

BAMBOO



GARDEN



Forward by Ted Meredith

Bamboo Garden is very special. Founded in 1984, Bamboo Garden has a diverse collection of more than 300 bamboo species and forms on 20 pastoral acres near North Plains, Oregon. Here mature bamboo groves are cast in a beautiful natural setting of rolling hills, ponds, mountain stream, and wooded backdrop. Customers of the nursery are offered golf cart tours of the extensive grounds.

Europe has a number of splendid bamboo gardens, and a few very famous ones that are connected with a bamboo nursery, where one can see many species of bamboo in mature natural groves and then have the opportunity to purchase the same bamboos for one's own garden. America now has an equivalent in the Bamboo Garden.

Owner Ned Jaquith, an ardent bamboo enthusiast, has introduced countless people to the world of bamboo and served as a mentor to countless more---myself included. Nothing seems to please Ned more than introducing another person to bamboo. His welcoming enthusiasm carries through to the Bamboo Garden's knowledgeable staff, who are adept at discussing bamboos with experts and novices alike. Nursery manager Noah Bell oversees the operation, including nursery, office, and sales. Maintenance foreman Reveriano Ramirez directs bamboo propagation and care. Bamboo Garden is an impressive operation with many fine people in key roles working to make it so.

Like Bamboo Garden, the Bamboo Garden catalog is something special too. The bamboos are beautifully photographed and described (Noah and Ned did most of the photography themselves) with clear illustrations that show how to maintain bamboo (credit to Charissa Brock for illustrations and layout design). It is not only a catalog of bamboo, but an informative guide as well. For anyone interested in bamboo, neither the Bamboo Garden nor the Bamboo Garden catalog are to be missed.

Ted Jordan Meredith, author:

Bamboo for Gardens
Timber Press Pocket Guide to Bamboos
The Complete Book of Garlic: A Guide for Gardeners, Growers, and Serious Cooks.
Published by Timber Press, Portland, OR

BAMBOO



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Quality Bamboo Garden Plants

Since our founding in 1984, we have been providing quality bamboo with affordable prices that meet or exceed expectations. We take great pride in our plants. Bamboo Garden grew from the love of bamboo and our own personal collection rather than a business venture. Most of our bamboos are grown from our own select stock, so we see every step of the propagation process. After a plant is dug or divided, it is given at least 2 months, often a full year, to establish itself in a pot before we sell it. This assures that the plant is stabilized, well rooted, and stress resistant. We give our bamboo a well-balanced, slow release fertilizer that encourages healthy, steady growth and vibrant green foliage. We believe that rapidly accelerating growth with excessive fertilizer creates a bamboo that is weakened and dependent on artificial conditions. Our plants are not greenhouse babies; they are hardy and able to perform in the landscape without suffering shock. We have a diverse collection of over 300 different varieties and a total stock of over 50,000 bamboos. They range in sizes from one gallon, about 1 to 3 feet tall, up to 130-gallon tree boxes, some of which are 40 feet tall. We spend a great deal of time selecting the best plants possible from our inventory, and guarantee them to be viable, healthy, and pest free. Each bamboo is guaranteed to be true to form and accurately labeled. We maintain excellent relations with other quality bamboo growers for those times when we need to purchase bamboo ourselves. Bamboo Garden specializes in personal service and our experienced sales staff is here to educate and assist in finding the best bamboo for your situation.

Wholesale

We offer wholesale accounts to other nurseries, retail centers, and landscapers interested in carrying or working with our beautiful line of bamboo. We ship bamboo nationwide, to Canada, and are open year round. There is no minimum order, however there is a significant discount applied to large volume orders by wholesale buyers. Orders can be placed by phone, fax, or email. We suggest wholesale orders be placed as far in advance as possible so that we can maximize the benefits of having extra time regarding plant availability and transportation strategy. For example, many of our customers contact us in September or October to place orders for the following spring. This way, we can pull the order together, securing uniform stock to hold in our green houses, under optimal conditions through the winter. We offer wholesale accounts to qualified customers; thereby allowing net 30 day payment from the date plant material is received. Overdue accounts are subject to a service charge. We accept payment by check, credit card, cash, or money order.

Retail

Our retail center, and primary garden in North Plains, Oregon, is open to visitors year round, Tuesday through Saturday, 9-4. The nursery covers 20 acres in a peaceful rural setting among native maple and western red cedar. Many established groves of bamboo cover a hillside, which gives way to a flat basin with two ponds and three large green houses, surrounded by prolific amounts of bamboo for display and nursery stock. Customers are given golf cart tours by a knowledgeable guide, here to assist in finding the ideal plant for their project, and cover the important aspects of planting, growing, and maintaining bamboo. We love to teach, and take pride in the fact that our customers find not only great plants, but also the knowledge of how to grow them. Visitors often exclaim they feel like they are in the mountains of Western China. Just being here is an experience people do not soon forget.



Top: Panorama of a portion of the Bamboo Garden, Upper left: Crop of 2 gallon *Fargesia robusta* "Green Screen" in our lower greenhouse, Lower left: Some of our large specimen bamboo in pots, Right: Owner, Ned Jaquith, in the *Phyllostachys edulis* "Moso" grove with his dogs Oggie and Foxie.

Potted Plant Information

Different bamboo species vary greatly in sizes and growth patterns. While it is impossible to specify the exact size at all times, we can give a pretty close estimate. We can measure or photograph exact stock plants if a specific height is needed. To get a general idea of what to expect, see the chart below.

Phyllostachys and other tall running bamboo

Size	Average height	Average number of canes
1 gallon	2 to 3 feet	1 to 2
2 gallon	3 to 4 feet	2 to 4
5 gallon	4 to 6 feet	3 to 5
10 gallon	8 to 12 feet	4 to 8
15 gallon	12 to 16 feet	5 to 10
20 gallon	15 to 20	5 to 10
25 gallon	20 to 30 feet	3 to 5*
45 gallon	25 to 35 feet	3 to 5*
130-gallon tree box	30 to 40 feet	3 to 5*

* Tall specimen bamboos have fewer canes but a larger diameter and height.

Fargesia and other Clumping Bamboo

Size	Average height	Average number of canes
1 gallon	1 to 2	4 to 8
2 gallon	2 to 3	6 to 10
5 gallon	4 to 6	5 to 15
10 gallon	6 to 8	15 to 20
15 gallon	7 to 9	20 to 30
20 gallon	8 to 10	30 to 40
25 gallon	8 to 12	40 to 50

Please note: Seedling and tissue culture clumping bamboos are shorter and more dense. Field propagated bamboo are taller with less canes

Ground cover and short hedge-type bamboo

Size	Average Height	Average number of canes
1 gallon	1 foot	5 to 10
2 gallon	2 feet	10 to 20
5 gallon	3 to 4 feet	25 to 50
10 gallon	4 to 5 feet	35 to 65

Pseudosasa longiligula

Bamboo Growth Habits

Most bamboos grow quickly, given basic requirements: good soil, water, light, and a climate that is not too severe. The growth rate varies greatly among different genera of bamboo. Most temperate bamboos produce new shoots from March through June, exactly when depends on the species and the soil temperature. Once shoots emerge, they grow very quickly, attaining their full height in 2 to 3 months, soon followed by branches and the first flush of leaves. The new shoots are often very colorful, and many consider them to be the highlight of the growth season, much like a tree in flower.



From June through October, bamboo rhizomes grow just beneath the surface of the soil. The rhizome is an underground stem that is structurally similar to a cane but grows horizontally underground and is the means by which bamboo spreads into new territory. They seek out areas with rich soil, moisture, and heat from the sunlight. Healthy running bamboo, such as *Phyllostachys*, should put out rhizomes during the later part of growing season. On average they will spread about 5 feet per year. In extreme cases the larger species may grow over 20 feet in a single season depending on conditions. New shoots and rhizomes will grow from the buds at the nodes of the rhizomes during the following seasons.

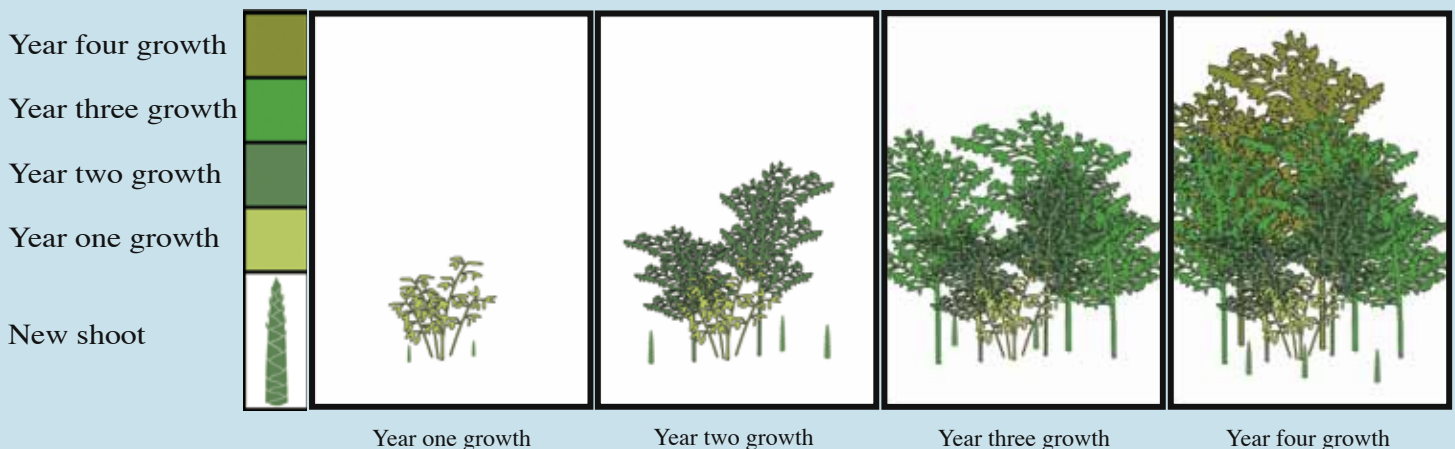
Most bamboo has evergreen foliage, but they shed leaves gradually. Bamboo cycle their leaves more frequently than plants such as pines and palms, but in general are not considered a messy plant. In the spring and fall there is some yellowing of the oldest leaves, followed by leaf drop as the bamboo is making many new leaves to replace them. This is natural and should not cause concern. A healthy spreading bamboo has a mixture of green, yellow and newly unfurling leaves in spring through mid summer. Some clumping bamboo shed 30 % of their leaves at the start of winter, which reduces the risk of the winds drying the foliage. (See photo above right) Bamboos with large leaves such as *Sasa* and *Semiarundinaria* drop their leaves less often than bamboos with small leaves. Be aware that most tall bamboo drop leaves that will cover the ground 10 feet from the edge of the grove. Bamboo recycles the nutrients in their leaf mulch as it decomposes. Excessive yellowing of leaves is most likely a sign of nitrogen deficiency, overexposure to sunlight, or stress caused by dehydration.

All green-caned bamboo gradually age to olive and yellowish green tones especially when exposed to strong afternoon sunlight. For instance, in a grove of *Phyllostachys vivax*, the older culms on the sunny side are mostly yellowish green, whereas those just within the canopy and in the shade will be a darker green. New shoots are the most vibrant green. A mixture of culm colors, based on age and sun exposure, is healthy and adds a little variety to the color scheme.

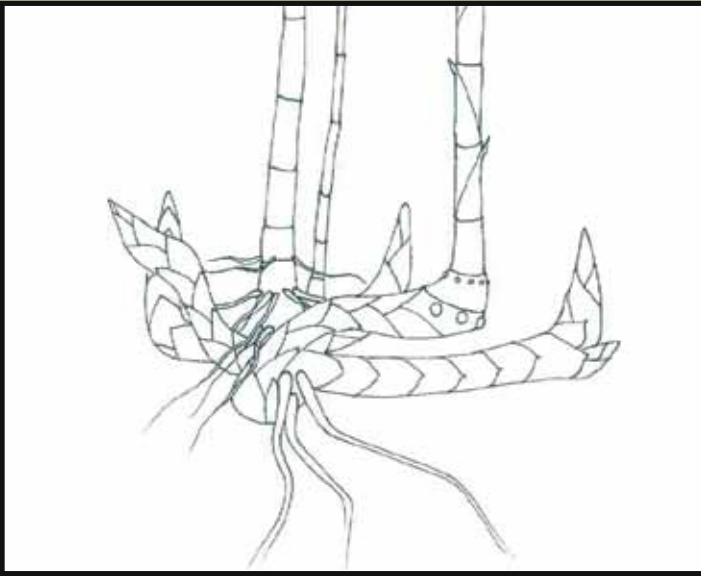
Under watered bamboo often exhibit unhealthy behavior and appearance. Distressed running bamboo either remains in a congested unattractive cluster or sends rhizomes to areas that receive irrigation, such as garden beds. The foliage will curl tightly, losing its green luster.

Growth rates vary based on climate. A hardy bamboo such as *Phyllostachys nuda*, may grow to 35 feet tall in zone 8, but barely 20 feet in zone 5. The rate of spread is usually reduced in colder climates. Although most temperate bamboos can survive very cold temperatures, some to extreme cold below -20 F, the majority perform best in weather not below about 10 F. Leaf curl and culm die back may occur in the lower teens and single digits. This sets back the growth rate of bamboo as it expends a lot of energy reproducing culms and leaves in the spring. A bamboo that has a well-established root mass, and is insulated with mulch, may grow back to nearly its full height, even if frozen to the ground in the winter. Bamboo is a rugged survivor.

Four year growth chart



Clumping Bamboo Growth Habits



Clumping rhizome illustration



Clumping rhizome

Fargesia, *Borinda*, *Thamnocalamus*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Bambusa* and many *Chusquea* have what is known as a pachymorph rhizome, commonly called a Clumping Rhizome. They are considered non-invasive and are very desirable plants for this quality. Most clumping bamboos increase in height by about 1 to 3 feet per year. The rhizome mass gradually increases in diameter by about 4 to 10 inches per year, making it predictable and easy to maintain. The canopy weeps outward to varying degrees, depending on the species. Canopy width increases about 1 to 3 feet per year and can be pruned to form a more compact, upright hedge.

Ground Cover Bamboo Growth Habits

These short, bushy bamboos have spreading rhizomes but much smaller stature. They can reach a mature height in one to two years. They can spread 1 to 3 feet, sometimes more, during the growing season. Some species, such as *Sasa veitchii*, are often pruned to the ground in early spring, just before the plant sends up new shoots. This causes groundcover bamboo to produce uniform, colorful foliage, and maintain a tidy appearance. The bamboo will remain short in stature when mowed seasonally.



Sasa veitchii

Tall Running Bamboo Growth Habits

Phyllostachys, *Semiarundinaria*, *Pseudosasa*, and other tall bamboo have what is known as a leptomorph rhizome, commonly called a running rhizome. They generally increase in height by 4-8 feet per year. Their rhizomes can spread up to 20 feet or more during the growing season, but most often spread only 3-5 feet per year. This is dependent upon growing conditions such as soil moisture, tith, light reaching the soil surface, and the season length.



Rhizome from *P. nigra*

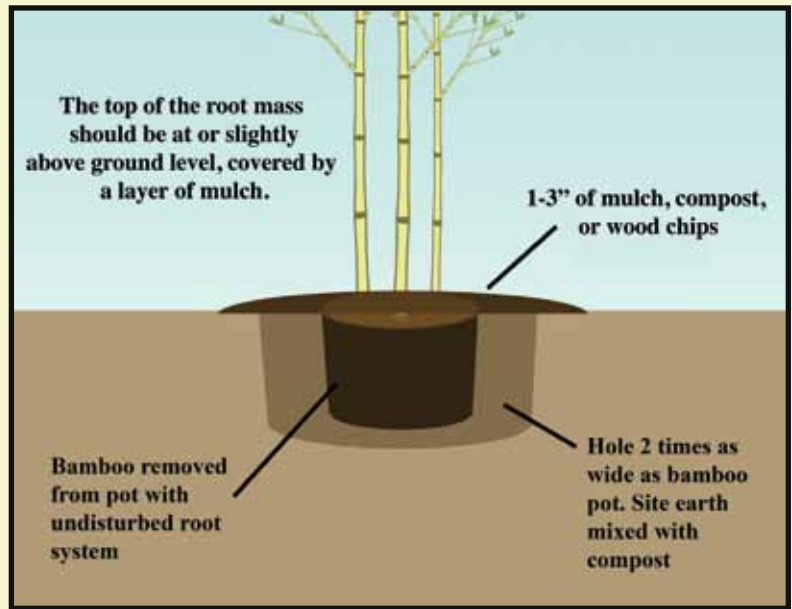


Removed mulch reveals the running rhizomes.

Planting and General Care Information

Planting Bamboo

In general, bamboo is a plant of simple needs: Dig a hole, add some compost, remove the pot, and plant the bamboo. There are a few details that should be mentioned. Most bamboos are happiest in a neutral to slightly acidic, well draining but moisture-retentive soil. If your soil is very heavy (clay) you can add organic material, such as compost, to increase porosity. If your soil is very light, add compost to make it more moisture retentive. There is usually no need to disturb the soil below one foot since bamboo is shallow rooted, however, if the area has poor drainage, tilling the soil down to two feet may help remedy this problem. Bamboo often benefits from being planted in a raised bed or berm about 6 to 12 inches above the surrounding soil. The prepared area should be at least twice the width of the root mass. Carefully place the root mass in the ground undisturbed. Immediately after planting, water the bamboo heavily. Planting bamboo in a raised bed or berm is one of the keys to controlling the spread of rhizomes. See Controlling the Spread of Bamboo starting on page 10.



Planting recommendation

Watering

Bamboo prefers regular irrigation and damp (but not saturated) soil during the growing months. Many species are native to areas such as eastern China, where monsoon summers are warm and humid. In western Oregon we have dry summers, and all bamboo grown here benefits from regular watering. Under-watering newly planted bamboo (especially during hot or windy weather) is the main cause of poor growth and failure. Newly planted bamboo needs frequent and liberal watering, twice a week during summers, and more often during hot or windy weather. In dry summers the bamboo will require this watering regime even once established to maintain optimal health. As a guide, 1- to 5-gallon plants require at least 1 to 2 inches of water per week, and more accordingly for larger specimens. Bamboo in containers should be watered 3 to 5 times per week during the summer. Once a bamboo has become well established with a large root system, they are fairly drought tolerant, but even mature groves will abort their new shoots in periods of water stress. Under-watered bamboos roll their leaves inwards and then shed dried out foliage. If a bamboo is curling its leaves watering can revive it. Usually it takes about 20-30 minutes until the leaves uncurl. If it takes longer the bamboo may have suffered severely, and with luck, will slowly recover over a couple months. Bamboo is not suited to boggy or waterlogged conditions. It is possible to drown bamboo if the growing area has very poor drainage and the root mass is constantly saturated. The most water tolerant species are *Arundinaria gigantea*, *Phyllostachys heteroclada*, *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* and *Phyllostachys nidularia*, but even these plants will not survive if planted in standing water.

Mulching

Bamboo is a woody grass and thrives when the rhizomes and root system have loose topsoil or mulch to spread into. This mulch also prevents the plant from drying out quickly and helps retain heat during cold winters. Spread three to five inches of mulch around the bamboo. Use less mulch when starting with a one or two gallon plant. If it is a spreading species, mulch the area where you wish the bamboo to grow, as the rhizomes are attracted to the loose topsoil, or path of least resistance. We have found bark mulch, manure, leaf mulch, compost, grass trimmings, sawdust, sand, or even chipped bamboo all to be effective. Bamboo naturally builds up leaf mulch around its base due to gradual falling leaves. Bamboo leaves have useful nutrients, such as nitrogen and silica, which are recycled back into the bamboo as they decompose. If you find the dry bamboo leaf mulch objectionable, then plant a low growing shade-tolerant groundcover bamboo to hide the mulch.

Fertilizing bamboo

Bamboo is a grass, and as such, consumes large amounts of nitrogen. High nitrogen fertilizer (such as 20N: 5P: 10K, with added iron) promotes fast growth and vibrant green leaves. Lawn fertilizer without pesticides is useful, however, the best form of fertilizer for bamboo in the ground is rich, organic compost or manure. Loose topsoil promotes healthy rhizome growth and is also good source of nitrogen.

Winter protection

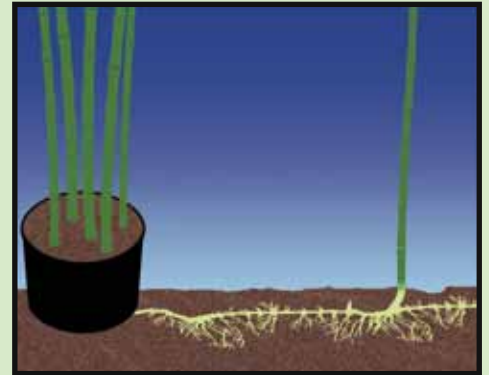
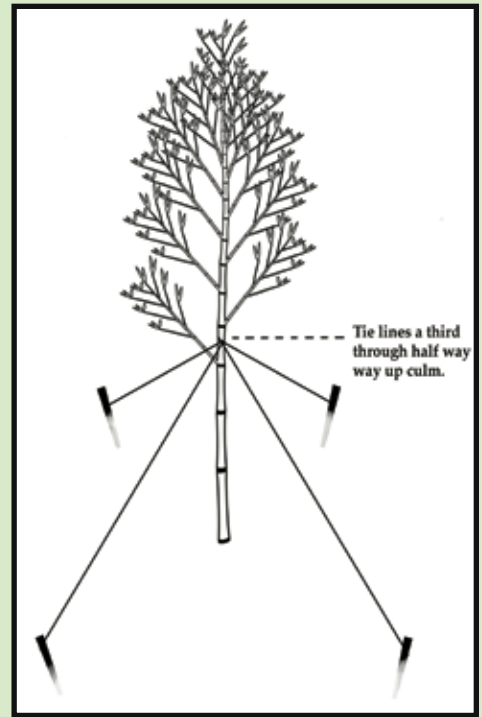
Bamboo can be planted at any time of year in areas with mild climates (temperatures ranging from 25F to 90F). In colder climates they are best planted from April through July so that they are well established by the onset of winter. If bamboo is planted late in the year, the root mass should be insulated with a 3 to 5 inch layer of mulch. Mulching is a good idea in almost any case. The most common cause of leaf decimation is a combination of very cold temperatures and strong wind. During periods of harsh weather, young plants can be covered with burlap or shade cloth to help prevent leaf loss. Bamboo in containers should be sunk into the ground or insulated in cold climates until spring.

