hachi (in Japan), made from the lower end of small-culmed bamboos, the Chinese xiao, a notche flute played in modern orchestras







Bamboo Shoot

Landscaping

Shinai







House From Bamboo

Bamboo Chair

Music Instruments

INFO:

Tropical bamboos growing 100 feet in three months, an astonishing 0.0002 miles per hour!

Tasty Bamboo worms are edible for Thailand! Bamboo can be turn into fabric too!

It has great wicking properties & antimicrobial (that is can kill microorganisms like bacteria)



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