

GIGANTOCHLOA LATIFOLIA

Gigantochloa latifolia

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 pale green, densely covered with dark brown hairs; blade broadly lanceolate, erect; auricles low rims 2–3 mm high, glabrous; ligule with an entire 4–6 mm base bearing long bristles 5–10 mm long. Culms to 6–9 m tall, commonly 3–5.5 cm diameter; internodes 30–45 cm long, dark green, occasionally streaked with paler green at the basal part of the culm, without white wax, with dark hairs near the top of the internode, and a narrow band of pale felty hairs above and below the node. Leaf: blades 16–40 cm long, 2–6 cm wide, pale hairy below; stalk 2.5–4 mm long; auricles indistinct to small lobes 1–3 mm high, with fine pale brown bristles 2–3 mm long; ligule a subentire to irregularly toothed extension 6–8 mm long, sometimes with scattered fine bristles 2–3 mm long; sheath developing a scale-like callus on the abaxial side near the top ... [flowers described]." — K. M. Wong, *Bamboos of Peninsular Malaysia*, 1995: p. 129-131, fig. 68-69 [#1210].

Synonym: *Oxytenanthera auriculata* sensu Prain.

Origin

THAILAND (South): Provinces of Songkhla and Surat Thani; in evergreen forest at a low elevation of about 300 m altitude, possibly distributed in all southernmost provinces. — MALAYSIA (Peninsular): in the northern part, in lowlands, and on hills.

Uses

Not recorded. The species has ornamental value and can be used for gardens and landscaping.

Common Names

- Malay
 - Buloh pahit

Cultivation

Easy-growing; in full sun, on heavy, moisture-retentive to moist soil with good drainage.

References

[Bibliography of Bamboos of Thailand](#)