Supporting Tall Bamboo

When planting bamboo over 15 feet tall, it may need to be staked or guyed for the first year of growth or until well anchored by their root mass. This will prevent strong wind from uprooting them, or damaging new shoots and culms. Tall bamboo plants are best guyed with a rope tied to the same point on the culms, anywhere from about one third to halfway up the culm. Use three or four guy lines depending upon how much wind you expect. We recommend four ropes, one on each point of the compass. Drive two foot stakes one and one half feet into the ground at least 6 feet from the bamboo. Wood and bamboo stakes work well. If supporting very large bamboo, metal stakes are recommended. A useful method for supporting long, tall screens is to put a sturdy post at each end of the screen and run a strong line between the two posts. Each bamboo can be loosely tied off the main line. A fence can serve the same purpose for bamboo about 15 feet tall.

Bamboo in Containers

Many people ask us if bamboo can be grown in containers. The short answer is yes. However, there are a few key points to consider. A plant in a pot will become root bound. Every two to five years they will need to be repotted or divided. This is best done in the springtime. If over grown and root bound, most bamboos can escape or even break their confinement. Tight spaces, including pots and barriers, will restrict the culm size. For example, *Phyllostachys aurea* can grow over 30 feet tall in the ground but will often not top 15 feet when grown in a container. The larger the pot, the larger bamboo will grow. Bamboo in containers require more care because they are much more susceptible to environmental stress. Strong winds can tip over top heavy pots. Because they are above ground, bamboo in containers are more sensitive to heat and cold, and the restricted root space allows them to dehydrate quickly. A well-established bamboo in a container should be watered 3 to 5 times per week during the summer, ensuring that the pot drains well.



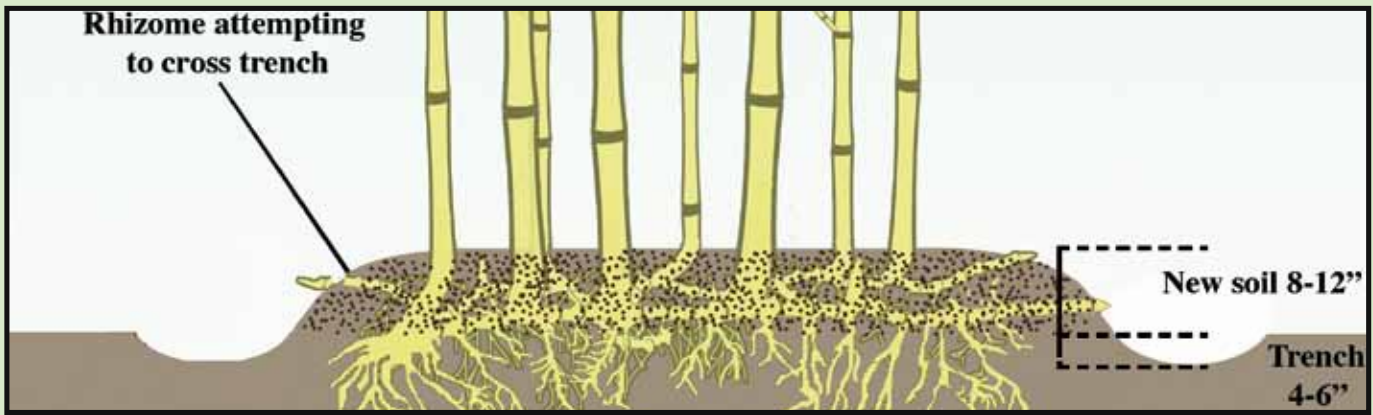
We carry cedar planters for bamboo in 30" x 30" x 20" and 24" x 24" x 20". These wood planters give ample space for the bamboo to grow. The wood helps to act as insulation against cold and heat.

Top to bottom: Newly planted bamboo over 15 feet tall needs to be anchored until the root mass becomes well established, usually six months to a year. Potted bamboo needs to be monitored to ensure that rhizomes don't escape out the bottom or side and establish an unwanted plant. *Phyllostachys aurea*, a good bamboo for growing in a 30" cedar planter. The bamboo in this cedar planter has been in its pot for three years. It was a 25 gallon plant to start with.

Controlling the Spread of Bamboo

The key to successful bamboo control is learning how to prune the rhizomes. Removing shoots and canes above ground level merely hides the evidence; it does not prevent spreading. Although plastic Rhizome Barrier is now used extensively and sold by many vendors, including us, we believe root pruning should be the first option. Any bamboo grower should familiarize themselves with basic root pruning techniques, even if using barrier. Providing a thorough education is one of our top priorities. We believe anyone who sells bamboo has an obligation to give clear and accurate information about the nature of bamboo and how to master it. Consider the following proactive methods for taming bamboo.

Bi-annual root pruning around the edge of a running bamboo is the most effective way to achieve long-term control. Fortunately, rhizomes are usually shallow rooted and prefer to grow in loose topsoil 2-5 inches beneath the surface. Root pruning is achieved by working around the bamboo with a sharp spade, driving it into the ground and removing the wayward rhizome. One can generally feel the rhizome as the spade cuts it. The rhizome can be cut back to about two feet from the parent plant, or to wherever bamboo growth is desired. It is necessary to leave some rhizome attached so that the bamboo can produce healthy new shoots in the spring. Cut off and completely remove the rhizomes that are discovered outside of their designated area. Small segments of rhizomes can rejuvenate so make sure to be thorough. The smaller, leftover feeder-roots will not grow into new bamboo plants. For edging long distances, a tractor with a small plow is very effective. Although digging rhizomes seems challenging, with careful planning, conditions can be created that simplify this task.



Raised Bed for Rhizome Pruning

The Berm and Trench Method

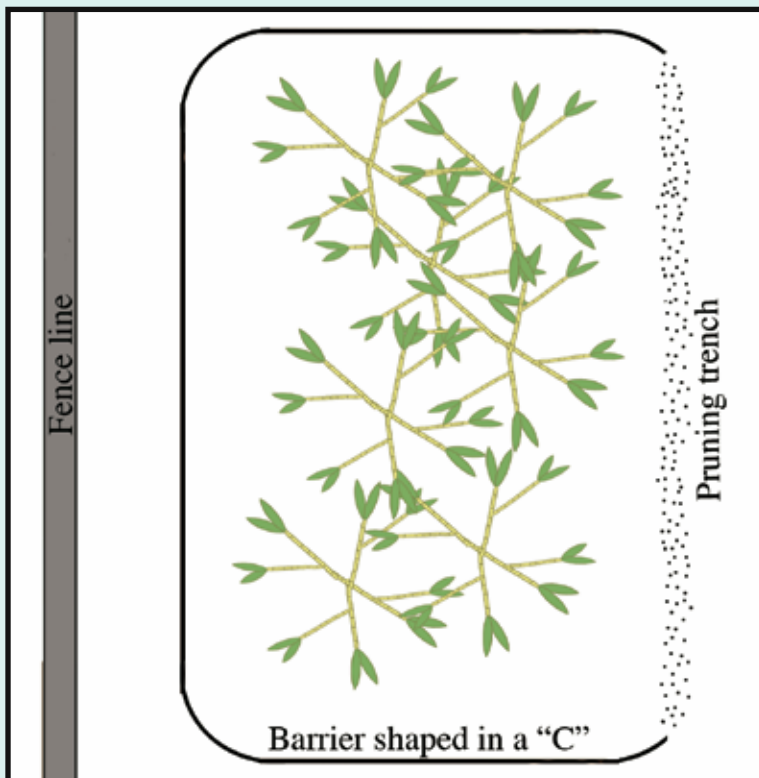
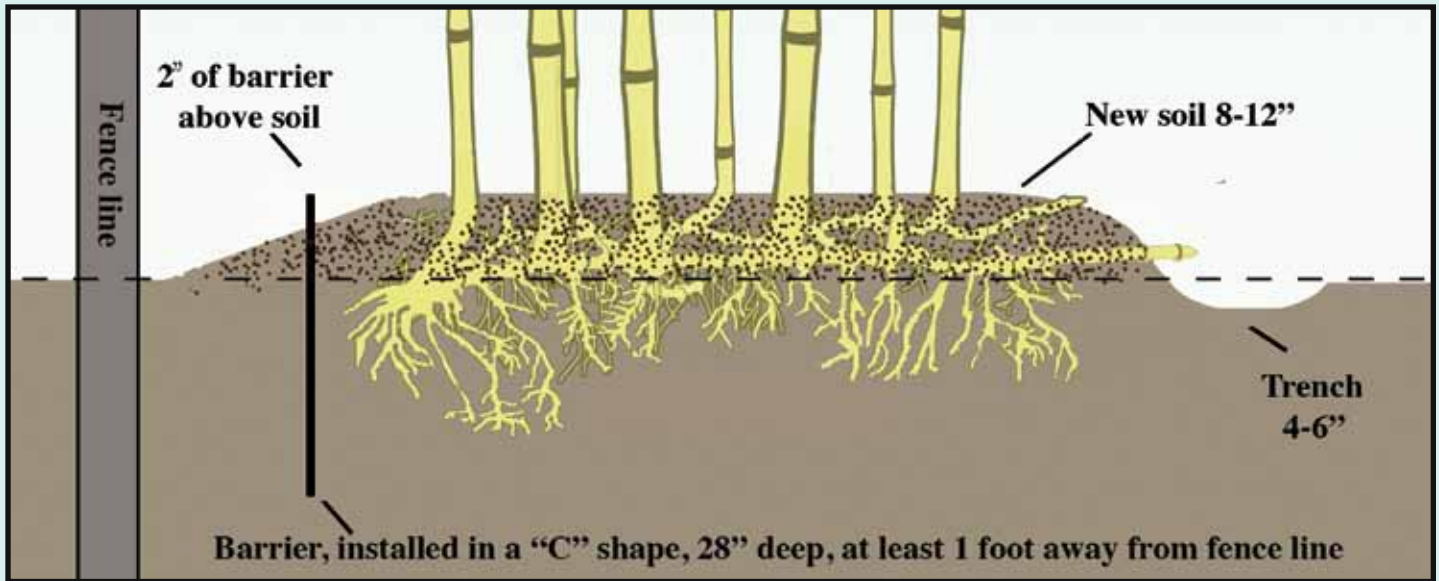
Planting bamboo on berms or in raised beds is useful because the loose, rich topsoil provides a healthy growing area and the rhizome can predictably be found in the upper layer. Once the rhizome comes out of the edge of the berm it can be easily found and cut. Loose topsoil makes it easy to remove long runners. Bamboo has difficulty running down a slope or over a ledge and often exposes itself in the process.

A shallow trench can be created and maintained around the desired perimeter (see above ill.) to control the spread of rhizomes. Check for creeping rhizomes a couple of times in the summer and fall to see if any of them have tried to cross the trench. If so, cut and remove them. After doing this a few times one learns where the rhizomes are most likely to be, and therefore, where to check more frequently. Because rhizomes are shallow, they often poke out the side of the trench. If a trench is impractical for the area, it can be filled with a loose media, such as sand, which is easy to dig into for rhizome cutting.

Well thought maintenance plans are often a combination of these techniques. For instance, creating a raised berm, trenching around the bamboo, and then root pruning is more effective than only trenching or root pruning. Combining and mastering different techniques will give you the most experience and control over your bamboo.



Left: A newly installed pruning trench filled with sand around a timber bamboo. Right: A pruning trench with a few years of growth, unfilled.



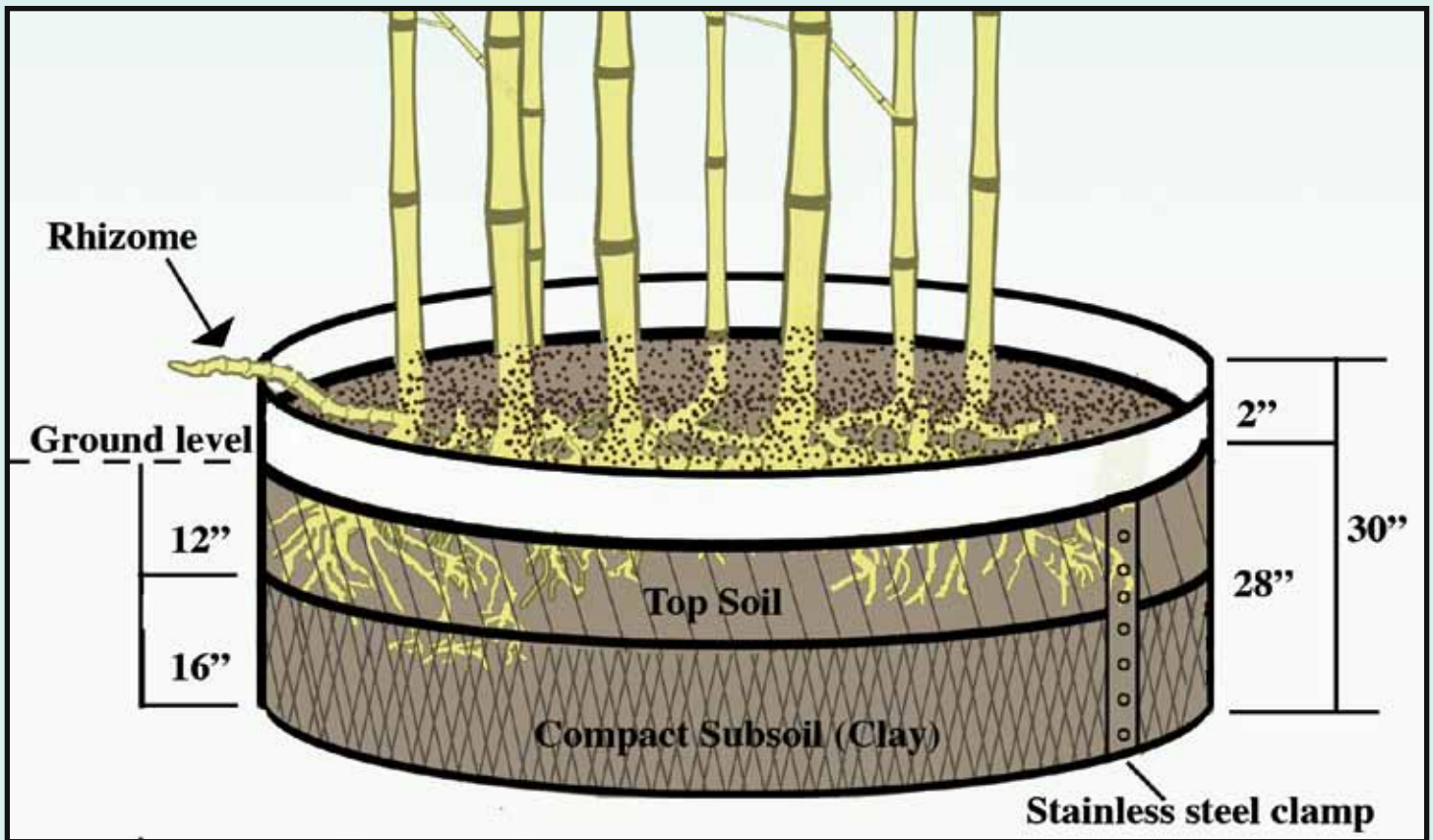
The Barrier and Trench Method

Rhizome Barrier is effective when used to create a border along a fence line or property line if the main concern is preventing bamboo from creeping into a neighboring property. The barrier and trench method is a combination of rhizome barrier installed on three sides in a C-shape and a pruning trench on the 4th side. The barrier (in a half circle or C-shape) will direct the rhizomes toward the pruning trench, where they can be root pruned bi-annually. This is a good technique to use for small areas (less than 30 feet total circumference), or if you are planning to dig from the original plant at a future date.

There are several advantages compared to a fully enclosed bamboo. A stainless steel clamp is not needed for these applications. The planting area will have better drainage, the root mass can be easily pruned to prevent overgrowth, and it requires less material and labor to install. An open sided barrier will also prevent the rhizomes from circling around the edge of the barrier, gradually increasing pressure and stress on the material until a breaking point is reached.



Left to right: 1. A 28" deep trench being dug for barrier. 2. Installed barrier with a berm. 3. Young bamboo planted in berm. 4. Bamboo in same planting area a few years later.



Enclosed Barrier Method

Bamboo Barrier

We don't suggest completely enclosing your bamboo in barrier in most cases. If you are going to completely enclose the barrier we recommend a minimum circumference of 30 feet, otherwise the pressure of the rhizomes could burst through the barrier in just a few years.

We sell 60 mil. thick (.06 of an inch, about the thickness of a house key) by 30 inches deep HDPE (high density polyethylene) Rhizome Barrier. We also sell 80 mil. barrier (.08 of an inch, about the thickness of a nickle) for large timber bamboo. It is a type of very dense plastic material that is sunk into the ground, either on one side or completely encircling the bamboo, and contains bamboo rhizomes by blocking their path. We can custom cut any length of Rhizome Barrier for specific bamboo projects. For securing the ends of the barrier, we sell clamp sets: 2, 28-inch long stainless steel strips with a set of nuts and bolts. Gloves should be worn when handling barrier and clamps.

We also carry bulk rolls of 60 and 80 mil. The 60 mil. comes in 100 lb (133 linear feet) and 150lb (200 linear feet), which are significantly discounted. The 80 mil. comes in 260' rolls. Orders over 1,000 lbs. are further discounted. The lead time for very large orders may be 4 to 8 weeks. Other thicknesses are available with lead time.



80 mil barrier for large timber bamboo
 custom cut to any length. Bulk rolls also available.



Standard 60 mil barrier
 custom cut to any length under 100'. Bulk rolls available.

A good alternative to planting in the ground in a narrow space is planting in our cedar boxes. They come in 24" and 30" squares.



A fully enclosed barrier should only be used when the bamboo growing space is more than 30' in circumference. Enclosing a bamboo in a tight space will force the rhizomes to grow deeper, making it harder to maintain. Bamboo inside of a barrier should still be root pruned to ensure the longevity of the barrier. Extreme care with sharp tools must be taken to ensure that the barrier is not punctured and compromised.

Installation instructions for Bamboo Rhizome Barrier

- 1.** Dig a trench 26 to 28 inches deep around the proposed site, removing first the topsoil, then the heavier sub-soil. Pile these separately, if possible. If the site is very narrow, it may be easier to remove all of the soil rather than digging a trench. Avoid creating creases in tight corners, which put stress on the barrier material and may cause it to fail. For larger *Phyllostachys* (Timber Bamboo), the total enclosure should have a circumference of at least 30 feet for the bamboo to reach its full potential. 80 mil. barrier is recommended for large Timber Bamboo and also is added insurance for small enclosures, tight corners, or areas where rhizome pruning is not possible (see “Maintaining the Enclosed Bamboo”).
- 2.** Place the barrier into the trench. Being 30 inches tall, the barrier should stand proud of the soil by 2 to 4 inches. This stops rhizomes from escaping over the top of the barrier without being detected.
- 3.** If making a complete enclosure, secure the overlapping ends of the barrier with the stainless steel clamp. Align the two clamp strips on the inside and the outside of the overlapping barrier. Use a drill to make holes in a barrier, fasten with the nuts and bolts. It is not necessary to overlap the barrier more than a few inches. The end of the material within the barrier enclosure should not extend more than an inch beyond the clamp. The strips are 28 inches tall (the same as the depth of the trench) and should not protrude above ground. Overlapping the ends of the plastic without securing them will not stop the escape of the rhizomes.
- 4.** First backfill the trench with the sub-soil. Compact this layer of soil to drive out all air pockets. Complete backfilling the trench with the topsoil and pack that tight too. At all times, make sure no sharp objects (loose stones, glass, metal, or tree roots in the backfill soil) come into contact with the barrier. If the backfilled soil is loose, the rhizomes may be able to travel down along the edge and escape beneath the barrier, undetected. After the bamboo is planted, cover the soil surface inside the barrier with a 2 to 5 inch layer of bark mulch or a mixture of compost and mulch, which will encourage the rhizomes to stay near the surface. For more detailed pictures and instructions please see our page entitled “Bamboo rhizome barrier” at www.bamboogarden.com.

Maintaining the Enclosed Bamboo

Bamboo enclosed inside a barrier still needs annual maintenance for long-term health and control. Pruning the underground rhizomes around the perimeter of the barrier is the best way to assure the bamboo will not escape. When a rhizome encounters an obstruction, such as a barrier or the side of a pot, it will turn and try to hop over the top or burrow deeper. Twice per year, in August through October, check around the perimeter of the barrier and clip back any rhizomes trying to escape over the top. Carefully remove any rhizomes growing along the edge of the barrier. Use care when digging too close



to the barrier with a sharp tool or anything that could damage the plastic, and never allow a mower or any other machinery to damage the protruding edges. Rhizome Barrier does not stop the bamboo from growing, rather, it forces the rhizomes to grow in a certain direction. Bamboo is an incredibly strong plant and, when desperate for escape, is capable of amazing feats. If completely root bound inside a plastic or thin metal barrier, it may gradually stretch out the material to its breaking point, eventually splitting through, or growing over the edge like an overflowing cup of water. Combining root-pruning techniques with the use of barrier is one of the methods highly recommended for effective control. For further questions please call us at 503-647-2700 and we can advise you.

