

# BAMBUSA FARINACEA

*Bambusa farinacea*

Poaceae

## ECHO® PLANT INFORMATION SHEET

### Description

From [Bamboos of Thailand](#), Native and Introduced Species (Poaceae: Bambusoideae) — An Annotated Compilation, by D. Ohrnberger (Khun Dieter – คุณดีเทอร์)

"Culm sheaths green, sometimes flushed slightly orange, white-waxy, with dark brown hairs on the back; auricle a large lobe 10–20 mm high, sometimes corrugate, bearing pale bristles 8–20 mm long on its edge; ligule a rim to 4 mm high bearing pale bristles 2–4 mm long; blade broadly triangular, erect, green. Culms to 8–10 m tall, slightly arched outwards, 3.5–7 cm diameter; internodes 20–35 cm long, white-waxy, with scattered dark brown hairs near the top, green. Leaf: blade 6–22 cm long, 1–2.5 cm wide, lower side bluish green and soft pale-hairy; auricle a lobe 2–4 mm long with pale fine bristles 2–5 mm long; ligule a subentire rim 0.5–1 mm high ... [flowers described]." — K. M. Wong, *Bamboos of Peninsular Malaysia*, 1995: p. 90-92, fig. 41-42 [#1210].

Characteristics: Culm internodes copiously covered with white wax; culm sheaths white-waxy and with black hairs; culm sheath blades erect; culm sheath auricles large and bristly; foliage leaf blades pale bluish green beneath.

### Origin

THAILAND (South): Provinces of Chumphon, Phang Nga, Surat Thani, Songkla, and possibly also in other southern provinces. — MALAYSIA (Peninsular): Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor. — INDONESIA: Sumatra, introduced.

### Uses

Not recorded. Especially young shoots have ornamental value, and plants can be used for gardens and landscaping. Young shoots are bitter and not used for food.

### Common Names

- Malay
  - Buluh aur bukit

### Cultivation

Easy growing; in part shade to full sun, sandy loam to clay loam, normal moisture-retentive with good drainage.

### References

[Bibliography of Bamboos of Thailand](#)