

BAMBUSA MACULATA

Bambusa maculata

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)

- Characteristics: Rhizomes pachymorph, short-necked. Culms erect, apically pendulous, branched from the lower culm up. Young shoots emerge from April to August/September. Culm-internodes green, glabrous, the basal ones with a few narrow cream-white to yellowish stripes, the surface becoming blackish splotchy with maturity, thick-walled. Culm-nodes without aerial roots. Branches several, central dominant, from the basal culm up. Culm-leaves persistent to late deciduous. Culm-leaf sheaths ca. 20 cm long, 21 cm wide at the base, leathery, rigid, scattered with appressed blackish hairs; apex convex-raised in the middle. Culm-leaf auricles ca. 10 mm wide and 5 mm high, bristly, attached to the basal margins of the blade and extending to the sheath margins. Culm-leaf ligule 3 mm high; margin entire, eciliate. Culm-leaf blades erect or slightly deflexed, ca. 9 cm long and 4 cm wide, roughly triangular, width of the junction with the sheath apex ca. 3 cm. Foliage-leaf blades medium-sized, long-lanceolate, 12–25 (30) × 1.5–2 (3) cm, glabrous on both surfaces.

Origin

THAILAND: introduced, in cultivation, rare. — INDONESIA: Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands, in dry areas on poor soil, in the lowlands, wild; cultivated in Bali and Java.

Uses

Culms for making furniture, musical instruments, wall panels, flooring, handicrafts.

Common Names

- Indonesian
 - bambu tutul (tutul = dot, spotted)
- Javanese
 - pring tutul
- Sundanese
 - awi tutul
- Malay
 - buluh tutul

Cultivation

Easy-growing, grows in full sun, best in 6.1–7.5 pH soils, sandy loam to clay loam, normal moisture-retentive to moist with good drainage.

References

[Bibliography of Bamboos of Thailand](#)