Removing Bamboo

Digging bamboo completely out of the ground is the only fail proof way to eradicate it in a timely and environmentally responsible manner. This is best done in the spring when the ground is soft and wet. Sharp root cutting shovels, axes, grub hoes, and even stump grinders are useful tools for removing bamboo. We distribute a high quality root cutting spade appropriately called the “King Of Spades™”. Inquire for current prices. Once the top layer of rhizomes are cut through, one can dig beneath the root ball and force it out of the ground by pulling on the cane and prying with a strong shovel. Roundup and weed killers will harm bamboo to an extent but are not an effective means of control or eradication. Excessive amounts of salt will kill a bamboo, but it will also prevent most things from growing in the area afterward. Never dump rock, asphalt, or concrete on bamboo, it will lurk beneath the surface and rise like a phoenix from the ashes, the debris making it more difficult to dig out. In areas where digging is not possible, bamboo can be cut to the ground. It will regrow quickly, but continual, rigorous removal of the new canes will eventually cause the root mass to lose energy and rot. This technique for removal takes two to four years to complete, depending on the size of the bamboo. **See www.bamboogarden.com for more information.**

*Above images, left to right. 1. A poorly maintained *Phyllostachys nigra* and *Pseudosasa japonica* in need of rhizome barrier installation. 2. A narrow trench 28” deep is dug. Any rhizomes encountered are removed. 3. The barrier is installed and stainless steel clamp secured where the ends come together. 4. The soil is thoroughly compacted during back filling. 5. (Below) Finished installation. The top two to four inches of the barrier must remain visible.*



Cane Pruning and Harvesting Tips

Timber Bamboo Groves

A well established, flourishing grove appreciates an occasional thinning. Remove any dead, scarred, or weak culms by cutting them at ground level with a horizontal cut. Thinning prevents bamboo from becoming too congested. Allowing more light into the center of the grove often promotes larger overall growth. Bamboo can be pruned into whatever shape is desired. For example, one can cut a path into a hollow area in the middle of a grove, creating a peaceful sanctuary. Avoid pruning when the bamboo is producing new shoots (spring through early summer). Do not remove more than a third of the grove or screen per year. The ideal time for pruning is after the new culms have matured in late summer. Some of the best species for producing groves include: *Phyllostachys vivax*, *P. dulcis*, *P. nigra* 'Henon', and *P. edulis* "Moso".

Bamboo can be topped to maintain a certain height or create a dense and defined canopy. Make cuts just above a node, so as not to leave a stub that will die back and look unsightly. The branches remaining below the cut will produce more foliage to make up for what they lost, thus creating a very dense cover.

Colorful bamboo, such as *Phyllostachys nigra* and *P. vivax* 'Aureocaulis' can be enhanced by removing smaller culms and by cutting off lower branches, a technique called legging up. This draws attention to the beautiful, robust culms at the base of the plant.

To harvest edible bamboo shoots, dig beneath the shoot and clip it off of the rhizome. Look for large diameter shoots that have grown five to ten inches above the mulch level. Peel the culm sheaths away and cut the tender shoot into small pieces. Steam or sauté the shoots for a delicious meal.

Screens and Hedges

Many different types of bamboo can be used to form an effective screen or hedge. *Phyllostachys* and *Semiarundinaria* are the best genera for creating tall screens over 20 feet. For smaller hedges there are many options. See page 62 for a list of bamboo recommended for various landscape uses. Once the hedge or screen is well established, it can be either clipped to a tight face, topped, or have the over-sized culms removed. To control the height of screens while retaining the natural shape of bamboo, remove new shoots that are significantly larger in diameter than the culms that are the desired height. These shoots will be replaced by smaller diameter culms that will not grow so tall. Otherwise, the screen can be topped as described above. Hedges can be sheared with hedge clippers to create a tight face after the new culms have attained their full height in mid-summer. This can be followed with light pruning as required.

Groundcover Bamboo

These low-growing spreading bamboos can cover large areas and have beautiful, uniform foliage. In cold climates (zones 5-7) the foliage will look ragged after a long winter. They can be clear-cut at the end of the winter, before the onset of new growth, using a mower or shears. This rejuvenates them and when the new growth emerges the plants will look fresher and it will help them remain short and



Pseudosasa japonica used as a garden screen



A Moso grove, pruned yearly



Remove loose soil around base of bamboo and trim cane as close to ground as possible. Cut culm parallel to ground to avoid injury.

dense. They can be lightly trimmed through the summer to retain their uniform short stature. The smallest species, such as *Pleioblastus pygmaeus*, can be used to create “carpets” of evergreen foliage, replacing lawn grass. They can be trimmed two to three times per year to keep them compact and tidy. Slightly taller bamboo, such as *Shibataea kumasaca* and *Sasaella ramosa*, can create wonderful abstract mounds of foliage.

Topiary

Many bamboos make fine topiary specimens. Among our top choices are *Phyllostachys aurea* and *Semiarundinaria fastuosa*, or *Phyllostachys dulcis* for a large diameter cane. It takes practice for good results, but basically involves topping the culms to the desired height, removing lower branches, shortening some side branches, and thinning out smaller canes. Any culms that are topped will not grow back but will develop more branches and leaves, forming “palm-like” tufts of foliage. In the right setting, this can be a very effective design and a fun project for the bamboo enthusiast. Bamboo takes well to pruning and is very forgiving. There is high margin for error and experimentation.

Clumping Bamboo

Clumping bamboo are very low maintenance, requiring only the occasional dead culms to be removed. Cutting some foliage off the tops of the canes around the perimeter will cause the outer canes to stand more upright if a compact, narrow screen is desired. If it has grown too large, simply remove some of the culms from around the perimeter, or dig out small outer sections of the root mass. Clumping bamboo can also be thinned to achieve a more open, airy appearance.

Restoring neglected bamboo

Bamboo which has not been cared for will become congested with dead culms and light-starved growth after a few years. Any dead or unattractive culms should be removed. If larger culms are preferred, remove the smaller ones. If a dense screen is desired, leave any healthy material that is contributing to the screening effect. After selective thinning, apply a generous layer of compost over the root mass and water thoroughly. This will encourage strong new growth and is a very effective way to rejuvenate bamboo.



Pleioblastus fortunei used as a hedge around a fountain



A *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* ‘Aureocaulis’ topiary



Phyllostachys aurea trained into an arching hedge





Top left: Our *Fargesia nitida* seedlings; bottom left: Our bamboo being installed at the Portland Classical Chinese Garden; Top right: *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* near the Bamboo Garden pond; middle right: An old clumping rhizome; bottom right: Ned Jaquith, owner, conducting a tour

We have many very large potted bamboo in various sizes ranging from 15 gallon to 130 gallon tree boxes. Please contact us for measurements and prices.



From top to bottom, left to right: Our tall bamboo being prepared for a large shipment, Phyllostachys dulcis shoot, Phyllostachys edulis shoot, Phyllostachys nigra shoot, Phyllostachys dulcis shoots, Phyllostachys dulcis shoot, Fargesia robusta shoot, Fargesia robusta shoot, Phyllostachys dulcis shoot, Phyllostachys vivax shoot. Photos by Noah Bell

Shipping Methods

Ordering bamboo

Orders can be made by calling 503-647-2700. Bamboo and shipping prices can be found on line also. www.bamboogarden.com

Shipping Methods

We can ship any time of the year, to anywhere in the lower 48 states, barring extreme weather conditions. Shipping into Canada is limited to wholesale orders only. We can provide Phytosanitary Certificates through the Oregon department of agriculture. We guarantee the plants will arrive in a healthy condition and use a variety of shipping methods to find the most cost efficient and safe way to transport bamboo. We have a large truck and trailer for deliveries within Oregon and Washington. For long distances, the two most common methods are United Parcel Service, and hiring 53 foot refrigerated freight trucks. The latter is primarily used for large wholesale orders while UPS is most often used for our retail mail order service.



A unique customer packing job for local planting

Local Deliveries

We have no minimum order for local deliveries in the greater Portland area. We are capable of delivering many bamboos up to 40 feet tall with our unique truck and trailer system. We can deliver to other parts of Oregon as well as Washington. Please contact us for current rates to your area.

Freight Trucks

The minimum order to acquire space in a 53-foot freight truck is \$1,000 in plant value. The shipping cost is determined by the total footage on the truck the bamboo occupies, distance, and travel. For example, by carefully stacking the bamboo plants, we can fit about 500 one-gallon plants into 5 feet of truck space. We take full advantage of the available space without compromising the health of the plants, and often receive compliments about our stacking system. We can transport any size bamboo with this method, even our largest 40 foot tall specimens. Although it is not possible to determine the exact price, due to the fluctuation of the trucking and gas markets, we can provide very close estimates. Typically, the cost to Mid West and East Coast destinations has been between \$135 and \$150 per foot of truck space. The cost to destinations in the Rocky Mountains and California has been about \$100 per foot of space. Please let us know if you have a specific trucking company you hire to import plants from other destinations in Oregon. It will often save time and lower shipping cost to include several different orders within the same truck. Contact us for current estimates and inquiries.



A large bamboo shipment being loaded by tractor onto a semi truck for a local delivery

Shipping Methods

UPS Shipping Orders

The pots are wrapped in plastic and secured to a customized shipping box with strapping tape. They travel very well and each year we receive many compliments on our packaging system. Most often they arrive in great condition, although time in transit can be stressful for plants. Though uncommon, in some cases they will show minor signs of leaf stress. They usually rejuvenate within a few days to a couple of weeks. If bamboo is ordered in the winter or very early spring, be aware that some species naturally defoliate up to 50% of their leaves in the winter and may look a little ragged until they put on a flush of new growth. This is a natural process and nothing to worry about. If the plant deteriorates in health and perishes due to apparent stress of shipping and handling, or any other factor within our responsibility, we will replace the plant, send a full refund, or reach a reasonable agreement. Our guarantee is valid for three months from the date the plant is received.



Foxy and Oggie look on at a shipment being loaded

One-gallon plants naturally have the best shipping rate due to their lighter weight. We can fit up to ten one gallon plants in our large box. 5 Gallon bamboos are quite large and heavy, requiring special handling and packaging. Many of them need to be carefully bent into the boxes since they are so full. Amazingly, when the package is received, and staples removed, they can spring open the tops of the package like a jack-in-the-box. Sometimes they need a little gentle flexing to return to their upright shape. If a cane is broken near the top it can be clipped off just above the node without harming the overall health of the plant. We do not ship out plants that are unhealthy or damaged. If the bamboo was somehow damaged during shipping, please let us know and we can reach a satisfactory agreement. We send UPS tracking numbers via e-mail so that you can track your bamboos progress across the country.



One, two, and five gallon *Phyllostachys* bamboo

Shipping boxes clockwise from top left: Short five gallon, tall five gallon, 2 five gallon, 2 one gallon, 2 two gallon, 10 one gallon

Our bamboo is secured with a grid of strapping tape and bamboo poles.

Selecting the Right Bamboo.

Bamboo horticulture has grown by leaps and bounds in the past 20 years. We are fortunate to have such diverse and useful species available, from the diminutive “Pygmy Bamboo” to the awesome “Moso”. New introductions of clumping bamboo, with culms that grow in a tight cluster, are opening the door for many people who are finally able to plant bamboo without fear of over-exuberant growth. With so many choices at our fingertips, it is important to make an educated decision, so that both the bamboo and the grower are happy. There are five main points to consider when planning a bamboo project: Desired size, cold tolerance, sun tolerance, budget, and imagination.

1. Determine the approximate size for the desired screen, hedge, or grove.

The first thing to consider is the size of the growing area and the desired height of the bamboo. Large bamboo (over 25 feet tall) require a growing area at least 20 feet in circumference, or 6 feet in diameter, to attain their mature size. A long, narrow screen that is 3 feet wide by 10 feet long is also sufficient. Bamboo can be grown in smaller areas, or containers, but will not achieve their full potential, and require more annual maintenance. Clumping bamboo, or smaller species of running bamboo, can be grown effectively in tight, or narrow areas. Privacy screens are among the most popular uses for bamboo, but care must be taken when planting a vigorous bamboo in a small space. While it is challenging, one can grow and effectively maintain bamboo within a long, narrow area. If a ten-foot tall screen were needed to block view of a neighbor’s window, a clumping bamboo such as *Fargesia robusta*, would be an appropriate choice. On the other hand, when a two story high rise suddenly invades ones sense of privacy, the urgency of the situation might warrant the use of a taller, faster growing bamboo, such as *Phyllostachys decora*. The growth rate varies for different species of bamboo. See page 7 for a description of bamboo growth.

2. Determine the average winter low temperature

Many of our temperate bamboos are very cold hardy, able to withstand frigid winter temperatures of 10° F or even lower. Take note of the hardiness listing for each bamboo, and be sure that it correlates with the average winter low temperature in your climate. For a list of our most cold tolerant bamboo see our Hardiness listing, page 62.

3. Hours of direct sunlight the bamboo will receive

Light preference is a key factor. For example, most *Phyllostachys* grow best with over 5 hours of direct sunlight per day, while most *Fargesia* prefer dappled sun and will show sign of leaf burn if exposed to more than 5 hours of direct sun per day. Each bamboo has a light tolerance range listed on their description. See the key on the next page. Be sure the bamboo you select is appropriate for the light level in your planting area.

4. Budget versus patience

How much you are willing to spend is directly related to how long you are willing to wait for the bamboo to mature. Bamboo has a reputation for growing very quickly, but don’t expect it to happen overnight, like a magic bean stalk. A bamboo that is only 2 feet tall will take several years to mature into a sizable screen. We sell healthy, well rooted bamboo from less than a foot, up to an impressive height of 40 feet. We have many bamboos in the 6 to 10 foot height, which is a reasonable starting point for most people. The prices vary greatly depending on size and species.

Bamboo are most often planted about 5 feet apart when the intent is to create a screen. Most species take about two years to fill out when planted in 5-foot frequency. Planted at 10 foot intervals the bamboo may take 3 to 4 years to fill out. It is possible to plant bamboo back to back if an instant screen is desired, however, they will need to spread in width to achieve a large size.

5. Imagination

Finally, close your eyes: What do you envision your bamboo looking like when the project is complete? What is the color, shape, and character? For some people, the term “Bamboo” conjures images of robust green culms towering into the sky, creating the effect of a forest. Others may imagine an impenetrable wall of feather shaped foliage. Some bamboo have vibrant colors, others support large, exotic leaves. There are many different possibilities. We hope this book serves not only as a reference but also an inspiration.

Key

Hardiness

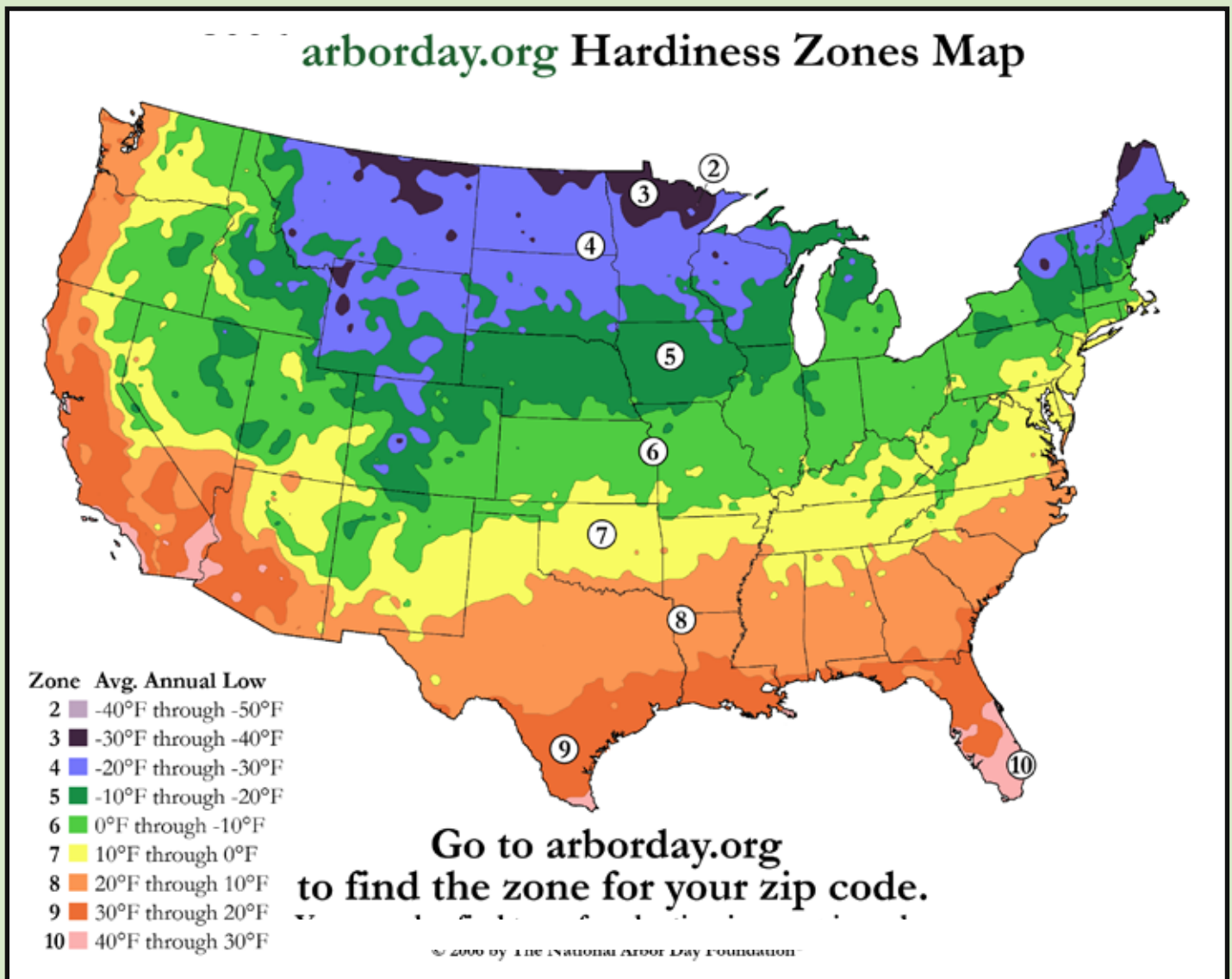
This refers to the minimum temperature a particular bamboo can withstand before suffering significant top kill. Many species are root hardy to 5 or 10 degrees lower than officially listed, especially if the root mass is covered with a 4-6 inch layer of mulch or compost in the fall. In severe climates, with winter temperatures less than -20°F , bamboo will often die to the ground but rebound quickly in the spring.

USDA Zone Recommendation:

This refers to the Hardiness Zones determined by USDA, based on minimum winter temperatures. Based on our experience, we recommend the range of climate zones in which a particular bamboo will grow reasonably well. Below is a rough outline of the USDA Hardiness zone guide. The borderline between zones are fuzzy, so don't take them too seriously. With the warming trends in most climates, people have been able to push the limits a little, and grow bamboo previously not possible. However, in zones 4 and 5, even the hardiest bamboo may die back in the winter but rejuvenate the following spring.

Light tolerance range:

- 1 = no direct sun
- 2 = sun or 1-2 hours of morning sun,
- 3 = half day of sun, 3-5 hours of morning sun,
- 4 = some afternoon shade or 6-7 hours of direct sun,
- 5 = full sun all day, 8 or more hours





CLUMPING BAMBOO

Clumping bamboo are defined as having a noninvasive rhizome structure (known as pachymorph rhizome) which differs from the better known – and sometimes feared— running bamboo (leptomorph rhizome). Clumpers form a tight cluster of gently arching culms extending from a relatively small root mass. Each underground bud pushes upward forming culms, and do not become long running rhizomes. Instead, clumping bamboos grow outward in a circular formation at a modest pace of 2 to 12 inches per year. Canopy growth is also relatively slow, usually gaining a couple feet of height and width annually. Height range at maturity is between 10 and 20 feet for most species. There are some exceptions; tropical and subtropical species can reach 50 feet or more when grown in hot, southern climates.

We have a special affection for hardy clumping bamboos. We believe these plants will help overcome popular fears about bamboo, and pave the way to its acceptance as a significant addition to the landscape as well as its incorporation into our culture.

Bamboo Garden is on the forefront of introducing new and exciting species of clumping bamboo into the United States and promoting their multitude of uses. Though many are new to cultivation, clumping bamboo are gaining recognition for their landscape value as low maintenance alternatives to the larger, more vigorous, running bamboos. *Fargesia* 'Rufa', with plumes of feather-like foliage, provide a wonderful accent to the small urban garden. Larger species, such as *F. robusta*, create dense evergreen privacy screens to over 15 feet. The gracefully weeping culms of *Borinda angustissima* and *F. sp.* 'Jiuzhaigou' support masses of tiny leaves with a delicate, airy texture. Outer culms can be topped to make the plant more compact and upright. New introduction, *F. sp.* 'Scabrida', has outstanding colors (see background of this page): purple culms outlined by rusty-red culm sheaths contrasting with dark green leaves. Some species, such as *F. nitida*, are among the most cold hardy bamboo, surviving temperatures as low as negative 20° Fahrenheit. Most thrive in a partial shade environment, but there is enough variety to find a suitable clumping bamboo for just about any need.

We hope the following pages offer a new perspective of the possibilities and wonderful variety among clumping bamboo.

Fargesia sp. 'Scabrida'



Bambusa multiplex ‘Alphonse Karr’

Common Name: “Alphonse Karr”

Maximum Height: 30’ (avg. 20’)

Cane Diameter: 1-1 1/2”

Hardiness: 15° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

USDA Zone recommended 9 through 10

The culms on this bamboo are golden with random green stripes of variable width. The golden color takes on a magenta cast when exposed to bright sunlight. This bamboo makes a wonderful container plant. It, like other forms of *Bambusa multiplex*, are among the best bamboos for a well lit area indoors. ‘Alphonse Karr’ generally grows in a very tight cluster of canes, making it useful for creating a dense screen or hedge. Bamboo belonging to the genus, *Bambusa*, are not cold hardy but are fully sun tolerant and thrive in regions with high heat including tropical climates with very high humidity.



Bambusa multiplex ‘Riviereorum’

Common Name: “Chinese Goddess”

Maximum Height 12 feet (avg. 6’)

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2”

Hardiness: 15° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

USDA zone recommended 9 through 10

“Chinese Goddess” is a striking bamboo with very small, fern-like leaves on slender culms. It is a great container plant for indoors or outdoors in mild climates. This bamboo is one of the smallest of the *Bambusa* genus and often grows only 6 or 7 feet tall. It is also distinguished from other forms of *B. multiplex* by its solid culms. It can be topped to just about any height and is a good choice for a short hedge or mound of foliage with distinct texture.



Bambusa ventricosa

Common Name: “Buddha Belly”

Maximum Height: 55 feet, (avg. 20’-30’)

Cane Diameter: 1-3”

Hardiness: 20° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

USDA zone recommended 9 through 10

This is a bamboo with distinct character; when confined within a container or small space, it often produces culms with short and fattened internodes, hence the common name “Buddha Belly”. When grown outdoors with plenty of water, “Buddha Belly” becomes quite large and usually loses its “bellied” canes. The American Bamboo Society lists the hardiness to 15°F, but we don’t recommend this bamboo as an outdoor plant for any area that has significant frost. It can tolerate indoor conditions, given enough light and humidity. In regions with high heat and humidity, like South Eastern United States, *B. ventricosa* can grow to enormous heights of over 50 feet. The typical height when grown in a container is 10 to 15 feet.



Bambusa ventricosa ‘Kimmei’

Common Name: “Kimmei Buddha Belly”

Maximum Height: 55 feet (avg. 20’-25’), Cane Diameter: 1-3”

Hardiness: 20° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

USDA zone recommended 9 through 10

This form of “Buddha Belly” has culms that emerge green and soon turn a beautiful gold with random dark green stripes. Like the green form, it will grow very tall and straight if given ideal conditions, thriving in areas with high heat and humidity. The leaves often have a bright gold stripe. This bamboo is best appreciated as a container plant where, with proper care and pruning, it can be a delightful specimen, typically growing 10 to 15 feet tall when confined. It is one of the better bamboos for growing indoors, if given as much light and humidity as possible.





Borinda albocera

Maximum Height: 15' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1"

Hardiness: 15°F *, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA zone 9-10

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

This new bamboo from Yunnan, China has exciting colors. The young culms are coated with a beautiful bluish wax. The culms turn yellow as they age and the wax dissipates. The species name is descriptive of the plant: the Latin root is *albus*, meaning white, and *cerus* meaning wax. The genus *Borinda* are from the Himalayas and the mountain ranges extending east through Tibet, Bhutan, and China. Naturally adapted to a cool, temperate environment, *Borinda* are best suited for coastal Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. Care must be taken to provide them with shade during the hottest time of the day. With a soft, feather like leaf pattern, they are among the most elegant bamboos when grown under ideal conditions.



Borinda angustissima

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness: 10° F *, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

This bamboo was collected by Dr. James Waddick in 1989 in Wolong, Sichuan, China at the approximate altitude of 4,000 feet. This is a highly sought after *Borinda*. With gently weeping culms and very small, delicate leaves, *B. angustissima* provides unique texture to any landscape. The branches have a deep magenta hue. It requires a sheltered area with afternoon shade, in a cool, mild climate in order to thrive.



Borinda boliana

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 18')

Cane Diameter: 1-1 1/2"

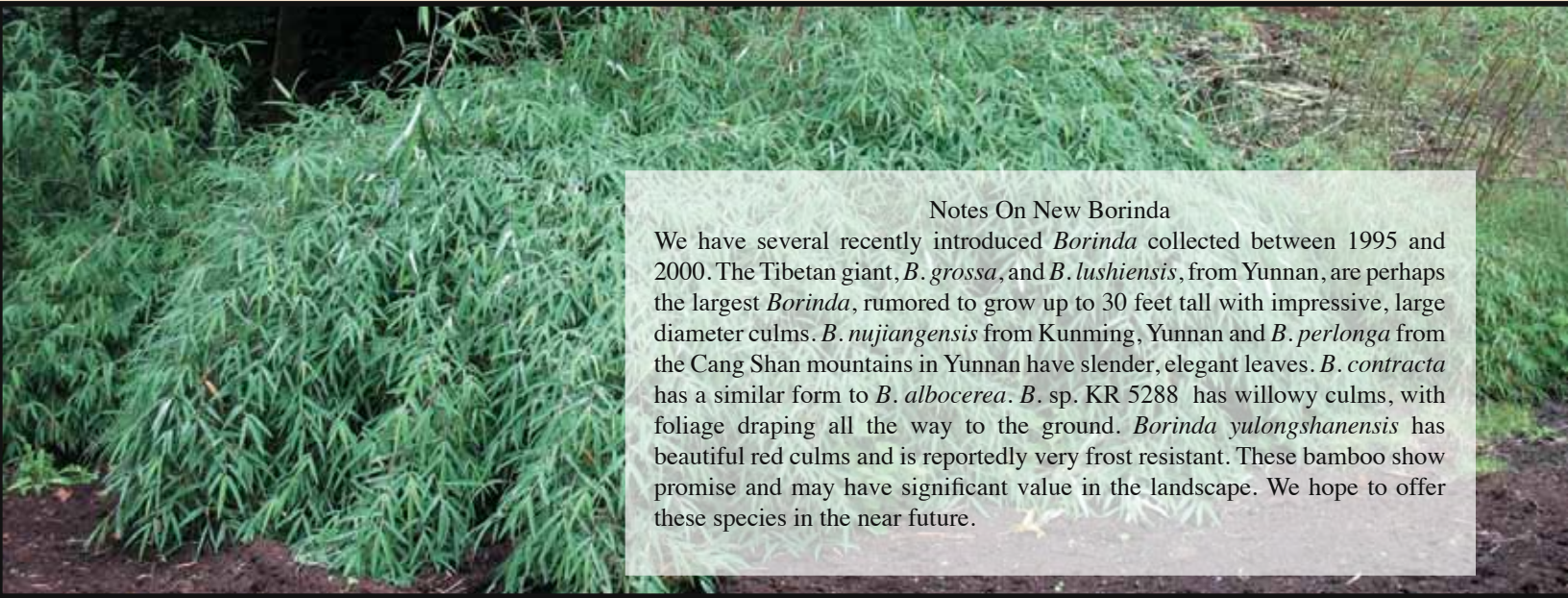
Hardiness: 10° F *, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

Borinda boliana, from Sichuan, China is one of the fastest growing and possibly largest of our temperate clumping bamboos. *Borinda boliana* has feathery green leaves and gracefully arching culms. The new shoots are pale blue in color and do not cluster as tightly as many of the other clumping bamboos. It can tolerate a fair amount of sun but prefers afternoon shade, especially in warmer climates. It is easily capable of a 20 foot canopy height and width in mild regions such as coastal Oregon, California, and Washington. It has proven to be one of the most frost resistant bamboo in the *Borinda* genus. Allow ample space for this beauty.





Notes On New Borinda

We have several recently introduced *Borinda* collected between 1995 and 2000. The Tibetan giant, *B. grossa*, and *B. lushiensis*, from Yunnan, are perhaps the largest *Borinda*, rumored to grow up to 30 feet tall with impressive, large diameter culms. *B. nujiangensis* from Kunming, Yunnan and *B. perlonga* from the Cang Shan mountains in Yunnan have slender, elegant leaves. *B. contracta* has a similar form to *B. albocerea*. *B. sp. KR 5288* has willowy culms, with foliage draping all the way to the ground. *Borinda yulongshanensis* has beautiful red culms and is reportedly very frost resistant. These bamboo show promise and may have significant value in the landscape. We hope to offer these species in the near future.

Borinda fungosa

Maximum Height: 18' (avg. 14'),

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1"

Hardiness: 20°F *, Light Tolerance: 2-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

Borinda fungosa was introduced as seed from Yunnan, China in 1992. The culms turn a burgundy-red when exposed to morning sun. It has fairly large leaves which drape in a graceful pattern. In the winter of 2003/2004 we had an early heavy frost here in Portland, OR, (Zone 8), that damaged the tops of the culms, but all plants recovered fully next spring. It forms a full, lush screen and will prosper in milder parts of the Pacific Northwest and California, preferably in an area with well draining soil. There is a beautiful and very rare cultivar of *B. fungosa* known as 'White Cloud' which has green leaves bearing soft white stripes, as if from a paint brush.



Borinda macclureana

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 20'),

Cane Diameter: 3/4" - 1 1/4"

Hardiness: 8°F*, Light Tolerance: 2-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

A recent introduction, *B. macclureana* has lush green foliage, and has proven to be the most cold hardy *Borinda*. It has purple branches and large leaves, distinguishing it from the other members of this recently defined genus. It is one of the fastest clumping bamboo to achieve the height of 20 feet or more. We measured nineteen foot tall new shoots on a four year old plant. A tightly clumping and most garden-worthy specimen.



Borinda papyrifera

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 16')

Cane Diameter: 1"-1 1/4"

Hardiness: 15° F*, Light Tolerance: 2-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

Borinda papyrifera is one of our most exciting new bamboos. Young culms are powdery blue white aging to yellow, with fine longitudinal striae (very small ridges in the culm). It was collected by Chris Stapleton in Yunnan, China, near the Myanmar border, at an elevation approaching 12,000 feet. Within its native culture it is used for making paper and tool handles. The new shoots provide an important food source. It is similar to *B. albocera* and *B. contracta*, but is the largest of the three. *B. papyrifera* has the potential of growing well over 20 feet with gently arching culms, large leaves (3-6"), and distinctly prominent nodes. It requires a mild climate with partial shade.



Borinda utilis

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 16'),

Cane Diameter: 3/4 -1 1/4"

Hardiness: 15° F*, Light Tolerance: 2-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

Borinda utilis (formerly *Fargesia utilis*) has a fountain shape, with small, feather-like leaves cascading toward the forest floor. The branches have a bright burgundy hue when exposed to direct morning sun. The plant survives much lower temperatures, perhaps as low as 5° F, but the youngest canes are damaged when the temperature drops below 20° F. It is a large plant, growing both 20 feet wide and 20 feet tall in a mild climate. It can be pruned to desired width and height.



Chusquea culeou

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 15'),

Cane Diameter: 3/4 -1 1/2"

Hardiness: 5° F*, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity

Chusquea culeou is a bamboo with many unique characteristics. The culms often show a beautiful red blush in the fall after the first frost. The foliage flares out from the nodes in radiant clusters. It has an upright growth habit and is fairly sun tolerant compared to most other clumping bamboos. In the Pacific Northwest, we have been able to grow to *C. culeou* under full sun exposure, however, for regions without coastal weather patterns, partial shade is recommended. It can be a challenging plant to grow; well draining soil seems to be crucial. There are several unclassified variations of this species we have growing at our nursery, each showing subtle differences in shape, color, or leaf pattern, indicative of its vast and diverse indigenous range over Southern Chile and Argentina.



Other noteworthy *Chusquea* at Bamboo Garden include *C. andina*, with blue upright foliage, *C. gigantea*, a tall, vigorous bamboo with very deep roots, and *C. cumingii*, a weeping bamboo with small, sharp foliage. We are growing several from seed and hope to offer new cultivars in the future.



Chusquea culeou ‘Caña Prieta’

Maximum Height: 15’ (avg. 12’),

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1”

Hardiness: 0° F*, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)



This is possibly the hardiest *Chusquea*. It has been cultivated for several years as *C. nigricans* until botanists determined that it is one of many variations of *C. culeou*. The variety name refers to the dark red blush usually found on the young culms. The white culm sheaths on the new shoots contrast with the dark culms, making for an especially attractive plant in the summer and fall. This bamboo has dark green foliage, which maintains its color through out winter. ‘Caña Prieta’ has the same requirements as *C. culeou*, well draining soil and afternoon shade if grown in hot, arid climates. It does not thrive in regions with high levels of humidity, therefore is best suited

Fargesia denudata

Maximum Height: 14’ (avg.10’),

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2”

Hardiness: -10° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity



Similar to *Fargesia murielae* in form and color, *F. denudata* has shorter branches and smaller leaves, which cause the arching culms to stand out individually, like long, feathery wings. It is exceptionally cold hardy but happiest in a shaded environment or at least with protection from hot afternoon sun. It is not tolerant of extreme heat and humidity and is most suitable for areas that have cooling nighttime hours, which are more common in Northern states. To prevent dehydration, the leaves curl inward when exposed to direct sunlight, uncurling when the shade returns. We also offer rare variations called *F. denudata* ‘Xian 1’ and ‘Xian 2’, with longer, burgundy colored branches.

Fargesia sp. ‘*Dracocephala*’

syn. *Fargesia apicirubens*

Common Name: “Dragons Head”

Maximum Height: 14’ (avg. 10’),

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2”

Hardiness -10° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity



F. dracocephala was introduced to cultivation in Germany from Daba Shan in Shaanxi Province of China in 1987 by Max Riedelsheimer. It flowered in the early 1990s and many seeds were brought into the United States. “Dragons Head” grows with a weeping habit, the outer culms draping almost to the ground. It forms a dense plume of dark green foliage. The culms are solid and make good garden stakes. The leaves of *F. dracocephala* do not curl in direct sunlight, but they may show signs of leaf burn if over exposed during the hottest part of the day. We have a smaller, variegated cultivar of “Dragons Head” called *F. dracocephala* ‘White Dragon’, with white striped foliage, which is most vibrant in the spring. (note: species name under review; may be reclassified as *F. apicirubens*)



Fargesia murielae

Common Name: "Umbrella Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 16' (avg. 12'),

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness -20° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

Fargesia murielae was considered by Ernest "China" Wilson, who introduced it into cultivation in 1910, to be one of the most beautiful of all bamboos. He promptly named the new discovery after his daughter, Muriel. With a soft, cascading canopy of lustrous evergreen foliage, we do not consider this long standing impression to be out dated. The new shoots are light blue with tan culm sheaths, aging to a yellowish-green. It looks best when planted in an area that gets afternoon shade or dappled sunlight throughout the day. It will retain its pastel green foliage throughout the winter, though it usually sheds a few leaves in late fall. Even more important than its sublime qualities, *F. murielae*, accompanied by *F. nitida*, are the hardiest of all bamboos. *F. murielae* began flowering in the United States in 1992. We carefully collected and germinated the seeds and now are offering a new generation of "Umbrella Bamboo" which will not flower for the next 100 years.



F. nitida growing in a confined space

Fargesia nitida

Common Name: "Blue Fountain"

Maximum Height: 18' (avg. 12'), Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness -20° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

"Blue Fountain" has been in cultivation in Western gardens even longer than "Umbrella Bamboo". The first generation of seed was collected in North Szechwan, China, for the St. Petersburg Botanical Garden in the late 1880's. Most of the established cultivars of *F. nitida* originated from this early collection: "Nymphenburg", "Ems River", "Eisenach", "deBelder" to name a few. At the turn of the millennium, after a long and prosperous life of lending brilliant color and texture to landscapes across Europe and the United States, they are now in the midst of their 120 year flowering cycle. The first generation of *F. nitida* loved by many, will flower and abruptly perish within the next few years. Fortunately,



F. nitida given free space to grow

we were able to germinate seed collected in 2002 from one of the first European cultivars, *F. nitida* 'Chienevieres', that began the flowering process. We have planted over 100 of these vigorous, young seedlings on our nursery grounds, watching for unique characteristics to emerge. As we wait to name the next generation of new cultivars, we have an abundant amount of young seedlings available for sale.

The name "Blue Fountain" refers to the dark purple and blue-grey culms supporting a fountain shaped plume of delicate, evergreen foliage. It is extremely cold hardy, which, combined with its stunning appearance, make *F. nitida* among the most horticulturally important bamboo. We also offer *Fargesia nitida* 'Nanping', collected in the late 1990's from the Sichuan province of China and not expected to flower any time soon. It has the same hardiness and shape as *F. nitida*, but the leaves have a subtle iridescent gloss which adds to their appeal. *Fargesia* sp. 'Jiuzhaigou' is similar to "Blue Fountain", and there is some debate as to whether it should be classified as a natural variation of *F. nitida*.



F. robusta "Campbell"



F. robusta "Green Screen"

Fargesia robusta

Maximum Height: 15' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness -5° F*, Light Tolerance: 3-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

F. robusta has taken the horticultural world by storm, recently becoming our most popular bamboo. It is a good choice for a clumping bamboo that can create a narrow screen, being taller, more upright, and more sun tolerant than most other *Fargesia*. It has dark green foliage and olive green culms, with new shoots that are rusty red upon emergence from the ground in early spring. The sheaths remain on the new shoots through early summer and soon fade to a light tan, giving the culms very attractive contrasting colors, like a green and white checker board. In mild climates, it will tolerate full sun. Afternoon shade should be provided if grown in regions with very hot summer temperatures.

We are excited to offer three varieties of this wonderful and important *Fargesia*. The original *F. robusta* is known as the "Campbell" type, which was the first introduction of this species into the United States. It was collected in Sichuan, China by Julian Campbell in the 1980's. It has slightly smaller leaves and a tighter clumping habit than the "Pingwu" type, which is from a later collection, used by Bamboo Select® of Pioneer Plants for their trademarked "Green Screen™" variety. We can supply large quantities of "Green Screen™"

F. robusta 'Wolong', collected in 1996, has large, glossy, dark green leaves (up to 5 inches long), that seem to shimmer in the sunlight. With the same vigor and height inherent to all types of *F. robusta*, 'Wolong' and "Green Screen™" are valuable plants for the landscape and bamboo collectors alike.



Fargesia sp. 'Rufa'

syn. *F. dracocephala* 'Rufa'

Maximum Height: 10' (avg. 7'),

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2"

Hardiness -15° F*

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

This is a small *Fargesia* with young culms that have attractive rusty-red branches and culm sheaths, sort of a miniature version of *F. robusta*. This recent introduction, collected in 1995 from Gansu, China at an elevation of over 6,500 feet, is proving to be one of the most hardy and versatile clumping bamboos in the landscape. It's average size at maturity is a modest 7 feet, but it achieves substantial density quickly, sending up many new shoots each season. Like *F. robusta*, it can tolerate 4 to 6 hours of direct light. Yet, like all *Fargesia*, it should be planted with protection from the hot afternoon sun, especially in warmer climates. It is a great choice for a non-invasive, medium sized hedge. We supply *F. sp.* 'Rufa', propagated on site by vegetative divisions, and *F. sp.* 'Rufa' "Green Panda" the trademark clone from Bamboo Select. Both forms originated from the same plant and are identical.

Note: classification is under review, and may be renamed as *F. dracocephala*. Chris Stapleton, bamboo taxonomist, has suggested *F. dracocephala* 'Rufa' to be accepted as the botanical name for *F. sp.* 'Rufa'.





Fargesia sp. 'Scabrada'
 Maximum Height: 16' (avg. 12'), Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"
 Hardiness -10° F*,
 Light Tolerance: 1-4
 Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)
 This elegant bamboo was collected in 1997 from the mountains of Pingwu county in Sichuan, China at an elevation over 8,500 feet. Imported by Jos Van Der Palen of Kimmie Nursery in Holland. *Fargesia sp. 'Scabrada'* has perhaps the most exciting colors of any hardy clumping bamboo. The young culms have dark orange sheaths, opening gradually to reveal steel-blue and lavender culms, aging to an olive green. The leaves are dark green and slender, with a graceful, airy arrangement. Like *F. robusta*, it



has many desirable qualities, vigorous growth, and more sun-tolerance than most other *Fargesia*. Although still unusual, it has great potential and is likely to become one of our most cherished bamboos. *Fargesia sp. 'Scabrada'* evokes images of rainforest covered mountains and the ancient Buddhist temples of Pingwu.

Fargesia sp. 'Jiuzhaigou 1'

Common Name: "Red Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 12' (avg. 9'), Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2"

Hardiness -20° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity (S.E. USA)

This recently discovered *Fargesia* is known for the intense red color of the new culms, most evident in the spring if the young shoots are exposed to direct morning sun. By mid summer they age to a mellow yellow. The delicate, light green leaves are among the smallest found on any bamboo. They are supported by slender, red branches which extend from the nodes at nearly right angles, adding to the definitive characteristics of 'Jiuzhaigou 1'. It is surprisingly upright for a clumping bamboo, due the miniature leaves not bearing much weight on the tops of the culms. Care must be taken in warmer climates or it will suffer if over exposed. The leaves will curl in defense from the sun but when the shade returns they will unfurl. 'Jiuzhaigou 1' was collected in Jiuzhaigou, China, a district of narrow forested valleys and foggy lakes beneath snow capped mountains on the rugged margins of the Tibetan plateau. In addition to 'Jiuzhaigou 1', we have five other variations of this important and extremely cold hardy clumping bamboo. **F. sp. 'Jiuzhaigou 2'** is taller, up to 14 feet, with slightly larger culms and a more "open" clump habit (more space between each culm), but is not as brightly colored. **F. sp. 'Jiuzhaigou Genf'** can potentially grow to an impressive height of 16 feet, without losing its vivid colors. 'Genf' is rare and available in very limited supply. **'Jiuzhaigou 4'** is a small dark clone, **'Jiuzhaigou 9'** has an open culm pattern, is vigorous, and has strongly colored canes, and **'Jiuzhaigou 10'** has primarily yellow culms.





Himalayacalamus falconeri ‘Damarapa’

Common name: “Candy Cane Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 25’ (avg. 15’), Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1”

Hardiness 20° F* , Light Tolerance: 2-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 9 through 10

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity

This is one of our most beautiful clumping bamboos due to its vivid, random colors, dark green striping on red and yellow canes supporting masses of lush, feathery leaves. It is sensitive to frost and requires a mild climate that does not get significantly below freezing in the winter. It is spectacular when grown in strong, but indirect light. This bamboo rarely gets 25 ft. tall, more often reaching 10 to 15 feet if conditions are good. In 1998, we planted a ‘Damarapa’ at the Classical Chinese Garden in Portland, OR. After freezing to the ground in 2002, the bamboo has now grown to over 10 feet tall. We have several interesting species of *Himalayacalamus* and *Drepanostachyum* (a similar genus) in limited supply for very mild climates: *D. khasianum*, *D. sengteeanum*, *H. asper*, *H. hookerianus* “Himalayan Blue”, and *H. porcatius*.



Thamnocalamus crassinodus

Maximum Height: 18’ (avg. 15’)

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1”

Hardiness 15° F* , Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity

Native to Nepal, this is one of our most elegant bamboos. Very small, slender leaves taper to a fine point, draping in profusion from long, dark red branches. In the spring, the new shoots have a beautiful pastel blue color which fades to light green. We have seen an impressive 18 foot tall, evergreen specimen in coastal Oregon, planted on the east side of a house with a half day of direct sunlight. We offer four cultivars (limited quantity) in addition to the type species.

T. crassinodus ‘Merlin’, the largest and most cold hardy, with very bluish new culms, ‘Lang Tang’ with the smallest, most delicate leaves. ‘Gosainkund’ with distinct grayish blue new shoots. ‘Kew Beauty’ bearing the most vibrant red branches.



Thamnocalamus nepalensis ‘Nyalam’

Maximum Height: 15’ (avg. 12’), Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1”

Hardiness: 10° F* , Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

*not for climates with high heat and humidity

This bamboo was collected in 1985 by Dr. Chris Stapleton in Nyalam, Tibet at nearly 12,000 feet elevation. It was found growing among the first scrub vegetation he encountered on the Monsoonal face of the Himalayas, as he was descending from a 17,000 ft. pass out of the Tibetan plateau. Though not as hardy as we hoped from a plant accustomed to such high altitude, it holds up well through a typical west coast winter. In a mild climate it makes an attractive specimen, having larger leaves than most other Asian *Thamnocalamus*. It is fairly upright and the youngest culms are tinted a nice cherry red with a white ring under each node. New shoots are shades of pastel blue and green.



Thamnocalamus tessellatus

Common name: “Bergbamboes”

Maximum Height: 18’ (avg. 12’),

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1 1/2”

Hardiness: 5° F* , Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 10

*not for climates with high heat and humidity

This unusual plant is the most reliable hardy clumping bamboo for growing under full sun exposure. It has a compact, upright stature with coarse, evergreen foliage. Native to South Africa where it is called “Bergbamboes”, which essentially means “bamboo of the mountain”. It is the only African bamboo hardy enough to grow in the Pacific Northwest. Unlike most other clumping bamboo, it favors a well lit area rather than shade, and is very wind tolerant. It has thick culms with semi-persistent culm sheaths and subtle tones of purple toward the base when planted in full sun. Versatile, tough, and useful for creating privacy screens, this bamboo fills an important niche which makes up for its sometimes rugged appearance.





PHYLLOSTACHYS

The genus *Phyllostachys* is the most familiar among bamboos found in the temperate world. It includes a great range of sizes; *P. aurea* ‘Koi’ barely reaching 20 feet, to *P. edulis* “Moso” which can grow over 70 feet tall. *Phyllostachys* also boasts some of the most prolific bamboos, such as *P. aureosulcata* “Yellow Groove” and *P. heteroclada* “Water Bamboo.” These are strong, resilient, and generally fast-spreading bamboos which can withstand the heat, cold, and drought that we encounter in our vast and varied climate within the United States and Canada. *Phyllostachys* are what many consider to be the classic bamboo—a giant grass capable of forming beautiful, open groves. Distinctive characteristics include impressively tall, robust culms with a pair of branches at each node, and a sulcus (an indentation in the side of the culm above the branches). Not only are they effective, fast-growing privacy screens; they also have great ornamental value. *Phyllostachys* come in a number of culm colors, butterscotch gold, black, light and dark green, lemon yellow sometimes with a red blush in the spring, and green culms which are often covered with an attractive bluish waxy coating in the spring. Some species, such as *P. aureosulcata* ‘Spectabilis’, create a striking color contrast between bright yellow culms and a dark green sulcus. Under ideal circumstances, a well-established grove of bamboo, such as *P. vivax*, can produce new shoots with such vigor that one can practically hear them pushing towards the sky. During shooting season, these new culms can grow over a foot a day, emerging from the ground in April and reaching 60 feet by June. Rhizomes that spread underground horizontally, are usually found within the top six inches of top soil. Though more slender than the culms, they are anatomically similar, with nodes, a sulcus, and buds found on alternating sides. Usually pale yellow in color, they will sometimes take on the coloring of the culm when exposed to light. *Phyllostachys* rhizomes are running, also known as leptomorph. They seek out areas where the sunlight heats the ground, indicating that there is plenty of available light, therefore, a prime location to send up a shoot. Controlling the spread of bamboo is a matter of regularly pruning the extending rhizomes (see Controlling the spread of Rhizomes, pg. 10). Support roots, differing from the rhizomes, anchor the tall culms to the earth and can reach depths of over two feet, providing sturdy resistance to wind, snow, and ice. The common *P. aurea* “Golden Bamboo”, and *P. aureosulcata* “Yellow Groove”, among others, have contributed to bamboo hype (and a few horror stories). Running bamboo requires regular maintenance, and a neglected bamboo can sometimes get “out of control”. Such situations are usually the result a lack of knowledge regarding effective bamboo maintenance. One of Bamboo Garden’s most important goals is to educate and inform the public so that they understand how to tame bamboo and appreciate this peaceful giant for all of its endearing qualities.

Phyllostachys are the most popular and sought after hardy bamboos in the United States. Their great utility, as well as their resounding charm, make them highly desirable. The full spectrum of bamboo uses—from paper to stir-fry, timber to surfboards, even using biomass pulp for producing electrical energy—remains largely untapped in the United States. Bamboo also filters a large amount of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, helping to curb the effects of global warming. As landscape plants, however, bamboo’s popularity is on the rise. The beauty of bamboo, as a solitary specimen, an evergreen privacy screen, or a real bamboo forest where one can stroll among towering culms, ensures that these bamboos will always be in demand.

Phyllostachys angusta

Common Name: "Stone Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 20')

Cane Diameter: 1 - 2"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

P. angusta has very straight culms and is one of the shortest species of its genus. "Stone Bamboo" is easily identified by the colors on its shoots (cream-colored with brown spots and pink stripes) which contrast nicely with the dark green canes. It is called "Stone Bamboo" because of its toughness and the hard texture of the culms which are used to make bamboo furniture. For us, it has been one of the best bamboos for staying upright in the snow and a worthy consideration for a dense privacy screen.



P. angusta shoot



Phyllostachys atrovaginata

Common Name: "Incense Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 35' (avg. 30')

Cane Diameter: 2-3"

Hardiness: -10°F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

Formerly called *P. congesta*, this bamboo is an vigorous grower. Its upright growth habit and large diameter culms make it a landscaping favorite. Our pond-side grove always provokes admiring comments from visitors. "Incense Bamboo" takes its name from the subtle sandalwood fragrance given off by young culms and especially during the warm and moist conditions of spring. The new shoots are among the best tasting and have interesting culm sheath patterning—they are deep gray-green often with powdery white fringes to the tightly overlapping sheaths. Unlike most *Phyllostachys* shoots, Incense Bamboo shoots are completely conical without the flaps that hang off at the sheath tips. It is one of a few bamboos that can tolerate wet soils (though not standing water) due to small air canals inside of its rhizome.



Phyllostachys aurea

Common Names: "Golden Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25'), Cane Diameter: 1- 2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

P. aurea is a hardy, mid-sized bamboo with low branches and thick foliage. With a very upright habit, it is one of the best bamboos for hedges and for planting next to driveways and walk ways. It can be pruned into a tidy, formal hedge if desired. It is often called "Golden Bamboo" because culms exposed to direct sunlight will turn yellowish-green after a few months. This is a characteristic shared by most *Phyllostachys* with green culms. The nodes are compressed and distorted at the base of the culms, a unique characteristic of this common but ever useful bamboo.

Phyllostachys aurea 'Dr. Don' is a new cultivar established from seed we collected at our nursery. It has unusually blue new shoots, which retain their pastel color for about 9 months out of the year, from spring until late fall.



Phyllostachys aurea 'Flavescens Inversa'

Maximum height: 30' (avg. 20')

Cane Diameter: 1- 2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

'Flavescens Inversa' has a green culm and a yellow sulcus. This cultivar of *P. aurea* has the same characteristic of distorted lower nodes as the species, but its rarity and striking appearance makes it a collector's bamboo. For an interesting effect this bamboo can be planted mixed with *P. aurea* 'Koi', as we have done in Portland's Chinese Garden. Like *P. aurea*, this bamboo makes an excellent privacy screen or container specimen.



Phyllostachys aurea 'Holo-chrysa'

Common Name: "Golden Golden"

Maximum height: 30' (avg. 20')

Cane Diameter: 1- 2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This is the truly golden form of *Phyllostachys aurea* "Golden Bamboo" with the same interesting compressed internodes as the other color forms. The culms are a soft light green at first, then turn yellow or golden orange in a few months regardless of sun exposure. Considered a collector's bamboo because of its rarity, 'Holo-chrysa' also makes an excellent privacy screen or container specimen. It has the same habit as the species, though is usually slower growing and shorter. It displays reddish tones when the young culms are exposed to sunlight.



Phyllostachys aurea 'Koi'

Common Name: "Koi"

Maximum height: 30' (avg. 20'), Cane Diameter: 1- 2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

Phyllostachys aurea 'Koi' is one of the most interesting color variations, hence, highly sought after by bamboo enthusiasts. The culms are green at first, becoming yellow with a green sulcus after a few months. It is similar in color to *P. bambusoides* 'Castillon', but with compressed nodes at the base typical of the species. 'Koi' is a real gem in the bamboo world. The yellow parts of the culm sometimes tint with a rose highlight in bright sun. It is one of the shortest *Phyllostachys*. 'Koi' again shares many of the same growth characteristics of the species, though typically is a slow spreader at Bamboo Garden.





Phyllostachys aureosulcata

Common Name: "Yellow Groove"

Maximum Height: 45' (avg. 30')

Cane Diameter: 1- 2"

Hardiness: -15° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

A very cold hardy bamboo that has a yellow sulcus on a slender, rough textured, dark green culm supporting dense masses of evergreen foliage. "Crookstem Bamboo" is another name often used, referring to the occasional abrupt kinks, or zigzags in the lower portion of the culm. Rigidly upright, "Yellow Groove", and all of its colorful cultivars on the following pages, are excellent choices for tall, evergreen hedges. In Portland, OR, *P. aureosulcata* usually begins shooting in the early spring, often in mid-March. This is one of the most hardy of the *Phyllostachys*, able to withstand -15° F. It is root hardy in colder climates if well mulched in the fall or winter. Rarely achieving 35 feet in cool, northern climates, this bamboo usually reaches a plateau at 25 to 30 feet tall.



Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Aureocaulis'

Common Name: "Golden Crookstem"

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25')

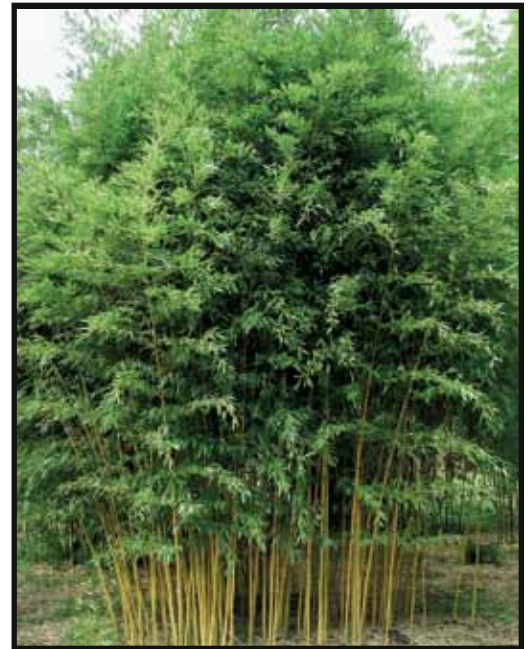
Cane Diameter: 1- 1 1/2"

Hardiness: -10° F,

Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

The culms of *P. aureosulcata* 'Aureocaulis' are a beautiful lemon yellow color at sheath fall. When planted where direct sun can shine on the culms from the south and the west, they often acquire a bright magenta highlight for a short time from late spring into summer. This is the hardiest bamboo that has yellow culms. "Golden Crookstem" is a real jewel, especially in the early summer as the new culms acquire their brightest coloration.



Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Harbin'

Common Name: "Harbin"

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 20')

Cane Diameter: 1- 1 1/2"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

A very unusual form of *P. aureosulcata*, the internodes of this form have distinct vertical ridges similar to *P. bambusoides* 'Marliac'. After a short time the culms develop numerous yellow stripes on the top of the ridges which appear in random and colorful patterns. Like all forms of *P. aureosulcata*, the culms may have dramatic bends near the base, but are very erect. This cultivar appears to be more compact than other *P. aureosulcata* and slightly less hardy. It makes a fine hedge or screen.





Phyllostachys aureosulcata

'Harbin Inversa'

Common Name: "Harbin Inversa"

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25')

Cane Diameter: 1- 1 1/2"

Hardiness: -10° F

Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

This form of *P. aureosulcata* is bright yellow with many random green pinstripes on the culm. 'Harbin Inversa' also often has the characteristic rough-textured and crooked culms, but doesn't have the wrinkles like 'Harbin'. In the bright sun the new culms of 'Harbin Inversa' also turn orange-magenta for a time while they harden during early summer.



Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Spectabilis'

Common Name: "Spectabilis"

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25')

Cane Diameter: 1- 1 3/4"

Hardiness: -10° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

This aptly named form of *P. aureosulcata* is truly spectacular. Its colors are reversed from the species, i.e. it has bright yellow culms with a green sulcus (groove). It is the hardiest bamboo with yellow and green striped color pattern. 'Spectabilis' is vigorous, rare, and very highly sought after. Like the other forms of the species, this bamboo makes an excellent hedge or screen due to its fast, upright growth. When grown in a sunny location, the new culms have a spectacular red highlight in the spring and early summer. Mixing this bamboo with "Yellow Groove" provides an interesting contrast of colors combined with the characteristic zigzag culms. It will command the attention of even the most knowledgeable plant enthusiast.



Phyllostachys bambusoides

Common Name: "Japanese Timber Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 70' (avg. 45') Cane Diameter: 2"-4"

Hardiness: 5° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

Of all the temperate timber bamboos, *P. bambusoides* (also called "Madake") has the strongest culms. Although not native to Japan, it is the bamboo most preferred for building and weaving arts, and is grown there extensively. It is the best choice for those interested in harvesting large diameter, very strong, and dense-walled culms. Bamboo "timber" can be used for a multitude of purposes –just let your imagination wander. It prefers a well-lit area with plenty of heat in the summer. Although not extremely cold hardy, it does provide an impressively large, upright specimen or screen in climates that don't drop much below 10° F in the winter. Typically this bamboo matures to 45 feet tall unless grown in hot southern climates. It has the most brightly colored cultivars of any *Phyllostachys*, as described in the following pages.

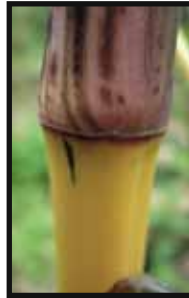




Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Allgold'

Common Name: "Allgold"
 Maximum Height: 40' (avg. 30')
 Cane Diameter: 2 - 3"
 Hardiness: 5° F,
 Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10



New shoot

The culms of 'Allgold' are gold/orange with an occasional green stripe at sheath fall (the time at which the culm sheaths are shucked off the new shoots by the unfolding branches, usually May through June) They turn a beautiful butterscotch yellow with age, a color unique to this bamboo. Arguably, 'Allgold' has the most vivid color of all the gold and yellow culmed bamboos. Like the species, it is strong and is eventually upright when mature, though initially the outer culms tend to be weepy. This can be remedied by selective pruning.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon'

Common Name: "Castillon"
 Maximum Height: 40' (avg. 30')
 Cane Diameter: 2 - 3"
 Hardiness: 5° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

Bright yellow with a vivid green stripe at sheath fall, this is one of our most beautiful bamboos. This bamboo flowered along with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* in the 1960s. It was saved in China and Japan, from where it was re-imported to Germany and then later into the United States by The American Bamboo Society. We are fortunate not to have lost this fabulous cultivar. It is initially slower spreading than most other *Phyllostachys*, but when mature, is capable of growing vigorously. It has a lightly variegated leaf; thin white stripes often have an orange glow in the spring when fresh leaves emerge. This effect is prolonged for parts of the bamboo which are shaded. Like all *P. bambusoides*, it shoots late in the season, usually in June. It is a real gem among the hardy timber bamboos. The clones have moderately variegated leaves.



Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Marliac'

Common names: 'Marliac'
 Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 15')
 Cane Diameter: 1 1/2 - 2 1/2"
 Hardiness: 5° F
 Light Tolerance: 3-5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This is a very unusual form of *P. bambusoides*. The surface of the culms are "wrinkled" by many narrow vertical grooves extending the length of the culm, giving them an appearance and texture similar to corduroy. In Japanese it is called "Shibochiku", which literally means "wrinkly bamboo." This form is slow to spread so our supply is limited. A collector's bamboo with very distinct character, 'Marliac' is admired by many.



Phyllostachys bambusoides

‘Richard Haubrich’

Maximum Height: 15’

Cane Diameter: 1-1 1/2”

Hardiness: 15° F

Light Tolerance: 3-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

The most dramatically variegated of any *Phyllostachys*, ‘Richard Haubrich’ leaves bear more white than green. We have grown this plant over ten years, and it has not exceeded 15 feet tall, nor spread more than a few feet from the original planting. It is named for Richard Haubrich, the founding President of the American Bamboo Society.

The foliage acquires a bright orange tinge when grown in partial shade and has a striking, almost “ghostly” appearance. It requires a sheltered area with afternoon shade and a mild climate. The white foliage burns easily if over exposed. It is very difficult to grow successfully, making it quite rare and seldom available, though certainly worthy of the challenge. A similar cultivar called *P. bambusoides* ‘Albovariegata’ has less variegated foliage but is a more vigorous grower. *P. bambusoides* ‘Kawadana’ has subtle, cream colored striping on the leaves as well as the culms. All three of these unusual cultivars capture the attention of many bamboo enthusiasts.



Phyllostachys decora

Common Name: “Beautiful Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 45’ (avg. 30’)

Cane Diameter: 1 1/2 - 2 1/2”

Hardiness: -10° F

Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

This bamboo has upright culms with masses of drooping foliage and shiny dark green leaves. The new shoots have distinct, multi-colored culm sheaths. It is native to the Yangtze valley of China where it is referred to locally as “Beautiful Bamboo”. It is a fine choice for a tall, dense screen and is recognized as one of the best bamboos for tolerating drought and extreme heat often found in arid climates. “Beautiful Bamboo” is thought to be synonymous with *Phyllostachys mannii*. This tough, reliable bamboo is a survivor and certainly lives up to its name.



New shoots

Phyllostachys dulcis

Common Name: “Sweetshoot Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 40’ (avg. 30’), Cane Diameter: 3-4”

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

The masses of large, neatly draping leaves, thick diameter culms, and a white ring just below each node, make this one of our most picturesque bamboos. “Sweetshoot Bamboo” is also one of the quickest growing. It creates very thick canes for its comparatively shorter height due to the short distance between each node. It will occasionally display cream-colored stripes on its culms. “Sweetshoot” is grown in China for its tasty, edible shoots. The shoots can be harvested for food when they are 3-6” above the soil level. Here in the Pacific Northwest, the shoots begin to appear around the end of April. *P. dulcis* makes an outstanding specimen, proudly displaying its robust, architectural culms and lush, green leaves.





Phyllostachys edulis

Common Name: "Moso"

Maximum Height: 75' (avg. 35'), Cane Diameter: 4 - 7"

Hardiness: 5° F, Light Tolerance: 3 - 5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This is the largest of the hardy timber bamboos and our personal favorite. The culms are adorned with elegant layers of the smallest leaves in the *Phyllostachys* genus, making this giant bamboo look even larger. From a distance, the canopy has a light, feathery appearance, comparable to soft clouds. The culms of a mature plant are very wide at the base and quickly taper, a distinct and dignified form. The young culms have a soft, velvet texture caused by millions of very fine hairs that seem to glow in the sunlight. When a grove is properly maintained, one can stroll among the large culms as if they are in a mature conifer forest. "Moso" is used for all kinds of construction in China, including a scaffolding system, dozens of stories tall. Groves of "Moso" have been featured in recent films such as, *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*. The list of fine qualities could go on for pages, the only complaint we have is that "Moso" is difficult to propagate in small sizes and can be a stubborn grower initially. The supply is usually sparse, order this one in advance, it is well worth the wait. See www.bamboogarden.com for more info.



Phyllostachys glauca 'Yunzhu'

Common Name: "Leopard Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 34' (avg. 30')

Cane Diameter: 1 - 2"

Hardiness: 0° F,

Light Tolerance: 2 - 5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This bamboo with uniquely spotted culms is native to the northern regions of China. It can tolerate dry conditions and a slightly alkaline soil. 'Yunzhu' does not develop the bluish cast that the species, *P. glauca*, is known for, but instead develops dark, nickel and dime size spots with age. As the culms age further these spots merge and new darker spots form on top of the old spots. The new culm sheaths are also very attractive, with tones of burgundy, orange, and fine dark mottling providing outstanding contrast with the foliage and older culms.



An aged *P. glauca* culm



New shoots



Phyllostachys heteroclada

Common name: "Water Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 35' (avg. 30'), Cane Diameter: 1-2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6b through 10

One of the fastest spreading *Phyllostachys*, "Water Bamboo" is popular for screens and groves because of its vigor. It has air canals in the rhizomes and roots, which allow it to grow in wet soils where other bamboos would suffer. However, it will not survive longer than a couple weeks if fully submerged in standing water. The culms of this species age to a light grey color. There is a cultivar of Water Bamboo called *P. heteroclada* 'Solid Stem' which, amazingly, has a solid cane. It also is listed by the American Bamboo Society to be cold hardy to -11°F. It has a similar growth habit and appearance to the regular *P. heteroclada* in this photo, though it may not get taller than 25 feet.





New shoot

Phyllostachys iridescens

Maximum Height: 45' (avg. 40'), Cane Diameter: 2-3"
 Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10



P. iridescens is one of our largest, fastest growing, and strongest bamboos. The culm walls are very thick and are used for timber. Many of the canes have light yellow striping and a bright white band beneath the node. Some also have graceful bends in the lower internodes. The culm sheaths, when the new shoots emerge, are a very attractive reddish-brown with dark spots and long, colorful sheath blades. This bamboo makes a terrific specimen or grove and is very cold hardy and reliable.

Phyllostachys meyeri

Common name: "Meyer's Bamboo"
 Maximum Height: 35' (avg. 25'), Cane Diameter: 1 - 2"
 Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2 - 5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10



Meyer's Bamboo is useful in the landscape due to its tendency to grow upright. It is similar to *P. aurea* but taller and lacking the condensed internodes at the base. It is hardy for most climates and one of the better bamboos for growing in very hot southern regions or arid conditions. It is a fast, reliable grower that makes an excellent, tall privacy screen.



New shoot

Phyllostachys nidularia

Common name: "Big Node Bamboo"
 Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25')
 Cane Diameter: 1 - 2"
 Hardiness: 0° F
 Light Tolerance: 5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10



Phyllostachys nidularia is one of the "Water Bamboos" which have air canals in its rhizomes that make them able to tolerate very damp soils. This bamboo is known for its prominent nodes, the largest of any *Phyllostachys*. It also has remarkable culm sheaths with greatly enlarged auricles on the tips of the sheath that wrap almost completely around the new culm. (see photo on right) The foliage is dark green and glossy. The form *Farcta* has a near solid culm.

Phyllostachys nigra

Common name: "Black Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 40' (avg. 25'),

Cane Diameter: 1 - 2 1/4"

Hardiness: 5° F, Light Tolerance: 3 - 5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

With jet black culms and feathery green leaves, this is perhaps our most sought after bamboo. Under ideal conditions Black Bamboo will grow to 40 feet in height with culms over 2 inches in diameter, but 25 feet is its average height in most climates. New culms emerge green every spring and gradually turn black in one to three years. There is always a contrast of light and dark culms balanced by slender, dark green leaves. This bamboo is initially slow to spread, through when mature, it can be quite vigorous.

If planted in poor soil it tends to grow in a tight cluster, producing mostly thin, weepy

culms. *P. nigra* should be given a generous layer of rich topsoil, composed of compost or aged manure and mulch, and space to grow unimpeded. It makes an outstanding specimen, if well cared for, and can be the focal point of any garden. It can also be shaped to form a dense



Phyllostachys nigra 'Hale'

Common name: "Hale"

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 20'),

Cane Diameter: 1-2"

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA

Zone 7 through 10

P. nigra 'Hale' is known to change color quickly and thoroughly, fading from a light green to a jet black culm within one year. 'Hale' is reported to be shorter and slightly more hardy than other clones of *P. nigra*. In our region, coastal Oregon, *P. nigra* and *P. nigra* 'Hale' has nearly identical growth habits and characteristics. Both types we sell are excellent clones of Black Bamboo that are true to their color and ever useful in the landscape.



Phyllostachys nigra 'Bory'

Common Names: "Tiger Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 50' (avg. 40')

Cane Diameter: 2-3"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

"Tiger Bamboo", as it is called in China, has unique brown mottling on the culms. Like other forms of *Phyllostachys nigra*, the culms are green when they first emerge from the ground. As the days shorten and the nights grow cold in the autumn, 'Bory' begins to get its first spots. Tiger bamboo grows more rapidly, with taller and thicker culms than Black Bamboo. The culms are used extensively in Japanese woodworking and are prized for use in teahouses. Other bamboos are treated with acid to produce the same look that Bory achieves naturally. It has an airy, graceful leaf pattern.



Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon'

Common Name: "Henon"

Maximum Height: 65' (avg. 40')

Cane Diameter: 2-4"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

This green culmed timber bamboo is thought to be the true species from which 'Black Bamboo' originated. In the Pacific Northwest it is one of the largest bamboos. There are mature stands that reach a height of 50 feet with a culm diameter of nearly 4 inches. The wood of this species has greater density and strength than most other timber bamboo except *P. bambusoides*. It may be much harder than 0° F, possibly hardy to -10° F. The culms age to a distinct olive grey color; some call it a "Giant Grey Bamboo". It's vigorous growth, feather-like leaf pattern, and upright habit, make 'Henon' one of the finest choices for a true bamboo forest.



Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku'

Maximum Height: 50' (avg. 40'),

Cane Diameter: 2-3"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

It was reported that 'Megurochiku' could only be found on a single island in Japan. However, in 1991, we noticed this rare bamboo growing at Kubota Garden in Seattle, Washington. It turns out to be a fairly common bamboo in Seattle, having been used in many landscaping jobs by the Kubota family over the years. All forms of *nigra* have identical, burgundy colored culm sheaths; only the color of the culms is different. In the case of 'Megurochiku' the sulcus turns black with age while the rest of the cane remains green. It has the same growth habits and foliage pattern as 'Bory' and 'Henon'.





Phyllostachys nuda

Common name: "Nude Sheath Bamboo"
 Maximum Height: 34' (avg. 30')
 Cane Diameter: 1-2"
 Hardiness: -15° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

This is recognized as the most cold hardy of the *Phyllostachys*, although we think that *P. aureosulcata* and *P. bissetii*. *P. nuda* has dark green culms with a bright white ring at the node. The leaves are also darker than most other bamboos. In the spring, the new culms are often near black with hints of purple for a few weeks as the new foliage appears. Shoots usually begin to appear near the end of April here in Portland. *P. nuda* is a vigorous grower and makes an effective, evergreen screen, even in harsh climates.



New shoot

Phyllostachys parvifolia

Expected Height: 30-40'
 Hardiness: possibly -10° F
 Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

Newly introduced from Europe, this bamboo is hoped to be the Moso for Colder climates. Like Moso, the leaves are small which should give it a similar appearance. The new culms are dark green with a bright white ring under the node. The culm sheaths are a light brown with reddish tones and light vertical striation. There is a fine photo on Page 138 of "A Compendium of Chinese Bamboo," showing the beauty of these shoots. It shoots ear the end of May and the shoots are of excellent flavor. It is in the the *Heteroclada* grouping of the *Phyllostachys*, which can be confirmed by the closeup of the new shoot. This suggests that it will be tolerant of heavy and wet soils as are other bamboos in that group. Experience in Europe suggests it may be hardier even than *aureosulcata* and *bissetii*. See www.kimmei.com



New shoot



Phyllostachys praecox 'Viridisulcata'

Maximum Height: 30' (avg. 25'), Cane Diameter: 1-2"
 Hardiness: 5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5
 Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 9

Grown in Zhejiang, Anji, and Anhui Provinces of China, this is one of our most interesting and rare bamboos. The culms are yellow with a green sulcus and sometimes bare an attractive red blush as the new shoots develop. It is also known for its tasty new shoots, which are often the first to emerge out of the ground in early spring. It has a similar color pattern to *P. aureosulcata* 'Spectabilis' and *P. bambusoides* 'Castillon' but is perhaps even more spectacular. Random green pinstripes form on other parts of the cane, making it's coloration wild and unpredictable. It is best planted as a solitary specimen, in an area where the display of bright colors can be viewed and enhanced. Display of bright colors can be easily viewed and enhanced. It has been flowering sporadically for the last couple years, hopefully we will not loose this cultivar if it ever goes into gregarious flowering. See page 59 for more information.





Phyllostachys rubromarginata

Common name: "Red Margin Bamboo"

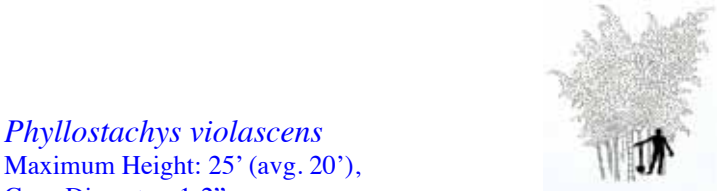
Maximum Height: 60' (avg. 45')

Cane Diameter: 2-3"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

P. rubromarginata grows very well in the southeastern United States, where it gets up to 60' tall and 3 inches in diameter. It may have the longest internodes of any *Phyllostachys*. The canes are very smooth and new shoots have a red margin on a green culm sheath, hence the common name "Red Margin Bamboo". Some people use *rubromarginata* in making musical instruments. Its flexibility makes it one of the best bamboos for a windbreak. It is among the best choices for a cold hardy and very tall timber bamboo. In very cold climates, expect 25 to 30 feet height.



Phyllostachys violascens

Maximum Height: 25' (avg. 20'),

Cane Diameter: 1-2"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This bamboo is an enigma. Sometimes it is striped with brownish purple, sometimes striped with gold or yellow, and sometimes just plain green. It grows vigorously and is similar to *P. dulcis* with compact its nodes and relatively thick culms for its modest height. It can be used as a privacy screen or a decorative specimen.



Phyllostachys viridis 'Robert Young'

Common name: "Robert Young"

Maximum Height: 40' (avg. 35'), Cane Diameter: 3"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 3-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

New culms of *Phyllostachys viridis* are pea green in color and the culm sheaths are cream colored with dark brown speckles. Later the culms later turn yellow with a few randomly placed dark green stripes. 'Robert Young' looks and grows best in a warm sunny location. Dark colored culm sheaths on the new shoots contrast greatly with the deep yellow culms. It is a highly desirable ornamental bamboo which brightens any garden.





Phyllostachys vivax

Common Name: "Chinese Timber Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 72' (avg. 40')

Cane Diameter: 3-6"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

P. vivax is one of the most cold hardy timber bamboos.

Under ideal conditions this species can grow to over 70 feet tall and

6 inches in diameter. *Vivax* has the added benefit of attaining a large size very quickly, even in a space that would compromise the height of most bamboo. The large diameter culms are thin-walled and not especially strong for woodworking. Shoots from this bamboo are excellent eating. At a particular site along the Willamette River in Oregon, it has grown 60 feet tall with culms over 4 inches in diameter. It may be the largest bamboo growing in the Pacific Northwest. In a climates colder than 0° F, 25 to 35 feet will probably be its ultimate height.



New shoot

Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'

Common Name: "Golden Vivax"

Maximum Height: 70' (avg. 40')

Cane Diameter: 3-5"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

This majestic bamboo, with its towering golden yellow culms painted with random green stripes, is truly a sight to behold. Like other large bamboos, *P. vivax* 'Aureocaulis' will appreciate the sunniest location possible. Mature height will be 40 to 50 ft. (possibly much taller) with an expected culm diameter of 3" to 5". In China, its native environment, "Golden Vivax" reaches an incredible height of 70 feet. It may be possible to achieve this in southeastern USA where the climate is similar. This outstanding specimen can grow very tall in a short time, reaching 45 feet within 6 years. All forms of *P. vivax* can quickly block out even the most intrusive neighbors while providing an impressive focal point in the landscape.





Phyllostachys vivax ‘Huangwenzhu’

Common Name: “Yellow Groove Vivax”

Maximum Height: 70’ (avg. 40’)

Cane Diameter: 3-5”

Hardiness: -9° F

Light Tolerance: 2-5

USDA Zone recommended 6 through 10

This form of *P. vivax* grew as a sport of *P. vivax* ‘Aureocaulis’ when we propagated that bamboo from rhizome. Its coloration seems fairly stable. It is essentially a “yellow groove” form of vivax, with a yellow stripe running primarily on the sulcus of the culm. Mature height should be 35 to 45 ft. (possibly much taller) with an expected culm diameter of 3” to 5”. Hardiness is listed at -9° F by the American Bamboo Society, reportedly a little more cold hardy than regular *P. vivax*, though we don’t get cold enough in Portland, Oregon to confirm that from our own experiences.



Phyllostachys vivax ‘Huangwenzhu Inversa’

Common Name: “Kimmei Vivax”

Maximum Height: 70’ (avg. 40’)

Cane Diameter: 3-5”

Hardiness: -5° F

Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

This recently introduced form of *P. vivax* is going to be one of the most sought after cultivars due to its hardiness, large size, and brilliant contrast between the yellow culms and the dark green of the leaves and sulcus. This form sometimes has extra green stripes occurring in random places, making it even more spectacular. “Kimmei Vivax” has vigorous growth and tremendous height, inherent to all forms of *P. vivax*, and it’s stunning colors will command attention in any landscape.





Shrub and Groundcover Bamboo

We have included several different genera (differing from the *Phyllostachys* genus) in this category of running bamboo, encompassing a wide range of colors, shapes, and sizes. From *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* “Temple Bamboo”, growing well over twenty feet tall, to *Pleioblastus pygmaeus* “Pygmy Bamboo” which grows only two feet in height and can be pruned to three inches, forming a dense, green carpet. Many of the groundcovers can be grown as a perennial groundcover in zone 5. Below is a brief outline of each genus grown at Bamboo Garden, and their unique characteristics and uses. The following pages cover each species thoroughly.

Arundinaria—Includes the only bamboo native to United States, *Arundinaria gigantea*, growing just over 20 feet tall. Small to mid-size leaves, sun tolerant, exceptional hardiness. Good for tall hedges and screens.

Bashania—Over 20 feet tall, mid-size foliage, deep running rhizomes, extremely vigorous, long and grey internodes. Good for tall screens, only plant it where its vigor won't create issues as it spreads fast in sun or shade. Cold hardy.

Chimonobambusa—Medium size, fast running, small to mid-sized leaves, very prominent nodes. Makes an impressive specimen because of its unique foliage pattern and node structure. Sun or shade. Grows relatively well indoors.

Hibanobambusa—Grows up to 15 feet tall, *H. tranquilans* ‘Shiroshima’ has brightly variegated, large leaves. Grows well in sun or shade. Impressive, colorful accent. A good option for growing indoors. Cold hardy.

Indocalamus—Grows up to 10 feet tall with long, broad leaves, cold hardy, needs shade. Makes a weeping mound of foliage with unique texture.

Pleioblastus—Hardy, small to medium size (2 to 15 feet tall), small leaves, excellent groundcover options with dark green or colorfully variegated foliage.

Pseudosasa—Mid-size, glossy, dark green foliage. Grows to 20 feet in shade, 15 in sun. Cold hardy. Great for dense screens, or a container specimen. Good option for indoors.

Qiongzhusa—Famous for having extremely prominent nodes and small, feather-like foliage. Vigorous, growing to 20 feet tall in shade or partial sun. Gorgeous specimen, the center piece of any collection.

Semiarundinaria—Up to 25 feet tall with cold hardy, mid-sized foliage, short branches providing a columnar appearance, nearly cylindrical culms. Very upright bamboo. Great option for tall, narrow privacy screens. Sun or shade.

Sasa—Small bamboo with wide, mid-size foliage. From 5 to 8 feet tall. Grows best in shade. *Sasa veitchii* (See background) has outstanding color in the fall, foliage acquiring a white margin around the edges, contrasting with dark green.

Sasaella— Similar to *Sasa* with smaller leaves. Great for short hedges or solitary mounds of foliage.

Sasamorpha— Similar to *Sasa* excepting some minor taxonomical differences. Very hardy, growing to 7 feet tall.

Shibataea— Small running bamboos with short broad leaves, make excellent low border plantings. Unique foliage shape.

Yushania—From 6 to 15 feet tall, with small, slender leaves, grows in a dense cluster, moderately running rhizomes. Deep rooted. Makes a beautiful specimen or screen in a partially shaded location.



Arundinaria gigantea

Common Name: “River Cane” or “Canebreak Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 20’ (avg. 15’), **Cane Diameter:** 1/2 - 1”

Hardiness: -10° F, **Light Tolerance:** 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 5 through 10

This is the only bamboo native to the United States. It was once widespread in the southeast, growing in Florida and as far north as Ohio and Maryland, covering thousands of acres of rich bottomland. Although still seen in small patches, these groves have largely been cleared for agriculture. *A. gigantea* has been recorded growing to over 30 feet tall in the past, but it is now seldom seen growing much over 20 feet. *A. gigantea* ‘Tecta’, also known as “Switch Cane”, looks similar but only grows 6-8 feet tall and is tolerant of wet soil. Another variety called ‘Macon’ is rumored to grow more upright and cold tolerant to -20° F. We offer all three varieties in limited supply. *Arundinaria appalachiana*, or “Hill Cane”, differs only in that it drops its leaves in the fall and is shorter.



Bashania fargesii

Common Name: “Wind Break Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 25’ (avg. 20’),

Cane Diameter: 2-1 1/2”

Hardiness: 0° F, **Light Tolerance:** 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This Chinese bamboo, found growing at high elevations, has very long internodes and slender culms. It has an erect habit and is also very wind tolerant, making this bamboo an excellent wind break. The leaves are thick, long, and broad. The culm sheaths are somewhat persistent, but fall off eventually. *Bashania fargesii* is a vigorous runner, even in heavy clay soil. We consider it to have one of the fastest spreading rhizomes of any bamboo (be careful where you plant it!). It is deep rooted, drought and wind tolerant, and useful for erosion control.



Chimonobambusa marmorata ‘Variegata’

Maximum Height: 10’ (avg. 6’)

Cane Diameter: 1/4”

Hardiness: 16 F, **Light Tolerance:** 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 8 through 9

‘Variegata’ is a small, fast-spreading, hedge-type bamboo with slender green leaves bearing white stripes. The canes are bright yellow and, when exposed to direct morning sunlight, turn fire red. The persistent culm sheaths (outer leaf protecting the younger canes) are cream colored and marbled with red patches. This is one of the most colorful of all the small running bamboos. It prefers afternoon shade or dappled sun, and performs reasonably well indoors.



Chimonobambusa quadrangularis

Common name: “Square Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 25’ (avg. 15’)

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 1”

Hardiness: 15° F, **Light Tolerance:** 3-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

“Square Bamboo” is a stately, upright specimen with interesting characteristics. The culms have slightly flattened sides, suggesting a square shape with large, swollen nodes. It is a vigorous runner and grows well in moist soils with moderate but not full sunlight. It has mid sized leaves which hang from the culms in a graceful pattern. “Square Bamboo” is a good choice for an interior plant, if given a well lit location. In areas with significant frost, it will probably achieve only 15 feet in height.





Chimonobambusa quadrangularis ‘Suow’

Common name: “Golden Square Stem”

Maximum Height: 25’ (avg. 18’)

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 1”

Hardiness: 15° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9

The yellow form of “Square Bamboo” is one of our most interesting ornamental bamboos. It is a very upright grower and makes a colorful hedge plant for USDA Zone 9 or similar climates. In colder places it is best used as a container plant that can be moved inside for the winter. Its upright habit, colorful culms, and beautiful foliage make it an excellent specimen for a focal point. When mature, it has well defined, prominent nodes combined with green striping on yellow culms that are somewhat square.



Hibanobambusa tranquillans ‘Shiroshima’

Common name: “Shiroshima”

Maximum Height: 16’ (avg. 10’)

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4”

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 9

This bamboo, with large *Sasa*-type leaves and sturdy culms, is thought to be a natural hybrid between *Phyllostachys* and *Sasa*. The leaves are stunningly variegated. Grow it in a sunny location and some leaves will display shades of purple in the white striping. It usually grows to only 10 feet tall. This is one of the better bamboos for indoors.



Indocalamus latifolius

Maximum Height: 10’ (avg. 7’)

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2”

Hardiness: 0° F,

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 9

This large leaved bamboo can grow to 10 feet tall, although the typical height is about 7 feet. The leaves are up to 12 inches long by 2 inches wide. *Indocalamus latifolius* is more upright than most other varieties with very large leaves. It makes an effective hedge being short, compact, and dense. We have variations of this bamboo grown from seed, including a few that show white striping on the foliage.



Indocalamus tessellatus

Maximum Height: 7’ (avg. 5’), Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2”

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA zone 6 through 9

I. tessellatus has the largest leaves of any bamboo in cultivation. They can grow to 24 inches long by 4 inches wide. These leaves are often used in Chinese cooking to wrap food in the same manner as banana leaves and corn husks. This species is reported to be one of the hardiest large-leaf types, though the foliage can shred when exposed to excessive wind. It prefers a shady growing area. *I. tessellatus* makes a weeping mound of evergreen foliage with unique texture. A similar form called *Indocalamus* sp. ‘Hamadae’ is known to grow slightly taller and more upright. Our ‘Hamadae’ have not grown large enough yet to support this claim, but both types stand out individually and are worthy garden plants.





Pleiblastus akebono

Maximum Height: 2' (avg. 1')

Hardiness: 10° F*

Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity

This beautiful Japanese dwarf bamboo has leaves that emerge almost pure white in the spring, then slowly darken to green through out the summer. By fall and winter they are an even mix of green and white. We recommend this bamboo for shaded areas only as they easily burn in the sun. This is one of our shortest bamboos, rarely getting taller than a foot. *P. akebono* lends a bright, almost glowing, accent to a darkened corner of the yard. This plant, although slow to spread, is a real gem.



Pleiblastus chino 'Murakamianus'

Maximum Height: 10' (avg. 6')

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2"

Hardiness: 10° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

P. chino 'Murakamiensis' has highly variegated foliage. It grows vigorously and forms a thick, colorful hedge. Like other *Pleiblastus* it can be trimmed to be used as a short groundcover. On the right, is the regular green form, *Pleiblastus chino*, which has similar growth habits and uses. We also grow *P. chino* 'Vaginatus Variegatus' and *P. chino* 'Kimmei'



Pleiblastus distichus

Common name: "Dwarf Fernleaf Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 4' (avg. 2')

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 6 through 10

This is one of the smallest bamboos. The most noticeable characteristic of *P. sp. distichus* is the very tough and erect leaf texture. The leaves fan out in clusters of 5 to 10, making them look much like little palm or fern leaves. It is similar, but a little hardier than *Pleiblastus pygmaeus*, although both are root hardy to well below 0° F if well mulched in the fall or winter. Groundcover bamboo often lose their foliage during a harsh winter and it is recommended that it be cut or mowed to ground level in early spring, making way for vibrant new growth. This bamboo can be grown into a carpet of greenery, similar to a lawn. Due to its small leaves, it is also nicely suited for a bonsai plant.



Pleiblastus fortunei (syn. *P. variegatus*)

Common Name: "Dwarf Whitestripe"

Maximum Height: 4' (avg. 2')

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

Growing to an average height of 2 feet, "Dwarf Whitestripe" has bold white-on-green variegated leaves. Sometimes growing taller, it can be kept short by mowing or clipping back the foliage to ground level in the spring before the plant sends up new shoots. It grows best in shade but can tolerate up to 6 hours of direct sun in Portland, Oregon. It will often lose a large percentage of its foliage when temperatures drop below 10°F, but grows back vigorously every spring. In colder climates it should be well mulched in the fall or winter. This is one of our most desired dwarf bamboos, creating a stunning highlight as a border planting, small hedge, or groundcover. This bamboo flowered in 2007-2008, but seems to have stable growth currently.





Pleioblastus linearis

Common Name: "Linearis"

Maximum Height: 15' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 1/2 -1"

Hardiness: 10° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 10

Pleiblastus linearis creates a very dense screen with slender leaves. A pathway only a couple of feet wide with mature *P. linearis* lining both sides will be in total shade. The effect of walking through such a path is somewhat magical. These two photos were taken in Japan, though *P. linearis* is native to Taiwan.



Pleioblastus pygmaeus

Common name: "Pygmy Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 3' (avg. 2')

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

This little bamboo is similar to *P. distichus*, but is slightly shorter with smaller leaves bearing a different texture. "Pygmy Bamboo" is one of the best of the dwarf bamboos for use as a bonsai. This species has minute hairs, noticeable only upon very close inspection, on the leaves and leaf sheaths. Both this bamboo and *P. distichus* are commonly used in Japanese gardens, often clipped to a height of only a few inches. It grows vigorously, blanketing the ground with uniform greenery; one could even venture to call it a "lawn".



Pleioblastus shibuyanus 'Tsuboi'

Maximum Height: 9' (avg. 5'), Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: -5°F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

P. shibuyanus 'Tsuboi' is an unusual bamboo with variegated small leaves, each having a white stripe in the center and several other stripes near the margins. Although it is most often used as a groundcover or short hedge, it sometimes can grow to approximately 9 feet tall. This is a great bamboo for a strikingly variegated hedge or colorful garden accent. It is cold hardy and versatile.



Pleioblastus viridistriatus

Common Name: "Dwarf Greenstripe"

Maximum Height: 4' (avg. 2')

Hardiness: 0°F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

This dwarf bamboo has leaves that are chartreuse with dark green stripes, making it one of the most brightly colored bamboos in spring and early summer. Partially deciduous, even in mild winters, it is best mowed to the ground early each spring, making way for the vibrant new shoots. The bottom of the leaves are covered with fine hairs, making this bamboo very resistant to the bamboo mite and other pests. The vivid chartreuse color pattern is unique to "Dwarf Greenstripe" and a cultivar of the species called 'Chrysophyllus' (see next page).





Pleioblastus viridistriatus ‘Chrysophyllus’

Maximum Height: 4’ (avg. 2’)

Hardiness: 0°F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

P. viridistriatus ‘Chrysophyllus’ has golden-chartreuse leaves similar to those of *P. viridistriatus*, but lacking the dark green striping. This beautiful bamboo is a colorful plant to brighten a shady spot. The chartreuse to lime-green color is most intense from April through July. Like the species, the bottom of ‘Chrysophyllus’ leaves are covered with fine hairs, making it very mite resistant.



Pseudosasa japonica

Common Name: “Japanese Arrow Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 20’ (avg. 15’), Cane Diameter: 1/2 -1”

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This is one of the most widely cultivated bamboos in the country. It grows into a dense screen or container plant and is also quite happy indoors. The leaves, 6 to 10 inches long by 2 inches wide, are much larger than the leaves on other hardy bamboos of similar size, and will flourish in a shady environment. The culm sheaths are persistent, giving the culms an attractive checkered contrast between light green and tan. This is also one of the best bamboos for a windy or seaside planting. “Yadake”, the Japanese name for arrow bamboo, is a literal translation: ya means arrow, and dake is one of the words for bamboo.



Pseudosasa japonica ‘Akebonosuji’

Maximum Height: 18’ (avg. 15’)

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4”

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This unusual form has randomly white striped foliage and some leaves that have “akebono” coloration (whitish fading to light green). Many leaves often revert to green, requiring removal of some culms to maintain variegation. Like the species, it is one of the best bamboos for a windy or seaside planting. It also makes an excellent screen, and is a good choice for a container or indoor environment.



Pseudosasa japonica ‘Tsutsumiana’

Common Name: “Green Onion Bamboo”

Maximum Height: 15’ (avg. 10’)

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4”

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

This form of “Arrow Bamboo” has swollen culms and rhizome internodes that resemble a string of beads or a “green onion”, hence the common name. It usually is shorter than the regular *P. japonica* but has the same leaf pattern. It makes a good mid-sized screen with an interesting cane feature.





Qiongzhusa tumidissinoda

Common name: "Chinese Walking Stick"

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1 1/4"

Hardiness: 10° F, Light Tolerance: 2-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 8 through 9



This is a bamboo of multiple attributes. The principal attraction is the culms, with prominent nodes that flare out to twice the regular diameter. This stunning feature is unique to "Chinese Walking Stick". Its beautiful, feather patterned foliage is another fine quality. It is also known for having delicious tasting shoots and an enthusiastic growing habit. With its large, disk-like nodes, this bamboo is very popular for making canes and walking sticks in Sichuan, China. The name "*tumidissinoda*" is descriptive of the greatly enlarged nodes. This gorgeous specimen is highly prized and could be the centerpiece to any collection of plants. The lower foliage can be pruned up, making the culms more visible (as illustrated in the scale drawing). It is fairly cold sensitive, and needs a sheltered, mild environment to thrive. It is quite vigorous when grown in favorable conditions. It does not tolerate high heat and humidity.

This bamboo is sometimes referred to as *Chiminobambusa tumidissinoda*.

Sasa kurilensis 'Simofuri'

Maximum Height: 12' (avg. 8')

Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness: 0°F

Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10



This beautiful variegated clone of the world's most northern-growing bamboo is from the Kurile Islands of Japan and Russia's Sakhalin Island. It is best grown in partial shade because the finely white-striped leaves are subject to burning by the sun. Leaves are 10 inches long by 2 inches wide. The new shoots emerge a golden yellow with red margined culm sheaths, they are absolutely beautiful. We also grow a straight green form, which tends to be shorter and lacking the white stripes.

Sasa oshidensis

Maximum Height: 7' (avg. 5')

Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: -10° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 5 through 10



This large leafed bamboo is among the most cold hardy of the *Sasa* genus. In the winter of 2004, this species remained green in Plymouth, MA, when temperatures stayed below 0°F for several days and most other bamboos turned brown or lost all their leaves. It thrives in a sheltered, shady area and provides a tropical flavor with its broad, dark green foliage.



Sasa palmata

Common Name: "Palmata"

Maximum Height: 10' (avg. 7')

Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2"

Hardiness: 5° F,

Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10



Sasa palmata is one of our tallest *Sasa*, with leaves that are 2 to 4 inches wide and up to 14 inches long. This large leafed bamboo is ideal to have next to a pond, walkway, or other place where minimal leaf drop is desired. It can grow in deep shade and offers a tropical texture to the temperate garden. The youngest culms retain their "outer covering" technically known as persistent culm sheaths. They create a checkered, white-on-green pattern, which is quite beautiful from spring to fall. The culms develop a mottled color pattern with age known as 'Nebulosa'.



Sasa tsuboiana

Maximum Height: 6' (avg. 5')

Cane Diameter: 0.3"

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1- 4

Recommended for USDA zone 6b through 9

This Japanese bamboo has large dark green leaves and is an excellent choice for a mid-sized hedge. It looks nice year around, remaining green throughout the winter. It seems more drought resistant than some other *Sasas*, but it does best in an area that gets some afternoon shade. This is a fairly fast spreading, with a uniform foliage.



Sasa veitchii

Maximum Height: 6' (avg. 4'), Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: 0° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4,

Recommended for USDA zone 6 through 10

Our most sought after *Sasa*, this species is grown for its striking and unique color pattern. In the fall, as the nights grow cold, the leaves wither at the margins in a uniform pattern that looks like bright white variegation balanced by dark green leaves. For the most striking appearance, it is best used as a groundcover in a shady area. It will tolerate full sun here in the Pacific Northwest, but needs partial shade in warmer climates without coastal influence. *Sasa veitchii* will naturally grow 3 and 5 feet tall, but can be maintained as a compact groundcover by trimming it to near ground level each spring. In late spring through early fall it has lush, green leaves, followed by a rapid transformation. They acquire white edges, which remains visible until overgrown by new growth the following spring. The photo on the left was taken in January when the colors are emphasized by a light coating of frost. We also grow *S. hayatae* (formerly known as *S. veitchii* minor). It is hardier and has a similar look, but stays shorter, usually under three feet, with a narrower leaf.



Sasaella masamuneana 'Albostriata'

Maximum Height: 6' (avg. 4')

Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

S. masamuneana 'Albostriata' has stunning white and cream colored stripes on a dark green leaf. Like most groundcover bamboos, it benefits from being mowed to the ground early each spring. Annual mowing is especially important to rejuvenate the variegation, as it tends to grow more green foliage during the summer and more striped foliage in the spring. It is a popular hedging bamboo, known for its vigor, bright colors, and compact height.



Sasaella ramosa

Maximum Height: 5' (avg. 2')

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 7 through 10

This hardy groundcover is fairly sun tolerant and makes a nice short hedge or mound of dark green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and seems to thrive just about anywhere. In climates colder than 10° F it will show some leaf loss in the winter, but it grows back vigorously every spring. The photo on the right is *S. ramosa* at its best –a vibrant green mound of foliage, complimenting a taller plant.





Sasamorpha borealis

Maximum Height: 7' (avg. 5')

Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: -10° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 6 through 10

Sasamorpha borealis is a very cold-hardy bamboo native to Hokkaido, Japan.

Sasamorpha are similar to Sasa but tend to be more upright. It should remain evergreen in zone 6 and makes a terrific hedge for a shady area. We have found it to be more cold hardy than most other large-leaved bamboos.



Semiarundinaria fastuosa

Common names: "Temple Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 35' (avg. 20')

Cane Diameter: 1-1 1/2"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

S. fastuosa is the largest hardy bamboo in the Pacific Northwest that is not a *Phyllostachys*. It is upright and makes a good screen or hedge. This bamboo is supposed to grow 35 feet tall, but has only reached a height of 25 feet at Bamboo Garden near Portland, OR. The culms start green then gradually age to a burgundy color, especially evident in the fall. It grows well in sun or shade. It is considered one of the best bamboos for sea side planting. We also have a shorter *Semiarundinaria* called *S. sp.* 'Fall Red' which grows to about 15 feet.



Semiarundinaria fastuosa 'Viridis'

Common name: "Green Temple Bamboo"

Maximum Height: 35' (avg. 20'),

Cane Diameter: 1-1 1/2"

Hardiness: -5° F, Light Tolerance: 2-5

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 10

The green form of *S. fastuosa* is perhaps the most rigidly upright bamboo, making it a great choice when a narrow, dense screen is desired. It has reached a height of 25 feet at our nursery. It is a vigorous grower when mature and thrives in both sun and shade. It has light tan culm sheaths that remain attached to the culm for several months, displaying a nice color contrast. The branches are short and bushy giving this bamboo a tall, columnar appearance.



Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Kimmei'

Maximum Height: 18' (avg. 12')

Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1"

Hardiness: 0° F

Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

S. yashadake 'Kimmei' has yellow culms with green striping on the sulcus. The leaves are 5 to 7 inches long with a few yellow stripes. This is a vigorous runner and prolific shooter. When grown in a location with strong sun exposure the culms turn a beautiful red in the fall, as shown on the picture to the right. This medium sized bamboo adds a colorful accent to the yard or garden and can be used either as a screen or solitary specimen. A height of 12' to 15' is what one can reasonably expect from this bamboo.





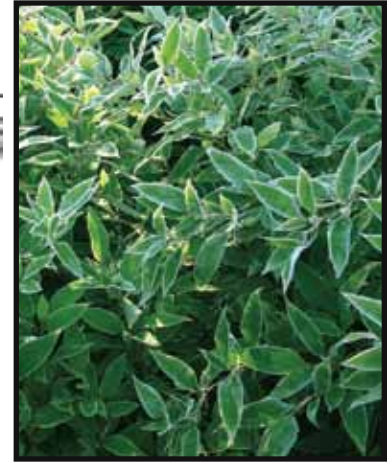
Shibataea kumasaca

Maximum Height: 7' (avg. 4'), Cane Diameter: 1/4"

Hardiness: -10° F, Light Tolerance: 1-4

Recommended for USDA zone 6 through 9

Shibataea kumasaca has unique foliage; small but wide leaves radiate in a star like pattern from a slender culm. An excellent tall groundcover or short hedge, this species is well suited to climates similar to that of the Pacific Northwest or the Northeastern US. It requires acidic soils to prevent leaf burn. It is sometimes called "Ruscus-Leafed Bamboo", as the shape of the leaves resembles that of the "Ruscus" genus. This bamboo is very resistant to bamboo mites. We also carry a similar variety called *Shibatea chinensis* which is slightly smaller and does not require soil with a low ph level.



Sinobambusa intermedia

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 15'), Cane Diameter: 3/4 - 1"

Hardiness: 10° F, Light Tolerance: 2-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 10

S. intermedia has beautiful white powder coating the new culms. This photo was taken in mid December after a hard frost, followed by several days of heavy rain. The foliage and young shoots suffered no apparent damage and, amazingly, the culms retained their unusual color, even through the harsh winter storms. In Portland, OR, it has been fairly slow to spread. It is upright and dense, forming an attractive screen. The new shoots are perhaps the brightest of any bamboo, almost a pure white. *S. intermedia* grows well in both sun or shade.



Yushania anceps 'Pitt White'

Common name: "Pitt White"

Maximum Height: 20' (avg. 12'), Cane Diameter: 1/2 - 3/4"

Hardiness: 0° F*, Light Tolerance: 1-3

Recommended for USDA Zone 7 through 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity

This bamboo is popular in England. Its slender leaves and fountain-like appearance are reminiscent of *Fargesia murielae*. *Yushania anceps* 'Pitt White' makes a good substitution for *Fargesia murielae* where one would like a runner instead of a clumping bamboo. Like other *Yushania*, this bamboo has rhizomes that are technically clumping rhizome type, but because it is so vigorous and has long rhizome "necks", we consider any *Yushania* to be a spreading bamboo, though not as fast as *Phyllostachys*. It is fairly deep rooted, making it good for erosion control.



Yushania brevipaniculata

(formerly *Y. chungii*)

Maximum Height: 10' (avg. 7'), Cane Diameter: 1/4 - 1/2"

Hardiness: -5° F*, Light Tolerance: 2-4

Recommended for USDA Zone 6 through 9

*Not for climates with high heat and humidity

Y. brevipaniculata is shorter and more upright than our other *Yushania*. The new shoots are very unusual, with the oral setae (small, eyelash like protrusions) at the tip of the shoot. This recently introduced bamboo is good for a short (6 to 8 foot) hedge or screen. In many ways this bamboo resembles a *Fargesia*, though it has a moderately spreading root mass. It has pastel blue and grey young culms that balance nicely with the dark green foliage.



Flowering Bamboo

Bamboo has an unusual flowering cycle. It is highly variable depending on the species. For most, flowering occurs at very long intervals of 60 to 100 years. When a bamboo goes into full flower (known as gregarious flowering), it is in danger of dying as it suspends growth of new culms and foliage and reserves all of its energy for the exclusive production of flowers. Another reason bamboo often dies after flowering is so the seedlings receive water, nutrients, space, and sunshine that would otherwise be used by the mother plant. The seedlings are mulched by the debris of the dying parent. The phenomenon of gregarious flowering may involve many plants, but not necessarily all plants of that species or clone. Sometimes bamboo of a species growing over a large area may flower at the same time. Since bamboo is wind pollinated (known as anemophilous,) it must have many flowers at anthesis (period during which a flower is fully open and functional) at the same time for successful spread of the pollen.

For those of us cultivating bamboo, we may have many plants that are a single clone, or closely related seedlings, and there is a danger that all or most of a given type may flower and die at the same time as they function on the same internal clock. The mechanism for the timing of flowering and dying is a phenomenon not yet understood. It is one of nature's many mysteries. They seem to function on some kind of internal clock, which may be triggered by environmental factors. Some species can be triggered into flowering by suffering extreme stress.

Unfortunately, we do not know the flowering history for all of our bamboos. Obviously, types we have grown from seed, or specimens collected from seedlings in the wild, we can assure will not flower for 50 or more years. There are many species we know have flowered in the 70's and 80's which should make them a safe bet for many years to come. If we determine a type is starting or about to go into gregarious and fatal flowering, we cease to sell that plant unless it is for the purpose of collecting seed. From the year 2000 through present (2009) we have observed most of our old generation *Fargesia nitida* and *Fargesia murielae* go into full flower and perish. While it was unfortunate to lose so many nice plants, we were able to collect seeds for the next generation of these two important bamboos.

What should one do when a bamboo flowers? One option is to do nothing. The plant may recover slowly from the root mass, or it may die. *Phyllostachys* often recover gradually from the root mass, however, if it was a cultivar of unusual color or characteristic, the recovered parent plant may revert to the standard green form of its species. In our experience, the *Fargesia* that have flowered here have perished after a period of two to three years. We have cultivated thousands of seedlings from the parent plants of *Fargesia murielae* and *Fargesia nitida*, some with interesting characteristics. One could collect seeds and start a new generation, or could also just remove any dead and dying culms to keep the planting from looking unattractive. Our recommendation is to collect some seed and try growing a new generation under a more controlled environment, or work toward reviving the plant vegetatively by removing the flowering culms and dividing the bamboo into several pieces. If the plant is flowering on only a few branches or culms, no intervention may be required. This could be the precursor of a more thorough flowering though. Some species, such as *Phyllostachys edulis* "Moso", flower sporadically, with one or two culms out of a grove producing seed but not going into gregarious flowering.

Some bamboo seed, such as *Phyllostachys* and *Fargesia*, need to be fully ripened before harvest. This is especially true if the seeds are not to be planted immediately. Seeds of some bamboos are viable and may be planted while still green. *Sasa*, *Indocalamus*, and *Pleioblastus* are in this group. Seeds may be harvested individually by hand on a small plant. Sometimes when bamboos flower people see something hanging down from the flower, as in the picture, and assume these are the seeds. However, they are the anthers, the male parts of the flower, and one must wait a few months for the seeds to form and ripen. If possible you can place a tarp beside or under the plant and shake the flowering culms over the tarp. If you are sure the seeds are ripe, you can cut the culms to make it easier to shake them onto the tarp. After collecting the seed and probably much chaff and debris, you can use the wind or a fan to blow away much of this waste.

Place the seed directly on loose, well draining potting soil and cover with a very thin (1/8th of an inch) layer of soil and carefully water. Put the containers in plastic bags until they have germinated and the seedlings have grown a few inches. Care should be taken so as not to have the soil too wet. Germination can take anywhere from just a few days to over a year. Each bamboo has a different schedule.

Cultivating seedlings is an exciting process. However, it is not the way to save a flowering bamboo clone with variegated leaves or yellow or striped culms. These and other special clones are best saved vegetatively if possible. The seedlings will most likely return to the original type. You may grow a plant that is more vigorous, hardier, and more pest resistant than the parent. Or, perhaps, you will discover some other variation from the parent. We have grown several bamboo seedlings that have developed variegation at the Bamboo Garden. One of our most exciting is *Fargesia dracocephala* 'White Dragon'. The variegation on this plant was not discovered until the plant was two years old, and the striping seems to be getting more intense with age.



Fargesia nitida flowering

Bamboo Pests

Bamboo has outstanding natural pest and disease resistance. For newly planted bamboo, the most devastating pests are gophers, voles and large herbivores such as deer, horses, and goats. Gophers and moles tunnel under the bamboo, weakening the ground, and make it unstable in strong wind or snow. Voles eat the tender new roots and rhizomes. Generally, this is not an issue for urban gardens. We have had no problem with deer at our rural groves, but have heard reports from others about deer and elk predation on bamboo. The afore-mentioned herbivores will eat the tops, especially the new shoots.

Take care to protect young bamboo from large predators if you live in a rural area. Smaller and less devastating, but certainly very significant are the bamboo mite, aphid, and the two spotted spider mite. The two spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae*, can be a problem on indoor bamboo plantings. However the bamboo mite, *Stigmaeopsis longus*, seems to be the only serious mite preying on outdoor bamboos in cooler climates. Fortunately, it is not native to the USA and can be spread only by direct contact, or by being in the general vicinity of an infected bamboo. They live on the underside of the leaves, where they are protected by a very small web attached to the surface. They suck the juices from the leaf, and leave a white or cream colored patch (about 1 mm x 2 mm) on the upper surface. In severe infestations these patches can nearly cover the whole leaf. Sometimes this is mistaken for variegation or nutritional deficiency but is generally very unattractive and weakens the plant. We go to great lengths to assure our bamboo plants are pest free and consequently do not have any bamboo mites present at our nursery. We use an integrated pest management program, combining natural and chemical pesticides with strategic release of predator insects to control aphids and native spider mites. Be cautious, some nurseries do not seem to be aware of the importance bamboo mite prevention for long term viability of the bamboo plant as well as bamboo horticulture and trade.

To learn to identify signs of mite presence look at the photos in the following important website about control methods for bamboo mites, created by Robin Rosetta of Oregon State University: www.oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/Bamboo/bamboomite.htm

WSU Researchers, Lynell Tanigoshi and Beverly Gerdeman, did some research on Bamboo Spider Mites with some additional work on Bamboo aphids that was funded partly by various American Bamboo Society chapters including the Pacific NW chapter.

Aphids sometimes show up on bamboo early in the summer and their excretions can disfigure the foliage with a black sooty film. This soot is actually a type of mold that feeds on aphid excretions. A healthy, well maintained bamboo usually has enough natural insect resistance that aphids are not a noticeable problem. Aphids can be controlled with a mild soap solution or various kinds of natural and chemical pesticides. Even spraying the leaves with a strong jet of water has a positive effect after several sessions. Small birds, ladybugs and other predators eat their share of aphids. A predator that has performed well for us is called *Aphidoletes aphidomyza*. It is a type of gnat whose larval form eats a tremendous amount of aphids. They can be purchased from companies that specialize in selling insect predators for pest control.

OUR GUARANTEE

We spend a great deal of time selecting the best plants possible from our inventory, and guarantee they arrive in healthy condition. The bamboo is well grown in plastic nursery containers. For shipping orders, the pot is wrapped in plastic and secured to a shipping box with strapping tape. They travel very well and each year we receive many compliments on our packaging system. Most of the time they arrive in great condition, although spending a long time in transit can be stressful for plants, and in some cases they will show minor signs of stress. This is natural and nothing to be concerned about; they will perk up in a few days to a couple of weeks. If you order bamboo in the winter or very early spring, please recognize that some species naturally defoliate up to 50% of their leaves in the winter and may look a little ragged until they put on a flush of new growth; again, this is natural and nothing to worry about. If the plant deteriorates in health and perishes due to apparent stress of shipping and handling, or any other factor within our responsibility, we will replace the plant, send a full refund, or reach a reasonable agreement. Our guarantee is valid for three months from the date the plant is received.

We do not guarantee plants that perish due to customer neglect or factors outside our responsibility. The most common factors being: 1) Forgetting to water the plant when necessary. 2) Extreme heat or cold. 3) Choosing a plant that is not hardy for a specific climate; we try to recommend the best plant for each customer, and warn those who choose a plant that may be risky for their climate. However, sometimes one may order a bamboo not suitable for their area and we do not notice their error. Please be sure the bamboo you desire is appropriate for your climate or sunlight exposure. We specialize in personal service and our experienced sales staff is here to assist you in finding the best bamboo for your situation. Most bamboo is versatile and grows well in a wide range of climates. Temperate clumping bamboo (except for those in the genus *Bambusa*) are not appropriate plants for hot, southern climates, or for full sun exposure in northern climates.

Glossary

Auricle	An ear-like appendage that occurs at the base of some leaves
Clone	All the plants reproduced vegetatively from a single parent plant
Culm	A living bamboo stem or cane
Feeder Roots	Feeder roots radiate off the nodes of the rhizome in all directions and the base of the culms. These gather the food and water and transport them to the rhizome and offer added structural support to the culms. Severed roots will not grow into new bamboo plants.
Harvesting	Selective removal of culms or shoots for food, construction, and crafts
Internode	The smooth section of the culm between the nodes. They are usually hollow.
Leptomorph	Running (spreading) bamboo rhizome structure found on <i>Phyllostachys</i> , <i>Sasa</i> , <i>Pleioblastus</i> , and many other genera
Node	The joint between smooth sections of the culm
Pachymorph	Clumping bamboo rhizome structure found on <i>Fargesia</i> , <i>Borinda</i> , <i>Chusquea</i> , <i>Bambusa</i> , and several other genera
Pruning	Trimming culms to cull out old or dead canes. Pruning can also be done to make a certain shape, such as a hedge
Rhizome	The underground system of growth in bamboos from buds of which culms emerge above ground. Rhizomes are basically of two forms: sympodial (also called clumping or Pachymorph) and monopodial which are horizontal allowing the bamboo to spread (also called running or Leptomorph).
Sheath	A protective covering found on a new shoot and all new branches. These are often seen falling off the bamboo in late summer and contribute considerably to the “leaf fall” of <i>Phyllostachys</i> bamboos. Often vibrant and variable in color and shape depending on species. From a decorative standpoint, they are bamboo’s equivalent of a blossoming flower. Some bamboos look identical except for differing culm sheaths. Others look different but have identical culm sheaths.
Shoot	The new culm as it emerges from the ground, covered by culm sheaths and vertical in habit. Its energy is supplied by an older, established bamboo, and is connected by a rhizome. It will grow to its full height within 60 days.
Sulcus	(Latin for groove) the groove present on the side of the culm above the branches on <i>Phyllostachys</i> and some other genera. Formed by the unfolded branches, compressed up against the new shoot.
Thinning	The removal of unnecessary culms to accomplish a specific purpose for health or aesthetics.
Whip	The rhizome tip that has emerged from the ground and grown up at an angle instead of diving back into the ground. Whips are similar to shoots except they are smaller and do not emerge vertically. They are often removed from groves since they contribute to unwanted bushiness underneath. They have a weepy stature.

BAMBOO



GARDEN

Index and Reference Chart

Clumping/Running:

R=running C=clumping
See page 8 for detailed description

Light tolerance range:

- 1 = no direct sun
- 2 =sun or 1-2 hours of morning sun
- 3 = half day of sun, 3-5 hours of morning sun
- 4 = some afternoon shade or 6-7 hours of direct sun
- 5 = full sun all day, 8 or more hours

Max/ Average Height:

Maximum height bamboo has been reported to grow in US/
Average height bamboo grows in our area

Hardiness:

The minimum temperature a particular bamboo can withstand before suffering significant top kill. (See page 23 for detailed description).

SDA Zone Recommendation:

Hardiness Zones determined by USDA, based on minimum winter temperatures. See page 23 for detailed description.

Recommended Landscape Use Key:

- A Bamboo for large groves
- B Bamboo for tall dense screens
- C Bamboo for midsize dense screens
- D Bamboo for shorter hedges
- E Groundcover bamboo
- F Bamboo with bright and/or decorative culms
- G Bamboo with variegated foliage
- H Bamboo suitable for growing indoors
- I Best bamboo for edible shoots
- J Semi-upright clumping bamboo
- K Weeping clumping bamboo
- L Sun-tolerant clumping bamboo

Bamboo Name Genus Species 'Variety'	Page #	Running/Clumping	Light Tolerance	Max/Average Height	USDA Zone Recommendation	Cold Hardiness ° F	Recommended Landscape Use Key
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> ssp. gigantea	50	R	2-5	20/15	5-10	-10	C
<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> 'Alphonse Karr'	25	C	2-5	30/20	9-10	15	F,H,J,L
<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> 'Riviereorum'	25	C	2-5	12/6	9-10	15	D,H,J,L
<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i> 'Kimmei'	25	C	2-5	25/20	9-10	20	F,H,J,L
<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	25	C	2-5	30/20	9-10	20	F,H,J,L
<i>Bashania fargesii</i>	50	R	1-4	25/20	7-10	0	B
<i>Borinda albocerea</i>	26	C	1-3	15/12	9-10	15	F,J
<i>Borinda angustissima</i>	26	C	1-3	20/12	8-9	10	K
<i>Borinda boliana</i>	26	C	1-4	25/18	8-9	10	C,J
<i>Borinda contracta</i>	27	C	1-3	15/12	8-9	15	K
<i>Borinda fungosa</i>	27	C	2-3	18/14	9	20	F,K
<i>Borinda macclureana</i>	27	C	2-3	25/16	8-9	15	K
<i>Borinda papyrifera</i>	28	C	2-3	25/16	8-9	15	F,J
<i>Borinda utilis</i>	28	C	2-3	20/16	8-9	15	K
<i>Chimonobambusa marmorea</i> 'Variegata'	50	R	1-4	10/6	8-9	16	D,F,H
<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i> 'Suow'	51	R	1-4	25/18	8-9	15	C,F,H
<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i>	51	R	1-4	25/18	8-9	15	C,F,H
<i>Chusquea culeou</i> 'Caña Prieta'	29	C	2-5	15/12	8-9	0	C,F,J,L
<i>Chusquea culeou</i>	28	C	2-5	20/15	8-9	5	C,J,L
<i>Fargesia denudata</i>	29	C	1-3	14/10	5-9	-10	D,K
<i>Fargesia dracocephala</i>	29	C	1-4	16/10	6-9	-10	D,K
<i>Fargesia murielae</i>	30	C	1-3	16/12	5-9	-20	C,J
<i>Fargesia nitida</i>	30	C	1-3	18/12	5-9	-20	C,F,J

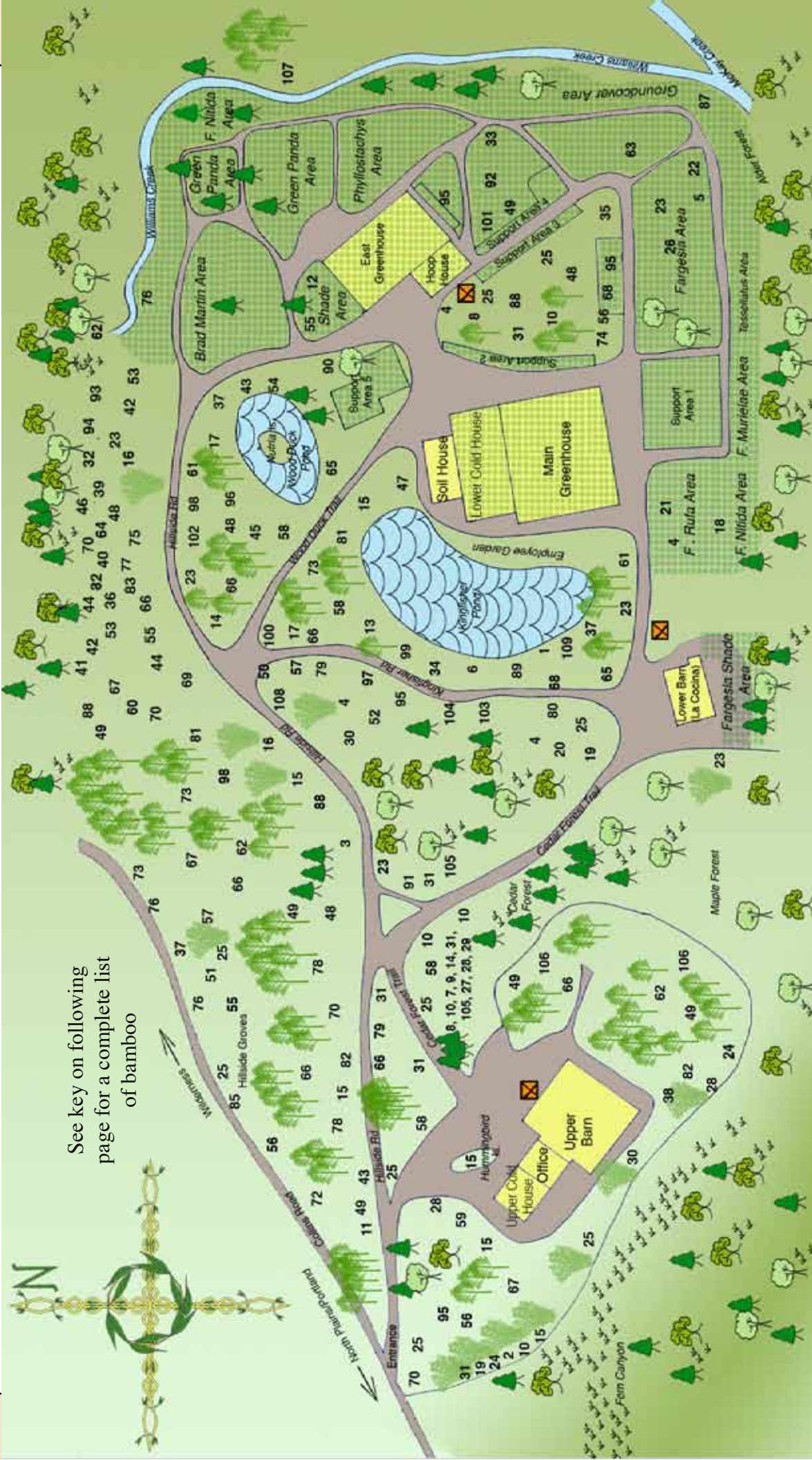
Index and Reference Chart

Bamboo Name	Page #	Running/Clumping	Light Tolerance	Max/Average Height	USDA Zone Recommendation	Cold Hardiness ° F	Recommended Landscape Use Key
<i>Fargesia robusta</i> ‘Wolong’	31	C	1-4	15/12	6-9	-5	C,J
<i>Fargesia robusta</i>	31	C	3-4	15/12	6-9	-5	C,J,L
<i>Fargesia sp.</i> ‘Jiuzhaigou’ I	32	C	1-3	12/9	5-9	-20	D,F,J
<i>Fargesia sp.</i> ‘Jiuzhaigou’ II	32	C	1-3	14/12	5-9	-20	D,F,K
<i>Fargesia sp.</i> ‘Rufa’	31	C	1-4	10/7	5-9	-15	D,H,K,L
<i>Fargesia sp.</i> ‘Scabrida’	32	C	1-4	16/12	6-9	-10	C,F,K,L
<i>Hibanobambusa tranquillans</i> ‘Shiroshima’	51	R	1-4	16/10	7-9	0	C,G,H
<i>Himalayacalamus falconeri</i> ‘Damarapa’	33	C	1-3	25/15	9-10	20	C,F,K
<i>Indocalamus latifolius</i>	51	R	1-4	10/7	7-9	0	D
<i>Indocalamus tessellatus</i>	51	R	1-3	7/5	6-9	-5	D
<i>Phyllostachys angusta</i>	35	R	2-5	25/20	5-10	-5	B
<i>Phyllostachys atrovaginata</i>	35	R	2-5	35/30	5-10	-10	A,I
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> ‘Dr. Don’	35	R	2-5	20?	7-10	0	C,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> ‘Flavescens Inversa’	36	R	2-5	30/20	7-10	0	C,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> ‘Holo-chrysa’	36	R	2-5	30/20	7-10	0	C,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> ‘Koi’	36	R	2-5	30/20	7-10	0	C,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	35	R	2-5	30/20	7-10	0	C,H
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> ‘Aureocaulis’	37	R	2-5	30/25	5-10	-10	B,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> ‘Harbin’	37	R	2-5	25/20	6-10	-5	J,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> ‘Spectabilis’	38	R	2-5	30/25	5-10	-10	B,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i>	37	R	2-5	45/30	5-10	-15	B,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> ‘Harbin Inversa’	38	R	2-5	30/25	5-10	-10	B,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> ‘Allgold’	39	R	3-5	40/30	7-10	5	B,F
<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> ‘Castillon’	39	R	3-5	40/30	7-10	5	B,F
<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> ‘Marliac’	39	R	3-5	30/15	7-10	5	B,F
<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> ‘Richard Haubrich’	40	R	3-4	15/	7-10	15	G
<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	38	R	3-5	72/40	7-10	5	A,B
<i>Phyllostachys decora</i>	40	R	3-5	45/35	6-10	-10	A,B
<i>Phyllostachys dulcis</i>	40	R	2-5	40/30	7-10	0	A,I
<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	41	R	3-5	75/35	7-10	5	A,I
<i>Phyllostachys glauca</i> ‘Yunzhu’	41	R	2-5	34/30	7-10	0	A,F
<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i>	41	R	2-5	35/30	6b-10	0	B
<i>Phyllostachys iridescens</i>	42	R	2-5	45/40	6-10	-5	A,F
<i>Phyllostachys meyeri</i>	42	R	2-5	35/25	7-10	0	B
<i>Phyllostachys nidularia</i>	42	R	5	30/25	7-10	0	B
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> ‘Bory’	44	R	3-5	50/40	7-10	0	A,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> ‘Hale’	43	R	3-5	30/20	7-10	0	A,B,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> ‘Henon’	44	R	3-5	65/40	6-10	0	A,H
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> ‘Megurochiku’	44	R	3-5	54/45	7-10	0	A,F,H
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	43	R	3-5	40/25	7-10	5	A,F,H

Index and Reference Chart

Bamboo Name	Page #	Running/Clumping	Light Tolerance	Max/Average Height	USDA Zone Recommendation	Cold Hardiness ° F	Recommended Landscape Use Key
<i>Phyllostachys nuda</i>	46	R	2-5	35/30	5-10	-15	B
<i>Phyllostachys praecox</i> ‘Viridisulcata’	45	R	3-5	30/25	7-9	-5	C,F
<i>Phyllostachys parvifolia</i>	45	R	2-5	40/30	6-10	-10	A,B
<i>Phyllostachys rubromarginata</i>	46	R	2-5	60/45	6-10	-5	A,B
<i>Phyllostachys violascens</i>	46	R	2-5	25/20	7-10	0	C
<i>Phyllostachys viridis</i> ‘Robert Young’	46	R	3-5	40/35	7-10	0	A,F
<i>Phyllostachys vivax</i> ‘Aureocaulis’	47	R	2-5	70/40	6-10	-5	A,F,I
<i>Phyllostachys vivax</i> ‘Huangwenzhu Inversa’	48	R	2-5	70/40	6-10	-5	A,F,I
<i>Phyllostachys vivax</i> ‘Huangwenzhu’	48	R	2-5	70/40	6-10	-9	A,F,I
<i>Phyllostachys vivax</i>	47	R	2-5	72/40	6-10	-5	A,I
<i>Pleioblastus akebono</i>	52	R	1-3	2/1	7-9	10	E,G
<i>Pleioblastus chino</i> ‘Murakamiensis’	52	R	1-4	10/6	7-10	10	D,G
<i>Pleioblastus distichus</i>	52	R	1-4	3/1 1/2	6-10	-5	E
<i>Pleioblastus fortunei</i>	52	R	1-4	4/2	7-10	0	E,G
<i>Pleioblastus linearis</i>	53	R	2-5	15/12	8-10	10	D
<i>Pleioblastus pygmaeus</i>	53	R	1-4	2/1	7-10	0	E
<i>Pleioblastus shibuyanans</i> ‘Tsuboi’	53	R	1-4	9/5	7-10	-5	D,G
<i>Pleioblastus viridistriatus</i>	54	R	1-4	4/2	7-10	0	D,G,H
<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i> ‘Akebonosuji’	54	R	1-4	18/15	7-10	0	C,G,H
<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i> ‘Tsutsumiana’	55	R	1-4	15/10	7-10	0	C,F,H
<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>	54	R	1-4	20/15	7-10	0	C,H
<i>Qiongzhusa tumidissinoda</i>	55	R	2-4	20/12	8-9	10	C,F
<i>Sasa kurilensis</i> ‘Shimofuri’	55	R	1-3	12/8	7-10	0	D,G
<i>Sasa oshidensis</i>	55	R	1-3	7/5	5-10	-10	D
<i>Sasa palmata</i> (Nebulosa)	55	R	1-3	10/7	7-10	5	D,F
<i>Sasa tsuboiana</i>	56	R	1-4	6/4	6-10	0	D
<i>Sasa veitchii</i>	56	R	1-4	6/5	6-10	0	D
<i>Sasaella masamuneana</i> ‘Albostrata’	56	R	1-4	6/4	7-10	0	D,G
<i>Sasaella ramosa</i>	56	R	1-4	5/2	7-10	0	F,C
<i>Sasamorpha borealis</i>	57	R	1-4	7/5	6-10	-10	D
<i>Semiarundinaria fastuosa</i> ‘Viridis’	57	R	2-5	35/20	6-10	-5	B,H
<i>Semiarundinaria fastuosa</i>	57	R	2-5	35/20	6-10	-5	B,H
<i>Semiarundinaria yashadake</i> ‘Kimmei’	57	R	1-4	18/12	7-10	0	C,F,G,H
<i>Shibataea kumasaca</i>	58	R	1-4	7/4	6-9	-10	D
<i>Sinobambusa intermedia</i>	58	R	2-4	20/15	7-10	10	C,F
<i>Thamnocalamus crassinodus</i>	33	C	1-3	18/15	8-9	15	C,F,J
<i>Thamnocalamus nepalensis</i> ‘Nyalam’	33	C	1-4	15/12	8-9	10	D,J
<i>Thamnocalamus tessellatus</i>	33	C	3-5	18/12	8-10	5	C,J,L
<i>Yushania anceps</i> ‘Pitt White’	58	R/C	1-3	20/12	7-9	0	C,J
<i>Yushania brevipaniculata</i>	58	R/C	2-4	10/7	6-9	-5	D,J

See key on following page for a complete list of bamboo



Welcome to Bamboos Garden. Please enjoy our many peaceful bamboo groves. Our richly diverse bamboo collection comes from all over the world. From our non-invasive clumping bamboo to our majestic timber bamboo, you are sure to find a plant to suit your needs.

KEY

	clumping bamboo		Potted plant area		Forest area		Restroom
	Running bamboo		water		Buildings		Numbers represent bamboo specimens planted in ground. See specimen list for plant names

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Bamboo Garden Map Key

1	Arundinaria gigantea Macon	38	Phyllostachys aurea	75	Phyllostachys praecox 'Viridisulcata'
2	Borinda albocerea	39	Phyllostachys aurea 'Dr. Don'	76	Phyllostachys rubromarginata
3	Borinda angustissima	40	Phyllostachys aurea 'Flavescens Inversa'	77	Phyllostachys viridis 'Robert Young'
4	Borinda boliana	41	Phyllostachys aurea 'Holoehrysa'	78	Phyllostachys vivax
5	Borinda contracta	42	Phyllostachys aurea 'Koi'	79	Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'
6	Borinda fungosa	43	Phyllostachys aureosulcata	80	Phyllostachys vivax basinigra
7	Borinda KR5288 "Willow"	44	Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Aureocaulis'	81	Phyllostachys vivax 'Huangwenzhu'
8	Borinda macclureana	45	Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Harbin'	82	Phyllostachys vivax 'Huangwenzhu Inver-
9	Borinda nujiangensis	46	Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Harbin Inversa'	83	sa'
10	Borinda papyrifera	47	Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Lama Temple'	84	Pleiolblastus pygmaeus
11	Borinda utilis	48	Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Spectabilis'	85	Pleiolblastus viridistriata
12	Chimonobambusa quadrangularis	49	Phyllostachys bambusoides	86	Pseudosasa japonica
13	Chimonobambusa szechuanensis	50	Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Allgold'	87	Pseudosasa japonica "Akebonosuji"
14	Chusquea andina	51	Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon'	88	Pseudosasa longiligula
15	Chusquea culeou	52	Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kawadana'	89	Qiongzhueta tumidissinoda
16	Chusquea culeou 'Caña Prieta'	53	Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Marliac'	90	Sasa hayatae (Sasa veitchii 'Minor')
17	Chusquea gigantea	54	Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Richard Haubrich'	91	Sasa kurilensis
18	Chusquea uliginosa	55	Phyllostachys bissetii	92	Sasa kurilensis 'Shimofuri'
19	Fargesia denudata	56	Phyllostachys decora	93	Sasa Palmata
20	Fargesia denudata "Xian2"	57	Phyllostachys dulcis	94	Sasa senanensis
21	Fargesia dracocephala	58	Phyllostachys edulis	95	Sasa tsuboiana
22	Fargesia dracocephala 'White Dragon'	59	Phyllostachys edulis 'Bicolor'	96	Sasa veitchii
23	Fargesia murielae	60	Phyllostachys glauca 'Yunzhu'	97	Semiarundinaria fastuosa
24	Fargesia nitida	61	Phyllostachys heteroclada 'Solid Stem'	98	Semiarundinaria makinoi
25	Fargesia robusta	62	Phyllostachys iridescens	99	Semiarundinaria sp. 'Fall Red'
26	Fargesia robusta 'Wolong'	63	Phyllostachys Kwangsiensis	100	Semiarundinaria yashadake
27	Fargesia sp. 'Jiuzhaigou Genf'	64	Phyllostachys makinoi	101	Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Kimmei'
28	Fargesia sp. 'Jiuzhaigou' I	65	Phyllostachys nidularia	102	Shibataea kumasaca
29	Fargesia sp. 'Jiuzhaigou' II	66	Phyllostachys nigra	103	sinobambusa intermedia
30	Fargesia sp. 'Rufa'	67	Phyllostachys nigra 'Bory'	104	Thamnocalamus crassinodus
31	Fargesia sp. 'Scabrida'	68	Phyllostachys nigra 'Daikokuchiku'	105	Thamnocalamus crassinodus 'Kew Beauty'
32	Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Shiroshima'	69	Phyllostachys nigra 'Hale'	106	Thamnocalamus spathiflorus 'nyalam'
33	Indocalamus latifolius	70	Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon'	107	Thamnocalamus tessellatus
34	Indocalamus tessellatus	71	Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku'	108	Yushania anceps 'Pit White'
35	Phyllostachys angusta	72	Phyllostachys nuda	109	Yushania brevipaniculata
36	Phyllostachys arcana 'Luteosulcata'	73	Phyllostachys parvifolia		Yushania Maculata
37	Phyllostachys atrovaginata	74	Phyllostachys praecox		

Acknowledgements

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Last but not least, a big thank you to all of our loyal customers, for taking a step into the world of bamboo; without you, this would not be possible.

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Creating this book has been a long, but very rewarding project. We view it as a culmination of years of hard work at this unique nursery. We hope it provides a good representaion of the vast diversity and possibilities within bamboo, and that it reflects our personal interest and dedication.

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